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Soviet Union

Vol III No 047 11 March 1986

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OVCHINNIKOV VIEWS SECURITY ISSUES, PROCESS

PM101939 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Mar 86 First Edition p 4

[Article by PRAVDA political observer Vsevolod Ovchinnikow: "Security in the Nuclear Age']

[Text] The 27th CPSU Congress decisions convincingly demonstrated the indivisibility of socialism and peace and the historical mission of the Land of the Soviets as the standardbearer of the forces called upon to deliver mankind from nuclear suicide.

Imperialism has not given up its obsession with perpetuating its domination and disregarding the progressive march of history. But nuclear confrontation imposes new forms of mutual relations between states and social systems. A dangerous gulf has arisen between the realities of the age and the stereotypes of political thinking. The treat of the destruction of all living things awakens in manking the forces of self-preservation and creates favorable preconditions for constructive, creative collaboration among countries and peoples on a plant-wide scale. The combination of the historical confrontation between the two systems and the growing interdependence of the states of the world community is a manifestation of the dialectics of present-day world development. Objective conditions have arisen in the international arena in which the confrontation between capitalism and socialism can only, exclusively take the forms of peaceful competition and peaceful revalry.

"The nuclear danger has equalized states in one respect: In a major war nobody can stand on the sidelines or warm his hands at someone else's misfortune," M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said in his speech at the closing of the congress. "Identical security is an imperious command of the times. Ensuring that security is increasingly becoming a political task which can be resolved only by political means. It is time to build relations between states on a more lasting foundation than that of weapons."

The modern world has become too fragile for strong-arm policies. It can only be saved and preserved by breaking with the age-old ideas of the acceptability and permissibility of wars and armed conflicts. The nuclear age makes us rethink the very philosophy of politics. Whereas before, a win for one side usually meant a defeat for the other, today security for the USSR and the United States can only be mutual; and for international relations in general, it can only be universal. It cannot be ensured at the expense of or too the detriment of the other side.

Nor can you eternally go on building security on the fear of retribution. The doctrines of "restraint" or "deterrence" not only make the entire world the captive of chance, but encourage the arms race, which could sooner or later get out of control. The present level of military confrontation only guarantees each side equal danger, but if it is raised even higher, parity itself will cease to be a restraining factor. True equal security is guaranteed in our age not by an extremely high level, but by an extremely low level of the strategic balance, from which it is necessary entirely to exclude nuclear and other types of weapons of mass destruction.

The mutual commitment adopted by the USSR and U.S. leaders at the Geneva meeting not to seek military superiority meets the interests of both states' security. Conversely, any attempt to wreck the strategic parity is fraught with the risk of exacerbating military revalry, which offers only an additional threat to each side.

Soviet military doctrine is based on the fact that the USSR is an opponent of nuclear war in any form and that it will adhere strictly to the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. We are in favor of confining military potential within the limits of a reasonable sufficiency. But the nature and level of those limits depend on the actions of the United States and its partners in the blocs. The Soviet Union does not lay claim to greater security, but will not accept lesser security.

Mankind has reached a turning point where he must make a choice: Either overcome the inertia of the past, when security was seen first and foremost from the standpoint of strength, or remain a hostage to the arms race -- the race for nuclear, chemical, and in the future other equally terrible weapons. This choice between what reason suggests and what leads to catastrophe must be bold and responsible. It is too late for the half-hearted solutions that slowed down the arms race in certain avenues while it forged ahead with redoubled force in others. The time has come to take major steps together toward ridding the planet of the mountains of weapons and toward ensuring that security for each one means security for all.

The centerpiece of the Soviet Union's foreign policy in the years to come will be the struggle to implement the program put forward in the 15 January statement of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Its main point must be the phased elimination of nuclear weapons, so as to make it possible, by the end of this century, finally and irreversibly to remove the sword of Damocles which has hung over the people since the tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

This historical task can be resolved in only one way -- the direct way: by eliminating the nuclear weapons themselves. Attempts to create the notorious "space shield" would only spur on the arms race and make it irreversible. We cannot allow the "star wars" program to be used as a barrier in the path of radical disarmament. Seeking to help overcome this obstacle, the Soviet Union has expressed readiness to resolve the question of medium-range missiles in the European zone separately, without direct links with the problems of strategic arms in space. If it was possible, without delaying or complicating the matter with other problems, to eliminate the Soviet and American missiles in Europe, that would untie one of the complex knots in world politics and clear the way for the radical reduction of nuclear weapons and then for their complete elimination.

In the nuclear age we cannot live according to the customs of the Stone Age, when the main concern was to get hold of a bigger stick or a heavier stone. Relying wholly on military force, as people have done for centuries and millenia, means pushing mankind toward nuclear self-destruction. Unfortunately, precisely this gulf between political thinking and the realities of the age is demonstrated by the U.S. Administration's response to the Soviet proposals, a response accompanied by calls for the still more energetic buildup of military muscle. "Strength is the most convincing argument we have. We will not deprive America of its trump card at the negotiating table with the Soviet Union -- these words from the U.S. President illustrate Washington's political philosophy.

It is hard to find in the response to the Soviet initiatives or in recent public statements by the U.S. leadership any serious willingness to resolve in practice the cardinal problems of removing the nuclear threat. In the opinion of the White House incumbent, the program for the total elimination of nuclear weapons is "an unsuitable topic for discussion at the present time." This idea is fenced about with "conditions" and "linkages." First, they say, it is necessary to eliminate the imaginary inequality in conventional arms, to settle regional conflicts on U.S. terms, to "change the behavior" of the Soviet Union in the international arena. The radical reduction of strategic arsenals is made conditional on our consent to the "star wars" program.

The elimination of nuclear weapons in Europe is blocked by references to the position of Britain and France. Here too they artificially drag in questions of the military balance in Asia, whose practical resolution is provided for at the relevant stage in the Soviet program. The U.S. ruling circles' reluctance to embark on the path of nuclear disarmament is manifested most clearly in connection with the question of nuclear explosions, an end to which is demanded by the whole world.

It is clear that the United States still has people who lay claim to a special security adapted to suit them alone. Calls for strength, which is still regarded as the most convincing argument in world politics, remain current in Washington. It seems some people are simply afraid of the opportunity which has emerged for a major, long-term thaw in Soviet-U.S. relations and in the international situation in general.

Militarist, aggressive circles would prefer to freeze and perpetuate confrontation. How should the USSR respond to this? By indignantly slamming the door? The possibility is not ruled out that that is precisely what they want to push us into. But Soviet Communists are aware of their responsibility for the country's future and the future of the world. Therefore they do not intend to play into the hands of those who are trying to make mankind learn to live with the nuclear threat, with the arms race. The USSR's foreign policy is oriented toward the quest for mutual understanding, toward dialogue, toward the establishment of peaceful coexistence as the universal norm in relations between states.

"The party," the new edition of the CPSU Program says, "will seek the development of the process of relaxation of international tension, regarding it as a natural and necessary stage along the path toward the creation of an all-embracing and reliable security system."

The idea of creating an all-embracing system of international security, whose fundamental principles in the military, political, economic, and humanitarian spheres were formulated at the 27th CPSU Congress, has met with the widest response throughout the world. In the military sphere this system is based on the renunciation by the nuclear powers of war against each other or against third states -- either nuclear or conventional. It is based on the need to prevent an arms race in space, to stop all nuclear weapons tests and entirely eliminate those weapons, to ban and destroy chemical weapons, and to renounce other weapons of mass destruction. It is proposed to lower, under strict control, the level of states' military budgets proportionately and commensurately.

The 27th CPSU Congress appealed to all governments, parties, and public organizations that are really concerned for the future of peace on earth, to all peoples, to cooperate still more closely in resisting the threat of war. International reaction is by no means omnipotent. The development of the world revolutionary process and the upsurge of mass democratic and antiwar movements have considerably widened and strengthened the tremendous potential of peace, reason, and good will, a potential which acts as a mighty counterweight to imperialism's aggressive policy.

Nuclear catastrophe must be averted. We can and must build a world of good-neighborliness, in which each people holds a worthy place respected by others. The Soviet Union seeks precisely such a secure world.

THATCHER REJECTS USSR PROPOSAL ON UK ARMS FREEZE

LD102131 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2105 GMT 10 Mar 86

[By Tom McMullan, PA political staff]

[Text] Mrs Thatcher is understood to have told the Soviet Union that Russian proposals for a freeze on the present level of Britain's nuclear capability are not acceptable as a condition for negotiations to remove intermediate-range nuclear weapons from Europe. Her reply to Soviet leader Mr Gorbachev's arms control proposals was delivered in Moscow tonight by the British ambassador, Sir Bryan Carledge.

According to diplomatic sources, Mrs Thatcher described as "unacceptable" the Soviet conditions on Britain's minimum strategic force. The implication of the Soviet offer was that Britain would not go ahead with the deployment of the Trident missile system.

In his proposals, outlined some months ago, Mr Gorbachev called for the removal of nuclear weapons from the earth by the end of the century.

The prime minister, in her reply, is said to have emphasised that the goal of a nuclear-free world was necessarily long-term. For the foreseeable future, nuclear weapons as a deterrent would continue to make an essential contribution to peace and stability, she is reported as saying.

The reply is said to have suggested that an effort should be made to concentrate on achieving realistic, balanced and verifiable arms control measures across the board, on the basis of detailed proposals already on the table.

Mrs Thatcher is also said to have stressed a need to correct the imbalance in conventional forces, and to widen East-West discussions to include regional, bilateral and human rights issues.

The reply, which was handed to a Soviet deputy foreign minister, was drafted after intensive consultations with the United States and other allies. The ambassador had hoped to hand the reply to Foreign Minister Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, but it was said in Moscow that he might not be available for some time.

Mr Shevardnadze is due to visit London this year, possibly in May, when the points at issue will be followed up.

ACADEMICIAN COUNTERS SDI JUSTIFICATIONS

LD101946 Moscow TASS in English 1910 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 10 TASS -- To hold that an impenetrable anti-missile shield will be created as a result of the implementation of the United States SDI programme means to be beguiled with illusions dangerous for entire humanity. Such is the opinion of Academician Vsevolod Avduyevskiy, Soviet scientist prominent in the sphere of scientific and technical problems of space flights.

In an interview to a TASS correspondent, he emphasised a realistic nature of the concept of universal security advanced in the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 27th Congress of the Soviet Communists.

It showed convincingly, the scientist said, that present armaments do not hold out hope to any state to protect itself by military-technical means alone. This is the viewpoint from which to regard also the U.S. "Strategic Defence Initiative" which is being publicised as a means of "absolute protection against strategic missiles."

The creators of SDI progamme assert that it will replace the existing strategic balance between the USSR and the USA with a strategy that "does not threaten anyone." It must rely on a space system with the use of directed energy weapons based on new physical principles. But supplementing the U.S. strategic offensive weapons with such a system will lead to a sharp destabilisation of the situation, the academician said. In counter-measure to the creation of the space "shield," means to penetrate it can also be upgraded. Uncertainty about the parity will arise in this connection, mutual distrust will be increased, strategic weapons will be built up and the world will be rapidly moving to the brink of nuclear war.

If the other side also takes the road of the creation of the ABM system with space-basing elements, it will be very difficult to evaluate the correlation of forces because of structural and technical peculiarities of the two ABM systems, even if their distinctions are insignificant. Tension and the arms race will inevitably be stepped up in this case. In other words, SDI will not render nuclear weapons "impotent and obsolete." Its true aim is to create possibilities for dealing with impunity a first nuclear strike at the USSR and then to repulse a retaliatory, already weakened strike of Soviet missiles.

The alternative to such a use of space is its peaceful exploration stimulation many spheres of science and technology, true development of peoples, Vsevolod Avduyevskiy said. The only way to survive in the nuclear age is the policy of arms reduction, of keeping from the militarisation of space. Such precisely is the essence of the Soviet peace initiatives endorsed by the forum of the Soviet Communists that ended on March 6.

SEISMOLOGIST ASSURES OF TEST MONITORING ABILITY

LD110948 Moscow TASS in English 0859 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Leningrad March 11 TASS -- "The unilateral moratorium announced by the Soviet Government on nuclear weapon testing is an act of good will which is not only of a high humane value but is also of great importance to contemporary science," stated Vladimir Kochetov, a prominent Soviet seismologist. "Each underground explosion at proving grounds," the scientist explained his thought, "as it 'slurs over' the overall picture of the natural seismic background of the plant and for some time prevents us from watching the state of the earth's interior and from prognosticating possible foci of earthquakes."

Vladimir Kochetov is heading one of the world's oldest seismic stations, the Pulkovo, near Leningrad. This is an international centre for recording seismic activity in the Artic and in Antarctica. Data on all tectonic manifestations in the polar regions of the earth are generalised at the centre every year.

"Up-to-date apparatus makes it possible to record and with great accuracy to determine the epicentres of the slightest earth tremors even in regions which are so far from us", the seismologist emphasized. "The absurdity of assertions that undergroud nuclear tests are allegedly impossible to verify by national technical means is particularly obvious to us specialists.

The systems of international procedures for the observance of the moratorium, which are proposed in Mikhail Gorbachev's statement aimed at reducing and eliminating nuclear arsenals by the year 2000, may become all the more effective."

"Mikhail Gorbachev once again emphasized in the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 27th Congress of the party that all-embracing, strictest verification is perhaps the key element of the disarmament process", the scientist said.

"The moratorium on all nuclear explosions, I am sure, has already had an effect on the readings of seismic-station instruments around the world and has become an eloquent illustration of the practicability of full verificaition of underground experiments with weapons of mass destruction," Vladimir Kochetov said. The Soviet scientist is convinced that the Soviet Government's concrete steps on the way to disarmament are prompted by a high awareness of responsibility for the utilisation of scientific achievements exclusively for peaceful purposes.

GORBACHEV REPLIES TO NAZI CAMP SURVIVORS

LD100925 Moscow TASS in English 0911 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Paris March 10 TASS -- The Soviet Embassy in France, acting on instructions from General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev, has handed over a Soviet reply to Pierre Durand, president of the international committee of former inmates of Buchenwald Dora, to a message sent to the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States on behalf of the international committees of former inmates of Oswiecim, Buchenwald Dora, Mauthausen, Naizweiler Struthof, Neuengamme, Ravensbrueck and Sachsenhausen. The reply notes that support for the "spirit of Geneva," for actions towards lessening tension and averting the threat of a new war on the part of those who personally experienced all the horrors of the Second World War is valued in a special way in the Soviet Union.

We quite agree with the opinion, expressed in the message, that it is time to stop the escalation of war preparations, the reply says. As to the Soviet Union, it is precisely with this aim in view that, shortly after the Soviet-American summit meeting and in the spirit of Geneva, it put forward on January 15, 1986 a concrete plan for eliminating all nuclear and chemical weapons and radically improving the international situation. There is a sincere hope in the Soviet Union that the message-expressed wish that the Soviet Union and the United States act to ensure peace on earth in the spirit of the alliance which united their peoples forty years ago in the common struggle for freedom will be received in the United States just as positively as it is received by all Soviet people. The Soviet people are deeply convinced that the common efforts by all states and peoples on earth will save the world from a new devastating war.

The message sent by the international committees of former inmates of Nazi concentration camps to Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan points to disastrous consequences of nuclear conflict, and expresses satisfaction with the calls for reduced nuclear arsenals. Its authors hope that these statements will be matched shortly by concrete decisions. The first results, as well as proposals advanced and measures adopted, although of a unilateral character so far, generate hopes for that. The former inmates of Nazi concentration camps appeal to the Soviet Union and the United States to continue the search for all possibilities for attaining detente, accord and disarmament with a view to ensuring peace on earth in the spirit of the alliance which united the peoples of the USSR and the United States forty years ago in the common struggle for freedom.

On receiving Mikhail Gorbachev's reply, Pierre Durand said in a TASS interview, I want to express my full satisfaction with its contents. I'm pleased that the Soviet leader found time to give a reply and displays such respect for the victims of fascism and those who are fighting against its resurgence. We note, went on the president of the international committee for former inmates of Buchenwald Dora, that Mikhail Gorbachev backed our idea that the Soviet Union and the United States act in the struggle for peace in the spirit of the anti-fascist alliance that existed forty years ago. The former inmates of Nazi concentration camps remember not only the grief brought in by the past war, but also the years of the existence of the anti-Hitler coalition in which the Soviet Union played the chief part. That is why we now favour concerted efforts in the name of strengthening peace. It is the duty of the former victims of Nazism and war to facilitate progress along the path of detente and disarmament. Certain hopes are inspired by the proposals and so far unilateral measures directed at consolidating peace. We hope that the words in favour of peace will be translated into actions, Pierre Durand stressed.

'TOP PRIORITY' DISCUSSES SECURITY CONCEPTS

LD081615 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 8 Mar 86

["Top Priority" program presented by Pavel Kuznetsov with Dr Radomir Bogdanov and Dr Sergey Plekhanov, not further identified]

[Excerpts] Hello, and welcome to "Top Priority." I'm Pavel Kuznetsov, your host, sitting in for Vladimir Posner, and I hope that Vladimir will be with us shortly. Today with me are our usual panel, Drs Radomir Bogdanov and Sergey Plekhanov. And today's discussion is the first after the 27th Communist Party Congress concluded its work in Moscow, and naturally we will sum up, or try to sum up, some of the results, some of the documents, some of the decisions in the foreign policy field that were raised and formulated at the congress in Moscow.

And the first thing that comes to mind is the Soviet concept of security. And I suggest that we go point by point discussing this, what I think is a very important concept, a very important formula.

[Bogdanov] You know, to my mind, we all of us, we face a difficulty now in the international relations. The difficulty is that there's kind of a gap between the statement of fact, which is that the nuclear danger is lying over our heads -- and this danger is not diminishing, it just increases, and I believe that that threat was not contested by common people in the world, except of course some people at the American end -- and, if you come back to President Reagan's latest two speeches, when this new phenomena, nuclear phenomena, nuclear danger is, literally speaking, ignored by the American President, then of course then you may agree with that that phenomena is there, that gap there. And we should have something to fill up this gap, and what I mean by that: there is a statement of fact but there is no remedy for that. What is the remedy? How to cope with this new phenomena, with this danger lying over all of us? So, I think that in the Political Report to the 27th congress we have tried to fill up this gap, to suggest some remedies to the world, and I would like to share these, you know, points of our remedies, which we call basic, with our American listeners. And I, I still believe that if our American listeners will think along the lines we are trying to explain to them, they will also come to the conclusion that our main problem, psychological and human problem, of nowadays, is just how to meet two ends.

So, we in the Political Report, we have suggested the so-called basics of new approach to the solution of international problems, always keeping in mind that this is nuclear danger, all human danger. It's not only danger for capitalist world or socialist world, it's our human danger, for all of us. So I believe there is a very strong logic in what we have suggested on 15 January, in our famous statement, how to deal with the new situation where we have suggested to get rid of nuclear weapons by the end of this century, and with the political, you know, solutions, we suggest in that report. And, what comes to my mind still that we, we've been trying to formulate a new conception of security. What is new in that conception? To my mind the newest thing is that we have been used for so many centuries, as you like, if you like, to cope with the security problems with one remedy, to build up more and more arms.

[Kuznetsov] It was a military solution to the....

[Bogdanov interrupts] Yeah, exactly Pavel....

[Kuznetsov interrupts] A military angle.

[Bogdanov] Oh yes, you are right, it was a military angle, and we have always been associating security problems with a military solution.

And what is military solution? It is very simple: you just build up more and more arms. And maybe for the first time we say no, it's very wrong approach. In the nuclear era you cannot solve your security problems with the arms race and with building endlessly nuclear arms. Then what is the solution? There is only one solution: political one.

What does it mean? It means, you know, a lot of things, but at the same time it means very concrete areas of political actions that you should cover by those actions just to reach your goal, to build up a new world, world without tension, world with cooperation, in which a principle of peaceful coexistence becomes a really universal one for everybody. And let me just, before you also say something about that, note down that our basics cover the whole range of the problems. It has been divided into four parts, you know. Why in the four parts beginning by the military field, ending by the humanitarian field? Because we believe now that the world has become so interdependent, so universal, unique one, if you like, that you cannot divide military field as the most important, the political is more important, and so on and so forth. No, all the four areas are important to solve your security problems.

[Kuznetsov] In our concept of security, as it was formulated at the 27th congress, we're talking about mutual security, general security.

[Plekhanov] Yeah, this is a very important point, because, if we analyze the previous attempts of achieving security through political means we will see that politics was often seen as simply another way of applying force, trying to put forward solutions which were based on inequality, on downgrading the security of your potential opponents. And that, of course, doomed very many attempts. For instance, in arms control, if you approach arms control negotiations which are a political way of achieving security, but if you approach it from a position of strength, from a position of trying to achieve superiority over the other side, that political solution is doomed, because the other side will never accept unequal terms. So, this point is very important, that security can be achieved not at the expense of the other side but only together with it, with due regard to its interests and on the basis of equal security. As Comrade Gorbachev emphasized in his report, in relations between the Soviet Union and the United States security can only be mutual.

[Bogdanov] Mutual, it means what, mutual? There is no Soviet security without American security. And vice versa, there is no American security without Soviet security. But what does it mean? It means that both sides take into consideration their vital national interests. They recognize that both of them, they're entitled to their interests you know, but if you talk about superiority, if you're aiming at superiority, what does it mean by the way, Pavel, what does it mean nowadays to have superiority? It means first of all you coerce your opponent into doing what you like him to do. You just threaten him, you know: if you don't (?follow on) my wishes, I will destroy you. That's very simple, you know. That's what worries us in the conception of superiority.

[Kuznetsov] And also I think it's important to discuss the notion of unilateralism. It also has to do with the traditional approach to security. You know, you only take care of your own interests -- and the others? And hell take the others. I was struck by a statement coming from the President's press secretary, Patrick Buchanan, in connection with Vladimir Posner's appearance on ABC newscasts from Moscow. He thought that it was something inherently wrong to offer a Soviet spokesman, to hear his comments, on the American defense budget, defense activities, whatever is done in the defense area, because he emphasized that this is a problem which is for us Americans to discuss, and it's no business of the Russians. I was struck by it because this is exactly what's wrong with the current situation. When the U.S. officials, a whole host of spokesmen of the United States, consider it not only appropriate but highly desirable to discuss Soviet defense activities, Soviet levels of defense spending, Soviet programs ...

[Bogdanov interrupts] [Words indistinct] not discussing but just lying about Soviet defense activities. It makes a lot of difference, discussing and lying.

[Plekhanov] And when some individual from the Soviet Union, you know, spends 2-3 minutes on ABC news, [laughing] to say something about what the President advanced, that's you know, that's a terrible scandal.

[Kuznetsov] And at this point I would like to sum up the Soviet concept of security, which, in a nutshell, boils down to the following:

1. Modern weapons are so powerful that security can be ensured through political solutions, not through military ones. Building up defenses, no matter how powerful they may be deemed, does not lead to greater security but results in higher levels of insecurity.

2. In Soviet-American relations security can only be mutual and in a broader context of international relations it can only be universal.

3. There's got to be respect for equality and security concerns of all sides. As far as Soviet-American relations go, we have to live in peace together and to cooperate, and there is no other alternative.

4. In our rapidly changing world aspirations for military superiority can bring no political gain to anybody. We have to live in a civilized manner, and we have to work out an all embracing system of international economic security without discrimination and sanctions.

Well, in our future talks, in our future panel discussions, we'll be talking in greater length about major world problems raised at the 27th Communist Party Congress in Moscow. And now I'd like to thank you, Dr Bogdanov, and you, Dr Plekhanov, for taking part in Top Priority, our weekly panel discussion.

WESTERN PRESS REACTION TO CPSU CONGRESS VIEWED

LD092125 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 9 Mar 86

["Telebridge Moscow-London-Paris- Washington" program moderated by political observer Igor Fesunenko in Moscow, with reporters Eduard Sorokin in London; Anatoliy Potapov in Paris; and Vladimir Dunayev in Washington -- live; from the "Vremya" program]

[Text] [Fesenenko] Good evening, esteemed comrade TV viewers. Our correspondents in Washington, Paris, and London are taking part in our TV hook-up which today is being conducted from Studio 20 of the Ostankino TV center. Let's check our lines: Vladimir Pavlovich Dunayev in Washington, Anatoliy Georgiyevich Potapov in Paris -- can you hear us, Anatoliy Georgiyevich?

[Potapov] Everything is fine at this end, we wait for your questions.

[Fesunenko] Eduard Alekseyevich Sorokin is working in London. Comrade Sorokin, can you hear us?

[Sorokin] Yes.

[Fesunenko] That is excellent. If everyone is ready , we shall begin. I would like to ask you, esteemed colleagues, to describe how the work of the 27th congress of our party was covered in your countries.

Judging by news agencies' reports we were receiving here in Moscow, we arrived at the conviction that there was very great interest throughout the world in the work of the CPSU Congress. Vladimir Pavlovich, it would be interesting to find out if we are not mistaken: Tell us how the Americans saw the 27th CPSU Congress, what they got to know about it, and what was the congress coverage like in the U.S. press. Please go ahead, Washington.

[Dunayev] You know, here in the United States there was very great interest in the work of the congress. This is as it should be, because following the Geneva meeting, following the New Year message to the American people by Comrade Gorbachev, and following the Soviet Union's initiatives which have met with a great response here, everyone was interested in what would take place during the congress.

Unfortunately, television and press coverage of the congress' work was rather limited. However, at this moment I would like to note something else: this coverage was businesslike; it was informative rather than speculatively sensational, as is frequently the case. As far as those U.S. journalists who became used to being fed rumors and innuendos are concerned, the 27th CPSU Congress was an inconvenient event. There was open and fearless talk at the congress about slip-ups, problems, and obstacles in our path. Not only has this proved to be very important and useful for our country and our party, not only has it enhanced our party's prestige and authority on the international arena, but, you know, it also, if you like, took the daily bread away from various Sovietologists; it deprived these various Sovietologists of their work which usually consists of feeding off innuendos. And this is the kind of paradox which, at first sight, you seem to have here: The more open and honest our dialogue about problems becomes, the narrower the elbow-room for those who are ill-disposed toward us. And the U.S. press and TV coverage of the congress just happens to confirm this.

[Fesunenko] Quite! Thank you, Vladimir Pavlovich. Paris is on the line. How was the 27th congress seen there in France? Anatoliy Georgiyevich, go ahead please.

[Potapov] Well, one can say without any exaggeration that the work of the 27th congress has given rise to a most lively interest here in France, both among politicians, the mass media, and among the public. Whole pages were completely given over to this event in newspapers -- and this despite the fact that what is now in the center of the whole country's attention is a most hotly contested political campaign arond the elections to the parliament, due to take place next Sunday.

Comrade Gorbachev's report was outlined and commented on in a rather detailed fashion. The course of congress debates was covered daily. And here is a noteworthy detail: No one, not even among the outright enemies of our country, made so bold as to reject the special political importance of the congress, both for the Soviet Union and for international relations — not a single person, either from the political circles or from the mass media organs.

Of course, those who customarily organize anti-Soviet campaigns in France made sure that there was no shortage of falsehoods and tendentious distortions here. You know, even if you look through the prism of the French press reaction which sees the events in Moscow as being so impressive, there is already apparently a certain line drawn up by some organs of the press: to make the French people disbelieve in the implementation of the plans and transformations drawn up in Moscow.

How is what Comrade Gorbachev described as information that stupefies during the congress being fabricated? Well, let me give you the simplest of examples.

The news bulletin of the TV first program is on the air, and the presenter announces: We have just received a telephone call from our Moscow correspondent: the Soviet television program Vremya -- you can see how much attention they are paying us -- was late coming on the air by a whole 10 minutes and no explanations were given. And, with all seriousness, the presenter says: Just as soon as new information from Moscow is at hand, we will let you know about it. The sense here is this: In Moscow, where the congress is in progress, something is not quite right, something is going on.

And the French television viewers will never learn the reason behind this much trumpeted delay in the Vremya program. The fact is that a concert for the congress delegates was in progress in Moscow, and Soviet Television did not interrupt its relay, so as not to deprive its viewers of the pleasure of taking part in, and being present at this concert.

However, misinformation has done its work: It has sown the maggot of doubt in people's minds. And as for subsequent explanations -- well, they are neither here nor there. This is what these methods are like!

[Fesunenko] Thank you, Anatoliy Georgiyevich. And now it is London's turn. Eduard Alekseyevich, the first chapter of the Political Report of our party's Central Committee to the 27th congress, which treats the main trends in, and contradictions of the world today, thoroughly analyses the mutual relations among the three main centers of modern imperialism: the United States, West Europe, and Japan. Do you reckon that this provision in the Political Report and the correctness of this analysis can be illustrated by any examples, or any concrete instance from Great Britain's life today?

[Sorokin] Well, I will try. Great Britain is the United States' closest West Europe European ally. Incidentally, it is not as if the relations between the two countries were cloudless, far from it. In order to confirm this, let me quote one particular example: the case of the helicopter construction company Westland. Let me briefly recall the essence of the matter: The company turned out to be on the brink of bankruptcy and turned to foreign firms for help. One U.S. concern and the West European consortium expressed their readiness to offer assistance. Our television viewers are thoroughly familiar with the ups and downs of the struggle: Two ministers had to resign and Prime Minister Thatcher took a tortuously long time in Parliament to justify her actions.

Such particular examples aside, one would at present like to draw attention merely to one aspect: At first sight, everything boiled down to a clash between two personalities in the British Government. In essence, though, at stake was to make whatever tilt British foreign policy was to take more pronounced. Is it to continue to be oriented exclusively toward the United States, or is it to show some flexibility and build firmer bridges, linking it to other West European countries?

As can be seen, opinion became divided within the ruling Conservative Party. As for the main opposition party, the Labor Party, its foreign policy principles are quite concrete. If the party wins the next parliamentary elections, then, as its leaders state, the U.S. cruise missiles will return to the other side of the ocean, the plans to reequip the British submarine fleet with the Trident nuclear missile system will be repealed, and Britain will review its entire current nuclear strategy.

[Fesunenko] Thank you, London. The television hook-up from Studio 20 of the Ostankino TV center ends with this. And now back to our Vremya program announcers.

USSR SUPPORTS OPEC PRICE STABILIZATION EFFORTS

LD101155 Vienna OPECNA in English 1141 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Caracas, 10 Mar. 86 (OPECNA) -- The Soviet Union is in total agreement with OPEC over the need to maintain oil market stability and achieve fair pricing policies, according to the Soviet ambassador to Venezuela, Vayno Vyalyas.

'The Soviet Union opposes in a clear and emphatic way the policies of those who want to bring OPEC to its knees,' he said in statements here.

Pointing out that the average price was between 16 and 17 dollars a barrel, he said Venezuela exported more than 30 varieties of curde and it was important to note that many were being sold through the government's 'internationalization' agreements aimed at safeguarding the coutnry's oil outlets.

The minister said these agreements included sales of 150,000 b/d [barrels per day] to Veba Oil of West Germany, 130,000 b/d to Citco of the United States and additional quantities of about 60,000 b/d to Steuart in the U.S. and Nynas in Sweden.

UN COMMISSION ATTACKS U.S. LATIN AMERICA POLICY

LD101535 Moscow TASS in English 1513 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Geneva March 10 TASS -- Participants in the 42nd session of the United Nations Human Rights Commission, under way here, have completed the debate on the violation of human rights and basic liberties, specifically, in El Salvador, Paraguay and several other countries.

Statements by representatives of Nicaragua, Algeria, Belorussia, the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, Lebanon, the German Democratic Republic and the Soviet Union noted that terror and violence, the killings and "disappearances" of opponents of regimes and of democratics are continuing in El Salvador, Paraguay and several other Latin American countries.

The speakers drew the attention of the commission members to the fact that the United States, in a bid to preserve its political and economic positions in Latin American countries, is doing its utmost to block the struggle of the continent's people's for the eradication of dependence and foreign domination, for national liberation and social progress, for the genuine exercise of human rights.

Nicaragua's representative Rita Delia Casco, in her statement, emphasised that a human rights campaign also provides for a resolute struggle against colonialism and neocolonialism. In this connection she criticised the position of the United States which resorts to gross interference and sends venal gangs of counter-revolutionaries to suppress the striving of the peoples of Latin American countries for freedom and democracy. Washington's policy with regard to revolutionary Nicaragua, Rita Delia Casco stressed, is a vivid example of state-sponsored terrorism.

The grave situation in several Latin American countries, said Wolfgang Grieger, representative of the German Democratic Republic, is a consequence of U.S. aggressive policies in that region. This is evidenced by Washington's aggression against independent Grenada, by the undeclared war against revolutionary Nicaragua, by threats against Cuba and the constant violation of military aid to reactionary and dictatorial regimes.

PEACE, ANTIWAR FORCES GAINING STRENGTH WORLDWIDE

LD101805 Moscow TASS in English 1725 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 10 TASS -- It is the reality of the present-day world that the anti-war movements, irrespective of differences in ideological views of their participants, exert a great impact on the development of events in the world arena, Yuriy Zhukov, chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee, writes in his article printed in the latest issue of the INTERNATIONAL LIFE journal.

The main concern of the public movements is for survival of mankind, prevention of a nuclear catastrophe which hangs over comtemporary civilisation, the article stresses. All public movements, fighting for preservation and consolidation of peace, have a huge manpower potential. Provided mutual understanding and cooperation between them, if the deep-rooted prejudices, hampering this cooperation, are overcome, this will be a great asset for peace, the author of the article points out.

Broad opporunities in this direction are provided by the programme of the International Year of Peace which has been endorsed by the consensus at the 40th session of the U.N. General Assembly. It concludes very many important measures both international and national, starting from the international conference of non-governmental organisations in Geneva in January, 1986, which was keynoted by the slogan "Together for Peace," and ending with the World Congress of Peace Forces which is to be held in Copenhagen in October. It is being prepared by the International Preparatory Committee.

The foes of peace have lately sharply heightened their subversive activities against the world anti-war movement, the article runs. Front pseudo-movements are being formed, like the American "pro-peace" organisation which in a brief period of time acquired the annual budget of 30 million dollars and a 130-man highly-paid staff. But activities of the anti-war movements are invariably mounting, becoming more purposeful and forceful, contrary to all attempts of Western "psychological warfare" services to disorganise, to split, to mislead and divert those movements from the struggle for solution of the main tasks.

People become increasingly aware that the success of the peace forces, attained in Geneva, should not set one's mind at rest. There are no miracles in the world and persistent struggle is to be waged for materialisation of the accords reached in Geneva, the author of the article writes.

SFRY ENVOY AT UN URGES MEDITERRANEAN PEACE ZONE

LD071906 Moscow TASS in English 1747 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] New York March 7 TASS -- Yugoslavia actively supports efforts aimed at turning the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation, says a letter of the permanent representative of Yugosalvia at the U.N. sent to the U.N. secretary general. The convocation of an international conference on the Middle East under the U.N. aegis with the participation of all the parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization -- the only lawful representative of the Palestinian people should be one of the steps in this direction. Durable and stable security in the region can be achieved only along with the settlement of the Middle East problem, the letter stresses. The permanent mission of Yugoslavia also expressed serious concern in connection with the massive concentration in the Mediterranean of the military force and armaments, including nuclear armaments.

FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS UN STAFF CUT DEMAND

LD111035 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0914 GMT 11 Mar 86

["Verbal Statement of the USSR Foreign Ministry to the U.S. Embassy in Moscow" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 11 Mar (TASS) -- The USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs lodges a resolute protest against the illegal demand of the U.S. Administration concerning the reduction of the number of staff of the USSR's permanent representation at the United Nations in New York. This action of the United States is arbitrary, unfounded and constitutes a crude violation by the United States of its duty, which it assumed as the country of the location of the central institutions of the United Nations; that is, to ensure the conditions necessary for normal activity of the United Nations and the unhampered participation of the member states of the organization in its work.

The Soviet side rejects as completely farfetched and unsubstantiated allegations that the staff of the permanent representation of the USSR at the United Nations are supposed to be involved in activity that is unrelated to UN affairs. As regards references by the U.S. side to an increase in Soviet personnel in recent years, they cannot in any way serve as a justification for this provocative action, because over this period there has been a significant expansion in the scale of the UN activity, and the number of Soviet staff with the quantity of the personnel at the U.S. mission to the United Nations, whose operation is provided for both by the State Department as well as by private firms, while the Soviet Government provides for all its own needs with its own resources.

Nothing in the existing international agreements, including also the 1947 agreement on the UN central institutions, gives the U.S. Government the right to set limits on numbers of personnel of the permanent representations of the UN member states which are, as it is well known, accredited not to the U.S. Government, but to the United Nations Organization.

The United States' pretensions to appropriate for itself the right to set the number of personnel of the permanent representations of the states in the United Nations are absolutely inadmissible. They cannot be qualified in any way other than as incompatible with international law and generally accepted practice, and they constitute interference in affairs, which are within the sole competence of the states and in their mutual relations with the United Nations.

Their target is to make more difficult the activity of the states in the United Nations and thereby that of the organization itself.

This reflects the general approach of the United States toward the activity of international organizations, which has manifested itself particularly vividly in the past few years, in particular in hostile statements addressed to the United Nations, in the blackmail of UNESCO, in arbitrary treatment and discriminatory restrictions against the missions of many UN member-states in New York and in the creation of an atmosphere of intimidation and terror around them. All of this is justly regarded by the world community as a line aimed at undermining the existing system of international organizations and at fettering their efforts in the development of relations of peace and cooperation among the peoples; and as an attempt to bring international mechanisms and institutions under U.S. dictate. It cannot thus be considered fortuitous that reaction to this is also manifested in the fact that the question is being raised of the propriety of the presence of the UN headquarters in a country that does not fulfill its obligations to that organization.

The above actions of the U.S. side cannot, of course, be perceived outside the general context of Soviet-U.S. relations. They are not only out of accord with their assurances about a desire to work toward an improvement in relations between the two countries, but also inflict direct damage on them. The U.S. Administration has to realize that such actions reinforce distrust toward its policies and by no means create a favorable background for a summit meeting.

In precisely the same way in must be clear that such actions cannot fail to have a most serious effect on the development of ties between our countries in various spheres. It is difficult to see compatibility between all this and statements by the U.S. side in favor of implementing accords on opening of general consulates in New York and Kiev, and on expansion of contacts and exchanges, including finding new forms of them.

Of course, the Soviet side cannot pass over such illegal actions by the United States and will be forced to draw the appropriate conclusions for itself.

All responsibility for the consequences of this fresh provocative and illegal action perpetrated by the United States will rest wholly and completely with the U.S. side.

PRAVDA VIEWS REAGAN'S CONTRA AID CAMPAIGN TACTICS

McCarthy Era Recalled

PM101547 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Mar 86 Second Edition p 7

["Rejoinder" by N. Kurdyumov: "Intimidation"]

[Text] The U.S. Administration has recently launched a massive operation with the aim of securing Congressional approval for a new aid package to the tune of $100 million for the "contras," through whom Washington is trying to overthrow the legitimate Nicaraguan Government. The bill on granting the Somoza bands so-called "humanitarian" assistance that was approved last year expires on 31 March, and the administration is in a hurry to bestow additional appropriations on the cutthroats -- openly this time -- mainly for assisting with weapons.

The tone of the unbridled hate campaign against Nicaragua, in which the secretary of state, the secretary of defense, and other highly placed representatives of the administration participate, is being set by the President himself, who has assured the "contras" leaders (they were received in the White House the other day as most honored guests) that he will personally head the campaign of "maximum pressure" on Congress.

This is connected with the fact that Reagan's demand for allocating subsidies has come up against serious opposition on Capitol Hill, where many are voicing growing fears that giving military assistance to the "contras" could have irreparable consequences in the shape of direct American armed intervention in Nicaragua, not to mention the fact that such assistance will rule out the prospect of a peaceful settlement in the region and once and for all undermine the efforts of the Contadora Group, which are supported by almost all states in the Western Hemisphere.

Ignoring public opinion, the White House is resorting to direct intimidation of members of Congress in the spirit of the raving inquisitor McCarthy. Congressmen not in agreement with administration policy in relations to Nicaragua have been accused of playing into the communists' hands.

"Their actions are hostile to U.S. interests," R. Reagan said, answering a question from journalists about White House Director of Communications P. Buchanan's accusation in THE WASHINGTON POST that the Democrats are taking part in a communist plot against Central America — no more, no less.

"The administration is tolling the bell of Senator J. McCarthy's anticommunist era," a commentator for ABC TV observed in this connection. Well, it's true.

'Hysterical' Efforts Noted

PM101511 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Mar 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Tampering With the Facts"]

[Text] Washington, March 9 TASS — U.S. President Ronald Reagan is continuing to fuel a hysterical anti-Nicaraguan campaign mounted by his administration in an effort to railroad $100 million in aid for counterrevolutionary gangs through Congress.

In his latest radio address to the nation, the President poured strident abuse on the Sandinist government. The radio address spoke of "the longest military airstrip in Central America" allegedly being built to "handle Soviet bombers."

Commentators recalled in this connection that before the 1983 invasion of Grenada the White House chief had also made repeated use of a similar Washington-manufactured falsehood to the effect that Cuba and the Soviet Union were building "a military airfield" on the island for "aggressions" in the Western Hemisphere. As is known, that was soon exposed as a downright lie.

No wonder that American legislators are now openly sceptical of the president's contentions. ABC Television said: "They were also asking in Congress if the increases in military aid were to be followed by the dispatch of U.S. military advisers to Central America. The White House was responding that the appropriate decision had not yet been taken. Would lifting restrictions on military aid, as wanted by the President, mean that money from other sources such as the CIA's contingency fund would be brought into play as well. So the matter at issue really was not the $100 million but a sum much larger than that. Congress did not know in effect what it was to vote on."

In its attempts to exonerate U.S. aggressive policies in various regions, Washington, as shown by statements by the present U.S. Administration's leaders, has been increasingly resorting to gross deception, tampering with facts and perjury.

The masterminds of this campaign have wrapped themselves in so many lies that people in the United States today speak ever more often of a "crisis of confidence" in the White House statements, which is very much like the "crisis of confidence" at the height of the Vietnam adventure.

Deceit and falsification have not worked. According to an ABC public opinion survey, 59 percent against 34 percent of the polled Americans do not approve of aid for the "contras."

BOVIN ARTICLE VIEWS U.S. 'NEOGLOBALISM'

Part One

PM101551 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 5

[First part of IZVESTIYA political observer Aleksandr Bovin article: "History Is Irreversible"]

[Text] Glancing back at mankind's history it is possible to argue to what extent moral progress and material progress, social progress and scientific and technical progress are synchronous, to what extent they are in step with each other, but progress itself is an indisputable fact. In history there are times of stagnation, there are zigzags and reversals, there are times of catastrophe and collapse of civilizations, there are attempts to flee into the past, yet nonetheless as a whole, history has always moved and is moving only forward.

And in this process, sudden major sociopolitical changes, revolutionary transformations, and classes and parties embodying the new and combating the old have always constituted the points of growth and acted as the catalysts of social progress. The 20th century is the century of the October Revolution. The seeds and the roots of the main contradictions and the main social achievements with which we are approaching the end of the century go back to 1917. There we find the roots of the colossal influence that the history of socialist Russia, the history of our country and our party has exerted on the whole development of historical events in the 20th century. The world public's attitude to the 27th CPSU Congress has confirmed this once again.

The fresh breath of self-criticism, the frank analysis of the phenomena of stagnation and of negative trends, and the orientation toward innovation in all spheres of life, toward extirpation of everything that discredits the party and compromises socialism -- this is the picture presented to the world by the 27th CPSU Congress. And the tremendous creative and constructive potential displayed by the party congress is further evidence of the irreversibility of history, the inexhaustible store of inner strength that enable the socialist society to draw lessons from the past, to overcome mistakes, and to continue to progress.

The 27th CPSU Congress' orientation toward the future is in sharp contrast with the general thrust of world imperialism's current strategy which is characterized by neoconservative tendencies in domestic and foreign policy, by hopes for a sociopolitical revenge, and by practical attempts to translate these hopes into reality. What I have in mind in particular is the so-called "Reagan doctrine," also known as the strategy of neoglobalism. Let us take a closer look at it.

My colleague Stanislav Kondrashov has described neoglobalism as the "doctrine of the reversibility of history." And that is what it is. The essence of the strategy of neoglobalism can be described as an attempt to halt and reverse social progress inasmuch as it is incompatible with U.S. "vital interests," with the preservation of the global U.S. military and political presence, and with U.S. claims to world leadership. Relying on its tremendous resources and on its gigantic war machine, in other words, relying on strength, the United States is challenging world history, clearly in the hope of "replaying" it, replacing the onward march of history with a perpetual cycle of capitalist forms of societal life.

It is hard to say how far the setting of this task is consciously understood and rationally motivated. It is quite likely that we are dealing not so much with an imperialist philosophy of history as with psychology, with a class instinct that harshly dictates a line of political behavior regardless of the possibility or impossibility of justifying that line rationally. In any event, whatever approach one adopts to the origins of the present American policy, neoglobalism is Washington's counteroffensive against history. Neoglobalism is an attempt to transform a way of life that American conservatives consider natural, but which is receding beyond recall into the past; to transform this way of life, I repeat, into the eternal future of all mankind.

Strictly speaking, the prefix "neo" should be viewed in highly relative terms. In effect Washington's entire postwar policy can be defined as globalist. Both in the sense of the geography of U.S. "vital interests." And in the sense of its social thrust, which is contrary to the thrust of the historical process.

Attempts to "freeze" history, to halt the chain reaction of social changes caused by the defeat of fascism, and to block and "roll back" socialism began immediately after World War II. And one of the most characteristic features of that version of globalism was the global support for dictatorial, despotic regimes that were regarded as strong points of a kind, making it possibly to contain the frightening pressure of the new times, the new era, the new order.

Let us remember. In Europe -- Franco and Salazar. In Asia -- Chiang Kai-shek, Syngman Rhee, Reza Pahlavi. In Latin America -- Batista, Stroessner, Romaro, Somoza. And that is far from an exhaustive list. There has not been a single reactionary, antipopular dictatorship that has not enjoyed U.S. patronage and support and received American money and American weapons.

What is this? Chance? No, of course not. The "great democracy" maintained the butchers and rogues because they served their patrons faithfully and loyally. Because they did not doubt America's right to modify the world to suit itself. Because they were fierce anticommunists, hated the Soviet Union, and dealt mercilessly with left-wing opposition.

Relations between "Uncle Sam" and his "nephews," so to speak, were not always idyllic. Washington sometimes got annoyed. Sometimes all kinds of "presidents for life" took offense and struck attitudes. Thus in 1963 the White House expressed displeasure at the nature of the activity of the "Tontons Macoutes." But "Papa Doc" -- the very same who said "I am democracy" -- rebelled and demanded the recall of the American ambassador from Port au Prince. In response the standard accusation came from Washington: Duvalier is receiving aid from Cuba and the "communist countries." Haiti complained to the UN Security Council. In a few months everything was back to normal...

American billions, American soldiers and weapons are capable of a great deal. All the same, tyrannical, antipopular, puppet regimes collapsed. Ruling cliques who were obedient to Washington and oriented toward the West were replaced by different people with different policies. And these were often radical left policies, breaking off ties with imperialism, rejecting the capitalist principles of organization of society, and not recognizing American "leadership."

"The hand of Moscow," Washington claimed. Or "the hand of Havana." At one time there was the "hand of Beijing" too. The standard reassuring explanation went roughly like this. Everything was supposedly fine. Everyone was living peacefully, everyone loved their local masters and their American patrons.

Then the perfidious "agents" came along and started muddying the water, inciting people against the authorities, and turning them against the Americans. And gullible people followed their lead. Primitive? Yes, but simple. And comprehensible. I would not be surprised if "hands" were soon discovered in Port au Prince and Manila...

At the same time -- not at the propaganda level, but at the policy level -- people in Washington have begun to realize that dictatorial regimes have outlived their day, that supporting them does not so much help the United States as discredit it and jeopardize American strategic interests. The events in Iran stimulated thought. An article by Jack Anderson in NEWSDAY was entitled "How U.S. Support for Dictators Harms Our Country." We are facing a sad fact, Anderson wrote. "The Iranian crisis is only the most recent and striking indication of the enmity that the United States has brought on itself by supporting repressive regimes in the name of the slogan of anticommunism, which we honor so devoutly." In Latin America and Africa, Anderson went on, we continue to support "shaky regimes led by successive generals who torture their compatriots with one hand and plunder them with the other. If it is not already too late," Anderson concludes, "a change in U.S. policy toward these repressive regimes could spare us new Tehrans... when the revolutionaries will inevitably throw out all these rogues."

In order to avoid this prospect, they are starting to give their favorite rogues lessons in democracy and modern political etiquette. They din it into them that reforms carried out in good time reduce social tension and lessen the effectiveness and attraction of radical demands. And those who would not or could not be hammered into a democratic mold had to be removed.

The night of 6 February saw, as THE WALL STREET JOURNAL put it, the "orderly departure of Duvalier" -- an American Air Force transport plane saved "Baby Doc" from the Haitian people's wrath. Events in the Philippines were more dramatic. Washington had long been concerned about the growing antigovernment sentiments in Manila. William Sullivan (he was U.S. ambassador to the Philippines, and later to Iran) wrote as long ago as the year before last: "A tremendous responsibility rests with us: We must not allow a real civil war to flare up in the Philippines." Citing the Iranian experience, Sullivan advised official Washington: "When we realize that change is inevitable, we must try to do all in our power to ensure that it is moderate change."

Washington tried; it tried to frighten Ferdinand Marcos with "communist rebels" and frightened itself with the prospect of losing its bases... But Marcos delayed, held on. The finale is well known: Early in the morning of 26 February, the former Philippine president and around 90 of his entourage took off on board an American Air Force transport plane...

Apparently the shah of Iran said that the United States throws its friends into the wastebasket like "used paper tissues." The shah knew what he was talking about. Incidentally, the reproach does not only apply to the Americans. Remember "Operation Barracuda" -- on 20 September 1979 French paratroopers turned the Central African Empire into the Central African Republic in the space of a couple of hours. Paris was thoroughly fed up with "Emperor Bokassa." Yet they used to be great friends...

I am sure the Americans will step up the pressure on the Chilean and South African regimes, since there is no shortage of transport planes. Especially since R. Reagan personally or, say, C. Weinberger is by no means sympathetic toward what is happening in Chile and South Arica. But here it is not a question of personal sympathies or abstract concern for the restoration of democracy. It is a question of real class interests.

It is a question of realizing that in present conditions the preservation of dictatorial regimes that belong to the past creates the soil for the undesirable radicalization of opposition sentiments. Consequently the controlled democratization and liberalization of such regimes is regarded as a better way of preventing radical social changes while preserving "Western," that is, capitalist systems.

For the Americans, the best versions of political power are the centrist, or, still better, the right-centrist versions. They therefore seek actively, for instance, to strengthen Duarte's positions in El Salvador. They therefore supported the recent changes in Guatemala. They view the change of power in Manila from the same standpoint. "The appointments made by C. Aquino thus far," a "prominent White House staffer" said, "are good and reputable. The ministerial cabinet is a centrist organ in which the left does not enjoy great influence. So far, things are not going badly." It is a bad thing when people drive out the Americans and stop listening to them. Who, specifically, it is who ensures obedience and the protection of U.S. interests is secondary. Formerly, this function was successfully fulfilled by dictators and puppets, but now Washington prefers to rely on more respectable figures. And where it can, it actively pushes such figures into the foreground.

Part Two

PM101749 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Second and final part of article by IZVESTIYA political observer Aleksandr Bovin: "History Is Irreversible"]

[Text] Along with the flagrant desire to get rid of the most objectionable figures and thereby strengthen the positions of the "free world," Washington's strategy incorporates equally flagrant support for counterrevolutionary forces. In this context the Washington "neoglobalists" most often mention Nicaragua, Afghanistan, Angola, and Cambodia.

The main social base of counterrevolution and reactionary rebellions is made up of representatives of the former political elite, exploiters stripped of their privileges and influence, the numerous retainers who surrounded the powers that be. But let us not oversimplify the picture. Counterrevolution speculates on the objective difficulties of change and renewal in the conditions of economic backwardness, underdeveloped social structures, and the tremendous role played by traditions. Counterrevolution exploits for its own purposes impatience, errors, and miscalculations mainly of a maximalist nature, and weakness on the part of the political vanguard. All the nurtures counterrevolution, creates a favorable sociopolitical milieu for it, and pushes a proportion of the working people and peasantry into the rebels' camp.

The Washington "neoglobalists" set themselves the task of exploiting the revolution's difficulties, exaggerating them (propaganda and physchological warefare), and where possible, intensifying them (economic sanctions, blockades, and so forth) in order to promote the activation and consolidation of counterrevolutionary forces. This strategy is aimed at making the position of revolutionary governments more difficult, slowing down the stabilization of the situation, provoking the growth of antigovernment sentiments, and as a result bringing about a change of power.

This is the model of counterrevolutionary policy that the U.S. Administration has brought into play in its relations with Nicaragua. Speaking in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and upholding the President's request for the appropriation of $100 million for aid to the "contras," Secretary of State G. Shultz, described the aid to the Nicaraguan counterrevolution as "legally, morally, and strategically justified."

But evidently even the U.S. Congress doubts that. Otherwise the administration would not have to make such efforts every time to persuade congressmen to sanction the allocation of additional funds for the "contras."

The congressmen's hesitations are very understandable. After all, if you throw off the camouflage nets of diplomatic verbiage, it is a question of money intended for direct interference in the affairs of a sovereign state with which the United States, moreover, has diplomatic relations. When Washington says that the administration's aim is to "turn Nicaragua away from communism," everyone realizes that in effect this means setting a course toward the violent overthrow of the country's legitimate government. By American standards, that can be done, but should not be spoken of. Hence the congressmen's confusion.

U.S. special envoy to Central America Harry Shlaudeman recently tried to persuade President Alan Garcia of Peru to support Washington's position. This was the president's reply: "The United States should observe the Nicaraguan people's right to have what government they like, whatever objections we may have." And he went on: "Any aggression or intervention against Nicaragua or any other Central American country will be regarded by the Peruvian Government as aggression against the whole of Latin America." And it is not only Peru that thinks that way.

Among the arguments used to justify the policy of global counterrevolution, probably the chief place belongs to appeals to democracy. People in Washington are indignant that in Nacaragua they punish those who break revolutionary laws, that in Angola they strike against Savimbi's bandits, that in Afghanistan they shoot dushmans who are caught carrying weapons, and they they drive Pol Pot's supporters out of Cambodia. People in Washington are annoyed because the revolution does not recognize the counterrevolution's freedom to undermine the new system and to plunder and carry out reprisals against the peaceful population.

The loud moans about "human rights" are utter hypocrisy and falsehood. Revolutions -- and in the late 20th century this is taught not only at Moscow State University, not only at Karl Marx University or the University of Havana, but also at Harvard, Oxford, and the Sorbonne -- revolutions are the most complex, contradictory periods in the peoples' lives, periods filled with drama. The age-old foundations of life are being agonizingly shattered. A new social structure is being born, born in a fierce struggle, in bloody clashes between those who want to preserve at all costs the old order -- perhaps improve and "ennobled," but still the old order -- and those who are breaking through toward fundamentally new levels of civilization. And situations arise where the future of the revolution weights more heavily on the scales of history than "human rights." Salvador Allende was reluctant to reckon with that fact -- and he died. So will we augment the numbers of martyrs of the revolution and victims of counterrevolution for the sake of "democracy?"

Let us look at the classical, textbook examples. When the English or the French cut off the heads of their kings, when they executed the aristocrats, they evidently had a rather different view of "human rights" than those who appeal to the West's "democratic heritage." Or perhaps it was the "hand of Moscow" which guided the actions of Cromwell or Robespierre? I am afraid that Americans, defending their own independence, did not give very much thought to the rights of the English.

Nor can the Civil War between North and South easily be regarded as a model of the observance of "human rights." On 24 September 1862 Abraham Lincoln issued a proclamation suspending the law of inviolability of the individual. It is believed that by the end of the war approximately 38,000 traitor and conspirators had been arrested, all those who were hindering the government in its struggle against the rebels. The Sandinists can hardly compare with that!

Lincoln's reply to accusations of human rights violations and the flouting of democracy was: "... Surely it is more expedient to break one law than to permit the annihilation of all laws and the fall of the government?" If time was reversible, it would probably not be hard to demonstrate that Lincoln had taken lessons from Ortega.

It would be a fine thing if there were no need to fight for freedom, justice, and independence, if it were possible to do without blood, deaths, and cruelty. It would be a fine thing if the ruling minority, the "ruling class," were to yeild its positions without a fight, without resistance. But that can hardly be relied on. The history of revolutions indicates otherwise. And in order to defend the future for millions of people, to create conditions in which the rights of those millions will become real rights, it is necessary to restrict the rights of those "humans" who take up arms to defend their past.

In principle, neoglobalism is doomed, since -- again, in principle -- history is irreversible. The strength on which Washington pins such hopes is powerless to put history into reverse and take us back to the times of Theodore Roosevelt or the "Holy Alliance." Of course, the importance of strength is relative. Within certain limits, local and limited in time and space, strength can retard, disrupt the natural course of events, roll back a revolution and ensure the triumph of counterrevolution. That happened in Chile. It happened in Grenada. And we cannot yet exclude the possibility of its happening again. Therefore the open proclamation of the doctrine of neoglobalism has a positive side -- it prompts vigilance. The revolution must know how to defend itself.

Our analysis of imperialism's neoglobalist strategy will not be complete unless we examine it within the overall system of coordinates of world politics and West-East relations. The emergence of military-strategic parity created a military-political stalemate here. A large-scale war means destruction and catastrophe. The natural way out is to seek agreement on mutual security, to feel your way toward the outlines of a compromise opening up prospects for disarmament. But Washington got stuck halfway. People there seem to realize that to begin a nuclear missile war would be suicidal. But they do not yet realize that to continue the arms race is to increase the probability of war.

Hence the ambivalence, the internal disunity of positions, the combination of that cowboy bravado with caution, calls for dialogue, and reluctance to take confrontation to the danger point. Hence, too, the quest for peripheral areas where imperialism can go onto the counteroffensive and regain its lost bridgeheads without risk of provoking a general conflict. And they found them. It was decided to step up the pressure on still insecure young states that are in the process of formation, and to that end to openly support and galvanize counterrevolutionary, antigovernmental formations. They called it neoglobalism, emphasizing the U.S. Administration's readiness to interfere in internal conflicts and support reaction in any part of the globe.

External support for counterrevolution makes the elimination of reactionary rebels more difficult and long-drawn-out, leads to additional deaths, and slows down the process of essential transformations. At the same time imperialism's interference in a particular country's affairs will promote the consolidation of the forces of the revolution, the mobilization of its inner reserves, and the buildup of internationalist aid. In the end imperialism will lose. And although the possibility of a "second Grenada" cannot be ruled out, the future belongs to a "second Cuba" or "second Vietnam."

Whatever the difficulties along the path of man's social and spiritual emancipation, it was said at the 27th CPSU Congress, "the course of history is irreversible." And no neoglobalism can change that.

BUSH REMARKS ON U.S. POLICY IN AFRICA ASSAILED

LD101603 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1120 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Washington, 10 Mar (TASS) -- The United States' course of supporting the racist regime in South Africa and of encouraging the National Union for the Total Liberation of Angola [UNITA] terrorist gangs was confirmed by U.S. Vice President G. Bush, at a news conference in the U.S. Embassy in Lisbon.

Bush zealously defended the White House's decision to supply many millions of dollars worth of military aid to the UNITA terrorist group, which the United States and the racist Republic of South Africa [RSA] are employing against Angola. It has emerged from what he said that the United States is aspiring to play no greater and no less a role than that of...'Liberator of Angola.' And the means of achieving this are the UNITA bandits that he, with the unceremoniousness characteristic of American politicians, has tried to portray as "freedom fighters." Moreover, in Bush's opinion, arms deliveries to bandits guilty of the death of Angolan civilians and the destruction of civil facilities "make national reconciliation in Angola easier."

Journalists pointed out to the vice president that by giving assistance to the UNITA terrorists to the detriment of sovereign Angola the United States is refusing to help the African National Congress [ANC] which advocates abolishing the monstrous apartheid system. In reply, Bush attacked the ANC and admitted that "supporting the ANC, whose ranks include Marxists, does not correspond to the aims and interests of U.S. policy in the region." The U.S. leader virtually supported the Botha regime's policy of pseudoreform, with which the racists are attempting to perpetuate the inhuman apartheid system.

The vice president yet again spoke in favor of the infamous "link" between granting Namibia independence, which is occupied by the United States's ally, the Pretoria regime, and the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. It is well known that the Cuban internationalists are in Angola at the request of that country's legitimate government to repulse South African aggression. He made it clear that Washington favors the removal of the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO), the group leading the Namibian people's liberation struggle, from the settlement process. Bush cynically stated that what should be at issue in Namibia is a certain 'reconciliation of rival forces' and not a complete and final cessation of the occupation.

In essence Bush's address lays out the basic clauses of the 'neoglobalist' doctrine as applied to Africa with which the current U.S. Administration has armed itself. This doctrine implies Washington's 'rights' to open interference in the affairs of sovereign states and to suppress national liberation movements.

COMMENTARY ON BUSH REMARKS AT FULTON CEREMONY

LD102144 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Commentary by political observer Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] It so happened that the Washington festivities on the occasion marking the 40th anniversary of former British Prime Minister Churchill's Fulton speech coincided with the work of the 27th CPSU Congress. I am far from ready to compare these two events which cannot be compared in their scale. However, it is noteworthy to compare the basic foreign policy principles recently proclaimed in Moscow and Washington.

The resolution adopted on the Central Committee Political Report at our party congress points out that the main direction of CPSU activity in the international arena remains the fight against the nuclear danger and the arms race and for the maintenance and consolidation of universal peace. Moreover it is emphasized that the Soviet Union will fight for the realization of the program of eliminating mass destruction weapons and averting a new world war. With this aim in mind, the bases for the creation of an all-embracing system of international security were proposed at the congress.

But what type of world affairs concept does Washington propose? Vice President Bush, who was the main speaker at the Fulton ceremony, gave every assurance that Churchill was allegedly right and that one must continue to rely on the use of force in future. One can drew practical conclusions from this. Bush called for investing some resources in armaments, including space weapons, and the implementation of a policy of neoglobalism, from support for the contras in Nicaragua to strengthening the United States military positions in Europe, which the U.S. vice president called "the king on the global chess board."

This type of aggressive credo again confirms the CPSU congress conclusion that it is precisely imperialism that is responsible for the conflicts of our time and for the unleashing and whipping up of the arms race. However, something else also is true. The times of Churchill and his stake on force have clearly passed. This is recognized by increasing numbers of politicians even in the United States as well as in Washington itself, where an influential group of congressmen and senators just recently called for an end to the arms race and nuclear tests. No matter how great the threat of war is, our party proceeds from the fact that there is no fatal inevitability of a world war. It is possible to prevent war and save mankind from catastrophe. This is the historic vocation of socialism and all progressive and peace-loving forces throughout the world.

ANTITERRORIST BILL CALLED 'INTERNATIONAL BANDITRY'

PM111027 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Mar 86 First Edition p 5

[Vladimir Bolshakov "commentary": "Excessive Ambitions"]

[Text] International law, as is well known, grants no state, and that includes the United States, the prerogative to resolve virtually all the world's problems as it sees fit, to interfere in sovereign states' internal affairs, or to indicate which system, friends, or trading partners to choose. Hopefully, they are aware of this in Washington. But their attitude is: So much the worse for international law.

The U.S. Senate quite recently gave new confirmation of these imperial ambitions and a desire to pose as "mankind's Supreme Court." It approved a bill on "punishing terrorists for crimes committed against American citizens abroad."

This bill, which has now been sent to the House of Representatives for examination, is actively supported by the White House. The bill "empowers" the U.S. Administration "to prosecute and punish persons who have perpetrated the terrorist purposes" acts of murder or attacks on American citizens abroad as well as "accessories to the crime," irrespective of where these persons are or where the crime is committed.

American fighters' interception of an Egyptian aircraft last fall in order to arrest terrorists who had taken the passengers of an Italian ship hostage gives a good idea of what the authors of this unlawful document, designed to apply U.S. domestic legislation to the whole world, have in mind.

They intended to "relieve" Egypt and Italy of those under arrest and convey them to the United States for trial there. The international scandal this produced is well known to people. But, obviously, the United States has not drawn any conclusions from this. Some people there are clearly champing at the bit. In the guise of "combating terrorism," the Washington "hawks" intend to openly pursue a policy of state terrorism and to arrogate to themselves the "right" to carry out unchecked strikes abroad against organizations and persons that, in Washington's judgement, can be charged with "terrorist activity." This is nothing less than open international banditry.

It is possible to wage effective struggle against international terrorism only in conditions where international law is respected and in a situation whereby all interested states cooperate -- which the Soviet Union has always advocated. This, however, obviously does not suit the United States. It is no secret, after all, that thousands of criminals from among former Nazis and their accomplices guilty of mass terror in Hitler-occupied territory, terrorists like the Brazinskases, who killed a Soviet stewardess, and numerous terrorist gangs -- ranging from the "Jewish Defense League" to Cuban "gusanos" and Nicaraguan "contras" and from Sikh extremists to dushmans and National Union for the Total Independence of Angola bandits trained in the United States -- find shelter on that country's territory.

The peoples of the world demand that the United States end the policy of state terrorism. It has no more place in a civilized society than the attempts to "legalize," by means of the bill recently adopted by the U.S. Senate, unconcealed attempts by Washington's "neoglobalists" to interfere in the affairs of other states and peoples in the guise of "combating terrorists."

PRAVDA ON WHITE HOUSE 'MACHIAVELLIANISM'

LD070653 Moscow TASS in English 0640 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 7 TASS -- "In present-day conditions Machiavellianism is perhaps more than anything akin to the conduct of the White House. It is there that the end justifies any means and that they ignore the basic morals for the sake of propelling the arms race," PRAVDA said today.

"Take, for example, the President's recent address to the nation, which aimed to sell another increase in the military budget. 'The Russians' were mentioned there nearly 30 times as a bogey. But since the bogeyman of the 'Soviet threat' apparently does no longer work, the writers of the address let themselves go, blasting the previous administration for what they described as almost total disregard for the Pentagon's concerns and even for what they called 'disarming' America.

"The prohibited technique drew immediate reaction from outraged Jimmy Carter in an interview with THE NEW YORK TIMES. The former president demonstrated convincingly enough that the present occupant of the White House is, softly speaking, at odds with facts. And the facts are that the previous administration saw a 'steady' increase in spending and installed five of the seven Trident missiles now at sea. Besides, Carter recalled, almost all strategic nuclear weapon programs were started by Presidents Ford and Nixon and carried on by him.

"As far as 'threat estimates' of 'Soviet military progress' are concerned, 'the Commander in Chief (the President) generally gets what he wants, and if the goal is to rapidly escalate the American defense budgets, then those are the kind of estimates he will get', Carter said. That really hit the nail on the head."

"We aren't to judge who of the present or former American leaders has more 'merits' for fuelling the arms race which has made the United States into a locomotive of militarism. A queer kind of 'competition' this is, too. Resembles stone-age mentality very much."

OVCHINNIKOV REVIEWS U.S. ROLE IN PHILIPPINES

LD091856 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 9 Mar 86

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Vsevolod Ovchinnikov -- read by announcer]

[Text] In order to get more dollars to give to the contras, the politicians of Washington cynically make themselves out to be enthusiastic supporters of democratic freedoms and political pluralism in Nicaragua, as if these same Yankees had not propped up the bloody Somoza dictatorship with their bayonets for more than 40 years. The U.S. drew away from their puppet only at the last moment, but did not manage to replace him with another: The revolutionary upsurge of the Nicaraguan people was too high.

But in other countries the imperialist circles of the United States have changed horses more than once: that is, they have got rid of excessively hateful and discredited figures. THE NEW YORK TIMES gives a whole list of such examples: Syngman Rhee in South Korea, Ngo Dinh Diem in South Vietnam, and finally Duvalier in Haiti. But never before, the paper notes has the United States come out so frankly and openly for the removal of the leader of an allied state as was done with Marcos in the Philippines.

This island state, at the juncture of the Pacific and Indian oceans, is of huge importance for the U.S. strategists. The two largest military base outside the United States are there: Subic Bay and Clark Field. To move these bases would cost the Pentagon $8 billion. For that reason the serious economic and political crisis which has hit the country worried Washington. They were afraid that the growth of unemployment, the huge foreign debt, and the rampant corruption would cause an explosion of discontent which could get out of control and take on an anti-American character. Given this, Washington considered it more advantageous not to support the ruling regime, but to destabilize it. Marcos was forced to hold presidential elections on February 7th. Hordes of American observers came to monitor them. At the same time, a U.S. squadron led by the aircraft carrier Enterprise approached the Philippines. Two thousand marines were deployed from Okinawa, plus 300 Green Berets -- instructors on crushing mass demonstrations. The master of the White House dispatched to Manila his personal representative Habib -- the same man who, at another time, organized a political cover for the landing of U.S. Marines in Lebanon.

But that was not all. As soon as the results of the voting became known, the U.S. Senate adopted a special resolution to declare them invalid. Just imagine some foreign country refusing to recognize the results of the presidential elections in the United States, citing the example of the Watergate scandal! Aquino called on her supporters to exercise civil disobedience. The country seemed to be on the threshold of civil war. And then suddenly Defense Minister Enrile and Chief of the General Staff Ramos came out against Marcos. They called on the Armed Forces to join the opposition. It is noteworthy that first to respond to this were units of the Philippines Air Force and Navy stationed at the U.S. bases. And it was there, the Pengagon chief admitted, that the helicopters of the rebels, which played a decisive role in the course of events, were fuelled and equipped.

In the opinion of many observers the revolt of the military was, to all appearances, inspired by directors across the ocean in the first place in order to change the balance of forces sharply in favor of Aquino, to hasten the fall of Marcos, and to avoid a civil war with unforeseeable consequences. Secondly, to use the participation of the military in the new government as a counterbalance which would restrain Aquino from actions which are undesirable for the United States. There are already signs of such pressure on her in the question of the release of political prisoners.

The new government is promised American aid. But generous promises are accompanied by demands: to prolong the agreement on U.S. bases after 1991, and to hand the state sector over the American corporations to tear to pieces. The future will show whether the hopes of the Filipinos for positive changes in their internal life and for a more independent foreign policy line by the country will be justified.

Meanwhile, a new theme is being sung by American propaganda: The United States, they claim, played a positive role in removing repressive regimes in Haiti and the Philippines from power. They talk about the desirability of changing the furniture in Chile too; an instructive lesson for Chon Tu-Hwan in South Korea. And it is timely to recall the price paid for its pro-American orientation by the Sadat regime in Egypt.

CONGRESSMEN SUPPORT DISARMAMENT APPEAL

LD111030 Moscow TASS in English 1012 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Washington March 11 TASS -- A group of prominent American senators and representatives have expressed their support for the appeal by the leaders of six countries -- Argentina, India, Mexico, Tanzania, Sweden and Greece -- to undertake concrete steps towards preventing an arms race in outer space and stopping it on Earth.

Senator Paul Simon, Representatives Tom Downey, Jim Leach and Barkley Bedell, at a news conference here, presented the letter addressed by the leaders of the six countries who earlier signed the "Delhi Declaration" to General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

The struggle for the elimination of the nuclear menace, said Rep. Downey, is a responsibility of every man on Earth. He highly assessed the latest steps and proposals by the Soviet Union which has been observing its unilateral moratorium on all nuclear blasts from August last year, and stated its readiness to agree on corresponding compliance procedures, including on-site verification.

Downey observed with regret at the news conference that the administration refuses to heed the opinion of U.S. Congress which calls for a resumption of talks leading to a comprehensive ban on nuclear weapons tests. In his opinion, it is the absence of political will on the part of the White House, rather than technical problems connected with verification, which stand in the way of the cessation of nuclear testing.

Everything must be done to preserve peace, said Sen. Simon. A total ban on nuclear testing is one of the steps, possible already today, towards this goal. The senator noted that verification problems are no longer a roadblock to the conclusion of an accord in the light of the latest Soviet proposals. In order to achieve at least a temporary ban on nuclear tests, he said, the president only has to lift his telephone receiver and give a call to the Kremlin.

The problem of ending nuclear tests is the question of human survival, said Rep. Bedell.

The congressmen and other participants in the news conference paid tribute to the memory of Olof Palme, an outstanding political figure who was Sweden's prime minister, slain in the evening of February 28, on the days of the signing of the letter by the leaders of the six states.

Sweden's ambassador to the United States Wilhelm Wachtmeister told the news conference that the Swedish Government remains committed to Palme's efforts to eliminate the nuclear threat.

TASS DECRIES HABIB'S CENTRAL AMERICA POST

LD072229 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1905 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Washington, 7 Mar (TASS) -- Today President Reagan appointed Philip Habib as the special representative of the U.S. President in Central America. Habib will replace Harry Shlaudeman.

Habib has long been known as a clever specialist in 'diplomatic cover-ups' of Washington's foreign policy adventures and those of its allies in various parts of the world.

The White House is trying to present Habib's appointment as proof of its desire to seek "diplomatic paths" to a settlement of the crisis in Central America, especially as regards Nicaragua. But the administration's hypocrisy is evident. Thus, on Reagan's instructions, the new special representative of the U.S. President in Central America will to go El Salvador next week to discuss the new 'proposals' recently put forward by El Salvador's President Duarte. These amount to putting unacceptable demands on the Nicaraguan authorities, and, in effect, place the CIA executioners from the "contra" units on a par with the legitimate government of that country.

President Reagan himself, speaking to newsmen after Habib's appointment, did not even try to conceal the fact that the administration's main task is to over-throw the Nicaraguan Government by force. "Our diplomatic efforts," he said, "must be accompanied by increased pressure" on Nicaragua. He said the administration's request for more aid to the "contras" "must be approved."

CHALLENGER TRAGEDY RESULT OF 'FEVERISH HASTE'

LD091239 Moscow TASS in English 1221 GMT 9 Mar 86

[Text] New York March 9 TASS -- The tragedy of the reusable space shuttle Challenger has been a direct consequence of feverish haste in the implementation of the space shuttle programme.

This conclusion follows from statements by American astronauts accusing the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for an excessively busy schedule of launching orbital spaceships, which jeopardized the security and the very life of their crew members. As is known, the launchings of spaceships under the shuttle programme were carried out according to a tight schedule for the sake of implementing plans for a militarisation of outer space and in particular in answer to the demands of the Pentagon, which uses the spaceships for placing miscellaneous military cargoes into a near-earth orbit.

U.S.-USSR TRADE COUNCIL PRESIDENT ARRIVES

LD091849 Moscow TASS in English 1717 GMT 9 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 9 TASS -- The state and prospects of development of Soviet-U.S. trade and economic relations will be discussed in the course of talks between James Giffen, president of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Trade and Economic Council who arrived here today, and the senior officials of a number of Soviet departments.

It is expected that Giffen will hold negotiations at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the USSR.

U.S. TO BUILD TEST FACILITY FOR ABM WEAPONS

LD102123 Moscow TASS in English 2042 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Washington March 10 TASS -- The defense NEWS BULLETIN reports that the U.S. Defense Department is going to spend about 10.3 million dollars in fiscal 1987 on the construction of a number of facilities to test advanced weapons which are to be used in the large-scale partially space-based ABM system. According to the bulletin, 4.2 million dollars will be expended on the construction of a testing site at the Edwards Air Force Base in California, where kinetic weapons are going to be tested.

REPORT ON 11TH TRIAL LAUNCH OF MX MISSILE

LD090705 Moscow TASS in English 0658 GMT 9 Mar 86

[Text] San Francisco March 9 TASS -- The eleventh trial launching of an intercontinental ballistic missile "MX" has been made from the Vandenberg Air Base, California. The testing, as a spokesman for the U.S. Air Force said, has been a success. The launching was made in conditions most close to combat ones from a hardened silo of an intercontinental ballistic missile "Minuteman". The missile was fitted out with nine uncharged MI-21 [as received] warheads. The creation and deployment of first-strike MX missiles is the cornerstone of the massive program for the so-called "rearmament of America" declared by President Reagan.

ARKHIPOV TO ARRIVE ON OFFICIAL VISIT 15 MARCH

HK110352 Hong Kong AFP in English 0319 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Beijing, March 11 (AFP) -- Soviet First Deputy Premier Ivan Arkhipov is to arrive here Saturday on an official visit aimed at boosting commercial, scientific and technological cooperation with China, a Soviet diplomat said Tuesday.

"We expect Mr Arkhipov on March 15," said a spokesman of the Soviet Embassy's trade section. The spokesman indicated that the visit would last about 10 days, but said, "the exact length of his stay will depend on how his talks go," with the Chinese.

Mr Arkhipov is to lead the Soviet delegation at the first session of a joint commission on economic matters, trade, and science and technology which was set up last year.

The deputy premier, who visited Beijing in December 1984, remains the most senior Soviet official to have come here since the 1960's.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN ON PRC DECISION ON FARM PROBLEMS

PM110900 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 6 Mar 86 p 4

[TASS report: "Document on Work in the Chinese Countryside"]

[Text] Beijing, 5 Mar -- A CPC Central Committee and PRC State Council document on the organization of work in the countryside in 1986 has been published here. It points out that the implementation of the course of further intensifying the development of agriculture as the basis of the entire national economy will be continued. The determining factors in ensuring the stable development of agriculture in the future will be "constantly improving political directives," the increasing of the peasantry's activeness, and the gradual improvement in production conditions in the countryside.

It follows from the document that in the current year it is intended to conduct work in the agricultural sphere to deepen the reform, which has "still by no means reached the planned goal." Stress will be laid on measures intended to increase the activeness of grain producrs, since last year showed that peasants often produce more profitable crops and products to the detriment of grain production. Thus, it is planned to reduce the proportion of grain procured on contracts between peasants and the state (as is well known, individual peasant farms have become the basis of agricultural production in China), thereby increasing the proportion of grain purchases at commercial prices. At the same time it is planned to expand deliveries of chemical fertilizers and give preference to grain farms when granting credits.

The document contains the recommendation that plowland be handed over to "specialized farms of front-ranking crop farmers" on contractual terms with a view to "promoting the development of large-scale crop farming over large areas."

LEADING NATIONAL BODIES GREET MONGOLIA'S BATMONH

PM101449 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Mar 86 First Edition p 3

[Text] To Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR].

Dear Comrade Batmonh!

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium send you, an outstanding party and state leader of the MPR and eminent figure of the international communist and workers movement, cordial congratulations on your 60th birthday.

The Soviet Union knows you well as a staunch and consistent champion of socialism. Your fruitful activity at various party and state posts has won you great prestige and respect in the country. New achievements by the Mongolian Communists and the entire Mongolian people in the struggle to accelerate fraternal Mongolia's socioeconomic development and further strengthen its international position are linked with your name and with the decisions of the Eighth MPRP Central Committee Plenum.

Soviet people assess highly your contribution to the consolidation of the traditional friendship and all-around cooperation between the CPSU, the MPRP, and the MPR on the basis of the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. The Soviet peoples also respect the efforts of the MPRP Central Committee and MPR Government aimed at rallying the world communist and workers movement and safeguarding peace and the security of the peoples in Asia and throughout the world.

We wholeheartedly wish you, Comrade Batmonh, good health and great new successes in your work for the benefit of the Mongolian people, for the consistent intensification of the fraternal cooperation of our parties and countries, and the consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the entire socialist community.

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

BATMONH ADDRESSES SOVIET PEOPLE ON CPSU CONGRESS

LD020029 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 1 Mar 86

["Radio address" by Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural; recorded in Mongolian with superimposed Russian translation]

[Text] Dear Soviet friends: The delegation of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP], which is taking part in the work of the 27th CPSU Congress, conveys to all Soviet people cordial greetings and best wishes from Mongolian Communists and from all the working people of Mongolia.

The 27th CPSU Congress is one of the greatest political events of our time. The political report of the CPSU Central Committee, presented by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, made an indelible impression on the representatives of Mongolian Communists. It is an outstanding document of creative Marxism-Leninism. It analyzes thoroughly and comprehensively the true reality of the contemporary world and it discloses impressive tasks for the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development on the basis of scientific-technological progress. A major position in the report is assigned to questions concerning the safeguarding of peace and security and to the implementation of the wide-ranging program for the elimination of nuclear armaments so that humanity will enter the 21st century without weapons of mass destruction.

This would mean a radical turn in international life toward a course of dialogue, peace, and cooperation. The report by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and the very important program documents which were submitted for discussion by the congress provide clear answers to the most burning questions of modern times which are worrying all humanity today. They bear a powerful fund of optimism and humanism, and they will undoubtedly serve as a reliable guideline for all peoples of our planet.

Dear friends: On 1 March the working people of Mongolia mark the 65th anniversary of the creation of the MPRP. The MPRP is now a political force that is mature and monolithic in an ideological and organizational respect, and which stands stalwartly on the positions of Marxism-Leninism. The whole course of the development and coming into being of our party and the people's state which has been traveled serves as confirmation that fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation with the great Soviet people and its Communist Party have been, are, and will be a very important revolutionary gain of our people, a primary guarantee of the independence and sovereignty of the Mongolian People's Republic (MPR) and the foundation of its further dynamic development.

For 65 years we have been unfailingly together with the Soviet Communists and with the Soviet people, both in labor and in combat. Our mutual relations are permeated with deep mutual trust and fraternal interest in each other's successes. They are now distinguished by their growing dynamism and scope. The long term program for economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the MPR and the USSR for the period up to the year 2000 opens up a qualitatively new stage in our interaction. All this creates and strengthens the firm foundation, supported by which the working people of the MPR look to the future with optimism.

The MPR is today preparing for the 19th MPRP Congress, which is to outline new and more complex boundaries of socialist construction, in an atmosphere of growing labor and political activity among the working people.

In conclusion, I want to wish all Soviet people and the whole multinational family of peoples of the USSR new and great successes in the implementation of the plans of the 27th CPSU Congress and new feats in the name of happiness and prosperity, in the name of peace and socialism.

JAPANESE TOWN OPPOSES U.S. MILITARY COMPLEX

LD101116 Moscow TASS in English 1105 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Tokyo March 10 TASS -- People of the Japanese town of Zushi have held a demonstration in protest against the authoriries' intention to build a large barracks complex for U.S. soldiers within the town's boundaries. The demonstrators strongly condemned the ruling Liberal Democratic Party which is increasing pressure on the local population in a bid to get their consent to the construction of the Pentagon's new facility. The conservatives in every way seek the removal of the mayor of Zushi who opposes the siting of barracks in the town. During a recent referendum, Zushi residents called for the dissolution of the local municipal assembly where the advocates of the construction of the new U.S. military facility were in majority.

DRA'S KARMAL HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW

LD011747 Moscow TASS in English 1648 GMT 1 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 1 TASS -- "From the time of the October Revolution to the present days, when the 27th CPSU Congress is being held, the whole of mankind has had the opportunity to see for itself that the Soviet Union is consistent fighter for peace and the independence of peoples", it was stated by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. He spoke today at the press centre of the 27th CPSU Congress. "The Soviet Government has always come out for freeing the peoples of the world from exploitation, for the development of states along the road of democracy and social progress".

"The historic treaty of friendship between Afghanistan and Soviet Russia was signed 65 years ago. Our friendship, illumined by the Great October Revolution, shines for us, Afghans, like a sun of freedom. After the April Revolution it has acquired a genuinely brotherly nature".

"Despite the undeclared war the working people of Afghanistan under the leadership of the only organised patriotic force in the country -- the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan — have achieved during the past few years considerable successes in the economic, political, cultural and social fields. The party's ranks have grown ten-fold. The party's activities have the support of workers, peasants, representatives of the religious and other sections of the country's population. The new political system created by the revolution is operating with mounting effect".

"The foreign policy of the DRA is a policy of peace. We have strong motives for that", Babrak Karmal stressed. "It is only in a peaceful situation that it is possible to create a democratic society and make one's people happy. But the imperialist forces are pursuing an aggressive policy, placing mankind on the brink of nuclear war. It is our internationalist duty to struggle for peace in every part of the world".

"The same forces are threatening the Republic's security. An amazing and surprising shortsightedness is being displayed by the ruling circles of Pakistan, which is becoming a victim of the aggressive policy of the United States as a result of which it is a vigorous participant in the undeclared war against the DRA. By its substance Iran's course is hostile to our revolution. To our profound regret socialist China too is pursuing a shortsighted policy in respect of the people of Afghanistan. We all must search for ways leading to mutual understanding. The situation around Afghanistan can be normalized only by way of political talks", Babrak Karmal stated.

[TASS International Service in Russian at 1735 GMT on 1 Marchdds the following: We are prepared to show flexibility in the course of these talks, Babrak Karmal stressed. However, Babrak Karmal stressed, we shall not enter into any compromise with those who are in the service of the CIA, who are organizing mass murders on the territory of our country, and who mock people, destroy factories, schools, hospitals, and houses.

[Those who arrived in the camp of the counterrevolution as a result of deceit are another matter. The path to compromise is open with such people. In the past 2-3 months about 30,000 former bandits have laid down their weapons and crossed over to the revolutionary government's side.]

KARMAL COMMENTS ON JOINT FRIENDSHIP TIES

LD051931 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1515 GMT 5 Mar 86

[Interview with Babrak Karmal, General Secretary of PDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan] Central Committee and chairman of Afghan Revolutionary Council, by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov, from the "CPSU Congress Diary" program; date and place not given; recorded; Karmal in Dari with superimposed Russian translation read by Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Babrak Karmal, the work of our congress is drawing to a close. You have been present in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses every day; we heard your outstanding and interesting speech. At the congress, a powerful voice rang out in favor of protecting the sovereignty of Democratic Afghanistan against imperialist armed interference and in favor of a political settlement in Afghanistan. How, on the whole, do you assess the work of the congress of Lenin's party? Go ahead.

[Karmal] We are pleased to note that the Political Report presented at the 27th Congress by Comrade Gorbachev expressed firm support for the struggle of the Afghan people to strengthen their freedom and independence against imperialist aggression. We will never forget the selfless friendly help of the Soviets, with which Afghanistan signed a treaty of friendship as far back as 65 years ago. The memory of this will be handed down from generation to generation.

The great Lenin witnessed the birth of our friendship. Our predecessors bequeathed to us the following: In order to maintain the freedom and independence of Afghanistan, always stick with Russia, and then no force in the world will be able to crush our proud people's freedom. After the victory of the April Revolution, friendship between the Afghan and Soviet peoples took on a truly fraternal character. We consider the Soviet Union's position on protecting the sovereignty of Afghanistan, which was reflected so precisely and clearly in the documents of the 27th CPSU Congress, as a decisive reply to all the intrigues of the aggressive forces of imperialism and reaction. The working people of Afghanistan are deeply grateful and thankful to the homeland of Lenin for this internationalist help.

The forum of Soviet Communists is of particular significance for all peoples who are waging a struggle for their national and social liberation. Participation in the congress of Lenin's party is for us an invaluable school of genuine patriotism and internationalism, the school of the construction of a new society.

[Question] Thank you. I would like to ask you another question, Comrade Babrak Karmal. The Soviet people know well that the leadership of the DRA has been carrying out in the last few months very wide-ranging measures to expand the social basis of people's power in your country. What is the meaning and aim of these important measures?

[Karmal] A revolution is only worth something if it can defend itself. I used these words of the great Lenin in my speech at the 27th Congress. It is clear that a revolution can only defend itself if it has broad social support on the part of the working masses. The April Revolution in Afghanistan went through difficult stages in its advancing development. Over these years we have learned much. Profound changes have also taken place among the Afghan people themselves. Guided by the rich experience of the October Revolution, the experience of revolutions in other countries and taking into account the national, socioeconomic features of Afghanistan, we have been able to create a broad national front for the protection of the gains of the April Revolution. At the head of this revolutionary proces- stands the PDPA.

Despite the fierce war declared on our democratic Republic by the forces of imperialism and reaction, with each day the social basis of people's power is expanding.

The front for the defense of the revolution comprises broad layers of the population, workers, peasants and artisans. We must also have the support of all tribes and the clergy so as not to repeat the mistakes of the first stage of the April Revolution when these forces turned out to be in the power of hostile propaganda.

The new political system born in April 1978 is functioning with increasing effectiveness. Elections of people's representatives to local organs of power are taking place, the ranks of the mass public organisations and the national patriotic front are growing. We have achieved palpable successes in carrying out the land and water reform and other social and economic transformations in Afghanistan.

However, taking account of the experience of the work of the 27th CPSU Congress, we must constantly assess our work critically. We know that we are faced with very much more to do to defend the gains of the April Revolution and the building of a new Afghanistan (?for the right to) freedom, peace and social progress.

AFGHANISTAN CONDEMNS UK OVER ABDUL HAQ VISIT

LD100955 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0810 GMT 10 Mar 86

["DRA Protest to Great Britain" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Kabul, 10 Mar (TASS) -- The British charge d'affaires in the DRA has been summoned to the Afghan Ministry of Foreign Affairs where he was handed a note of protest, according to BAKHTAR. According to pronouncements by British officials and reports by British press, the protest states, Abdul Haq, one of the ringleaders of the Afghan counterrevolution arrived in London a few days ago at the invitation of the British Foreign Office.

It follows from reports that the bandit, who is being passed off as the "representative of Afghan resistance," will be received by high-ranking British Government officials including Prime Minister Thatcher and Geoffrey Howe, secretary for foreign and commonwealth affairs.

The note continues that Lady Young, minister of state at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, on behalf of the British Government expressed support for the activities of this killer who, as he himself admits is responsible for the explosion in the Kabul International Airport, bombardment of population centers, and killing many peaceful inhabitants.

The London reception of the Afghan bandit, wide coverage of his libelous pronouncements by the press, as well as attacks by officials against independent Afghanistan and its friend the USSR, which renders internationalist aid to the DRA, the protest stresses, are direct interference in DRA internal affairs and a gross violation of all norms of the international law.

The DRA Ministry of Foreign Affairs resolutely condemns the acts of Britain directed at interference and further exacerbation of the situation around Afghanistan and expresses its protest in connection with this. Such a policy cannot assist in strengthening peace and security in the region and in the world, as it cannot assist in improving relations between the two countries. The DRA Ministry of Foreign Affairs demands that the British Government stop its provocative activities immediately. Otherwise, the whole responsibility for the consequences of these activities will lie with the British side.

REPORTAGE ON DEVELOPMENTS IN PHILIPPINES

U.S. Congressional Visit

LD072224 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2015 GMT 7 Mar 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Eduard Mnatsakonov]

[Text] As has already been reported, Corazon Aquino, the president of the Philippines, today swore in 17 ministers of the new government. The formation of her cabinet may be said to be almost complete. The Central Committee of the Philippines Communist Party has expressed support for the new government. At the same time, a letter from the Communist Party Central Committee points out that Philippines Communists will expose any attempts on the part of the new administration to form a bloc with American imperialism. There are many visitors from the United States of America to the Philippines today. A delegation from the U.S. Congress is also paying a visit. The delegation conveyed to Aquino an invitation to visit Washington and speak to the U.S Congress. If Aquino accepts the invitation, the leader of the U.S. delegation declared, this will persuade the majority of members of Congress to back up an increase in military and financial aid to the Philippines.

'Strings' to Aid Attached

LD091300 Moscow TASS in English 1242 GMT 9 Mar 86

[Text] Manila March 9 TASS -- New strings are being attached by the U.S. Administration on economic aid to the Philippines. Well-known Philippine political news analyst Theodoro Valencia writes in the PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS that one could trace some concrete thoughts in a multitude of general and vague statements on the future of American-Philippine relations, which were made by chairman of the subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs Stephen Solarz. The American congressman noted that the Corazon Aquino government will not get additional economic aid from the United States if it does not elaborate a plan of "fundamental reforms" of the set-up of the country. In other words, writes Theodoro Valencia, the United States continues conducting the "carrot-and-stick" policy towards the Philippines.

Audience Rejects Aid

PM101629 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Mar 86 Single Edition p 7

[TASS report: "'Aid' Will Be Given"]

[TExt] Manila, 8 Mar -- Stephen Solarz, chairman of the U.S. Congress House of Representatives Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs, speaking here at Manila University, announced the U.S. Administration's intention to substantially increase its military aid to the Philippines. Consistent in its anticommunist spirit, the congressman's speech abounded in appeals to the new Philippine Administration to develop a broad offensive, with U.S. support, against the positions of left-wing democratic forces in the country. In this connection, the U.S. spokesman did not conceal the fact that Washington's main concern is still to maintain the U.S. military and strategic presence in the Philippines. As is well known, the largest U.S. naval and Air Force bases abroad are located here -- at Subic Bay and Clark Field. The U.S. legislator's statements met with indignation among the student and lecturer audience. Near the building where Solarz was speaking, a mass student demonstration was held under the slogans "No to American interference in Philippines internal affairs!" and "Yankees, go home!"

KULIKOV ADDRESSES MOSCOW GDR ARMY DAY MEETING

LD080026 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2236 GMT 7 Mar 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] A festive meeting of representatives of the Moscow public and servicemen of the Moscow garrison has been held in Moscow to mark the 30th anniversary of the GDR National People's Army. Marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, delivered a report. He noted that, trained in the spirit of socialist internationalism, the servicemen of the GDR Army, together with the servicemen of the armed forces of the USSR and of the other fraternal armies, are reliably defending the freedom and independence of the peoples of the countries of the socialist community.

Major General Oldenburg, military, naval, and air attache at the GDR Embassy in the USSR, spoke at the meeting.

SED'S AXEN AWARDED ORDER OF FRIENDSHIP

PM061133 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Mar 86 Second Edition p 3

[USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree: "On Awarding Comrade Herman Axen, member of the Politburo and Secretary of the SED Central Committee, the Order of Friendship of the Peoples"]

[Text] Moscow, the Kremlin, 5 Mar -- In recognition of his great services in strengthening fraternal friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the Soviet Union and in connection with his 70th birthday, Comrade Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, is awarded the order of Friendship of the Peoples.

[Signed] A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

JARUZELSKI, DELEGATION VISIT LITHUANIA

PM021744 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 11

[TASS report: "Cordial, Fraternal Meetings"]

[Excerpts] The inhabitants of Soviet Lithuania's capital cordially welcomed the PZPR delegation headed by W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of State.

Polish-Soviet friendship strengthen day by day and the economic and cultural ties develop successfully, W. Jaruzelski said. The Lithuanian SSR also makes a weighty contribution toward this. Cooperation between Polish and Lithuanian border regions deepens constantly.

Poland's working people, the Polish leader stressed, support the USSR's efforts aimed at the improvement of the international situation. Mankind's hopes for lasting peace are also reinforced by the current 27th CPSU Congress. The speaker noted that the PZPR delegation was greatly impressed by the CPSU Central Committee political report to the congress.

A friendly conversation took place in the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee. The PZPR delegation laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin monument. The guests visited the Vilnius Teacher Training Institute and the editorial offices of the newspaper CZERWONY SZTANDAR, and toured the republic's Exhibition of National Economic Achievements.

USSR EMBASSY SAYS YURCHENKO REPORTS 'COMPLETE FAKES'

LD101932 Hamburg DPA in German 1856 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Excerpt] Bonn, 19 Mar (DPA) -- The Soviet Embassy in Bonn has denied reports that double defector and KGB officer Vitaliy Yurchenko has been sentenced to death and shot in the Soviet Union. An embassy spokesman said this evening that these reports are totally without foundation and are "complete fakes." The embassy statement said that "Yurchenko is in good health and spirits and is carrying out his normal work."

U.S. PRESSURES ITALY INTO SDI PARTICIPATION

LD092202 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1145 GMT 9 Mar 86

[Text] Rome, 9 Mar (TASS) -- Under pressure from Washington, the Italian Government has given the green light to participation by the country's industrial companies and firms in Reagan's "star wars" program. A decision was taken on this at a meeting of a special international committee for the study of this question headed by Italian prime minister Bettino Craxi. In the opinion of the committee, participation in the Strategic Defense Initiative can supposedly "guarantee technological and scientific benefits" to Italian industry.

Italy has thus become the third Western European country, after Great Britain and the FRG, to support the Pentagon's plans for the creation of space-strike weapons. But Washington is not slackening its pressure on Italy, nor on the other West European allies, in order to draw them even more deeply into their militarist preparations. As the newspaper L'UNITA points out today, the United States is exerting pressure with the aim of not only achieving the actual participation of foreign companies and firms in SDI, but also the political support of West European countries, that is, the signing of governmental treaties with the allies. "The United States is rushing its allies and is waiting for West European governments to join its project," the agency ANSA notes, commenting on the course of talks in the Pentagon of an authoritative Italian delegation which has arrived in the United States, comprising high-ranking representatives of ministries and a number of state and private companies.

ISSUES IN SPAIN'S NATO REFERENDUM VIEWED

LD110125 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1959 GMT 10 Mar 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Kodrin]

[Text] Across the Pyrenees in neighboring Spain today is the last day of campaigning before the nationwide referendum on whether the country should belong to NATO. It has taken the Socialist government 3 and 1/2 years to keep its election promise and call this referendum.

You already know that the leaders of the Spanish Workers' Socialist Party have turned from being fierce opponents of Spain's presence in the North Atlantic bloc into no less zealous defenders of Atlanticism. How can such a metamorphosis be explained? The leaders of the Socialists say that they were forced to review their convictions by the experience of government and the practice of being in NATO and the Common Market. They maintain that membership in the alliance supposedly strengthen's Spain's position and gives it a number of advantages. What are these? A guarantee of territorial neutrality, representation in all important international forums, participation in technical developments within the framework of the EEC, technical know-how on defense planning, and greater independence from the United States.

Those who support Spain's leaving NATO -- communists and members of leading trade union organization, anti-NATO committees, and of public organizations -- reply to this with mass meetings and demonstrations. They have their counterarguments. Every year Washington supplies large amounts of money to maintain the Spanish Armed Forces and train Spanish servicemen. Four bases, along with other military installations on Spanish territory, belong to the United States. The purchase of 72 modern aircraft from the United States is now in progress. Also, Spain is taking an ever more active part in European defense projects. In addition, along with Britain, the FRG and Italy, Spain is developing for NATO a costly European fighter. NATO is a threat to our security; NATO brings extra spending and a heightening of the economic crisis and increases in unemployment; these are things being said by millions of Spaniards who are calling for the country to leave the North Atlantic bloc and for U.S. bases on their land to be abolished.

How will the referendum end? The latest public opinion poll shows that the advantage, a fairly insignificant one, lies with those calling for a break with NATO. This is why the ruling party and members of the government are now throwing their last resources and means into the battle, including television, radio, and the press, in an attempt, at this decisive moment, to change people's convictions or maybe to scare the ditherers with the prospect of an unstable situation and so tip the balance in their own favor.

It should not be forgotten, comrades, that the call to remain in NATO is coming from a ruling party enjoying mass support, that the call to retain membership in NATO is coming from a government whose popularity among the population remains, as before, quite high.

Dismay and embarrassment can be observed at NATO headquarters in Brussels, for such a thing has never happened before in the history of the alliance. Spain, the last to join the bloc and its 16th member, is holding a referendum in whith the antiwar and peace-loving forces might win a victory. What an example for the rest of Western Europe! The bloc's secretary general Lord Carrington acknowledged a few days ago: For us this would be a political blow. People might come to think that it is not in their interests to be in NATO. The lord, as is said, hit the nail on the head. Millions of Spaniards have long since been thinking precisely that way. But let me repeat that the struggle ahead is a tough one. Spain is divided into two huge opposed camps. To whom will victory fall? The reply to that question will come on 12 March, which is an ordinary working day. Incidentally, the organizers are promising to be able to announce the result of the referendum just 1 and 1/2 hours after the voting stations close.

U.S. SEEKS TO DRAG SPAIN INTO MILITARIST ORBIT

LD080048 Moscow in Spanish to Spain 2200 GMT 6 Mar 86

[Yuriy Konstantinov commentary]

[Text] The U.S. aircraft carrier Saratoga, which is on its way to the Libya coast, has arrived in the port of Malaga. Together with the aircraft carriers Coral Sea and America, it will take part in the provocative U.S. exercises near the Libyan coast.

These exercises will be the third such exercises since the beginning of the year. Our observer Yuriy Konstantinov writes:

The U.S. militarists have embarked upon further provocative exercises in the Mediterranean. As a NATO member, Spain has to extend a (?welcome) to the [word indistinct] guests. [Words indistinct] which the Moncloa administration publicly rejects. [Words indistinct] the U.S. submarines and aircraft-carriers with nuclear missiles on board are entering Spanish ports more frequently. For example, last year in spite of the energetic protests by the public, the Rota base was visited by some 10 U.S. missile-carriers from the 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean. U.S. vessels with nuclear (?weapons) on board also entered Cadiz. These visits continue despite the fact that, as is well known, on more than one occasion the Moncloa administration said that it would never permit the deployment, storing, or transportation of nuclear weaposn weapons.

[Words indistinct] for them the antinuclear statements by the Moncloa administration are one thing, and the interests of the Pentagon and the White House another. Their objective is to drag Spain into the orbit of their militarist preparations, and, in short, install lethal nuclear weapons in this country. This is shown by Washington's plans to modernize the base at Rota [words indistinct] create a new [word indistinct] military base for the U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces. Meanwhile, the Pentagon uses Spanish ports, among them Malaga which is where the aircraft carrier Saratoga is.

PORTUGAL'S SOARES ON SOVIET, PORTUGUESE RELATIONS

LD092051 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 9 Mar 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] In Lisbon today the inauguration of former leader of the Socialist Party Mario Soares as president of the Republic of Portugal, took place. In an interview for Soviet television, Mario Soares said:

[Begin recording in Portuguese with superimposed Russian translation] Relations between Portugal and the Soviet Union are good. As minister of foreign affairs, I had the honor of taking part in the restoration of diplomatic relations between our countries. I followed the progress of the 27th CPSU Congress with great attention and I consider that this event is outstanding on a world scale. I received with satisfaction the full text of the Political Report to the congress delivered by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Gorbachev. I shall study it most attentively.

One of my principle wishes is that Portugal should, as a peace-loving country, play an active role in the fight for peace and should support all efforts by the superpowers, including the Soviet Union, in favor of universal peace. [end recording]

SOVIET ENVOY ON 'POSITIVE REACTION' TO CYPRUS PROPOSAL

NC100802 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 8 Mar 86 p 3

[Text] The Soviet Union is in touch with the parties involved in the Cyprus problem over its January proposals on the principles and ways on which a Cyprus settlement should be based, the Soviet Ambassador in Nicosia, Mr Sergey Astavin, has stated. Mr Astavin was speaking yesterday at a press conference in Nicosia on the results of the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the USSR, which ended this week in Moscow. He said the importance of the Soviet proposals was revealed by the fact that for two months now they had been "a subject of discussion."

The Soviet envoy underlined the "wholehearted positive reaction" of the Greek Cypriot side to the Soviet proposals. He didn't mention anything on the Turkish Cypriot reaction.

Invited to comment on the Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktas' statement that the Turkish side considered the Soviet proposals as "an intervention in the internal affairs of Cyprus", the ambassador said: "He (Denktas) hasn't told me that".

He said consultations on the Soviet proposals were being held at governmental, non-governmental and parliamentarian levels and that the interested parties were in touch through diplomatic channels.

Mr Astavin declined to reveal what the next Soviet steps on a Cyprus settlement would be, saying that "if someone enters in many details on a delicate matter, he many times causes damage..." He added: "When the time comes we shall enter in more details".

The Soviet proposals, presented to all parties involved in the Cyprus problem, urged for the reunification of the island under conditions of peace and justice, without foreign troops and installations on the island. It also called for an international conference to be held under the UN aegis in an effort to find a just and viable solution to the protracted Cyprus problem.

The Cyprus Government and the House of Representatives and the Greek Government have welcomed the Soviet initiative but Turkey and the Turkish Cypriot leadership have dismissed it as "having nothing new".

The Soviet Union, Mr Astavin went on, as it was underlined in the congress, supported the activation of collective efforts for finding solutions to the regional conflicts. It supported the settlement of those conflicts through political means. "This also is completely referred to Cyprus", he said. The envoy said the 27th Congress of the CPSU had "been attended by 5,000 representatives from more than 100 nations and nationalities of the USSR and 152 foreign party delegations from 13 countries.

The Communist AKEL [Restorative Party of the Working People] Party was represented in Moscow by a delegation headed by its secretary-general, Mr Ezekias Papaioannou, who during the deliberations held talks with Soviet and other party leaders on the situation in Cyprus. At a meeting there between the communist parties of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey, their leaders Mr Papaioannou, Mr Kharilaos Florakis and Mr Haydar Kutlu, agreed that the Soviet initiative on Cyprus provided the "right international framework for a settlement and which proposed a concrete and realistic solution on the basis of the unity, sovereignty and independence of the Cyprus state and the withdrawal of all foreign troops."

In a joint communique the three Communist Parties took a stand against any kind of intervention in the internal affairs of Cyprus and declared that a solution to the Cyprus problem should safeguard the peaceful, democratic and mutually beneficial co-existence of the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities.

SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTER CONFIRMS CONTINUED NEUTRALITY

LD072159 Moscow TASS in English 2034 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] Stockholm March 7 TASS — Sten Andersson, Sweden's foreign minister, confirmed Sweden's adherence to the foreign policy course it conducted under the leadership of late Prime Minister Olof Palme. Speaking at a seminar on questions of the policies of defence, held by the Central Association of Employees' Unions he stressed that this policy will remain unchanged. Sweden will be conducting firmly and consistently the traditional policy of neutrality, the foreign minister said.

USSR, SWEDEN BEGIN TALKS ON BALTIC SEA

LD101502 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1440 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Stockholm, 10 Mar (TASS) -- Soviet-Swedish talks began here today on the demarcation of maritime areas in the Baltic Sea.

Before the start of the talks the Soviet delegation expressed its deep condolences to the Swedish side in connection with the tragic death of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme.

The question of the demarcation of the continental shelf and the economic zone in the Baltic will be discussed at the talks. The Soviet delegation stressed its readiness to seek by joint efforts a mutually acceptable compromise decision [kompromissnoye resheniye] of this question which is important to both sides.

The USSR delegation at the talks is headed by Ambassador Yu. M. Rybakov; the head of the Swedish delegation is Ambassador L. Myrsten.

UK RECEIVES 'ANTI-AFGHAN BANDIT' WITH 'OPEN ARMS'

LD072226 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1800 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] London, 7 Mar (TASS) -- The British capital is welcoming with open arms one of the chieftains of the anti-Afghan bandit formations, Abdul Haq, who is here as a "guest of the British Government." According to the British Prime Minister's Office, the bandit will be received by Margaret Thatcher next week. Since arriving in Britain, Abdul Haq has made statements boasting that his gangs have destroyed scores of peaceful civilians and organized an explosion at Kabul airport and other acts of terrorism.

There is justified consternation here that such a welcome is being accorded to the chief of bandit formations acting against the legitimate government of Afghanistan with which Britain has official diplomatic relations. It is noted in this connection that in 1985 alone, 4 million pounds sterling was allocated in Pakistan from British treasury as "aid to Afghan refugees." These funds are being used to finance aggressive sallies against Afghanistan.

MURPHY IN MIDDLE EAST TO IMPLEMENT 'REAGAN PLAN'

LD101406 Moscow TASS in English 1306 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Cairo March 10 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Bogatyrev reports:

Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state, has again arrived on a visit in the Middle East. Together with Vice President George Bush he visited Tunis, then (?made a) stopover in Cairo on his way to Israel and other countries of the region.

The aim of the tour by the American emissary is to galvanise the process of Middle East settlement on the basis of the Reagan plan, which has been resolutely rejected by a majority of Arab states. The Arabs clearly realise that behind the mask of an "American peace-maker" is the aggressor's face.

Progressive Arab circles point out that Washington (?pursues as) its ends the escalation of the Iran-Iraq armed conflict, the worsening of Jordanian-Palestinian relations and inter-Arab differences for the implementation of its aggressive plans in the Middle East, for a broadening and strengthening of U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf area and the region as a whole.

While representatives of the White House are on a political tour, the "strategic allies" are spinning webs of conspiracies against the Arabs. The U.S. Sixth Fleet and Israeli naval ships engaged in provocative maneuvres outside Libya's shores have trained on the latter's populated localities their missiles and guns. The Zionists enjoying unlimited support from the USA, are sowing death and destruction on the Lebanese soil, hatching plans to launch strikes against Syria, PLO and other progressive forces in that part of the world. The USA and Israel do not conceal their intention to force on the Arabs by means of arms a separate path of Middle East settlement, draw ever new participants into that process so as to be able with their aid and at the expense of the interests of the Arab peoples, above all the Arab people of Palestine, to ensure undivided sway in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf area.

SOVIET ENVOY ON KIDNAPPING OF FRENCH NEWSMEN

NC101305 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Ambassador Fu'ad al-Turk, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, received Soviet Charge d'Affaires Yuriy Suslikov at noon today. After the meeting, Suslikov said that the discussions dealt with a number of questions, including the results of the CPSU's 27th congress, the situation in southern Lebanon, and bilateral issues.

When asked about the Vatican initiative to unify positions in Lebanon, Suslikov stated: I believe that all steps taken are useful. Commenting on the abduction of the French television team, Suslikov said: I believe it is most regrettable. In my opinion, the French Government should increase its efforts to free these people.

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PRAVDA Publishes New CPSU Statutes

PM071800 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Mar 86 Second Edition pp 8-10

["Statutes of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Approved by the 27th CPSU Congress" — *PRAVDA* headline; item bears the notation "Proletarians of All Countries, Unite!" on the left above the headline; notes in brackets indicate variations between final version and the draft version, which was published in a Soviet Union *DAILY REPORT* supplement dated 5 November 1985]

[Text] The Communist Party of the Soviet Union is the militant and tried and tested vanguard of the Soviet people, uniting on principles of voluntary participation the advanced and most conscious segment of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry, and intelligentsia of the USSR. Founded by V.I. Lenin as the advanced detachment of the working class, the Communist Party has covered a glorious road of struggle and led the working class and the toiling peasants to the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party, the exploiter classes were liquidated in the Soviet Union, and the sociopolitical and ideological unity of the Soviet multinational society was established and is constantly strengthening. Socialism has won full and final victory. The proletarian state has developed into a state of the whole people. The country has entered the stage of developed socialism. [Draft did not have the preceeding sentence]

The CPSU, while remaining in its class essence and ideology the party of the working class, has become the party of the entire people.

The party exists for the people and serves the people. It is the highest form of sociopolitical organization, the nucleus of the political system, and the leading and directing force of Soviet society. The party defines the general prospects of the country's development and ensures scientific leadership of the people's creative activity and gives an organized, planned, and purposeful character to their struggle to reach the final goal — the victory of communism.

In all its activity the CPSU is guided by the Marxist-Leninist teaching and its program, in which the tasks of the systematic and all-round improvement of socialism and of Soviet society's further advance toward communism on the basis of the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development are defined.

The CPSU builds its work on the basis of strict observance of Leninist norms of party life and the principles of democratic centralism, collectiveness of leadership, the all-round development of intraparty democracy, the creative activeness of Communists, criticism and self-criticism, and broad publicity.

The immutable law of the life of the CPSU is the ideological and organizational unity and monolithic cohesion of its ranks and the high, conscious discipline of all Communists. Any manifestation of factionalism and group activity is incompatible with Marxist-Leninist party principles and party membership. The party rids itself of persons who violate the program and the CPSU Statutes and who compromise by their behavior the lofty title of Communist.

[Draft had above three paragraphs in the following order:

["...The CPSU builds its work on the basis of strict observance of Leninist norms of party life and the principles of democratic centralism, collectiveness of leadership, the all-round development of intraparty democracy, the creative activeness of Communists, criticism and self-criticism, and broad publicity.

["The immutable law of the life of the CPSU is the ideological and organizational unity and monolithic cohesion of its ranks and the high, conscious discipline of all Communists. Any manifestation of factionalism and group activity is incompatible with Marxist-Leninist party principles and party membership. The party rids itself of persons who violate the program and the CPSU Statutes and who compromise by their behavior the lofty title of Communist.

["In all its activity the CPSU is guided by the Marxist-Leninist teaching and its program, in which the tasks of the systematic and all-round improvement of socialism and of Soviet society's further advance toward communism on the basis of the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development are defined."]

Creatively developing Marxism-Leninism, the CPSU resolutely combats any manifestations of revisionism and dogmatism, which are deeply alien to revolutionary theory.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union is an integral part of the international communist movement. It is firmly based on tested Marxist-Leninist principles of proletarian, socialist internationalism and actively assists in strengthening the cooperation and cohesion of the fraternal socialist countries, the world system of socialism, and the international communist and workers movement, and displays solidarity [Draft had: "...fraternal socialist countries and in consolidating the world system of socialism and the unity of the international communist and workers movement, and displays solidarity"] with peoples struggling for national and social liberation, against imperialism, and for the preservation of peace.

I. Members of the Party, Their Duties and Rights

1. Any citizen of the Soviet Union who accepts the party program and statutes, who actively participates in the building of communism, who works in a party organization, who fulfills party decisions, and who pays membership dues may be a member of the CPSU.

2. Duties of the party member:

a. To implement firmly and unswervingly the party's general line and directives, explain the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy to the masses, organize the working people to implement it, and promote the strengthening and expansion of the ties between the party and the people;

b. To set an example in labor, protect and augment socialist property, seek persistently to improve production efficiency, to steadily increase labor productivity, to improve output quality, and to introduce into the national economy the achievements of modern science, technology, and advanced experience, improve his qualifications, be a vigorous champion of everything new and progressive, and make the greatest possible contribution to accelerating the country's socioeconomic development;

[Preceeding paragraph read as follows in draft:

["...b. To set an example of a conscientious, creative attitude to labor and high organization and discipline and to protect and augment socialist property — the economic basis of the Soviet social system. To strive persistently to improve production efficiency, steadily increase labor productivity, and introduce the achievements of modern science and technology into the national economy; to improve his qualifications, support and disseminate leading experience, and actively champion everything new and progressive;"]

c. To take an active part in the political life of the country, in the management of state and public affairs, set an example in the execution of civic duty, and actively promote the increasingly full implementation of socialist people's self-management;

d. To master Marxist-Leninist theory, expand his political and cultural horizons, and promote in every possible way the raising of the consciousness and the ideological and moral growth of Soviet people. To wage a resolute struggle against any manifestations of bourgeois ideology, the private ownership mentality, religious prejudices, and other views and customs that are alien to the socialist way of life;

e. To strictly observe the norms of communist morality, to affirm the principle of social justice inherent in socialism, to put public interests above personal interests, to display modesty and decency, sensitivity, and attention toward people, to respond promptly to the working people's demands and needs, and to be truthful and honest to the party and people;

f. To consistently convey to the masses of working people the ideas of proletarian, socialist internationalism and Soviet patriotism, combat manifestations of nationalism and chauvinism, and actively help to strengthen the friendship among the USSR's peoples and fraternal ties with the socialist countries and with the proletarians and working people of the whole world;

g. To further in every possible way the strengthening of the USSR's defense might and to wage a tireless struggle for peace and friendship among the peoples;

h. To strengthen the ideological and organizational unity of the party, to protect the party against the penetration into its ranks of people unworthy of the high title of Communist, to display vigilance, and to keep party and state secrets;

i. To develop criticism and self-criticism, boldly expose shortcomings and work to eliminate them, fight against ostentation, conceit, complacency, and window dressing, decisively rebuff all attempts to suppress criticism, and oppose bureaucratism, parochialism, departmentalism, and any activities prejudicial [Draft had "...ostentation, conceit, complacency, parochialism, departmentalism, and window dressing, decisively rebuff all attempts to suppress criticism, and oppose any activities prejudicial"] to the party and state and report them to the party organs, right up to the CPSU Central Committee;

j. To pursue strictly the party line on the selection of cadres on the basis of their political, professional, and moral qualities. To be implacable in all cases where the Leninist principles of the selection and education of cadres are violated;

k. To observe party and state discipline, equally obligatory for all members of the party. The party has only one discipline and one law for all Communists, irrespective of services or office.

3. The party member has the right:

a. To elect and to be elected to the party organs;

b. To discuss freely at party meetings, conferences, congresses, and party committee sessions and in the party press questions regarding the party's policy and practical activity, submit proposals, and openly express and defend his opinion before the organization adopts a decision;

c. To criticize at party meetings, conferences, congresses, and committee plenums any party organ or any Communist, irrespective of the post he occupies. Persons guilty of suppressing criticism or persecuting others for criticism must be called to strict party account, up to and including expulsion from the ranks of the CPSU;

d. To take part personally in party meetings and bureau and committee sessions when the question of his activity and behavior is being discussed;

e. To address questions, statements, and proposals to any party body, up to and including the CPSU Central Committee, and to demand a reply on the substance of the application.

4. Admission to party membership is carried out exclusively on an individual basis. Workers, peasants, and members of the intelligentsia who are conscious, active, and devoted to the cause of communism are admitted as party members. New members are admitted from the ranks of candidate members with the required length of candidate party service.

Persons who have reached the age of 18 years are admitted to the party. Young people up to the age of 25, inclusive, enter the party only through the All-Union Komsomol.

Procedure for the admission of candidates as party members:

a. Persons to be admitted as party members must produce recommendations from three CPSU members with no less than 5 years' standing in the party who have been acquainted with the candidate in joint production and public work for not less than a year.

Note 1. Members of the All-Union Komsomol entering the party submit the recommendation of the All-Union Komsomol raykom or gorkom, which is equivalent to the recommendation of one party member.

Note 2. Members and candidates for membership in the CPSU Central Committee will refrain from acting as sponsors;

b. The question of admission to the party is discussed and decided by the general meeting of the primary party organization; its decision is deemed to be adopted if not less than two-thirds of the party members present at the meeting voted for it, and comes into force after ratification by the raykom, or, in towns which have no rayon division, by the party gorkom.

The presence of the sponsors is not obligatory during the discussion of admission to the party. Admission to the party takes place, as a rule, at open meetings;

c. Citizens of the USSR who were formerly members of communist and workers parties in other countries are admitted to the CPSU on the basis of rules established by the CPSU Central Committee.

5. Sponsors are responsible to the party organizations for objectively describing the political, professional, and moral qualities of the candidates and give them assistance in ideological and political growth.

6. The length of party service of persons admitted to the party dates from adoption of the decision by the general meeting of the primary party organization admitting the candidate to party membership.

7. The procedure for registering members and candidates for party membership and their transfer from one organization to another is established by appropriate instructions of the CPSU Central Committee.

8. The question of party members and candidates who without valid reason have failed to pay membership dues for 3 months is subject to discussion in the primary party organization. If it is found that a given member or candidate for party membership has in fact lost contact with the party organization, he is then considered struck from the party roll and the primary party organization adopts a decision to that effect and submits it to the party raykom or gorkom for ratification.

9. The party member or candidate member will be made to answer for failure to carry out the duties laid down by the statutes and other offenses, and the following penalties may be imposed on him: public warning, reprimand (severe reprimand), reprimand (severe reprimand) with notation in his report card. The severest form of party punishment is expulsion from the party.

For minor offenses, party educational measures and other means of influence must be applied in the form of comradely criticism, party censure, warning, and instruction.

A Communist who has committed a misdemeanor answers for it in the first instance to the primary party organization. If a Communist is called to party account by a higher organ, the primary party organization is informed of this.

In examining the question of calling [a Communist] to party account, maximum caution and a painstaking examination of the validity of the accusations leveled against the Communist must be ensured.

Not later than a year after the imposition of a penalty on a party member the party organization must hear his report on how he is rectifying the shortcomings he committed.

10. The question of expelling a Communist from the party is decided by a general meeting of the primary party organization. The decision of the primary party organization regarding expulsion from the party is considered adopted when not less than two-thirds of the party members attending the meeting vote for it and enters into force after its ratification by the party raykom or gorkom.

Until the party raykom or gorkom ratifies the decision for expulsion from the CPSU, the party card or candidate's card will be retained by the Communist and he has the right to attend closed party meetings.

Anyone expelled from the party has the right to appeal within a 2-month period to higher party organs, up to and including the CPSU Central Committee.

11. The question of calling to party account the members and candidate members of a union republic Communist Party central committee or party kraykom, obkom, okruzhkom, gorkom, or raykom, and also of the members of the auditing commissions is discussed in primary party organizations, and decisions imposing penalties on them are taken by regular procedure.

[Preceeding paragraph replaces the following two paragraphs in draft:

["...11. The question of calling to party account the members and candidate members of a union republic Communist Party central committee or party kraykom, obkom, okruzhkom, gorkom, or raykom, and also of the members of the auditing commissions is discussed in the primary party organizations.

["The decisions of the party organizations imposing penalties on members and candidate members of these party committees and members of auditing commissions are taken by regular procedure."]

The proposals of the party organizations for expulsion from the CPSU are conveyed to the appropriate party committee of which the Communist in question is a member. Decisions regarding expulsion from the party of members and candidate members of a union republic communist party central committee or party kraykom, obkom, okruzhkom, gorkom, or raykom, and members of the auditing commissions are adopted at the plenum of the appropriate committee by a majority of two-thirds of the votes of its members.

The question of expulsion from the party of a member or candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee or a member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission is decided by the party congress and, during the period between congresses, by a plenum of the Central Committee by a majority of two-thirds of the members of the CPSU [Draft omits "CPSU"] Central Committee.

12. A party member bears a dual responsibility for violation of Soviet laws — to the state and to the party. Persons committing misdemeanors punishable by criminal proceedings are expelled from the ranks of the CPSU.

13. Appeals of members expelled from the party or penalized by the party and the decisions of the party organizations on expulsion from the party are reviewed by the appropriate party organs not later than 2 months from the date of their receipt.

II. Candidates for Party Membership

14. Persons joining the party undergo a period of candidate service necessary to familiarize them in greater depth with the CPSU Program and Statutes and prepare them to join the party.

The party organization must assist candidates in preparing for CPSU membership and check their personal qualities as reflected in practical actions and in the fulfillment of party and public instructions.

The length of the trial period for a candidate is 1 year.

15. Procedure for candidate admission (individual admission, submission of recommendations, and decision of primary organization on candidate admission and its ratification) is the same as for admission to party membership.

16. On the expiration of the trial period, the primary party organization considers and decides on the admission of the candidate to CPSU membership. Should a candidate fail to prove himself during the trial period and should his personal qualities make him unworthy of CPSU membership, the party organization will adopt a decision refusing him admission to the party and, on ratification of this decision by a party raykom or gorkom, he will cease to be a candidate for CPSU membership.

17. Candidate members of the party participate in all party organization activities and have a consultative vote at party meetings. Candidate members of the party cannot be elected to leading party organs or be delegates to party conferences and congresses.

18. Candidate members of the CPSU pay the same party dues as party members.

III. Organizational Structure of the Party. Intraparty Democracy

19. The guiding principle of the organizational structure and of the life and [Draft had: "...structure and of all the life and"] activity of the party is democratic centralism, which means:

a. Election of all leading party organs, from the lowest to the highest organ;

b. Periodic accountability of party organs to their party organizations and higher organs;

c. Strict party discipline and the subordination of the minority to the majority;

d. The decisions of the higher organs are absolutely binding on lower organs;

e. Collectiveness in the work of all party organizations and leading organs and personal responsibility on the part of each Communist for the fulfillment of his duties and party assignments.

[The preceeding paragraph was not carried in the draft]

20. The party is structured on the territorial-production basis: Primary organizations are formed at the Communist's place of work and are united in rayon, city, and other organizations in a given territory. The organization uniting the Communists of a given territory is the superior organ for all party organizations constituting that organization.

21. All party organizations are autonomous in deciding local matters, provided the decisions are not contrary to party policy.

22. The highest leadership organ of the party organization is: the general meeting or conference (for primary organizations); the conference (for rayon, city, okrug, oblast, and kray organizations); and the congress (for union republic communist parties and the CPSU). The meeting, conference, and congress are quorate if more than half of the members of the party organization or elected delegates are present.

23. The general meeting, conference, or congress elects the bureau or committee, which are the executive organs and guide the entire current work of the party organization.

In the CPSU Central Committee, union republic Communist Party central committees, and party kraykoms, obkoms, okruzhkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms an apparatus is created for current work to organize and verify the execution of party decisions and to assist lower organizations in their activity.

The structure and staff of the party apparatus are determined by the CPSU Central Committee.

24. The election of party organs is by closed (secret) ballot. At meetings in primary and shop organizations with fewer than 15 party members and in party groups the election of secretaries and deputy secretaries of party organizations and party group organizers may take place by open ballot with the consent of the Communists. In these primary organizations delegates to rayon and city party conferences are elected by the same procedure. [Preceding sentence is an addition to draft]

All members of the party have the unrestricted right during elections to reject candidates and criticize them. Each candidacy must be voted on separately. Candidates will be deemed elected if over half of the participants in the meeting, conference, or congress vote for them.

In the election of all party organs from primary organizations to the CPSU Central Committee the principle of the systematic renewal of their composition and of continuity of leadership shall be observed.

25. Members and candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee, union republic Communist Party central committees, and party kraykoms, obkoms, okruzhkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms must, in all their activities, justify the great trust shown in them. If the party committee member or candidate member loses his honor and dignity, he cannot remain in the body of the committee.

The question of the removal of the party committee member or candidate member from the party committee is decided at a plenum of the committee. The decision is considered adopted if in a closed (secret) ballot no less than two-thirds of the party committee members vote for it.

The question of the removal of members of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and the auditing commissions of local party organizations from those commissions is decided at their sessions under the procedure laid down for members and candidate members of party committees.

26. Free and businesslike discussion of the questions of party policy in the party and in all its organizations is an important [Draft had: "...of party policy in individual party organizations or in the party as a whole is an inalienable right of a party member and an important"] principle of intraparty democracy. Only on the basis of intraparty democracy is it possible to ensure high creative activeness on the part of Communists, open criticism and self-criticism, and firm party discipline, which must be conscious and not mechanical.

Debates on disputed or insufficiently clear questions are possible within the framework of individual organizations or the party as a whole.

Partywide debate is held [Draft had: "...is necessary"]:

a. On the initiative of the CPSU Central Committee, if it finds it necessary to consult the whole party on particular questions of policy.

b. At the proposal of several party organizations of the republican, kray, or oblast level.

[Preceding two paragraphs replace the following three paragraphs from the draft:

["...a. If this necessity is recognized by several party organizations of the oblast or republic level;

["b. If there is no firm majority within the Central Committee on the most important questions of party policy;

["c. If the CPSU Central Committee finds it necessary to consult the whole party on particular questions of policy."]

Broad debates, especially debates on an all-union scale about questions of party policy, must be carried out so as to ensure the free expression of the views of party members and to exclude the possibility of attempts to form factional groupings and split the party. [Draft had: "...form factional groupings, which destroy party unity, and attempts to split the party."]

27. The highest principle of party leadership is collectiveness of leadership — an essential condition for normal activity of party organizations, for the correct education of cadres, and for the development of the activeness and spontaneous activity of Communists and a reliable guarantee against the adoption of willful, subjectivist decisions, against the manifestation of the cult of personality, and against violations of the Leninist norms of party life.

The collectiveness of leadership presupposes personal responsibility for assigned work and constant monitoring of the activity of every party organization and every worker.

[Preceding paragraph replaces the following paragraph from the draft:

["...The collectiveness of leadership does not absolve personnel of personal responsibility for the job entrusted to them."]

28. The CPSU Central Committee, union republic Communist Party central committees, and party kraykoms, obkoms, okruzhkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms systematically inform party organizations about their work and about the implementation of Communists' criticisms and proposals in the period [Draft had: "...about their work in the period"] between congresses and conferences.

An immutable rule for party committees and primary party organizations is also the objective and timely briefing of higher party organs about their own activity and the situation at local level.

[The preceding paragraph is an addition to the draft]

29. For the discussion of the most important party decisions and the elaboration of measures to implement them, as well as the examination of questions of local life, meetings are convened of the aktiv of rayon, city, okrug, oblast, and kray party organizations and union republic communist parties.

30. Standing or temporary commissions and working groups on various questions of party work may be created in party committees, and other forms of involvement of Communists in the activity of party organs on a voluntary basis may also be used.

IV. The Highest Party Organs

31. The supreme organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is the party congress. Regular congresses are convened by the Central Committee at least once every 5 years. The convocation of the party congress and the agenda are announced not less than 1 and 1/2 months before the congress. Out-of-turn (extraordinary) congresses are convened by the party Central Committee on its own initiative or at the request of not less than one-third of the total number of party members represented at

the last party congress. Out-of-turn (extraordinary) congresses are convened on 2 months' notice. The congress is considered valid if at least half the total number of party members are represented at it.

The norms for representation at the party congress are laid down by the Central Committee.

32. If the party Central Committee does not convene an out-of-turn (extraordinary) congress within the term specified in Article 31, organizations requesting the convocation of an out-of-turn (extraordinary) congress have the right to form an organizing committee possessing the rights of the party Central Committee to convene an out-of-turn (extraordinary) congress.

33. The congress:

a. Hears and approves the reports of the Central Committee, the Central Auditing Commission, and other central organizations;

b. Reviews, amends, and approves the party program and statutes;

c. Determines the party line on questions of domestic and foreign policy and examines and decides on the most important questions of party and state life and communist building;

d. Elects the Central Committee and the Central Auditing Commission.

34. The Central Committee and the Central Auditing Commission are elected in the composition established by the congress. In the event of the departure of members of the Central Committee, its membership is replenished from among the candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee elected by the congress.

35. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in the period between congresses leads all the activity of the party and of local party organs; selects and places leading cadres; directs the work of central state and public organizations of the working people; creates various organs, institutions, and enterprises of the party and leads their activities; appoints the editorial staff of central papers and journals functioning under its control; and allocates funds from the party budget and monitors its execution.

The Central Committee represents the CPSU in its relations with other parties.

36. The CPSU Central Auditing Commission inspects compliance with the established procedure for the conduct of affairs and work to examine working people's letters, statements, and complaints in central party organs, the correct execution of the party budget, including the payment, receipt, and accounting of members' party dues, and also the financial and economic activity of enterprises and institutions of the CPSU Central Committee.

37. The CPSU Central Committee holds not less than one plenary session every 6 months. Candidate members of the Central Committee attend the sessions of Central Committee plenums with the right of consultative vote.

38. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union eects: a Politburo to lead the work of the party between Central Committee plenums and a secretariat to lead current work, mainly in the selection of cadres and organization of the verification of execution. The Central Committee elects a general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

39. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union organizes the Party Control Committee under the Central Committee.

The Party Control Committee under the CPSU Central Committee:

a. Verifies compliance with party discipline by members and candidate members of the CPSU, calls to account Communists guilty of violating the party program and statutes and party and state discipline, as well as violators of party ethics;

b. Examines appeals against the decisions of the union republic Communist Party central committees and party kraykoms and obkoms on expulsion from the party and on party penalties.

40. In the period between party congresses the CPSU Central Committee may, when necessary, convene an all-union party conference to discuss pressing matters of party policy. The procedure for holding an all-union party conference is determined by the CPSU Central Committee.

V. Republic, Kray, Oblast, Okrug, City, and Rayon Party Organizations

41. The republic, kray, oblast, okrug, city, and rayon party organizations and their committees are guided in their activity by the CPSU Program and Statutes, carry out within the republic, kray, oblast, okrug, city, and rayon all the work of implementing party policy, and organize fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee's directives.

42. The fundamental duties of republic, kray, oblast, okrug, city, and rayon party organizations and their leading organs are:

a. Political and organizational work among the masses; the mobilization of Communists and all working people to implement the tasks of communist building, accelerate socioeconomic development on the basis of scientific and technical progress, increase social production efficiency and labor productivity, improve output quality, and fulfill the state plans and socialist pledges; and the ensuring of steady growth in the working people's material well-being and cultural level.

[Preceeding paragraph replaces the following paragraph from the draft:

["...a. Political and organizational work among the masses, their mobilization to carry out the tasks of communist building, the comprehensive development of industrial and agricultural production and the improvement of its efficiency, the fulfillment and overfulfillment of state plans, and the ensuring of steady growth in the working people's material well-being and cultural level;"]

b. The organization of ideological work; propaganda of Marxism-Leninism; the enhancement of working people's communist consciousness; leadership of the local press, radio, and television; and monitoring of the activity of scientific, cultural, and educational institutions;

c. Leadership of soviets of people's deputies, trade unions, the Komsomol, cooperatives, and other public organizations through the Communists working in them; increasingly broad involvement of working people in the work of these organizations; and development of the spontaneous activity and activeness of the masses as a necessary condition for the further deepening of socialist democracy;

d. Strict observance of Leninist principles and methods of leadership; the establishment of a Leninist style in party work and in all spheres of state and economic management; the ensuring of the unity of ideological, organizational, and economic activity; and the strengthening of socialist legality, state and labor [Draft had: "...the strengthening of state and labor"] discipline, order, and organization in all sectors;

e. The implementation of cadre policy and the education of cadres in the spirit of communist ideological commitment, moral purity, and high responsibility to the party and the people for the tasks entrusted to them;

f. Organization of various institutions and enterprises of the party in the republic, kray, oblast, okrug, city, and rayon, and leadership of their activity; allocation of party funds within their organization; systematic reports to the higher party organ and accountability to it for their work.

The Leading Organs of the Republic, Kray, and Oblast Party Organizations

43. The highest organ of the republic, kray, and oblast party organization is the union republic Communist Party congress and the kray and oblast party conference, and, in the period between them, the union republic Communist Party Central Committee, kraykom, and obkom.

44. The regular congress of the union republic Communist Party is convened by the Communist Party Central Committee at least once every 5 years. The regular kray and oblast conference is convened by the kraykom and obkom once every 2-3 years. Out-of-turn (extraordinary) congresses and conferences are convened by decision of the union republic Communist Party Central Committee, kraykom, or obkom, or on the demand of one-third of the total number of members of the organizations belonging to the republic, kray, or oblast party organization.

The norms for representation at the union republic Communist Party congress and kray and oblast conference are established by the relevant party committee.

The union republic Communist Party congress and kray and oblast conference hear reports from the union republic Communist Party Central Committee, kraykom, obkom, and the Auditing Commission; discuss at their discretion other questions of party, economic, and cultural building; and elect the union republic Communist Party Central Committee, kraykom, obkom, and the Auditing Commission, and delegates to the CPSU congress.

[The preceeding four paragraphs read as follows in the draft:

["...43. The highest organ of the oblast, kray, and republic party organization is the oblast and kray party conference and the union republic Communist Party congress, and, in the period between them, the obkom, kraykom, and union republic Communist Party Central Committee.

["44. The regular oblast and kray conference is convened by the obkom and kraykom once every 2-3 years. The regular congress of the union republic Communist Party is convened by the Communist Party Central Committee at least once every 5 years. Out-of-turn (extraordinary) conferences and congresses are convened by decision of the obkom, kraykom, or union republic Communist Party Central Committee or on the demand of one-third of the total number of members of the organizations belonging to the oblast, kray, or republic party organization.

["The norms for representation at the oblast and kray conference and the union republic Communist Party congress are established by the relevant party committee.

["The oblast and kray conference and the union republic Communist Party congress hear reports from the obkom, kraykom, union republic Communist Party Central Committee, and the Auditing Commission; discuss at their discretion other questions of party, economic, and cultural building; and elect the obkom, kraykom, union republic Communist Party Central Committee, and the Auditing Commission, and delegates to the CPSU congress."]

In the period between union republic Communist Party congresses, in order to discuss the most important questions of party organizations' activity, Communist Party central committees may, where necessary, convene republican party conferences. The procedure for holding republican party conferences is determined by the union republic Communist Party Central Committees.

45. The union republic Communist Party central committees, kraykoms, and obkoms elect a bureau, including committee secretaries. The secretaries must have had at least 5 years of party service. At the committee plenums chiefs of committee sections, party control commission chairmen, and editors of party papers and journals are confirmed.

Secretariats are established to handle current questions and verify execution in union republic Communist Party central committees and party kraykoms and obkoms.

46. The plenum of a union republic Communist Party Central Committee, kraykom, and obkom must be convened not less than once every 4 months.

47. The union republic Communist Party Central Committee,

kraykom, and obkom lead okrug, city, and rayon party organizations, check their activities, and systematically receive reports from the relevant party committees.

The party organizations of autonomous republics and of autonomous and other oblasts included in union republics and krays work under the leadership of the union republic Communist Party central committees and kraykoms.

[The preceeding five paragraphs replace the following five paragraphs from the draft:

["...45. The obkoms, kraykoms, and union republic Communist Carty central committees elect a bureau, including committee secretaries. The secretaries must have had at least 5 years of party service. At the committee plenums party control commission chairmen, chiefs of committee sections, and editors of party papers and journals are confirmed.

["Secretariats are established to handle current questions and verify execution in party obkoms and kraykoms and union republic Communist Party Central Committees.

["46. The plenum of an obkom, kraykom, and union republic Communist Party Central Committee must be convened not less than once every 4 months.

["47. The obkom, kraykom, and union republic Communist Party Central Committee lead okrug, city, and rayon party organizations, check their activities, and systematically receive reports from party okruzhkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms.

["The party organizations of autonomous republics and of autonomous and other oblasts included in krays and union republics work under the leadership of kraykoms and the union republic Communist Party Central Committees."]

Leading Organs of Okrug, City, and Rayon (Rural and City) Party Organizations

48. The highest organ of the okrug, city, and rayon party organization is the okrug, city, and rayon party conference or general meeting of Communists convened by the okruzhkom, gorkom, or raykom once every 2-3 years, and the out-of-turn session convened by decision of the committee or by the demand of one-third of the total number of party members belonging to the corresponding party organization.

The okrug, city, and rayon conference (meeting) hears reports of the committee and the auditing commission; at its discretion examines other questions regarding party, economic, and cultural building; and elects the okruzhkom, gorkom, and raykom, the Auditing Commission, and delegates to the oblast or kray conferences and to the congress of the union republic's Communist Party.

The norms for representation at okrug, city, and rayon conferences are established by the party committee concerned.

49. The okruzhkom, gorkom, and raykom elect a bureau, including committee secretaries, and also confirm the heads of committee sections, the party control chairman, and newspaper editors. Okruzhkom, gorkom, and raykom secretaries must have at least 5 years' party membership. Committee secretaries are confirmed by the obkom, kraykom, and union republic Communist Party Central Committee.

50. The okruzhkom, gorkom, and raykom create primary party organizations, lead their activities, systematically hear reports on the work of the party organizations, and conduct the registration of Communists.

51. Okruzhkom, gorkom, and raykom plenums are convened not less than once every 3 months.

VI. Primary Party Organizations

52. The foundation of the party is the primary organizations.

Primary party organizations are created at the working place of the party member — in plants, factories, sovkhozes and other enterprises, kolkhozes, units of the armed forces, institutions, educational institutions, and so forth — where there are at least three party members. Where necessary territorial primary party organizations may also be formed at the places of residence of Communists.

In individual cases, with the permission of the obkom, kraykom, or union republic Communist Party Central ommittee, party organizations may be created within the framework of several enterprises belonging to a production association and located, as a rule, on the territory of one rayon or several rayons in one city.

53. At enterprises, kolkhozes, and institutions with over 50 CPSU members and candidate members, party organizations may be created within the overall primary party organization at workshops, sectors, livestock units, teams, departments, and so forth with the permission of the raykom, gorkom, or okruzhkom.

In the workshop, sector, and other organizations, as well as within primary party organizations with less than 50 members and candidate members, party groups may be created within the teams and other production links.

54. The highest organ of the primary party organization is the party meeting, which is held at least once a month. In party organizations which have shop organizations, meetings, both general and shop, are held at least once every 2 months.

In large party organizations numbering more than 300 Communists general party meetings are called as necessary within periods established by the party committees or at the request of several shop party organizations.

55. To conduct current work, the primary and the shop party organization elects for a period of 2-3 years a bureau whose numerical size is established at a party meeting. Primary and shop party organizations with less than 15 party members do not elect a bureau but a party organization secretary and a deputy. Elections in these organizations are held annually. [Draft did not have preceeding sentence]

The secretaries of primary and shop party organizations must have had at least 1 year of party service.

In primary party organizations with less than 150 party members, party work, as a rule, is carried out by persons not excused from their jobs.

56. Party committees can be established at large enterprises and in establishments comprising over 300 members and candidate members of the party, and in necessary cases, considering production peculiarities and territorial dispersion, also in organizations numbering over 100 Communists — with the permission of the obkom, kraykom, or the union republic Communist Party Central Committee, with the allocation to shop party organizations of these enterprises or institutions of the rights of primary party organizations.

In the party organizations of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other enterprises in agriculture, party committees may be created where there are 50 Communists.

In party organizations numbering over 500 Communists, in individual cases, with the permission of the obkom, kraykom, or union republic Communist Party Central Committee, party committees may be created in large shops, and the party organizations of production sectors are granted the rights of primary party organizations.

Party committees are elected for a term of 2-3 years and their size is determined by a general party meeting or conference.

Party committees, party bureaus, and secretaries of primary and shop party organizations systematically inform Communists about their work at party meetings.

57. Party committees of primary organizations numbering more than 1,000 Communists, with the permission of union republic Communist Party central committees, may be granted the rights of a party raykom on questions concerning admission to the CPSU, the registration of party members and candidates, and the examination of Communists' personal files.

Within these organizations enlarged party committees may be elected within which a bureau is formed for the leadership of current work.

58. The primary party organization is guided in its activities by the Program and Statutes of the CPSU. It is the political nucleus of the labor collective, works directly among the working people, rallies them around the party, organizes them to fulfill the tasks of communist building, and participates actively in the implementation of the party's cadre policy.

The primary party organization:

a. Admits new members to the CPSU;

b. Educates Communists in a spirit of devotion to the cause of the party, ideological conviction, and communist morality;

c. Organizes the study by Communists of Marxist-Leninist theory in close connection with the practice of communist building and combats any manifestations of bourgeois ideology, revisionism and dogmatism, and backward views and sentiments; [Draft had: "...building, and combats any attempts at revisionist distortions of Marxism-Leninism and its dogmatic interpretation and any manifestations of bourgeois ideology and backward views and sentiments;"]

d. Shows concern for enhancing the vanguard role of the Communists in labor and sociopolitical life and for their exemplary behavior in everyday life and hears reports from members and candidate members of the CPSU on their implementation of statutory duties and party assignments;

[Preceeding paragraph replaces the following paragraph from the draft:

["...d. Shows concern for enhancing the vanguard role of the Communists in labor and in the sociopolitical and economic life of the enterprise, kolkhoz, institution, educational establishment, and so forth;"]

e. Organizes working people to resolve the tasks of economic and social development; heads socialist competition to fulfill state plans and pledges, to promote [Draft had: "...state plans and working people's pledges, to promote"] the intensification of production, to improve labor productivity and output quality, and to widely introduce into production the achievements of science and technology and leading experience; mobilizes the working people to find internal reserves; seeks the rational, economical utilization of material, labor, and financial resources; and displays concern for the preservation and augmentation of public wealth and the improvement of people's working and living conditions;

f. Carries out mass agitation and propaganda work, educates the working people in the spirit of devotion to the ideas of communism, Soviet patriotism, and the friendship of peoples, helps them to develop a high political culture, and enhances their social activeness and responsibility;

g. Promotes the development in Communists and all working people of habits of participation in socialist self-management, ensures an increase in the labor collective's role in the management of the enterprise or institution, and directs the work of trade union, Komsomol, and other public organizations;

[Preceeding two paragraphs replace the following paragraph, which is labeled "f," from the draft:

["...f. Carries out mass agitation and propaganda work, educates the working people in the spirit of devotion to the ideas of communism and the friendship of peoples, helps them to develop a high political culture, ensures the enhancement of the labor collective's role in the management of the enterprise or institution in accordance with the law, and promotes the development of the activeness of trade union, Komsomol, and other public organizations;"]

h. [Paragraph is labeled "g" in draft] On the basis of the wide development of criticism and self-criticism, wages a struggle against manifestations of bureaucratism, parochialism, and departmentalism and breaches of state, labor and production discipline, roots out attempts to cheat the state, takes measures against slackness, mismanagement, and waste, and seeks to establish a sober way of life.

[Draft had: "...cheat the state, and takes measures against slackness and uneconomic and wasteful management of enterprises, kolkhozes, and institutions;

["h. Assists the okruzhkom, gorkom, or raykom in all its activity, and accounts to it for its work."]

59. Primary party organizations of enterprises in industry, transport, communications, construction, material and technical supply, trade, public catering, and municipal and consumer services, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agricultural enterprises, planning organizations, design bureaus, scientific research institutes, educational establishments, and cultural enlightenment and medical institutions have the right to monitor the activity of the administration.

Party organizations of ministries, state committees, and other central and local soviet and economic institutions and departments exercise monitoring of the work of the apparatus in fulfilling party and government directives and observing Soviet laws. They must actively influence the improvement of the work of the apparatus and the selection, placement, and education of its employees; enhance their responsibility for their assigned tasks, for the development of the sector, and for services to the population; take measures to strengthen state discipline; wage a decisive [Draft had: "...of the apparatus, educate employees in a spirit of high responsibility for their assigned tasks, take measures to strengthen state discipline and improve services to the population, wage a decisive"] struggle against bureaucratism and red tape; and promptly inform the appropriate party organs of any shortcomings in the work of the institution or individual workers, regardless of their positions.

Note. In primary party organizations commissions may be formed to exercise the right of monitoring the administration's activity and the work of the apparatus in particular areas of production activity.

VII. The Party and State and Public Organizations

60. The CPSU, acting within the framework of the USSR Constitution, exercises political leadership of state and public organizations and directs and coordinates their activity.

Party organizations and the Communists working in state and public organizations strive to ensure that these organizations fully exercise their constitutional powers and statutory rights and duties and widely involve working people in management and in the resolution of political, economic, and social questions.

Party organizations do not supplant soviet, trade union, cooperative, and other public organizations and do not tolerate confusion of the functions of party and other organs.

[Preceeding three paragraphs replace the following paragraph from the draft:

["...60. The CPSU exercises leadership of state and public organizations through the Communists working in them. The party strives to ensure that state and public organizations fully exercise their constitutional powers and statutory rights and duties and promotes the wide involvement of working people in their work. Party organizations operate within the framework of the USSR Constitution; they do not supplant soviet, trade union, cooperative, and other public organizations and do not tolerate confusion of the functions of party and other organs or unnecessary parallelism in work."]

61. At congresses, conferences, and meetings convened by state and public organizations and also in the elected organs of these organizations where there are at least three party members, party groups will be organized. The task of these groups is to pursue the party's policy in the relevant nonparty organizations, to strengthen Communists' influence on the state of affairs in these organizations, to develop democratic norms in [Draft had: "...groups is to comprehensively strengthen the influence of the party and to pursue its policy in the relevant nonparty organizations, to develop Communists' activeness and increase their responsibility for the state of affairs in these organizations, to strictly observe democratic norms in"] their activity, to strengthen party and state discipline, to struggle against bureaucratism, and to verify the execution of party and soviet directives.

62. The work of party groups in nonparty organizations is led by the corresponding party organs: the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the union republic Communist Party Central Committee, the party kraykom, obkom, okruzhkom, gorkom, and raykom.

VIII. The Party and the Komsomol

63. The All-Union Lenin Komsomol is an independently functioning sociopolitical youth organization which is an active assistant and reserve of the party. The Komsomol helps the party to educate young people in the spirit of communism, to involve them in the practical building of a new society and the management of state and public affairs, and to mold a generation of comprehensively developed people ready for labor and the defense of the Soviet motherland. [Draft omitted "ready for labor and the defense of the Soviet motherland."]

64. Komsomol organizations are called upon to be active promoters of the party's goals in all spheres of production and public life. They have the right [Draft had: "...Komsomol organizations have the right"] of broad initiative in the discussion and submission to the appropriate party organizations of questions regarding the work of enterprises, kolkhozes, institutions, and educational establishments and participate directly [Draft had: "...of enterprises, kolkhozes, and institutions and participate directly"] in their resolution, especially where they concern the labor, life, training, and education of young people. [Draft here added the sentence: "...Komsomol organizations are called upon to be active promoters of the party's goals in all spheres of production and public life."]

65. The All-Union Komsomol works under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The work of the local organizations of the All-Union Lenin Komsomol is directed and controlled by the respective republic, kray, oblast, okrug, city, and rayon party organizations.

Local party organs and primary party organizations rely on the Komsomol organizations in work for the communist education of young people and for their mobilization to resolve specific tasks of production and social life, support their useful [Draft had: "...of young people, support their useful"] initiatives, and give all-round assistance in their activity.

66. Members of the All-Union Komsomol who are admitted to the CPSU leave the Komsomol the moment they join the party unless they are members of elected Komsomol organs and are in Komsomol work.

IX. Party Organizations in the Armed Forces

67. The party organizations of the Armed Forces are guided by the Program and Statutes of the CPSU in their activities and work on the basis of the instructions confirmed by the Central Committee. They ensure the implementation of party policy in the armed forces, rally their personnel around the Communist Party, educate servicemen in the spirit of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and selfless devotion to the socialist motherland, actively assist in consolidating the unity of the army and the people, take care to increase the combat readiness of troops and strengthen military discipline, and mobilize personnel to fulfill tasks of combat and political training, to master new technology and weapons, and to irreproachably fulfill their military duties, orders, and instructions of the command.

68. The leadership of party work in the Armed Forces is carried out by the CPSU Central Committee via political organs. The Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate has the rights of a section of the CPSU Central Committee.

[Preceeding paragraph read as follows in draft:

["...68. The leadership of party work in the Armed Forces is carried out by the CPSU Central Committee through the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, which has the rights of a section of the CPSU Central Committee."]

The chiefs of the political directorates of districts and fleets and the chiefs of the political sections of armies, flotillas, and formations must have had 5 years' party membership.

69. Party organizations and political organs of the Armed Forces maintain close ties with the local party committees and inform them systematically about political work in military units. Secretaries of military party organizations and leaders of political organs participate in the work of local party committees.

X. Party Finances

70. The financial resources of the party and its organizations consist of membership dues, income from party enterprises, and other revenues. The procedure for the utilization of the party's financial resources is determined by the CPSU Central Committee.

71. Monthly membership dues for party members and candidate members of the CPSU are as follows:

Monthly Income (in rubles)	Dues
up to 70	10 kopeks
71 to 100	20 kopeks
101 to 150	1.0 percent of monthly income
151 to 200	1.5 percent of monthly income
201 to 250	2.0 percent of monthly income
251 to 300	2.5 percent of monthly income
over 300	3.0 percent of monthly income

72. Joining fees of 2 percent of monthly income are paid on becoming a candidate member of the party.

PRAVDA Editorial Views CPSU Congress Results

PM101400 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Mar 86 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "At a Sharp Turning Point"]

[Text] The latest, 27th, CPSU congress, was held 25 February through 6 March 1986. The congress was held at a sharp turning point in the life of the country and the modern world as a whole. The congress was a historic event of world importance.

The congress showed that the CPSU is consistently continuing the cause of Great October, confidently proceeding along Lenin's course, and worthily fulfilling its role as political leader of the working class and entire Soviet people.

The congress has shown that the party can derive lessons to the maximum degree from the past, consider the times we are living in in a broad, Leninist manner, and elaborate a realistic, comprehensively considered program of actions.

The acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development is the party's strategic course approved by the congress.

The congress has shown that the human factor is decisive in fulfilling this program and in the success of the business of acceleration and it can only be activated through a well-considered economic strategy, strong social policy, and purposeful ideological educational work in inextricable unity.

The congress has shown that the CPSU is a party of social progress and peace, that there is no higher goal for it than the conservation of peace on earth and the prevention of a thermonuclear catastrophe.

The congress passed in an atmosphere of party principledness and unity, exactingness and Bolshevik truth, the open relevation of shortcomings and omissions and an in-depth analysis of the internal and external conditions of our society's development.

All this has been firmly cemented in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th party congress delivered by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The report incorporates the party's theoretical wisdom and its political realism and forward-looking approach expressed in the new edition of the CPSU Program; the unswerving firmness, precision, and flexibility of its organizational forms embodied in the statute; and the explicit practical orientation, specificity, and certainty of time and space [opredelennost vo vremeni i prostranstve]of the Basic Guidelines for the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000.

The CPSU Central Committee Political Report draws an impressive, wide-scale picture of the world today and its main trends and contradictions. It gives a comprehensive analysis of the state of Soviet society and its successes and difficulties and clerly delineates the main directions of the party's economic and social policy and the further demoncraticization of our society. It sets basic goals and defines avenues for its foreign policy strategy. It sums up the results of the discussion of the new edition of the program and the changes to the party Ssatute. It expresses confidence in the success of the great cause of socialism and communism and faith in the bright future of mankind.

Thanks to the tremendous efforts of the people, in the 25 years since the adoption of the third CPSU Program the Soviet Union has achieved impressive successes, the Political Report says. The national income has nearly quadrupled, industrial output has increased fivefold, and agricultural output has increased 70 percent. The population's real per capita incomes have increased 160 percent and public apartments have been constructed. The transition to universal secondary education has been effected. The number of VUZ graduates has quadrupled. The successes of science, medicine, and culture are universally recognized.

While assessing what has been achieved at its worth, M.S. Gorbachev noted, the CPSU leadership considers it its duty to speak honestly and frankly to the party and people of our ommissions in political and practical activity, of the unfavorable trends in the economy and the sociospiritual sphere, and of the reasons for these phenomena. Above all of the reasons of a subjective nature, when problems in the country's development has gwown more rapidly than they have been resolved. Inertia and the rigidity of forms and methods of management, the reduction of dynamism in work, and the buildup of bureaucratism — all this has caused considerable harm to the matter. Phenomena of stagnation have begun to appear in the life of society.

The party has been faced with a task of great historical importance: elaborating a fundamentally new strategic course. This course is toward the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development and was adopted at the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum. It has met with the broad support of the party and entire people. The concept of acceleration is the leitmotif of the CPSU Central Committee Political Report and the other documents and materials of the congress and its delegates' speeches.

Acceleration, the report notes, is "above all the increase of economic growth rates. But not just that. Its thrust lies in the new quality of growth: the all-around intensification of production on the basis of scientific-technical progress, the structural reshaping of the economy, and effective forms of management and the organization and encouragement of labor." The course toward acceleration provides for the pursuit of an active social policy, the consistent assertion of the principle of socialist justice, the improvement of social relations, the renewal of the forms and methods of work of the political and ideological institutions, the intensification of socialist democracy, and the resolute overcoming of inertia, stagnation, and conservatism — of everything which is holding back social progress.

The main thing which should ensure the success of the business of acceleration is the masses' lively creativity and the maximum utilization of the socialist system's tremendous potential and advantages.

The acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development is the key to the solution of all our problems — both immediate and long-term, economic and social, domestic and foreign. The successful implementation of this course will make it possible to scale the main heights of economic and social development defined by the new draft of the CPSU Program and the Basic Guidelines.

And these heights are imposing and impressive. By the end of the century the national income will almost double, while production potential will double and will be qualitatively transformed, labor productivity will increase 130-150 percent, and national income's energy-intensiveness will drop 40 percent and its metal-intensiveness will be almost halved. This will mean a sharp turn toward the intensification of production and the improvement of quality and effectiveness.

The main means of production intensification is scientific-technical progress, the fundamental transformation of society's production forces. Here it is a case of the in-depth modernization of the national economy on the basis of the latest achievements of science and technology and of breakthroughs on their vanguard salients and the restructuring of the economic mechanism and system of management.

To this end it is planned to alter the structural and investment policy, that is, to move the focus of attention from quantitative indicators toward quality and efficiency, from intermediate results to end results, from the expansion of fixed capital to their renewal, from the buildup of fuel and raw material resources to the improvement of their use and the accelerated development of science-intensive sectors and the production and social infrastructure. Suffice it to say that in the 12th 5-Year Plan it is planned to channel over R200 billion — more than in the preceding 10 years — into the modernization and retooling of production.

A CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution has been adopted on the further development of machine building, which is essentially a program for its modernization. The idea of the fundamental reconstruction of the fuel and energy complex pervades the Energy Program.

Much has to be done in metallurgy and the chemical industry, the computerization [elektronizatsiya] and comprehensive mechanization of production, and in transport and communications. The light and other sectors of industry operating directly to satisfy the population's requirements will receive priority development.

Technical modernization is impossible to implement without a fundamental improvement in capital construction, which will require raising the entire construction complex to a new industrial and organizational level and virtually halving the investment cycle from planning capacities to their full assimilation.

The need for reconstruction sets new tasks for science. It is necessary to implement more vigorously science's shift toward the needs of the national economy. No less important is production's shift toward science and its maximum receptiveness to the achievements of science and technology.

The solution of the food problem is a paramount task. There is headway here, but the overcoming of agriculture's lag is being implemented only slowly. A resolute breakthrough is needed in order to markedly improve the population's food supplies as early as the 12th 5-Year Plan. We can and must do this. To this end it is essential to create conditions for the guaranteed production of output. It is primarily a case of increasing soil fertility and making wide use of intensive technologies. The most immediate source for supplementing the food fund is the reduction of losses of field and stockraising unit output during harvesting, transportation, storage, and processing.

Fundamental importance attaches to the creation of unified organs of management of the agro-industrial complex. The task now is to reinforce this organizational structure with an effective economic mechanism. It is important to open up scope for economic methods of management and to considerably expand the autonomy of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and their interest in and responsibility for the end results.

The material and technical base of the agro-industrial complex will continue to develop consistently. But man has been and remains the main motive force in progress and is its soul. Constant concern for rural workers' working and daily living conditions is the firmest guarantee of successes.

To resolve the new tasks in the economy successfully, it is essential to restructure the economic mechanism and to create an integral, effective, flexible system of management that will make it possible to realize socialism's potential more fully.

Economic management, the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the congress says, is in need of constant improvement. But the situation now is such that we cannot limit ourselves to partial improvements — what is needed is radical reform. Its point is to really subordinate our entire production to public needs and the satisfaction of people's requirements, to direct management toward the improvement of efficiency and quality, the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, and the development of workers' interest in the results of their labor and of their initiative and socialist resourcefulness in every link of the national economy, above all in the labor collectives.

Socioeconomic acceleration and the actual consolidation of socialism should be the supreme criterion of the improvement of management and of the entire system of socialist production relations.

The implementation of the strategy of in-depth transformations elaborated by the party will require considerable time. It is necessary to achieve an increase in growth rates right now, however. Hence the need for the maximum mobilization of all our reserves — organizational-economic and sociopsychological factors, the better utilization of the existing production potential, the enhanced effectiveness of labor incentives, the consolidation of organization and discipline, and the overcoming of thriftlessness. It is essential to strengthen the discipline of deliveries under production sharing agreements, to overcome the lack of rhythm in production, to improve the use of manpower resources, to economize everywhere and in everything, and not to overlook thriftlessness and extravagance.

Of particularly great importance is the fundamental improvement of the quality of output. For this it is necessary to make use of the full force of material and administrative influence and of our laws. The task of improving quality should become the concern of every Communist and every Soviet person.

Another of our more important reserves is the widespread dissemination of leading experience and socialist competition, which should be directed toward the improvement of the quality of work, economy and thrift, and the scaling of the projected heights in every collective and at every work place.

The congress' attention was focused on questions of social policy and concern for man and the improvement of the people's welfare.

In the forthcoming 15 years it is planned to double the volume of resources channeled into improving living conditions. The population's real per capita incomes are to be increased 60-80 percent. In the 12th 5-Year Plan the increase in incomes will encompass millions of people. Housing and sociocultural construction is being expanded. The improvement of people's lives must be inextricably linked with the growth of their labor and social output.

It is essential to step up control over the degree of labor and consumption, to establish wages' stricter dependence on labor productivity and quality, to resolutely eradicate levelling down, to prevent payments of unearned money and undeserved bonuses, to wage an uncompromising struggle against unearned incomes, and to persistently assert social justice.

The essence of social justice is expressed in the basic principle of socialism: "from each according to his abilities, to each according to his labor."

The party intends to pursue a line toward the further growth and more effective utilization of public funds. In the 12th 5-Year Plan their volume will increase 20-23 percent.

Central and local party, state, and economic organs must radically alter their attitude toward questions of saturating the market with high-quality goods and services and must ensure the fulfillment of the comprehensive program for the development of the production of consumer goods and the services sphere.

The dimensions of housing construction and the modernization of schools will be built up, cooperative and individual construction and the erection of youth complexes will be encouraged, and the allocation of housing will be improved.

Labor and its content will undergo profound changes. Labor productivity will be increased and the proportion of manual and unskilled labor will be sharply reduced in the production sphere.

The party sets the task of creating a unified system of uninterrupted education. To this end it is necessary to implement consistently the reform of the general educational and vocational school, to fundamentally improve the training of young people for independent life and work, to restructure higher and secondary specialized education, to ameliorate the training and use of specialists, and to improve the system for improving the qualifications of workers and specialists and retraining them.

Radical measures are needed that are aimed at improving health care, developing mass physical culture and sport and tourism, and ensuring fully employed leisure for people, particularly young people. Exceptinally great importance is given to work to assert a healthy way of life and to overcome drunkenness and alcoholism.

Under present conditions the task of nature conservation and the rational use of nature's resources is acute. Socialism, with its planned organization of production and humanitarian world outlook, can and must resolve this problem.

The cornerstone of the CPSU's policy is the ensuring of the leading role of the working class and the consolidation of the alliance of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry, and working intelligentsia.

The party will continue tirelessly to strengthen the fraternal friendship of our country's peoples, to educate working people in a spirit of Soviet patriotism and internationalism, and to wage a principled struggle against any manifestations of nationalism, chauvinism, and localistic tendencies.

The consolidation of the family, the enhancement of parents' responsibility for their children's upbringing, and the improvement of women's working and daily living conditions are within the party's field of vision.

The social policy formulated by the party, the Political Report notes, is multifaceted and perfectly feasible. If we are able to secure a resolute turn toward the social sphere, many of today's and tomorrow's problems will be resolved much more rapidly and effectively than hitherto.

The socialist system develops successfully only when the people themselves really manage their own affairs and when millions of people take part in political life. This is working people's self-management in the Leninist sense and constitutes the essence of Soviet power. Self-management principles develop not outside but inside our statehood, penetrating increasingly deeply every pore of state and social life, enriching the content of democratic centralism, and strengthening its socialist nature.

The congress stressed the importance of ensuring that the activity of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the union and autonomous republic supreme soviets to develop legislation, monitor the work of the organs under their jurisdiction, and lead the soviets of people's deputies at all levels becomes still more businesslike and consistent and that the work of local soviets in mobilizing the masses to accelerate our society's socioeconomic development and in resolving questions of the population's everyday life and of the satisfaction of people's demands and needs is enhanced and improved still more resolutely. Manifestations of departmentalism, parochialism, irresponsibility, bureaucratism, and official indifference to people must be resolutely eradicated in the work of soviet ispolkoms and other state organs.

The role of the trade unions, the Komsomol, creative unions, voluntary societies, and women's organizations in managing state and social affairs will be further enhanced. The utilization of all forms of direct democracy, especially in labor collectives, and the improvement of the practice of nationwide discussion and voting on major questions of the country's life are a subject of the party's special attention Fundamental importance is given to expanding publicity in the activity of state and other organs and increasing the population's level of information about the decisions they adopt and progress in fulfilling those decisions.

The party attaches great importance to constantly strengthening the legal basis of state and social life, to the strictest observance of the laws, and to consolidating guarantees of Soviet people's rights and freedoms.

The responsibility of state security organs is increasing under the conditions of the buildup in imperialism's subversive aspirations against the USSR and the other socialist countries.

The improvement in every possible way of the Armed Forces' combat readiness, the education of Army and Navy servicemen and all Soviet people in a spirit of vigilance and constant readiness to defend the great gains of socialism, and the maintenance of the Armed Forces at a level precluding strategic superiority on the part of imperialist forces must remain one of the most important tasks.

The party's present course and the strategy of acceleration create exceptionally favorable potential for considerably improving the effectiveness of ideological activity, potential which is as yet being poorly utilized. The task is to bring working people's ideological and political education and its forms and methods into line with the realities of domestic and international life and to ensure its combination with organizational and economic activity.

The more active the role of Marxist-Leninist theory in interpreting living practice is, the more successfully the improvement of socialist society is implemented. Social sciences research must be focused on the fundamental tasks of accelerating our society's progress and of its attainment of a new qualitative state.

The education of working people in the spirit of communist ideological commitment and devotion to the Soviet motherland, proletarian, socialist internationalism, a conscientious attitude toward labor and public property, and intolerance of everything that is alien to socialism, to our culture, and to our collectivist morality constitutes the main points in ideological work. The ideological commitment of the builders of communism is inseparable from honesty, conscientiousness, and decency.

The role of the mass news and propaganda media in implementing the party's economic strategy and social policy and in molding public consciousness is increasing.

Party organizations' activity in the sphere of cultural building must be aimed at resolving the tasks of increasingly fully satisfying people's spiritual demands and interests and at ensuring the conditions for the realization of their capabilities and for the meaningful utilization of free time. The role of literature and art in this is great. The party supports and will continue to support everything talented and imbued with the spirit of party-mindedness and popular spirit in this sphere.

The participation of all leading cadres, a comprehensive approach, and the unity of education at production, in studies, and at people's place of residence are the demands made on the organization of ideological work.

The main thing in education is the maximum specificity and individual work with the living person, whether he is a selfless working person or the bearer of an antisocialist morality.

The new, large-scale and complex tasks being resolved by our society make high demands on the party's entire political, ideological, and organizational activity. The fundamental restructuring of party work, the establishment in every party organization of an atmosphere of creativity, principled exactingness, and self-criticism, and the quest for effective new solutions of socioeconomic, scientific and technical, and ideological education problems are a matter of paramount importance. To call things by their proper names, to judge everything frankly, to provide objective information to higher party organs and the masses, and to display great exactingness and honesty always and in everything — all this must be the immutable rule in party work. It is necessary to develop criticism and self-criticism in every possible way, to step up the struggle against ostentation, and to correct those workers who pay lip service to restructuring but think and act according to obsolete schemes and are oversensitive to criticism. Any attempts to suppress healthy criticism and persecute people over it must be resolutely ended.

The main thing is to establish everywhere a businesslike and militant style of work and flexible, efficient methods and means of work.

Cadres are the party's invaluable asset. It is necessary to continue to pursue consistently and persistently a cadre policy that accords with present demands and party tasks. The decisive criteria in promoting and transferring cadres must be ideological and moral qualities, their real deeds, and their ability to vigorously implement the party's political line.

The face of our 20th century is determined by the liberation revolutions initiated by Great October. The progress of contemporary society is rightly linked with socialism. "World socialism," the congress resolution on the CPSU Central Committee Political Report notes, "is a powerful international formation. It is based on a highly developed economy, a modern scientific base, and reliable military-political potential. Socialism constantly demonstrates the possibility of solving social problems on a fundamentally different — collectivist — basis and has led the countries traveling this path to greater heights of development." Socialism creates an increasingly firm barrier to the ideology and policy of war and militarism, reaction and violence, and all forms of misanthropy and actively promotes mankind's social progress.

The Political Report gives a profound and comprehensive characterization of modern capitalism, which under the influence and against the background of the scientific and technical revolution sharpens the conflict between the colossally increased productive forces and the private ownership nature of social relations. A further deepening of the general crisis of capitalism is taking place.

Under contemporary conditions imperialism represents a growing threat to the very existence of mankind. Its most monstrous result is militarism, which seeks to subject to its influence and interests the entire political machine of bourgeois society and to control its spiritual life and culture. It is precisely imperialism that is responsible for the wars and conflicts of our age, for unleashing and constantly spurring on the arms race, and for opening up new directions in it. Imperialism was the first to use nuclear weapons. It is now preparing to take a new and possibly irrevocable step — transferring the arms race to space. Imperialism is pushing mankind toward the abyss of thermonuclear catastrophe, which threatens to destroy all intelligent life on earth.

The problem of war and peace is the most acute problem now facing mankind. Never before has such a terrible danger hung over it. But never before have there been such real opportunities to preserve and consolidate peace. The potential of the forces of peace is growing. The vigorous, consistently peace-loving policy of the socialist states and their strengthening economic and defense might are guarding peace. The overwhelming majority of Asian, African, and Latin American states are in favor of peace. The antiwar movements of the broadest people's masses on all continents are in favor of peace. And no matter how great the threat of war, the CPSU proceeds from the premise that world war is not fatally inevitable. It is possible to prevent war and to save mankind from disaster. This is the historic vocation of socialism and all progressive, peace-loving forces on our planet.

The main aim of the party's foreign policy strategy is to provide the Soviet people with the opportunity to work under conditions of lasting peace and freedom. Therefore the struggle against the nuclear danger and the arms race and for the preservation and strengthening of world peace remains the main direction of the party's activity in the international arena for the future.

The central direction in the USSR's foreign policy in the coming years must be the struggle to implement the program for the elimination of weapons of mass destruction and the prevention of another world war put forward in the 15 January 1986 statement by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Under the conditions of the nuclear threat, objective conditions have emerged in which the struggle between capitalism and socialism can proceed only and exclusively in forms of peaceful competition and peaceful rivalry.

The course of history is increasingly urgently demanding the organization of constructive, creative collaboration between states and peoples on a planet-wide scale. The real dialectic of contemporary world development lies in the combination of competition, the historical struggle between the two systems, and the growing trend toward objective interdependence and collaboration among the world community. A contradictory but interconnected, and in many respects integral, world emerges via the struggle of opposites. The congress noted the special importance of the principled "basic principles for the creation of an all-embracing system of international security" put forward in the Central Committee Political Report.

The CPSU's foreign policy course that takes into account the dynamism of the economic and political development of the world socialist system, with which the face of peace and of social progress is today more closely linked than ever. It is a course of honest, open relations with all communist parties and all states in the world socialist system and of a comradely exchange of opinions between them.

It is a course of socialist economic integration among the socialist community countries, of further developing the political cooperation among them, whose heart has been and remains the collaboration among the ruling communist parties, and improving and renewing its methods and forms, of mutual enrichment with thoughts, ideas, and experience of socialist building, and of seeking mutually acceptable solutions of the most complex problems.

It is a course of the unity of the international communist movement, which has nothing in common with uniformity and hierarchy, with interference by some parties in the affairs of others, or with a desire on the part of any party for a monopoly on the truth. It is a course of strengthening the solidarity and cooperation among communist and workers parties in the struggle for the common goals of peace and socialism.

It is a course of solidarity with the forces of social and national liberation, of close collaboration with the socialist-oriented countries, with revolutionary democratic parties, and with the Nonaligned Movement, and of developing contacts and cooperation with social democracy.

It is a course of expanding relations with everyone who opposes war and advocates international security and of closer cooperation for the sake of achieving success in the battle against nuclear war, success that will be a historic victory for all mankind and for each person on our planet.

In the resolution on the Political Report the 27th CPSU Congress resolved:

— to approve the CPSU Central Committee's political course and practical activity;

— to approve the propositions, conclusions, and tasks set out in the Central Committee Political Report to the congress and for all party organizations to be guided by them in their work.

The congress unanimously approved the new edition of the CPSU Program and the CPSU Statutes with proposed changes and adopted appropriate resolutions.

Resolutions approving the CPSU Central Auditing Commission report and the new statute relating to that commission were also unanimously approved.

N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, delivered a report "On the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1986-1990 and for the Period Through the Year 2000." The congress unanimously approved the Basic Guidelines and adopted an appropriate resolution.

The congress elected the party's central organs. A CPSU Central Committee plenum was held 6 March. M.S. Gorbachev was unanimously elected Central Committee general secretary.

The 27th CPSU Congress is a historic milestone in the life of the party and the people. The general line that was adopted and approved of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and consolidating peace on earth is the main political result of the congress. The attention of the whole party, Soviet people, and the world public has been focused on the course and results of its work. Its decisions determine both the nature and pace of our advance for years and decades to come.

The Soviet people are greeting the congress decisions as their own decisions, are approving them, and are expressing love of and trust in the party and the readiness to work persistently, creatively, and enterprisingly for the glory of the motherland. The congress gave a powerful stimulus to scoring new successes in creative work and in achieving a new qualitative state of our society. The congress, M.S. Gorbachev said in his closing speech, "set a high moral and spiritual tone for the party's activity and the life of the whole country."

The paramount task is to convey the essence and the spirit of the congress decisions to every party organization, every Communist, and every Soviet person and to efficiently organize their unconditional fulfillment. A decisive role in this belongs to party organizations, which are called upon to head the masses in their struggle and labor at the sharp breakthrough in our country's history. It is the paramount task of the mass news and propaganda media — the press, radio, and television — to help the party propagandize, explain, and organize the fulfillment of the congress decisions.

Our plans are difficult and imposing. But they can and must be fulfilled. The guarantee of that is our wonderful, industrious people. The guarantee of that is the party, the party of Bolsheviks and Communists that has traveled an incomparable path of struggle and creation. The guarantee of that is the tremendous potential of socialism, the living creativity of the masses, and the support for the party's ideas and deeds from the working class, the peasantry, the people's intelligentsia, and the whole Soviet people. The party and the people will accomplish everything and will successfully implement the cause of communist creation.

Shishlin Comments on Significance of Congress

LD072130 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Nikolay Shishlin commentary]

[Text] As you know, 1986 has been designated by the UN as the Year of Peace. And I think that on this day in March, immediately after the completion of the 27th CPSU Congress, we are already entitled to say that our country has made a very substantial contribution to making 1986 indeed a year for strengthening peace and radically improving the world political climate.

The work of the 27th CPSU Congress has shown that Soviet communists are building no illusions as to the nature of the time we are living through. No, this is a very difficult time in human history, a difficult point in the development of international events. And Soviet Communists are mapping out an absolutely balanced, realistic, honest, and open course in international affairs. The reference points by which the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is guided in the international sphere remain unchanged: our aims are to strengthen peace, develop peaceful cooperation and firmly establish the norms of peaceful coexistence in our relations with states having different social systems. But the 27th congress has introduced much that is new in ways of achieving these objectives.

The ideas set forth in the Central Committee Political Report and in the course of discussion at the congress indicate that the scope for strengthening peace is expanding. Above all, I think what makes Soviet foreign policy initiatives so promising is the fact that these initiatives have incorporated all that was sound and sensible in the broad international discussions that have taken place, say, over the past year. Furthermore, the Soviet initiatives are forward looking in that they are in tune with the aspirations, interests and demands of international development.

The next thing I would like to draw attention to is that all channels of communication are open. All the possibilities for a fruitful political dialogue, even with such very difficult partners as the United States, are open. And obviously one cannot fail to mention that the reaction to the congress — not a simple reaction, of course, but on the whole deeply positive — on the part of the international public is not only a spiritual factor, but also a solidly political one.

Congress Resolutions Ratify Official Documents

Amendments to CPSU Statutes

PM071427 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Mar 86 Second Edition p 1

["Resolution of the 27th CPSU Congress: On Amendments to the CPSU Statutes" — *PRAVDA* headline]

[Text] The text of the Statutes of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union with the amendments submitted to them is ratified.

New Party Program

PM071425 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Mar 86 Second Edition p 1

["Resolution of the 27th CPSU Congress: On the New Edition of the CPSU Program" — *PRAVDA* headline]

[Text] The new edition of the program of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is ratified.

Statute on Auditing Commission

PM071303 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Mar 86 Second Edition p 10

["Resolution of the 27th CPSU Congress: On the Statute on the CPSU Central Auditing Commission" — *PRAVDA* headline]

[Text] 1. To ratify the Statute on the CPSU Central Auditing Commission.

2. To instruct the CPSU Central Committee in conjunction with the CPSU Central Auditing Commission to elaborate, on the basis of this statute, the corresponding statute on the Auditing Commission of the republic, kray, oblast, okrug, city, and rayon party organizations.

Basic Guidelines

PM081834 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Mar 86 Second Edition p 1

["27th CPSU Congress Resolution on the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000" — *PRAVDA* headline]

[Text] Having heard and discussed the report by Comrade N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000, the 27th CPSU Congress notes that the draft Basic Guidelines accord with the provisions of the new edition of the CPSU Program, the party's general course of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development, and the tasks of intensifying the national economy on the basis of technical progress, ensuring the steady improvement of the people's well-being, and maintaining the country's defense capability at the requisite level.

The 27th CPSU Congress decrees that:

1. The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000 be ratified.

2. That the USSR Council of Ministers elaborate in accordance with the Bsasic Guidelines a draft State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1986-1990 with targets specified for the years of the 5-year plan, for USSR ministries and departments, for union republics, and for the most important economic regions, and submit it for examination by the USSR Supreme Soviet in May 1986.

The 5-year plan should envisage the implementation of targets and measures laid down by the Basic Guidelines for increasing the rate and improving the effectiveness of economic development and for achieving further improvements in the Soviet people's living standard. During the elaboration of the 5-year plan, it is necessary to examine proposals submitted at the 27th CPSU Congress and during the report and election campaign in the party and the nationwide discussion of the draft new edition of the CPSU Program and draft Basic Guidelines.

3. The 27th CPSU Congress regards the high-quality elaboration and organization of the efficient fulfillment of the new 5-year plan as a very important economic and political task for all party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol, and economic organizations.

In the 12th 5-Year Plan it is necessary to ensure a fundamental breakthrough in work, to mobilize our resources and potential more fully, and to bring into play all reserves for the unconditional fulfillment of the projected plans. The rate of progress in all spheres of socioeconomic development is to be increased by providing scope for the masses' creative initiative and by strengthening discipline and order.

The congress expresses firm confidence that under the Communist Party's leadership the Soviet people will achieve new successes in communist building and in strengthening our socialist motherland's might.

Central Auditing Commission Statute on Activities

PM071537 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Mar 86
Second Edition p 10

["Statute on the CPSU Central Auditing Commission" — *PRAVDA* headline]

[Text] 1. The CPSU Central Auditing Commission is elected by the CPSU Congress for the same term and by the same procedure as established for the election of the CPSU Central Committee.

The number of staff on the Central Auditing Commission is determined by the party congress.

2. The CPSU Central Auditing Commission submits, within the limits of its functions, a resolution on the activity of the central party organs to the CPSU congress and gives an account of its work to the congress.

3. The CPSU Central Auditing Commission reviews observance of established procedures, the work connected with the examination of letters, applications, and complaints from working people by central party organs, the correct execution of the party budget, including the payment, acceptance, and accounting of party member contributions, and also the financial and economic activities of CPSU Central Committee enterprises and institutions.

4. The CPSU Central Auditing Commission renders methodical [metodicheskaya] assistance to the auditing commissions of union republic communist parties and of kray and oblast party organizations.

5. Sessions of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission are convened no less than once every 6 months.

The Central Auditing Commission elects a bureau for the daily management of its work.

6. The question of withdrawing members of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission from the staff of the commission is resolved at its session following the procedure stipulated by the CPSU Statutes.

7. Members of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission attend party Central Committee plenums.

The chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission or, in his absence, the deputy chairman, attends sessions of the CPSU Central Committee Secretariat.

8. In the performance of their duties, members of the Central Auditing Commission use all documents with bearing on the commission's activities, both received by the Central Auditing Commission directly and at the disposal of the central party organs.

9. The CPSU Central Auditing Commission comiles the corresponding acts in accordance with audit results. The organs, enterprises, and institutions under review examine these acts following the mandatory procedure and communicate to the Central Auditing Commission on the implementation of the observations and proposals contained in the acts.

10. The CPSU Central Auditing Commission performs its practical activities with the assistance of a small apparatus maintained by means from the party budget. In necessary instances, it recruits specialists from among CPSU members to conduct auditing work.

Foreign Delegations to Congress Begin Departing

PRAVDA Report
PM101053 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Mar 86 Second Edition p 10

[TASS report: "Foreign Delegations Depart"]

[Text] The following delegations have left the Soviet Union after attending the 27th CPSU Congress at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee:

The BCP [Bulgarian Communist Party] Central Committee headed by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council;

The MSZMP [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party] headed by MSZMP General Secretary Janos Kadar;

The SED [Socialist Unity Party of Germany] headed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council;

The Workers Party of Korea (WPK) headed by Kang Song-san, member of the WPK Central Committee Politburo and premier of the DPRK Administrative Council;

The MPRP headed by Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium;

The PZPR [Polish United Workers Party] headed by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish State Council;

The RCP [Romanian Communist Party] headed by Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania;

The CPCZ [Czechoslovak Communist Party] headed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR;

The Portuguese Communist Party headed by party Secretary General A. Cunhal;

The Italian Communist Party, headed by U. Pecchioli, member of the of the party Directorate and Secretariat;

The Norwegian Communist Party headed by party Chairman H. Kleven;

The Belgian Communist Party headed by party Chairman L. van Geyt;

The Swiss Labor Party headed by party General Secretary A. Magnin;

The San Marino Communist Party headed by party Secretary General G. Ghiotti;

The Swedish Left Party-Communists headed by party Chairman L. Werner;

The Swedish Workers Party-Communists headed by party Chairman R. Hagel;

The Sudanese Communist Party headed by party Central Committee General Secretary M. al-Nuqd;

The South African Communist Party headed by party National Chairman J Slovo;

The United Party of Haitian Communists — party Central Committee Secretary General R. Theodore;

The Dominican Communist Party — party Secretary General N. Isa Conde;

The Communist Party of Guadeloupe — party Secretary General G. Daninthe;

The Martinique Communist Party — party Secretary General A. Nicolas;

The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party headed by party Chairman and President of Angola J.E. dos Santos;

The General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (SPLAJ), headed by member of the SPLAJ Revolutionary Leadership 'A.S. Jallud;

The Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party, headed by party Chairman W. Junblatt;

The South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) headed by SWAPO President S. Nujoma;

The Revolutionary Party of Tanzania (CCM) headed by Kingunga Ngombale Mwiru, member of the Politburo and Secretariat of the party National Executive Committee;

The Ghanaian Provisional National Defense Council (PNDC) headed by P.V. Obeng, member of the PNDC and chairman of the Committee of Secretaries (prime minister);

The African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde (PAICV) headed by P. Pires, party secretary general and prime minister of the Republic of Cape Verde;

The Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe headed by Alda Graca do Espirito Santo, member of the party Central Committee Politburo and president of the Popular Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe;

The British Labour Party headed by member of the party leadership G. Robertson;

The Spanish Socialist Workers Party — party Executive Committee Member S. Fernandez Morera;

The Italian Socialist Party headed by party Deputy Political Secretary C. Martelli;

The Malta Labor Party — party secretary for international affairs Brincat;

The Netherlands Labor Party — party Secretary for International Affairs M. van Traa;

The Socialist Union of the People's Forces of Morocco — party Politburo Member A. Yousif;

The Socialist Destourian Party of Tunisia headed by Political Bureau member, party director, the Tunisian Minister H. Bakouche;

The Finnish Social Democratic party headed by party Secretary E. Liikanen;

The French Socialist Party headed by J. Huntzinger, member of the party Steering Committee and Executive Bureau;

The Social Democratic Workers Party of Sweden — *ARBFTET* Chief Editor L. Engqvist;

The Japanese Socialist Party headed by party Central Executive Committee Deputy Chairman S. Muto;

The Indian National Congress-Indira headed by party Deputy Chairman A. Singh;

WFTU Chairman S. Gaspar and WFTU Secretary General I. Zakaria;

WIDF General Secretary M. Vire-Tuominen;

International Organization of Journalists General Secretary J. Kubka.

The delegations were seen off by:

CPSU Central Committee Politburo members G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, A.A. Gromyko, L.N. Zaykov, D.A. Kunayev, Ye.K. Ligachev, N.I. Ryzhkov, M.S. Solomentsev, and V.M. Chebrikov; Central Committee Politburo Candidate Cember V.I. Dolgikh; CPSU Central Committee Secretaries A.P. Biryukova, V.A. Medvedev, V.P. Nikonov, and A.N. Yakovlev; CPSU Central Auditing Commission Chairman I.V. Kapitonov; CPSU Central Committee Members A.N. Aksenov, A.K. Antonov, I.V. Arkhipov, Yu.P. Batalin, V.I. Brovikov, A.I. Volskiy, L.I. Grekov, V.V. Zagladin, V.M. Kamentsev, V.G. Klyuyev, V.I. Kochemasov, N.Ye. Kruchina, V.P. Lomakin, A.I. Lukyanov, Yu.D. Maslyukov, A.G. Melnikov, V.S. Murakhovskiy, V.P. Orlov, V.Ya. Pavlov, V.N. Ptitsyn, O.B. Rakhmanin, N.I. Savinkin, Ye.I. Sizenko, I.S. Silayev, P.A. Smolskiy, B.I. Stukalin, Ye.M. Tyazhelnikov, B.Ye. Shcherbina, and G.A. Yagodin; CPSU Central Committee Candidate Members L.F. Bobykin, K.N. Brutents, A.I. Iyevlev, M.F. Nenashev, K.Ye. Fomichenko, A.I. Shitov, and N.M. Shubnikov; CPSU Central Auditing Commission Members A.M. Subbotin and A.P. Kharlamov; CPSU Central Committee Deputy Section Chiefs Yu.S. Afanasyev, Yu.A. Belik, G.A. Kiselev, I.I. Kovalenko, M.I. Polyakov, M.N. Smirnovskiy, O.A. Chukanov, and G.Kh. Shakhnazarov; and other officials.

Further Departures

LD090341 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 8 Mar 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The following delegations, which at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the work of the 27th CPSU Congress, have left the Soviet Union: of the Communist Party Of India, the Communist Party of Canada, the Communist Party of Japan, the Peruvian Communist Party, the Communist Party of Chile, the Communist Party of the Netherlands, the Communist Party of Turkey, the People's Progressive Party of Guyana, the Sandinista Front of National Liberation of Nicaragua, the Yemeni Socialist Party, and also delegations of other parties.

They were seen off by Comrades Demichev, Yeltsin, Talyzin, and other officials.

Cuba's Fidel Castro

PM101001 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Mar 86 Second Edition p 7

[TASS report: "Fidel Castro's Departure"]

[Text] The Cuban Communist Party delegation headed by F. Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Cuban Council of State and Council of Ministers, has left the Soviet Union. It participated in the work of the 27th CPSU Congress at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

The delegation was seen off by E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; B.N. Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; CPSU Central Committee Members A.S. Kapto, G.I. Marchuk, O.B. Rakhmanin, and S.V. Chervonenko; and also G.Kh. Shakhnazarov, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section, and other officials.

Le Duan Stays for 'Holiday'

LD072134 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 7 Mar 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Delegation which took part in the work of the 27th party congress at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee have left the Soviet Union: The Vietnamese Communist Party; the Lao People's Revolutionary Party headed by Comrade Phomvihan; the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, headed by Comrade Belovski; the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, headed by Comrade Heng Samrin; the United States

Communist Party, headed by Comrade Hall; the French Communist Party, headed by Comrade Plissonnier; the German Communist Party, headed by Comrade Mies; the Greek Communist party, headed by Comrade Florakis; the Communist Party of Austria, headed by Comrade Muhri; the Communist Party of Spain, headed by Comrade Sanchez Montero; the Communist Party of the Peoples of Spain, headed by Comrade Callegoi; the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin, headed by Comrade Schmitt; the Communist Party of Denmark, headed by Comrade Jensen; the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL), headed by Comrade Papaioannou; the Communist Party of Great Britain, headed by Comrade McLennan; the Finnish Communist Party — Comrade Aalto, the party chairman, Comrade Poikolainen, member of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee and delegations from other countries.

The delegations were seen off by: Comrades Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Zaykov, and Shcherbitskiy, members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Comrades Dolgikh, Yeltsin, Sokolov, Solovyev, and Talyzin, candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Comrades Zimyanin, Medvedev, Nikonov, CPSU Central Committee secretaries; and other comrades.

Le Duan, the general secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee has stayed on for a holiday at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

Correction to KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Sourcelines

Since 26 February Moscow *KRASNAYA ZVEZDA* in Russian has been publishing only one issue per day. In view of this, please correct the sourceline information on the articles listed below to read "Single Edition" instead of "Second Edition." (All items were published in Soviet Union *DAILY REPORT* National Affairs Supplements.)

Supplement dated 27 February: page O 3, item headlined "Further on Foreign Relations";

Supplement dated 28 February: page O 28, item headlined "Army Paper Echoes Gorbachev Call for Change";

Supplement dated 6 March: page O 18, item headlined "KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Editorial on Ryzhkov Report."

Correction to Central Auditing Commission Members

This correction applies to the item headlined "New CPSU Central Auditing Commission Members" published on pages O 2 and O 3 in the 7 March Soviet Union *DAILY REPORT* National Affairs Supplement:

Page O 2, line 3 of item, name should read "Ya.Ya. Vagris" (correcting spelling of last name);

Page O 3, line 3, name should read "R.-B.I. Songayla" (correcting spelling of last name).

Falin Elected APN Board Chairman; Naumov Retires

LD101454 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1435 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, 10 Mar (TASS) — A Council of Constitutors of the NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY [APN] meeting was held today. The council released Pavel Naumov from his duties as chairman of the board of APN in connection with his retirement on pension. He was thanked for his many years of fruitful work at the agency. Valentin Falin was elected chairman of the board of APN.

Fedorchuk Assigned to Soviet Army Inspectorate

AU091457 Paris AFP in English 1016 GMT 9 Mar 86

[By Pierre Bocev]

[Text] Moscow, March 9 (AFP) — General Vitaliy Fedorchuk, who was abruptly moved from his position as interior minister on January 25, has been assigned to the Inspectorate of the Soviet Army, it was reliably learned here Sunday. The inspector position, which lacks prestige and is tantamount to semi-retirement, is consistent with previous speculation that Gen. Fedorchuk has been disgraced. Exactly why he may have been disgraced has not been made clear, although Mr. Fedorchuk is thought to have had ties with the late President Leonid Bezhnev, who has fallen from favour under the new regime of Mikhail Gorbachav. The theory of his disgrace gained ground last week when he failed to be elected to the Central Committee at the close of the 27th Communist Party Congress.

Gen. Fedorchuk's predecessor, Nikolay Shchelokov, publicly disgraced and sacked in 1982, was also made army inspector before he committed suicide to avoid prosecution for charges that were reportedly related to corruption.

The announcement of Gen. Fedorchuk's replacement in an official communique baffled the most seasoned Kremlin watchers, who were unable immediately to predict whether it would mean disgrace or promotion. Born in the Ukraine in 1918, he spent the war in counter-espionage, then worked after the war in occupied Austria. He became KGB chief in the Ukraine in 1970, a post he held until becoming interior minister in 1982. The duties of an army inspector are purely honorary and do not involve any real work. The job has been used as a form of semi-retirement since Brezhnev decided that soldiers above a certain rank should "die in their boots". Vitaliy Fedorchuk has been an army general since 1982.

RSFR Justice Minister Previews Law Reforms

AU051723 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 5 Mar 86 p 3

[Report on "exclsusive interview" given by Aleksandr Sukharev, Association of Soviet Jurists' chairman, to *VOLKSSTIMME* correspondents Otto Janecek and ErichFeichtinger in Moscow — date not given]

[Text] Major changes in legislation — possibly even including the abolition of capital punihnent — were announced by Aleksandr Sukharev, RSFSR Minister of Justice and chairman of the Association of Soviet Jurists, in a *VOLKSSTIMME* interview. In his political report Mikhail Gorbachev had said, "Recently much has been achieved to strengthen legal order in all spheres of societal life," and "We are faced with the task of continuing to improve the quality of Soviet laws." We asked Minister Sukharev to give us some details on this.

He sees three main directions in the current development. First, legislation has to be improved and in this connection, the obligation to give an accountability report is to be increased. Second, it is necessary to combat alcoholism not only on a moral basis, but also with legal means. And third, it is intended to raise the obligation of communists, party functionaries, and "all functionaries of the hierarchy" to give an accountability report.

The new laws which are being worked out concern combating speculation and "income without work," strengthening people's control, and the obligation to give an accountability report in the entire state and economic system. It is also envisaged to introduce some sort of rotation system for cadres.

Society's Sensibility Is Increasing

But this does not mean that societal affairs have deteriorated compared with the past. On the contrary, in the long run the crime rate has been decreasing in the Soviet Union — there are, of course, some ups and downs over certain periods of time. But: "Society's sensibility is increasing. We do not want to put up with crime any longer. The press will be more and more intolerant. This is the development. I guarantee this."

Concerning the question of corruption, the justice minister said: "Let us look at how it is countered in the West. There, these affairs are unveiled before elections because the political parties fight each other. Do the people participate in this? No. People cannot check on a Flick. In our country, however, all documents are open to inspection, all accounts can be examined by the people's control. This also applies to my ministry."

We wanted to know if certain aspects of the problem are not linked with the low salaries of certain occupational groups.

The minister said: "In our country the differences in income are not as large as in the West. Bribers and bribed exist only in those sectors where nothing is done against them, where people's control does not work. Cases like those in Uzbekistan, in Rostov, in parts of Moscow are not the general picture; they are local incidents. However, I do not want to say with these arguments that certain salaries should not be raised."

Future draft bills will also be aimed at making possible some sort of small business in the sector of services, craftsmanship, and trade. (Now repair and service work is often done illicitly and the material is frequently stolen from the enterprise by the moonlighters.)

U.S. Jurists Had No Objections to the Legal System

Concerning the so-called human rights campaign which is waged against the Soviet Union by the West: "This campaign will continue, it is a part of the West's strategy."

Sukharev recalled that last year alone 1,800 U.S. jurists visited the Soviet Union. As experts they did not have any objections to the Soviet legal system.

The minister stated: "I visited the United States and there I spoke with the chief justice of the Supreme Court. He was not against our legal system. Experts do not say the things that journalists, who are paid for this, write in the papers. The whole campaign is only possible because the people in the West know too little about our life and our legal system."

"It is nonsense to say we imprison people because their opinions differ in some respects from those of the party," the minister says angrily and continues, "In each family there are people who are not content, who hold a different opinion. I am a communist, my mother is strictly religious and sometimes I even have to take her to church by car. My mother, for instance, also thinks that my brother should earn more than I. She says: You only make phone calls and he works with machine tools. There are so many different opinions; it would really be ridiculous to imprison people for that."

Party Members Before the Court

Concerning the general trend in Soviet legislation, Aleksandr Sukharev said it goes toward more lenient punishment for first offenders and toward more social integration for them; only in the case of those who fall back into crime and in the case of certain crimes will there be more severe punishment. Before the April plenary session there were cases in which party members only received a party penalty and were not handed over to the judicial authorities. This is now at an end. The minister says:
"Everybody is equal before the law, but there are also psychological aspects and I think that, in the future, judges will punish communists more severely." At present, the question of capital punishment is being discussed and the main direction points to its abolition. The minister also explained why capital punishment was introduced: Due to humanitarian considerations there is no life imprisonment in the Soviet Union. The maximum penalty consists of 10 to 15 years in prison. But after the war a special situation arose. Nobody would have accepted collaborators getting away with such low prison terms — thus the justice minister considers capital punishment as a "temporary and extraordinary measure" and as an opponent of capital punishment he will vote for its abolition.

Obituary Published for RSFSR Ex-Minister

PM041734 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 4 Mar 86 First Edition p 6

[Obituary of Yevgeniy Georgiyevich Trubitsyn]

[Excerpts] Yevgeniy Georgiyevich Trubitsyn, eminent organizer of transport, CPSU member since 1941, personal pensioner of union status, and former RSFSR minister of automotive transport, died 2 March 1986 after a prolonged illness. Ye.G. Trubitsyn was born 11 November 1911 in the Ukrainian city of Gorlovka.

G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, V.I. Dolgikh, V.P. Nikonov, V.P. Orlov, V.K. Gusev, L.B. Yermin, L.A. Gorshkov, N.I. Maslennikov, I.Ye. Birykov, K.V. Kulayev, Yu.S. Sukhin, V.A. Brukhonov, L.V. Bagrov, I.P. Trofimov, V.K. Filippov, L.A. Yakovlev, A.N. Lokhov, V.S. Andreyev, A.K. Vasilyev, V.D. Medvedev, A.S. Panteleyev, A.A. Suvorov, A.A. Shevchuk, N.S. Korolev, V.V. Mironov.

Briefs

All-Union Banner Awards — The Challenge Order of the Red Banner awards of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Council of Trade Unions, and the USSR Komsomol Central Committee have been presented in Azerbaijan SSR. The work collectives have been decorated with the Red Banner for their success in the all-union socialist competition in 1985. The lofty award of the homeland was presented to Nakhichevan ASSR by Gasan Seidov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers Presidium. Lidiya Rasulova, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Trade Unions, presented the Red Banner award to the Electrical [word indistinct] Union in Sumgati and Boris Kevorkov, first secretary of the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast Party Committee, presented the award to the 23d CPSU Congress Kolkhoz in (?Vargashinskiy) Rayon. [Excerpt] [*Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0205 GMT 12 Feb 86 GF*]

New Publishing Complex — In Orel construction has begun on a newspaper and magazine publishing complex consisting of a typography, a 12-story editorial and publishing block, engineering facilities and warehouses. It will publish local papers and magazines, as well as *PRAVDA*, *IZVESTIYA*, *SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA*, and other central papers for Kursk, Bryansk, Kaluga and Lipetsk Oblasts; the complex will also publish the magazines *ZDOROVYE* and *CHELOVEK I ZAKON*, and various soft-backed books. The complex will be operational at the end of the current 5-Year plan. [Summary] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 11 Feb 86 LD*]

Per Capita Income Increases — Moscow, February 24 TASS — The past five-year plan period (1981-1985) has witnessed a rise in the material and cultural standards of all social strata and groups of the population. Real per capita incomes went up 11 per cent, Leonid Kostin, first deputy chairman of the U.S.S.R. State Committee for Labour and Social Matters, told TASS. Real per capita incomes are planned to be raised by another 13-15 per cent in the U.S.S.R. in 1986-1990. [Text] [*Moscow TASS in English 1748 GMT 24 Feb 86 LD*]

Basic Guidelines Crucial to Economic Strategy

PM051554 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 5 Mar 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Time of Vigorous Action"]

[Text] The 27th CPSU Congress is continuing its work. The report "On the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000" delivered by N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, was listened to with great attention. In the report the congress' political directives are translated into the specific language of practical actions and broad prospects for economic and cultural building are mapped out.

The party's program objectives, which are to be achieved by the end of the current century, determine the most important avenues for qualitative transformations of society's productive forces and social development. To unswervingly follow this course means to achieve, primarily, an increase in economic growth rates on a qualitatively new basis — the intensification of production, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the structural reordering of the economy, and the application of effective forms of management and labor oprganization and incentive.

The 12th 5-Year Plan is the first, and an extremely crucial, stage in the implementation of the party's long-term economic strategy. This is precisely the 5-year plan which is to set the national economy on a trajectory toward development, which by the end of the century will double the volumes of national income and industrial production and create an economic potential approximately equal to that accumulated in all the preceding years of Soviet power.

The party's present-day economic course has been verified taking account of the opinion of the broad masses, objective assessments of the results of the last 5-year plan, and the serious shortcomings in production organization and management revealed with party-minded principledness. The necessary conclusions for the future have been made; now the main thing is to consistently and persistently implement the party's strategic line, utilizing all the advantages and potential of the planned economy for this purpose.

The party is setting the task of raising the people's prosperity to a qualitatively new level. It is first and foremost a question of solving the social problems in the main sphere of man's life — his labor activity. The priority objective of the party's long-term social policy is to more than halve the proportion of manual labor and release over 20 million people from unskilled work. Its other important objectives are to achieve full satisfaction of the population's growing demand for high-quality goods and services, provide a separate apartment for practically every Soviet family, and radically improve the entire sphere of social services.

To scale these heights of people's prosperity within the planned deadlines will require a substantial increase in social production efficiency and an acceleration of economic development rates. And not by increasing consumption of resources. Intensification across the entire front — not of individual sectors, irrespective of their importance, but of the national economy as a whole — this is the sole and the only path of acceleration.

Every sector and republic, every ministry and enterprise must have precise production reference points and clear plans — of a kind which will provide scope for mass initiative and creativity and orient the masses toward genuinely revolutionary transformations. Today this is the most important political task of party and economic organs, all social organizations, and every labor collective. Its practical essence lies in shifting the center of attention from quantitative to qualitative indicators, from interim to end results, from the buildup to the renewal of fixed capital.

In the 12th 5-Year Plan the priority in industry is given to machine-building, which must provide the national economy with resource-saving equipment and create the conditions for a breakthrough in the vanguard areas of scientific and technical progress. The retooling and reconstruction of production will be closely combined with vitally important new construction. For the first time it is planned to obtain the entire increase in national income from labor productivity growth in all sectors of material production. Today any engineering and economic decision must be viewed from the standpoint of constantly increasing the contribution made by science and technology and making all possible savings.

The new 5-year plan must become a breakthrough period in all respects; primarily from the viewpoint of organizing the fulfillment of plans and strengthening contract discipline. The plan is a law and norm of socialist economic management. And a political assessment should be made of any attempt to deviate from this most important principle.

Centralized planned leadership of the economy is a great gain and fundamental advantage of socialism. And it is immutable. At the same time there will be a resolute broadening of the frontiers of enterprise and association independence, an increase in their responsibility for end results, and a deepening of financial autonomy. Implementing this in practice means establishing a strict dependence between what a labor collective has done and the funds which it has earned. There can be no other way: What we make is ours and that is how we will live.

It is now a matter of really achieving profound changes and making vigorous action a daily practical reality for everybody and in everything. Only through the determination, energy, and persistence of the millions can the tasks set by the party be implemented. They are in keeping with Soviet people's vital interests, their hopes for the future, and our ideals and peaceful aspirations.

Vega Spacecraft Study Halley's Comet in Detail

Vega-1 Transmits Photos

LD071449 Moscow TASS in English 1424 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, March 7 TASS — The Soviet automatic craft *Vega-1* has passed through the gas-and-dust shroud of Halley's Comet that has been attracting mankind's attention for over two millenia. More than five hundred TV pictures of this celestial visitor have been taken by *Vega-1*.

These days five craft, including two Soviet probes, *Vega-1* and *Vega-2*, have been closely watching the comet. Comets remain the least studied objects of the solar system although several of them are discovered every year.

Halley's Comet has been known to people at least since the year 240 B.C. Its appearance once in 75-76 years in those remote times were received as an evil omen portending earthquakes, droughts, floods or wars.

At present Halley's Comet is being met by probing craft of which two were launched by Japan, two by the Soviet Union and one by members of the European space research organization. They will carryout different tasks, helping each other.

The pictures sent back to earth by *Vega-1* and *Vega-2* will enable European researchers to check the trajectory so that their craft, *Giotto*, could pass approximately within 300 miles of the nucleus and take thousands of pictures on the way.

The comet is also being watched from the ground, at the Zelenchuk astro-physical observatory in the North Caucasus. There, the comet was photographed in September, 1984 when its luminosity was approximately five-millions of that of the weakest stars.

Scientists speaking different languages have now gathered at the space research institute under the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, which receives incoming information from board the Vega craft. Apart from Soviet scientists the Vega project involves specialists from Austria, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, the FRG, France and Czechoslovakia. Scientists from the USA are also present in the hall.

There was a telephone call at the editorial board of one of Moscow's newspapers. A female voice asked: "What has happened to the Halley's Comet? Why is it not visible?" It turned out that this woman, Zinayda Yefromva from Moscow, watched the comet in the Crimea in 1910.

Vega-2 Passes Comet

LD090949 Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 9 Mar 86

[Text] The second Soviet interplanetary probe *Vega-2* has passed Halley's Comet. It came even closer to the nucleus of the comet than the other Soviet probe *Vega-1* to the distance of some 8,000 km. It broadcast a clear picture of the head part of the comet, including the nucleus. Millions of people were able to see the images thanks to the Intervision Network. The images confirmed the information reported by the first Vega: The nucleus of the comet is solid and surrounded by a thick layer of dust.

The Institute for Space Studies has announced that on Monday, after retrieval, the first reports will be issued by scientists about the information reported by Vega today. Professor Vyacheslav Balebanov stressed that outstanding Soviet technology helped to conduct absolutely new studies. He said that now humanity would have a new idea of the comet.

International Effort

LD091210 Moscow TASS in English 1136 GMT 9 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, March 9 TASS — The comprehensive, multipurpose programme for the study of Halley's Comet by means of the Soviet automatic stations *Vega-1* and *Vega-2*, which was outlined by scientists and experts and the member-countries of the international "Venus-Halley's Comet" project, has been implemented in full.

At 10.20 hours Moscow time today the *Vega-2* station passed the nucleus of Halley's Comet at a minimum pre-calculated distance of 8,200 kilometres. Television photography, a study of the physical and chemical characterstics of the nucleus and of the inner regions of the gas-and-dust shell of the comet was carried out. A large volume of information has been received about the dynamic properties, structure and composition of that celestial body.

The television system of the *Vega-2* station carried out the first study of the comet on March 7 when they were divided by a distance of 14 million kilometres. The main session of scientific research was carried out on March 9.

Nearly 700 pictures of the comet made in various zones of the optical spectrum have been obtained by means of television equipment of the *Vega-2* station. Valuable information about the physical and chemical properties of the nucleus and the processes occurring in the gas-and-dust shell around it have been sent back to earth.

The Space Research Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and other Soviet centres are processing the incoming information jointly with the organisations of Austria, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, the USA, France, the FRG and Czechoslovakia, which took part in work under the international "Venus-Halley's Comet" project. The results of the trajectory measurements made during the communication sessions with the *Vega-2* station are being processed and will be sent to the administration of the European Space Agency for a more accurate guidance of the *Giotto* spacecraft, which is to fly past the cometary nucleus on March 13.

The flight of the two Soviet Vega automatic interplanetary stations to Halley's Comet opens a new stage in the study of the laws of the formation and development of the solar system. It is for the first time after flights towards planets that spacecraft were sent to study a small celestial body. The unique data obtained by the *Vega-1* and *Vega-2* stations in the course of direct measurements of characteristics and composition of the properties of the cometary substance are of a worldwide scientific significance and broaden the scientific ideas about the initial stages in the formation of the planetary systems, make a tremendous contribution to the science of the universe.

The new remarkable achievement of Soviet cosmonautics is the first step on the way of implementing the history-making decisions of the 27th Congress of the CPSU on a further study and exploration of outer space with peaceful aims for the benefit of the whole mankind.

The successful implementation of the big international project for the study of Venus and Halley's Comet, in which large teams of scientists and experts of socialist and capitalist countries took part, demonstrates the real opportunities and broad vistas in the peaceful exploration of outer space through pooling the efforts of different states.

Studies Continue

LD091650 Moscow TASS in English 1613 GMT 9 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, March 9 TASS — TASS correspondent Rena Kuznetsova reports from the Press Center of the Foreign Ministry of the USSR: As the clock showed 10 hours 20 minutes Moscow time, the moment when the second Soviet space probe, *Vega-2*, was to be making its closest approach to Halley's Comet and transmitting valuable data about that mysterious heavenly body back to earth, the excitement among the people following the experiment reached its peak.

"All's going right under the program," came on the voice of the commentator, an expert involved with the international project "Vega" (The Russian abbreviation for Venus and Halley's Comet).

The comet could now be seen clearly and distinctly, to the delight of the hundreds of specialists, scientists and engineers of the nine countries participating in the unique experiment, who had been loking forward to this moment eagerly ever since *Vega-2* was blasted off from the Soviet space launch site Baykonur in December 1984.

The comet's closeups sent in by that interplanetary craft as well as the earlier pictures from its sister probe *Vega-1* meant that the two completed their space treks successfully. "The pictures received today, I should say, show a greater sharpness and contrast range than the ones beamed back by *Vega-1*," commented Lev Mukhin of the Space Research Institute.

As more images came on view, experts explained their better quality by *Vega-2* coasting along just 8,200 kilometers from the comet's nucleus, while *Vega-1* had not come closer than some 9,000 kilometers. Besides, the solar wind today was weaker as it was calmer on the sun than at the time of the first probe's rendezvous with the comet.

The latter's state too was not as active as then and so the dust cloud around it was less dense. Experts explained the fact as depending on the comet's rotation around its own axis.

Asked about the makeup of the nucleus of Halley's Comet, they said it most likely consists of ice and mineral compounds. Some of the earthlings will perhaps be disappointed to learn that the heavenly stranger is just a huge dirty snowball but scientists found nothing sensational about the fact as they had expected just that.

Newsmen also asked about the role of comets in the origination of life on earth. There is, indeed, a hypothesis that it is comets that can carry living matter from one place to another across the universe. Some scientists even take the view that the radioactive isotope of aluminium, which is contained in some comets, can heat them from inside to produce intra-comet lakes, or a kind of base for the formation of organic compounds. This is why individual specialists do not rule out that comets played a certain role in the formation of the atmosphere and the ocean on earth. These are as yet, of course, merely hypotheses but it is excluded that thanks to the Vegas humanity will be able to delve into some of the riddles of the universe.

Sagdayev Comments on Findings

LD102321 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Report by correspondent S. Slipchenko under the caption: Encounter With Halley's Comet, at 10 March News Conference in Moscow With Academician Roald Sagdeyev, "Scientific leader" of the "Vega" project, director of the Moscow Space Research Institute; portions within quotation marks are recorded —from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] "The journalists are (?impatient). They want to understand everything and feel the comet matter. However, Academician Sagdeyev, the scientific leader of the "Vega" project as he is now known, the chief author and executor of the idea of studying Halley's Comet, explained that the scientists work is only beginning."

[Sagdeyev] "Comrades, we are now at the very beginning of extremely long and laborious work in processing data from this experiment, because, as you can imagine, data acquired in real time in the space of a brief moment cannot be immediately presented as interpreted.

"The type of cosmic body which we have now encountered and studied at a close distance for the first time, and all the phenomena occurring around it up to a distance of millions of kilometers, is, as is now becoming clear, undergoing various stages of transformation: First, it is simply gas and dust, then plasma appears, followed by an interaction of all these elements with the interplanetary magnetic field. All of this which is now unfolding before us in its entirety is an absolutely amazing picture. However, we are still waiting for *Giotto* which should clear up, simply, very important final points. For we have not yet gotten closer than several thousand kilometers, where a cavity is expected completely devoid of a magnetic field. This is the ionosphere."

[Slipchenko] "Today's news conference was brief, because the leading scientists were hurrying to the Space Research Institute, to its rooms, where Moscow schoolchildren and children of foreign diplomats and scientists working in the Soviet Union were waiting. This was the first acquaintance with the secrets of the universe for Soviet and U.S. schoolchildren. Academician Sagdeyev and Carl Sagan, president of the U.S. Planetary Society, were perhaps more excited than at the news conference. Passing on the baton, they called the meeting for Halley's Comet approaches the sun and earth only once every 76 years and most likely only the youngest participant at this meeting will be able to see it on its 31st approach to earth. Scientists are now setting up a data bank on Halley's Comet for future generations. The children also were told about this. It may be possible perhaps in decades to come to escort the comet or take a sample of the nucleus matter. However, it is other generations of people who will be able to do this.

"Scientists of the international space experiment dedicated this meeting to Christa McAuliffe, the U.S. teacher who was an astronaut for only 74 seconds. The Vega experiment will provide information for basic sciences, will expand people's knowledge about the universe and about our planet, even the very first results reported today at the meeting with specialists are changing existing theories and ideas. Scientists are cautious in their assessments. All the same, here is some of the information they shared with me: The comet's nucleus is irregular in form; the comet's matter contains organic compounds; strong jets of gaseous emissions are observed from the nucleus; the emissions are now coming from the side illuminated by the sun. After processing [posle obrabotki budet priveden], a chemical composition, the mass of particles, and many other parameters of Halley's Comet will be deduced."

Press Conference Held

LD071938 Moscow TASS in English 1755 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, March 7 TASS — TASS correspondent Rena Kuznetsova reports from the press centre of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs:

The experiment of the direct study of Halley's Comet, which is extremely interesting for scientists, with the help of Soviet interplanetary stations, the first in the history of humanity, was discussed today at a meeting of heads of this most complicated project with Soviet and foreign journalists. All the data obtained in the course of the implementation of the Vega project, as well as information transmitted by the Japanese space apparatus and that of the European Space Agency will be brought together, analyzed and summed up.

Dr Vasiliy Moroz, a worker of the Institute of Space Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences, who addressed the journalists destroyed the myth about the double nucleus of the comet, although some of the photos beamed to the earth showed something resembling it.

"Most probably, the central part of the comet has a complex structure. The nucleus itself is of irregular shape. Quite possible, it was the reason for distortions on the photos. A closer study of the photos makes us believe that there is a single nucleus. However, one cannot rule out a possibility of the existence of comets made up of two or more bodies," Dr Moroz said.

Scientists hope that the analysis of the data obtained will provide new information about the origin of our planet and of the universe. Perhaps, we shall be able to find and study the parent matter, the deputy science director of the Vega project Vyacheslav Balebanov said.

The idea was expressed at the press conference that if organic molecules were found in the comet matter, this would prove the hypothesis about comets being carriers of sources of life in the universe. Scientists do not rule out a possibility of the formation of pre-biological molecules in the interstellar space.

Crews Training for Mir Orbital Station

LD071127 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] The main and backup crews chosen for a maiden mission aboard the Mir obiting station are completing their training in the Baykonur space center. The Mir, which belongs to a new generation of orbiting stations, was launched late last month. General Vladimir Shatalov, director of the Soviet cosmonauts' training program, has spoken highly of its capabilities, saying the station could receive six space ship at a time. The station is to help create a major scientific complex in orbit.

Artic Expedition in Chokurdah Meets Difficulties

LD102028 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 10 Mar 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; special correspondent A. Ukhov report and interview with pilot A.D. Koveshnikov from the *KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA* Artic expedition settlement of Chokurdah in northern Yakutia]

[Text] [Ukhov] From here the regular group of the expedition used to fly off to SP-26 [North Pole ice-floe drifting station No 26] and it is here that the group should be returning from the SP-27 drifting station. But on SP-27 the situation is now very complicated. The landing strip which the winter shift has been building for nearly 3 months has split. A fissure has split it in two, so the length of the strip is now only 600 meters. The situation is further compounded by the fact that the tractor has been left on a 300-meter fragment of the ice floe which is drifting further and further into the Arctic Ocean. Now everything depends on the skill of the polar aviators. The distance from Chokurdakh to SP-27 is nearly 1,300 km.

[Ukhov to pilot A.D. Koveshnikov] How will the expedition be lifted off?

[Koveshnikov] The situation to date has been rather tricky, but for polar men this is an everyday job. After preliminary reconnaissance, the AN-2 crews of our air unit will carry out the evacuation from SP-27.

[Ukhov] While the crews and planes are being prepared for the flight, the participants in the 38-day polar passage are under the close attention of doctors on SP-27.

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ARBATOV VIEWS CPSU CONGRESS STAND ON DISARMAMENT

PM111449 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 11 Mar 86 p 3

[Remarks by Academician G.A. Arbatov, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of the United States of America and Canada, to "our correspondent" A. Baranov under the rubric "It Is Not Too Late!": "The World Is Too Fragile for Wars" -- date, place not given]

[Text] [Arbatov] The main feature of the Soviet Union's new peace proposals is certainly their unprecedented scale, complexity, and extremely concrete nature. Postwar history records many different initiatives and "packages" of proposals touching on particular aspects of the disarmament problem. But today we are dealing with a document of a fundamentally new nature -- an integral, detailed concept of ensuring international security. Some aspects of it were formulated by M.S. Gorbachev in his speech to French parliamentarians in October of last year and in subsequent speeches, particularly during the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva.

M.S. Gorbachev's 15 January 1986 statement contains proposals as a result of which these major ideas have, so to speak, acquired new flesh and become a program for mankind's liberation from the threats inherent in the existence and stockpiling of weapons of mass destruction.

Now, at the congress, the Soviet concept of international security has been presented to the world in detailed form. Let me remind you of its main provisions.

First, there is the conslusion that the security problem is essentially a political problem, and it is futile to attempt to resolve it by military-technical means. Not the arms race, but disarmament strengthens security.

There is also the awareness that in our age security cannot be achieved at the expense or to the detriment of others, that it can only be mutual (if we are talking about USSR-U.S. relations) or universal -- if we have in mind the international situation as a whole. Security today can only be security for all.

It is also obvious that although militarism is manifested more than ever before in U.S. policy, that policy does not accord with the United States' real national interest, not to mention the fact that the world is much bigger than the United States and cannot be reduced to it alone. It follows from this that the potential for peace is very great, even if you include the West in the reckoning.

Lastly, there is the need to realize that the world is very complex and is in the process of change; that nobody can freeze that process and fix the "status quo" forever; and that in the world arena the legitimate interests, both political and economic, of many states intersect and must be taken carefully into account, or else there will be no genuine security.

To sum all this up, there is the conclusion that the modern world has become too small and fragile for wars and strong-arm policies. It is necessary to break decisively and irreversibly with the way of thinking and acting which has for centuries been based on the acceptability and permissibility of wars and armed conflicts.

It is hardly necessary to mention the decisive significance which the task of putting an end to the arms race acquires in this connection.

That is the conceptual basis of the new Soviet proposals. Their main point, as is well known, is the program for phased nuclear disarmament, which it is proposed to complete by the end of this century. This all-embracing plan made a tremendous impression on the world public and, without exaggeration, has given rise to prolonged embarrassment in the governments of a number of states, above all the U.S. Administration. As American observers note, the USSR's initiatives put many Western politicians on the "defensive," since they were clearly unprepared for this turn of events.

A rather odd situation has arisen. Broad public opinion (including public opinion in the United States and Western Europe) supported the idea, the proposal to eliminate nuclear weapons. But many of those whom Western sociology calls "leaders" ["lidery"] (this means not only the leadership circles in this or that country, but public figures and politicians in general, experts, those who play a direct part in forming public opinion, and so forth) adopted a negative stance.

It seems to me that the Soviet proposals appear too radical for some of them. To some extent that is understandable. People are so accustomed to nuclear weapons and the foreign policy ideas arising from the existence of these weapons that they apparently cannot break out of the vicious circle, reorient themselves, and see that a decisive break with old ideas and a new way of thinking are necessary for survival, for the creation of really firm guarantees of peace. In response to the doubts expressed by such people, in his interview for the French Communists' newspaper L'HUMANITE, when asked whether a world without weapons, a world without wars is possible at all, M.S. Gorbachev said: "I would like to answer that question with another question: Is it conceivable to preserve human civilization by continuing the constantly accelerating arms race, whipping up tension, and balancing ever closer, so to speak, to the brink of war?" In other words, detente and the elimination of mass destruction weapons are not only the most desirable, but the only realistic ways of preserving "mir" [Russian word meaning "peace" or "the world"] in both senses -- both as the opposite of war and as the planet on which people live. Here other questions also suggest themselves.

If everyone (up to and including the U.S. President) agrees in principle that a nuclear war must not be waged and cannot be won, then how, one wonders, can the continuing nuclear arms race be justified?

It is far from easy for the United States to answer these questions, as was again shown in President Reagan's message to Comrade M.S. Gorbachev on the eve of the congress. The message was a strange combination of verbal assurances in support of certain ideas contained in the 15 January statement (including the idea of the need for the total elimination of nuclear arms) and numerous stipulations and unrealistic proposals -- a combination which only intensifies the doubts as to the present administration's willingness to take even the first step toward ending the arms race.

The strength of the Soviet proposals lies precisely in the fact that they present in United States and NATO with a dilemma: Either join in the good-neighborly quest for paths to disarmament, or expose yourself in the people's eyes and demonstrate that all your talk about the desire to save mankind from the threat of nuclear confrontation is mere hypocrisy. Of course, they try to avoid this choice under cover of all kinds of farfetched arguments and pretexts.

One of these is that the West cannot remain "nuclear-naked" (that is what they call it!), since the Soviet Union, they say, has superiority in conventional arms.

But M.S. Gorbachev has already said repeatedly that this argument is essentially incorrect -- the USSR has no such superiority. The Soviet disarmament program offers an opportunity for a sharp reduction in the level of conventional arms, too. This was stressed once again in the Political Report at the 27th CPSU Congress. It is all the more important to take this opportunity, because today these types of arms, or at least some of them, are approaching nuclear weapons in terms of destructive power.

Of course, we do not regard the 15 January statement as some kind of ultimatum, but as a basis for talks. However, as has already been agreed (and again confirmed in Geneva), this means talks with a specific, clear, unambivalent aim: to prevent an arms race in space and stop it on earth. We try to use all available means of persuasion and the force of example in this direction. To this end the USSR has taken certain important unilateral steps -- for instance, the reduction in the number of medium-range missiles in the European part of the country, or the imposition of a moratorium on nuclear explosions, including those used for the resolution of national economic tasks.

I would like to note another aspect, too -- the consistency with which the Soviet Union tries to clear away the obstacles to an agreement. One example of this is our position on the question of monitoring, of the verification of the agreements which have been concluded or are under discussion. "Disarmament without verification is impossible, but verification without disarmament is pointless" -- that is how Comrade M.S. Gorbachev defined the USSR's position on this question. And this position was reflected in concrete Soviet proposals on many questions, including the question of ending nuclear tests. This took away a favorite trump card from those of our opponents who have tried for a long time to speculate on this problem by depicting the USSR's position as an obstacle to the attainment of agreement.

Of course, the Soviet leadership is aware that all the problems raised in our proposals cannot be resolved at once. At the same time, as was noted in the Political Report at the 27th CPSU Congress, on a number of questions (in particular, the banning of all nuclear tests and medium-range weapons in Europe) a solution could be found rapidly -- before the new Soviet-American summit meeting which is planned for this year. That meeting will be pointless unless it leads to the resolution of some relatively major problems associated with the most important matter in relations between the two countries -- ensuring international security, lessening the threat of war, and limiting arms.

A serious debate is now taking place in the West, and that includes political circles and the broad public in the United States, too. A struggle lies ahead, in the course of which the polarization will be stepped up between the mighty forces of the military-industrial complex, militarist forces, and extreme right-wing politicians on the one hand, and on the other those sober-minded political and public circles which understand U.S. national interests differently, or, to put it more simply, correctly. This is no easy struggle. Those who advocate the arms race and "cold war" hold firm positions in the present U.S. Administration and in Congress. Another very substantial factor on their side is the force of many years of traditions which place the "right of the strong" above other arguments in the resolution of international questions. However, more and more people are realizing that continuing to follow these "traditions" today means subjecting all mankind to the threat of nuclear self-destruction.

Nuclear war is equally unacceptable to all the peoples. Moreover, it is obvious now that the arms race is also becoming unacceptable. Capitalism hoped, by imposing military rivalry on us, to undermine socialism's economic potential.

Now it is becoming clear that even for the richest Western countries -- I mean the United States -- the present military spending is an unjustifiable luxury which results in a state debt on a fantastic scale, in excess of $2 trillion. Subsequent administrations and subsequent generations of American taxpayers have to pay for the present crazy extravagance. But not only them. The existing financial and economic machinery forces other states -- including the poorest -- to pay for this extravagance on America's part (through high interest rates and the excessively high dollar rate).

Along with the economic problems which are the direct consequence of the arms race, the present U.S. course also gives rise to political problems. They include the growth of political disagreements between the United States and its allies, including disagreements over the "star wars" question. Many West Europeans are afraid that once it has protected itself with a "space shield" (in whose impenetrability, it is true, hardly anyone except President Reagan believes, not even many members of his administration), the United States will act in a more unbridled way in various parts of the world, including Europe, and might not withstand the temptation to risk even a nuclear clash.

The attention of millions of people is today fixed on the 27th CPSU Congress materials, in which there is a resolute appeal to prevent nuclear catastrophe and do everything possible to preserve the future for mankind.

CHERNYSHEV ON UK REJECTION OF SOVIET PROPOSALS

LD111557 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1449 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Commentary by TASS military observer Vladimir Chernyshev]

[Text] Moscow, 11 Mar (TASS) -- As the PRESS ASSOCIATION hurried to report, Prime Minister Thatcher of Great Britain has given her response to the Soviet proposals of 1 January. According to THE FINANCIAL TIMES, the British prime minister rejected the key points of the USSR's proposals on nuclear arms control relating to the British nuclear forces. Officials have let it be known, the newspaper writes, that the British Government does not approve of any plan envisaging a freeze in the program for the buildup of Great Britain's nuclear armaments, and that nuclear weapons are essential "in the foreseeable future" as a factor of mutual restraint.

Quite recently the prime minister of Great Britain was fighting for the removal from Europe of Soviet medium-range nuclear missiles and, alongside several other West European leaders, she called for this problem not to be linked with strategic weapons and space. But now that the USSR has clearly expressed a willingness to act in precisely such a way and to totally eliminate Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in the European zone on a reciprocal basis, official London has completely lost its sham "enthusiasm." The realism and fairness of the Soviet plan have clearly not been to the taste of the London advocates of nuclear weapons.

What is going on? When you ask yourself this question, you cannot help recalling that it was precisely M. Thatcher who last year loudly repeated from the rostrum the not unfamiliar words of W. Churchill: "First and foremost take steps so as not to let nuclear weapons out of your grasp until you are certain and more than certain that you have in your hands other means of preserving peace." And the present prime minister is "taking steps," "not letting" nuclear weapons "out of her grasp."

And moreover, she was the first among the West European leaders to hitch her country to the U.S. "star wars" program in order to have involvement in space strike weapons and to participate in the development of this "means of preserving peace," as it is understood in Washington. One can hardly suppose that London does not realize that both Britain's refusal to make what contribution it can to the cause of reducing Soviet and U.S. medium-range missile in the European zone, and the continuation of the "star wars" program, are a barrier to activating the nuclear and space weapons talks in Geneva. What then is the worth of Mrs Thatcher's declarations, having stated once that these talks "hold hope for guaranteeing peace worldwide"?

How can the prime minister be concerned for the withdrawal of U.S. missiles from Europe if in February 1985, addressing the U.S. Congress, she took enormous credit for the very fact that Great Britain was the first country to deploy the new U.S. cruise missiles on its territory and "set an example to the other" West European NATO countries? And now again she has complete foundation for "boasting" over the fact that she is following obediently in the wake of the adventurist and militarist policy of those U.S. circles which are against measures to stabilize the international situation and remove the threat of nuclear disaster. It is a question of yet another manifestation of the rejection of Great Britain's national interests, a rejection which made itself felt recently in the Westland helicopter company affair, where Mrs. Thatcher gave preference to a pro-U.S. rather than a European approach.

The Tory government in no way wishes to abandon its own nuclear ambitions. It is not enough for the government that, owing to the military policy of the Thatcher cabinet, Great Britain has virtually been transformed into a "powder keg," the fuse of which stretches to the White House in Washington. Calculating in terms of per capita of population, the country now spends more than any West European NATO member on military needs, and its military budget, taking inflation into account, has been growing unceasingly now for 7 years.

The prime minister has again confirmed that her government remains firmly devoted to plans for equipping the British submarine fleet with Trident, a most advanced nuclear missile system. As is known, this will cost British taxpayers an astronomical sum -- in the region of 11 billion pounds. In this the Tory cabinet has ignored the opinion of the majority of Britons, who, as the results of public opinion polls have shown, are against this program and think that Trident missiles are nothing other than a nuclear first-strike weapon. As the British paper THE OBSERVER wrote, the acquisition of these missiles "significantly exceeds" even those requirements which Great Britain established for itself, having armed itself with the doctrine of "nuclear restraint." Such marked growth of the country's nuclear potential, THE FINANCIAL TIMES stressed, cannot be justified by any talk about "defense interests".

Thatcher's "answer" to the Soviet proposals, her decision not to stop the quantitative buildup of her corresponding nuclear arms, if a Soviet-U.S. accord is reached on the complete elimination of medium-range missiles in the European zone, and her confirmation of plans for a concentrated buildup of so-called British "independent nuclear restraint forces" cast doubt upon the sincerity of the British leadership's statements about adherence to the cause of peace and arms reduction. Giving an interview to the newspaper LA REPUBBLICA last year, Mrs. Thatcher said: "Europe is going resolutely forward, but I, following the example of schoolteachers, would write in the exercise-books of pupils, from time to time: 'You could have done better.'" Evidently, the world community can write on the British prime minister's "answer," with every reason: "You could not have done worse."

KARPOV BRIEFS PACT DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS

LD071829 Moscow TASS in English 1813 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] Budapest March 7 TASS -- Deputy foreign ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member countries have had a meeting here today. They heard the account of the leader of the Soviet delegation to the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons, ambassador at large Viktor Karpov, on the results of the latest round of the talks.

PACT FOREIGN MINISTERS TO MEET IN WARSAW

PM101521 Moscow IZVESTIYA 11 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "On Routine Session of Warsaw Pact Member States Foreign Ministers Committee"]

[Text] In accordance with an understanding reached, a routine session of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Pact member states will be held in Warsaw in the second half of March 1986.

DELEGATIONS' 4 MARCH ACTIVITIES REPORTED

PM051141 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Mar 86 Second Edition p 12

[TASS report: "Cordial Fraternal Meetings"]

[Excerpts] At the meeting between the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] delegation and the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society aktiv it was noted that this mass public organization is the CPSU's active assistant in the all-around development of the two countries' fraternal relations. They are strengthening steadily in the spirit of the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the SRV and the joint Soviet-Vietnamese declaration signed in June last year. Those taking part in the meeting wished the fraternal people advancing to the Sixth CPV Congress great successes in building socialism and defending their motherland.

Vo Chi Cong, member of the CPV Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPV Central Committee, stressed that the forum of the Communists of the Land of the Soviets and the documents adopted at it mark a new step in the life of Soviet society. They inspire the SRV people to further headway on the path of socialism, he stressed. Side by side with the Soviet Union, the Vietnamese working people are implementing social plans and link all their achievements with the cooperation and effective aid of the USSR. The guest expressed the certainty that the time-tested Vietnamese-Soviet friendship will continue to strengthen and develop.

The Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] delegation headed by J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, was a guest of the Stavropol Kray agroindustrial complex.

A Soviet-Mongolian friendship meeting was held at the Konstantinovskoye village culture center.

Addressing those taking part in the meeting, J. Batmonh noted that the monolithic cohesion of Soviet people around the CPSU and the all-around labor enthusiasm with which the congress documents have been welcomed make an ineradicable impression. The delegation laid flowers at the monument of V.I. Lenin on Stavropol's central square.

The fraternal friendship of the Soviet and Bulgarian peoples is being enriched every year with real, specific deeds. This was stressed at a meeting between the BCP delegation and the collective of the Tbilisi "Elva" science and production association. "We are impressed by the businesslike, constructive nature of the Soviet Communists' congress," G. Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, noted. "It may already be said with satisfaction that its decisions will be of exceptional importance not only for the life of the Land of the Soviets."

Talks were held at the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers and the republic's Academy of Sciences. The BCP envoys laid flowers at the monument of V.I. Lenin.

DELEGATIONS' 5 MARCH ACTIVITIES REPORTED

PM101141 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Mar 86 Second Edition p 12

[TASS report: "Cordial Fraternal Meetings"]

[Excerpts] The names of the foreign parties and movements may vary, but they all share the same conviction that only the unity of communists and all the planet's progressive forces can make it possible to remove the threat of a new war and guarantee people their paramount right -- the right to life and the opportunity to advance down the road of peace and progress. This was noted during meetings between Soviet people and foreign guests at the 27th CPSU Congress on 5 March.

The BCP delegation headed by T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, visited one of the pavilions at the USSR Exhibition of National Economic Achievements, where an exhibition under the title "Science, Technology, Production 1986" is on display. The delegation members saw models of flexible automated production facilities that are to be introduced in the USSR national economy in the near future with the aim of promoting accelerated retooling of the economy.

Workers at Moscow's Ordzhonikidze Machine Tool Building Plant warmly welcomed the MSZMP delegation headed by J. Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP. The fraternal country's envoys toured production facilities and heard about the collective's achievements in implementing the tasks of socioeconomic development. They inquired about progress in retooling the enterprise and producing new machinery.

The guests were greeted by A.M. Svyatenko, secretary of the plant party committee; Hero of Socialist Labor V.G. Komarov, a fitter; and K.I. Meshchankin, chief of the installation shop.

"The Soviet Communists' desire for peace and for the country's accelerated socioeconomic development, expressed at the 27th CPSU Congress, fully coincides with the Hungarian Communists' interests and plans," J. Kadar said. He spoke highly of the congress' work and emphasized its tremendous international significance.

The fraternal relations between the Soviet Union and Hungary, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, contribute to both countries' socioeconomic progress and to the strengthening of the entire socialist community, the MSZMP leader stated.

J. Kadar briefed those present on the work of Hungarian party organizations and labor collectives in implementing the decisions of the 13th MSZMP Congress. He emphasized that Hungary favors a further strengthening of fraternal relations with the CPSU and the Soviet people.

The PZPR delegation headed by W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish State Council, visited Moscow's Metal-Cutting Machine Tools Experimental Scientific Research Institute Science-and-Production Association and the Stankokonstruktsiya plant. It toured production facilities and viewed the working and living conditions of the personnel at the association, which actively cooperates with allied enterprises in Poland.

A meeting was held between members of the delegation and the association's party and economic aktiv. The Polish leader expressed interest in questions of the further development of cooperation between the two countries' machine builders, the role of trade unions and working people in production management, and the effectiveness of the team form of labor organization.

The Polish comrades also visited the all-union arts exhibition under the title "We Are Building Communism," which is on display at Moscow's Central Exhibition Hall. The guests saw paintings, sculptures, and drawings depicting the Soviet people's achievements in all spheres of life.

The CPCZ delegation headed by G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, was warmly welcomed by the collective of the USSR Academy of Sciences and Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems Institute of (Automation and Telemechanics) Control Problems. Long-standing cooperation links exist between this collective and the fraternal country's workers. Training of specialists for Czechoslovakia and joint research are a good tradition.

The peoples of the Soviet Union and Vietnam are proceeding shoulder to shoulder, jointly implementing the tasks of communist and socialist building and defending the cause of peace on the planet in single combat formation. This was emphasized by members of the delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] during their visit to the Moscow Mikromashina plant. The fraternal country's envoys were greeted by Yu.V. Loginov, secretary of the party committee, and director B.N. Lazarev.

The guests toured production facilities and inquired about their retooling and about efforts to improve the quality of household electrical goods. In conversation, the vanguard role of communists in the implementation of the enterprise's economic and social plans was noted.

"All progressive mankind is following the 27th CPSU Congress proceedings with great attention," Hoang Tung, secretary of the CPV Central Committee, stated. "Its decisions will have a great impact on the development of the international communist and workers movement. Strengthening the USSR's economic potential is one of the Soviet people's most important tasks, and so we sincerely wish the fraternal people success in translating the plans outlined by the congress into reality. Our participation in the work of the historic forum and conversations with the working class of the Land of the Soviets have provided us with a good opportunity to study the USSR's practical experience in the most varied spheres of life."

The MPRP delegation headed by J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the People's Great Hural Presidium, met with workers of the Trunovskiy agroindustrial association's Donskoy mechanized interfarm livestock fattening complex in Stavropol Kray. The fraternal party's envoys were acquainted with experience in the introduction and improvement of intensive techniques and the social restructuring of the country.

The Mongolian comrades described how, under the impact of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions, the Mongolian people in fraternal cooperation with the Soviet people are augmenting their efforts to further strengthen world socialism's economic potential and its prestige in the international arena.

The Hero City on the Volga fraternally welcomed the delegation of the Workers Party of Korea [WKP] headed by Kang Song-san, member of the WKP Central Committee Political Bureau and premier of the DPRK Administration Council. The WKP envoys were very interested to see Volgograd's F.E. Dzerzhinskiy Tractor Plant. Later, a Soviet-Korean friendship meeting was held in an assembly shop. Words of greetings were addressed to the guests by V.M. Babakov, secretary of the enterprise party committee; Hero of Socialist Labor M.K. Arkatov, a forge shop worker; and Valentina Ponomareva, secretary of the shop Komsomol organization. They declared that the people of Volgograd resolutely support the DPRK people's demands for a withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea and the transformation of the Korean peninsula into a zone of peace, and also the DPRK's efforts for the country's reunification on a peaceful and democratic basis.

The delegation head expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU and the Soviet state for their assistance in the liberation and national rebirth of the DPRK and their support in building a socialist society in the DPRK. He assured them that the WKP and the Korean people would continue to spare no effort to further strengthen the fraternal friendship and all-around cooperation with the USSR.

At the CPSU obkom the Korean comrades were briefed on the party organization's work in accelerating scientific and technical progress in industry and agriculture and on the oblast's development prospects in the new 5-year plan.

The guests acquainted themselves with the historic sites of the Battle of Stalingrad and visited the "Battle of Stalingrad" panoramic museum and the memorial complex on Mamayev Kurgan. They laid wreaths at the Hall of Military Glory. The WKP envoys honored the memory of the city's heroic defenders with a minute's silence. They laid flowers at the Eternal Flame on Dead Heroes' Square.

Meetings between the LCY delegation and Leningraders took place under the banner of international solidarity. The guests visited the Elektrosila Production Association, which has long-standing links with Yugoslavia. Turbine units and hydroelectric generators from this enterprise are in service at the Lukovac, Kostolac, and Djerdap-1 power stations. Close cooperation also links the Elektrosila workers with workers of Rade Koncar -- an allied enterprise in Leningrad's twin city of Zagreb. A.Ya. Kapustin, a turner and Lenin Komsomol prizewinner, spoke at the meeting with the guests about the fruitful development of these ties, which enrich the experience of socialist integration.

D. Belovski, delegation head and secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, conveyed fraternal greetings from Yugoslavia's Communists and working class to Elektrosila.

"Lenin's city and its great sacrifices, which we hold sacred, are an example of heroic struggle against fascism and a symbol of courage and staunchness, he emphasized. One in ten Yugoslavs also died in the struggle for freedom against our common enemy. This is why we say that our friendship was sealed by blood jointly shed. We view with respect the efforts by Elektrosila workers to accelerate scientific and technical progress and enhance production efficiency.

"Every Yugoslav," the guest went on, "supports the USSR's initiatives aimed at preserving peace and preventing nuclear war."

The speaker said that the plans for cooperation between the two countries' peoples are defined in joint documents that are imbued with a feeling of friendship and a desire to strengthen these ties. It would like to assure the people of Leningrad and the entire Soviet Union that they have a friend in Socialist Yugoslavia, he observed.

The delegation members visited the Lenin memorial at Smolnyy and laid flowers at the monument to the leader. In memory of the Leningraders' exploits during the Great Patriotic War, the guests laid flowers at the Piskarevkoye memorial cemetery and on Victory Square, where the monument to the heroic defenders of Leningrad stands.

Members of the RCP delegation were received by scientists and production workers of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences Ye.O. Apton Electric-Welding Institute.

"We are glad of the opportunity to visit the hero city of Kiev and the world-famous Institute of Electric Welding," C. Dascalescu, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and prime minister of Romania, said at the meeting with the collective of this major intersector scientific and technical complex. "Romania's Communists and working people follow the Soviet people's achievements in the development of the economy and culture and in the cause of enhancing living standards with great interest and sincerely rejoice in them, regarding them as a major contribution to socialism's increasing might and influence in the world."

The guest expressed satisfaction with the development of friendly relations between the RCP and the CPSU and between Romania and the USSR. He noted that with every passing year the relations of friendship and cooperation that have become a tradition are developing in the party and the state sphere and between mass and public organizations, between many cities, districts and regions of Romania and the Soviet Union, including the Ukrainian SSR.

"We are firmly convinced that, if we act jointly in the spirit of the accords achieved at summit level, Romanian-Soviet friendship and multifaceted cooperation will continue to deepen to the benefit and in the interests of the Romanian and the Soviet peoples and of the cause of socialism and peace." C. Dascalescu declared that Romania's Communists and all its working people fully support the new Soviet initiatives contained in M.S. Gorbachev's 15 January statement.

The members of the RCP delegation were acquainted with the latest work of the Paton Institute scientists, who maintain close contacts with Romanian scientific research organizations. Joint work with Romanian scientists and specialists on the implementation and practical application of the "Svarka" [welding] multilateral CEMA cooperation program has been proceeding successfully for over 14 years now.

The guests visited one of the major new housing areas, inspected an improved-design multistory block ready to be handed over for service, and visited a worker's apartment. Delegation members visited the "Ukrainian State Museum of the History of the 1941-1945 Great Patriotic War" memorial complex.

GORBACHEV ANSWERS INSTITUTE OF LIFE'S QUESTIONS

LD112002 Moscow TASS in English 1947 GMT 11 Mar 86

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow March 11 TASS -- Professor Maurice Marois, founder and general delegate of the International Institute of Life which unites the efforts of scientists of different countries in the name of putting science at the service of preserving life on earth, has sent a letter to Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The letter said that the dialogue started in Geneva on November 19, 1985, can acquire historic significance if the top leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States speak out for life, urging all the world's nations to support programs covering the more important aspects of the relationship of science and society. It cannot be that man will fail to find solutions to problems he himself has posed. The ideas of the Institute of Life, the letter said, use the example of Louis Pasteur, a man of struggle and hope who believed unshakeably that the peoples will reach accord not to destroy but to create. Following is Mikhail Gorbachev's reply:

"Esteemed Professor M. Marois. It is with great interest that I read your letter sent to me and simultaneously to President Ronald Reagan. Thank you for the information about the activities and plans of the Institute of Life. As seen from your letter, the institute is concerned with really vital issues which in one way or another trouble any thinking person regardless of which country he lives in and even of what ideological views and political convictions he holds. The consequences of the use of newest technology for people's life; food resources and food; the environment and the living world; ethics and biomedicine; science, education, television and the future of humanity -- these and other subjects the Institute of Life is working on have been raised by life itself and are becoming ever more urgent, and sometimes acute and burning, with every passing year. Maybe not all have become aware of this as yet but all will come to feel and realize this tomorrow -- not later than by the next millenium. Here are my answers to your questions:

The first question: 'Do you think that from the biological, philosophical and political standpoints proclaiming life, especially human life, the supreme value is the priority task of our time?' I could answer this question in so many words: 'Yes, I certainly do.' But I would like to add this: The question you put has interested the best minds of mankind, one may say, ever since there appeared thinkers in the human race. But in our nuclear-space age it has acquired a new dimension and showed a new facet. F. Dostoyevskiy wrote in his time, which was in terms of history only recently: 'The mystery of human life is not in merely living but in what to live for.' I would not dispute this formula but just ponder the new content it is being filled with in the nuclear age. I would say that in our time it is worthwhile devoting one's life to saving the very life on earth. There is no goal more important.

"Such a problem has arisen never before in human history. But now it has presented itself, crudely and visibly, with ruthless implacability, in the most practical terms. Nobody can brush it away because it concerns all. And I am conviced that it should be solved by the efforts of the present, the living generation. We cannot, we simply have no right to turn the fulfilment of this task over to succeeding generations.

Either we shall accomplish it in the foreseeable historical time and deliver our children and our grandchildren from the heavy burden of existence under the constant threat of a probable and almost instantaneous self-destruction of humanity, or we shall not accomplish it : now and then, even if the worst does not come to the worst, it will be inconceivably hard or even impossible to accomplish it.

"The arms race has already brought mankind to a critical line beyond which it will be faced with the problem of whether it will be able -- considering the technical characteristics of new types of ground or space arms -- to curb this race. If we cross this line, life on earth will hang by a thread which may snap at any moment. No doubt, we must live and act in a new, different way in order to survive. This refers, in the first place, to the co-existence of states. It is their relationships that constitute the anatomy and physiology of what we call international life. Relations between states should rest on respect for mutual interests, primarily, for the interests of security that would be ensured by material, politico-legal, and moral-psychological guarantees, on cooperation both in the search for ways to save life and in the solution of a series of global problems on which the quality of this life depends. In other words, the old order of things, under which national security was seenllying, primarily, with military-technical solutions and power politics and under which the world has become a hostage of nuclear death, must give place to an all-embracing security system covering all spheres of international relations. Mankind can and must live in harmony with nature, but to be able to do so it must live in accord with itself. That is how the question was posed at the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

"Now your second question: 'Are you prepared, in the interests of organising a peaceful life on the planet and the flourishing of every individual and all people, to include the contribution of our 'Science at the Service of Life' programme in the perspective of cooperation and meetings between the two superpowers and of entire international cooperation?"

"In the first place I must say that we have never claimed and do not claim now the role of a 'superpower' and we believe that no one must claim this role if we are willing to rebuild international life along really new lines and thus preserve life on our planet. Present-day science and technology offer an opportunity to improve, in the full sense of the word, life on earth, to create conditions for an all-round development of every personality. But it is also they, the creations of man's mind and hands, that jeopardize the very existence of the human race. A crying contradiction! We want science to cease to be the servant of two masters, of life and death. We want it to serve life only.

"The ideas contained in the 'Science at the Service of Life' programme are essentially such that their real implementation presupposes the pooling of effort both by the USSR and the USA and entire humanity. In this light one will find understandable our affirmative answer to your third question: 'Are you prepared to consider the programme proposals to be worked out by the Institute of Life during the forthcoming international scientific conference which is to be attended mostly by scientists from the two superpowers?'

"We are ready to consider these proposals and to use them, with due account taken of their character, in practical politics.

"With deep respect and wishes of successes in your activities

[Signed] M. Gorbachev"

'AMERICANS WATCH' ALLEGES RIGHTS VIOLATIONS BY CIA

PM111805 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Mar 86 First Edition p 5

[T. Anatolyev "Rejoinder": "In the Light of Day"]

[Text] As is well known, the U.S. CIA does not like publicity. The CIA prefers to operate under cover of secrecy, shrouding its dirty deeds in a cloak of lies and disinformation. Recently, however, the U.S. espionage center's criminal deeds have been publicized increasingly often.

Recently the U.S. public organization, American Watch Committee, issued a statement exposing the CIA's direct responsibility for the flagrant human rights violations by the "contras" gangs, whose activity it finances and directs, and also for false information contained in those gangs' reports to the U.S. Congress.

On the basis of many witnesses' testimonies, American Watch accused the "contras" of the systematic torture and killing of Nicaraguans suspected of Sandinist sympathies. For example, last year alone, the statement says, gangs kidnapped and murdered around 90 Nicaraguans. Disseminating the deliberate lie about "human rights violations" by the Sandinist government, the CIA at the same time organizes with the "contras'" help veritable witchhunt of Nicaraguan patriots.

Thus the champions of "democracy" in Langley, where the CIA's headquarters are located, flagrantly violate the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Convenant on Civil and Political Rights, both approved by the international community of states, which ban the inhuman and brutal treatment of people, all forms of violence, experiments involving the use of drugs, torture, forcible deprivation of liberty, interrogations, and other interference of any kind in people's private lives.

And it is precisely in those matters that the CIA shows such zeal. And not only with regard to Nicaraguans. Suffice it to recall the U.S. speical services' outrageous and high-handed treatment of Soviet diplomat V.S.Yurchenko, who was humiliated for 93 days in the CIA's torture chambers. The Soviet diplomat described his experiences in an interview given to journalists and will be describing even more in his notes which he is preparing for publication.

According to the information of Americas Watch, many U.S. citizens are also being kept under surveillance by the U.S. special services. The persecution of those who disagree with Washington's foreign policy course is being intensified. A house subcommittee has conducted hearings on this question. Addressing those hearings, H. Burkhalter, member of the American Watch leadership, specifically stated that the CIA has prepared a secret report about a campaign of "disinformation" on the events in Nicaragua that is allegedly being conducted by a number of antiwar organizations in the United States. Prominent representatives of the U.S. press are increasingly frequently the target of CIA attacks, the participants in the hearings pointed out.

So the CIA's attempts to intimidate the public and silence witnesses are not achieving their aim. On the contrary, in the light of day one can see increasingly clearly the scale of the U.S. special services' crimes which, when highlighted, stand before the world in their true and vile complexion.

ARTICLES VIEW U.S. ATTITUDES ON PEACE ISSUES

PM111150 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Mar 86 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent G. Vasilyev report: "When the Curtain Was Raised"]

[Text] Washington-New York, March -- It is as though a thick, impenetrable curtain was raised, and Americans saw a rare sight -- the streets of Moscow, the faces of Soviet people, the Kremlin Palace of Congresses. They heard in English translation excerpts from the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th party congress, delivered by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

These were unusual days for millions of U.S. citizens, who are starved of information about the Soviet Union. True, there was no shortage of anti-Soviet fantasies, cliches, or attempts to interpret facts to suit bourgeouis propaganda. Despite all these distortions, however, the truths that Americans learned during the days of the congress about the Soviet people's life, about our plans for socioeconomic development, and about Moscow's peace initiatives made a deep impression here and forces people to think, to compare, and to contrast.

Indeed, there was plenty to compare. Events unfolded as if following a script specially designed to show everyone who it is that really desires peace and displays realism and a sense of responsibility, and who it is that, while holding forth about "peaceful intentions," steps up material preparations for war and continues to pursue the elusive specter of strategic superiority. The world was faced with two philosophies of international relations and two programs for practical actions -- the Soviet program of peaceful coexistence between the two systems with equal security for the sides under conditions of a reduction in the level of military confrontation, and the U.S. program of "peace through strength," of "peace" surrounded by growing mountains of destructive weapons.

The first reports about the CPSU Central Committee Political Report started arriving in the United States from Moscow on Tuesday, 25 February. Commenting on its foreign policy sections, observers admitted that the Soviet Union is consistently marching along the path it has elaborated, the path of peace and security for everyone, and returned time and again to the historic program for the total elimination of mass destruction weapons by the end of the present century and to the USSR's other peace proposals.

On the next day -- 26 February -- Americans watching their television sets heard U.S. President R. Reagan's address on military and foreign policy questions. The speech struck a note sharply discordant not only with what the Soviet Union is calling for, but also with post-Geneva sentiments in the United States itself. The President demanded the prevention of any slowdown at all in the pace of the U.S. military budget's buildup. He presented as the greatest achievement of his administration the fact that the years when the right-wing Republicans have been in power have seen the start of production of new weapon systems like the MX and Trident missiles and the B-1B and Stealth bombers and the deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in West Europe. Reagan repeated the bogus argument that has been actively used recently by advocates of the military-industrial complex: The buildup of U.S. military muscle, he claimed, is necessary for success at the Soviet-U.S. arms limitation talks. "Strength," the President declared, "is the most persuasive argument we have to convince our adversaries to negotiate seriously."

Local commentators hastened to explain that Reagan's address on national television was addressed primarily to the domestic audience, and that its main purpose was to exert pressure on Congress, which has recently displayed growing reluctance to approve in full the U.S. military budget requested by the administration for fiscal 1987. But neither the contents of the address nor the timing of its delivery left any doubt that this was at the same time a kind of "reply to Moscow," a reaction to growing pressure from the public, which demands from Washington constructive steps in response to the Soviet peace initiatives. All those who hoped for changes for the better in Soviet-U.S. relations could not but have experienced a feeling of profound disappointment with the U.S. President's address, couched in the vein of confrontational rhetoric. This feeling was particularly strong, since only a few days earlier the newspapers had reported the "U.S. reply" to the Soviet proposals of 15 January this year. Judging by what the newspapers wrote, the positive elements of this reply are lost among all kind of reservations, "provisos," and "conditions" that block the solution of specific disarmament questions.

The world waited almost 1 and 1/2 months to hear what the United States would say to the Soviet peace proposals. The press reported differences of opinion within the Washington corridors of power and a "painful quest" for a balanced answer that would calm the public's anxiety and would not prevent the implementation of military programs. Thus, it saw the light of day and was submitted at the negotiating table in Geneva.

Times in America are, however, different from what they were 5-6 years ago. Even though the incumbent administration is still the same and its policy has essentially undergone few changes, the mood in the country today is significantly different from that which predominated here in the initial period of political frosts and heated anticommunist speeches. The Americans' readiness to support the sharply anti-Soviet course and to vote for high military expenditure has noticeably diminished. A desire for changes and for a switch to calmer, more reasonable, and more realistic principles is clearly noticeable in the country's social climate.

On the very same day when President Reagan delivered his above-mentioned speech on television, the U.S. House of Representatives was the scene of sharp debates, extremely typical of the present stage. Despite desperate resistance from the most loyal backers of the White House's course, the legislators passed by 268 votes to 148 a resolution calling on the U.S. President to immediately resume talks with the Soviet Union for the purpose of concluding a treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapon tests. The resolution also calls on the President to submit for ratification by the Senate the Treaty on the Limitation of Underground Nuclear Weapon Tests and the Treaty on Underground Nuclear Explosions for Peaceful Purposes, which were signed by the United States earlier but have still not been approved by the supreme legislative body. Congressmen Fascell, Downey, and Coughlin delivered very sharp speeches, testifying that many legislators do not share the basic postulates of the administration's strong-arm, confrontational policy.

"A threat to our very existence increasingly hangs over us," Congressman Studds exclaimed. "But this is not only a threat stemming from our rivals' weapons, it is also a threat stemming from the arms we ourselves are creating... The theory that new types of weapons and new technological breakthroughs will make the world secure and stable is one of the false gods of the nuclear age." And THE WASHINGTON POST remarked immediately that this significant step was taken by Congress the day after a call echoed again from Moscow, from the CPSU congress rostrum, asking the U.S. leadership to follow the Soviet Union's example and to join the Soviet moratorium on all nuclear explosions.

Life is a strict teacher, and only those who are incapable of drawing conclusions from the past fail to learn its lessons. Despite all the programs for America's rearmament, which have already cost the country 1 trillion dollars, in the opinion of all objective observers the United States has gained neither security nor military superiority over the Soviet Union. Political and economic pressure on the socialist countries and the attempts to exhaust them out by means of the arms race have failed to produce the results expected by those who hate socialism.

The mountains of arms have produced no political dividends for Washington, but have imposed a heavy burden on the country's economy, increasing the federal budget deficit to dangerous dimensions and resulting in the curtailment and elimination of social programs. Americans are practical people by nature. If something fails to work, they will try a different solution. The congressional debate on the requested new military budget totaling 320 billion dollars (an 11-percent increase compared with the previous year) and the unwillingness of many legislators, both Democrats and Republicans, to march in step with the administration are just one manifestation of this desire for changes and quest for alternatives.

Despite the apparently monolithic nature of Washington's foreign policy facade, the actual range of opinions and moods in the country is markedly broader and more diverse. Quite a few influential people here -- politicians, public figures, businessmen, labor union leaders, clergymen, and spokesmen of the scientific world -- are worried by the threat of a nuclear apocalypse. They are aware of the vital need to curb and reverse the race to the abyss. So far as they are concerned the Soviet proposals represent a good basis for the achievement of reasonable accords.

Senator Gary Hart is well known to us from numerous television reports in 1984, when he contested the Democratic Party nomination for U.S. President. He is boyish, with thick dark brown hair that is beginning to gray, and quick in his movements. Small lights summoning the legislators to another vote lit up constantly on the large clock in his office, but the senator did not wish to interrupt our conversation. Because, as he himself said, he believes that Soviet-U.S. relations are of decisive significance not only for the peoples of our two countries but also for the whole world. Under conditions when mountains of arms have been stockpiled, threatening the annihilation of all mankind, G. Hart developed his thought, the United States and the USSR bear not only a political but also a moral responsibility for the fate of peace.

The senator described the USSR's peace initiatives outlined in the Political Report to the 27th CPSU Congress as extremely positive and dictated by good will and the desire to achieve specific results.

A certain contradictoriness can also be discerned in the senator's statements. On the whole, however, the conversation with the legislator, considered to be one of the Capitol Hill's experts on military-strategic issues, gave the impression that one was face to face with a thinking man, a politician aware of the realities of our age. G. Hart said with great alarm that, unless the brakes are applied today, the locomotive of the arms race, and of the nuclear missile and space arms race in particular, could finally get out of control.

"I totally agree," he said "with General Secretary Gorbachev that there can be no security for one great power to the detriment of another's security, that new political thinking is required in our age..."

The White House, the lawn of the presidential mansion, and Pennsylvania Avenue with its speeding cars can be seen from the window of the office where Paul Warnke sits at his desk. Only a few hundred meters separate the offices of the Clifford and Warnke Law Firm from the "first house of the country."

But the political distance separating the former director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and head of the U.S. delegation at the SALT-II talks from the Reagan administration's course is much greater. Warnke believes that the policy of strength of the Republican administration, which has derailed the arms limitation talks, is detrimental to the country's vital interests. It is based on false premises that doom it to failure.

"As a participant in Soviet-U.S. talks," he said, "I can say most definitely that any attempt to deal with the Soviet Union 'from a position of strength' is a hopeless task. History has shown that arms limitation accords can be achieved only when this is in the interests of both sides and intensifies both sides' feeling of security."

Whence this divergence of views on Washington's foreign policy? Why did the age of "frosts" arrive after a period when the two countries managed to reach important accords? In Warnke's opinion, the point is that in recent times the upper hand in Washington has been gained by people captivated by images of the "Wild West" as depicted in Western movies -- walk into the saloon with pistols at your side, slam a fist on the table, and issue an ultimatum.

On parting, P. Warnke handed me the latest bulletin issued by the Committee for National Security, an organization he heads. Outlining the main provisions of the Soviet plan to free the world from nuclear weapons, the authors of the publication call on the U.S. Government not to miss this unique opportunity. "The United States and the USSR are at a crossroads," the bulletin says. "...We are faced with opportunities for deep cuts in both sides' nuclear arsenals and for prevention of an arms race in space..."

"Unfortunately," Warnke said, "many people's awareness lags behind the changing realities. Some of our people live in the past, when America, cut off by two oceans, was considerably stronger than everyone it came into conflict with, when it was able to dictate its will to others. That time is gone forever. And the sooner everyone realizes this, the better..."

U.S. ANTI-NICARAGUAN CAMPAIGN REPORTED, VIEWED

Reagan Hints at Intervention

LD090701 Moscow TASS in English 0610 GMT 9 Mar 86

[Text] Washington March 9 TASS -- U.S. President Reagan has again lashed out against Nicaragua. In his regular Saturday address to the nation on the radio, he made statements aimed at further boosting the current hysterical anti-Nicaraguan campaign in the capital of the United States. The slanderous campaign is used by the U.S. Administration get congressional approval for appropriation of 100 million dollars for "aid" to the counter-revolutionary gangs, President Reagan distorted the real facts and charged the Nicaraguans with "aggression" against the neighbour states. Yet he did not say a word that it is precisely the USA which is trying to overthrow the legitimate Nicaraguan Government by acting through the agency of the gangs of the "contras" formed by the CIA. In pressuring the Congress for the appropriation of military aid to the "contras", the President said that the voting scheduled to be held on that issue on March 10 would be of "paramount importance for the security of the United States. In doing so, he hinted meaningfully that it is only through the appropriation of military "aid" to the anti-Nicaraguan gangs that the congressmen will be able to prevent the "use of U.S. troops" in Central America.

Terms Aid 'Moral Duty'

LD101957 Moscow TASS in English 1932 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Washington March 10 TASS -- America's moral duty, this is how President of the United States Reagan described the aid to gangs of "contras" who try to overthrow the lawful Government of Nicaragua. The President spoke in the White House today before representatives of various ultra-right organisations and heads of groupings of reactionary immigration. He drew them into an unprecedented campaign of pressure on the Congress which the administration launched in an effort to get the endorsement of its request for the appropriation of 100 million dollars as aid to terrorists. The President will be meeting congressmen every day this week, the last week before the voting in the House of Representatives on the request for aid.

As is known, the opposition to the U.S. policy with regard to Nicaragua is mounting on the Capitol Hill. Reagan himself had to admit today that he in engaged in a very difficult struggle against the Congress.

Bogomolov Comments

PM111111 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Mar 86 Second Edition p 5

[Pavel Bogomolov "Commentator's column": "Escalation of Threat"]

[Text] Havana -- The provocative exercises recently held by U.S. naval forces off the shores of Nicaragua arenow being followed by a whole series of maneuvers involving the U.S. military launched near Nicaragua's land borders.

The territory of Honduras is the real bridgehead for the military preparations this time. Some 4,500 Pentagon officers and men took part in "Terencio Sierra-86" alone -- the joint U.S.-Honduran exercises that ended recently. In the immediate vicinity of Nicaragua airstrips are being completed that would be capable of receiving C-130 heavy transport planes used to ship U.S. invasion forces and combat hardware to "trouble spots." Honduras is also staging the "Cabanas-86" maneuvers involving subunits of the U.S. 83nd Airborne Division, which "won glory" for its reprisals against the Grenadians during the U.S. invasion of their island.

So events in Central America have reached the extremely dangerous point at which a direct threat of intervention against Nicaragua is created. That is also demonstrated by remarks by U.S. President R. Reagan, who is making increasingly frequent threats against the Sandinist revolution, and statements by Pentagon chief C. Weinberger, who has previously tried to justify the possible use of the U.S. military in the struggle against the Nicaraguan people.

The U.S. Administration is now striving, come what may, to secure from the Congress an extra $100 million for assistance to the Nicaraguan "contras." These attempts even arouse opposition on Capitol Hill -- a House committee and a House subcommittee considering this question have already rejected the White House pleas. In an attempt to force Congress to pay up, administration spokesmen are not only threatening to "send in the Marines" but are also going all out to kick up a militarist fuss near the Nicaraguan borders. The U.S. strategists are increasingly reminiscent of gamblers readyto risk all and to resort to all kinds of adventures. The present escalation of military activities is being justified by citing the notorious defense of U.S. "national security," as though little Nicaragua, the target of foreign interference and subversive actions by counterrevolutionaries, could "threaten" the United States.

It is obvious that this is not a "security" matter at all but Washington's proclaimed doctrine of "neoglobalism," which envisages flagrant interference in the affairs of sovereign countries and peoples and is a device used to fuel America's military preparations in Central America. Preparations which pose a new threat not only to that region but to the whole world.

U.S. BILL ON ANTITERRORIST ACTION ABROAD DECRIED

PM111025 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 7

[Professor I. Lukashuk article: "Struggle Against Terrorism, or Neoglobalism?"]

[Text] The U.S. Senate has adopted a bill on prosecution for acts of terrorism committed against U.S. citizens abroad. To substantiate this document, its authors refer to the principle of international law according to which a country has the right to prosecute for crimes committed outside its borders when they are directed against its security or the exercise of its state functions.

Of course prosecution can take place if crimes most dangerous to a state are committed. But subsequent points in the bill provide for the prosecution of any persons who even attempt outside the United States to jeopardize business or residential premises or vehicles belonging to any American citizen. Thus, the draft law makes too broad an interpretation of the initial principle.

Further, a foreigner may be punished by a given state if he is on its territory. However, this fundamental point was not reflected in the bill in the requisite manner.

Such a free and broad interpretation of the law cannot fail to create misgivings. "Legitimate" grounds are being created for interference in other countries; affairs on the pretext of protecting American citizens and their property. It is known that this pretext was used for the invasion of Grenada and the overthrow of its government by force. Let us also recall the events connected with the Achille Lauro, when a foreign aircraft was intercepted in international airspace on the pretext of combating terrorism, and then an armed force was landed without permission on the territory of a sovereign state -- Italy. They are now trying to "legalize" this kind of activity.

This approach is in flagrant contradiction to international law. Even the American doctrine of international law agrees with this. As Professor M. Singer of Harvard University writes, "there is universal agreement that a state cannot invade another state's territory without its permission using any part of the law enforcement machinery -- judicial or executive."

The illegal broadening of the sphere of its laws' extraterritorial action is a manifestation of the distinctive U.S. "juridical neoglobalism." Underpinned by its dominant position in the capitalist world, the United States is seeking to subordinate other countries and their citizens and companies to its laws. For example, the United States tried to use its legislation for the purpose of underming the USSR's economic ties with Western states during the construction of the Urengoy-Uzhgorod gas pipeline. Even the EEC has declared that the U.S. measures "represent a radical broadening of U.S. jurisdiction -- which is illegal under international law." However, as M. Singer also stated, "the United States has to a significant extent totally disregarded protests against the violation of other states' exclusive jurisdiction."

The authors of the bill try to conceal the extention of the action of American laws to other states behind the mask of struggle against acts of terrorism. Terrorism really is one of the most serious crimes, which make all people of good will indignant. However, attempts to use the struggle against terrorist activity as a cover for neoglobalist aspirations will only help it to spread. The United States bears a considerable share of the responsibility for this. And this fact is indirectly acknowledged in the aforementioned draft law. It sates that there were more than 8,000 cases of international terrorism between 1968 and 1985. More than half of them were directed against American targets. A fact worth thinking about.

Crises and conflicts are rich soil for international terrorism. Undeclared wars and the export of counterrevolution in all forms are very dangerous manifestations of the state terrorism practiced by the United States. Terrorism begets terrorism.

Experience attests that only broad cooperation among states can bring success in the struggle against terrorism. But the method of one-sided strong-arm actions to which the United States has recourse, counting on its usual impunity, only creates conditions for the spread of terrorism.

U.S. ACCUSED OF 'FALSIFYING' SOVIET ARMS BUDGET

PM111300 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Mar 86 Single Edition p 7

[Commentary "specially" for KRASNAYA ZVEZDA by V. Bogachev, TASS observer on military questions: "The Myth of the 'Soviet Military Threat' Is a Tool of Deception"]

[Text] In his recent appeal to the country the U.S. President claimed that preparing for war is one of the most effective means of safeguarding peace.

Back in 1980 the leaders of the Republican Party proclaimed it as their aim quite unambiguously to achieve U.S. military superiority over the Soviet Union. A corresponding provision was included in the party platform adopted by the preelection convention.

Later, when the authors of the platform came to power in the United States, they were disappointed to discover that their aims of preparing for nuclear war and the course of military superiority aroused protests not only abroad but in the United States itself.

In order to justify preparing for nuclear war, the White House put forward a fantastic thesis about a "U.S. lag behind the Soviet Union in terms of virtually all indicators of military might." Contrary to elementary logic, the U.S. Administration started to convince Americans that the only reliable way toward disarmament lay through first building up U.S. military might.

It would probably be no exaggeration to say that in no sphere of political demagoguery has the deception of Americans by their government in this century reached such a scale as is now the case regarding the correlation between Soviet and U.S. forces in the military sphere.

Recently U.S. leaders have opened up a new sphere in the fantastic fabrications about the "U.S. lag." In his recent appeal to the country President Reagan demanded a new increase in military spending and, in order to "substantiate" his military program, cited absurd "figures" about the Soviet Union's military spending. He claimed in particular that over the last 15 years -- from 1970 through 1985 -- the USSR had spent $500 billion more on defense than the United States.

Just what portion of the Soviet budget, according to Reagan, was allocated to military needs? Let us do some basic arithmetic. U.S. military spending over the last 15 years amounted to $1 trillion 500 billion. Let us add to that -- as Reagan advises -- $500 billion and convert the total into rubles. It turns out to be around R2 trillion ($2.489 trillion).

As is well known, the entire Soviet budget in these 15 years amounted to R4 trillion. So it turns out that for all these years the USSR has been spending half of its state budget on military needs! The legitimate question arises: Can a state shoulder such a burden of military spending for 15 years, and in peacetime too? The answer, it seems to us, is obvious.

These pathetic "budget calculations" are as groundless as Washington's conclusions about the "violation of the balance of forces between the USSR and the United States" or the fantasies about the Soviet Union's tenfold superiority in terms of medium-range nuclear means. On the basis of the same "arithmetic" they turn the actual, more than threefold, U.S. superiority in strategic bombers into a Soviet "advantage."

Reagan's figure-juggling fully reveals the workings of the U.S. strategy of intimidating people with the "Soviet military threat," which the White House invariably uses to extort new appropriations for war preparations.

Is it not time for the United States to end the exercise of falsifying the figures about the balance of forces between the USSR and the United States, abandon the course of achieving military superiority, and seriously tackle the problems of arms reductions through honest talks?

ARISTOV RECEIVES JAMES GIFFEN FOR TRADE TALKS

LD121048 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1030 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, 12 Mar (TASS) -- USSR Foreign Trade Minister Boris Aristov today received James Giffen, president of the joint U.S.-USSR Trade and Economic Council, who is in Moscow. A wide range of topics was examined concerning the state of and prospects for developing trade and economic ties between the two countries.

U.S.-SOVIET SHIPPING TALKS OPEN IN MOSCOW

LD112028 Moscow TASS in English 2000 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 11 TASS -- Prospects for developing Soviet-U.S. relations in shipping are the topic of discussion at the talks which opened here today. They centre, among other things, on possibilities for concluding a bilateral inter-governmental branch agreement.

A number of restrictions on calls by ships of the Soviet Union and the United States at their ports have been in effect since 1982 as a result of U.S. actions, which does not conform with world practice and the interests of shipowners. The Soviet side suggests creating a legal basis for regulating relationships in the field of sea transport in compliance with the universally recognized principles of the freedom of shipping. The sides failed to reach substantial accords on these issues at the talks held in Washington last December.

The agreements on sea shipping signed by the Soviet Union and the United States in 1972 and 1975 were in effect in the last decade.

TASS REVIEWS U.S. POLICY IN LATIN AMERICA

LD120745 Moscow TASS in English 0636 GMT 12 Mar 86

["Consequences of Washington's Policy" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow March 11 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

On March 13, 1961, a quarter of a century ago, the U.S. Government advanced the programme of so-called social, economic and political development of Latin American countries, the programme that was named "Alliance for Progress."

The programme which applied to 19 countries of the continent meant one of the most subtle and scopeful forms of consolidating the United States domination in the Western Hemisphere. But its aim was, above all, to prevent revolutionary transformations, stifle liberation movements and the struggle against local oligarchies. The Bolivian newspaper "TARDE" wrote justifiably that U.S. monopoly capital cannot grant disinterested aid, since this would mean to give up vast profits drawn from Latin American countries.

Over 20 years, the "Alliance for Progress" programme was used for the pumping of profits from Latin America to banks in the USA.

Washington demanded from participants in the "Alliance for Progress" obligatory economic, financial, land and social reforms whose implementation would be agreed upon with the U.S. Administration. After numerous modifications of the U.S. policy in the region, the "Alliance for Progress" dissolved in subsequent programmes having the same aims. But the main principles of the programme and the mechanisms of Washington's manipulations in Latin America operate to this day. Latin America's huge foreign debt, mostly to U.S. banks, is a catastrophic consequence of such manipulations. Last year Latin America's debt surpassed 372 billion dollars, that is 972.6 dollars per capita.

Within the next ten years, Latin American countries must pay out 400 billion dollars of interest alone.

In one of its reviews, the United Nations Economic and Social Council noted that Latin America has been living through a most acute, profound and prolonged crisis over the past 50 years, the crisis that has most serious social and economic consequences. The policy of Washington that brazenly interferes in the affairs of the continent has a direct bearing on the plight of Latin America. This interference is supplemented now with the United States direct military threat in Central America. Thus, ignoring the efforts of a number of states, specifically member countries of the Contadora Group, aimed at a political settlement of problems in the region, the present U.S. Administration banks exclusively on military force. Striving to arm to the teeth the Nicaraguan "contras" -- former Somoza men and hired murderers from the CIA, Washington hopes to stifle the progressive regime in Nicaragua. Three weeks ago, President Reagan refused to meet foreign ministers of countries of the Contadora Group who arrived in the USA to support the Contadora process, while he gave a hospitable welcome to three leaders of "contras". This is the essence of the United States "alliance" with Latin American countries, the alliance of a robber and his victims.

HERITAGE FOUNDATION'S UN LIBRARY CHARGES REFUTED

LD111926 Moscow TASS in English 1915 GMT 11 Mar 86

["Slanders of the 'Heritage Fondation' Refuted" -- TASS headline]

[Text] New York March 11 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshev reports: The Department of Public Information of the United Nations Organisation has resolutely refuted the slanderous fabrications issued by the right-wing American "research" organisation "Heritage Foundation" against the library of the United Nations. The charges made against the library by that rightist centre, which is closely associated with the current U.S. Administration, are absolutely groundless and virtually wrong, the statement by the department says.

As has already been reported, the American rightists are extremely unhappy about the fact that the members of the missions accredited to the U.N. and the U.N. Secretariat can borrow at the library newspapers and magazines of the socialist and peaceable developing states and publications on problems of the struggle for peace and disarmament, against apartheid and racism, for a fair international economic order. All this is "inadmissible sedition" in the opinion of self-styled censors, who are not against bossing the U.N. library the way they do that at the school and university libraries of the USA, from which books by Mark Train, Theordore Dreiser, John Steinbeck and Kurt Vonnegut as well as many other writers have been banned.

They have demanded in the form of an ultimatum a change in the rules of the U.N. library, failing which they threatened all sorts of sanctions, which the Washington politicos so much like to use against that international organisation.

They on the banks of the Potomac are particularly displeased with the presence on the library's staff of employees from the USSR and the other socialist countries, which is quite natural for an international organisation. They have floated a rumour about some "red dominance" in the library. But how do matters actually stand? The Public Information Department easily exposed the professional liars from the "Heritage Foundation". Twenty-three posts out of 64 on the staff of the U.N. library are occupied by citizens of the USA, while there are only eight librarians from the USSR and the Ukrainian SSR. The remaining jobs are occupied by citizens of the West European countries, Japan and non-aligned countries.

PROPOSED U.S. MISSILE SALE TO SAUDI ARABIA NOTED

LD111931 Moscow TASS in English 1921 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Washington March 11 TASS -- The White House announced today that President Reagan has decided to sell a large consignment of anti-aircraft missiles to Saudi Arabia. An official notification to this effect is sent to the United States Congress. In the framework of the deal whose value is estimated at 354 million dollars, the United States will sell "Sidewinder", "Harpoon" and "Stinger" missiles to Saudi Arabia. The report stresses that the missile delivery is aimed at meeting Saudi Arabia's "vital needs" in the sphere of security.

Observers hold that Washington thus hopes to persuade Riyadh to back its Middle East policy.

PRK'S HENG SAMRIN GREETS 27TH CPSU CONGRESS

PM111355 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Mar 86 Second Edition p 4

[Text of message from Heng Samrin to 27th CPSU Congress under the general heading "Foreign Greetings in Connection with the 27th CPSU Congress"]

[Text] To the 27th CPSU Congress

Dear comrades! On behalf of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and all the Cambodian people I convey to the CPSU Central Committee and the fraternal Soviet people fervent greetings and sincere congratulations on the 27th CPSU Congress.

Under the CPSU's leadership, the Soviet people have achieved remarkable successes in socioeconomic development and the scientific and cultural spheres and have convincingly demonstrated socialism's creative potential in the matter of building a developed economy and a crisis-free society of universal social equality and justice. Since the early days of the revolution, the Soviet Union has set a remarkable example and been a reliable bulwark of the international communist, workers' and national liberation movement. Thanks to their creative activity and struggle for peace and international security, the Soviet people have made a tremendous contribution to social progress throughout the world. Progressive mankind highly appreciates and actively supports the CPSU's persistent efforts aimed at ensuring international security, universal peace, and social progress.

Cambodian Communists and all the Cambodian people sincerely rejoice at each significant success by the fraternal Soviet people and advocate the development of friendship and cooperation between our two countries' parties and peoples in line with the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. I should like to take advantage of this opportunity to express to the CPSU and the fraternal Soviet people profound and sincere gratitude for the great support and effective assistance given to the Cambodian people in building the new society and strengthening national independence.

Allow me to wish the Soviet people, led by the glorious CPSU, headed by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, new achievements in implementing the historic tasks put forward at the 27th CPSU Congress and aimed at further accelerating the Soviet Union's progress along the path to communism. The fulfillment of these tasks will be a tremendous contribution to the struggle for universal peace and to the success of the revolutionary struggle of the peoples of the whole world. May the fraternal ties of combat solidarity and all-around cooperation between our parties and peoples strengthen and develop from day to day.

We wish the 27th CPSU Congress outstanding success.

[Signed] Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee

PHAM VAN DONG AWARDED OCTOBER REVOLUTION ORDER

OW281427 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 28 Feb 86

[Text] The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has decided to award an October Revolution Order to Comrade Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, for actively participating in the revolutionary movement and for making great contributions to developing and consolidating the friendship and fraternal cooperation between the Soviet Union and the SRV, on the occasion of his 80th birthday.

CSSR'S CHNOUPEK PRAISES CPSU CONGRESS PROPOSALS

LD120844 Moscow TASS in English 0828 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Prague March 13 TASS -- The socialist countries' international activity and their steadfast commitment to peace and international security are in line with the goals of the U.N.-proclaimed International Peace Year, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek said at a meeting of the Czechoslovak Commission for observing International Peace Year.

He said that the humanism and peaceful nature of the socialist states' policy of fending off the threat of a nuclear war, achieving peaceful solutions to international conflicts, fostering an atmosphere of trust, promoting disarmament and making certain that outer space is used exclusively for peaceful pursuits have been strikingly demonstrated by the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Speaking there, Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, presented a scientifically grounded plan to preserve world peace, which offers answers to the urgent problems of the times and makes comprehensive proposals for their resolution, Chnoupek said in his speech which was published in today's newspapers. He said the peace proposals advanced at the 27th Congress of the CPSU are innovative, bold, straightforward and convincing.

They inspire efforts to avert a nuclear disaster, bring about disarmament and speed the all-round development of humanity, and spotlight the goals and ideals of International Peace Year, Chnoupek said.

The Soviet Union's latest initiatives which, once fulfilled, will enable mankind to enter the third millenium in peace mark a new stage in the history of nations, the Czechoslovak foreign minister said. Concrete, daring and realistic, they show a road to peaceful coexistence and detente and suggest ways of saving mankind from the threat of war.

The Czechoslovak foreign minister went on to say that his country will carry on its policy of strengthening cooperation and coordinating its actions with the other Warsaw Treaty member states and continue to unwaveringly uphold the ideal of peace and cooperation. "We are proud," he said, "that in these efforts for progress and the triumph of reason Czechoslovakia is in the same ranks with the Soviet Union."

GASPAR, SHALAYEV HOLD MEETING ON TRADE UNIONS

LD051946 Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 5 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, March 5 (MTI) Sandor Gaspar, president of the World Federation of Trade Unions, and Ibrahim Zakaria, general secretary of the WFTU, held talks with Stepan Shalayev, president of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions, and with members of the council's secretariat, in Moscow Tuesday [4 March]. Discussions were held on topical issues of WFTU's work and the international trade union movement.

REPORTAGE ON SPANISH NATO REFERENDUM

International Pressure Noted

LD112224 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Correspondent Valentin Gorkayev report from Madrid]

[Text] One day before the referendum, which will resolve the issue of whether Spain will leave NATO or remain in this military bloc, the situation in the country is quite tense. The fact that Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, along with other members of the government, has recently appeared daily on radio and television, giving interviews to newspapers and magazines trying to demonstrate the need for Spain to be in the North Atlantic alliance, shows just how heated the political struggle is. Pressure has also been stepped up on the Spanish from abroad: Mario Soares, president of Portugal; Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi; FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl; and U.S. Vice President George Bush; have recently called urgently on Spain to remain in NATO.

How can one explain such broad and unconcealed pressure on the Spanish from abroad, and the unprecedented efforts being made by Spanish Socialists to tip the scales in favor of continued Spanish membership of NATO? Without any doubt, this is all being done due to the anxiety which is aroused in them by the latest public opinion polls. Although as a result of a broad propaganda campaign by the government the number of supporters of the country remaining in the North Atlantic alliance has risen somewhat, a week before the referendum, however, those who are against NATO remain in the majority. The referendum will show to what degree the last week has influenced the attitude of the fairly large number of those who are wavering. Its preliminary results will be known on Wednesday, 19 March, at approximately 1900 hours Moscow time.

'Franco Link' Viewed

LD111916 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 11 Mar 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Excerpts] You already know that a general referendum is being held tomorrow in Spain during which inhabitants of the country are to voice their opinion on the subject of Madrid's membership of NATO.

Madrid is being given powerful political and propaganda support in this by Washington and other Atlantic capitals, for whom Spain's participation in NATO is not just a question of prestige, but also a question of strengthening the Mediterranean flank of the aggressive bloc. It is precisely to this region that the United States attaches particular significance in its neo-globalism plans, both in the fight against European socialist countries and for subjecting North African and Middle Eastern states situated in the Mediterranean Sea basin to its influence.

The broad anti-U.S. movement in Spain serves as the mainspring of the anti-NATO movement. The overwhelming majority of Spaniards are in favor of the eliminating of U.S. military bases which were set up as early as the times of the dictatorial Franco regime. Links established during those years between Washington and Madrid were so close that the Spaniards' bad memories about this period live on even many years after the death of Franco. However, the matter does not concern feelings alone, the matter is, first and foremost, of politics.

Many Spaniards are well aware that the U.S. bases on the country's territory are closely tied up with Washington's nuclear strategy and represent a serious threat to the security and sovereignty of Spain. Expansion and strengthening of the position of the aggressive NATO bloc is not only an anachronism in the light of the present antiwar moods in Europe, and in Spain itself, but also an attempt by Washington and other Atlanticists to aggravate further still the situation on the European continent. Millions of Spaniards have responded keenly to the Soviet peace initiatives, which were again confirmed from the rostrum of the 27th CPSU Congress. These initiatives have clearly shown that it is a policy of peace and ridding the earth of nuclear arms is the only alternative to preparations for nuclear war and the strengthening of military blocs. And, whatever the outcome of tomorrow's referendum in Spain, this policy is carving its way everywhere, including the Pyrenees.

PRAVDA DEPLORES ITALIAN ACCESSION TO SDI

PM111643 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Mar 86 First Edition p 5

[Article by Nikolay Prozhogin: "Washington's Star Bridle"]

[Text] News agencies have reported that the Italian Government has given the "green light" to participation by the country's industrial companies and firms in the American "star wars" program. This decision was taken at a session of a special interministerial committee headed by Bettino Craxi, chairman of the Council of Ministers. Italy has thereby become the third West European state after Britain and the FRG to join the Pentagon's dangerous plans to create space-based strike weapons.

In accordance with the now familiar scenario developed in Washington, U.S. allies are assigned a secondary role for the fulfillment of which they are promised the reward of an as yet unestablished honorarium plus an additional reward in the form of access to the "latest American technology." Some capitalist entrepreneurs have swallowed the bait. Dreaming of immediate, albeit highly problematical profits, and ignoring the threat to mankind concealed in the "star wars" plans and, consequently, the threat to themselves, they are joining the queue for dollar handouts, thereby contributing to the Washington star bridle being thrown over their countries.

It would seem that political figures should be more circumspect. Indeed, it cannot be said that the plan for "star wars" preparations has not aroused keen discussion in Italian political spheres. Voiced in the course of these discussions in particular were well founded fears that implementation of this plan would block a solution to the problem of nuclear arms reduction and elimination. And this problem is particularly painful for Italy, which, having already granted its territory for the deployment of American cruise missiles, has placed itself in the position of a Pentagon nuclear hostage.

However, on the question of joining "star wars," the Italian Government proved unable to stand its ground in the face of pressure from Washington. Meanwhile, the pressure from the other side of the ocean is not letting up. Now, in an attempt to draw its West European allies still deeper into its militarist preparations, Washington is demanding not only actual participation by foreign companies and firms in its "star wars" preparations, but also official support for SDI at a state level, that is, the signing of corresponding intergovernmental agreements. "The United States is pressing its allies and waiting for West European governments to join its project," Italy's ANSA news agency reports, commenting on the talks being held in the Pentagon by an Italian delegation which includes both representatives of a number of state and private companies and high-ranking officials from ministries in Rome.

In this connection it is useful to once again recall the appeal made from the 27th CPSU Congress rostrum to the leaders of states with different social systems to adopt a responsible attitude to the key problem of world politics today -- the problem of war and peace. No sober-minded statesman has the right to evade this responsibility.

SPD URGES FRG TO 'RENOUNCE' SDI PARTICIPATION

LD112024 Moscow TASS in English 2001 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Bonn March 11 TASS -- The Presidium of the Board of the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD) issued a statement here today urging the West German Government to renounce the participation in the U.S. "star wars" programme and also in the implementation of the so-called "European Defence Initiative", a West European equivalent of the U.S. project. The leading body of the West German key opposition party demanded that the West German Government come out immediately for terminating all nuclear weapon tests, freezing nuclear arsenals and oppose the deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe.

UK BARS PENTAGON 'CONSULTANTS' FROM SDI FIRMS

PM111121 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Mar 86 Single Edition p 7

[TASS report: "Explanations Demanded"]

[Text] London, 8 Mar — The British secretary of state for defense has demanded an explanation from the Pentagon regarding the visit by a group of high-ranking "consultants" from across the ocean headed by K. Robinson, the FINANCIAL TIMES, the well-informed organ of British business circles, reports. The officially declared aim of the visit, the newspaper points out, was the intention to "study" those sectors of British industry which will participate in implementation of the American "star wars" program. However, in actual fact the transatlantic visitors intended to carefully check activities of British companies and convey this information to a special Pentagon department which, in the opinion of the FINANCIAL TIMES, is compiling a "top-secret list of important military technology." This is connected with the U.S. military department's plan to classify as top secret the developments of firms which have expressed willingness to cooperate in implementation of the SDI program.

This inevitably means that Britain will have to pay for participation in SDI both by having its national sovereignty undermined and by having its own industrial development retarded. Companies appearing on the Pentagon's secret list, the newspaper points out, would be deprived of the right to apply their technology in the production of non-military products. The blatant nature of this encroachment by the American military on the sovereign rights of another country has forced even the conservative British Government -- a government which usually obediently supports Washington's militarist undertakings — to stop and think. The secretary of state for defense refused to permit the transatlantic "consultants" to hold talks with British companies. K. Robinson was forced to hastily curtail his visit.

ORLOV DEPARTS PORTUGAL AFTER SOARES INAUGURATION

LD112238 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 1800 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Vladimir Orlov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who led the official delegation to the inauguration of Portugal's new president, today left for home. During its stay in Lisbon, the Soviet delegation was received by Portuguese President Mario Soares and Assembly of the Republic Speaker Fernando Monteiro do Amaral, and had a meeting with Foreign Minister Pedro Pires de Miranda. There was also a meeting of comradeship with Portuguese Communist Party Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal.

GORBACHEV MEETS WITH YSP'S ALI SALIM AL-BID

GF041550 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 4 Mar 86

[Text] Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, met at noon today in Moscow with Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of CPSU Central Committee. During the meeting, amicable talks were held on various issues dealing with strengthening and developing the existing cooperation between the two friendly parties and countries. During the meeting, Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid and Comrade Gorbachev expressed their satisfaction over the results of the talks of the YSP delegation to the 27th CPSU Congress with the representative of the Soviet leadership. Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid also expressed admiration for the progress of the 27th CPSU Congress. He affirmed the determination of our party and country to continue the strategic relations with the Soviet Union based on the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed between the two countries in 1979.

Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev congratulated Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid on behalf of the Soviet leadership and on his own behalf on his election as secretary general of the YSP Central Committee. He confirmed that the Soviet Union will continue to grant various types of internationalist support to the PDRY in all fields.

YSP SECRETARY, USSR ENVOY DISCUSS COOPERATION

GF061714 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 6 Mar 86

[Text] Fadl Muhsin 'Abdallah, member of the YSP Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee, received in his office this morning Comrade Vladislav Zhukov, the USSR ambassador in Aden. During the meeting, they discussed means of cooperation between the two friendly countries, peoples, and parties and means of developing and strengthening them. Fadl Muhsin 'Abdallah valued the honest support the USSR extends to our country; he expressed satisfaction over the principled stand the fraternal USSR adopts in support for our party and people at all times. He also praised the great results of the 27th CPSU Congress. The USSR ambassador reiterated the continued honest aid and struggle support for our people in the framework of the strategic alliance between the two friendly parties and countries.

SYRIAN NATIONAL REVOLUTION DAY NOTED IN MOSCOW

PM071443 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 11

[TASS report: "Syrian People's Festival"]

[Text] The further strengthening of relations of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the USSR and Syria accords with the interests of both countries' peoples and with the cause of progress and peace in the Middle East. This was emphasized in Moscow on 6 March, at a meeting of representatives of the public devoted to the Syrian Arab Republic's national day -- Revolution Day.

The speeches pointed out that the two countries' multifaceted ties are developing successfully on the sound basis of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation. It was emphasized that the Soviet Union gives active assistance in Syria's economic development and invariably supports the Arab peoples' righteous cause in their struggle for their legitimate rights.

Participating in the meeting were W. Tannus, member of the Ba'th Party's Regional Leadership and president of the Syrian-Soviet Friendship Society, and Yusuf Jum'ah, Syrian charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR.

SHEVARDNADZE, YELTSIN MEET CASTRO AT AIRPORT

LD111910 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] A party and government delegation headed by Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, and chairman of the Council of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, arrived in Moscow from Pyongyang today on their way home.

At the airport, the delegation was met by Comrade Shevardnadze, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR foreign minister; Comrade Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom; Comrade Rakhmanin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials.

Among those meeting the delegation were Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador in the USSR; and Vazquez, the Republic of Cuba's charge d'affaires in the Soviet Union.

MEXICAN GOVERNMENT TURNS AWAY U.S. NUCLEAR VESSELS

LD071810 Moscow TASS in English 1746 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] Mexico City March 7 TASS -- The Mexican Government prohibited the Guardfish Atomic powered submarine and the military base ship "Dixon" of the U.S. Navy from entering the Mansanillo port. The Ministry of the Navy of Mexico says in a communique released here that the prohibition is in line with the position of Mexico which keeps nuclear-powered and nuclear-armed ships away from the territorial waters of the country. Mexico, the communique says, will continue this policy.

NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA GREETS GORBACHEV ON CONGRESS

PM111139 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Mar 86 Second Edition p 4

[Message from Nicaragua's Daniel Ortega to M.S. Gorbachev under the general heading "Foreign greetings in connection with 27th CPSU Congress"]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Gorbachev!

On the occasion of the 27th CPSU Congress, I send you greetings from the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the Nicaraguan Government and people.

The 27th CPSU Congress demonstrates the steady development of the Soviet state, which under V.I. Lenin's leadership began its historic path at the beginning of this century. All mankind knows about the Soviet people's contribution to the victory over Hitler's hordes.

The assistance which the USSR gives to different peoples and states of the world is generous and selfless. The USSR also gives invariable political and moral support to liberation movements which, like the Sandinist revolution, are the target of the present U.S. Administration's bellicose policy of state terrorism.

The Nicaraguan people are confident that the cause of world peace and the concrete tasks in this sphere for which the Soviet people are struggling [as published] under the leadership of the CPSU and the Soviet Government, and the recent peace initiatives of 15 January this year will continue to make headway and will prevail over the policy which threatens the annihilation of all mankind. During the work of the 27th CPSU Congress, we send our fraternal greetings to you, esteemed Comrade Gorbachev, to the members of the CPSU, and to the heroic Soviet people.

Fraternal greetings,

[Signed] Daniel Ortega Saavedra

FBIS DAILY REPORT
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PARTY CONGRESSES

Basic Guidelines for Economic, Social Development *[PRAVDA 9 Mar]* .... O 1

Basic Guidelines for Economic, Social Development

PM091342 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Mar 86 Second Edition pp 1-6

["Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000" — *PRAVDA* headline; the draft version of the Basic Guidelines was published in the 12 November 1985 supplement to the Soviet Union *DAILY REPORT*]

[Text] In a historically short time our country has risen from age-old backwardness to the heights of social progress and achieved outstanding successes in all spheres of life. Soviet society has entered the stage of developed socialism.

A powerful economic, scientific, technical, and cultural potential has been created by the labor of generations of Soviet people. The USSR now has highly skilled cadres and possesses a powerful industry, a large-scale mechanized agriculture, and a comprehensively developed infrastructure. The country occupies leading positions in the world in many areas of scientific and technical development. The population's prosperity is growing constantly, the socialist way of life is improving, and the principle of social justice is being realized increasingly fully.

The crises, poverty and unemployment, and class and national enmity inherent in the capitalist system have vanished irreversibly into the past. Equality, cooperation and mutual assistance among people and real democracy have been established. The advantages of the planned economic system and of the people's socialist self-management and the working masses creative potential are being revealed increasingly fully. The community of fraternal socialist states — bastion of peace and social progress — is strengthening.

Unswervingly following V.I. Lenin's behests, the Communist Party is confidently leading the Soviet people along the path of the improvement of socialism and further progress by Soviet society toward communism on the basis of the strategy elaborated by the 27th CPSU Congress to accelerate the country's socioeconomic development.

The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000 determine specific plan targets for implementing the CPSU's program goals.

I. Basic Results of the Country's Economic and Social Development for 1981-1985

In the course of fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions a major new step was taken in boosting Soviet people's prosperity and developing all sectors of the economy.

The country's economic potential increased considerably. National income increased 17 percent in comparison with 1980. More than R840 billion in capital investments was channeled into strengthening the material and technical base of the national economy and building housing, sociocultural, and other facilities. About 1,000 modern new industrial enterprises were commissioned.

Work to accelerate scientific and technical progress and retool and modernize existing production was stepped up. Production of over 19,000 new types of machinery, equipment, apparatuses, instruments, and other industrial output was started up. The introduction of low-waste, waste-free, and energy- and material-saving manufacturing processes and machine systems expanded.

Positive results were achieved in intensifying production and increasing its efficiency. Almost 90 percent of the increase in national income was obtained through social labor productivity growth. Production discipline improved and losses of work time declined. More economical use of material resources began to be made.

The leading sector of the economy — industry — underwent further development. The increase in industrial output totaled 20 percent. Consumer goods production (group "B") increased more rapidly than production of means of production.

The USSR Energy Program is being fulfilled. Nuclear power developed at an accelerated rate — it accounts for one-tenth of all the electricity produced in the country. The Soviet Union, which previously ranked first in the world in terms of oil extraction, reached the same position in gas extraction during the current [as published] 5-year plan. Some 48,000 km of main and branch gas pipelines were built.

The party's agrarian policy was unswervingly pursued, and the USSR Food Program was consistently implemented. One-third of all capital investments were channeled into strengthening the material and technical base of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and the entire agro-industrial complex. Kolkhoz and sovkhoz economies are strengthening. The subsidiary farms of enterprises and organizations and also of urban and rural inhabitants are undergoing development. Construction of housing and sociocultural facilities was carried out at high rates in the countryside.

Production and purchases of the basic types of agricultural products increased. Average annual gross agricultural output increased by 6 percent and reached R131 billion. Meat production increased 9 percent and egg production 18 percent in comparison with the 10th 5-Year Plan. The vegetable and fruit crop increased considerably.

Freight turnover in transport increased 15 percent. Operational train traffic was inaugurated on the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad, which is of great significance for the development of Siberia and the Far East.

The people's material and cultural living standards rose on the basis of the upsurge in the economy and the growth of its efficiency. Per capita real incomes increased 11 percent.

Average monthly wages of workers and employees increased 13 percent and reached R190 in 1985. Kolkhoz members' labor remuneration from social production increased 29 percent and totals R153 per month.

Important centralized measures were implemented in the field of labor remuneration. The wages of workers and employees in the coal industry and of a considerable proportion of agricultural workers were increased. Planned measures to increase the wages of public education workers are being implemented. Additional benefits were established for a number of categories of light and food industry workers. Length-of-service awards were introduced in railroad and river transport contract construction organizations and certain other sectors. Labor remuneration of over 20 million people increased as a result of the implementation of these measures.

Payments and benefits from social consumption funds increased 25 percent and reached approximately R530 per capita in 1985.

The material and everyday living conditions of Great Patriotic War veterans and the families of deceased servicemen were improved. Minimum pensions for workers, employees, and kolkhoz members were increased. Pensions were increased for a large group of workers and employees who retired for a well-earned rest more than 10 years ago. Additional continuous-service increments to pensions were introduced.

Major measures were implemented to help families with children and working mothers. Partially paid leave for caring for a child until it reaches 1 year of age was introduced for mothers, and one-time birth grants were increased.

Catering expenditure norms in preschool establishments and residential schools were increased, and the provision of free textbooks for general educational school students was introduced.

There were annual repayments of state loans previously raised on a subscription basis among the population.

The population's requirements for many goods and services began to be satisfied more fully. There was an increase in consumption of vegetables, fruits, eggs, meat, and other nutritionally most valuable products. Retail trade turnover increased 16 percent, and the volume of consumer services provided to the population increased by one-third.

The housing problem is being consistently solved. A total of over 550 million square meters of apartment blocks was commissioned, enabling more than 50 million people to improve their housing conditions. The standard of facilities provided in housing improved.

Medical services and recreation conditions for the population improved. Substantial measures to protect the environment were implemented.

The public education system developed, and the implementation of the reform of general educational and vocational schools began.

Culture and art developed. The activity of cultural enlightenment institutions and the mass information and propaganda media improved.

The union republics' economies grew on a plan-governed basis, and the contribution made by each of them to resolving statewide tasks increased. The shaping and development of large-scale territorial production complexes continued. The natural wealth of the country's eastern and northern regions was opened up at an accelerated rate. West Siberia now provides two-thirds of all-union oil extraction and over half the gas extraction.

The measures to improve administration and economic management and strengthen discipline and organization in all components of the national economy were of great significance.

Economic experiments aimed at expanding the economic autonomy and intensifying the responsibility of associations and enterprises and at achieving higher end results of production on this basis are being implemented in industry, agriculture, and other sectors. Financial autonomy is being strengthened. Effective forms and methods for the collective organization of and provision of incentives for labor, primarily those based on the team contract, were extended.

The role of the soviets of people's deputies, trade unions, and the Komsomol in economic and cultural building has grown. Working people's participation in management expanded, and the USSR Law on Labor Collectives was adopted and is being implemented. The masses' labor activeness grew, and the organization of socialist competition improved.

Our country is playing an increasingly active role in the international division of labor. The Soviet Union's cooperation with the CEMA countries and other socialist states strengthened considerably, and socialist economic integration deepened. The measures envisaged by the decisions of the CEMA economic summit conference were implemented.

Foreign trade turnover increased and economic ties expanded. The USSR now has trade relations with 145 countries.

At the same time a slowing of development rates occured in the development of the national economy, and the implementation of production intensification and of the restructuring of the production structure and administrative and economic management methods was lax. The rate of assimilation of new equipment and technology in production was inadequate. The technical standard and quality of many products, including consumer goods, fell short of modern demands. There were violations of contractual discipline relating to product supplies. Some republics, ministries, associations, and enterprises did not reach the levels mapped out by the 5-year plan for production volume, labor productivity, prime cost of products and operations, savings of material resources, and commissioning of production capacities. **This led to a gulf developing between social requirements and the achieved level of production, between effective demand and its material satisfaction.** There are difficulties in providing the population with individual food products.

In connection with the exacerbation of the international situation, the USSR was compelled to make additional efforts to maintain its defense capability at the requisite level in order to guarantee a peaceful life for our people.

In general, the results of the outgoing 5-year period testify that our country advanced in all areas of economic and social development.

II. Basic Guidelines and Tasks of the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for the Period Through the Year 2000

The 15-year period on which our country is embarking is an important historical period along the path of improving socialism and building communism.

The supreme goal of the party's economic strategy has been and remains to steadily boost the people's material and cultural living standard. The attainment of this goal in the coming period demands the acceleration of socioeconomic development, comprehensive production intensification, and an increase in production efficiency on the basis of scientific and technical progress. It is necessary to raise productive forces and production relations to a qualitatively new level, to fundamentally accelerate scientific and technical progress, to ensure rapid progress along the strategic avenues of the economy's development, and to create a productive potential equal in size to the potential accumulated during all preceding years of Soviet power.

On the basis of this premise, during the period through the year 2000:

A further boost of the prosperity of all strata and social groups of the population and profound changes in the sphere of labor and people's living conditions are to be ensured. The social orientation of the economy's development is to be stepped up, together with the trend toward creating the best possible conditions for the harmonious development of the individual and the consolidation of the socialist way of life, and the increasingly full realization of the principle of social justice.

A broad social program is to be implemented. Real per capita incomes are to increase 60-80 percent.

The social prestige of high-quality labor and professional skill is to be enhanced. Labor remuneration is to rise in line with labor productivity growth, and the forms of labor remuneration are to be improved. The policy of increasing minimum wages and cutting back the taxes collected from the population will continued to be pursued. Paramount attention is to be devoted to stepping up moral incentives for labor collectives and individual workers. Awareness of the need to work conscientiously for the common good and a sense of personal responsibility to society for the results of labor must be more actively inculcated in each person.

Full and rational employment of the population is to be ensured. Conditions of labor are to improve substantially, the faster reduction of manual labor is to be sought, and its share in the production sphere is to reduced to 15-20 percent. Opportunities for the development and application of all citizens' creative abilities are to be expanded.

Soviet people's needs for diverse, high-quality goods and services are to be more fully satisfied. The level of scientifically substantiated norms for the rational consumption of food products and basic nonfood goods is to be reached for a significant range of goods, and approached as closely as possible for the remainder. The volume of retail trade turnover in state and cooperative trade is to increase approximately 80 percent. A highly developed services industry is to be created, and on this basis the amount of labor consumed by housework is to be sharply reduced. The improvement of consumption standards, the shaping of sensible needs corresponding with the socialist way of life and according with the harmonious developments of the individual, and the elevation of man's spiritual requirements are all to be encouraged.

The most important social task of providing practically every family with a separate apartment or individual home is to be consistently resolved. A total area of no less than 2 billion square meters of housing is to be commissioned. Services and amenities in the city and countryside and the state of repairs of the housing stock are to be improved.

The line of accelerated growth of social consumption funds, which are an important means for the further development of statewide systems for free national education, health services, and social security and for the improvement of conditions for working people's leisure, is to be continued. The volume of these funds is to approximately double.

A demographic policy taking the specific features of the country's different regions more fully into account is to be pursued. The prolongation of the population's life expectancy and working life, the consolidation of the family, the creation of more favorable conditions for raising the growing generation, and the combination of motherhood with women's active participation in labor and social activity are to be encouraged by all means. State assistance to families with children and young families is to be expanded and improved.

The level of material support and of social and consumer services for war and labor veterans, elderly citizens, and disabled people is to be raised. More favorable conditions for participation in social labor are to be created for persons of retirement age who wish to work. The pension provision system is to be improved, including by raising minimum pensions and gradually closing the gap between the conditions and social security levels enjoyed by kolkhoz members, workers, and employees.

A package of measures to improve Soviet people's health is to be introduced. The quality of medical services is to be steadily enhanced, and the transition to a system of universal clinical check-ups for the population is to be achieved. Stronger measures are to be taken to protect the health of mothers and children. There is to be accelerated development of the network of health service institutions and of sanatoriums, rest homes, boarding houses, and tourism organizations, and the standard of service in them is to be raised.

A boost to the population's education and culture is to be ensured, and its spiritual requirements are to be more fully satisfied. The patriotic and international education of Soviet people, and of young people in particular, is to be stepped up. More active work is to be done to safeguard and augment the national cultural heritage and to preserve monuments of Soviet and world history and culture.

The creation of an integrated system of continuous education is to be ensured. The activity of general education schools and the vocational and technical education syustem is to be improved, and secondary specialized and higher education are to be developed. The quality of the training of specialists and the improvement of cadres' qualifications is to be raised, primarily in new specialized fields linked with scientific and technical progress.

The forms and organization of the leisure of all categories of the population are to be improved. The length of paid leave is to rise taking account of working people's increased labor contribution. Collective horticulture and market gardening are to develop widely.

The mass development of physical culture and sports is to be encouraged, and their introduction into daily life promoted everywhere.

Environmental protection work is to be persistently carried out, and thrifty use of natural resources is to be ensured.

Production is to be transferred onto a mainly intensive path of development and, on this basis, the pace of economic growth is to be accelerated. The country's national income is to almost double.

The growth of national income and of output from all sectors of material production is to result fully from increased labor productivity. Social labor productivity is to rise 130-150 percent, and a decisive step is to be taken in implementing the program task of achieving the highest world levels in terms of this indicator.

The policy of thrift, which is one of the most important factors for the intensification of production, is to be consistently stepped up. The saving of resources is be turned into a decisive source for the satisfaction of the national economy's growing needs. The aim is to ensure that 75-80 percent of the growth in needs for fuel, energy, and raw and other materials is satisfied through savings. The national income's energy consumption is to be reduced by a factor of no less than 1.4, and its metals consumption is be almost halved. Comprehensive use is to made of natural and material resources, and there is to be maximum elimination of losses and irrational expenditure. Secondary resources and by-products are to be introduced more widely into economic circulation.

The efficiency of capital investments is to be enhanced and they are to be concentrated in priority areas, primarily on the renewal of fixed production assets; there is to be a substantial increase in the proportion of funds channeled into the retooling and modernization of enterprises, and the time taken to recoup capital investments is to be reduced.

Better use is to be made of fixed production capital, a full workload for equipment and capacities is to be ensured, and a greater return on capital is to be sought.

The utmost acceleration of scientific and technical progress and ubiquitous application of its results in producitom, management, the services sphere, and everyday life are to be ensured.

The national economy is to reach leading positions in science and technology. More efficient use is to be made of the forms and methods for the implementation of scientific and technical progress inherent in socialism. The integration of science and production is to be intensified, and there is to be improvement in the organization of, and reduction in the time taken for, the elaboration of scientific discoveries and technical innovations and inventions and their assimilation in the national economy.

The quality of production and services is to rise to the level of the best Soviet and world achievements.

The dynamic and balanced development of the country's **unified national economic complex** and the efficient interaction of all its links are to be ensured. Progressive changes are to be implemented in the national economy's structure.

The sectors and production processes which determine scientific and technical progress and the soluiton of social tasks are to develop at a faster pace.

Production of industrial output is to at least double.

Heavy industry — the foundation of the country's economy and the base for supplying the national economy with the means of production — is to be steadily consolidated.

There is to be considerable acceleration in the development of machine building. The technical standard of output produced is to be fundamentally enhanced. The creation and assimilation of the produciton of new generations of equipment making it possible to enhance labor productivity severalfold, to improve labor conditions, and to substantially reduce material expenditure are to be ensured. The material, scientific, and technical base of machine building is to be consolidated.

The fuel and energy complex is to be developed and the USSR Energy Program implemented more efficiently. With a view to improving the country's fuel and energy balance, electricity generation at AES's is to increase by no less than a factor of 5-7, while gas extraction is to increase 60-80 percent. Wider use is to be made of nontraditional renewable energy resources and secondary energy resources.

The Comprehensive Program for the Chemicalization of the USSR Naitonal Economy is to be implemented. Profound qualitative changes are to be ensured in metallurgy and other sectors producing structural materials. There is to be expansion of the range and growth of the output of the most economical types of metal products and of essentially new chemical, construction, and other progressive materials.

There is to be consistent pursuit of the line, mapped out by the USSR Food Program, of fuller satisfaction of the country's needs for agricultural produce, further consolidation of agriculture's material and technical base, and social restructuring of the countryside. Accelerated and balanced development of the agro-industrial complex sectors is to be implemented, and the return on all types of resources allocated for these purposes is to be increased. The transfer of agriculture to an industrial base by way of comprehensive mechanization, chemicalization, electrification, land reclamation, and widespread introduction of intensive technologies is to be completed. Considerable growth is to be pursued in the harvest yields of all agricultural crops and in stockraising productivity; the stability of agricultural production is to be ensured; and the latter's dependence on natural and climatic conditions is to be reduced to a minimum.

The Comprehensive Program for the Development of Consumer Goods Production and the Services Sphere is to be implemented. The output of nonfood goods is to be increased no less than 80-90 percent, and the volume of services rendered to the population by a factor of 2.1-2.3.

Capital construction is to be raised to a qualitatively new level. Fundamental improvement in construction production, considerable enhancement of quality, and reduction of the cost of works are to be pursued; advanced methods are to be introduced more actively; the organization of construction is to be improved; and the efficiency of design work is to be enhanced. The time taken for the construction and reconstruction of projects is to be reduced by a factor of 1.5-2 over the next decade.

Transportation, electricity, gas, and oil supplies, communications, the material and technical supplies system, and other sectors of the production infrastructure are to be developed at an accelerated pace.

The harmonious economic and social development of all union republics is to be ensured. The distribution of production forces is to be improved. The comprehensive nature of the development and the specialization of the economies of republics and economic regions are to be stepped up, and their contribution to the consolidation of the country's unified national economic complex and to the solution of social tasks is to be increased.

Trading, economic, scientific, and technical ties, and cultural exchanges with foreign countries are to be developed on a mutually advantageous basis. Fuller use is to be made of the advantages of the international division of labor, and primarily with the countries of the socialist community.

There is to be further all-cound development of cooperation with CEMA countries and other socialist countries. Socialist economic integration is to be raised to a higher level; and specialization, production sharing, and new and efficient forms of cooperation are to be developed. Consistent implementation, jointly with the CEMA countries, of programs for the development of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation for the period through the year 2000 on bilateral and multilateral basis is to be envisaged.

Economic, scientific, and technical cooperation with developing countries is to be expanded. Economic ties with interested capitalist states are to be developed on a mutually advantageous and equal basis.

There is to be comprehensive improvement of management, and better use is to be made of the advantages and potential of the socialist planning system.

There is to be consistent implementation and development of the fundamental Leninist principles of socialist management, and primarily of democratic centralism. The central organs' efforts are to be concentrated on the solution of statewide, intersectorial, and interregional problems of social production.

The organizational structure of the management of sectors in the national economy of the USSR and the union republics is to be improved.

The scientific validity of plans is to increase. Fuller consideration is to be given to the Comprehensive Program for USSR Scientific and Technical Progress and the General Plan for the Deployment of USSR Production Forces when elaborating state plans.

The role of economic methods of management, economic autonomy, and economic responsibility of associations and enterprises is to be enhanced. Further development of financial autonomy is to be ensured, and the influence of financial-credit levers and the price system on production efficiency is to be stepped up. The ruble's stability is to be enhanced, and the circulation of money in the country is to be improved.

The role of soviets — the most important form of socialist people's power — in economic, social, and cultural building is to be stepped up. The working people's participation in management is to be expanded.

The implementation of the set tasks will make it possible to raise Soviet society to a higher level of economic and social progress, and the USSR will enter the third millenium as an even more powerful developed power and, by means of its achievements, will exert a constantly increasing progressive influence on the course of world development.

III. Basic Tasks for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990

The 12th 5-Year Plan has a very important role to play in implementing the strategic tasks of the next 15 years. It is to be a turning point in all areas of the country's economic and social development.

The main task of the 12th 5-Year Plan is to increase the rate and efficiency of the economy's development on the basis of speeding up scientific and technical progress, retooling and modernizing production, intensive use of existing production potential, and improving the management system and the economic mechanism and on this basis achieve a further increase in the Soviet people's prosperity.

The 12th 5-Year Plan must at the same time resolve a wide range of tasks bound up with improving people's lives, achieving dynamic development in all national economic sectors, and maintaining the country's defense capability at an appropriate level.

Stemming from the main task of the 12th 5-Year Plan:

National income used for consumption and accumulation is to be **increased** by 19-22 percent. The entire increase is to be secured by raising labor productivity. The materials-intensiveness of the social product is to be reduced by 4-5 percent. The energy-intensiveness of national income is to be reduced by 7-9 percent and metals-intensiveness by 13-15 percent.

The output of industrial products is to be increased by 21-24 percent, including means of production (group "A") by 20-23 percent and consumer items (group "B") by 22-25 percent.

The processing sectors of industry are to be developed at preferential rates. The volume of output in these sectors is to be boosted by 25-28 percent, with an increase in the output of fuel and raw materials sectors of 11-13 percent. The country's growing fuel and energy requirements are to be met chiefly by ensuring economy of fuel and energy resources and accelerated development of nuclear energy, the gas industry, and coal extraction by the open-cut method.

The development of machine building is to be accelerated and its technical standard is to be improved. The planned program for the reconstruction and modernization of metallurgy is to be implemented. The rate of chemicalization and electrification of the national economy is to be increased.

The implementation of the USSR Food Program, the balanced development of the agro-industrial complex sectors, and a considerable increase in the efficiency with which allocated resources are used is to be secured.

Capital investments are to be channeled primarily toward the reconstruction and retooling of existing enterprises, and the proportion of capital investments for these purposes in production construction is to be increased to 50 percent. The course of further industrializing construction production is to be consistently pursued.

The production infrastructure sectors are to be comprehensively developed. There is to be an improvement in meeting the needs of the national economy and the population for transportation and other kinds of services.

A breakthrough in intensifying production is to be achieved on the basis of making extensive use of the achievements of science and technology, implementing progressive improvements [sdvigi] in the structure and organization of production, and increasing labor, technological, and state discipline.

The renewal of production equipment is to be speeded up primarily by faster replacement of low-efficiency equipment with progressive, highly productive equipment. A general inventory of fixed produciton capital is to be carried out. More than one-third of its assets [aktivnaya chast] is to be renewed. The volume of withdrawal of obsolete fixed production capital is to be at least doubled compared with the 11th 5-Year Plan.

Comprehensive programs for the retooling and reconstruction of production and its continuous renewal on the basis of modern equipment and advanced technology are to be drawn up and implemented in every sector and at associations and enterprises. The role played by production development funds in retooling associations and enterprises is to be enhanced by ensuring that these funds are channeled for these purposes as a priority.

Existing production, scientific, and technical potential is to be used more intensively. Smooth functioning of production and maximum equipment loading is to be sought, and use of equipment in shifts is to be considerably increased.

The utilization of labor resources is to be improved. Social labor productivity is to be raised by 20-23 percent, and by 23-25 percent in industry. The entire increase in the output of industry and agriculture and also in the volume of shipments by rail transport and in construction work is to be obtained by raising labor productivity. Preferential growth in labor productivity, as compared with the increase in labor payment, is to be secured.

Fundamental improvement in the quality of output and the services provided, as a very important factor in the intensification of the economy and in more fully meeting the growing needs of the national economy and the population, is to be considered a matter of paramount importance.

The thrift policy is to be stepped up. Rational and economical expenditure of all kinds of resources and reduced losses are to be persistently sought, and transition to resource-saving and waste-free technologies is to be carried out more quickly. The exploitation of secondary resources and production waste is to be considerably boosted, production capacities involved in reprocessing them are to be developed, the organization of the collection of secondary raw materials, including collection from the population, is to be improved, and the material and technical base of procurement organizations is to be consolidated. Energy and other resources are to be used thriftily in everyday life.

In 1990, as compared with 1985, the following are to be ensured:

In the national economy — savings in organic fuel of 200-230 million metric tons of standard fuel, including 75-90 million metric tons by developing atomic energy and utilizing renewable energy resources; savings in rolled ferrous metal of 12-14 million metric tons.

The prime cost of output and of works in industry is to be reduced by 4-5 percent, in construction by 2-3 percent, and in agriculture (sovkhozes) by 5-7 percent.

The turnover of national economic resources is to be speeded up; stocks of goods and materials must not be allowed to exceed the norm. Direct and long-term economic ties between suppliers and consumers and wholesale trade in materials and equipment are to be developed and improved.

A range of measures aimed at fully meeting the national economy's requirements for packaging materials is to be implemented, primarily through a preferential increase in the output of economical types of packaging materials, harmonization, standardization, and recycling.

More favorable conditions for highly efficient labor are to be created, sanitary and hygiene conditions and safety regulations are to be improved, and the standard [kultura] of production is to be raised. The scientific organization of labor and the collective contract are to be more vigorously introduced and working time is to be used more rationally. A unified statewide system of planning, accounting, certificating, and rationalizing work positions is to be set up. The use of manual and physically demanding labor, especially in loading, unloading, warehouse, and other ancillary work, must be consistently cut back.

Sectorial and territorial specialization, production sharing, and combined production are to be more extensively developed.

A package of measures to further **increase the people's material and cultural standard of life** is to be implemented. A growth in real per capital income of 13-15 percent is to be secured. The satisfaction of the population's requirements for goods and services is to be considerably improved by focusing on progressive changes in the pattern of growing effective demand.

The social infrastructure sectors are to be comprehensively developed. The scale of housing construction is to be increased, its quality is to be improved, and the provision of the urban and rural population with well-appointed housing and municipal and consumer services is to be boosted. The social restructuring of the countryside is to be speeded up.

Increasing every worker's contribution to the common cause of developing the national economy is an indispensable condition for implementing the planned social program.

IV. Acceleration of Scientific and Technical Progress and Development of Science

The resolution of the key political and economic task is to be ensured — scientific and technical progress is to be accelerated in every possible way. The role of science and technology in the qualitative transformation of productive forces, in shifting the economy to the path of comprehensive intensification, and in improving social production efficiency is to be resolutely enhanced. The orientation of scientific and technical development toward resolving social tasks is to be stepped up.

A cardinal improvement in the technical standard of production is to be achieved, above all by reorganizing investment and structural policy and concentrating resources in the most important avenues of scientific and technical progress — the development of electronics, nuclear power generation, comprehensive automation, and technology for the production and processing of new materials. At least two-thirds of the increase in social labor productivity during the 5-year period is to be secured as a result of utilizing scientific and technical achievements.

A package of measures is to be implemented to improve production technology. The use of progressive base technologies is to be expanded by 50-100 percent in the 12th 5-Year Plan. The broad introduction of fundamentally new technologies — electron beam, plasma, pulsed, biological, radiation, membrane, chemical, and other technologies which make it possible to increase labor productivity many times over, to improve the efficiency of resource utilization, and to reduce the energy- and materials-intensiveness of production — into the national economy is to be ensured. The transition is to be made to industrial, intensive techniques in plant growing and livestock raising, and extensive use is to be made of biological and genetic engineering methods.

The organizational and technological flexibility of production is to be consistently enhanced. Automated systems are to be introduced into various sphere of economic activity and primarily into planning and management of equipment and manufacturing processes. The level of production automation is to be approximately doubled. Comprehensive automated production facilities are to be created which can be quickly and economically reorganized.

The development and putting into production of new generations of highly efficient equipment is to be accelerated. The transition is to be made to the production of machine systems and technological equipment complexes. Updating of equipment in production must be considerably accelerated; in 1990 production of new machinery, equipment, and instruments is to constitute at least 13 percent of overall machine building output.

The mass production of personal computers is to be organized. Growth of 100-130 percent is to be ensured in the volume of production of computer equipment, and its reliability is to be improved. The scale of the use of modern, highly productive computers of all classes is to be increased at a high rate. The creation of collectively used computer centers, integrated data banks, and information processing and transmitting networks is to be continued, and the efficiency of their work is to be improved.

In the development of new equipment and technology, fuller use is to be made of the potential of materials with previously specified properties, particularly progressive structural materials, including synthetic, composition, ultrapure, and other materials, which produce a great saving in the national economy.

The proportion of industrial output in the top-quality category is to be increased 90-110 percent, the reliability and operating life of equipment are to be enhanced, and the introduction of comprehensive quality control systems is to be generally completed. The review of standards and specifications for output is to be accelerated, orienting them toward the highest world achievements. Metrological services for the national economy are to be improved. The standard of work on classifying industrial output is to be raised so as to ensure the objective assessment of output quality. The standardization of technologies is to be developed on the basis of promising scientific and technical achievements, and the sectorial and intersectorial standardization of machines, assemblies, and components is to be deepened.

Working people's scientific and technical creativity is to be encouraged. Invention and patenting and licensing work is to be improved. All the necessary conditions are to be created for the speediest introduction of inventions and rationalization proposals into the national economy. The state system of scientific and technical information is to be developed. The exchange of scientific and technical achievements is to be improved. The work of scientific and technical societies is to be stepped up.

The fundamental task is to strengthen ties between science and production and to create organizational forms for the integration of science, technology, and production, which make it possible to ensure the efficient and rapid passage of scientific ideas from conception to broad application in practice. The responsibility of scientific organizations for the standard of research and development and for its fullest utilization is to be increased.

The role and responsibility of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology in determining the priority directions for scientific and technical progress, in solving major intersectorial scientific and technical problems, in organizing the development of fundamentally new equipment and technology, and in monitoring the scientific and technical level of sectors, the conformity of production to the best world achievements, and the formation of a network of scientific research and planning and design and technological organizations are to be enhanced.

The role of the USSR Academy of Sciences as the coordinator of scientific research work in the country is to be enhanced and its responsibility for creating the theoretical foundations for fundamentally new types of equipment and technology is to be increased. Priority significance is to be attached to the development of fundamental science, which predetermines the attainment of a qualitatively higher level by social production. The technical thrust of the work of academy institutes is to be strengthened. The role of sector and republic academies is to be enhanced.

The standards and effectiveness of sector science are to be substantially enhanced and its plant sector is to be strengthened. The network of science-and-production associations is to be enlarged, directing them toward the creation and broad introduction of new generations of equipment and technological complexes and the constant improvement of production equipment and technology. Sector scientific research, design, and technological organizations are to be incorporated in science-and-production and production associations and enterprises, with, as a rule, only the head organizations whose efforts are concentrated on conducting research of an all-sector nature remaining directly subordinate to ministries and departments. The role of design, technological, and other engineering services of enterprises in ensuring scientific and technical progress and in making timely use of scientific and technical achievements is to be enhanced.

Measures are to be taken to significantly improve the utilization of the scientific potential of the higher education system, the volume of scientific research and development being done is to be substantially expanded and a sharp increase in the national economic return on it is to be secured.

Extensive use is to be made of progressive new forms of organizing scientific activity which make it possible to resolve major intersectorial scientific and technical problems within reduced times. Intersectorial scientific and technical complexes and centers are to be set up for the development and large-scale introduction of fundamentally new types of equipment and technology. Cooperation among the academy, sector, and VUZ sectors of science is to be improved.

The economic mechanism in the scientific sphere is to be improved by ensuring that material incentives for scientific collectives and individual workers are linked to their actual contribution to the solution of scientific and technical problems.

The efforts of the social, natural, and technical sciences are to be concentrated on the most important strategic directions which ensure the acceleration of economic and social development.

In the sphere of the social sciences, study of problems in the planned and comprehensive improvement of socialism and ways and means of gradual progress toward communism is to be stepped up and the ideological and theoretical standards and practical significance of scientific research are to be enhanced. More profound study is to be made of the urgent problems of dialectical and historical materialism, scientific communism, and political economy; of questions on increasing the CPSU's leading role; and of the experience of the international communist, workers, and national liberation movement. The standard of theoretical research in the sphere of the socialist economy, planning, management, labor, finance, pricing, and statistics is to be enhanced. More profound study is to be made of the processes for the development of the political system, socialist democracy, statehood, and socialist self-management and of the further rapprochement of the USSR's nations and ethnic groups. Research into the socioeconomic problems of scientific and technical progress is to be widened. Study of the objective natural laws of the development and experience of the socialist community, of ways to step up the CEMA countries' economic integration, and of the processes for the deepening of the general crisis of capitalism and the intensification of the peoples' struggle for peace and social progress is to be continued. It is necessary to vigorously expose all forms of bourgeois and reformist ideology, revisionism, and dogmatism.

In the sphere of the natural and technical sciences, research whose results will make it possible to ensure profound qualitative changes in productive forces and the creation of fundamentally new types of output, equipment, and technology is to be expanded. Theoretical and applied mathematics, information science and cybernetics, elementary-particle, nuclear, and solid-state physics, micro- and quantum electronics and optics, and radiophysics are to be developed,as is research in the sphere of nuclear and thermonuclear power, the transforming and transmitting of electricity and the opening up of nontraditional energy sources. More extensive research is to be conducted into the problems of mechanics and questions on the theory of production automation. The scientific principles of catalysis, chemical technology, bioengineering, and the creation of new structural materials are to be elaborated. Physicochemical biology and the scientific principles for obtaining physiologically active substances for medicine and agricultural production are to be developed; problems of immunology and virology, genetics and selection, and methods and means of preventing, diagnosing, and treating the most widespread diseases are to be elaborated. Comprehensive research is to be conducted into the structure and evolution of the earth's crust, the biosphere, the world ocean, and the atmosphere, as well as into space and the universe.

Work on training and improving the qualifications of scientific and scientific teaching cadres is to be improved.

Measures are to be implemented to improve the material and technical backup for science. The experimental-production base of science is to be strengthened and at least one-half of the capital investments allocated to the construction of scientific projects are to be channeled into its development. The equipping of scientific organizations and higher educational establishments with modern instruments, equipment, means of automation, computers, materials, and preparations for conducting scientific research is to be substantially improved.

V. The Development of Heavy Industry

The main tasks of heavy industry are to supply the national economy with fuel and raw material resources, machines, equipment, and other modern production means, to boost output of high-quality goods for the population, and to increase the efficiency of the work of its sectors.

On the basis of the aforesaid tasks it is necessary to ensure:

A widespread switch to the production of high-efficiency output corresponding in terms of its technical and economic indicators to the best world models and competitive in foreign markets — the time taken to assimilate new equipment and technology must be reduced sharply;

The improvement of the structure of heavy industry, the improvement of intersectorial and intrasectorial proportions, the accelerated development of machine building, nuclear power, the gas, chemical, and petrochemical industries, production of progressive structural materials, and the expansion of specialization and production sharing;

The renovation of production, first and foremost on the basis of its retooling and reconstruction and increases in the level of mechanization and automation;

The substantial increase of the production of means for the mechanization and automation of material-handling, loading and unloading, and warehouse work with a view to considerably reducing the sphere of use of manual, unskilled, and heavy physical labor;

The universal introduction into production of resource-saving types of machinery and techniques, the comprehensive utilization of raw materials, the large-scale replacement of natural materials with synthetics in production consumption, the reduction of losses of raw and other materials, and the improvement of the utilization of secondary resources.

The following basic guidelines for the development of heavy industry sectors are to be established.

The Machine-Building Complex

The radical reconstruction and preferential development of the machine-building complex — first and foremost machine tool building, the production of computer equipment, instrument making, and the electrical equipment and electronics industries — are to be ensured on a priority basis and growth rates 30 to 60 percent higher than the average for machine building as a whole are to be stipulated for these sectors' output.

The volume of capital investment channeled into the development of the machine-building complex is to be substantially increased. The renovation of the active part of fixed production capital is to be brought up to 10-12 percent per year.

The production of machine-building and metal-working output is to be increased by 40-45 percent.

The time taken to develop and assimilate new machinery is to be reduced by a factor of three to four. It must be ensured that in terms of productivity and reliability all newly assimilated types of machinery are superior to similar output already in production by not less than 50-100 percent.

Within economically justifiable limits, unit capacities of machines and equipment are to be increased and expenditure on production per unit of productivity is to be reduced.

Flexible readjustable production facilities and automated planning systems, automatic lines, machines and equipment with built-in microprocessor equipment, digital program-controlled multifunction machine tools, and robot, rotary, and rotary conveyor complexes are to be widely introduced. There must be a switch to the delivery of technological systems and complexes of machines in sets.

The output of high-productivity machines and equipment intended for use in Siberia, the Far East, and the far north is to be increased.

Maintenance work is to be improved, in order to ensure the reliable operation of machinery and equipment in all national economic sectors. Repairs by specialized firms and servicing by the manufacturers of complex and high-precision machinery in use in agriculture, transportation, and other sectors are to be developed in every possible way. Requirements for spare parts for machinery and equipment must be met.

Production specialization and sharing in terms of product, component, and technology are to be expanded; effectively combining assembly enterprises with specialized plants. The maximum standardization of components and subassemblies is to be ensured. Measures are to be implemented to create machines, equipment, and instruments on the basis of standardized modular and base designs. The output of multifunction types of machinery is to be increased.

Fuller use is to be made of the potential for improving the technical standard and quality of machine-building output by further developing and strengthening integration among machine-building sectors and production specialization and coproduction within the CEMA framework.

In machine-building ministries, the output of special technological equipment for their own needs is to be considerably increased.

The use in machine building of progressive structural materials — low-alloy rolled steel products, bent, molded and precision sections, metallic powders, composite materials, and plastics — is to be increased. In the 12th 5-Year Plan the proportional metal-intensiveness of machines and equipment is to be reduced by 12-18 percent and their proportional energy-intensiveness by 7-12 percent, and expenditure (per R1 million of commodity output) of rolled ferrous metal products is to be reduced on an average by 27-29 percent, that of steel pipes by 20-22 percent, and that of rolled nonferrous metal products by 21-23 percent.

The loading of production capacities is to be increased and the equipment shift index is to be brought up to 1.6-1.8 by 1990, and to 1.9 for program-controlled equipment and automated lines and 2-2.5 for flexible production modules and systems.

Labor productivity is to be increased by 39-43 percent and output prime cost reduced by 9-11 percent.

In power machine building, the output of highly economical equipment for the accelerated development of the power industry is to be expanded. The structure of the equipment produced is to be improved and the level of its automation is to be substantially increased on the basis of microprocessor equipment. The development and assimilation of the production of power units with a capacity of 800,000 kilowatts with fast-breeder reactors is to be organized. The scientific and technical problems linked with the creation of power units with a capacity of 1.5 million kilowatts with fast-breeder reactors are to be resolved.

The output of equipment for nuclear heat-supply stations and low-capacity power installations for remote parts of the country is to be ensured and series manufacture of steam turbine units with a unit capacity of 800,000 kilowatts for utilization at the power stations of the Kansk-Achinsk fuel and energy complex and in other parts of the country is to be organized. It is necessary to create pilot [golovnoy] models and organize production of large gas power turbines with a unit capacity of 120,000-150,000 kilowatts and of hydraulic turbine equipment for high-headwater and water-storage power stations.

In heavy and transport machine building, the production of output ensuring the fundamental retooling of the base sectors of heavy industry and transportation is to be increased. There is to be a move away, in the main, from the production of individual machines, to the creation of technological lines and complexes with a high level of automation. The output of metallurgical equipment is to be substantially increased. Sintering machines with an agglomeration area of up to 650 square meters, converters with combined blast cleaning [s kombinirovannoy produvkoy], and highly productive continuous steel casting machines are to be created and their production assimilated. A growth in the output of mining equipment, primarily equipment of large unit capacity using hydraulics, is to be ensured. The manufacture of high-productivity mechanized complexes and power-driven equipment for tunneling and cutting operations in the mining sectors, special equipment for enriching weakly acidic ores, and mobile excavators with scoop capacities of up to 100 cubic meters and jib lengths of 125 meters is to be organized. Progressive new types of equipment with large unit capacities for coal extraction are to be developed and their production is to be started up.

The production of diesel locomotives, diesel engines, freight and passenger cars, subway cars, material-handling equipment, and technical means of track repair is to be increased.

In the electrical equipment industry, there is to be accelerated development of production and output is to be made more economical. The output of a single, standardized series of turbine generators with capacities of up to 800,000 kilowatts, turbine generators with a unit capacity of 1 million kilowatts and improved reliability for nuclear power stations, energy-saving light sources, and the new series of AC electric motors with capacities of up to 400 kilowatts is to be substantially increased.

The manufacture of highly efficient equipment for DC power lines with a tension of 1,500 kilovolts, sets of distribution devices with sulfur hexafluoride insulation, and high-productivity electric steel furnaces is to be organized.

The output of automated electric drives is to be increased at preferential rates. The highly automated production of electric motors, storage batteries, contactless low- and high-voltage apparatus, power semiconductor devices and modules, fiber-optic communications cables, and other articles of electrical equipment is to be developed. Series production of laser technological devices with emission capacities of up to 10 kilowatts, subassemblies for flexible production systems, industrial robots and means of automation and electrical equipment for high-capacity dump trucks is to be assimilated. Production of electric loaders equipped with small energy-intensive batteries is to be expanded.

In chemical and petroleum machine building, the production of progressive types of machinery for the chemicalization of the national economy is to be developed. The output of equipment and technological lines of high unit capacity in complete and modular versions, including automated lines for the manufacture of methanol with a capacity of 750,000 metric tons a year and of carbamide, ethylene and propylene, synthetic rubbers, and protein and vitamin concentrates from natural gas is to be increased by 30-50 percent. The output of high-quality oil and gas, drilling, geological prospecting, land reclamation, pulp and paper making, wood chemical, and other equipment and spares is to be expanded. Production of ranges of gas- and oil-refining and drilling equipment for opening up deposits with a high content of corrosive constituents is to be ensured.

The output of progressive reactor, heat and mass exchange, cryogenic, vacuum, and refrigeration equipment on the basis of new technological processes is to be increased.

In the machine tool and tool building industry, the output of progressive machinery needed for the retooling of machine building is to be accelerated. The structure of the equipment produced is to be improved. The manufacture of new types of efficient forging and pressing, metal-cutting, casting, and wood processing equipment is to be considerably increased and its productivity is to be increased by 50-60 percent.

Preferential production of digital program-controlled metal-cutting machine tools, the "processing center" type of machine tools, heavy and unique machine tools and presses, equipment for automating the assembly of mass articles in machine-building, and rotary, rotary conveyor, and other automated lines for machine building and metal-working is to be ensured. The output of high and very high precision machine tools is to be substantially expanded.

Production of automated and robotized complexes and lines, flexible metal-working production systems — including for sheet-metal stamping and die-forging and the manufacture of components from metallic powders, plastics, and other materials — progressive tools and technological instrumentation, and modern measuring devices for the automation of control is to be increased.

Specialized tool production is to be developed. The output of high-productivity cutting tools with nonblunting blades made from hard alloys and cermet and with abrasion-resistant multilayer coatings is to be increased by 200-300 percent and wider use is to be made of hardening techniques.

In instrument making, the manufacture of high-reliability industrial automation systems based on electronics, first and foremost for the control of technological processes, is to be implemented at preferential rates. The output of means of automating administrative and engineering work, small high-productivity computers, personal computers, digital program-controlled systems for multifunction machine tools and flexible production modules, and programmable control units [komandoapparaty] for various types of equipment is to be developed at an accelerated rate. Production of software for computer equipment and automated control systems is to be increased.

The creation and assimilation of series production of automatic means for the diagnostic monitoring of machines and equipment, means for nondisruptive monitoring, and sets of new instruments for checking the quality of industrial and agricultural output and monitoring the state of the environment are to be ensured. The output of instruments for monitoring and regulating expenditure of fuel and energy resources and water is to be increased.

Special attention is to be paid to the development of scientific instrument building and to equipping scientific research, planning, design, and technological organizations with modern instruments and means of automation.

The use of a quick-acting element base of increased reliability, very large intergated circuits, and laser and fiber-optic equipment in instruments and means of automation is to be considerably expanded.

In the automotive industry, there is to be an increase and an improvement in the structure of production of trucks which satisfy more fully national economic needs and the task of saving fuel. Output of diesel trucks and truck trains, with a fuel consumption 25-30 percent lower in comparison with gasoline, is to be raised to 40-45 percent of total truck output. Production of larger-capacity and more comfortable diesel buses is to be assimilated. Production of heavy dump trucks for open-cut mines, including 110- and 180-metric ton trucks, bigger timber-carrying trucks, and small trucks and lift trucks is to be increased. The switch to the production of diesel-engine passenger cars and highly economical front-wheel drive models is to be accelerated. There is to be a considerable expansion in the production of trucks using compressed and liquified gas. Series production of specialized trucks for construction work is to begin.

There is to be an increase in production of special trucks and trailers to carry a variety of agricultural freight and to ensure uninterrupted production processes in the agro-industrial complex sectors.

Trucks' specific fuel consumption is to be reduced through the use of electronic devices and by improving aerodynamic qualities. The relative metal input is to be reduced by 15-25 percent, the working life of trucks is to be increased, and the labor intensiveness of servicing is to be reduced.

In tractor and agricultural machine building and machine building for animal husbandry and feed production, extensive technical restructuring of production is to be carried out, making for fuller satisfaction of agriculture's need for highly efficient equipment, bearing in mind its zonal requirements.

There is to be an increase in production and improvement in the structure of machinery and implements in accordance with the itemized list of machinery systems for the mechanization of agricultural operations, envisaged for 1986-1990 and their productivity is to rise 1.5-1.8 times. The relative fuel and lubricant consumption of tractors and combines is to fall by 10-12 percent. And the relative metal input of articles by 10-15 percent.

The manufacture of new models of caterpillar tractors for plowing, general-purpose wheeled cultivator tractors, and heavy industrial tractors is to be organized. The production of the full range of implements for powerful tractors is to be trebled. The creation and production of highly-productive grain-, potato-, and vegetable-harvesting combines, a complex of machines for two-phase harvesting of grain crops and stationary threshing, and also of cotton-harvesting machines is to be ensured. Production of "Steppe" wide-cut self-propelled reapers is to be organized. Production of reliable, economical, and compact tractors, engine units with all their accessories, and other machinery of improved design for use in collective orchards and truck gardens and personal subsidiary plots is to be considerably expanded.

Ranges of highly productive machinery and equipment for the use of soil-conservation farming systems, industrial and intensive agricultural crop cultivation techniques, and for land reclamation, timber procurement, and other operations are to be put into production. There is to be an increase in the production of machinery for the preparation and application of fertilizers and use of chemical plant protection agents.

To ensure mechanization of main and auxiliary operations in livestock raising and feed production, a switch is to be made to the production of high-quality, economical machinery and equipment making up integrated production complexes. Production of equipment for the technical re-equipping of small livestock units is to be expanded. Designs are to be made for machinery and equipment for preserving feed and processing straw and for bioenergetic installations for processing waste in livestock units and poultry units and complexes; the production of these is to be organized. The production and operating life of machinery and equipment for livestock raising and feed production is to be increased.

In construction, road, and municipal machine building, attention is to be focused primarily on the manufacture of machinery, mechanisms, instruments, and other products permitting a considerable improvement in the technical standard of construction production and a sharp reduction in the use of manual labor. Production of machinery sets, mechanization facilities, and instruments necessary for the comprehensive mechanization of construction processes is to be ensured. Capacities are to be created for the manufacture of special multipurpose chassis and on that basis, the production of mobile construction machinery and a wide range of mechanisms is to be organized. Production of tower cranes with a lifting capacity of 10 metric tons and more, self-propelled scrapers with big scoops, highly productive single-scoop loaders with pneumatic tires, rippers, vibration-leveling equipment, and other effective means of construction mechanization are to be developed at priority rates. Production of machinery for construction and installation work is to be ensured on the basis of existing enterprises.

The manufacture of automatic stationary and mobile concrete mixers, lifting devices for large-module assembly, and automatic lines for the construction materials industry is to be increased. Series production of improved and more economical excavation and land reclamation equipment and compact machinery with the full range of attachments is to be assimilated. The range of highly mechanized complexes for lumbering is to be expanded and production of them increased. Production of new equipment for road and municipal facilities is to be developed.

In machine building for the light and food industry, work is to be done to create and produce complexes and systems of machinery to ensure the switch to full mechanization and automation of the manufacture of products in the light and food industry. Production of highly efficient machinery and equipment fitted with robotized devices and microprocessors is to be expanded. Production of automatic lines to pack loose foodstuffs is to increase approximately sixfold. The planning, design, and production base is to be strengthened.

Production of equipment for trade, public catering, and consumer service enterprises is to be substantially expanded. There is to be an increase in the production of electronic phototypesetting equipment, highly productive automatic offset printing machines, and lines for the manufacture of printed products.

Production of Construction Materials and Chemical Products

The structure and quality of structural materials is to be improved by proceeding from the tasks of creating progressive new equipment and following the resource-saving trend of economic development. Production of economical types of metal products and synthetic and other progressive materials is to develop at an accelerated pace; the range of structural materials is to be expanded and their technical-economic, durability, and anticorrosion characteristics are to be improved.

In ferrous metallurgy, production of finished rolled metal is to rise to 116-119 million metric tons in 1990 without increasing production of pig iron and, at the same time, considerably reducing coke consumption. The structure of metal products is to be improved. At least 50 million metric tons of rolled plate are to be produced, along with 20-21 million metric tons of rolled metal from low-alloy steel and 15-16 million metric tons of strengthened products. Production of petroleum-grade pipes, gas pipeline, and other pipes with a factory-applied anticorrosion coating, and of hardware is to be expanded. At least 500 new rolled metal sections are to be put into production.

Production retooling is to be accelerated. Smelting of oxygen converter and electric steel is to increase 1.3-1.4 times, continuous casting is to at least double, and production of metallic powders is to more than treble. Work is to expand on industrial assimilation of the technique of direct reduction [pryamoye polucheniye] of iron and fundamentally new metallic materials.

Labor productivity is to increase by 13-15 percent and the prime cost of output is to fall by 2-3 percent.

In nonferrous metallurgy, the ore base, aluminum, tungsten-molybdenum, gold- and diamond-extraction, and rare metal and tin industries and the production of metallic powders will develop at a preferential rate. At least 300 new types of articles will be put into production.

More comprehensive use will be made of crude ore. Output of nonferrous metals is to rise to at least 1.9 million metric tons in 1990 by means of processing scrap, waste, and raw material that is difficult to process and has not been used before.

Liquid bath smelting is to increase 2.5-3 times and production of 35 percent of the copper, lead, and nickel is to take place by means of resource-saving autogenous processes. Norms for the consumption of fuel and power resources are to be reduced and at least 3 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity are to be saved during the 5-year period.

Labor productivity is to increase by 6-7 percent.

In the chemical and petrochemical industry, output is to increase by 30-32 percent, the range of products is to expand, and the quality is to improve. Production of mineral fertilizers is to increase to 41-43 million metric tons in 1990, chemical plant protection agents to 440,000-480,000 metric tons, synthetic resins and plastics to 6.8-7.1 million metric tons, chemical fibers and threads to 1.85 million metric tons, and synthetic rubbers to 2.7-2.9 million metric tons.

Accelerated development in production of modern structural plastics and other polymer materials is to be ensured and production of low-bulk chemical products, above all precision organic synthesis products, and vegetable oil and foodstuff substitutes used for industrial purposes is to be increased and the range of these products is to be expanded.

New types of high-strength, highly elastic chemical fibers and threads are to be created and production of them is to be started up.

Production of radial tires using metal cord, new models of large and super-large tires, high-strength transporter belts with a fire-resistant backing, and other industrial rubber articles is to be expanded. Production of reusable polymer packaging is to increase approximately 3 times.

Labor productivity is to increase by 29-31 percent and the prime cost of output is to fall by 7-9 percent.

In the timber, pulp and paper, and wood processing industry, the use of timber raw material resources is to improve, primarily on the basis of more comprehensive processing of timber raw materials and creation of enterprises to replant forests, procure, and process timber.

Chemical and mechanical-chemical processing of timber is to develop at a preferential rate, especially in procurement areas. Pulp production is to increase by 19-22 percent, paper production 17-20 percent, production of fiberboard by 20-23 percent, and cardboard and chipboard by approximately 30 percent. Processing of timber from deciduous softwood trees is to increase to 65-70 million cubic meters in 1990 and the use of timber waste is to increase to 70-75 million cubic meters.

Furniture production is to increase by 33-35 percent and the quality and range are to be improved. There is to be a considerable expansion of the production of clean paper goods, of wallpaper, and of paper and cardboard for packaging and bagging and for everyday needs. Production of cardboard packaging is to increase by approximately 70 percent.

Labor productivity is to increase by 14-16 percent and the prime cost of output is to be reduced by 2-3 percent.

In the construction material industry, cement production is to rise to 140-142 million metric tons in 1990 and its quality is to improve. Production of efficient structural materials is to be developed. Wider use is to be made of byproducts, secondary raw materials, and slag and other waste for the production of construction materials. There is to be a consistent switch to the supply of articles which are to a high degree ready for use in construction. The range and volume of supplies of high-quality products for consumer needs, including local construction materials, are to be expanded.

Labor productivity is to rise by 16-18 percent and the prime cost of output is to be reduced by 4-5 percent.

The Fuel and Energy Complex

The development of the sectors of the fuel and energy complex is to be subordinated to the task of stably covering the country's needs as regards all types of fuel and energy by increasing their extraction and production with the pursuit, according to plan, of a purposeful energy-saving policy in all sectors and spheres of the national economy.

In the electric power industry, the generation of electrical power is to be increased to 1,840-1,880 billion kilowatt-hours in 1990, of which that generated at nuclear power stations is to be increased to 390 billion kilowatt-hours. The use of fuel oil as fuel is to be substantially reduced, primarily at thermal power stations.

The structure of power industry capacities is to be further improved. In the European part of the country and in the Urals the setting up of major nuclear power stations is to be carried out, while in the eastern regions of the country condensation thermal power stations with a unit capacity of 4-6 million kilowatts and hydroelectric power stations are to be established. The building of nuclear stations with fast-neutron reactors, and the creation of mobile [manevrennyye] power capacities are to be accelerated. Obsolete equipment with a capacity of 15 million kilowatts is to be dismantled and power equipment with a capacity of at least 25 million kilowatts is to be modernized.

Provision is to be made for the further centralization of heat supply primarily through the installation of powerful TETS operating on organic and nuclear fuels, nuclear heat supply stations, and large boiler houses.

The formation of an integrated energy system for the country is to be continued and intersystem electric power transmission lines rated at 500, 750, and 1,150 kilovolts AC and 1,500 kilovolts DC, and power distribution grids are to be built.

Labor productivity is to be increased 21-23 percent and the prime cost of electrical and thermal power is to be reduced 4-5 percent.

In the petroleum industry, the extraction of 625-640 million metric tons of oil and gas condensate is to be ensured in 1990. The development of the petroleum industry is to be continued in West Siberia, the Kazakh SSR, and in the north of the European part of the country. A start will be made on the industrial exploitation of deep-lying petroleum deposits in the Caspian depression. The opening up of oil and gas deposits on the continental shelf and the formation of the production and technical base necessary for this are to be accelerated.

The efficiency of the extraction of oil is to be raised by using rational systems for the working of deposits, improving the technology of drilling operations, improving their technical preparedness, introducing on a wide scale modern methods of increasing the oil recovery of strata and by the use of progressive technological processes. The operating period of wells between repair shutdowns is to be increased by 40-80 percent.

The utilization of casing head petroleum gas is to be increased to at least 90 percent in 1990.

In the oil refining industry, a more complete refining of petroleum is to be ensured and there is to be a considerable increase in the production of motor fuels and feedstock for the chemical, petrochemical, and microbiological industries. The output of lubricating oils is to be expanded and their quality is to be improved. For the purpose of substantially reducing transportation expenditures, work is to be continued on the rational siting of production facilities for petroleum products.

Labor productivity is to be increased by 9-11 percent.

In the gas industry, gas output is to be increased to 835-850 billion cubic meters in 1990. The exploitation of the Yamburg, Karachaganak, Astrakhan, and other gas condensate deposits is to be accelerated. The gas condensate recovery rate is to be increased. Work connected with organizing gas extraction on the Yamal Peninsula is to be carried out. The industrial exploitation of deposits in the Caspian depression is to be commenced, as is the creation, on this basis, of large-scale gas-chemical production. Automated unitized modular installations, including those of a large unit capacity, are to be introduced on a large scale for the comprehensive preparation of gas and gas condensate. The network of underground gas storage facilities is to be expanded.

Labor productivity is to be increased at least 40 percent.

In the coal industry, the extraction of 780-800 million metric tons of coal is to be ensured in 1990. The entire increase in output is to be obtained through increasing labor productivity.

The development of the Kuznetsk, Ekibastuz, Kansk-Achinsk, and other coal basins of East Siberia and the Far East is to be accelerated.

The retooling and reconstruction of enterprises in the Donbass is to continue.

The quality of coal is to be improved, and the extent of its enrichment is to be increased. The production of coal concentrate for coking is to be expanded, as is the production of high-grade coal and coal briquettes for communal and household needs and as a substitute for coke.

Coal extraction by the progressive open-cut method is to be developed at preferential rates and the proportion of such extraction within the overall volume of extraction is to be increased to at least 46 percent. The use of rotary excavators, nontransportation and transportation-dumping systems for working deposits, and of line-flow and cyclical line-flow techniques for work at open pits is to be considerably expanded. Hydraulic extraction of coal is to be developed. Wider use will be made of automated equipment systems for pits and enrichment factories. The level of coal extraction from comprehensively mechanized breakage faces is to be increased to 78-80 percent and cutting of drift mines by machine to 48-50 percent.

The Mineral Raw Material Base

The further consolidation and expansion of the country's mineral raw material base is to be ensured and the efficiency and quality of the preparation of proved mineral reserves for exploitation are to be enhanced.

Geological prospecting for oil and natural gas is to be accelerated on the territory of West and East Siberia, in the Caspian depression, in the north of the European part of the USSR, in Central Asia, and in the Far East. The surveying of deposits of coking coal and power-grade coal, which are particularly suitable for open-cut exploitation, is also to be accelerated.

The raw material base of existing mining enterprises is to be expanded. Special attention is to be paid to the prospecting and surveying of deposits of high-quality ores for ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy and of raw materials for the production of mineral fertilizers and construction materials, and to increasing the proven stocks of underground fresh water.

The introduction of progressive methods of mineral prospecting and surveying is to be accelerated. The standard of the scientific substantiation of forecasts and of the geological-economic assessment of mineral deposits is to be enhanced. Broader and more efficient use is to be made of geophysical and geochemical methods of exploration and also of high-altitude aerial and space means of studying the earth's surface and its interior.

The technical reequipping of the geological prospecting service according to plan is to be ensured and specialized, highly mechanized and automated means for mineral prospecting and surveying are to be created and introduced, including those for the study and industrial exploitation of natural resources on the continental shelf and in the world's oceans. The furnishing of geological prospecting organizations with modern transportation facilities is to be improved.

VI. Development of the Agro-Industrial Complex and Implementation of the Food Program

The basic tasks of the agro-industrial complex are to achieve steady growth in agricultural production, to supply the country reliably with food production and agricultural raw materials, and to pool the efforts of all sectors of the complex so as to obtain high end results in accordance with the USSR Food Program.

The necessary organizational and economic measures are to be implemented in order to ensure that the agro-industrial complex is managed, planned, and financed as a single whole at all levels. The role of agro-industrial committees and associations in the leadership of the economic activity of all components of the complex is to be increased and their responsibility for supplying the population with food and industry with raw materials is to be heightened.

Within the single agro-industrial complex, integration is to be stepped up — the integration of agriculture with the relevant sectors of industry and of agricultural science with production. Direct ties between kolkhozes and sovkhozes and enterprises in the processing industry, trade, and public catering are to be developed more actively. The reciprocal responsibility of procurement organizations and farms for the fulfillment of contract commitments is to be increased. Contracts based on financial autonomy are to be introduced more widely.

Output quality is to be improved and losses are to be eliminated at all stages of production, transportation, storage, and sales. The siting of processing industry enterprises is to be improved so as to bring them closer to the raw materials base. Industrial and waste-free production techniques are to be introduced more widely and the organization of shipments, processing, and storage of produce is to be improved. The latest refrigeration equipment is to be introduced at an accelerated rate and the network of cold stores is to be developed. Sectors in the complex are to be more fully equipped with refrigerated transport facilities and containers for the transportation and storage of produce.

The material and technical base of the agro-industrial complex is to be consistently strengthened and the harmonious development of its sectors is to be sought, with resources being concentrated in the most important avenues of scientific and technical progress and the elimination of bottlenecks throughout the manufacturing cycle from the production of output to its sale to the consumer. The efficiency of the utilization of resources assigned to the agro-industrial complex is to be increased considerably. The forms of assistance given to kolkhozes and sovkhozes by associations, enterprises, and organizations of other national economic sectors are to be improved.

In agriculture, the average annual volume of gross output is to be increased by 14-16 percent, mainly by means of intensive development factors, the introduction of the latest achievements of science, technology, and leading practice, and the efficient utilization of the production potential that has been created.

The consistent assimilation of scientifically substantiated farming systems is to continue, the application of soil-conserving land cultivation methods and the implementation of antierosion measures are to be extended, the productivity and stability of arable farming is to be increased considerably; to this end a range of measures to increase soil fertility and introduce intensive techniques for the cultivation of agricultural crops is to be implemented.

Grain production — the basis for the creation of the country's food and feed stocks — is to be increased steadily. The production of durum and strong wheats and groat crops, in particular, buckwheat, is to increase. The structure of feed grain production is to be improved and the gross harvest of pulse crops and corn is to be increased considerably. The creation of large-scale zones of guaranteed production of grain, especially corn, on irrigated land is to continue. The fullest possible use is to be made of the potential of the country's grain regions.

Gross harvests are to be increased to the following levels by 1990: grain — 250-255 million metric tons; sugar beet — 92-95 million metric tons; sunflowers — 7.0-7.1 million metric tons; potatoes — 90-92 million metric tons; vegetables and melon crops — 40-42 million metric tons; fruit and berries — 14.5-15.5 million metric tons. A fundamental reorganization of the structure of viticulture is to be carried out in union republics with a view to orienting it primarily toward the production of table varieties of grapes.

In 1990, 2.8-3 million metric tons of cotton fiber are to be obtained. Sowings of cotton with fiber having higher technological qualities are to be extended, output is to be increased, and losses are to be reduced. The production of flax fiber is to be increased and its quality improved, with the industrial processing of green flax being increased to 50-60 percent of the total volume produced. Harvests of tea and subtropical, volatile oil, and other crops are to be increased.

Work to create and introduce into production highly productive new varieties and hybrids of agricultural crops which meet the demands of intensive techniques and are resistant to the unfavorable influence of the external environment, suitable for machine harvesting, and satisfactory for the requirements of the food industry is to be stepped up on the basis of the utilization of biological techniques and genetic engineering. Measures are to be adopted to increase the sugar content of sugar beet and eliminate losses. The organization of seed growing is to be improved, as is the quality of seed.

Chemical, biological, and agrotechnical methods of combating weeds, pests, and diseases of plants are to be applied comprehensively.

Feed production is to be developed in every way. On the basis of the intensification of field, meadow, and pasture feed production, the production of coarse and succulent feed is to be substantially increased. Progressive techniques for feed cultivation, procurement, and storage are to be applied more widely and the structure and quality of feed crops are to be improved radically.

The production of vegetable feed protein is to be increased considerably by means of extending sowings and increasing yields of alfalfa, clover, peas, sunflowers, soybeans, rape, and other crops with a high protein content. The use of by-products from the food and fish industry as well as food waste for feed purposes is to be extended. Every farm is to create the necessary base for storing feed and preparing it for feeding to the animals. Measures are to be implemented to reduce the expenditure of grain for feed purposes. The aim is to ensure that grain is used as livestock feed only in its processed form.

On the basis of the strengthening of the feed base and the utilization of the achievements of genetics, selection, and new biological methods for improving the quality of the herd, livestock and poulty productivity is to be increased substantially and a steady growth is to be ensured in the production of **livestock raising** products. Meat production is to be increased to 21 million metric tons (slaughter weight), that of milk to 106-110 million metric tons, and that of eggs to 80-82 billion by 1990.

The organization of the raising and fattening of livestock and poultry is to be improved, intrafarm and interfarm specialization is to be developed, and intensive methods and progressive flow techniques for the production of meat, milk, and other produce are to be introduced. Fuller use is to be made of the potential of natural feed land for the development of sheep raising and livestock raising for meat; the fattening of livestock on pasture land is to be expanded. The production of wool, furs, and hides is to be increased and their quality improved. The raising of horses, deer, fur-bearing animals, rabbits, and bees, pond fish farming, and silk farming are to be developed. Veterinary services for livestock raising are to be improved.

With a view to supplementing food resources, the development of the subsidiary farms of enterprises and organizations is to be promoted in every way. Assistance is to be given to the citizens' personal plots through the allocation of hayfields and pastures and the sale of feed, seed, fertilizers, and young livestock and poultry. The organization of purchases of surplus agricultural produce from the population is to be improved.

The implementation of the **long-term land reclamation program** is to continue. During the 5-year period, 3.3 million hectares of irrigated land and 3.6 million hectares of drained land are to be commissioned on the basis of state capital investments, amelioration work is to be carried out over an area of 8.3 million hectares, and the technical state of existing irrigation systems is to be improved over an area of 5.6 million hectares. Questions about the reclamation of land and its availability for agriculture are to be resolved on a comprehensive basis. The efficiency of utilization of irrigated and drained land is to be increased and it is to be ensured that the planned yield [proyektnaya urozhaynost] is obtained on this land. The technical standards and quality of water resources construction are to be improved. Measures to accelerate the transition to water-conserving irrigation techniques and the thrifty utilization of water resources and land are to be elaborated and implemented. The study of problems connected with the regional redistribution of water resources is to be deepened.

On the basis of the **chemicalization** of agriculture and the expansion of the application of organic fertilizers, systematic work is to be done to increase soil fertility. In 1990 agriculture is to be supplied with 30-32 million metric tons of mineral fertilizers, 440,000-480,000 metric tons of chemical plant-protection agents, and at least 100 million metric tons of liming materials, including 24 million metric tons of local liming materials. The utilization of organic fertilizers is to be increased to 1.5 billion metric tons in 1990. Peat, sapropel, and other local resources are to be used more effectively for this purpose. Storage and methods of application to the soil are to be improved and the efficiency of application of fertilizers and chemical plant-protection agents is to be increased.

The delivery to agriculture of chemical feed supplements and preservatives, growth stimulators and biological plant-protection agents, various types of coatings, polymer materials, and other types of chemical products is to be increased.

The **retooling** of agricultural production is to be carried out purposefully. Over the 5-year period, agriculture is to be supplied with 1.9 million tractors, 1.6 million trucks, 1.77 million tractor trailers, and agricultural machines and equipment worth a total of at least R43 billion, of which R17 billion worth will be for livestock raising and feed production. The provision of sets of economical, high-productivity machines and specialized transport and loading and unloading facilities to the sector is to be improved.

The technical servicing and utilization of the machine and tractor pool is to be improved considerably and the kolkhozes' and sovkhozes' repair base is to be strengthened. The reliability of the electrical supply to agricultural consumers is to be increased.

Labor productivity in the public sector of agriculture is to be increased by 21-23 percent.

In the food and meat and dairy sectors of industry, an 18-20 percent growth in the volume of output is to be ensured and the quality and nutritional value of food products is to be improved.

Measures are to be implemented to retool enterprises in these sectors on the basis of equipping them with flow lines and equipment ensuring the comprehensive processing of produce and raw materials.

In 1990 11.7-12.2 million metric tons of meat, 1.5-1.7 million metric tons of animal oils, 31-32 million metric tons of whole milk products, 1 million metric tons of cheese, 10-11 million metric tons of granulated sugar (from sugar beet), 3.7-4 million metric tons of vegetable oil, and 16-18 billion standard cans of fruit and vegetables are to be produced from state raw materials resources.

The output of meat and convenience meat products in packaged and wrapped form is to be increased, bringing them up to 40-45 percent of the total volume of sales. The utilization of milk for food purposes is to be improved by processing it more thoroughly and extending the range of whole milk products. The production of jams, preserves, jellies, and juices, mainly in small packs, is to be increased considerably. With a view to ensuring the consistent implementation of measures to step up the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism, a proportion of enterprises in the liquor, vodka, winemaking, and spirit industry are to be switched over to the production of food products that are in demand among the population.

In the fish industry, the production of edible fish products is to be increased to 4.4-4.6 million metric tons in 1990 and that of canned fish to approximately 3 billion standard cans. The delivery of live, chilled fish, fish products in dressed form, cured fillets, and smoked and dried fish products is to be increased. The efficiency of utilization of fish factory ships is to be increased and scientific research work and the industrial exploitation of the biological resources of the high seas are to be accelerated. Fishing in maritime regions of the USSR is to be developed more actively. The organization of fish farming and fishing in inland waters is to be improved substantially, work to create pond fish farms is to be expanded, and their potential is to be utilized everywhere to supply the population with fresh and chilled fish. The production base of fish processing enterprises is to be strengthened and the renewal of the fishing fleet is to be accelerated. The delivery to the fish industry of modern technical means of finding, catching, and processing fish is to be increased.

In food sectors of industry, the range of output is to be expanded, the quality improved, and the production of packaged goods is to be increased. More rational processing of raw materials is to take place. The production of children's and dietetic products and products enriched with vitamins, protein, and other additives of high biological and food value is to be considerably expanded. The output of convenience foods — quick-frozen fruit and vegetables and prepared dishes not requiring culinary work — and a wide range of nonalcoholic drinks and concentrates is to be increased.

Labor productivity is to be increased by 14-16 percent in the food industry, 25-28 percent in the meat and dairy industry, and 10-12 percent in the fish industry. In these sectors the prime cost of output is to be reduced by 3-5 percent.

In the hulling and milling and mixed feed industry, the technical standard of enterprises is to be improved on the basis of the use of high-efficiency equipment and leading technology; in the 5-year period the production of top quality flour is to be increased by 80-100 percent.

The construction and commissioning of elevators and grain stores is to be accelerated. The construction of elevators and mixed feed enterprises is to be expanded on the basis of interdepartmental cooperation, first and foremost, in remote grain regions. The mechanization of labor-intensive processes is to be carried out at a more rapid rate through the expansion of loose, container, and bale shipments of flour and mixed feeds. The quality of mixed feeds is to be improved and the proportion of grain in these feeds is to be reduced by means of the use of suitable [polnotsennyy] supplements.

In the microbiological industry, output is to double during the 5-year plan. The production of feed protein and other biologically active substances is to be expanded considerably. The raw materials base of bioengineering is to be developed, partly through increasing the use of gas. The fuller satisfaction of agriculture's requirements for the products of microbiological synthesis is to be ensured. Scientific and technical achievements in the sphere of biological and genetic engineering are to be introduced more actively.

In forestry, the reproduction and utilization of timber resources are to be improved and the achievements of science, zonal farming systems, chemicalization, and production mechanization are to be introduced more widely. More intensive use is to be made of forest land and the volume of work on protective tree cultivation [zashchitnoye lesorazvedeniye] and on tree planting around pasture land in desert and semidesert regions is to be increased. The monitoring of the rational utilization of timber raw material resources and of the protection of forests against fires, pests, and diseases is to be increased. A permanent raw materials base for the pulp and paper industry is to be developed in the European Urals zone.

VII. The Development of Consumer Goods Production and the Services Sphere

One of the most important tasks of all sectors, republics, and regions of the country without exception is to increase their contribution to resolving the varied tasks associated with boosting Soviet people's prosperity and to consistently implement the Comprehensive Program for the Development of Consumer Goods Production and the Services Sphere in 1986-2000.

In the next 5-year period the production of nonfood goods is to be increased by at least 30 percent. The population's various needs for textiles, clothing, footwear, cultural, everyday and domestic goods (especially for leisure, tourism, and sport), and other goods in mass demand must be more fully satisfied. Their manufacture and sale in a range meeting the demand of different groups of the population must be ensured. The quality of goods must be substantially improved; their technical and aesthetic standard and reliability in use must be increased.

A complex of measures to expand the production and sale to the population of high-quality construction materials and garden, truck farming, and other tools is to be implemented.

The volume of paid services to the population is to be increased by 30-40 percent and their quality and standards of service are to be improved. Services to the population in rural areas are to be developed at a higher rate. The system for the study and forecasting of demands for goods and services is to be improved and changes in working people's demands must be promptly reacted to.

In light industry, by 1990 production of textiles is to be increased to 14-15 billion square meters, production of knitwear is to be increased to 2.2-2.3 billion items, and production of footwear is to be increased to 900 million pairs. Production of woolen fabrics with an improved finish is to be increased by 70 percent, production of silken fabrics with new textures [struktur] is to be doubled, and production of nonwoven household materials is to be increased by 130 percent. The development of production of high-quality accessories is to be substantially accelerated. The production of goods for children is to be developed at preferential rates. The design of textiles and the styling and cut of sewn goods are to be considerably improved and the range of clothing and footwear for young people and older people is to be expanded.

The mechanization of labor processes is to be more widely introduced; automated spinning, weaving, and knitting production units and rapidly readjustable flow lines for the production of mass types of high-quality, fashionable clothing and footwear are to be created.

The rational utilization of raw and other materials and textiles is to be ensured and the utilization of chemical fibers and yarns, colorfast dyes, and other chemical materials is to be expanded.

Labor productivity is to be increased by 24-26 percent and output prime cost is to be reduced by 3-4 percent.

The production of **cultural, everyday, and domestic goods** is to be increased by 30-50 percent. The contribution made by heavy industry and defense industry sectors to supplying the population with various high-quality industrial goods, especially consumer durables, is to be substantially increased.

The production of domestic appliances reducing labor expenditure in housework is to be developed at an accelerated pace. It is necessary to switch largely to the production of standardized domestic refrigerators and freezers, washing and sewing machines, and other modern electric domestic appliances. Production is to be increased as follows: radio receivers by 30-40 percent; color television sets by 60 percent; tape recorders by 30 percent; sewing machines by 60 percent; furniture by 30 percent; garden sheds by 100 percent; and household chemical goods by 40-60 percent. The production of mechanized means for use on personal plots and in collective orchards and truck gardens is to be expanded.

In the medical industry, output volume is to be increased by at least 40 percent. The production of highly effective medicines — above all, for the treatment of the most widespread diseases — is to be started up and the production of the most modern instruments and apparatus for the diagnosis of disease and for the treatment of the population is to be expanded.

Measures to further develop **local industry** and strengthen its technical base are to be implemented with regard to regional peculiarities. The volume of output is to be increased by 30-40 percent, chiefly by expanding the range of goods, including art and craft goods and local construction materials. The quality of goods is to be improved. Wider use is to be made of home-based forms of labor. The utilization of local types of raw materials and secondary resources is to be increased.

The services sphere is to be further developed and its efficiency is to be improved. The quality and standard of services to the population is to be fundamentally improved; the network of enterprises and institutions in the services sphere is to be expanded and the organization of their work is to be improved; and types of services are to be diversified in order to create the greatest possible convenience for working people in the use of services. The material and technical base of the sectors serving the population is to be strengthened, the supply of modern, highly productive equipment to enterprises in these sectors is to be improved, and the introduction of progressive industrial processes is to be accelerated.

It is necessary to rationally site the network of enterprises, organizations, and institutions in the services sphere, bringing them closer to people's places of work, study, and residence. Enterprises and organizations in all sectors, irrespective of their specialization, must be widely involved in providing all types of consumer and other services to the population.

The paid services provided to the population by enterprises and institutions in housing and municipal services, consumer services, passenger transportation, communications, and culture; by sanatorium and resort, health [ozdorovitelnyy], and sports organizations; and legal services and notarial offices are to be developed. State personal and property insurance for citizens is to be developed and the services offered by savings banks are to be expanded.

The population's needs for repair services and technical servicing for means of transport, radioelectronic apparatus, domestic machines and appliances, furniture, and other household items are to be fully met. The construction of cooperative garages and pay parking lots for citizens' vehicles is to be expanded.

The services of laundries, dry-cleaning enterprises, hairdressing salons, and other services are to be developed at a faster pace. By 1990 the volume of services for the repair and construction of housing and the building of other structures on the basis of orders from the population is to be at least trebled. Contract construction organizations are to be enlisted for these purposes. At least 1 million orchard and truck garden plots are to be allocated per year and the provision of paid services for ancillary construction on these plots is to be organized on the requisite scale.

The volume of services provided to the population by tourist and excursion institutions is to be increased, the quality of these services is to be improved, and their forms and types are to be expanded. New tourist complexes, hotels, bases, and campgrounds are to be constructed. The population's needs for tourist requisites and equipment are to be fully met. The provision of tourist and excursion organizations with means of transport is to be improved.

Progressive new types of cultural services are to be developed. The network of theaters, movie theaters, museums, circuses, concert halls, and children's music and art schools is to be expanded. The role of club institutions in organizing the population's leisure, especially in the countryside, is to be increased.

Services to the population by all types of transportation are to be improved. Demands regarding the comfort of transportation are to be more fully taken into account and standards of service are to be improved. By 1990, passenger traffic on general purpose transportation is to be increased by 12-14 percent.

The development of existing subways and the construction of new ones are to be continued; the construction of subway lines in Chelyabinsk, Omsk, Krasnoyarsk, Alma-Ata, and Riga is to be begun. Measures are to be implemented to improve the work of the bus, tram, trolleybus, and taxicab pools, to strengthen their repair facilities, and to improve the regularity and efficiency of passenger transportation, especially in rural areas. The role of local soviets of people's deputies in this matter is to be increased. Passenger traffic on city transport is to be increased by 20-25 percent.

Communications services and technical news media are to be developed at a faster pace. The volume of telephone communication services provided to the population is to be increased by 60-70 percent, the number of intercity pay phones is to be increased by 150-200 percent, and the level of automation in intercity telephone communications is to be increased to 70 percent.

The reception of two television programs is to be ensured practically everywhere by the end of the 5-year plan. The network of multiprogram radio broadcasting in rural areas is to be expanded. The delivery of newspapers to subscribers and to the retail network on their day of publication as a rule is to be organized and the communications enterprises' levels of technical equipment are to be increased to this end.

The rational and, from the population's viewpoint, most convenient **siting of the trade network** is to be ensured via the construction of large trade enterprises in combination with the development of a network of small stores for the sale of basic necessities situated directly in residential areas. The extent to which trade enterprises are supplied with means of labor mechanization, particularly for the packaging of goods, is to be increased. The work of wholesale organizations is to be fundamentally improved and their siting is to be rationalized with a view to ensuring the uninterrupted supply of goods to retail trade. Standards of trade services are to be improved and maximum convenience for the population is to be created. Progressive forms of trade are to be developed in every possible way — self-service and the sale of goods by catalog, by sample, and on the basis of advance orders with home delivery. The network of trade name [firmennyy] stores is to be considerably increased, including via their organization within the system of the producing sectors. Mail-order trade is to be developed at a faster pace.

Public catering is to be developed at preferential rates, the organization of the sector's work is to be improved, and its material and technical base is to be strengthened. Industrial techniques for producing output are to be introduced on the basis of production-sharing with food industry sectors and the creation of large intermediate product enterprises producing semifinished products and on the basis of the centralized supply of these products to public catering enterprises. The network of canteens in schools, colleges, and higher and secondary specialized educational establishments is to be increased. Working people's needs for public catering at their place of work are to be fully satisfied by the end of the 5-year plan. The specialized network of rapid-service enterprises is to be expanded. The quality of dishes is to be improved considerably.

Within the consumer cooperatives system, provision is to be made for further increasing goods resources; trade services and public catering in rural areas are to be improved. The production of goods is to be built up via the more active involvement in production of agricultural output purchased from the population and from kolkhozes, the comprehensive improvement of the organization of the processing and storage of agricultural output, and the fattening of livestock and poultry, the breeding and catching of fish in inland bodies of water, and the utilization of local sources of raw materials. The volume of the procurement of medicinal plants, honey, berries, nuts, fruits, vegetables, and mushrooms is to be considerably increased. The satisfaction of the rural population's demand for various goods and services is to be substantially improved. The network of stores selling agricultural products purchased at contract prices is to be expanded in cities and industrial centers. Kolkhoz trade is to be developed, the work of kolkhoz markets is to be improved, and the population is to be assisted in delivering and selling surplus agricultural produce. The role and responsibility of union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, local soviets of people's deputies, and party, trade union, and economic organs for the development of the production of goods and the services sphere for the population are to be increased.

VIII. Development of Transport and Communications

The main tasks of transport are the prompt, high-quality, and full satisfaction of the requirements of the national economy and the population for shipments and the raising of the economic effectiveness of its work.

To resolve these tasks:

The coordinated development of a unified transport system for the country and its interaction with other sectors of the national economy are to be ensured, the coordination of the work of all types of transport is to be improved, irrational shipments are to be eliminated, freight delivery times are to be reduced, and the safekeeping of freight is to be ensured;

The creation and introduction of advanced equipment and technology is to be accelerated, new types of transport are to be developed, the renewal pace of rolling stock and other technical facilities to be accelerated, and the material-technical and repair base is to be strengthened;

Wider use is to be made of progressive methods of freight shipment, the volume of shipments in containers and in packaged form is to be increased 40-50 percent, the level of comprehensive mechanization of loading, unlading, repair work, and traffic safety are to be considerably improved, and the adverse effect of transport on the environment is to be reduced.

In rail transport, an improvement is to be ensured in the organization of the operational work of railroads and the repair and maintenance of track and rolling stock; the productivity of locomotives and railroad cars and the average weight of freight trains is to be considerably increased. Train speeds are to be increased and turnaround time for the cars is to be accelerated.

Passsenger and freight traffic capacity for railroads is to be increased, primarily on the routes linking the center with the Urals and West Siberia, the Volga Region, and the south of the European part of the country, Kazakhstan, and Central Asia. Shunting, freight, and passenger station handling capacities are to be increased. The further development and retooling of locomotive and railroad car depots and plants for the repair of rolling stock and the production of spare parts and switches are to be accelerated.

Some 2,300 km of new rail lines are to be commissioned, at least 4,000 km of secondary track are to be built, and 8,000 km of railway lines are to be electrified. The pool of locomotives and railroad cars is to be updated and reinforced with more reliable and economical locomotives of new series, electric and diesel trains, freight cars of greater tonnage and capacity, and passenger cars and subway cars with improved comfort. There is to be an increase of 30-40 percent in the proportion of specialized cars in the pool in operation. The changeover of the freight car pool to roller bearings is to be completed.

There is to be an increase of 8-10 percent in the volume of freight shipments and a 7-9 percent increase in passenger turnover. The labor productivity of workers employed in shipments is to be increased 10-12 percent.

In maritime transport, there is to be a considerable improvement in the use of the fleet and the production capacities of ports and ship repair plants. The development of ports and plants is to be continued. The fleet is to be updated by supplementing it with highly productive, economical, specialized ships. The icebreaker and icebreaker-transport fleet is to be developed. There is to be an increase in the volumes of freight shipments in containers and packages and on lighters and ferries. The efficiency of foreign trade freight shipments is to be increased.

In river transport, there is to be a 9-11 percent increase in volumes of freight shipments. Faster growth rates are to be ensured for freight shipments on the rivers of Siberia and the Far East and small rivers. Shipments on heavy-freight barge tows and dual-purpose river-sea ships are to be developed. The period of guaranteed navigation on main rivers is to be extended.

The river fleet is to be renewed, equipping it with economical non-self-propelled ships, tugs, dual purpose ships [suda smeshannogo plavaniya], and comfortable passenger ships. The development and reconstruction of ports and ship repair plants are to be continued, primarily in the regions of Siberia and the Far East. There is to be a substantial improvement in the use of river ships and the production capacities of ports and plants.

In air transport the operation of new, highly efficient mainline passenger aircraft and freight aircraft of average capacity is to be initiated. Civil aviation's provision with aircraft for use under Arctic and Antarctic conditions, on local airlines, and in agricultural and special operations is to be ensured. The improvement of the unified system of air traffic control is to be continued, accelerating the introduction of the relevant automated systems. Passenger turnover is to be increased 17-19 percent and relative fuel expenditure is to be reduced 3-5 percent.

In automotive transport there is to be an increase in the effectiveness of the use of automotive transport facilities, primarily by making extensive use of trailers and semitrailers and by reducing unproductive idle time, empty runs by trucks, and irrational shipments. Centralized shipments are to be developed and improved. The priority development of general-purpose automotive transport is to be ensured.

The structure of the automobile pool is to be improved. In 1990 the proportion of freight turnover undertaken by diesel trucks is to be increased to 60 percent. The use of bottle gas-driven trucks is to be substantially expanded and the construction of gas refueling [gazozapravochnyy] stations is to be accelerated. In 1990 an 18-20 percent saving of gasoline and diesel is to be ensured on freight shipments by comparison with 1985. Motor vehicle enterprises are to be reinforced with large-capacity, more comfortable buses. The repair of motor transport facilities by the modular [agregatnyy] method is to be expanded.

Freight shipments are to be increased 18-19 percent and the general-purpose bus pool's passenger turnover is to be increased 14-16 percent.

The further development of **road facilities** is to be continued, primarily in rural areas. Over the 5-year period 167,000 km of hard-surfaced roads are to be built and reconstructed, including

75,000 km of general-purpose roads and 92,000 km of internal farm roads in the countryside. The construction of highways linking the central farmsteads of kolkhozes and sovkhozes with rayon administrative centers is to be basically completed in 1990. The material, manpower, and financial resources of enterprises, organizations, and kolkhozes are to be enlised more extensively for the construction and modernization of general-purpose highways. There is to be a considerable improvement in the operational qualities of highways and their provision with passenger and driver service stations and motor transport technical servicing points and refueling stations.

Pipeline transport is to be developed and the construction of gas transportation networks and petroleum product pipelines and branch pipes from them to consumers substantially increased. Work is to be stepped up on the use of pipeline hydraulic transport for ore concentrates and coal.

The further comprehensive and proportionate development of **industrial transport** is to be ensured. The use of conveyor, pneumatic-container, cableway, and other continuous and specialized types of industrial transport is to be expanded.

The volume of **communications** services is to be increased 26-28 percent. The development and enhancement of the reliability of operation of the country's unified automated communications network is to be continued on the basis of the latest achievements of science and technology.

IX. Capital Construction

The main task of capital construction is the creation and accelerated renewal of the national economy's fixed capital intended to develop social production and to resolve social tasks, and the radical enhancement of the efficiency of construction production.

Over the 5-year period there is to be an 18-22 percent increase in capital investments in the national economy and a 16-17 percent increase in the volume of contract work.

The effectiveness of capital investments is to be increased and their reproductive and technological structure is to be improved. Material, financial, and manpower resources are to be concentrated primarily on the retooling and modernization of existing enterprises and the installation of projects which determine scientific and technical progress and the solution of social tasks.

As of the 12th 5-Year Plan, the construction and commissioning of projects within normative deadlines is to be ensured. There is to be a considerable reduction in the number of projects under construction simultaneously, and the volumes of the construction backlog and uncompleted construction are to be brought down to the normative level. Stocks of uninstalled equipment are to be substantially reduced. The construction of production establishments is to be begun only if the potential of existing enterprises is being fully used and if the areas in which it is proposed to undertake the construction are provided with manpower resources, and also in the opening up of new regions and in cases where it is necessary for the introduction of fundamentally new technologies. The cost of construction per unit of capacity commissioned is to be reduced. The quality of construction is to be improved substantially.

The comprehensive construction of production establishments is to be undertaken, and the prompt installation and commissioning of apartment blocks and sociocultural and consumer establishments stipulated in the drafts is to be ensured unconditionally.

The further industrialization of construction production is to be consistently carried out, transforming it into a single process for erecting projects from prefabricated elements. There is to be a transition to the supply to sites of engineering and manufacturing units in complete sets of enlarged units. The creation and introduction of progressive technology and systems of machinery and mechanisms ensuring the comprehensive mechanization of construction and installation work, especially under the conditions of the modernization of existing enterprises, are to be accelerated. Traditional labor-intensive processes are to be replaced by modern industrial methods in finishing work. The volume of work performed manually is to be reduced by approximately 25 percent. The production of specialized construction equipment at the construction ministries' enterprises is to be substantially increased.

The structure of the designs and construction materials used is to be improved and the use of efficient types of rolled metal, plastics, resins, polymers, and progressive articles made of timber and ceramic and other nonmetallic materials is to be expanded.

Savings of rolled ferrous metal products of the order of 14-16 percent, cement 10-12 percent, and timber 12-14 percent are to be ensured.

The organization of construction production is to be improved. The policy of amalgamating construction and installation organizations and pruning superfluous echelons of management is to be continued, the autonomy of construction and installation trusts is to be expanded, and their responsibility is to be enhanced for the timely commissioning of capacities and projects and the improvement of the results of economic activity. Progressive forms and methods of labor are to be introduced more widely, the team contract is to be developed, teams are to be amalgamated, and the organization of their work is to be improved. The mobility of construction organizations is to be enhanced so that they can more rapidly erect installations in unpopulated and remote regions.

The responsibility of planning and construction organizations for the scientific and technical standard of construction output is to be enhanced. Their interest in undertaking the retooling and reconstruction of existing enterprises is to be increased.

The improvement of planning and estimate work is to be continued. The quality of construction feasibility studies and planning documentation is to be raised, and the responsibility of planning organizations and consultant bodies is to be heightened. Plans should provide for the widespread application of progressive scientific and technical achievements, resource - and energy-saving technologies and equipment, economical modular-layout [obemno-planirovochnyye] solutions, structures, and materials, and advanced methods of production and labor organization, thus consistently reducing the expenditure of material, fuel and energy, and manpower resources per unit of output. On this basis, in the plans for the construction sites of the 12th 5-Year Plan there is to be an average reduction of 4-5 percent throughout the national economy in the specific indicators for the estimated cost of construction, including construction and installation work.

The quality of architectual and town planning decisions is to be improved. The specialization of planning and surveying organizations is to be developed and design supervision is to be stepped up. The system of automated planning is to be introduced more widely.

The responsibility of the USSR Gosstroy for the implementation of a unified technical policy in construction is to be increased.

Labor productivity in construction is to be increased by 16-17 percent.

X. Social Development and Raising the People's Standard of Living

A further increase in the people's well-being is to be ensured, as is the fuller satisfaction of Soviet people's growing material and spiritual requirements. The impact of social measures on the development of production and the growth of production efficiency is to be intensified.

The level of consumption is to be consistently increased and its structure improved, and the population's provision with food products and nonfood commodities is to be consistently improved. The volume of retail commodity turnover is to increase by 18-22 percent over the 5 years.

The average months **wage** of workers and employees is to be raised by 13-15 percent, or to R215-220. The effectiveness of the labor payment system is to be increased; there is to be a closer link between working people's remuneration and their labor contribution; elements of wage leveling are to be resolutely eliminated; the material and moral liability for shortcomings and omissions in work is to be intensified.

The correlation of wage rates for the sectors of the national economy, and also in terms of different categories of working people in the context of the complexity and conditions of the work being done, is to be improved. The social recognition and prestige of the engineer's labor are to be enhanced. The role and authority of foremen, designers, and technologists are to be boosted; and the material and moral incentives for their labor and for a creative attitude toward their work are to be strengthened.

An increase in the basic wage rates and position salaries of workers and employees is to be phased in the national economy's production sectors as the necessary conditions are created and the resources procured. The measures already begun to increase the wages of teachers and other national education workers are to be completed, and the phased increase in health and cultural workers' wages is to be introduced. The pay of people working in scientific research institutions and design, technological, and planning organizations is to be improved; and there is to be increased linkage between their wages and the impact of [effekt ot] the development and introduction of new equipment and progressive technology.

The regionalized [rayonnyy] regulation of wages is to be improved. Continuous service supplements are to be added to the wages of workers and employees in the Far East and East Siberia Regions.

The material encouragement of workers and employees working a second and third shift is to be stepped up, and the benefits and privileges to be accorded these workers from enterprise and organization funds are to be expanded.

There is to be a substantial improvement in labor norm setting by guaranteeing its close linkage with the work being done to improve the forms of labor organization and payment and job certification. The application of technically substantiated norms and normatives is to be broadened, and they are to be systematically reviewed in the context of the introduction of new equipment and advanced technology and the organization of labor.

There is to be an increase in the average monthly payment of kolkhoz members of 18-20 percent by linking its growth with the increased output of agricultural products and with the quality of the products and the efficiency of production.

There is to be an increase in social consumption funds of 20-23 percent, and they are to be utilized rationally for the solution of social and economic tasks. The forms of distribution of social consumption funds are to be improved. Preferential opportunities to satisfy their requirements for housing, improved leisure conditions, preschool institutions, and other social benefits are to be created for labor collectives which strive for high results in boosting production efficiency.

Assistance for families with children is to be expanded, and the conditions of women's labor and daily life are to be improved. The duration of partially paid leave for mothers caring for children up to the age of 18 months is to be implemented gradually, region by region [po rayonam strany], with the simultaneous right to an additional 6 months of unpaid leave. The network of specialized dispensaries for pregnant women is to be developed, and the duration of antenatal leave and of paid leave to care for sick children is to be increased.

Young married couples are to be exempt from the tax on small families for the first year following the registration of the marriage.

Benefits and privileges for young families when joining housing construction cooperatives and building their own homes are to be broadened. The construction of housing complexes for young people is to be developed with the personal labor participation of the future residents.

In the next few years the problem of providing children with preschool institutions is to be resolved and the conditions of children's education in them are to be improved. Preschool institutions with approximately 3 million places are to be built. The development of the network of extended-day schools (groups), Pioneer camps, Pioneer and schoolchildren's palaces (houses), sports schools, and other children's institutions is to be continued.

Concern for war and labor veterans, disabled citizens, and the families of those who perished in the war is to be stepped up. **Pensions** [pensionnoye obespecheniye] **are to be improved.** There is to be a further increase in the minimum rates of age and invalidity pensions for workers and employees and the previously established pensions of kolkhoz members. Social and consumer services for pensioners are to be improved. There is to be an expansion in services at home for elderly people and disabled citizens living alone on the part of trade, public catering, and consumer services enterprises and health care institutions. The network of residential homes for elderly people and invalids is to be increased, and the standard of their amenities is to be improved; expenditure norms for food, medication, and other needs in these homes is to be increased. There is to be a substantial improvement in the quality of the work of these institutions.

The liquidation of state loans is to continue.

The **retail price policy** is to be consistently pursued in accordance with the tasks of increasing the population's real incomes. The system of state retail prices and tariffs is to be improved, and they are to reflect more fully the socially essential expenditure and the quality and consumer properties of the articles and services. Economically and socially substantiated correlations of prices for differing commodity groups are to be ensured. The prices of individual commodities are to be lowered in terms both of the increased efficiency of their production and reduced prime costs and of the accumulation of the necessary commodity and financial resources. Strict state and public monitoring of the observance of price discipline is to be implemented.

Soviet people's **housing conditions** are to be improved. Apartment blocks with a total area of 565-570 million square meters are to be built. There is to be increased construction of apartment blocks employing new and economical standard designs and improved apartment layout. The comprehensive nature of the development of cities and other populated points is to be ensured.

There will be a substantial increase in the opportunities for improving the working people's housing and living conditions via the resources of housing construction funds and funds of sociocultural measures formed in accordance with the labor contribution of association, enterprise, and organization collectives.

The accelerated development of cooperative and individual housing construction is to be facilitated. There are to be increased opportunities for working people to join housing construction cooperatives and carry out individual construction through their own resources, credit, and enterprise funds. They will be given assistance by enterprises and organizations.

The priority allocation of state capital investments for housing and sociocultural construction in newly opened up regions — particularly in Siberia, the north, and the Far East — is to be ensured.

Measures are to be implemented to increase housing construction in rural localities. The essential conditions are to be created for the retention of young people and skilled cadres in the countryside.

Municipal services are to be developed. The gas-supply network is to be expanded; the provision of a centralized heat and water supply and drainage for cities and other populated points is to be increased; and the provision of amenities and areas of greenery and sanitation conditions are to be improved in them. The practice of public participation in the provision of amenities is to be introduced more widely.

The work of housing and municipal services organs is to be improved. Citizens' responsibility for looking after the housing allocated to them is to be increased.

There is to be a constant improvement in the protection of the health and leisure conditions of the population. The preventive direction of health care is to be intensified, the quality of medical services is to be raised, and the transition to annual medical checks for the entire population is to be ensured.

The network of treatment and preventive institutions is to be developed via the construction of multidisciplinary and specialized hospitals and hospital, polyclinic, and medical diagnosis blocks. The construction of central rayon hospitals and outpatient clinics is to be continued in order to improve medical services to the population of rural rayons. The network of outpatient and polyclinic institutions, children's hospitals, and maternity homes is to be developed at preferential rates. Hospitals with 350,000 beds and outpatient and polyclinic institutions to handle 900,000 visits per shift are to be commissioned during the 5-year period. Existing medical institutions are to be reconstructed. The provision of public health institutions with medicines, modern diagnostic and therapeutic equipment, and medical equipment is to be improved. Enterprise and organization funds created via the collectives' labor efforts are to be more widely used for the construction and development of medical institutions in order to serve the workers and employees of these enterprises and organizations.

Sobriety is to be asserted as a norm of the socialist way of life. Drunkenness, alcoholism, and habits harmful to people's health are to be persistently combated.

The norms for the provision of food and medicines to hospitals for Great Patriotic War invalids, maternity homes, central city and rayon hospitals, and of medicines to outpatient and polyclinic institutions are to be increased. Free medicines are to be made available to children under the age of 3 years.

The development of the network of sanatorium and resort institutions, including sanatoriums and rest homes for parents together with their children and enterprise preventive sanatoriums, is to be continued.

An increase in the mass nature of **physical culture and sport** is to be promoted. Physical culture and sports work is to be expanded and its organization is to be improved at people's places of residence, work, and study. The material base of sports organizations is to be strengthened.

The **system of national education** is to be improved. The quality of the training, ideological and political, labor, moral, and aesthetic education of the rising generation and of its preparation for socially useful labor is to be improved. The training and retraining of specialists is to be improved.

The implementation of measures envisaged by the reform of general educational and vocational schools is to be ensured. The necessary conditions are to be created for the labor instruction of pupils and for every secondary school graduate to master one of the mass trades. Work for young people's vocational guidance is to be improved.

The system of vocational and technical education is to be developed, and the training of skilled workers actually in the production unit in accordance with the demands of scientific and technical progress is to be improved. The forms of the mentor system are to be improved. Effective methods and targeted forms of instruction are to be introduced in the training of specialists with higher or secondary specialized education. A policy of training broad specialists within higher education is to be implemented.

The utilization of specialists in the national economy, particularly of engineering and technical cadres, is to be considerably improved. The system of retraining and boosting the qualifications of workers and specialists in the light of the demands of scientific and technical progress is to be developed in all sectors.

The material base of schools, vocational and technical, secondary specialized, and higher educational establishments is to be strengthened. The provision of modern equipment, instruments, apparatus, and textbooks for study rooms, workshops, and laboratories is to be improved. Information technology and computers are to be more actively introduced into the education process. General education schools for 7 million pupils and vocational and technical educational establishments with at least 810,000 places are to be constructed during the 5-year period.

The role of socialist culture and art and of the mass information media is to be increased in ideological and political, moral, legal, and artistic and aesthetic education, in more fully satisfying Soviet people's spiritual requirements and in molding their communist world outlook.

The material base of culture and art is to be developed and strengthened. The network of rayon cultural centers and institutions is to be expanded, especially in new urban residential rayons and rural population centers. Movie services to the population are to be improved, and the ideological and artistic standard of moviews, especially movies for children and young people, and of shows, concert programs, and art exhibitions is to be improved. The population, especially young people, is to be more widely involved in amateur artistic creativity. The provision of library services to the population is to be improved.

The population's demands for periodicals and sociopolitical, scientific and technical, artistic, educational, and children's literature are to be more fully satisfied. Measures to strengthen the material and technical base of publishing are to be implemented. The work of archive institutions is to be improved.

XI. Protection of the Environment, Rational Utilization of Natural Resources

The efficiency of measures to protect the environment is to be enhanced. Low-waste and waste-free technological processes are to be more widely introduced. Combined production units, ensuring the full and comprehensive utilization of natural resources and of raw materials and semimanufactures and eliminating or substantially reducing harmful effects on the environment, are to be developed.

The protection of the country's water resources is to be consistently improved. The implementation of basic measures to protect the basins of Lake Baykal and the Baltic, Caspian, Black, and Azov Seas is to be completed. The implementation of the package of measures for the protection of bodies of water in the Arctic Basin, Central Asia, and Kazakhstan and for the improvement of the condition of small rivers and reservoirs is to continue. More rational use must be made of water resources. The efficiency of operations by purification installations is to be improved. The utilization of sewage and of water from mines for irrigation and other national economic needs is to be expanded.

The protection of the atmosphere is to be stepped up. For this purpose, technological processes, equipment, and means of transportation are to be improved, the quality of raw materials and fuel is also to be improved, and highly efficient installations are to be introduced for the purification of industrial and other discharges.

The rational utilization of land is to be ensured, together with its protection against wind and water erosion, mud flows, landslides, rising ground water, swamping, drying out, and salination. Work on improving the preservation of agricultural lands and on the creation of field-protection forest strips is to be stepped up. About 660,000 hectares of land is to be recultivated. The application of methods for the protection of agricultural crops and forests against pests and diseases — methods which are harmless to man and the animal world — is to be constantly expanded.

The protection of the underground depths and the comprehensive utilization of mineral resources are to be improved. Losses of minerals during their extraction, enrichment, and processing are to be reduced. The maintenance of the environment of the USSR's economic zone and the USSR's continental shelf is to be ensured.

The creation and improvement of amenities in the green belts of cities and settlements are to continue; and the network of reserves, national parks, sanctuaries, and other protected natural territories is to be expanded. Work on the protection, reproduction, and rational utilization of the plant and animal world is to be stepped up.

The effectiveness of state monitoring of the condition of the natural environment and sources of pollution is to be enhanced, and this service's technical facilities are to be improved by efficient automatic instruments and equipment. The forms and methods for participation by public organizations and the population in this work are to be expanded. A sense of lofty responsibility for protecting and augmenting natural resources and for their careful utilization is to be inculcated in Soviet people. The management of environmental protection work in the country is to be improved.

XII. Siting of Productive Forces, Development of the Union Republics' Economies

The territorial structure of social production is to be improved. The rational combination of economic and social development is to be ensured in every union republic and in every economic region and their cooperation in the country's unified national economic complex is to be improved.

Further progressive changes are to be made in the siting of productive forces — changes which more fully take into account territorial peculiarities in economic, social, and natural conditions. Energy-intensive production facilities need to be moved closer to the fuel and energy bases of Siberia and north Kazakhstan. Fuller use is to be made of labor and natural resources in the regions of Central Asia, south Kazakhstan, and the Transcaucasus. The economy of the country's European and Urals regions is to be developed primarily through the retooling and reconstruction of existing enterprises, with a reduction in the number of people employed in the physical production sphere. The practice of forming territorial production complexes and industrial centers is to be extended and improved. In sectorial and territorial terms, the number of workplaces is to be brought into line with the available labor resources.

The accelerated buildup of production potential and the opening up of natural resources in the country's eastern regions are to be continued. Their economy is to be developed comprehensively and preferential growth is to be sought for the sectors of the production and social infrastructure. The north's most efficient natural resources are to be brought into economic circulation.

The creation of new industrial enterprises is to be restricted in large cities, with the exception of projects connected with services for the population. Fuller use is to be made of the economic development potential of small and medium cities and worker settlements; small specialized enterprises, branches, and individual shops of existing plants and factories are to be located there, as well as enterprises connected with services to agriculture, the processing of its products, and the production of articles from local raw materials.

The following basic guidelines for the union republics' economic and social development are to be laid down.

In the RSFSR, production of industrial output is to increase 20-23 percent. Machine building and the gas, chemical, and microbiological industries are to be developed at an accelerated pace. In 1990 electricity generation is to be increased to 1,120-1,160 billion kilowatt-hours, oil and gas condensate production is to be increased to 560-575 million metric tons, gas production to 640-650 billion cubic meters, and coal production to 440-445 million metric tons.

The average annual volume of gross agricultural output is to be increased 13-15 percent. Grain production is to be increased in 1990 to 140-142 million metric tons, sugar beet production to 31-32 million metric tons, potato production to 45-47 million metric tons, vegetable production to 14.5-15 million metric tons, meat production (slaughter weight) to 10-10.2 million metric tons, milk production to 54-55 million metric tons, and egg production to 45-46 billion eggs. During the 5-year period, 1,485,000 hectares of irrigated land are to be commissioned and 1.63 million hectares of marshy and waterlogged land are to be drained. Amelioration work is to be carried out on land which does not require draining over an area of up to 6 million hectares.

The energy base of the European part of the RSFSR is to be strengthened. The construction of the Kalinin AES and the second stage of the Smolensk AES is to be completed, capacities are to be commissioned at the Kursk, Balakovo, Tatar, and Rostov AES's and the Gorkiy and Voronezh nuclear heat supply stations, and construction of the Kostroma AES and the Volgograd Nuclear TETS is to be developed. Construction of the Krasnodar AES and the third stage of the Kola AES is to be started. Construction of the Irganay GES is to be accelerated, the Zagorsk GAES [pumped storage electric power station] is to be commissioned, and construction of the Leningrad GAES is to be developed.

The further development and improvement of the efficiency of the agro-industrial complex of the RSFSR's non-Chernozem Zone are to be ensured. The construction of housing, roads, and services sphere projects is to be continued on a large scale and the working and living conditions of the rural population are to be improved.

In the cities of Moscow and Leningrad and in Moscow and Leningrad Oblasts better use is to be made of the existing scientific and production potential to accelerate scientific and technical progress and enhance the efficiency of the country's national economy. Production is to be increased only by means of the retooling and reconstruction of existing enterprises, the broad application of modern technologies, flexible automated systems, and robot technology, the deepening of specialization, the development of intersectorial production facilities, and the improvement of labor productivity, ensuring a reduction in the number of workplaces. The elimination of production facilities and enterprises in the cities of Moscow and Leningrad whose further development in these locations is economically inexpedient is to be accelerated. The territory of Moscow city and its forest and park zone is to be utilized rationally, with regard to demands concerning the protection of the environment. The interconnected comprehensive development of Moscow city and Oblast and of Leningrad city and Oblast is to be ensured. The construction of structures to protect Leningrad city from flooding is to be continued.

The further development of the Timano-Pechora territorial production complex is to be ensured; the construction of coal mines and the start of development work in new oilfields is to be accelerated; and preparatory work linked with the extraction of bauxite and titanium ores is to begin. More comprehensive use is to be made of the Kola Peninsula's minerals.

New capacities are to be created in the Kursk magnetic anomaly territorial production complex for the extraction and enrichment of iron ore and the production of electric steel and rolled metal; fuller use is to be made of overburden rock and waste from mining and enriching enterprises. Shops are to be constructed for the production of cold-rolled strip at the Orel steel rolling mill. The development of heavy industry and the agro-industrial complex of the Central Chernozem economic region is to be rationally combined.

The construction of the main projects of an industrial complex for the production of technological equipment for the food industry, trade, and public catering in the city of Volzhsk in the Mari ASSR, as well as a shop for the production of oil-grade, corrosion-resistant pipes at the Volga pipe plant, is to be carried out. Capacities for the extraction and processing of gas and condensate and the production of sulfur are to be commissioned at the industrial center being formed on the basis of the Astrakhan gas condensate deposit. The lands of the Volga-Akhtuba floodplain are to be opened up more efficiently.

In the Urals, capacities at the Bashkir, South Urals, and Beloyarsk AES's, the Perm GRES, and the Chelyabinsk TETS are to be commissioned. The first stage of the Magnitogorsk metallurgical combine's steel smelting facility and low-capacity metallurgical plants are to be reconstructed.

The accelerated development of Siberia's economy is to be ensured. Work to build up fuel and energy base capacities in this region is to be accelerated. Measures are to be implemented which aim to ensure the comprehensive processing of mineral, raw material, and timber resources, the enhancement of the region's share in all-union output by the energy-intensive sectors of industry, and the proportional development of processing sectors and machine building in particular. The local food base is to be consolidated. The construction industry, construction materials industry, and transportation are to develop at preferential rates.

The formation of the West Siberia territorial production complex is to continue. The prospecting for, construction and equipping, and development of petroleum and gas deposits are to be increased. Main gas pipelines are to be built in the European part of the country and in Siberia's southern regions. The construction of Surgut's GRES-2 is to be completed, and capacities at the Nizhnevartovsk and Urengoy GRES's are to be commissioned.

The building and reconstruction of coal enterprises in the Kuzbass are to be accelerated. The building of the Katunskaya GES, the Altay nitrogen fertilizers plant, and the Tyumen chemical plant is to be developed. The reconstruction of the Kuznetsk metallurgical combine is to be implemented. Land reclamation work is to continue in West Siberia's southern regions, the construction of the Aleysk irrigation system in Altay Kray is to be completed, and the construction of Altay Kray's Bulinskaya irrigation system is to be continued.

Power units at the Berezovskaya No 1 GRES and coal extraction capacities at the Berezovskiy No 1 open pit are to be commissioned, the building of the "Borodinskiy" No 2 open coal pit is to be undertaken, the construction of the Berezovskaya No 2 GRES is to be developed, and other work is to be carried out in the formation of the Kansk-Achinsk territorial production complex.

The commissioning of capacities at enterprises under construction in the Sayanskiy territorial production complex is to be ensured and the construction of the Sayanskiy aluminum plant is to be accelerated. The opening up of resources in the lower Angara region [nizhnoye priangarye] is to be developed and construction of the Boguchanskaya GES is to continue; preparatory work is to begin on the construction of the Sredneyeniseyskaya GES and the opening up of the Gorevskoye lead and zinc deposit. The opening up of the Ozernoye polymetallic deposit is to be undertaken, the building of the Tugnuyskiy open coal pit is to be developed, and the capacity of the Kharanorskiy open cut coal pit is to be increased. Capacities at the second stage of the Gusinoozerskaya GRES and at the Ulan-Ude TETS-2 are to be commissioned.

The entire length of the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad is to be brought into permanent use and the large-scale economic development of the zone incorporating this railroad is to be undertaken. The formation of the South Yakut territorial production complex is to continue. Capacities at the second stage of the Neryungri GRES are to be commissioned, construction of the Seligdarskiy apatite plant is to begin, and preparatory work is to be carried out on the creation of a metallurgical base in the Far East using local coking coal and iron ore. The construction of the Berkakit-Tommot-Yakutsk railroad is to be developed.

The extraction of nonferrous and rare metals in the Far East is to be increased. The preferential development of the fuel industry and electric power generation is to be ensured. The Okha-Komsomolsk-na-Amure gas pipeline and the first units of the Vilyuysk GES-3 and the Bureya GES, the Komsomolskaya TETS-3, and the Ussuri TETS are to be commissioned, and construction of the Ust-Srednekanskaya GES and the Yakutsk GRES-2 is to be undertaken. Construction of the Deputatskiy mining and enriching combine in the Yakut ASSR is to be completed. Fish catches, the extraction of sea products, and the output of high-quality edible fish products are to be increased. The production of soybean, rice, and other agricultural products is to be stepped up.

In order to retain cadres in northern, Siberian, and Far Eastern regions, the preferential rise in living standards for the population of these regions is to be ensured.

The traditional forms of economic activity by the north's ethnic groups are to be improved on a new technological base.

In the Ukrainian SSR, industrial production is to increase 18-21 percent. By 1990, electricity generation is to increase to 320 billion kilowatt-hours. The construction of the Chernobyl and Zaporozhye AES's is to be completed, capacities at the Khmelnitskiy, Rovno, South Ukrainian, and Crimean AES's and the Odessa nuclear TETS are to be commissioned, and construction is to begin on the Kharkov nuclear TETS and the Dniester and Kanev GAES's.

The reconstruction and retooling of coal industry and ferrous metallurgy enterprises are to continue, primarily in the Donbass. Capacities for the processing of oxidized iron ore at the Krivoy Rog mining and enriching combine and for the extraction and processing of manganese ores at the Tavricheskiy mining and enriching combine are to be commissioned. The production of chemical industry and machine-building output is to increase approximately 30 percent. There is to be a considerable expansion of light industry output, particularly of linen fabrics and knitwear.

The average annual volume of gross agricultural output is to increase 13-15 percent. By 1990 production figures are to be as follows: 52-54 million metric tons of grain, 53-55 million metric tons of sugar beets, 2.9 million metric tons of sunflowers, 8.6 million metric tons of vegetables, 4.5 million metric tons of fruit and berries, 4.9-5 million metric tons of meat (slaughter weight), 24.5-25 million metric tons of milk, and 16-17 billion eggs. Guaranteed production of corn for grain is to be established on lands under irrigation. Some 500,000 hectares of irrigated land and 640,000 hectares of drained land are to be commissioned during the 5-year period.

In the Belorussian SSR, industrial production is to increase 22-25 percent. The preferential development of machine tool building, instrument building, the radio engineering, electronic, and electrical equipment industries, and machine building for stockraising and feed production is to be ensured.

The first power unit of the Minsk nuclear TETS, capacities for the production of petroleum products and chemical raw materials at the "Novopolotsknefteorgsintez" Association and the Mozyr petroleum refinery, and for the production of metal cord at the Belorussian metallurgical plant in Zhlobin are to be commissioned. The reconstruction and expansion of enterprises under the jurisdiction of the "V.I. Lenin Minsk Tractor Plant" Association are to continue.

The average annual volume of gross agricultural output is to increase 12-14 percent. By 1990 production figures are to be as follows: 8-8.2 million metric tons of grain, no less than 13 million metric tons of potatoes, 27-28 million metric tons of feed (in feed units), 1.2-1.3 million metric tons of meat (slaughter weight), 7.1-7.3 million metric tons of milk, and 3.4-3.5 billion eggs.

Some 520,000 hectares of waterlogged and swampland are to be drained during the 5-year period, including 420,000 hectares by the closed drainage method. The construction of priority flood protection projects for agricultural land in the Polesskaya depression is to be completed.

In the Uzbek SSR, industrial production is to increase 24-27 percent. The chemical, electrical equipment, and light industries, instrument building, and the processing of agricultural products are to be developed at higher rates. Electricity generation is to increase 25-27 percent and sulfuric acid production by 34-36 percent. Capacities at the Angren open coal pit, the Novoangrenskaya and Talimardzhan GRES's, and the Uzbek metallurgical plant are to be commissioned. Construction of an agricultural machinery plant is to begin.

The average annual volume of gross agricultural output is to increase 14-16 percent. By 1990 production figures are to be as follows: 1.8-1.93 million metric tons of cotton fiber, including at least 154,000 metric tons of fine-fiber varieties of raw cotton, 3.2-3.5 million metric tons of grain, 20 million metric tons of feed (in feed units), 540,000-560,000 metric tons of meat (slaughter weight), 3.3-3.5 million metric tons of milk, and 2.7-3 billion eggs. The accelerated development of the production of fruit and vegetable and melon crops is to be provided for.

The reconstruction and improved utilization of existing irrigation systems is to be ensured, 360,000 hectares of irrigated land are to be commissioned during the 5-year period, 1.1 million hectares of pastureland are to be supplied with water, and the water supply system for some 4.8 million hectares of pastureland is to be reconstructed. The comprehensive opening of the Karshi and Dzhizak steppes is to be continued.

In the Kazakh SSR, industrial production is to increase 23-26 percent. Provision is to be made for further development of the fuel and energy complex, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, machine building, and the chemical and petrochemical industries.

The formation of the Pavlodar-Ekibastuz territorial production complex is to continue. Coal extraction in the Ekibastuz field is to be increased considerably, the opening up of the Maykyubenskiy coalfield is to begin, capacities at Ekibastuz GRES-2 are to be commissioned, and construction of the Ekibastuz GRES-3 and the South Kazakhstan GRES is to be developed. The construction of Shulbinskaya GES is to be completed.

The opening up of the Tengizskoye petroleum field and the Karachaganak gas condensate deposit is to be accelerated. Capacities for the extraction and processing of ores at the Zhayrem mining and enriching combine and the Dzezkazgan mining and metallurgical combine are to be expanded; the Shalkiya deposit is to be opened up. The building of the Bakyrchikskiy mining and metallurgical combine, the Kayrakty tungsten mining and and enriching combine, the Koktenkolskiy molybdenum mining and enriching combine, and the Boshchekulskiy copper mining and enriching combines is to begin.

The average annual volume of gross agricultural output is to increase 13-15 percent. By 1990 production figures are to be as follows: 30-31 million metric tons of grain, 1.4-1.5 million metric tons of meat (in slaughter weight), 5.4-5.5 million metric tons of milk, 4.2-4.3 billion eggs, no less than 120,000 metric tons of wool, and 55-58 million metric tons of feeds (in feed units). The commodity production of high quality hard and strong wheat varieties, and of millet and buckwheat, is to be considerably expanded. The development of cattle breeding for meat and of fine-and semifine-fleeced sheep breeding is to be continued. Work is to be done on the quality improvement of irrigated land and the technical improvement of existing irrigation systems on an area of 670,000 hectares. Some 410,000 hectares of irrigated land are to be commissioned during the 5-year period.

In the Georgian SSR, industrial production is to increase 22-25 percent. Preferential growth is to be ensured for the electrical equipment, electronic, and radio industries and for instrument building. The first units of the Khudonskaya GES are to be commissioned, the building of the Georgian AES and of the Marneuli nonstandard equipment plant and component casting plant is to begin, as is also the reconstruction of the Rustavi metallurgical plant and the expansion of Ibilisi GRES. A plant for the production of tractors and machinery for mountain crop farming and the second stage of the Kutaisi motor vehicle plant are to be built. The Marabda-Akhalkalaki railroad is to be commissioned. The building of the Caucasus mountain railroad is to begin.

The average annual volume of gross agricultural output is to increase 14-16 percent. By 1990, production figures are to be as follows: 650,000 metric tons of high quality tea, 1.1-1.4 million metric tons of fruit, berries, and citrus fruit, 230,000 metric tons of meat (in slaughter weight), 850,000-900,000 metric tons of milk, and 1.2 billion eggs. Some 60,000 hectares of irrigated land are to be commissioned during the 5-year period and 35,000 hectares of waterlogged and swamp land are to be drained. Work on the reclamation and development of land in the Kolkhida depression is to be continued, existing irrigation systems are to be reconstructed, and the further development of resort and tourist facillities is to be ensured.

In the Azerbaijan SSR, industrial production is to increase 22-25 percent. The preferential development of the electronic and radio equipment industries and of instrument building and the further growth of the power, petrochemical, and food industries is envisaged. Petroleum prospecting and development drilling in the Caspian Sea and in the republic's western and central regions is to be expanded. Some 14-15 million metric tons of petroleum are to be extracted in 1990.

Capacities at Azerbaijan GRES are to be commissioned and the construction of an AES, the Novobakinskaya TETS, and the Kirovabad trucks plant is to get under way. Installations for the production and processing of ethylene and propylene are to be commissioned.

The average annual volume of gross agricultural output is to be increased 14-16 percent. By 1990, production figures are to be as follows: 1.6 million metric tons of grain, 238,000 metric tons of cotton fiber, 1.2 million metric tons of vegetable and melon crops, 7.2-7.4 million metric tons of feed units, 220,000-225,000 metric tons of meat (in slaughter weight), 1.2-1.3 million metric tons of milk, and 1.3 billion eggs. Work on the improvement of the technical state of irrigation systems on an area of 600,000 hectares of irrigated lands is to be carried out during the 5-year period and 75,000 hectares of irrigated land are to be commissioned.

Work on the creation of a resort zone of all-union importance along the Caspian Sea coast is to be launched.

In the Lithuanian SSR, industrial production is to increase 13-16 percent. The production of computer equipment, instruments and means of automation, and goods for cultural, consumer, and household purposes is to be developed at a preferential pace. The output of chemical products, canned meat and dairy products, furniture, linen fabrics, and leather footwear is to be expanded. Ignalina AES and Kayshyadoris GAES, complexes for the production of sulfuric acid at the Kedaynyay chemical plan and for the intensive processing of petroleum at the Mazheykyay petroleum refinery, and the USSR-GDR railroad ferry crossing are to be commissioned.

The average annual volume of gross agricultural output is to increase 14-16 percent. By 1990 production figures are to be as follows: 4 million metric tons of grain, 2.5 million metric tons of potatoes, at least 11 million metric tons of feed (in feed units), 600,000-620,000 metric tons of meat (in slaughter weight), and 3.2-3.3 million metric tons of milk. A pedigree stockbreeding base for supplying other republics with cattle is to be expanded. Some 450,000 hectares of drained land are to be commissioned during the 5-year period.

In the Moldavian SSR, industrial production is to be increased 22-25 percent. Development of the agro-industrial complex is to continue and its efficiency increased. The construction of the "Plodselkhozmash" and "Moldsekhozmash" plants and the reconstruction of the Bendery silk combine are to be completed and plants producing well-drilling geophysical equipment and computer equipment are to be built. The output of fabrics, knitwear, and canned goods is to be boosted.

The average annual gross output of agricultural products is to be increased by 15-17 percent. By 1990 the gross harvest of vegetables is to be increased to 1.5 million metric tons and fruit and berries to 1.7 million metric tons, production of milk to 1.4-1.5 million metric tons, and meat (slaughter weight) to 350,000-360,000 metric tons, and sales of hybrid corn seeds to 70,000 metric tons and sunflower seeds to 10,000 metric tons. Some 150,000 hectares of irrigated lands are to be brought into use during the 5-year period.

In the Latvian SSR, industrial production is to be increased by 13-16 percent with preferential growth in the electronics, electrical equipment, chemicals, and communications industries. The production of high-quality consumer goods is to be developed and the range of fish products expanded. The retooling and reconstruction of light industry and construction industry enterprises are to be continued. Power units at the Daugavpils GES and the first phase of the industrial robot plant in the city of Riga are to be commissioned. The reconstruction of the "Sarkanays Metallurgs" plant is to begin. The provision of gas to the republic's economy is to be accelerated.

The average annual gross output of agriculture is to be increased by 12-14 percent. By 1990, grain production is to be increased to 2.3 million metric tons, potatoes to 1.8 million metric tons, meat (slaughter weight) to 360,000-370,000 metric tons, and milk to 2-2.2 million metric tons. At least 260,000 hectares of waterlogged lands are to be drained during the 5-year period.

The development of maritime transport and the fishing fleet is to continue and port facilities are to be consolidated. The construction of sanatoriums, health establishments, and facilities forming part of the Yurmala health resort's infrastructure is to be accelerated.

In the Kirghiz SSR, industrial production is to be increased by 21-24 percent with accelerated development of electric power, nonferrous metallurgy, electronics, and light industry. The Tash-Kumyr and Shamaldy-Say GES's and thermal power capacities at the Frunze TETS-2 and Tash-Kumyr semiconductor materials plant are to be commissioned. Construction of the Kambaratinskiy GES and the Sary-Dzhaz mining and enriching combine is to be started. The construction of the Kirghiz gold ore combine is to be completed. The Belovodskoye fruit-glucose syrup combine is to be built.

The average annual gross output of agriculture is to be increased by 13-15 percent. The livestock feed base is to be consolidated by reclaiming pasture land. By 1990, meat production (slaughter weight) is to be increased to 220,000-230,000 metric tons, milk to 850,000-860,000 metric tons, the number of eggs to 640 million, and wool to 40,000 metric tons and the supply of sugar beet seed to the all-union pool is to increase to 15,000 metric tons and that of alfalfa seed to 6,500-7,000 metric tons. Some 45,000 hectares of irrigated land is to be brought into use during the 5-year period. Work to comprehensively exploit the water and energy resources of the Sary-Dzhaz river is to begin.

In the Tajik SSR, industrial production is to be increased by 23-26 percent with preferential development of electric power, chemicals, the light and food industries, and machine building. The South Tajik territorial production complex is to be further developed. Capacities at the Rogun GES are to be commissioned, construction of the Sangtuda GES is to begin, construction of the Yavanskiy electrochemicals plant is to be continued, and construction of the Tajik aluminum plant is to be completed. Construction of the Tajik gold ore combine and a plant producing storage cells in the city of Kulyab is to start. Spinning and weaving factories are to be constructed in the cities of Kanibadam and Kulyab and in the Fayzabadskiy rayon. Construction of the Pamir GES and the Kurgan-Tyube-Kulyab railroad is to begin.

The average annual gross output of agriculture is to be increased by 12-14 percent. By 1990, the production of cotton fiber is to be increased to 290,000 metric tons (of which fine-fibered strains will be increased to 88,000 metric tons), meat (slaughter weight) to 140,000-143,000 metric tons, milk to 630,000-640,000 metric tons, and the number of eggs to 710-720 million. Planting of orchards and vineyards is to be expanded and the formation of vegetable growing and dairy zones close to cities is to be completed for the most part. A stable base for the production of potatoes for use as food is to be created in mountainous and foothill regions. Some 65,000 hectares are to be irrigated during the 5-year period and the development of land on the Dangarinskiy steppe and in the Beshkentskaya Dolina is to continue.

In the Armenian SSR, industrial production is to be increased by 24-26 percent. Reconstruction, retooling, and expansion of a number of existing enterprises in machine building, chemicals, light industry, nonferrous metallurgy, and the construction materials industry is to be carried out.

The construction of the second phase of the Armenian AES and the Bardenis-Dzhermuk railroad is to begin and plants producing programmable control units, hydraulic equipment for automatic manipulators, and specialized technical equipment, and a knitted fabric factory in the city of Kafan are to be built. Capacities for producing knitwear and leather footwear are to be expanded.

The average annual gross output of agriculture is to be increased by 12-14 percent. By 1990, grain production is to be increased to 330,000 metric tons, vegetables to 500,000 metric tons, fruit and berries to 240,000 metric tons, meat (slaughter weight) to 130,000 metric tons, milk to 625,000 metric tons, and the number of eggs to 680 million. Irrigation systems are to be reconstructed and 35,000 hectares of irrigated land are to be commissioned during the 5-year period.

In the Turkmen SSR, industrial production is to be expanded by 20-23 percent. The production of mineral fertilizers is to be increased 2.6 times and gas extraction is to be increased to 86 billion cubic meters. Geological prospecting work for petroleum and gas is to be increased. Electric power, the light and food industries, and machine building are to be developed at a faster rate. The construction of the Mary GRES is to be completed, the commissioning of the Chardzhouskiy petroleum refining plant is to be accelerated, the construction of the first phase of the graphitized electrodes plant in the city of Tashauz and the Turkmen hard alloy products plant is to be started. Construction of the Central Asian potassium fertilizers plant is to begin. Research and planning work on establishing the East Turkmen territorial production complex is to continue.

The average annual gross output of agriculture is to be increased 12-14 percent. By 1990, cotton fiber production is to be increased to 398,000 metric tons, of which fine-fiber strains will increase to 108,000 metric tons, vegetables and cucurbits to 900,000 metric tons, meat (slaughter weight) to 120,000 metric tons, milk to 380,000 metric tons, the number of eggs to 390 million, wool to 14-15,000 metric tons, and feed to 5.3 million metric tons of feed units.

Some 100,000 hectares of irrigated land are to be brought into use during the 5-year period. Water supply construction and the comprehensive opening up of lands in the Karakum Canal zone are to be continued.

In the Estonian SSR, industrial production is to be increased by 13-16 percent with preferential growth rates occurring in the shale processing and electronics industries and instrument making. The output of cultural, consumer-domestic, and household goods is to be increased. Construction of the Kuremyae shale mine is to begin. The construction of the new Tallinn seaport is to be completed. The Bireshi-Tallinn gas pipeline is to be built.

The average annual gross output of agriculture is to be increased by 12-14 percent. By 1990, feed production is to be increased to 4.4 million metric tons of feed units, meat (slaughter weight) to 245,000-250,000 metric tons, and milk to 1.4 million metric tons. Hog raising for bacon is to be developed. Some 85,000 hectares of waterlogged agricultural land is to be drained.

XIII. Development of Foreign Economic Ties.

Economic collaboration with the fraternal socialist countries is to be comprehensively improved and enriched on the basis of consistent implementation of the CEMA economic summit decisions. Fuller utilization of the potential of socialist economic integration is to be ensured in resolving major national economic tasks and in strengthening the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community and its positions in the world.

Coordination of economic and scientific-technical policy is to be implemented with the fraternal countries within the CEMA framework and on a bilateral basis for the purpose of the joint effective solution of major problems in the spheres of science, technology, industry, agriculture, environmental protection, transport, and capital construction and also of seeking out new forms and possibilities for developing production specialization and cooperation, mutually advantageous trade, and other types of cooperation. Coordination of economic and social development plans is to be implemented more fully. The rendering of international aid to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Republic of Cuba, and the Mongolian People's Republic in accelerating the development and increasing the effiency of social production and in broadening their participation in the international division of labor is to be continued in conjunction with the other CEMA countries.

The joint Comprehensive Program for CEMA Member Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000 is to be unswervingly implemented. There is to be more extensive sharing with the CEMA countries in the creation and introduction of advanced equipment, technology, and materials, taking account of collectively developed solutions. Associations and enterprises are to be more actively involved in this work, notably through the development of direct production ties with enterprises in fraternal countries and also through the creation of joint enterprises. The technical and economic standards and the quality of articles supplied to one another are to be improved by every means. Standardization and harmonization within the CEMA framework are to be expanded.

The implementation of a number of large-scale projects is to be ensured in conjunction with CEMA countries: The construction of the main gas pipeline from Yamburg to the western border of the USSR, of nuclear power stations and nuclear heat supply stations, and of the Krivoy Rog mining and enriching combine, the development of oil and gas deposits in the Prikaspiyskaya Nizmennost, and the further expansion of the community countries' unified energy system. Jointly elaborated measures are to be implemented to develop the material and technical base of agriculture, reequip light and food industry enterprises, and expand reciprocal deliveries of foodstuffs and industrial consumer goods. Measures coordinated with the fraternal countries are to be implemented for the rational utilization and comprehensive saving of fuel and raw materials, the reduction of energy- and materials-intensiveness in production, and the assimilation of new sources of energy.

Economic, scientific, and technical ties are to be developed and consolidated with socialist countries which are not CEMA members. Forms of cooperation with these countries are to be improved.

Cooperation with developing countries is to be deepened. They are to be given assistance in constructing industrial and power industry projects, developing transport, mechanizing agriculture and irrigating land, carrying out geological prospecting for reserves of mineral raw materials and fuel, and training national cadres and in other spheres, thus helping to bring natural resources into production and increase commodity resources in those countries, to establish and develop their national economies, and to advance them along the path of independence and progress. The consistent implementation of coordinated long-term programs of trade, economic, and scientific-technical ties with those countries is to be continued.

Stable trade, economic, and scientific-technical ties are to be developed on a mutually advantageous and equitable basis with interested capitalist countries, and forms of cooperation with them are to be improved.

The structure of trade with foreign countries is to be improved, primarily through increased sales of machinery, equipment, and other highly processed products.

XIV. The Improvement of National Economic Management

Further improvement of the management of the national economy is to be implemented. The system of management and economic activity, which is designed to ensure organic unity and effective interaction between planning, economic levers and incentives, and the organizational structures of management, is to be comprehensively developed. This system is to be targeted on a decisive shift to the use of intensive factors of production development, on the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, and on the fullest satisfaction of social needs.

All sectors of the national economy are to be transferred to the new methods of economic activity in the 12th 5-Year Plan.

Democratic centralism, combining unified, centralized leadership with initiative, creative activeness, and high responsibility at all levels of economic activity, is to be consistently improved and developed in the management of the national economy. Working people are to be more widely involved in production management.

The centralized principle in the leadership of the national economy is to be strengthened. The higher echelons of economic management are to concentrate their efforts primarily on resolving major probelsm of socioeconomic development, improving national economic proportions, implementing key scientific-technical tasks, and creating the best conditions for the work of associations and enterprises. The standard of sector management organs' work is to be improved.

The rights of union and autonomous republic councils of ministers and of soviets are to be extended, and their responsibility for tiemly and correct resolution of questions of economic and social development is to be increased.

Consistent implementation of the provisions of the USSR Law on Labor Collectives is to be ensured and the latter's role in elaborating plans and resolving tasks of a production-economic and social nature is to be stepped up.

The socialist style in economic activity is to be asserted everywhere, based on such major Leninist demands as unity of political and economic leadership, a high standard of organization, a businesslike approach, competence, discipline, and individual responsibility for one's alloted task.

Exactingness toward cadres, particularly the leading link, is to be steadily increased. The evaluation of workers must be based primarily on their personal contribution to resolving production and scientific-technical tasks, their moral-political qualities, and their organizational ability.

Socialist legality and law and order are to be strengthened, and there is to be resolute struggle against any manifestations of departmentalism or local narrow-mindedness. Economic legislation is to be improved. Administration for its own sake, petty tutelage, and unjustified overregulation of the economic activity of associations and enterprises, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes are not to be tolerated.

The exchange of leading experience in planning and economic activity with the CEMA countries is to be improved.

There is to be a growth in the role of the main production link — science-production and production associations and enterprises — with the organic unity of their rights and obligations being ensured. The economic independence of associations and enterprises and their opportunities in the technical reequipment and improvement of production and in planning are to be significantly expanded.

The economic responsibility of associations and enterprises for the end results of work, for the fulfillment of contractual commitments, and for the better utilization of all types of resources is to be increased. Efforts are to be made to ensure that the economic mechanism orients labor collectives to the maximum degree on accelerating growth rates and increasing production efficiency, introducing new equipment and advanced experience, constantly improving technology and labor organization, and producing high quality output. The work of technical control services is to be improved.

Strict dependence is to be ensured between the scale of resources received by associations and enterprises for the development of production, the payment of wages, and the resolution of social questions and the end results of their economic activity. Labor collectives are to be granted greater independence in utilizing resources left at the disposal of associations and enterprises for the development of production and the resolution of social tasks. Provision is to be made for priroity allocation of the necessary mateial and technical resources for measures to be implemented using association and enterprise funds and bank credits.

The forms and the organization of socialist competition are to be improved, and it is to be targeted on achieving high work results.

The scientific standard of planning is to be improved. Its effect on accelerating the country's socioeconomic development, on forming a progressive structure of social production and production intensification, and on ensuring a balanced and well-proportioned development and effective utilization of production and scientific-technical potential is to be intensified. Transition to the integral planning of scientific and technical progress is to be achieved and the necessary measures are to be implemented to ensure that plan targets are based on the achievements of scientific-technical progress and that they secure the development of each sector on the base of extensive use of new equipment and technology.

Reciprocal links between long-term forecasting and forward and current planning are to be strengthened. Wider use is to be made of the automated system of plan accounting, and its coordination with sector and departmental automated control systems must be ensured.

The role of 5-year plans in the organization of economic activity at all levels is to be increased. Plan discipline is to be strengthened. The necessary production and financial reserves are to be created at all levels of management.

The introduction into planning of a system of progressive economic normatives is to be ensured. Extensive use is to be made of normative methods at all levels of management and planning.

The system of plan indicators is to be improved; the targeting of indicators on national economic end results is to be intensified; and the importance of indicators reflecting efficiency in the use of labor, material, and financial resources and the quality and scale of production renewal is to be increased.

Unity of sector, territorial, and program planning is to be ensured. The standard of planning of interconnected sectors is to be improved. The planning of comprehensive economic and social development of territories and the economy of economic regions and territorial-production complexes is to be improved.

The role and responsibility of the USSR Gosplan as the country's central scientific-economic organ are to be increased.

The financial system is to be improved and its significance in managing the national economy, ensuring the increased efficiency of social production, and monitoring the rational use of resources is to be enhanced. Payments discipline is to be improved.

The statewide system of material-technical supply is to be developed and improved; and the responsibility of the USSR Gossnab and of supply organs for the observance of delivery discipline and for the economical and rational use of fuel, raw materials, supplies, and secondary resources is to be increased. Opportunities for consumer influence on the technical standards and quality of output are to be expanded, and long-term economic ties and wholesale trade are to be developed.

The effectiveness of economic levers and incentives is to be increased. The role of economic methods of management is to be intensified, and financial autonomy is to be strengthened in all links of production, the consumer sphere, and other types of services. Financially autonomous relations are to be built up increasingly on the basis of 5-year plan targets and economic normatives that are laid down, tying the amounts of resources left at associations' and enterprises' disposal to the results of their work. The stability of these normatives in the course of implementing the 5-year plan is to be ensured. Opportunities for associations and enterprises to use their own resources to give material incentives to members of the labor collective are to be expanded.

The role of economic levers in increasing production efficiency and maintaining the thrift regime, improving output quality, renewing fixed capital, speeding up the turnover of circulating capital, reducing prime cost, and increasing the profitability of production is to be substantially intensified. The norms and procedure for utilizing depreciation deductions are to be reexamined.

The prices and tariffs system is to be improved. They are to reflect more fully production quality indicators and the level of socially necessary labor expenditure.

Accounting, statistics, and monitoring are to be given an increased role in ensuring rational and economical use of resources and stepping up the struggle against mismanagement and extravagance and for the preservation of socialist property, and monitoring and auditing work is to be improved, and measures are to be implemented to improve the system of departmental control and increase its efficiency. Accounting is to be streamlined and simplified.

The organizational structure of management is to be improved at all its levels and in all links of the national economy. New general plans for the management of the sectors of the national economy and of industry are to be clarified or, where necessary, elaborated to provide for transition predominantly to a two-tier system of management. The structure of the union republics' national economic management is to be improved, taking into account their role and place in the unionwide division of labor.

Organs are to be set up to manage groups of interconnected sectors. The forms of intersector management are to be improved. The functions and structure of ministries and departments are to be clarified to take account of the introduction of new management methods and the expanded rights of associations and enterprises. Their efforts are to be concentrated on determining prospects for sectors' development, drawing up the major apportionments, and elaborating and implementing a unified scientific-technical and investment policy. Ministries' and departments' responsibility for the fulfillment of state plans, the comprehensive development of a sector to a modern technical standard, the effective resolution of production specialization and cooperation questions, and the satisfaction of the national economy's and the population's requirements in terms of the sector's output is to be increased. Measures are to be implemented to improve the work style and methods of ministries and departments.

Science-production and production associations are to be developed and their scientific-technical subdivisions reinforced. In cases where it is necessary, intersector associations are to be set up with the intention of accelerating the solution of scientific-technical and economic tasks. The optimum combination of large, medium, and small specialized enterprises is to be ensured.

The efficiency of management apparatus' work is to be increased, clearer distinctions as to rights and obligations are to be drawn between management organs, superfluous tiers are to be removed, duplication and parallelism in work are to be eliminated, and organization and technical backup for management work are to be improved.

Efforts are to be made to achieve the optimum numerical correlation between workers engaged in production and in management. The management apparatus is to be substantially simplified and cheapened, day-to-day questions are to be resolved on a more current basis, and central management organs are to be freed from having to examine petty and secondary questions. Formalism and bureaucracy in work are to be resolutely eliminated, and the number of instructions and directions issued is to be sharply reduced.

There is to be an increase in the role and responsibility of republic and local organs in the management of economic and sociocultural building. The rights of these organs in the planning and management of sectors directly involved in meeting the population's needs are to be expanded.

The activity of union and autonomous republic councils of ministers and local soviet ispolkoms is to be improved and they are to be given an increased role in ensuring comprehensive development of the economy on the territory under their jurisdiction, rational use of labor, raw materials, and fuel and energy resources, production sharing, environmental protection, and increasing economic efficiency. Local budget revenues are to be made more dependent on the results of the economic activity of associations, enterprises, and organizations located on the territory in question. The joint utilization of enterprises' budget resources and facilities for expanding the social and production infrastructure is to be expanded. Effective monitoring of the allocation of the housing stock is to be ensured.

The system for training economic leader and specialist cadres, particularly in the higher and middle tiers, is to be improved, taking account of the new demands. Cadres are to be trained who possess not only modern scientific, technical, and economic knowledge, but also broad horizons, organizational capabilities, and the ability to resolve tasks first and foremost from the viewpoint of statewide interests. Selection, placement, and retraining of leading workers and specialists is to be improved.

The Basic Guidelines for the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000 constitute a document of tremendous political importance. They lay down the major positions that need to be achieved to secure a qualitatively new level of prosperity for Soviet people and a further strengthening of our motherland's economic and defense might.

The scale of the work outlined by the CPSU for accelerating the country's economic and social development is imposing. Implementing the basic guidelines will demand great efforts by the party, the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the people's intelligentsia and must become a partywide, statewide cause.

The main task now consists of achieving a breakthrough in work in accordance with the 27th CPSU Congress decisions and effecting a turn in all spheres of economic activity, achieving higher peaks with less expenditure, and making maximum use of everything the country has at its disposal — the powerful economic and scientific-technical potential that has been created and all the existing reserves and opportunities. To ensure the achievement of high results, to manage skillfully on the basis of the organic combination of accumulated experience with new knowledge and new decisions — these are the essence of today's demands on labor collectives, on party, soviet, and economic organs, and on all social organizations at the center and local level. Every association and the enterprise, shop, and production section are to determine which links can secure the greatest results with minimum extra expenditure.

Above all, the main reserve, the essentially inexhaustible reserve which is made up of the human factor, people, and the guarantee of a high standard of organization, discipline, and order, is to be brought fully into action.

A great responsibility for implementing the plans outlined lies with the Communists, with the party organizations, which are obligated to head the masses' political and labor enthusiasm and to do everything to support their initiative and their creative enterprise. The union republic communist party central committees, the party kraykoms, obkoms, okruzhkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, and the primary party organizations are to initiate extensive political and organizational work to these ends, strive for efficient use of existing reserves and for the strictest thrift regime, introduce the Leninist style of economic activity everywhere, and be more active in performing educational work so that every working person and every labor collective works creatively and at full productivity. It is important to be persistent in instilling the businesslike approach in cadres, to restructure people's economic thinking and psychological mood toward working in the new way, and to increase responsibility for the work allotted to them.

It is necessary for the soviets to make fuller use of their rights in the sphere of economic and sociocultural building. The trade unions are to extend socialist competition even wider, increase competition publicity, struggle more persistently to fulfill and overfulfill plan targets, improve production and daily living conditions for working people, improve working people's professional and general cultural standards, disseminate leading experience more widely, and help increase the labor collectives' role in resolving production and social questions. The Lenin Komsomol is required to direct the enthusiasm and the ebullient energy of the young to the implementation of the tasks set.

People's control and financial and law enforcement organs are to be a reliable bar to every kind of violation of state discipline, to mismanagement, and to any encroachments on obtaining [posyagatelstvan na polucheniye] unearned incomes.

The Basic Guidelines for the USSR's economic and social development are a concrete program of action for the working people and all Soviet people. They are the party's directive on strengthening the country's economic might and resolving major, urgent scientific-technical and economic tasks in the interests of further boosting the people's prosperity and securing our society's comprehensive development.

The implementation of the outlined tasks will have not only internal, but also great international significance, will serve the deepening of socialist economic integration and the further assertion of the principle of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems, will increase the magnetic force of the ideas of socialism even more, and will constitute a weighty contribution to the cause of reinforcing world peace.

The 27th CPSU Congress expresses firm confidence that the aims which the party is setting for the 12th 5-Year Plan and the period through 2000 will be achieved. As a result, the creative strength of socialism will be revealed even more fully and our Soviet motherland will become richer and mightier. The guarantee of this is Soviet people's creative labor and the inviolable unity of party and people.

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TOWER RESIGNATION FROM GENEVA DELEGATION NOTED

LD121551 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1049 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Washington, 12 Mar (TASS) -- John Tower, member of the U.S. delegation at the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons in Geneva and head of the group on strategic weapons, has resigned. The White House has announced that President Reagan will accept Tower's resignation, and that it had not been caused by "political disagreements."

According to the newspaper THE WASHINGTON POST, Tower, a well-know "hawk" and former senator, had been aiming to become U.S. Secretary of Defense. He regarded his post in Geneva as a "launching pad" on his way to the Pentagon. Underlying Tower's decision, the newspaper notes, "is a realization of the fact that Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger has no intention of leaving his post." Ronald Lehman, special assistant to the president for national security, is supposed to succeed him. He, the newspaper writes, referring to opinion in Washington official circles, will secure the succession in this post.

U.S. CONTINUES OPPOSING ARMS CONTROL MEASURES

PM121015 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Mar 86 Single Edition p 3

[Colonel M. Ponomarev "Military-Political Review": "At a Historic Turning Point"]

[Text] We live in a troubled and contradictory world. It is characterized on the one hand by the increasing interdependence of countries and peoples, and on the other by confrontation among different social forces and by conflicts of very great intensity. A sober and profound assessment of the situation that has arisen in the international arena leads to the unambiguous conclusion that mankind is at a turning point in its history.

This conclusion was drawn at the 27th CPSU Congress -- in the party Central Committee's Political Report to the congress and in the documents adopted by the Soviet Communists' top party forum. This conclusion is based on a creative Marxist-Leninist analysis and on a reiterpretation of all factors of modern world development. The congress gave exhaustive replies to the most burning questions of our time. The congress emphasized very strongly that the complexity and acuteness of the historical moment render still more urgent the task of outlawing nuclear weapons, totally eliminating them and other weapons of mass destruction, and improving international relations. At the same time, reducing the time taken to seek political accords and going over as quickly as possible to constructive actions is a pressing condition for success in solving urgent questions of international life.

Moscow points the way to improve international relations and to eliminate the terrible danger hanging over mankind. The world public and the governments of many countries have perceived the concept of mutual and universal security and a nuclear-free world, advanced by the CPSU Central Committee general secretary in his 15 January statement, as an event of truly epoch-making significance. All the world's peoples equally desire and cherish the goals set in the statement. The world held its breath as it read and heard the Soviet Union's historically significant proposals for the total elimination of nuclear weapons before the end of this century and the prevention of militarization of space, and their further development and concretization at the 27th CPSU Congress.

But what of the U.S. Administration? How has official Washington reacted to the large-scale Soviet peace initiatives?

Before answering these questions of vital significance to all mankind, it would not be out of place to cite the words of U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz: "Our countries proceed from irreconcilably different views of the world." There is no getting away from the fact that this is so. The world of capital and, above all, the right wing of the U. S. monopoly bourgeoisie have not abandoned the ideology and policy of hegemonism. They continue to entertain illusory hopes of social revenge and of strong-arm superiority. The U.S. ruling circles still regard fueling international tension as a way of justifying increased military appropriations, global pretensions, and interference in other countries' affairs. In short, because of its social nature, imperialism constantly generates an aggressive, adventurist policy.

Proceeding from their aggressive policy, in recent years imperialist states have stepped up militarist preparations still further. The tone is set in this matter by the United States, which has become the citadel of international reaction and militarism. It is intensively deploying ground-, air-, and sea-based strategic offensive forces and developing weapons based on new physical principles. The number of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe is increasing. The United States is reorganizing its Armed Forces with a view to considerably increasing their combat potential. Parts of the world thousands of miles distant from the United States are declared zones of its "national interests." Washington's plans to implement the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative," which provides for the deployment of strike weapons in space, represent a special danger. On the other side of the ocean supremacy in space is regarded as a means that can ensure supremacy on earth. Thus, the U.S. "star wars" program is a program for the peoples' renewed enslavement and subjection to imperialist diktat.

The chief purpose of Washington's actions in implementing SDI and further escalating the nuclear arms race is to achieve decisive military superiority over the USSR and to be able to threaten it with a nuclear first strike. All this is leading to the creation of a real threat of war being unleashed against the Soviet Union and other socialist states.

The U.S. President's reply to the 15 January Soviet statement should also be viewed in the light of these facts. R. Reagan's reply voices agreement in general, as it were, with particular Soviet theses or intentions with regard to questions of disarmament and security. But the President's positive statements with regard to the Soviet initiatives really drown in various kinds of provisos, "linkages," and "conditions," which in fact block the solution of fundamental questions of disarmament. The reduction of strategic nuclear arsenals is made conditional on the USSR's consent to the "star wars" program and reductions -- unilateral reductions, moreover -- in Soviet conventional weapons. And problems of regional conflicts and also of bilateral relations are tied to this. The elimination of nuclear weapons in Europe is blocked by references to the stance of Britain and France and by demands for Soviet defenses in the east of the country to be weakened while U.S. military strength in that region is maintained. The refusal to end nuclear tests is justified by arguments to the effect that nuclear weapons serve as a "deterrent" factor. In short, the White House chief's reply shows no sign of any serious readiness to really begin solving cardinal problems in removing the nuclear threat.

What is more, in recent days, when world attention has been riveted on the work of the 27th CPSU Congress in Moscow, speeches by President Reagan and other Washington administration representatives have once again openly and cynically voiced the intention to continue the former militarist course. Appearing on national television recently, the White House head praised to the skies the results of the administration's implementation of the long-term program to "modernize America's military strength," He particularly credited himself with creating a new generation of nuclear missile arms: MX ICBM's, the Trident nuclear first-strike submarine missile system, the B-1B and Stealth strategic bombers, and so forth. At the same time, the President tried to portray the matter as though the unrestrained buildup of U.S. military might were necessary for... the success of the talks with the Soviet Union. "Strength," he declared, "is the most convincing argument we have with which to persuade opponents to negotiate seriously."

In his television address the President tried his best to publicize his "new" proposal for medium-range missiles in Europe, which is nothing but a rehash of the notorious "zero option." He once again campaigned for the militarization of space and essentially made acceptance of the "star wars" program a condition for solving the question of reducing strategic arms. At the same time, he made it clear that Washington has not the slightest intention of confining itself to so-called research in the SDI sphere; it is already planning to create [sozdaniye] real space weapons systems without delay.

The U.S. President's radio address, which followed his television address, was also couched in the same spirit. It, too, pursued the aim of preventing a reduction in military spending, which would threaten the profits of the military-industrial complex. Declaring that the United States has made great strides in creating the sound foundations of a powerful and realiable military machine, the President asserted that this work has not yet been completed. "We cannot afford," he said, "to let what we have achieved over the past 5 years to be undermined by incautious budget cuts."

The White House is stubbornly trying to ensure that the military budget for the next fiscal year exceeds this year's budget by almost 12 percent. It is a question of allocating $311.6 billion to the Pentagon. It is planned to increase appropriations for the "star wars" program by 75 percent at once and to raise them to almost $5 billion. Even many congressmen have been shocked by the U.S. militarist circles' excessive appetites. Thus, Senator J. Abdnor declared: "The White House budget planners have lost all sense of reality by proposing huge increases in military spending."

However, this is not the only area in which the Washington administration lacks a sense of reality. With both his speeches the head of the White House tried to justify, imposing on the country a new round of the arms race and continuing the unconstructive and futile strong-arm approach to relations with the Soviet Union. The essence and purport of the course proposed by Washington is to achieve decisive military superiority over the USSR and to be able to threaten to inflict a nuclear first strike.

Top Pentagon officials at once came out in support of the stand taken by the President. Pentagon chief C. Weinberger, for example, publicly claims that "the world has become a safer place" as a result of the implementation of the program for "rearming America" and constantly increasing military spending. Admiral W. Crowe, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, categorically declared that the United States should not stop nuclear tests on 31 March 1986, that is, the date to which the USSR has extended its unilaterally adopted moratorium on all nuclear explosions. Crowe was not ashamed to admit openly that the United States needs to carry out nuclear explosions on a permanent basis to ensure the "reliability and stability" of U.S. arms.

This, up to now, is Washington's reply to the Soviet peace initiatives. However, the powers that be across the ocean ought to fully comprehend the conclusion drawn in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th party congress: "The military strength, in which the United States puts its trust in order to preserve the status quo, protect the interests of monopolies and the military-industrial complex, and prevent further progressive transformations in liberated countries, can only complicate the situation and give rise to new conflicts."

The policy of total opposition and confrontation, which the U.S. Administration is still trying to pursue, has no future. Soviet policy, which enjoys the ever-increasing support of the world's peoples, organically combines the indefatigable struggle for peace with readiness to deal a firm rebuff to any aggression. In the military sphere the USSR intends to continue to act in such a way that no one need have any grounds for fears, even imagined fears, for his safety. But the Soviet Union and its allies equally want to be rid of a sense of impending threat. As was declared from the high rostrum of the 27th CPSU Congress, the Soviet Union does not lay claim to greater security. It will not agree to less security. Ever!

SIX NATIONS CALL FOR TOTAL NUCLEAR TEST BAN

Coincides With USSR Stance

LD112159 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1724 GMT 11 Mar 86

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Sergey Pravdin]

[Text] News agencies are summarizing a new statement by the leaders of six countries--Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania, and Sweden -- which includes an appeal to the United States and the USSR to carry out no nuclear tests before the next Soviet-American summit meeting, planned for this year. As REUTER news agency notes, the text of the statement by the authors of the well-known Delhi Declaration was agreed and adopted during the life of the late Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme, who was villainously murdered at the end of last month. To comment on this act by eminent statesmen and politicians of six states of Europe, Latin America, Asia, and Africa, I shall ask my colleague, Igor Surguchev:

Their appeal is addressed to both Moscow and Washington, but in essence it is an urgent appeal to the U.S. Administration to join, before it is too late, the unilateral Soviet moratorium on all nuclear explosions, which runs out in 20 days. The world clearly understands the exceptional importance and value of our country's initiative in introducing the moratorium, which opens up realistic prospects for progress toward curbing the nuclear arms race and ultimately ridding mankind of the threat of thermonuclear catastrophe. It is for just this reason that public and political circles of various countries are demanding ever more insistently that the White House should not miss a favorable moment, but should follow the Soviet Union's example.

And now, once again, six states on four continents are raising their voices on behalf of hundreds of millions of people in support of the idea of stopping nuclear tests. There is no doubt that their present concrete proposal is constructive in character and can be put into practice if the United States agrees to halt nuclear explosions. So it is not the USSR that is holding things up.

However, as Soviet leaders have often stressed, our country cannot go on forever extending its unilateral moratorium. The Reagan administration must at last understand that the question of halting nuclear tests affects not only the United States and the Soviet Union; it concerns the vital interests of all peoples, of all mankind.

And the authors of the Delhi Declaration, in their appeal, are once again reminding the White House of this.

In conclusion, I would like to note that the realization of the proposal put forward by them would agree entirely both with the Soviet-American accords in Geneva and with our country's approach to the holding of the next meeting between the leaders of the USSR and the United States. This approach is that the meeting must be marked by real, tangible results in the field of curbing the arms race and disarmament. A bilateral moratorium on nuclear tests would in itself be a significant achievement and a good prerequisite for the conclusion of an international agreement on the total prohibition of such tests.

U.S. Rejects Appeal

LD121134 Moscow TASS in English 1046 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Washington March 12 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yuriy Shvets reports:

The U.S. Administration has again turned down the possibility of a moratorium on nuclear testing and reiterated its intention to continue nuclear explosions for military purposes. Asked by TASS to comment on the proposal of six nonaligned countries to this effect, a spokesman for the Department of State said that the U.S. position of principle on nuclear testing remained unchanged and that nuclear weapons would remain the key element of the policy of "deterrence" in the foreseeable future. Nuclear testing will therefore continue to be essential, he said.

The leaders of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and Tanzania sent letters to Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan, suggesting that the USSR and the USA refrain from nuclear tests till the next Soviet-American summit and offered assistance in organizing reliable verification of compliance with such a moratorium. The reply of the U.S. Administration, which flatly rejected that major international initiative without going to the trouble of seriously examining it, shows that Washington is opposed in principle to the elimination of nuclear weapons. The U.S. stand also illustrates the hyprocrisy of the White House, which calls for ridding mankind of the threat of nuclear war while carrying on strenuous preparations for such a war.

To justify its destructive course, the administration has been holding forth at length on the need for effective verification of compliance with a moratorium so that it would be possible to introduce it. Saying that verification was unreliable, the USA refused to follow the example of the Soviet Union, which introduced a unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions. The Soviet Union has stated on more than one occasion that it is prepared to work out dependable verification measures if an agreement on the moratorium is achieved. To contribute towards accord between the USSR and the USA in that area, the leaders of the six nonaligned countries offered in their letters their assistance in organizing dependable verification that would guarantee strict compliance with a moratorium on nuclear testing.

Such control would also include on-site inspections, held by the USA to be the main problem in the matter of arms control. The categorical rejection of that initiative in addition to others testifies to the outright hypocrisy of the White House.

The cause of this obstructionist line is clear: The USA views nuclear testing as an essential basic element of the modernization of its strategic forces, of the development of new weapons of mass destruction and the establishment of a partially space-based ABM system under its "star wars" program.

U.S. Public Supports Ban

PM121231 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Mar 86 First Edition p 5

[Report by own correspondent V. Gan: "For an End to Nuclear Explosions; American Public Demands"]

[Text] Washington, 11 Mar -- A group of U.S. legislators has held a press conference on Capitol Hill in support of the appeal to the USSR and the United States to refrain from nuclear tests issued by the leaders of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden, and Tanzania. In this statements, Senators Harkin and Simon and Representatives Bedell, Downey, and Leach pointed out that a mutual nuclear moratorium would be an important step in strengthening confidence between the two countries and would contribute to talks on concluding a treaty on the complete and comprehensive prohibition of nuclear explosions.

In Senator Harkin's opinion, the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva last November provided hope for peace by stating that nuclear war must never be unleashed and can have no winners. However, words alone cannot halt the nuclear arms race, just as promises cannot prevent nuclear war. Therefore I support the appeal to introduce a moratorium until the next Soviet-U.S. summit talks, the senator declared.

The press conference participants emphasized the extreme urgency of taking concrete steps to curb the arms race in the interests of all mankind. As long as nuclear arms exist, there cannot be security in the world -- these words from the appeal by the six countries' leaders were the leitmotiv of the senators' and congressmen's statements.

It may be said without exaggeration that the legislators' opinion is supported by millions of Americans, who have mounted a national campaign to force the Reagan administration to subscribe to the USSR's unilateral moratorium. The Committee of American Friends in the Service of Society -- a Quaker organization -- is currently collecting signatures for a statement which reads, in part: "We believe that the Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests is an important step to achieving the goal of ending the nuclear arms race. We call on President Reagan to make an appropriate reply to it by immediately stopping all U.S. nuclear tests." This statement was approved at a joint conference of 25 U.S. antiwar organizations, which plan to send it to the White House.

In other words, people are demanding that official Washington confirm in practical deeds its eloquent talk about wanting peace and the elimination of nuclear arms. The administration, however, prefers to ignore these calls. THE WASHINGTON POST reports today that a new series of underground nuclear tests is expected to begin soon at the test range in Nevada.

SDI CHIEF SAYS REAL WEAPONS SOON TO BE PRODUCED

PM111420 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Report by own correspondent L. Koryavin: "General Clutching at 'Star Sword'."]

[Text] Washington -- The United States is expediting production of space weapons. A statement by Lieutenant General O. Abrahamson is proof of this.

He is head of the organization for the implementation of the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative," or, more accurately, the program to create extensive arsenals of space weapons within the framework of preparations for "star wars." The general was speaking at congressional hearings in order to "substantiate" the need for the United States to implement the strategic plans to militarize space.

J. Abrahamson resorted to disinformation in order to justify the "star wars" program behind a smokescreen. His speech was stereotyped and similar to many speeches by U.S. politicians and military figures. To start with, there was loud talk of the imaginary "Soviet threat" and "Soviet superiority," which has allegedly been achieved in the military plans relating to space.

Gen Abrahamson's "thesis" that the program of preparations for "star wars" is allegedly being implemented "in total accordance with the obligations assumed by the United States under treaties and international agreements" was also false. The general pressed for increased appropriations for space weapons production and bluntly stressed that if funds are obtained in the new 1987 fiscal year the SDI organization "intends to move from developing [razrabotka] technology to holding important practical experiments," which in ordinary language means the mass production of "star wars" weapons, in particular the so-called "space plane" and laser weapons.

SCIENTIST CONTINUES ASSESSMENT OF SDI WEAKNESSES

LD071147 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 6 Mar 86

["Second part" of a "Soviet technical assessment" of the U.S. SDI program by Dr Boris Rauschenbach, member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and specialist in complex automatic systems, with questions in English by science correspondent Belitskiy; Rauschenbach's answers read in English by unidentified announcer -- recorded; from the "Science and Engineering" program]

[Text] [Belitskiy] Dr Rauschenbach, the antiballistic missile systems forming the core of SDI are to be extremely sophisticated automatic systems. Don't you feel that once they're deployed in outer space the situation there will be changed and will not this create new problems, such as humanity never faced before?

[Rauschenbach] I would say in this context that this is an extremely important factor that exerts a strong, if not crucial, influence on the situation in space. Up to now, in discussing all these matters, it's been understood that the parties to a potential conflict would take certain decisions on the strength of their assessment of the situation. These decisions would be taken by human beings. But the deployment of an ABM system in space would not change all these cardinally. There wouldn't be more than a 100 to 300 seconds at the disposal of an anti-missile battlestation from the moment it first detects a target to the moment it uses this or that weapon against it. Its instruments won't have the time to notify either the Pentagon or the President of what's happening. It will have to operate autonomously, independently, in the automatic mode.

[Belitskiy] In other words it will no longer be human beings that take the decisions, not even the military men, let alone political leaders. Decisions will have been entrusted to automatic systems.

[Rauschenbach] Yes, and automatic systems are bound to make mistakes. What this means is that the fate of the world will depend on the performance, on the proper adjustment, of this or that electronic circuit. And such circuits are incredibly complex. They're simply packed with active and passive components; any one of which can malfunction any second.

And no amount of redundant systems, nor any other ingenious strategies of enhancing reliability, can guarantee 100 percent fail-safe operation throughout the equipment's service life. And remember, a battlestation has to remain in orbit for long years, even decades, always on the alert for a launch of enemy missiles. This means that the probability of a system's malfunction will keep rising. The recent Challenger tragedy, which came as a deep shock to everyone connected with space research, demonstrated that even the most advanced systems are not immune to technical failure.

[Belitskiy] I believe that Challenger was a system of extremely high reliability. Some of its assemblies were not just duplicated but five fold redundancy was built in to them.

[Rauschenbach] Yes, in their space shuttles the Americans even dispensed with the automatic crew rescue systems, such as we have say in the Soyuz space craft, which provide for crew survival in the event of an accident during any state of the launch or flight. Yet this carefully designed and tested system turned out to be far less than 100 percent reliable. At the same time Challenger is a childishly simple system compared with those envisaged in SDI.

[Belitskiy] It's even hard to imagine what would happen should a explosion occur in one of the battlestations in space. The ABM system would surely react to this as the launching of an enemy attack and would activate appropriate weapons systems. That would immediately evoke countermeasures and so on.

[Rauschenbach] Try to visualize a multitude of battlestations belonging to both sides in countless orbits around the earth at the same time. All of them are armed and have supplies of weapons. Their hundreds and thousands of sensors keep sweeping the earth and terrestrial space all on the alert for something suspicious. How can we rule out the possibility, for example, that some rare natural phenomena will not be mistaken by them for a missile launch or that some big fire, explosion or some other event won't trigger their antimissile systems?

[Belitskiy] Things like that have as a matter of fact already happened. There have been cases of American early warning stations mistaking a flock of geese for Soviet nuclear-capable bombers out to attack the United States.

[Rauschenbach] But in those cases, remember, there was invariably enough time to correct the mistake. A missile however is not a bomber. It doesn't leave humans a second for assessing the situation. What's more, in command on both sides is a star wars situation are not thinking people but inhuman computers programmed to wage war. All sorts of computers, computers on board battle stations in space, in missiles, warplanes, submarines, and surface vessels and huge ground-based computer complexes which concentrate and process data. Then, too, there are all sorts of homing devices.

[Belitskiy] What you are saying seems to suggest that this saturation of terrestrial space with all kinds of technology including military technology actually creates a new situation, new conditions for the functioning of automatic systems.

[Rauschenbach] I feel that peaceful satellites are only a small factor in turning terrestrial space into one big system. I am using the term system here as meaning a gigantic entity of diverse automatic devices which are in a complex interrelationship, exchange data, take decisions, and issue and execute commands. Big systems are of course a familiar things in modern technology, but here they operate in entirely different conditions.

It simply would never occur to anyone to deliberately deceive telephone exchanges and make them ring the wrong number. The very idea sounds crazy. Similarly, no sane person would ever dream of ways of interfering with the operation of an automatic system controlling say a rolling mill. But that is precisely what's in store for ABM systems. And another point, in industry such big systems are carefully debugged and tuned. This is a long and painstaking process; it dovetails their various assemblies, arranging something like mutual understanding and mutual assistance between them. But how can you possibly tune the big system it's proposed to deploy in space if the plans of preparation for star wars materialize? It's absurd to think that one side will conduct trial launchings of its missiles so that the other side can tune its battlestations to shoot them. Just as it's ridiculous to think that one side will show a potential opponent all the phases of the operation of its battlestations to make sure the stations can be knocked out by the other side's mines.

[Belitskiy] Let me sum up what you've said. What we are talking about is therefore a system that is to operate in the face of deliberate interference. It's also a system that can in principle never be debugged or tuned in its real environment. In short, the SDI system can never be tested.

[Rauschenbach] Yes, this is obvious even to the layman. A test would mean war. This being so the probability of war breaking out not for political reasons but simply because of errors in automatic systems greatly increases. You'd have the science fiction situation of man's survival being threatened by automatic devices of his own creation.

[Belitskiy] By the way, the American sci-fi writer Issac Asimov has said that technology is not to be trusted. If the SDI system is created the ultimate result of a single error on its part can be the extinction of the human race.

[Rauschenbach] This is in fact being realized by more and more scientists and political leaders. They also realize that SDI would upset the entire process of the normalization of Soviet-American relations, a process that seems to have been initiated. Fruitful Soviet-American talks in Geneva on ending the arms race are possible only if that race is not carried into outer space. Besides that, the very idea if nuclear disarmament would suffer, and the Americans continue to pay lip service to it. They keep claiming that SDI is intended to remove the nuclear threat. There is a far more rational way of achieving that, the only rational way to do away with nuclear weapons. That is what the Soviet leadership proposes and if the United States were to respond to this, humanity would enter the 21st century confident of its future.

CPSU SECURITY POLICY COMBATS 'NUCLEAR MADNESS'

PM121500 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Mar 86 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Colonel V. Yeshchenko, candidate of philosophical sciences, under the rubric "Policy of Peace Versus Policy of War": "The Alternative to Nuclear Madness"]

[Text] The Archimedes' lever of revolutionary upheaval in the history of international relations -- that is how the world public has rated the CPSU's foreign policy strategy as set out in the new edition of the CPSU Program and in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th party congress. Having set itself the task of completely eliminating weapons of mass destruction before the end of the century, the Soviet Union gives the world community the sought-after "point of support, which offers mankind a fundamentally new area of development and the opportunity to concentrate on creation alone.

The attainment of this humanitarian goal is of vital interest to all the peoples of the world, which in its history has experienced thousands of wars, more than 100 of which have taken place in the second half of this century alone. At present the fires of more than 40 armed conflicts and wars are raging in the world. Each day they take thousands of human lives.

But the most awesome danger for the world's population is presented by the threat of nuclear war, which is capable of eliminating the human race from the face of the earth. There is no task more important or urgent now than halting the material preparation for such a war and halting the arms race. There is no more noble or uniting aim than saving mankind from the nuclear trap. For that reason, the 27th CPSU Congress stressed, the main thrust of the party's activity in the world arena for the future will continue to be the struggle against the nuclear danger and the arms race and for preserving and strengthening universal peace.

Analyzing the character and scale of the nuclear threat, our party formulated at the Central Committee April (1985) plenum and the 27th CPSU Congress the credo of political realism in the nuclear and space age. Its main tenets are as follows:

First, the character of modern weapons offers no state the hope of defending itself by military-technical means alone. No defense, whether with ground-based or space-based elements, "extensive" or "regional," or using even the most "exotic" technologies, guarantees anyone invulnerability in the event of nuclear conflict. Nor can real security be ensured by the doctrines of "containment" or "deterrence," which effectively transform the whole world into nuclear hostages.

On this basis, our party believes that it is necessary to radically revise the methodological approach to the solution of security problems and shift the stress from the military-technical sphere to the political sphere. Ensuring security requires the bold and resolute choice of political methods as the main and decisive means of preventing global nuclear conflict. The only acceptable basis of the concept of ensuring universal security now is not the buildup of the nuclear arsenals but their verifiable phased reduction, the limitation of the extent of "nuclear geography," and the complete elimination of the nuclear infrastructure and weapons of mass destruction.

Second, the CPSU has reached the conclusion that a new quality of security must be taken into account when dealing with the main question of the present day -- preventing nuclear war and ensuring reliable peace.

In relations between the USSR and the United States security can only be mutual, and in international relations only universal. That is also being said by sober-minded politicians in the West. "No matter what efforts the superpowers make, either in the military or technical sphere," Hoopes, former U.S. Air Force deputy secretary and chairman of the National Security Council believes, "none of those powers will be able to substantially alter the current balance of forces. The fact is that we will either coexist with the Russians or perish together with them. We have a common security problem."

Recognition of the need for mutual and universal security as a real fact of our times would help the United States and its NATO allies to renounce the concept of "mutual assured destruction" and promote their more active participation in the search for ways to build Soviet-U.S. relations in particular and international relations in general in accordance with the concept of "universal assured survival," as the Soviet Union urges.

Third, the 27th CPSU Congress documents contain an objective assessment of the causes of the war danger in the modern era. The United States and its military-industrial complex continue to be the engine of militarism. Reactionary militarist circles in the United States try to justify the arms race without going beyond their usual range of anticommunist doctrines and prejudices on the pretext, as Secretary of State Shultz said, that the "Soviet Union continues to pose a threat to the interests and ideals of the United States and the free world." In actual fact, this is a matter of U.S. imperialism's imperial ambitions and its desire for social revenge.

Fourth, political realism is inseparable from a sober assessment of the processes of world development and from the ability to see things without prejudice or blinders (anti-Soviet, anti-U.S., and so forth). The times urgently demand an end to the simplified view of a world, in the process of rapid change, as an "arena of struggle between good and evil," embodied in the first instance in the form of "America, chosen by God" and in the second as the "godless empire of the USSR." The moving force of social changes in the world is the class struggle for social progress and national liberation.

In a civilized world it is impermissible to wield the "big military fist," albeit disguised, according to Pentagon chief Weinberger, in the "kid gloves of diplomacy," or to "punish" entire peoples for "disobedience." Nowadays, in the nuclear age, the ethics of international communications demand the strict observance of all sovereign states' legitimate interests. Everyone, particularly the nuclear powers, must know how to behave with restraint and circumspection and live in a civilized manner.

In this connection the 27th CPSU Congress paid great attention to the problem of the psychological restructuring of international relations. Its essence consists in moving from bellicosity, which has built up over the centuries, and from modes of thought and action based on the acceptability and permissiblity of wars and armed conflicts, to peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. The objective historical preconditions for that have come about. That is why for the Soviet Union peaceful coexistence is not a short-term policy of convenience, but the basis of a foreign policy strategy. Soviet military doctrine is also formed in full accordance with the spirit and letter of this strategy. Its defensive character gives no one grounds to fear for their security, even imaginary fear.

At the same time, it is common knowledge that scenarios exist in the West for a nuclear attack on the USSR and the Warsaw Pact countries. The United States has a Single Integrated Operation Plan (SIOP-6) for conducting combat operations during a "large-scale" strategic war, which envisages nuclear strikes being delivered against 40,000 targets in the socialist and developing countries.

NATO has formulated a corresponding "duplicate" of that plan, the so-called regional "plan of combat operations using nuclear weapons" (NOP), which envisages the nuclear bombing of between 18 and 25 targets (mainly economic and industrial) in the European part of the USSR and on the territory of other Warsaw Pact countries.

When putting forward its nuclear disarmament program, the CPSU proceeds from the premise that it is now impossible to win the arms race and that the striving for military superiority cannot bring political advantages to any side. The USSR lays no claims to greater security, but neither will it accept diminished security. The military-political situation which has taken to fulfill their containing role.

The military-strategic equilibrium existing between the USSR and the United States and the Warsaw Pact and NATO represents an equal danger to the opposing sides. According to U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, the United States "for the next 100 years has 10 times more warheads than it needs to be sure of destroying that society" (the USSR). But the Soviet Union also has all it needs to firmly rebuff any aggressor. Consequently, the continuation of the nuclear arms race and, even more, its extension to space, loses its practical purpose. Reliance on "over armament" can only increase the equal danger to the point where even parity cases to be a factor of military-political containment.

However, in the West and above all in the United States, militarist circles continue stubbornly aiming at the attainment of military superiority over the USSR. And contrary to common sense they even assert that the more nuclear weapons there are, the better it is for peace and the more effectively they help to "prevent" a third world war. Such distorted logic can only be called the very essence of nuclear madness. Nevertheless, the Pentagon's documents sent to Congress along with the fiscal 1987 budget say: "The restoration of America's military might represents a new definition of the conditions of Soviet-U.S. relations. The United States is now beginning to act from a position of strength. In fact, it is the only way of holding effective talks."

The star wars program that is being implemented by the Pentagon represents a particular danger in this context. Washington makes no secret of the fact that a basic aim of this program is to seize the strategic commanding heights. Dominance in space makes it possible to secure dominance on earth. The star wars program is a strategy for the enslavement of the peoples and their subordination to imperialist diktat.

The Soviet Union warns that transferring the arms race to space will accelerate the already critically high pace of the stockpiling and improvement of nuclear and other types of weapons and will be an insuperable obstacle on the path to radical disarmament. From the rostrum of the 27th party congress a stern warning was issued to the space adventurists with their illusory schemes, and at the same time a readiness was expressed to do everything to prevent the militarization of space.

The CPSU's foreign policy course of destroying the means of mass extermination and of averting the war danger, a course formulated at the 27th party congress, is a convincing alternative to nuclear madness. It inspires the confidence that no matter how great the threat to peace created by the policy of imperialism's aggressive circles, there is no fatal inevitability of world war. But it is necessary to struggle to ensure firm peace and freedom, to achieve success in the fight against war, a success which will be a historic victory for all mankind and every person on our planet.

UN RIGHTS PANEL ADOPTS RESOLUTION OF MERCENARIES

LD112217 Moscow TASS in English 1848 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Geneva March 11 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladislav Shishlo reports:

The United Nations Commission on Human Rights working here has adopted a number of resolutions, specifically, the resolution "The Use of Mercenaries as a Means of Opposing the Exercise of People's Right to Self-Determination", the resolution "On The State of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide" and the resolution "Human Rights and the Scientific and Technical Progress".

The resolution on the use of mercenaries expresses profound concern over the mounting threat that the activity of mercenaries poses to all states of the world and recognises the fact that mercenarism threatens international peace and security and, just as genocide, is a crime against humanity.

The resolution urges all states to show the utmost vigilance in the face of the menace represented by the activity of mercenaries, to employ administrative and legislative measures to prevent the use of their territories and other territories under their control for the passage of mercenaries or for the planning of actions aimed at the destabilisation or overthrow of the government of any state and the struggle against national liberation movements, and prevent the use of their citizens for recruiting, financing and training mercenaries and forming their units.

Another resolution, "On the State of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide" which was submitted by the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Polish People's Republic, points again to the fact that genocide is a crime and contradicts the spirit and goals of the United Nations Organisation. The resolution confirms this need for international cooperation to rid humanity of this abominable phenomenon.

The resolution "Human Rights and Scientific and Technical Progress" which has been submitted by the delegations of Angola, Afghanistan, the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, USSR and others confirms the resolve of peoples of the United Nations to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, to maintain international peace and security, to develop friendly relations among nations and international cooperation, to promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

The United Nations Commission on Human Rights emphasises again the imperative need for taking urgent measures toward general and complete disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, for the sake of life on earth.

The resolution also says that no question is now of greater importance for every people on earth than safeguarding peace and ensuring man's primary right, the right to live. The resolution urges all peoples to join in the United Nations efforts to safeguard peace and future of humanity.

These resolutions have been adopted by the overwhelming majority of members of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights.

MONGOLIA'S BATMONH, ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU INTERVIEW

LD022250 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2058 GMT 1 Mar 86

[Interview with Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the People's Great Hural Presidium of the Mongolian People's Republic, and Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia, by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov and an unidentified announcer at the Kremlin Palace of Congresses during the 27th CPSU Congress; Batmonh speaks in Russian, Mengistu in Amharic followed by translation into Russian by interpreter; Batmonh, Mengistu shown speaking separately -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Interviewer] Comrade Batmonh, at our congress we are solving the question of accelerating of our country's socioeconomic development. How is that question being solved in your country?

[Batmonh] Acceleration of economic and social development is characteristic of all socialist countries. We are preparing for our next, 19th party congress. Today is the 65th anniversary of our party's formation.

[Interviewer] Congratulations.

[Batmonh] Yes. Our congress takes place at the end of May. We will review the results of the past 5-year plan and will define the main tasks for 1986-1990.

[Seyful-Mulyukov] What, in your opinion, will be the 27th CPSU Congress' significance for strengthening socialism's position throughout the world?

[Batmonh] Huge significance, because the world socialist community is now the main factor of contemporary development. Is the Soviet Union, is the main bulwark in the socialist community, its economic and scientific-technical potential [words indistinct]. The 27th congress defines the development of the Soviet Union's economic and scientific-technical potential for the period up to the year 2000. Here special attention is being given to the question of developing and strengthening cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries.

[Seyful-Mulyukov] What is your opinion of the work of the congress?

[Mengistu] It is very important for us, representatives of progressive countries; it is a teaching congress. We have seen how concrete tasks should be set and how realistic ways of performing them should be worked out. This applies to both domestic and foreign policy questions.

[Seyful-Mulyukov] Problems of the so-called Third World -- apartheid, cruel neocolonialist exploitation, and imperialist subversion against young states were discussed.

[Mengistu] Imperialism currently is trying to subordinate young developing states to its domination, to prevent the spread of Marxist-Leninist ideology among them, to halt and, if possible, turn back the revolutionary process in those countries.

For these aims international imperialism, especially of the United States, uses military presence, interference in the internal affairs of those countries, economic sanctions and blockades, and, naturally, international terrorism, although that is far from a complete list of all the means to which reactionary forces have recourse to prevent our progressive development.

[Seyful-Mulyukov] How is your country doing today?

[Mengistu] We have been on the road to democratic reforms for 12 years now. The foundation of the Ethiopian Workers Party was one of our most substantial victories. We have given land over to the peasants; we have given the people equal rights; public organizations have been formed in the most various fields. This has given the broad popular masses an opportunity to participate in all of our initiatives. However, we are only half-way there. The fight goes on. I would like to convey cordial thanks from all our people to the Soviet people. The Soviet Union has constantly given us moral, economic, and political support since the beginning of our revolution. I would like to wish the Soviet people success in fulfilling all decisions and programs. The Soviet Union's prosperity and progress is essentially prosperity and progress for the entire democratic world.

AFANASYEV DOUBTS GORBACHEV WILL VISIT U.S. IN JUNE

OW130239 Tokyo KYODO in English 0229 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, March 13 KYODO -- A senior Communist Party member predicted that Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev is unlikely to visit Washington in June for another summit with U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

The date for Gorbachev's U.S. visit has yet to be fixed, said Viktor G. Afanasyev, chief editor of the party newspaper PRAVDA in an interview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE Wednesday. "My personal view is that it would be difficult (for Gorbachev) to go to Washington in June," he said.

June has been cited by many as the likeliest timing for a Gorbachev visit to the U.S. The leaders of the two superpowers held their first summit in Geneva last November and agreed to meet again this year.

Afanasyev, a member of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee, is often regarded by Western Journalists as a spokesman for the Kremlin on international relations.

In the interview, he criticized the U.S. Government, saying that Washington has been promoting its star wars project and other military expansion programs while all the time proposing measures to prevent a nuclear war. The unfriendly attitude of the U.S. toward the Soviet Union has not changed, the PRAVDA editor said.

Afanasyev also said the recent move by the U.S. demanding a 40 percent cut in the staff of the Soviet representative office at the United Nations would affect plans for another U.S.-Soviet summit, though he did not elaborate. The Soviet official said the Soviet Union has not put any preconditions on the summit.

On relations with Japan, Afanasyev said that the January visit to Tokyo by Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze had brought a favorable turnabout in Russo-Japanese relations. As to the timing for a Gorbachev visit to Japan promised in a joint communique at the end of Shevardnadze's visit, he said: "The date has not fixed. It is a matter to be decided by the leader himself."

Afanasyev was asked about a statement by Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone that he would be ready to visit Moscow before Gorbachev came to Japan if this promised results which would please the Japanese people -- an allusion to progress in the territorial dispute between the two countries involving four northern islands off Japan's Hokkaido.

"We would be glad if a peace treaty were concluded between the two countries," Afanasyev said, and added, "But I don't really understand what would please the Japanese." The Soviet Union will not make any concession on the territorial problem, he said. The territorial issue over the islands, held by the Soviet Union since the end of World War II, stands in the way of a peace treaty between the two countries. The Soviet Union declared war on Japan in the closing weeks of World War II.

Afanasyev also dismissed the idea that the Soviet Union might return the two smaller islands of the four -- Habomai and Shikotan -- as a compromise in accordance with a Japan-Soviet joint communique made in 1956. "In my view, it's impossible," said Afanasyev, because Japan gave up Sakhalin and the Kuril Islands under the post-war San Francisco peace treaty, to which, however, the Soviet Union was not a party.

FURTHER CRITICISM OF U.S. DECISION ON UN

Weinberger Remarks Assailed

LD102235 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2145 GMT 10 Mar 86

["Washington Against the United Nations" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 11 Mar (TASS) -- TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes:

In an interview for ABC, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger stated that even if the UN commission of expert jurists should deem the U.S. State Department's demand that the number of diplomatic personnel of permanent USSR, Ukrainian SSR, and Belorussian SSR missions to the United Nations should be cut by 40 percent to be against the law, incompatible with the norms of international law, and U.S. international obligations, the administration will act as it sees fit and will not alter its decision.

Impudence? An open challenge to the international public? Yes, undoubtedly. However, to see Mr Weinberger's statement only in this light is tantamount to leaving things unsaid. This statement yet again confirms Washington's irrepressible imperial ambitions, constituting yet another evidence of the fact that U.S. ruling circles in the grip of hegemonsitic intoxication, intend to continue to crudely trample underfoot the universally accepted norms of international law, U.S. international obligations, and the UN Charter itself, to which the U.S. appended its signature.

And this is how, as a matter of fact, it actually happens. It is sufficient to be convinced of this to peruse UN decisions and resolutions. Whatever important contemporary issue the community of nations has examined, whether the problem of curbing the arms race, the matter of eliminating the vestiges of colonialism or, say, the problem of establishing just economic relations, the U.S. delegation practically always acts counter to the will of the overwhelming majority of community members and tries to torpedo decisions from being adopted. Let us recall in this connection, for example, that at the General Assembly jubilee session Washington said: "No!" 28 times in voting on resolutions regarding a cessation of the nuclear arms race and the spread of nuclear arms to space.

Such is the U.S. line at the United Nations. Such is its line in practical politics. A course of further whipping up the arms race, cynical interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states, attempts to stifle revolutionary and liberation movements using sanctions, blockades, and interventions, staking on threats, dictate and blackmail -- these are the instruments of Washington's imperial strategy.

Lies and fabrications intended to disguise Washington's aggressive plans and hegemonist pretensions are an integral feature of this policy. Such fabrications have been set in motion in this case, but they cannot conceal the true facts; specifically that it is precisely Washington that has attempted and is attempting to turn the United Nations into a type of "lever" for its own policies, into a nest of espionage against sovereign states. It is appropriate to recall in this connection the report of the U.S. newspaper NEWSDAY, which in an article entitled "The UN: A Vein of Gold for U.S. Intelligence" reveals how the U.S. National Security Agency, the FBI, and other U.S. special services operate at the United Nations, intercepting other countries' diplomatic cables and illegally searching the residences of foreign diplomats. And can it be reagarded as a coincidence that the United States is now represented at the United Nations by none other than General Vernon Walters, who used to be one of the "chiefs" of the CIA and of the U.S. military intelligence service (RUMO).

It is characteristic that Washington's illegal demand for a cut in the diplomatic staff of the permanent missions of the USSR, Ukrainian SSR, and Belorussian SSR is especially zealously justified and defended by none other than the chief of the Pentagon, that headquarters for the "war hawks."

It is the Pentagon, which is most closely connected with the U.S. military-industrial giants in California and elsewhere that earn multibillion dollar profits from accelerated material preparations for war, that acts as the generator of militarism in the United States, the instigator and devotee of "strong-arm methods," and it is the U.S. military that especially does not like the line of curbing the arms race imperialist interference in others' affairs which is adhered to by the overwhelming majority of UN member states. Weinberger's statement is another piece of evidence showing the Pentagon's destructive role in the formulation of Washington's foreign policy.

The British newspaper DAILY MAIL termed Washington's current tactic "risky and irresponsible," noting that "one cannot play in this way with a process aimed at asserting peace." What is true is true. And there is a natural question within this question: Isn't it worth heeding those politicians and diplomats and press organs talking and writing in such terms, that for the sake of stopping Washington's dangerous and provocative games it is expedient to transfer the UN headquarters to another country, one whose government respects international law and legality?

Action 'Outrageous, Unlawful'

LD121247 Moscow TASS in English 1228 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] New York March 12 TASS -- The permanent mission of the USSR at the United Nations has sent a note to the permanent mission of the USA at the United Nations, stating a resolute protest against the unlawful demand of the U.S. Government for a reduction in the staff of the permanent mission of the USSR at the United Nations in New York. This action of the USA, the note says, is arbitrary and unjustified and constitutes a gross violation by the United States of its commitment of the host country of the U.N. central institutions to provide adequate conditions for the normal functioning of the organization and for the unhindered participation of the member countries in the work of the United Nations. The missions of the Ukraine and Belorussia also sent notes of similar contents to the U.S. mission.

Washington's outrageous unlawful action continues to be commented in the community of nations. The permanent representation of Iran to the United Nations stated that it considered the action taken by the USA a violation of the headquarters agreement. It is the prerogative of the U.N. member countries themselves to decide the question of the strength of their staff. The U.S. action is at odds with the spirit of the charter of the international organization. Our mission also comes against problems through the fault of the American authorities, an Iranian spokesman said. The USA often refuses visas, which prevents Iranian delegates even from attending sessions of the U.N. General Assembly. We have more than once protested against such actions of the U.S. Government, the spokesman said.

Commenting on Washington's hostile demarche, T. Frank, law professor at New York University and the author of books on U.N. history, has said that the headquarters agreement gives substantial reason to believe that what the United States is doing is unlawful. THE NEW YORK TIMES notes that a number of American experts are critical of the arbitrary decision of the USA, which they say can only do damage to international relations.

We believe that the demarche of the administration is outrageous and unlawful, TASS has been told by S. Johnson, a member of the leadership of the public organization Women Strike for Peace. The U.S. action shows anew thatthe U.S. Administration has no interest in the improvement of Soviet-American relations or in promoting cooperation and trust between the two countries. It is regrettable that this step has been taken at a time when realistic opportunities have been created for the improvement of the political climate both in relations between the USA and the USSR and on the international scene as a whole.

Moves Against UN To Continue

LD130827 Moscow TASS in English 0817 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Washington March 13 TASS -- The U.S. Administration is planning to continue its moves against the United Nations and its specialised agencies. The evidence of that are the statements which were made at the hearings, held jointly by two subcommittees of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives by Assistant U.S. Secretary of State Alan Keyes and U.S. permanent representative at the United Nations retired General Vernon Walters. They asserted once again that administrative reforms and a change in the decision-taking procedure are obviously necessary in activities of the most competent international organisation. Alan Keyes did not conceal that it is through financial blackmail of the United Nations and its specialized agencies that Washington intends to seek the reforms that would suit the U.S.A.

U.S. expenditures on activities of U.N. agencies are planned to be cut by another scores of millions dollars in the 1986 fiscal year budget, drawn up by the White House, he said.

BOROVIK VIEWS REAGAN SPEECH, UN DECISION

LD120708 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Remarks by writer Genrikh Borovik: "The Threat to Fear"; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Hello, comrades. People are so tired of verbal speculation that I do not want to lower myself to polemics with it. This is probably why the U.S. President's speech, which was heard during our party congress, did not attract any particular attention; the majority of newspapers responded to it only with rejoinders. I too have no inclination to fill in the polemical gap. I will merely cite a few arguments from this speech, whose aim was twofold: to force through new increases in the U.S. military budget and to reply to our country's peaceful program.

I will dismiss at once the figures the President used in trying to convince his fellow citizens that the Soviet Union long ago overtook the United States in military terms. Even former President Carter, indignant at the speech that he heard, admitted with bitter irony that if the U.S. President really wants to justify the arms race, he will be supplied with any convenient figures. Here are some examples of the level of the argument. In trying to prove the necessity of increasing military orders, the President said arms must be bought from military companies in large quantities and not in small ones. It is more advantageous that way. The old traders' proverb has turned out to be correct, he said: It is cheaper by the dozen. In trying to justify the arms race, Reagan had no qualms about citing, in our nuclear age, the proverb: If you want peace, prepare for war, ascribing its authorship for some reason to George Washington, unaware, evidently, that it was born in the age of bows and arrows.

Even when it was uttered in Latin by the ancients, it was already considered to be sufficiently cynical. He also said that the arms race is the U.S. trump card, a powerful United States is like a world heavyweight boxing champion -- nobody can insult him.

I think that quite a few people in the world who listened to the speech asked themselves the disturbing question: Can the opinions of boxing commentators, the rules of market trade, and the military postulates oflegionaires in ancient Rome be transferred to the very complex outlines of international relations in the nuclear age? It is not just awkward to compare this view of the world to the peaceful program proposed to humanity by the Soviet side and by the ideas of our congress: they are so fundamentally opposed they should not even by mentioned together. Although Washington's arguments sound like a self-parody, they are not said in jest and reflect a serious process currently taking place in the United States.

Everyone knows the words of U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt about the United States needing to fear only one thing, fear itself. Notwithstanding this warning, it is precisely the fear of the Soviet threat that has always been the justification for the arms race. Now, after the Geneva meeting and after the announcement of our program of peace, it is not the threat of fear which has arisen, but a threat to fear [voznikla ugroza ne strakha, a ugroza strakhu]. Immediately those circles in the United States for whom the threat to fear is a threat to their well-being have become rabidly flustered. This is why, in the President's speech, Russians are mentioned as bogeymen 30 times. This is why once again the report on our country's mythical violations of the SALT-2 treaty has once again surfaced in Washington, although this issue was thoroughly clarified ages ago. This is why the State Department is adopting the illegitimate decision to cut back staff numbers at the UN Soviet delegation by 100 people. This decision is aimed not only against our country, but against the very idea of peace, dialogue, and contact which lies at the base of the United Nations. This is why the wave of spy-mania is being raised in the United States to such a level that the senator for New York state, is appealing for Soviet people not to be allowed on beaches, for it is from beaches, as he maintains, that it is particularly convenient for the Russians, using electronic apparatus, to listen to one U.S. telephone conversations. From the beach!

The anti-Soviet commotion in Washington has not been evoked by fear in the face of a Soviet military threat, but by fear of our peaceful proposals, our peaceful capacity for initiative [initsiativnost] in search of ways to detente. This search is finding a response throughout the world, in the United States itself, and even in its Congress. Fear in the face of the threat to fear -- a ridiculous paradox. Scared people, however, are not just ridiculous, they're also dangerous, first of all for the United States itself. The great President Franklin Roosevelt was right when he warned about this.

FURTHER REACTION TO U.S. ANTI-NICARAGUAN EFFORTS

Kosysh Commentary

LD121859 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Vitaliy Kobysh commentary; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Hello, comrades! A mortal threat has been hanging over the United States. At any time it could be subjected to armed aggression which would be terrifying in its consequences. What is it? The Soviet military threat again? The Russians on the march again?

No, this time the United States has been faced with the prospect of an attack on the part of small, peaceful Nicaragua. I am not joking, and I exaggerate nothing. The leaders of the Washington administration have recently launched just such a, pardon the expression, schizophrenic campaign of frightening Americans with the Nicaraguan threat. This is connected with the fact that members of the U.S. Congress are refusing to support the President's proposal on granting the contras -- yesterday's partners in crime with Somoza and today hirelings of the CIA and other U.S. secret services -- aid amounting to $100 million.

Of course, it is not a question of the $100 million. For the CIA this amount is a mere bagatelle. The congressmen and the vast majority of Americans consider the course of the current administration to be fatal for the United States -- its actions in relation to Nicaragua and Central America as a whole. Many of them, not without reason, consider this policy to be an exact repetition of the U.S. actions that led to the Vietnam war. But the tragedy, shame, and horror of Vietnam have not been forgotten nor are they likely to be forgotten for some time by Americans. And now Nicaragua. Americans are being unscrupulously deceived as regards a country in which for 45 years the United States maintained the dictatorship of the Somoza family in power, if you like, the most inhumane and bloody in the history of Latin America. And when the people of Nicaragua threw off the yoke they now want to strangle it by means of hunger and the efforts of the contras, guardsmen of Somoza. But the problem is not only this. The Reagan administration would like to use the official allocation by Congress of $100 in help to the contras as a blank cheque for any actions in relations both to Nicaragua and to other states that are fighting for their independence. In other words, they would like to gain permission for the impelementation of their imperialist doctrine of neoglobalism.

Everything which has been said is true -- these are facts. But how does it happen that it in no way prevents the leaders in Washington and the White House from asserting their commitment to freedom, democracy, and human rights? They strangle by hunger -- this is freedom; they commit acts of violence -- this is democracy; they kill -- this is human rights. Thus words are being used, together with poison and explosives.

Turner Admits CIA Operations

LD111302 Moscow TASS in English 1254 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] New York March 11 TASS -- Stansfield Turner, former director of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, has admitted that the U.S. stages secret operations against the Sandinista government of Nicaragua.

The AP news agency reports that Turner who headed the CIA from 1977 to 1981 said that the Republican administration was staging secret operations in Nicaragua, but without much success. According to Turner, the White House tries to conceal the fact that it is making attempts to oust the Sandinistas from power. However, it is undoubtedly the purpose of its actions.

KORIONOV DECRIES BUSH'S 'COLD WAR' REMARKS

PM121553 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Mar 86 First Edition p 5

[Vitaliy Korionov "Political Observer's Notes": "Pangegyric to Crude Force"]

[Text] The wide-scale program for the consolidation of peace put forward by the 27th CPSU Congress has been welcomed by official Washington with obvious irritation and unconcealed dissatisfaction.

The Soviet peace initiatives do not suit those people who would like to keep the peoples in fear of a nuclear catastrophe. Belittling at any price the importance of the Soviet program for a nuclear-free world, freezing and perpetuating confrontation -- that is the true goal of these circles.

U.S. Vice President G. Bush has made his latest attempt of this kind on a trip to Fulton -- the city where 40 years ago W. Churchill delivered his notorious speech calling for a "cold war" to be declared on the socialist countries and for a "crusade" to be undertaken.

The decades that have elapsed since then have clearly revealed the bankruptcy of the "Fulton strategy." But there is no stopping its supporters. The high-ranking White House envoy invoked the specters of the past in order to inflame today's demons even further. He declared the NATO bloc to be Churchill's heir, keeping quiet, of course, about how just 5 years after the Fulton speech, in February 1951, it was the speech's author who warned: "By creating a U.S. base in Southeast England we are turning ourselves into a target and perhaps the center of a target." Bush pretended he was not familiar with this warning. His efforts were directed elsewhere: how to seek out new opportunities for pursuing a policy of diktat, how to undermine international cooperation still further. Bush's eulogy of NATO was accompanied by ferocious attacks on the United Nations. UN activity, he asserted, "has caused tremendous disillusionment." How? Primarily through the fact that the General Assembly "often adopts seditious resolutions" containing "attacks against the United States" and "attacks against the state of Israel." The U.S. vice president cannot make up his mind to state openly that the UN resolutions that he calls "seditious" are in reality calling for the end of the arms race and the prevention of the militarization of space. Yet the peoples know the truth!

The White House is observing with increasing alarm the mounting avalanche of popular indignation at Washington's aggressive predatory policy in Central America, Africa, and Asia. It is this policy that is the main reason for the deprivations and hardships the peoples are experiencing. Dollar imperialism is seeking at any price to divert from itself the righteous anger of hundreds of millions of people. Its stooges are endeavoring to blame...the communists for the difficulties experienced by the peoples who have chosen a free path of development. "Look at Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos," the vice president exlaims emotively, forgetting, however, to mention that it was the U.S. aggressor who for many years sowed death and destruction on the lands of these countries, bringing their peoples untold hardships and deprivations. The vice president called come what may for the stifling of the Nicarguan revolution, urging Congress to continue to arm the Somozaist holdouts and to supply Afghan dushmans with sophisticated weapons.

Bush's Fulton speech confirmed yet again that Washington is afraid of peace, that it is shying away from the very thought of honest international cooperation. Only it is time to understand that four decades of "cold war" have failed to bring laurels to the supporters of a policy of blackmail and violence. What grounds are there for supposing that this futile policy will be any more successful in the present-day world, where the forces of freedom and progress prevail?

REAGAN SPEECH 'COUNTERSTRIKE' TO SOVIET PROPOSALS

PM121611 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 11 Mar 86 First Edition p 3

[Article by M. Knyazkov: "When the Ground Disappears From Under Your Feet..."]

[Excerpts] The broad peace program put forward at the 27th CPSU Congress seriously alarmed Washington.

However, it probably could not have been otherwise. The Kremlin's new clear and comprehensive proposal to ensure peoples' security met with a lively response in the hearts of millions of people on earth, including those in the United States. It is precisely for this reason that the White House decided to make a counterstrike by launching a powerful propaganda campaign that is still continuing to this day. A TASS correspondent tells SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA readers about this.

The day after M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered his Political Report, President Reagan appeared on American television. It was as if Geneva had hever been and as if no speech had been made afterward to both houses of Congress, in which the U.S. President swore to strive to conclude effective agreements on arms control and to improve Soviet-American relations. The master of the White House once again rammed it into Americans that, quote: "The Soviets only respect those who speak the language of force with them" and tried to put the blame for the arms race on the USSR.

Nevertheless, paradoxical as it may seem, this bellicose speech was more a demonstration of the Reagan administration's weakness of than a show of its strength. It was a kind of rearguard battle by Washington in the face of the broad Soviet peace offensive, which is supported by an increasing number of Americans and has been given powerful new impetus by the 27th CPSU Congress.

As THE NEW YORK TIMES reports, Reagan's closest advisers urgently recommended that he make this speech. And this is why. "Secret public opinion polls," the newspaper points out, "have registered a drop in public support for the arms buildup program that Reagan has conducted throughout his presidency."

Yes, the series of constructive Soviet initiatives, such as, for example, the moratorium on nuclear explosions or the proposal to enter the 21st century without nuclear weapons, are beginning to knock the ground from beneath the feet of arms race supporters. That is why Washington's propaganda attack on the effective peace and security program put forward at the CPSU Congress has boomeranged into criticism of the U.S. Administration. "Deceiving People" -- this is how Tom Wicker, prominent American columnist, headed his commentary on the president's speech.

Of course, the American press is a distorting mirror. And it is difficult to get a complete and, above all, objective picture of events in Moscow through that press. Nevertheless, it is noticeable how avidly Americans seize on reports from the Soviet capital, seeking in them an answer to the questions troubling all mankind.

ARTICLE CONSIDERS U.S. POSTURE TOWARD SOCIALISM

PM121527 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Mar 86 Second Edition p 3

[A. Leontyev article under the "Publicist's Notes" rubric: "In the Name of the Future"]

[Excerpt] A correspondent of America's ABC TV asserts that on the day the CPSU Congress opened, the U.S. President was throwing snowballs in the White House grounds. He has also done a great many other less inoffensive things recently. He has received the ringleaders of the anti-Nicaraguan gangs in his office and tried to persuade congressmen to allocate them $100 million. He has read reports about the course of the "undeclared wars" against the peoples of Afghanistan and Angola.

But the main event was delivering an address to the nation twice -- on radio and television -- aimed at "pushing through" the latest increase in the military budget and beginning a new round in the arms race. Dozens of times the address mentioned "the Russians" in the role of bugbear and spoke about the need for a "tough approach" to relations with the USSR.

"It is typical," the French newspaper L'HUMANITE noted, "that Reagan should again resort to 'muscle flexing' immediately after M.S. Gorbachev's Political Report, which confirmed the Soviet plan for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons. In essence, Reagan's statements represent the reply to the Soviet peace plan, whereas his letter to M.S. Gorbachev is no more than a propaganda maneuver." The White House boss was extremely irritated, LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS added, by the fact that the Soviet proposals, reaffirmed at the Moscow congress, are receiving a broad response and are being actively propagandized throughout the world. Reproaches and threats have rained down on the American correspondents who covered the work of the congress. They have been accused of "weak criticism" of the USSR and "insufficient patriotism," since when they have tried to "turn over a new leaf."

If you let U.S. reactionaries have their way they would ban not only our congress but our Soviet land, too. Is that not what they tried to do in the first 16 years after the October Revolution? President F. Roosevelt liked to recall the occasion that prompted him to establish diplomatic relations with the USSR. "In 1933," he used to say, "my wife visited a school in our country. In one classroom she saw a map showing a large blank area. She asked what it was and was told that you were not allowed to mention the name of that place. It was the Soviet Union." But now Washington is trying to slander the great socialist land to such an extent that in Americans' eyes it seems to be completely black.

Many enemies of socialism would prefer to wipe it from the face of the earth completely. It prevents the rich from duping, oppressing, and plundering the peoples and making a fortune from the arms race and military adventures. "Let us stop vacillating; let us use our power to consign Marxism-Leninism to the rubbish heap of history," Reagan blurted out on 8 June 1983. He cited the "Soviet military threat" as the pretext for a "crusade."

Washington discovers that "threat" just about everywhere. The Soviet Union has adopted a course of accelerating socioeconomic development? Beware! "This could turn the Russians into an even more formidable adversary," some U.S. economists say in panic. The USSR is showing great concern for the education of officer cadres. Congressmen are in alarm: "There is the serious danger (?!) that the Soviet officer corps is better prepared intellectually and has a deeper understanding of history." Another reason for displeasure!...

But we do not intend satisfying anyone, since we do not intend consigning anyone to the "rubbish heap of history." We oppose military confrontation and support peaceful cooperation, free development, and identical security for all countries and peoples. Each people decides and decides alone which system to choose and which banners to march under into the 21st century. We have chosen once and for all the most just and humane system in the world -- socialism. Almost 70 years ago U.S., British, French, and Japanese interventionists tried to drown it in blood, and the fascist scum tried to crush it with their tanks and suffocate it in gas chambers. Now thousands of U.S. and NATO nuclear missiles and bombers are targeted on it. We have defended our system in fierce fighting under the Communist Party's leadership and are always ready to stand up for it. We urge the West to take the path of peace. In our opinion, peace is the only road to take into the 21st century and beyond.

In the postwar decades the United States has stockpiled vast mountains of the very latest weaponry and combat hardware.

But it has no ideas to fire people's hearts and stir their energy and reason. "We, our nation," Presdient John Kennedy complained, "are now experiencing a need greater than the need for atomic, aerial, financial, industrial, or even human power -- it is the need for the power of ideas." He is echoed by the well-known U.S. politician G. Kennan: "We have nothing to teach the world. We must recognize that we have no answer to the questions facing human society in the modern era."

Capitalism demonstrates to the whole world the poverty of its philosophy and the unattainability of the goals of its aggressive and adventurist policy, which contains the threat of mankind's self-destruction. Socialism, on the other hand, demonstrates its indisputable advantages and indestructible belief in the triumph of Lenin's immortal ideas -- the ideas of peace and creation, freedom and happiness for all peoples of the world. And that was most convincingly demonstrated once again by the 27th CPSU Congress.

PROFESSED ROLE OF U.S. PEACE INSTITUTE DISPUTED

PM121430 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Report by own correspondent V. Soldatov: "'Hawks' in the Role of 'Doves'"]

[Text] New York -- They are absurd but quite real, the American critic W. Gibson remarked with regard to certain characters in Shakespeare's comedy "The Merry Wives of Windsor." The activity of the "U.S. Peace Institute" is quite absurd from the viewpoint of common sense but, at the same time, absolutely real from the viewpoint of factual authenticity.

Set up by decision of Congress, this institute is supposed to "promote the achievement of international peace." But the people whom President R. Reagan appointed the directors of this institute are as concerned about strengthening peace as a cat is concerned about the safety of chicks.

The "peace institute" is headed by J. Moore, chairman of the Oceans Policy Group under the Republican National Committee. This group and its chairman were resolutely opposed to the United States subscribing to the international treaty that proclaimed seabed resources the common property of mankind. Washington refused to subscribe to the treaty.

Next on the list of directors is B. (WAINROD), who heads the Heritage Foundation's foreign and defense policy studies group. This organization of extreme right-wingers has drawn up the most reactionary ideas for the Reagan administration, including the idea of "opposition" to the Soviet Union.

(D. Bark) is engaged on roughly the same questions in a similar reactionary establishment -- the Hoover Institute of War, Revolution, and Peace. In 1980 (Bark) took an active part in R. Reagan's election campaign, advising him on international questions.

No less colorful is the figure of another director -- E. Kirkpatrick, husband of the well-known J. Kirkpatrick. This professor, who openly espouses anti-Soviet views, wrote a book in which he warns Americans of "communist activeness in the world."

According to the charter of the "U.S. Peace Institute," the secretaries of defense and state, the director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and the head of the Nationa Defense Institute are also directors. At the institute's first sessoin, held at the end of February, the secretaries of defense and state were absent.

In his place the defense secretary sent his assistant R. Perle, one of the most vehement anti-Soviets not only at the Pentagon but also, probably, in the United States.

Other participants in the session also plainly have nothing in common with the struggle for peace and espouse anti-Soviet views. General R. Lawrence, who represented the National Defense Institute, for example, campaigns for increased spending on arms.

You can imagine how these people laughed when they unexpectedly found themselves in the role of "doves." Probably some thought: How did that one get here, for he is even further to the right than I am?

[The following paragraph is boxed off within the article] When the draft law on setting up the "U.S. Peace Institute" was being discussed in Congress, skeptics claimed that this whole venture was pointless and would end in a farce. And this is just what has happened. The skeptics evidently knew that the American right-wingers in power are organically incapable of being guided by common sense and that they conceal their imperialist policy behind words about a desire for peace.

U.S. REQUEST FOR 20-YEAR OKINAWA EXTENSION NOTED

LD122353 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2010 GMT 12 Mar 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] In the first edition of the review I quoted this morning's report from Tokyo which said that the United States is trying to pile up on the Japanese a considerable proportion of the cost of maintaining the communications center for the U.S. Navy at Yokohama. And here it seems that the Yankees' appetite grows with the eating and this theme is developing, so to speak, like a continuing novel.

A few hours later today, another report came in from Japan. It says that the U.S. Command have asked the Japanese Government to extend for a further 20 years -- until 2007 -- the agreement that gives the United States the right to use its military base on the island of Okinawa. According to a Japanese press report, the inhabitants of Okinawa with the support of democratic organizations in the country have launched a fight against the Americans throwing their weight about on this island. At a meeting which took place in the town of Naha, more than 6,000 people taking part adopted a resolution protesting the Pentagon's plans to prolong the occupation of Okinawa.

WEINBERGER ASKS JAPAN TO JOIN SDI PROGRAM

LD112322 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1956 GMT 11 Mar 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger has called on Japan to join in the star wars program as soon as possible. The Pentagon chief stated the United States' interest in receiving highly complex Japanese technology for the implementation of its space militarization program. According to Weinberger, discussion of the details of a forthcoming agreement on Tokyo's participation in the star wars program will be one of the main topics of talks during his visit to Japan.

CHINA

ARKHIPOV SAID SECOND CHOICE FOR PRC VISIT

HK130746 Hong Kong AFP in English 0728 GMT 13 Mar 86

[By Pierre-Antoine Donnet]

[Excerpt] Beijing, March 13 (AFP) -- Moscow decided at the last moment to downgrade its delegation due here this weekend for Sino-Soviet economic and trade talks, Soviet diplomatic sources said here Thursday.

The Kremlin had first planned to send Nikolay Talyzin, a first deputy premier and newly-appointed alternate Politburo member close to party chief Mikhail Gorbachev as Moscow's chief delegate to a Sino-Soviet commission meeting on trade and the economy, the sources said.

But Soviet authorities changed their minds at the last moment and decided to send instead Ivan Arkhipov, who is also a first deputy premier, but aged 78 is regarded as less powerful, with only Communist Party Central Committee membership, the sources said.

This was confirmed by Western diplomats, who saw it as a sign that a more realistic mood was setting in over Sino-Soviet relations, which had been touched with a whiff of euphoria in the past two years.

PRC SENTENCES AIRLINER HIJACKER TO 8 YEARS

LD062127 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2100 GMT 6 Mar 86

[Text] A XINHUA agency report has been published in Beijing on the criminal proceedings in Harbin against Alimuradov, who hijacked an AN-24 passenger aircraft to PRC territory on 19 December of last year. The Harbin city court sentenced Alimuradov to 8 years imprisonment for crimes connected with the aircraft hijacking.

MOSCOW SOIREE FETES CPC FIGURE'S BIRTHDAY

LD120009 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2200 GMT 12 Mar 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] A soiree devoted to the 100th birth anniversary of Lin Boju, a prominent figure of the Chinese Communist Party [CPC] took place at the House of Friendship With Peoples of Foreign Countries. He was elected to the membership of the CPC Central Committee Politburo at the Eighth CP Congress and was a deputy president of the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Society Central Administration. The speakers at the soiree noted that Lin Boju possessed outstanding qualities as revolutionary organizer and throughout his life was faithful to the cause of revolutionary struggle and the teachings of Marxism-Leninism. Ambassador Li Zewang and staff of the PRC Embassy in the USSR were present at the soiree.

BILATERAL TRADE TALKS WITH JAPAN OPEN IN MOSCOW

LD112219 Moscow TASS in English 1956 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 11 TASS -- Intergovernmental Soviet-Japanese consultations on the development of bilateral trade and economic realtions have opened here today. A delegation of representatives of Japanese governmental organizations led by Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Reishi Teshima has arrived in Moscow for the consultations. The Soviet side at the talks is headed by USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Aleksey Manzhulo.

A broad range of issues is to be discussed in thecourse of the current consultations, the head of the Soviet delegation said, opening the meeting. It is necessary to consolidate in action the positive changes, which have manifested themselves in bilateral relations, to exchange views on issues of mutual trade and economic cooperation, to generalize the accumulated positive experience and draw lessons from the negative phenomena in the development of trade and economic relations in recent past.

A broadening of Soviet-Japanese trade and economic relations is of tremendous significance for strengthening relations between the two countries, Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Reishi Teshima pointed out in his speech. The current consultations, he stressed, are being conducted on the basis of the new trade and payments agreement, which was signed during the visit to Japan of Eduard Shevardnadze, USSR foreign minister in January this year.

Among the broad range of issues on the agenda of the current talks are also those pertaining to the holding of the tenth meeting of the Japanese-Soviet and Soviet-Japanese committees on economic cooperation and the holding of a Japanese industrial exhibition in Moscow in autumn this year, Reishi Teshima said.

Aristov Recieves Teshima

LD122019 Moscow TASS in English 2005 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 12 TASS -- Boris Aristov, USSR minister of foreign trade, today received R. Teshima, Japan's deputy foreign minister, head of the Japanese delegation at the Soviet-Japanese intergovernmental consultations on commercial and economic matters.

Questions of the development of Soviet-Japanese commercial and economic relations connected with the new agreement for 1986-1990 concluded in January were discussed.

KANSAI-SOVIET TRADE FEDERATION INAUGURATED

PM121643 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Mar 86 First Edition p 4

[Report by PRAVDA own correspondent Yu. Vdovin and TASS correspondent S. Logachev: "In the Interests of Good-Neighborliness"]

[Text] Osaka, 11 Mar -- The constituent congress of the Kansai region Japanese-Soviet trade federation was held today in Osaka. It includes about 2,000 trade and industrial companies, firms, and economic organizations of Western Japan. D. Kawakatsu, an influential representative of the region's business circles and chairman of the board of directors of the Nankai Electric Railways company, was elected president of the federation.

Kansai is Japan's second biggest trade and economic center after the capital's Kanto region. It accounts for about one-fifth of the total number of enterprises of Japanese industry's production sectors, nearly 10 percent of the GNP, 20 percent of the country's foreign trade turnover, and one-fourth of the volume of Soviet-Japanese trade.

The new federation sets itself the goal of promoting the expansion of trade and economic relations between the two countries, propagandizing the Soviet Union's achievements in economic development, and further activating Japanese-Soviet cultural exchange.

Addressing the gathering, D. Kawakatsu, the federation's president, expressed the hope that the creation of this organization will promote the intensification of mutual understanding and the consolidation of good-neighborly relations between the two countries. At the conclusion of the congress a seminar was held on "the new 5-year plan for the Soviet Union's economic development and the prospects of Japanese-Soviet trade and economic relations."

FURTHER ON KANG SONG-SAN DELEGATION ACTIVITIES

SK120453 Moscow International Service in Korean 1130 GMT 6 Mar 86

[Excerpts] The delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK], which participated in the grand work of the 27th CPSU Congress, stayed in Volgograd. A Soviet-Korean friendship meeting was held at the (Sergenskiy) tractor plant in the city on 5 March with the participation of numerous people. Attending the meeting were hundreds of workers and engineering functionaries. (Alexander Anipken), secretary of the Volgograd oblast party committee, spoke at the meeting.

He said: [Begin recording in Russian fading into Korean translation] The signing of the treaty on friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance was an important and significant event in the Soviet-Korean relations. This year marks the 25th anniversary of the signing of the treaty. The fraternal friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Korea have been further strengthened as a result of the visit to the Soviet Union in 1984 by the party and government delegation led by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president.

Like the Soviet people, [words indistinct]. Along with the passage of years, our cooperation has been enhanced in the international arena. We resolutely support the demands of the DPRK Government and the Korean people that the U.S. troops be withdrawn from South Korea and the Korean peninsula be turned into a nuclear-free zone, and efforts made by the fraternal Korean people in the cause of reunifying the country on a peaceful and democratic basis. [end recording]

Amid an ardent welcome from the participants, Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and premier of the DPRK State Administration Council, spoke at the friendship meeting.

He said: [Begin recording] Dear comrades and friends, our WPK delegation is visiting the great Soviet Union, a close friendly country, to attend the 27th CPSU Congress which is of great significance in the history of the development of the CPSU and is very pleased to meet the party members and workers of the [Sergenskiy] tractor plant.

Volgograd, a city of heroes where the fate of World War II was changed, and the (Sergenskiy) tractor plant, a symbol of [words indistinct], are widely known to the Korean people as well as the Soviet people. In particular, this plant, a significant plant where the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song visited and left footprints 33 years ago, is (?vividly) cherished in the memory of the Korean people.

In the name of the WPK delegation, I express wholehearted thanks to the party members and workers of this plant for arranging this grand meeting at the (Sergenskiy) tractor plant, warmly welcoming our delegation, and giving encouraging words filled with friendly sentiments just now. [applause]

Also, I convey warm fraternal greetings from the WPK and the Korean workers to the CPSU and the Soviet workers through the employees of this plant and you. [end recording]

Noting that the 27th CPSU Congress is of great historic significance, Comrade Kang Song-san stressed that the decisions of the congress will have a great effect on the augmentation of the economic might of the Soviet Union. He said that the implementation of the decisions is one of the important tasks assigned to the Soviet workers, and wished the fraternal people success in the struggle to implement the decisions of the congress.

The head of the Korean delegation expressed [word indistinct] thanks to the CPSU and the Soviet state for actively supporting the Korean people's struggle for national reunification and for [words indistinct].

In conlcusion, Comrade Kang Song-san said: [Begin recording] Constantly strengthening and developing the friendly relations with the CPSU and the Soviet people are a consistent policy of our party. Our party is very pleased with the fact that, today, the fraternal friendship and comradely cooperative relations between the two parties and peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union are being incessantly strengthened and developed in conformity with the spirit agreed upon at the highest-level meeting between the leaders of the two countries during the visit to the Soviet Union by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in May 1984 and in accordance with [words indistinct]

In the future, the WPK and the Korean people will also make all efforts to even further strengthen and develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties and peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union forged in the joint struggle for the victory of the socialist and communist cause.

Long live the everlasting and immortal fraternal friendship and unity between the WPK and the CPSU and between the Korean and the Soviet peoples! [applause] [end recording]

TASS REPORTS FURTHER ON CASTRO'S VISIT TO DPRK

LD111752 Moscow TASS in English 1659 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Pyongyang March 11 TASS -- There is no task more topical now than the task of saving the world from war conflagration the danger of which largely heightened following aggressive designs of international, above all American imperialism. This has been stated by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at a mass meeting which was held in Pyongyang today. The meeting was held in honour of the party and governmental delegation of the Republic of Cuba now on a visit here. The delegation is led by Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers.

The new peace initiatives of the CPSU particularly the programme of full elimination of nuclear weapons which was made in the January 15 statement by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev are of great significance for averting a thermonuclear catastrophe, ending the arms race, stressed the DPRK leader.

The recent 27th CPSU Congress provides yet another eloquent evidence of the Soviet Union's consistent foreign policy course. Unity of socialist and nonaligned countries which are energetically and consistently fighting for diminishing nuclear threat is the indispensable condition for the triumph of the cause of the peace forces. A considerable contribution to the consolidation of security could be made by establishment of nuclear free zones in different parts of the world, including the Korean peninsula where a dangerous seat of tension is being stirred up by U.S. military preparations, said Kim Il-song.

Fidel Castro noted in his speech that Cuba and the DPRK are unanimous in the striving to curb aggressive designs of American imperialism, to prevent the arms race from being spread to outer space. He fully supported the rightful struggle waged by the Korean people for peaceful democratic unification of the country and expressed gratitude to the USSR, DPRK and other socialist countries for the assistance in strengthening Cuba's defensive capability.

A treaty of friendship and cooperation was concluded today between the DPRK and Republic of Cuba. The treaty was signed by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, president of the DPRK, and Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, chairman of the State Council and the Councils of Ministers.

MONGOLIA'S BATMONH THANKS GORBACHEV, GROMYKO

LD112044 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko have received a telegram from Jambyn Batmonh, MPRP Central Committee General Secretary and Mongolian People's Republic Great People's Hural presidium chairman. The Mongolian leader thanked them for the cordial congratulations and good wishes addressed to him on the occasion of his 60th birthday and for the high award of the Soviet Government.

Jambyn Batmonh wished the Soviet people happiness, prosperity, and even more majestic achievements in the task of implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, in the struggle for peace and security of peoples.

DEMICHEV DELEGATION ATTENDS INDIAN CP CONGRESS

Departure From Moscow

LD101647 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by Comrade Demichev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and USSR minister of culture, departed Moscow today for New Delhi to participate in the work of the 13th Indian Communist Party Congress. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Comrade Talyzin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and USSR Council of Ministers first deputy chairman, and other officials.

Stopover in Tashkent

GF121211 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0215 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, made a stopover in Tashkent while enroute to Delhi to participate in the 13th Congress of the Communist Party of India. Comrades Anichev, second secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, and Kutsobin, sector chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, are among the delegation.

During their stay in Tashkent, the delegation members visited the new Tashkent television tower complex and the lemon gardens of the Lenin Kolkhoz in Ordzhonikidze Rayon and acquainted themselves with sites of interest in the Uzbek capital. The CPSU delegation was met and seen off at Tashkent Airport by members of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, Comrades Usmankhodzhayev, Abdullayeva, and Kadyrov, and by other officials.

Arrives in India

LD111055 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1033 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Delhi, 11 Mar -- A CPSU delegation led by Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, arrived here today at the invitation of the National Council of the Communist Party of India [CPI] to take part in the work of the 13th CPI Congress.

The CPSU delegation was met at New Delhi's Indira Gandhi International Airport by representatives of the leadership of the CPI. Among those meeting it was Vasiliy Rykov, USSR ambassador in India.

Opening Activities

LD122024 Moscow TASS in English 1849 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Patna, Bihar March 12 TASS -- The 13th congress of the Communist Party of India opened here today. It is attended by over 1,300 delegates representing 479,000 party members. Some 30 delegations of communist, workers' and revolutionary-democratic parties, national liberation movements, a number of democratic and international organizations came to attend the congress, including a CPSU delegation led by Petr Demichev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee.

The opening speech was delivered at the congress by Rajeshwara Rao, general secretary of the National Council of the Communist Party of India. He said that the Communist Party of India had always been a dependable detachment of the international communist movement. Even in the most difficult conditions it raised high the great banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Rajeshwara Rao expressed high appreciation of the results of the 27th CPSU Congress. I am sure that the Political Report delivered by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as well as other documents and resolutions of the congress, will be of great support for the forces fighting for peace, socialism, democracy and national liberation, he said.

The international situation has become more complicated of late, the speaker pointed out. Disregarding world public opinion, imperialism, primarily U.S. imperialism, is stepping up the nuclear arms race. A dangerous and complicated situation has taken shape in India too. This happened first of all, through the fault of the ruling circles of the U.S. and its allies which are striving to destabilize the internal life of this country, Rajeshwara Rao said. In these conditions Indian Communists should take a more active part in the solution of important problems facing the country and the world. We shall spare no effort for upholding the interests of the people, the unity and territorial integrity of our homeland, for supporting all those who are fighting against imperialism, for peace on earth, Rajeshwara Rao said in conclusion.

CPSU Sends Greetings

PM121341 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Mar 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the 13th Communist Party of India [CPI] Congress

Dear Comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee warmly greets the delegates to the 13th CPI Congress.

Your congress is taking place in a complex situation. It has been caused by the fact that the most aggressive circles of imperialism are continuing their line toward military superiority and are seeking to dictate their will to other peoples.

The Soviet Union proceeds from the premise that in the nuclear age ther is not and cannot be a sensible alternative to peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. The recent 27th CPSU Congress put forward a broad program for ensuring peace for all peoples.

The prevention of war accords with the aspirations of the peoples of the entire world. They resolutely demand that the arms race be halted, that its emergence into space be prevented, and that the threat of nuclear annihilation looming over the world be eliminated.

The CPSU believes that mankind's very important task in preserving peace on earth can be achieved by the pooled efforts of all peace-loving forces, which can thwart the dangerous designs of the aggressive circles of imperialism.

Our congress has adopted the new draft of the program that provides for the planned and comprehensive improvement of socialism and Soviet society's further advance toward communism. The basic guidelines for the USSR's socioeconomic development have been adopted. The practical activity of the party and entire Soviet people will reveal still more fully the potential and advantages of the socialist system.

The Soviet Union highly rates the CPI's vigorous actions for peace and against the threat of nuclear war. It is making a great contribution to the development and consolidation of friendship and cooperation between India and the Soviet Union, which accords with the fundamental interests of the two countries' peoples and the consolidation of the cause of peace and security in Asia and throughout the world.

We wish the fraternal CPI and all Indian Communists further successes in merging with all democratic and national patriotic forces to strengthen the country's national independence, unity, and territorial integirty, in the struggle for the Indian working people's vital interests and for the Country's development along the path of democracy and social progress.

Long live Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism!

May the friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and India strengthen and develop!

The CPSU Central Committee

U.S., UK 'MISINFORMATION' ABOUT DRA CITED

PM121512 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Report by correspondent A. Krivopalov under the rubric "Behind the Scenes of Subversion": "Launch Sites for Soap Bubbles; British Journalist Exposes Methods of Misinformation About Afghanistan"]

[Text] London -- "The majority of the British correspondents who covered the Falklands war were indignant that the British Ministry of Defense fed them with one-sided reports of the fighting. Supported by colleagues from other countries, they swore then: "Never again will they be able to use us in that way." This is a passage from an article by Jonathan Steele published in London's THE GUARDIAN. It also states that journalists have not kept that oath...

The article describes how Western journalists are worked on by spokesmen for the U.S. and British Embassies in Islamabad and Delhi. At official briefings on the situation in Afghanistan they use the same method that was tried and tested by the British military department during the crisis over the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands.

Recalling the oath, Steele sarcastically remarks: "The proud stand taken then unfortunately differs from the present actions." THE GUARDIAN staffer claims: Attending meetings with the press organized by the U.S. and British diplomatic missions, journalists are given tendentious information on what is happening in Afghanistan and usually pass it on without checking it.

"The tone is set by the news agencies with their desire to provide a 'scoop' and a 'sensational headline' -- which frequently gains the upper hand over true skepticism and sober judgment," J. Steele goes on to write.

At a recent briefing held at the U.S. Embassy in Islamabad, Steele was astounded to hear that the city of Paghman was "firmly in the hands of the resistance forces." The thing is that shortly before that press conference Steele had been in Afghanistan and had traveled to... Paghman. He had seen that there was no trace of dushmans there.

The primary sources of the information which U.S. and British diplomats "share" with the writing fraternity at meetings with the press in Pakistan or India are dispatches from the U.S. and British missions in Kabul. Speaking ironically about this practice, Steele writes:

SOMETIMES THEIR REPORTS ARE COMPILED ON THE BASIS OF RUMORS WHICH THE EMBASSY COOK GETS FROM THE MARKET ALONG WITH PROVISIONS. [passage printed in upper case]

"All villages within a radius of 40 km of Jalalabad were destroyed in the course of fighting -- this 'news' was presented to correspondents at a briefing," Jonathan Steele goes on to write. "But I went there that same week and saw that region's prosperous settlements."

In the opinion of the British journalist, the falsified picture of the situation in Afghanistan is needed to cheer up those who support the dushmans politically and militarily. The chief thing is that the information selected in this way should fulfill its purpose today, and then let the soap bubbles burst. This is how the experienced correspondent of London's THE GUARDIAN concludes his testimony.

It would be a good thing if this lesson were also learned by the other British journalists who seek to hush up the grave crimes of the bandits and counterrevolutionaries waging a doomed struggle against the people's power in Afghanistan.

KARMAL INTERVIEWED ON IMPACT OF CPSU CONGRESS

PM111619 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 9 Mar 86 Single Edition p 7

[A. Borovik interview with Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council: "In the Vanguard of Progress"; date, place not specified]

[Text] [Borovik] Comrade Karmal, you headed the PDPA delegation that attended the 27th CPSU Congress. What, in your view, are the main results of the Soviet Communists' forum?

[Karmal] Every CPSU congress is a historic event, a new milestone in the life of all progressive mankind. The 27th CPSU Congress once again demonstrated the unshakable prestige which the CPSU enjoys in the international arena. The Soviet Communists' forum confirmed that the Soviet Union is at the head of the worldwide struggle for peace and social progress. The party's creative, Leninist approach to solving topical domestic and international problems was fully reflected in the Political Report and other documents submitted to the congress. The congress analyzed in depth the major changes that have occurred in the life of the USSR and the entire contemporary world over the past decades. The congress not only drew important conclusions from the past, but it also defined the main future tasks. The documents submitted to the congress represent a major new contribution by the CPSU to the treasure-house of revolutionary theory.

[Borovik] Could you briefly describe the current situation relating to Afghanistan? Especially in view of the fact that the need to normalize that situation was also discussed at the congress.

[Karmal] I am convinced that the implementation of the Soviet peace program set forth in the 15 January statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and endorsed at the congress is of great significance for the DRA too. At present, the undeclared war unleashed against the DRA by imperialism and regional reaction is not only not abating but, on the contrary, is spreading. The United States has spent vast sums of money on this criminal war in recent years.

[Borovik] How much, approximately?

[Karmal] Around $1.5 billion. Thousands of armed bandits instructed to plunder, kill, and destroy our homes are annually infiltrated into Afghanistan from the territory of Pakistan, which has been transformed into a bridgehead for permanent aggression against the DRA, and from Iran.

[Borovik] In your speech at the congress you cited an Afghan proverb which is very much to the point: Before you build a house, choose your neighbor. This ancient axiom has lost none of its topicality today. This is emphasized by the fact that Afghanistan also has friendly neighbors who are its loyal friends.

[Karmal] Quite. The USSR's entire history is a history of fraternal international assistance to fighters for justice and national liberation. Recently we celebrated the 65th anniversary of the friendship treaty between Afghanistan and Russia. We will never forget the tremendous, selfless assistance given us by the Soviet Union. Friendship and cooperation with the USSR are the guarantee of our independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity.

[Borovik] In recent times, Afghanistan has achieved new successes in the economic sphere, and the social base of the April Revolution has been markedly expanded. Could you tell us in detail about this, please?

[Karmal] Despite the war, we look to the future with confidence. The implementation of the land and water reform continues in the country' the scale of construction is increasing; and the struggle against illiteracy is gathering momentum. We have elaborated the main avenues of the DRA's socioeconomic development for the period from March 1986 through March 1991. The PDPA attaches great importance to strengthening the DRA Armed Forces. After comprehensively analyzing the domestic and external situations we have drawn up a concept for the expansion of the social base of revolutionary power. In accordance with this line of action, the organs of state power and administration were enlarged by involving in them a considerable number of non-party representatives of various strata and sections of the society and of the country's nationalities and ethnic groups. The Loya Jirga and the Supreme Tribal Jirga expressed full support for our party's domestic and foreign policy. However, it is too soon to be content. A great deal remains to be done.

To conclude our conversation, I would like to express sincere wishes to the friendly Soviet people for further successes on the path of implementing the historic decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

ARTICLE VIEWS BACKGROUND TO PHILIPPINES EVENTS

PM051541 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 5 Mar 86 p 9

[Mariam Salganik article under the rubric "We Report the Details": "'Rescue Operation': Episode Two"]

[Excerpts] "As a parody of democracy, the play has even acquired a kind of theatrical charm," America's TIME wrote of the Philippine elections, when it was announced that Ferdinand Marcos had gained 10,807,179 votes against 9,491,716 for Corazon Aquino.

Counting the votes took 8 days. The 30 official counters, processing the figures on the counting commission's computers, gave up, stating that the results of the vote were being falsified by Marcos' supporters. The 104 Catholic bishops (90 percent of the Philippines' population are Catholics) declared the elections to be an "unprecedented case of misrepresentation" and called on Marcos to admit the truth. Marcos declared himself the winner and demanded to be sworn in.

White House Deputy Press Secretary Larry Speakes was quite right when he said that U.S. policy toward the Philippines "was consistent from the first." Substantial U.S. economic and military "aid" plus the rents paid for the military bases on Philippine territory kept the Marcos government afloat for a long time. However, judging by the present state of the Philippine economy, these resources mainly stayed in the pockets of the presidential entourage and the Army leadership, where corruption and political gangsterims had begun to acquire a downright fantastic scale. Moreover the masses' dissatisfaction began to swell the ranks of the rebel movement -- the New People's Army, whose numbers are now estimated at 30,000. Even within the Philippine Army a movement for reforms began.

The "Communist threat" which all the left-wing Philippine forces represent in the U.S. Administration's eyes, the threat to the bases, and the threat to U.S. economic interests forced it to demand from Marcos a more flexible policy, but that turned out badly for Marcos. In 1983 Marcos' oldest political opponent, Benigno Aquino, who had been allowed to return home after long exile, was shot at Manila airport. The sinister General Fabian Ver, Marcos' closest assistant, was accused of the murder -- and at once acquitted.

The storm of indignation aroused by these events made both Marcos and the U.S. Administration act. Very reluctantly, Marcos scheduled presidential elections for 7 February 1986. The New People's Army and the left-wing nationalist organization "Bayan" decided to boycott them, and all the other anti-Marcos forces united around B. Aquino's widow -- Corazon Aquino.

It is hard to say what percentage of the votes she actually won (around 70 percent, it is believed in the Philippines), but one thing is clear -- she received the mass support of the Philippine people.

At 0500 hours on 26 February Marcos and his family were shipped out of the Philippines by a U.S. Air Force plane. The operation to rescue the ex-president echoed the operation to rescue the ex-dictator of Haiti -- so recent that many people suggest that Reagan's "delayed reaction" to Marcos' stubbornness is explained by his reluctance to play out "episode two." The plane marked with a red cross had hardly landed on Guam Island when the Reagan administration recognized Corazon Aquino's government.

What next? Will Corazon Aquino be able to preserve the unity of the anti-Marcos front and set about healing the gravely sick Philippine economy, how independent will her government's foreign policy course be? One thing is now clear: the people, who voted for Aquino, expect substantial changes from her in the Philippines' domestic and foreign course.

U.S. TO REVIVE THAI BASES AS REGIONAL OPTION

PM121045 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] Admiral Ronald Hays, commander, U.S. Armed Forces in the Pacific and Indian Ocean, recently paid a 3-day visit to Thailand. It has to be said that high-ranking Pentagon officials have recently begun turning up so frequently in Bangkok that the Asian countries' press hardly has time to record them. But this visit attracted the newspapers' special attention, giving rise to many commentaries. And this is why. First, the Pentagon chief himself -- Caspar Weinberger -- is expected to arrive in Bangkok early in April, where he will sign a number of agreements on behalf of the U.S. Administration. And R. Hays' talks with Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon and with A. Kamlang-ek, commander of the Armed Forces, were regarded as "preparing the appropriate ground" for these agreements.

Second, the annual American-Thai Cobra Gold-86 military maneuvers are soon to begin. Approximately 20,000 soldiers will participate in them. Landing, ground, and air operations will be rehearsed, using the latest arms. As already reported, these exercises will be conducted for the first time in direct proximity to the Thai-Cambodian border -- which is correctly viewed by the public in Southeast Asian countries as a provocation against the PRK. In addition, there was thorough discussion of the question of setting up American weapons and ammunition dumps on Thai territory. As the press reports, Weinberger will write in the final period in an agreement which is being prepared during this visit. The Pentagon's intention to set up in Thailand a network of strategic dumps like those that exist in the FRG and South Korea, Japan's ASAHI writes, attests to far-reaching plans.

Newspapers also point out that in Thailand, R. Hays touched on the question of "demothballing" the U.S. air bases there, which were actively used during the years of the aggressive Vietnam War. As is known, those bases played an important role in the conduct of American troops' combat operations in Indochina. Aircraft took off from those bases to bomb the cities and villages of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. In 1976 the United States, defeated in the "dirty war" against the peoples of Indochina, was forced to close down those installations and withdraw its troops from Thailand. But a certain number of American military personnel are there even now. And Utapao base has been used extensively by U.S. military aircraft for 5 years now in joint exercises with the Thai Army.

By all accounts, the theme of the Pentagon's return to its former positions will be the leading topic in Weinberger's talks with the Thai leadership. The plans to "reanimate" the U.S. military bases are creating growing alarm among the Thai public and in broad political circles in all countries of the region.

This alarm has assumed a still greater scale in connection with the well-known events in the Philippines. The press draws attention to a report by a special research group of the U.S. Congress, which states that in the event of "the impossibility of continuing to use the American military bases at Clark Field and Subic Bay in the Philippines, they could be relocated in other parts of Asia." It is no secret that the most right-wing circles in Bangkok are prepared to offer the Pentagon its former bases on Thai territory "as an option."

As we see, proclaiming and defending its imperial interests in Asia and the Pacific, the United States intends to continue increasing its military presence in that part of the world. Here an exclusively subordinate role is allocated to other peoples. This policy is fraught with the possibility of exacerbating tension and kindling new military conflicts.

SHEVARDNADZE TO VISIT POLAND IN MARCH

LD121511 Moscow TASS in English 1458 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 12 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Political Bureau of of the CPSU Central Committee and Foreign Minister of the USSR, will pay an official friendly visit to the People's Republic of Poland in the second half of this month at the invitation of the Polish Government.

SED POLITBURO PRAISES CPSU CONGRESS, GORBACHEV

LD121751 Moscow TASS in English 1255 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Berlin March 12 TASS -- The 27th CPSU Congress enriches the treasury of the experience of the fraternal parties in socialist development and creates powerful stimuli for their close cooperation. The consistent implementation of the course towards the speeding up of the socio-economic development of the Soviet society will go together with the development of the forces of socialism in the world and the growth of its power of attraction.

This is pointed out in a statement of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany circulated here. The session of the Political Bureau heard a report of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, president of the GDR State Council, on the results of the 27th CPSU Congress and on the activities of the GDR delegation there.

The 27th CPSU Congress demonstrated the unbreakable unity between socialism and peace, as well as the constructive approach of the Soviet Union to the most burning problems of today. The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, all the communists and the working people of the GDR welcome the new proposal on the creation of an all-embracing system of international security put forward from the rostrum of the congress, the statement says. The Political Bureau regarded the statement of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, of January 15, 1986, as a program of saving mankind from a nuclear catastrophe, the only one in its way, the program that ensures a historic opportunity for a peaceful future.

GDR ARMY JUBILEE CELEBRATED IN MOSCOW

PM111315 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Mar 86 Single Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Glorious Anniversary"]

[Text] A meeting of representatives of the capital's public and of Moscow garrison servicemen devoted to the 30th anniversary of the GDR National People's Army [NVA] was held at the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army on 7 March.

In the presidium of the meeting were Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact states Joint Armed Forces; Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Army General A.I. Gribkov, chief of staff of the Warsaw Pact states Joint Armed Forces; generals, admirals, and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces; veterans of the Great Patriotic War; and representatives of the capital's public. E. Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR, was also there.

The meeting was opened by A.I. Kostenko, deputy chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom.

The report was delivered by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov.

The victory of the Soviet Union and its valiant Armed Forces in the Great Patriotic War, the speaker pointed out, brought the German people liberation from Hitlerite fascism and gave them the opportunity to embark on the path of progressive socialist development. The development of the GDR as an autonomous, independent state took place in an uncompromising struggle against the forces of external reaction and the attempts by the West's militarist circles to halt the country's movement along the socialist path. The GDR's entry into the Warsaw Pact Organization considerably strengthened its international position and political independence and ensured the Republic's territorial inviolability.

The development of the GDR NVA -- an Army of the new socialist type -- is inseparably linked with the history of the German working class' struggle for tis social liberation and for socialist transformations. Right from the beginning, the SED was the directing force in the building and development of the GDR NVA. Soviet people and Army and Navy servicemen see the GDR people and Army as their comrades and allies in the struggle for cmomon communist ideals. The combat friendship of our Armies' servicemen is strong and unbreakable.

The allied Armies' servicemen are well aware that the grand programs outlined by the 27th CPSU Congress and the fraternal communist and workers parties' congresses will be carried out in an intense struggle between the forces of peace and progress and the forces of imperialist reaction. GDR NVA personnel are fulfilling their international duty with honor, making a worthy contribution to further strengthening the defense capability of their own country and of our entire military-political alliance.

The meeting was addressed by Major General G. Oldenburg, military, naval, and air attache at the GDR Embassy in the USSR. He pointed out that the unbreakable friendship and cooperation between the peoples and Armed Forces of the GDR and the USSR serve the interests of both countries' peoples and the interests of peace and socialism.

On the same day Maj Gen G. Oldenburg, military, naval, and air attache at the GDR Embassy in the USSR, gave a reception to mark the GDR NVA's 30th anniversary.

Present at the reception were Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact states Joint Armed Forces; Adm A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; generals, admirals, and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces. The guests included military, naval, and air attaches at the embassies of a number of foreign states in the Soviet Union. E. Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR, was present.

REPORT ON RESULTS OF SPAIN'S NATO REFERENDUM

LD130647 Moscow TASS in English 0637 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Madrid March 13 TASS -- Preliminary results of the nation-wide referendum on the issue of NATO membership were officially announced in Spain after 99 per cent of the ballots had been counted. A majority of voters (52.2 per cent of those who took part in the referendum) favored the nation's continued membership of the NATO alliance. About 40 per cent of those who took part in the referendum voted against the participation in NATO. Before the voting the ruling Socialist Workers' Party of Spain had launched a high-pressure propaganda campaign under the motto "vote 'for' in the interests of the country." The party's leadership used to say that the withdrawal from NATO would allegedly lead to the country's "isolation."

USSR READY TO 'COMPROMISE' ON BALTIC DEMARCATION

PM121424 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] Stockholm, 11 Mar -- Soviet-Swedish talks on the demarcation of sea areas in the Baltic began here 10 March. Before the start of the talks the Soviet delegation expressed profound condolences to the Swedish side in connection with the tragic death of Prime Minister Olof Palme.

The question of the demarcation of the continental shelf and the economic zone in the Baltic will be discussed at the talks, which will last 3 days. The Soviet delegation emphasized its readiness to seek, through joint efforts, a mutually acceptable compromise solution to this important question for both sides.

CARLSSON ELECTED NEW SWEDISH PRIME MINISTER

LD121325 Moscow TASS in English 1038 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Stockholm March 12 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Vukolov reporting. The Swedish Riksdag (parliament) today elected Ingvar Carlsson new prime minister of Sweden.

Mr. Carlsson is a prominent Swedish political figure. He is currently chairman of the Social Democratic Labor Party (SDLP) of Sweden. He was elected party chairman at a meeting of the SDLP board held soon after the tragic death of Olof Palme.

For many years Carlsson closely cooperated with the late Swedish prime minister. He shares Mr. Palme's political views. At different times Ingvar Carlsson held a number of ministerial posts. Prior to Palme's assassination he was deputy prime minister and minister with special responsibility for research.

After being elected SDLP chairman Mr Carlsson said that the policy of Sweden, including on the international scene, would remain unchanged and stressed that the Swedish prime minister should devote as much attention to international affairs as Mr. Palme had done.

Carlsson reiterated this stance in connection with a special message addressed to the Swedish Government by the leaders of five countries, co-authors of the New Delhi Declaration. The message reaffirmed their determination to continue work for peace and nuclear disarmament in cooperation with the new Swedish prime minister. The duty of Sweden's representative, Mr Carlsson said in this connection, is to aasist the forming of opinion directed against nuclear war.

RYZHKOV TO LEAD USSR DELEGATION TO PALME FUNERAL

LD111723 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] The Soviet representation at the funeral of Olof Palme on Saturday is going to be on a higher level than expected. The Swedish Embassy in Moscow has announced that the Soviet delegation will be led by the chairman of the USSR Council of Minister Presidium Nikolay Ryzhkov. The Soviet first deputy foreign minister, Viktor Maltsev, is also expected to attend the funeral.

By this afternoon, 60 governments had announced to the Swedish Foreign Ministry that they would be represented at the funeral.

JOINT FINNISH TALKS ON OIL, TRADE HELD IN MOSCOW

LD111531 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1300 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Problems caused by the collapse in oil prices for trade between Finland and the Soviet Union are currently being surveyed in Moscow. The Finnish negotiators are led by Under Secretary of State for Trade at the Foreign Ministry Paavo Kaarlehto and the Soviet side by Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Aleksey Manzhulo. The aim is to survey ways of assuring the presentation of the level of Finnish exports. No final solution is expected to be reached in Moscow now, because clearer estimates of developments in oil prices this year are needed as a basis for solutions.

Under Secretary Kaarlehto returns to Helsinki tomorrow.

Talks End

LD122245 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1400 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Under Secretary of State Paavo Kaarlehto today ended his 3-day talks in Moscow on the problems of Finnish-Soviet trade. At the talks the Soviet side was represented by Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Aleksey Manzhulo. Yrjoe Lansipuro reports from Moscow:

In Moscow this week, discussions were held at the level of officials about the problem caused to Soviet-Finnish trade by the falling world market price of oil. If trade was balanced at the old oil prices, the new lower prices of oil cause a deeper dent on the import side the lower oil prices fall. Now Under Secretary of State Paavo Kaarlehto and Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Aleksey Manzhulo and their assistants have discussed various alternatives through which imports could be increased. The Finnish shopping list has now been left for the Soviet side to study, for it is not always obvious that the desired products, for instance raw materials, are available without difficulty; a planned economy does not, at least in principle, produce for stockpiling.

A solution is being sought in any case on the basis agreed at a high level, in other words, that the level of trade will be preserved. Three-quarters of the exports already agreed for this year have been confirmed through trade agreements and the level of exports cannot remain much below the agreed level. There will be another opportunity for trade discussions in Moscow next week when Foreign Trade Minister Jermu Laine comes here in connection with a Finnish building exhibition.

SOVIET-FINNISH SEMINAR DELEGATIONS REJECT ARMS RACE

PM121449 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Security in the Name of the Future"]

[Text] No to the arms race. Security for all means security for every individual. This innermost desire, to avert the threat of nuclear catastrophe, imbued the speeches of the participants in a Soviet-Finnish seminar on disarmament which ended in Moscow on 11 March.

A wide range of questions of cooperation between the two countries' peoples was examined. Special attention was devoted to a vitally important problem of the present day -- the relaxation of international tension. It was emphasized that the idea of creating an all-embracing system of international security, whose principal foundations were formulated at the 27th CPSU Congress, has elicited a tremendous response across the planet.

ANTI-WAR LEADERS SUE NETHERLANDS ON MISSILE PLANS

LD121800 Moscow TASS in English 1748 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 12 TASS -- TASS commentator Lev Aksyonov writes: The hearing on the lawsuit brought against the Netherlands' state by 19,548 participants in the anti-war movement started in The Hague. They demand a legislative ban on the deployment in the Netherlands of 48 U.S. cruise missiles that are to be installed there before the end of 1988.

The question of the implementation of NATO's so-called "dual decision" adopted in December 1979 affects not the Netherlands alone. Inundating the territory of countries of the old world with its new nuclear missiles, the Pentagon has not enhanced the security of states of the region at all. Millions of citizens of Britain, FRG, Belgium, Italy, neighbouring countries arrive at the conclusion that the appearance of "Pershing" missiles, "nuclear death", in their countries inevitably turns them into hostages of Washington's nuclear policy.

Political parties, statesmen, scientists, trade union activists, clergymen, medics -- such is far from complete list of the forces participating in a powerful anti-war movement of Western Europe.

Social Democrats of the FRG demand that U.S. missiles be removed. In a statement circulated in Bonn, the presidium of the SDPG urged the FRG Government to declare immediately against the further deployment of those weapons in the country. British Labourites also hold a negative stand in the question of missile deployment. Labourites' leader Neil Kinnock stresses that a Labour government will set as one of its priority aims that of achieving withdrawal of U.S. missiles from the British Isles within a short period of time. He said the Labourites will demand that the USA remove these missiles in the same way as they were brought into Britain, and promptly.

Chairman of the Communist Party of Belgium Louis Van Geyt made a call to the Belgium Government to declare for an early achievement of an agreement on an end to the deployment and on subsequent removal of medium-range nuclear weapons. This would be the best answer of the government to the aspirations of broad circles of the peaceful Belgian public, he stressed.

Olof Palme, Sweden's prime minister, deputy president of the Socialist International, who died a tragic death, had devoted his entire life to the struggle for ridding Europe of armaments.

The Netherlands, which is not a large country, plays a remarkable role in the mass anti-war movement. Citizens of that country which has long-standing traditions of the struggle for peace have no wish to sacrifice their motherland to Washington's claims to "world supremacy". Suffice it to recall the unprecedented scope of the campaign against neutron weapons in the late seventies. As many as four million Dutch have signed the petition of protest against the implementation of NATO's nuclear missile plans.

Reflecting their opinion, leaders of anti-war organizations, who made the initiative for instituting the lawsuit, intend to compel the authorities to heed the voice of the masses. Precisely such developments would suit genuine interests of the security of the Netherlands, of entire Europe.

UK DEFENSE MINISTRY QUESTIONS U.S. 'CONSULTANTS'

LD122325 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Commentary by Sergey Sayenko]

[Text] The British Ministry of Defense has asked for explanations from the Pentagon over the visit of a group of high-ranking so-called consultants from the United States to Britain, Sergey Sayenko comments:

Though the conservative government obediently supports all military undertakings of the United States this time it has had to cut short the trip of American consultants, led by Robinson, as infringing on Britain's sovereign rights. The move followed the disclosure of the visitors' purposes in Britain. They were supposed to screen British companies that are to take part in the star wars program and later to hand over their findings to a special department at the Pentagon, which according to the FINANCIAL TIMES is making an absolutely secret list of sensitive military technology.

It appears that the Pentagon would like to clamp a lid of secrecy on the research efforts of companies that are prepared to contribute to the SDI project. This would mean that Britain, just like any other country participating in the star wars program, would have to pay with its national sovereignty because the Pentagon would prohibit British companies to use the latest technology in nonmilitary production. Ultimately it is the British economy that would suffer.

THATCHER MEETING WITH AFGHAN REBEL CRITICIZED

LD112147 Moscow TASS in English 2116 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] London March 11 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Yevstigneyev reports:

The visit to Britain by a certain Abdul Haq, one of the leaders of the Afghan counterrevolutionary scum, has been organised at the highest official level. The bandit, who is a guest of the British Foreign Office, was received by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher today. The details of the meeting are kept secret. But according to the information of the London press, the widening of Britain's aid to Afghan counterrevolutionaries was discussed. The DAILY EXPRESS notes that the Conservative cabinet intends to increase this aid under the pretext of "humaneness". Going by everything, the British conservatives are unabashed by the fact that they show "humaneness" to cutthroats guilty of the death of hundreds of peaceful Afghans. The 5,000 counterrevolutionaries commanded by Abdul Haq committed a lot of crimes against the people of Democratic Afghanistan. The newspaper GUARDIAN writes that Abdul Haq and his henchmen were, specifically, the masterminds of an explosion in the Kabul airport in the summer of 1984, the explosion that killed dozens of passengers.

Abdul Haq's reception by Prime Minister Thatcher has become a sort of culmination of his "consultations" with representatives of the British cabinet. Thus, he held talks with Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe and with Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Lady Young. According to a statement by the British Foreign Office, London expressed complete support for the Afghan counter-revolutionaries. It was noted that the British Government regards it quite acceptable to hold official contacts with representatives of Afghan counter-revolutionaries. It is recalled here that, as Margaret Thatcher admitted recently in a televised interview, Britain handed over four million sterling to so-called "Afghan refugees" in Pakistan in 1985 alone. It is precisely these funds that are used by "refugees" such as Abdul Haq to perpetrate violence and terror, against which the British Conservative cabinet declares so vigorously in words.

The decision of the Thatcher cabinet to invite the Afghan counter-revolutionary to Britain has been condemned by oppositional political parties of the country. The PRESS ASSOCIATION reports that a group of Labour MPs submitted to the House of Commons a petition which expresses profound concern over the fact that a counter-revolutionary who bears the responsibility for the death of people is a guest of the Foreign Office and of the prime minister. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan lodged official protests with the British Foreign Office over Abdul Haq's visit to London.

ITALIAN DELEGATION'S SDI TALKS IN U.S. NOTED

LD122058 Moscow TASS in English 2044 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Washington March 12 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladislav Legantsov reports: An official Italian delegation is currently staying in the USA at the invitation of the U.S. Administration to sound out Italy's possibilities to participate in the "star wars" programme.

The delegation is led by Mario Porta, vice chairman of the interdepartmental committee of the arms manufacturing industry. The delegation also includes representatives of the Ministries of Defence, of Foreign Affairs and of other governmental departments, as well as representatives of Italian private industrial and financial corporations. The members of the delegation have already held a series of meetings at the Pentagon, including with Lieutenant General James Abrahamson, director of the organization for the implementation of the "Strategic Defence Initiative" (SDI). At present the Italian guests are familiarising themselves with the activity of military and civilian organisations participating in the effort to implement the SDI programme.

The stay of the Italian delegation at the invitation of the U.S. Administration is a new step in the large-scale campaign of the Reagan administration to gear the American allies, above all, the allies in the aggressive NATO bloc, to the "star wars" programme. Italy is the third West European country after Britain and the FRG to have agreed under Washington's pressure to support the plans of the White House to create space strike weapons systems. As James Abrahamson has recently told newsmen, U.S. Administration's delegations visited practically all the NATO member countries in order to draw them in work within the SDI framework.

BULGARIAN OFFICIAL LINKS CIA TO PAPAL TRIAL LIES

LD112237 Moscow TASS in English 2039 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw March 11 TASS -- Behind the "Bulgarian connection" in the attempted papal assassination trial one can clearly see the trace leading through Italian secret services to the CIA, Kostadin Lyutov, attorney-general of Bulgaria, said in an interview with PAP news agency.

The CIA's involvement in the fabrication of the "Bulgarian connection" is indisputable, he emphasized. One may have no doubts, however, that investigations into CIA provocations is a futile expectation. The Italian intelligence service, the Mafia and CIA extended services to each other on more than one occasion, the attorney-general said.

NOVOYE VREMYA ON 'PROPAGANDA' OF ANTONOV TRIAL

LD122309 Moscow TASS in English 1957 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 12 TASS -- More than nine months of court investigation, sometimes biased, and nearly forty tormenting months in custody is the price Sergei Antonov has been forced to pay. His plight vividly attests to the illusory nature of "human rights" in the West, the subject of so much talk by advocates of Western-style democracy and civil liberties, Eduard Kovalev writes in the NEW TIMES weekly, 11th issue.

The freedom, health and family life of an honest man, the peace of mind of his kin were sacrificed for the sake of mean political calculations. The "Antonov Case " shall for ever remain an example of a sleazy political provocation.

The pope attempted murder trial, staged allegedly for exposing the accomplices of the actual criminal, Ali Agca, who shot at Pope John Paul II, was deliberately led away by behind-the-scene forces and turned into a means of the large-scale political provocation against socialist countries, against detente in Europe.

Certain circles, Kovalev writes, have been seeking to "prove", come what may, the obviously false claim about "complicity" of Bulgarian nationals in the assassination attempt for nine months. The court was thus denied an opportunity to objectively reveal and expose the true accomplices Agca in all likelihood had.

An anti-Bulgarian, anti-Socialist campaign was launched around the assassination attempt on the pontiff's life and around the trial itself. Special services in the United States and several Western European countries, as well as professional misinformers on their payroll played a sinister part in working up the slanderous "Bulgarian connection" claim. The masterminds of the claim failed, however, despite all subterfuges. The attempts to break the will of the innocent Antonov failed, too. The position of the prosecution was finally undermined by the inevitable admission that Agca's anti-Bulgarian "testimony" was nothing but fiction.

The author notes in conclusion that it is up to jurors and judges, as Italian law goes, to give the final verdict. Only a few days are left before their ruling. Let us hope that the sense of justice and impartiality will prevail, and they will be able to remain free from the impact of the intrusive anti-communist, anti-socialist propaganda that for months described the horrors of "communist-controlled international terrorism", and sought to prove the "complicity" of Bulgarian citizens in the crime on St. Peter's Square. Let them return Sergei Antonov the freedom stolen from him, Kovalev writes.

GORBACHEV RECEIVES PASOK LEADER, PAPANDREOU MESSAGE

LD281441 Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 28 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow February 28 TASS -- The General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev today received member of the Executive Bureau of the Central Committee of the Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) Apostolos Tsokhatzopoulos, who is attending the 27th CPSU Congress. Apostolos Tsokhatzopoulos conveyed to Mikhail Gorbachev a message from the PASOK chairman, Prime Minister of Greece Andreas Papandreou.

The mutual striving to further develop relations of goodneighbourhood between the USSR and Greece, the traditional friendship between the peoples of the two countries, the readiness to make their corresponding contribution to the cause of easing international tension and curbing the arms race were expressed by the sides during the conversation. Mikhail Gorbachev conveyed heartfelt greetings to Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou.

ATHENS SENTENCES FORMER U.S. COMMANDER IN ABSENTIA

LD111200 Moscow TASS in English 1125 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Athens March 11 TASS -- TASS correspondent Anatoliy Tkachuk reports: An Athens court, trying Philip William Smith, former commander of the U.S. Ellenikon Air Force base in Greece, in absentia, has sentenced the man to 15 years in prison.

It was established during the trial that Smith had illegally arrested Yeoryios Alexandrou, leader of the trade union of workers employed at U.S. bases, who actively campaigned against U.S. military presence in Greece.

The court ruling was met with approval by the Greek public pressing for the removal of U.S. military facilities from this country.

TASS PRAISES SOVIET-FRENCH SPACE COOPERATION

LD101906 Moscow TASS in English 1839 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Paris March 10 TASS -- The programme for the study of the Halley's Comet using the Soviet "Vega-1" and "Vega-2" unmanned probes has been successfully fulfilled. The instruments and equipment which were installed aboard the Soviet probes allowed scientists to obtain a lot of important scientific data, said Isaak Revah, director of research programmes of the French National Centre for Space Research. He addressed a press conference here devoted to the preliminary analysis of the results of the experiments carried out under the "Venus-Halley's Comet" international project grouping scientists from the USSR, France, Austria, Bulgaria, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechoslovakia.

French scientists are fully satisfied with cooperation with their Soviet colleagues, Jacques Soustelle, director of the Toulouse space research centre, told TASS correspondent Yuriy Korolyov. He said that French scientists were interests in broadening further Soviet-French cooperation in space exploration. The new joint Soviet-French space flight will became its next stage. In view of this flight, French specialists plan to draw up jointly with Soviet scientists a large-scale research programme.

U.S. BEGINS 'PROVOCATIVE' EXERCISES OFF LIBYA

PM121433 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Mar 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Threat of Intervention"]

[Text] Tripoli, 11 Mar -- JANA news agency has reported that the aircraft carrier America and 10 other U.S. Navy warships have left the East coast of the United States for the Mediterranean. It is expected, the agency continues, that on 20 March, together with the other 30 U.S. ships deployed there, including the aircraft carriers Saratoga and Coral Sea, they will begin maneuvers off Libya's shores.

As is well known, this will be the third provocative show of strength this year by the Pentagon in the vicinity of the territorial waters of the Jamahiriyah aimed at intimidating the Libyan people and compelling the country's leadership to renounce its principled anti-imperialist course in the international arena.

LIBYAN TRADE FAIR CHIEF WELCOMES SOVIET 'SUPPORT"

PM121441 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Report by APN correspondent E. Aslanyan: "Libya Is Not Alone"]

[Text] Tripoli -- An international industrial trade fair has opened in the capital of the Libyan Jamahiriyah. The Soviet Union is a traditional participant in it. This time our exhibition includes more than 700 exhibits.

Muhammad al-Qadi, general director of the Tripoli fair, spoke about its aims and tasks in an interview with APN's correspondent.

"Above all," Al-Qadi said, "we set the aim of familiarizing people with advanced technology and innovations in various sectors of industry and agriculture -- which will make it possible to take the experience of developed countries into account and to use it in the Libyan economy. In the Soviet pavilion, as always, there is a lot of interesting equipment -- which attests to the USSR's high level of economic development.

"Today the problem of peace is more acute than ever," Muhammad al-Qadi went on to say. "In my view, this was the most important topic discussed at the 27th CPSU Congress in Moscow. We in Libya followed the work of the congress attentively. The congress materials attest that the USSR will continue to advocate the development of friendly ties with liberated countries and will promote their economic and political independence and the development of their culture, education, and scientific and technical progress.

"Our plans for the future," al-Qadi said in conclusion, "can be understood from the Libyan exhibits. We intend to develop industry, agriculture, housing construction, and to improve the education and health care systems. For this we need peace and the support of friends."

GULF COUNTRIES CALL FOR END TO IRAN-IRAQ WAR

PM121431 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 1

[Report by own correspondent V. Shevchenko: "Conference in Riyadh"]

[Text] Kuwait -- The continuing intensive armed clashes on the Iran-Iraq front are giving rise to serious concern in the Persian Gulf countries.

The need for the peaceful settlement of the conflict was emphasized at an extraordinary conference, held in Riyadh, of the foreign ministers of the member countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC], which includes Bahrain, Qatar, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Oman, and the United Arab Emirates. GCC General Secretary 'Abdallah Bisharah urged the international community to galvanize efforts to end the Iran-Iraq war. At the same time, the conference participants declared their determination to oppose any foreign military interference in the GCC member countries' affairs.

The breath of this Iran-Iraq war is being felt acutely in Kuwait because combat operations are taking place a few kilometers from the Kuwaiti border, protection of the country's sea and airspace has been strengthened; enhanced combat readiness has been introduced in the Army. Realizing that the continuation of this armed conflict would profit only those forces which would like to establish their control over the oil-rich and strategically important Persian Gulf region, the Kuwaiti Government has repeatedly appealed for an end to military operations and the speediest settlement of the conflict.

ALIYEV MEETS WITH SYRIAN PARTY OFFICIALS

PM111059 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Mar 86 Second Edition p 4

[Text] Geydar Aliyev, a member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, had a meeting in the Kremlin on 7 March with the delegation of the Ba'th Party of Syria, who had attended the 27th CPSU Congress. The delegation includes A. Al-Ahmar, deputy general secretary, and S. Atari and V. Tannus, members of the party leadership.

The Syrian delegates said that they were taking home with them the brightest impressions of the work of the congress and its spirit of innovation and high exactingness. They stressed that the congress and the programme for the accelerated development of Soviet socialist society and the strategy of peace efforts charted by it were exceptionally important to the struggle of all the peoples against imperialism and the war danger, for the prevention of thermonuclear catastrophe, for international security, for national independence and progressive development.

A. Al-Ahmar said that the leadership of the Syrian Arab Republic attached fundamental importance to the further expansion of friendly Soviet-Syrian Relations.

The Soviet side expressed gratitude to the Ba'th leadership for sending a representative delegation to the 27th CPSU Congress and stressed the invariable line of the CPSU and the Soviet Government for broadening cooperation between the Soviet Union and Syria in different fields, between the CPSU and the Ba'th Party and between the Soviet and Syrian peoples. The meeting passed in a cordial atmosphere.

KUWAITI TIES SAID 'COOPERATION BETWEEN EQUALS'

LD112354 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Commentary by station observer Viktor Yuriyev: "The Soviet Union and Kuwait: An Example of Cooperation Between Equals"]

[Text] 11 March marks the 23d anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Kuwait. Soviet-Kuwaiti relations have developed successfully during those years on the basis of equality of rights, mutual respect for the interests of the two peoples, and the cause of guaranteeing international peace and security.

This fact is always pointed out by the two sides. The visit to the Soviet Union in November 1964 by Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah who was then deputy prime minister and is at present the amir of Kuwait was an excellent incentive. As a result of this visit, in February 1965 an agreement on economic and technical cooperation was signed and in March 1967 an agreement on cultural cooperation was signed. In the following years several other agreements on cooperation were signed between the Soviet Union and Kuwait. During those years our countries have regularly exchanged visits at the level of ministers; deputy ministers; delegations of representatives of public circles', and men of science, culture and religion; as well as parliamentary delegations.

The successful development of Soviet-Kuwaiti relations is based on agreement of the standpoints on the struggle for strengthening international peace and security, and for the rights of all the peoples to free and independent development.

This is affirmed by the fact that the Kuwaiti leadership always supports Soviet peace initiatives in foreign policy and is evident to a great extent in Kuwait's reaction to the 25 January statement by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev. As an example, the Kuwaiti press pointed out that Western propaganda cannot this time drown the Soviet initiative as long as the new Soviet proposals show a realistic way for the achievement of the common aim -- the establishment of peace and security in the whole world.

Kuwait also highly values the USSR's aid and support to the just causes of the Arab peoples and their struggle against the policy of the Israeli aggressors and their American protectors in order to achieve a durable and just peace in the Middle East. The Kuwaiti Government supported the Soviet proposal for an international conference in which the collective efforts of the concerned parties will be concentrated on achieving a comprehensive settlement in the region.

The Soviet Union, for its part, looks with full understanding at the efforts of Kuwait and the other GCC countries to turn the Gulf region into a region of peace and security, and for speeding up a political settlement of the Iran-Iraq conflict.

Our country firmly supports the inalienable right of Kuwait and the other countries of the region to manage their own resources freely and without foreign interference, and to guarantee the security of the Gulf region. It can be said with all confidence that this firm standpoint of the Soviet Union and the example of its cooperation on the basis of equality in rights with Kuwait contributed to a large extent to the establishment of diplomatic relations last fall between the Soviet Union and the Sultanate of Oman, and the United Arab Emirates.

The continuously expanding relations between the Soviet Union and Kuwait are opening new opportunities, and this good sign was strengthened last January when a high-level military delegation led by Army General Govorov visited Kuwait. Also, Minister of Oil and Industry Khalifah al-Sabah visited the Soviet Union, and during the Soviet-Kuwaiti talks, the two sides expressed mutual satisfaction with the development of relations between the two countries, and planned ways to extend and deepen them.

At the time of the celebration of the 23d anniversary of diplomatic relations, Soviet citizens express their conviction that cooperation on the basis of equal rights between the Soviet Union and Kuwait will continue in its fruitful development.

PALESTINE OFFICIAL SUPPORTS USSR MIDEAST PROPOSALS

LD072106 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Statement by Sulayman an-Najjab, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Palestine -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Many of you probably heard my speech at the congress. Once again I would like to draw your attention to the explosive situation in the Middle East. Washington attaches great importance to this region in its aggressive strategic alliance concluded with Israel and directed against national patriotic forces. The objective of this alliance is not to permit a just settlement of the Palestinian people's national problem and to subject the entire area to American military and political domination. In such circumstances the Communist Party of Palestine is resolutely defending our people's right to a motherland and the creation of an independent state. We fully support the Soviet proposals on settling the Middle East conflict, which is centered around the Palestinian problem. We also advocate the convening of an international conference on the Near East with the participation of all concerned parties including the PLO.

LEBANON'S JUMBLATT ON MIDDLE EAST ISSUES

LD112343 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1956 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Interview with Walid Jumblatt, chairman of the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon during the 27th CPSU Congress in Moscow; by commentator Farid Seyful-Mulyukov on "The World Today" program -- date not given; Jumblatt answers in Arabic with superimposed translation]

[Text] [Seyful-Mulyukov] During the work of the 27th CPSU Congress, I spoke with Walid Jumblatt, chairman of the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon.

The Political Report at the congress spoke about flashpoints of war danger and the need to activate the collective search for ways of settling conflict situations, in particular in the Middle East. Lebanon is now such a hot spot on the planet, and has been since 1975. What can you say about this?

[Jumblatt] Lebanon is part of the Middle East and when we speak about the Middle East then we constantly return to the Palestinian problem. I consider that until the Palestinian problem is resolved a just and lasting peace cannot be achieved in our region. Israel continues to occupy part of southern Lebanon. Recently it again stepped up its armed attack on the inhabitants of villages in southern Lebanon. Tel Aviv also continues to stir up the internal Lebanese crisis, working actively with right-wing extremist forces in our country.

However, we must look to the future and offer persistent opposition to the expansionist plans of Israel and try to achieve national agreement between the opposing groups in Lebanon. There exists a great danger of a division of Lebanon. This division could start in our country and end in the Persian Gulf.

We need to exert all efforts to end the senseless armed conflict between Iran and Iraq. All patriotic forces in the Arab world must unite their efforts for the future in order to prevent a deepening of our division. This division is sustained by the war in the Persian Gulf.

U.S., FRENCH INVOLVEMENT IN CHAD REPORTED

PM121635 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Mar 86 Second Edition p 3

[TASS reports under the general heading "Chad: Expansion Continues"]

[Text] Algiers, 11 Mar -- The Reagan administration is clearly intent on using the Chad conflict to carry out its own expansionist schemes in Africa, the Algerian weekly REVOLUTION AFRICAINE writes. Following France, which began operation "Hawk," the code name for the armed invasion of Chad, the United States has also interfered in that African country's affairs by deciding to give large-scale military assistance to the Ndjamena regime.

U.S. Air Force planes are already supplying the Habre troops with weapons and equipment worth, it is estimated, a total of between $6 and 10 million, the weekly notes. The U.S. interference in Chad is not limited to military supplies. The Pentagon has begun vigorous intelligence activity in this part of Africa using its eavesdropping and spy satellite system.

Paris, 11 Mar -- The French troops stationed in Chad are ready at any moment to engage in combat operations if a threat emerges to the Hissein Habre regime's position, LE MONDE points out. Continuous communications are maintained between operation "Hawk" headquarters and Paris. The Elysee Palace, which has to give the order to go into battle should the need arise, receives minute-by-minute information on the development of the Chad situation, the newspaper writes.

According to a statement by a Transitional Government of National Unity [GUNT] spokesman in Paris, French troops have already taken part in fighting against GUNT forces in the region of the population centers of Oum Chalouba and Kalait using aircraft, tanks, and heavy guns.

ARTICLE DERIDES 'DE JURE' ENDING OF RSA EMERGENCY

PM101607 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Mar 86 Second Edition p 7

[Article by Sergey Demidov: "Pretoria's 'Emergency' Trick"]

[Text] President of the Republic of South Africa (RSA) P. Botha and Minister of Law and Order (racist law and order) L. le Grange, to the publicity accompaniment of Pretoria propaganda, have signed a "proclamation" abolishing the state of emergency that the government introduced last July in many of the country's administrative regions.

The state of emergency was declared for the purpose of cruelly suppressing antiracist unrest. In accordance with this, police "security forces" and army subunits thrown into "pacifying" African ghettos were granted unlimited "rights" to bring terror and violence to participants in actions against apartheid. As a result, over the past 7 months approximately 800 more people have been killed in the RSA and 8,000 have been put behind bars.

During the last few days the South African potentates have repeatedly talked about an "improved situation" and a "lessening of tension" in the country due to the harsh repressive measures taken. It is precisely this that they use to explain their decision to abolish the state of emergency. However, this "goodwill" step by Pretoria is nothing more than an "emergency" trick. The state of emergency has only been lifted de jure. It is still de facto in effect.

It is no accident that, as Le Grange has announced, vital addenda will be introduced into the so-called "security laws" in the immediate future. After these "final touches," as is apparent from disclosures by certain highly placed racist cutthroats dressed in police uniform, these "laws" on lawlessness will become the new "mandate" for total violence in relation to those fighting to create a united, democratic society in the RSA. Even in the opinion of fugures from the "liberal" opposition Progressive Federal Party (white), the government thereby "intends to introduce an undeclared state of siege throughout the country's territory."

At the same time, Pretoria turns a blind eye to the murders of blacks perpetrated by certain "vigilante groups" which "rank and file" racists have formed at local level. These are basically semimilitary formations of white "volunteer" members of punitive groups. Under the slogan of "Defending white interests" they bring mob rule to bear on Africans.

The racist chiefs' maneuver has met with a positive response across the ocean. In Washington's corridors of power Pretoria's propagandist move was highly appreciated, and immediately loud noises were made about "moves" in the RSA in the direction of "democracy." In this connection African observers assume that the regime's trick was coordinated in advance with the American Administration. And this is no surprise. While protecting U.S. "vital interests" in the south of the African Continent, the White House remains loyal to its friendship with the racists, who have enthusiastically taken their place in the train of "neoglobalism" -- the doctrine of global international brigandage.

RSA democratic forces are not giving up the fight. Contrary to the racists' assurances, the national movement to eliminate the shameful system of racial oppression is not weakening. Pretoria's tricks can delude no one.

COMMENTARY DISCUSSES SOLUTION OF NAMIBIA ISSUE

MB071931 Moscow In Zulu to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 7 Mar 86

[(Yurgeney) Stipanov commentary]

[Text] In Geneva, on 6 March, talks were held between officials of the United States and the USSR on the problems of southern Africa. During these talks, the USSR noted the urgent need to resolve issues that cause friction among governments in the region and also called for the speedy resolution of the Namibian independence question.

(Yurgeney) Stipanov, commenting on these issues, says the solution to the Namibian independence issue includes two parts. First, imperialism must be eradicated from Africa. Second, there must be immediate action to diffuse the explosive situation in southern Africa.

The requirements for Namibian independence are well-documented in UN Security Council Resolution 435. What is essential is that South Africa's troops be withdrawn from Namibian territory and all armed combat cease, then internationally monitored free and fair elections should be held.

Resolution 435 was approved in 1978 but has as yet not been implemented. Why is that? The racist South African regime, supported by the U.S. Administration, has blocked the way of implementing the Security Council's resolution and until now there has been no way around this issue.

President Botha of South Africa recently told parliament in Cape Town that the Pretoria regime proposes that 1 August be set as the date for the start of the implementation of the Namibian independence plan, provided that Cuban troops have by then withdrawn from Angola. While on one hand it appears that naming a date for the withdrawal of South African troops from Namibia is imminent, it seems on another that there is yet much resistance from a group that seeks to keep Namibia under South African domination. President P.W. Botha's statements were, in fact, designed to cause an impasse. South Africa wishes to appear as a prime mover in resolving the problems of southern Africa peacefully and in the process shift the blame on Angola for any further delays to Namibian independence.

President Botha's statements have aroused widespread interest, but the international community's reaction is that South Africa is again employing more gimmicks to keep Namibia under its domination.

UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar has stated that South Africa's statements are unacceptable and that the Namibian independence issue should not be sidetracked from UN Security Council Resolution 435 provisions.

Washington has not escaped criticism on the Namibian issue. At the international conference on peace and security in southern Africa in Arusha, Tanzania, delegates noted that U.S. foreign policy on Africa is the one retarding Namibian independence.

SOVIET WOMEN, WINNIE MANDELA EXCHANGE GREETINGS

MB0810572 Moscow in Zulu to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] A TASS reporter has telephoned Mrs Winnie Mandela, an ardent antiapartheid activist, in South Africa. The reporter conveyed the greetings of Soviet women to Mrs Mandela on the occasion of the international women's solidarity day observed on 8 March.

In reply, Mrs Winnie Mandela thanked the Soviet women for their kind gesture. She pointed out that the achievements of Soviet women had clearly demonstrated what can be accomplished in a free society, devoid of capitalist exploitation. Once again, she thanked the Soviet women for their solidarity and support for the African women in South Africa, where racial oppression is still rampant. The women's leage in South Africa is an organization bent on destroying the illegal apartheid regime, Mrs Winnie Mandela concluded.

ECONOMIC AID CONTRACTS SIGNED WITH SEVERAL STATES

LD112315 Moscow TASS in English 2044 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 11 TASS -- The TASS economic and foreign trade service reports: The documents signed between the USSR and Guinea-Bissau in Moscow the other day on the development of trade and economic cooperation provide for the collaboration of organizations in the two countries in the construction of a number of economic projects in that African country, in particular, cooperation in building agricultural and power industry projects.

It is planned to build with the USSR's technical assistance another diesel power station in Guinea-Bissau to supply electricity to the city of Bissau, a TASS correspondent was told at the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

Earlier, several diesel power stations were built in the republic with the participation of Soviet organizations, in particular in Bissora, Farima and Caxeu. All of them are fitted out with equipment bearing the "made in the USSR" trade mark.

The Soviet "Technostrojexport" foreign trade assosication has signed a number of contracts with its Angolan partners for the supply to that country of building industry equipment and materials for use in transport construction, in particular in the construction of bridges. On top of that, it is planned to supply Soviet equipment for Angolan state building organization.

The Soviet Union is to supply Mozambique with machinery and equipment for coal industry projects. A contract to this effect has been signed between the Soviet "Tsvetmetpromexport" foreign trade association and Mozambican organizations. The equipment is intended for use in open strip coal mine [word indistinct] being built in Mozambique by organizations of the two countries.

Several contracts have been signed between the Soviet "Technostrojexport" association and its partners in the Seychelles. Under the contracts the USSR is to supply to that country, among other things, construction equipment, technology, materials, including cement and others.

Apart from that a contract has been signed, according to which a team of Soviet specialists in the field of construction and operation of construction industry equipment is to be sent to the Seychelles to give assistance to that country in the operation and effective use in construction of economic projects of various Soviet-made building equipment.

ANGOLAN TRADE UNION LEADER LAUDS SOVIET AID

PM121535 Moscow TRUD in Russian 11 Mar 86 p 3

[Interview with Pascoal Luvualu, member of the Politburo of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) and general secretary of the National Association of Angolan Workers, by S. Mushkaterov under the heading "Friendship and Solidarity" -- first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Excerpts] The foreign guests at the 27th CPSU Congress included Pascoal Luvualu, member of the Politburo of the MPLA -- Party of Labor and general secretary of the National Association of Angolan Workers. TRUD correspondent S. Mushkaterov met him and asked him to answer a few questions.

[Mushkaterov] How do you evaluate Soviet-Angolan trade union relations?

[Luvualu] I dare to say that the very best relations have been established between our trade unions. They are relations of friendship and solidarity which are based on the principles of proletarian internationalism. Soviet worker organizations give the most multifaceted aid to the Angolan trade union movement and to our people as a whole. This relates to cadre training, and trade union cadres in particular, and also material assistance. Also of great significance for us is political and moral support. We were aware of this support earlier, when we were struggling against colonialism, and we are aware of it now that international reaction has taken up arms against us.

ANGOLA CHARGES U.S. INTRUSION IN DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

LD091622 Moscow TASS in English 1604 GMT 9 Mar 86

[Text] Luanda, March 9 TASS -- The Reagan administration is pursuing a policy of open interference in the home affairs of the People's Republic of Angola, says the statement issued here by the Angolan Government. Washington has ultimately thrown away all norms of morality and international law and is increasing aid to the terrorist UNITA gangs. Thus, the USA is demonstrating its intention to preserve the dangerous seat of tensions in southern Africa.

The United States, which openly banks on UNITA, stresses the document shares responsibility for the crimes perpetrated by bandits against the Angolan people. Assistance by UNITA is at the same time also assistance to the Pretoria racists, who are doing their utmost to destabilise the situation in the People's Republic of Angola, to protract decolonisation of Namibia. The Angolan Government considers inadmissible any aid to the RSA, U.A. member-country violating the rules and resolutions of that organisation, a country whose government is waging war against its own people and kindling tensions in the region. Under these conditions the Angolan Government declares that the Reagan administration, which gives planned and systematic support for the racist Pretoria regime, cannot be trusted and act as a go-between in resolving the problems of southern Africa. It is the U.N. secretary-general, who is to ensure the holding of talks on peace and security in the region and on the granting of independence to Namibia.

The statement categorically refutes "new proposals on Namibia" by South African President Pieter Botha, who was again trying to link the granting of independence to that territory withdrawing Cuban troops from the People's Republic of Angola. The presence of Cuban internationalists in Angola, the statement stresses, has nothing to do with decolonisation of Namibia. They arrived here in accordance with the agreement between the governments of the People's Republic of Angola and Cuba for aid to Angola in defence against a racist aggression. These troops threaten neither the Republic of South Africa nor other countries.

The Angolan Government, the statement says, reiterates its preparedness to search for ways for a just and long-term settlement of the problems of Southern Africa. The Angolan people wishes peace, and is convinced that the situation in the region cannot be settled through military and political diktat.

CPSU SENDS CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF ANC'S MABHIDA

PM121405 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Mar 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the South African Communist Party Central Committee and African National Congress [ANC] of South Africa National Executive Committee

Dear Comrades! Please accept our profound condolences in connection with the untimely death of Moses Mabhida, general secretary of the South African Communist Party and member of the ANC of South Africa National Executive Committee. Moses Mabhida was an eminent figure of the African and international communist, workers, and national liberation movement, a convinced Marxist-Leninist and staunch fighter against imperialism and racism and for world peace. A sincere friend of the Soviet Union, he constantly strove to strengthen the solidarity of the South African and Soviet peoples. The bright memory of Moses Mabhida will always live in Soviet people's hearts.

The CPSU Central Committee

GORBACHEV, CASTRO HOLD 'CORDIAL' TALKS

LD121445 Moscow TASS in English 1438 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 12 TASS -- Today Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, had a meeting with Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, who is currently in Moscow on his way home. Their conversation was characterized by mutual understanding and cordiality.

REPORTAGE ON SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION'S VISIT

Departs Moscow

PM121432 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed byY.Ya. Vagris, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, left Moscow for Ecuador on 10 March, on an official visit at the invitation of Ecuador's national congress. The delegation comprises USSR Supreme Soviet deputies V.V. Gnatyuk, A.S. Ivanov, and L.N. Nersesyan. The delegation will also pay an official visit to Venezuela at the invitation of that country's parliament. The delegation was seen off at the airport by A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities, and by other officials. The sendoff party included Ildegar Perez Segnini, Venezuelan ambassador to the USSR.

Meetings in Peru

LD121204 Moscow TASS in English 0902 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Lima March 12 TASS -- A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Jan Vagris, deputy president of the presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, en route to Ecuador and Venezuela, paid a visit to Luis Negreiros, president of the Chamber of Deputies of the Peruvian congress. Conversing with the delegation, Negreiros spoke highly of the resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress. He noted the commonality of the positions of Peru and the Soviet Union in the struggle for peace, disarmament and the prevention of nuclear catastrophe and against the "star wars" plans. The president of the Chamber of Deputies voiced support for Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal on the establishment of a comprehensive international security system.

Negreiros noted particularly the importance of the Soviet Union's stand on the foreign indebtedness of the developing countries. As he put it, that stand testified to the Soviet people's solidarity with the peoples of those countries, in particular, in Latin America, in their just struggle for the settlement of the acute problem of foreign indebtedness.

GORBACHEV SENDS MESSAGE TO ARGENTINE ENVOY

LD121227 Moscow TASS in English 1154 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 12 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, today received Federico Bravo, Argentina's ambassador to the USSR, and handed him a message from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the heads of state and government of six countries (Argentina, Greece, Indian, Mexico, Tanzania and Sweden). The message is a reply to the address the text of which was conveyed by the Argentine ambassador at their instructions to Mikhail Gorbachev on March 6.

COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT AGAINST U.S. AID TO CONTRAS

LD101323 Moscow TASS in English 1316 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Washington March 10 TASS — Belisario Betancur, president of Colombia, one of the founders of the Contadora Group which seeks to settle the situation in Central America with the help of talks has described plans of the Reagan administration on granting gangs of the "contras" a 100-million-dollar "subsidy" as a mistake that will not lead to anything good. He stressed in an interview with THE WASHINGTON POST that the whole of Latin America did not like Reagan's intention. In his opinion, the U.S. should resume talks with the Nicaraguan Government and not try to overthrow it.

NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA ON U.S. 'IMMORAL' PROPAGANDA

LD131009 Moscow TASS in English 0900 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Managua March 13 TASS — President Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua has described as illegal and immoral the propaganda campaign launched by the Reagan administration in a bid to secure new multi-million dollars allocations for the dirty war against the Nicaraguan people. Addressing a press conference in Managua after talks with Robert Carpio, vice-president of Guatemala, Ortega vigorously denounced the debates under way in the U.S. Congress on forms and methods of the further U.S. terrorist activity aimed at strangling the Nicaraguan revolution. The United States has no right whatsoever to decide the destiny of Nicaragua, Ortega pointed out.

BORGE ON U.S. 'AGGRESSIVE ACTIONS' IN NICARAGUA

LD071838 Moscow TASS in English 1651 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] Brasilia March 7 TASS — The U.S. Administration invents all kinds of falsehoods in order to justify its aggressive actions against Nicaragua in the eyes of the American people, Tomas Borge, minister of the interior of Nicaragua, prominent figure in the Sandinist government, has stated at a press conference here. Thus, President Reagan went to the length of saying that Nicaragua would soon become a "Soviet missile base" threatening the U.S.

The anti-Nicaraguan campaign fanned up in the U.S. is needed by the U.S. Administration for forcing the Congress to authorize the rendering of assistance to the "contras" amounting to 100 million dollars. Some high-ranking officials of the U.S. Administration started gross blackmail and the psychological conditioning of the Congress. All this shows once again that the present U.S. leaders do not want to recognize the right of the Nicaraguan people to self-determination and openly challenge world public opinion.

Tomas Borge urged to do one's utmost for preventing a direct U.S. military intervention in Nicaragua. International solidarity is a tangible factor in the struggle of the Nicaraguan people for independence, he added.

DE LA MADRID ON INCREASED U.S. PRESSURE IN MEXICO

LD130002 Moscow TASS in English 2215 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Mexico City March 13 TASS — Throughout its history Mexico has been waging a hard struggle in defence of independence and sovereignty in the face of aggression from the north. The Mexicans have countered the U.S. strength by patriotism and by love of freedom. This has ensured the existence of the Mexican nation and helped to retain political and economic independence, stated President Miguel de la Madrid.

Addressing the members of the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) in the city of Tlascala, the head of state has emphasized that it is essential to enlist the efforts of all the patriotic forces to uphold national sovereignty in the present difficult-to-Mexico period when Washington's pressure on the country has increased immeasurably.

EL-SALVADOR'S HANDAL ON U.S. INTERFERENCE

LD012057 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 1 Mar 86

[Statement by Jorge Shafik Handal, secretary general of the Communist Party of El Salvador on the situation in El Salvador to an unidentified correspondent; date and place not given -- recorded in Spanish with superimposed Russian translation]

[Text] Interference of the United States affects all spheres of life and activities in El Salvador society, determining both foreign and home policies of the country and deciding the fate of thousands of Salvadoran people. I will cite some concrete facts. Since January 1981, the U.S. Government has rendered more than $2.5 billion worth of economic and military aid to the regime. There is an enormous number of U.S. advisers, who of late have been directly involved in hostilities against patriots. For example, a few days ago, two of these advisers, who were officers of the U.S. Army were killed in the Morazan Department. All state institutes and organizations of the country are constantly under the watchful eye of the CIA. The U.S. Embassy in El Salvador has personnel specially trained for that purpose and an enormous budget for staging subversive activities at its disposal. Naturally, this state of affairs gives rise to just anger of Salvadorans.

I feel obliged to note that a significant growth in the military aid to the regime is now taking place. Americans modernized the regime's Air Force by boosting its combat power and immediately used the new aircraft and helicopters in operations for pacifying the population. Washington, therefore, is attempting to use new methods in conducting an old policy, a policy of terror. It leads hundreds or even thousands of people to their death but still fails to achieve its purpose. On the contrary, the guerrilla movement expands tangibly every day.

As you know, successes of the patriotic forces forced the regime to come out for its first meeting with the patriotic movement in 1984. A threatening call was sent from Washington, however, and the puppet government severed the dialogue. We see no other way out in this situation short of strengthening the struggle. In 1981, only five departments of the country were involved in military activities of the patriots; now they are underway in 13 out of 14 departments. We still are, however, continuing to search for a political solution to the problem, and we are confident in the fact that no matter how long the struggle, it will be crowned with success.

UN ENVOY ASSAILS CHILEAN HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

LD112336 Moscow TASS in English 2033 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Geneva March 11 TASS -- The violation of human rights in Chile sparks concern of the world community, said D. Bykov, a representative of the U.S.S.R. Speaking at the 42nd session of the U.N. Human Rights Commission, he said that tens of thousands of Chileans had perished since the military coup was staged in that country in September 1973.

Politically-motivated assassinations, abduction of people, arbitrary arrests and torture are widely practiced in Chile, Bykov emphasized. Pinochet is kept in power due to all-round assistance on the part of Washington. The United States should withdraw support for the Chilean dictatorship. This is demanded by the public at large. The Chilean people should decide their destiny independently.

The General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on Human Rights and other U.N. bodies stand for putting a stop to repression and persecution in Chile and for immediate restoration of the rights and freedoms of the Chilean people, the Soviet representative said.

COMMUNIST JOURNAL VIEWS CHILE'S MILITARY SPENDING

LD121317 Moscow TASS in English 1017 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Buenos Aires March 12 TASS -- During the past 12 years Chile has been topping the list of Latin America's heaviest spenders on the maintenance of the war machine and repressive agencies. This conclusion has been drawn by the journal PRINCIPIOS, the theoretical organ published by the Communist Party of Chile underground. According to the journal, the junta's spending for the purpose puts a heavy burden on the shoulders of the working people of Chile, whose foreign indebtedness is close to 23 billion dollars. The junta has spent for military purposes more than 5 billion dollars since 1973, when the Popular Unity government was overthrown in a bloody coup. This money, the jounal says, has enabled the dictator to unleash the harshest repression of the Chilean people in the history of the country.

Pinochet has used those funds not only to equip the Army with modern weapons but also to build an abominable police machine, a system of secret prisons and concentration camps, and also to persecute and assassinate opponents of the regime at home and abroad.

The journal believes that the militarist and repressive policy pursued by the undemocratic junta is only playing into the hands of the United States. U.S. imperialism has every reason to be pleased with Pinochet. The dictator is doing it an invaluable service by keeping the Chilean people under control and enabling American monopolies to plunder with impunity the economy of the country. In addition, it buys huge quantities of weaponry from the U.S. military-industrial complex.

FBIS-SOV-86-049
Thursday
13 March 1986
Vol III No 049 Supp 054

Supplement

Daily Report

SOVIET UNION

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PRAVDA Publishes 27th CPSU Congress Speeches

Ukraine's Lyashko

PM041704 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Mar 86
Second Edition p 7

["Speech by A.P. Lyashko, Chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers" (*PRAVDA* headline) delivered at 3 March afternoon session of 27th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Esteemed comrade delegates! The atmosphere in which the work of our congress is proceeding is distinguished by a businesslike and creative mood and the Soviet people's mounting political and labor enthusiasm.

The Communists and working people of the Ukrainian SSR, as throughout the country, welcomed with unanimous approval and support the provisions and conclusions set out in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report delivered by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of our party's Central Committee. On the basis of a critical analysis of the fundamentally new situation prevailing inside the country and in the world arena this document shows from profoundly party and class positions the historical need for the strategic course of Soviet society's accelerated socioeconomic development, which was elaborated by the April (1985) Plenum.

The congress directives, which are innovative in spirit, the goals it has set, which are truly revolutionary in nature and scope, and the ways and means to achieve them are illuminated by truly Leninist ideological integrity, Leninist principledness, and Leninist truth and are becoming the cause of every Soviet person; this constitutes their abiding importance and inspiring force. (applause)

The concept of acceleration comprehensively substantiated by the party finds concrete embodiment in the draft Basic Guidelines for the USSR's Economic and Social Development in the 12th 5-Year Plan and Through the Year 2000 which were the subject of a detailed report to the congress by Comrade N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The draft sets accurate reference points and defines the package of most important tasks which our party and people have to resolve in the next 15 years.

Fully in line with the Leninist nationalities policy, the harmonious development of all the union republics and an increase in the contribution made by each one of them to the country's integrated national economic complex are envisaged.

While fulfilling the plan targets in terms of important indicators like national income growth, social labor productivity growth, commissioning of fixed capital, housing construction, and others during the years of the 11th 5-Year Plan period, our republic allowed a deceleration and a lag behind the control figures in terms of coal extraction and the production of ferrous metals, construction materials, and several other types of output for whose increased production the Ukrainian SSR bears particular responsibility to the country in light of the prevailing division of labor.

The main cause of this situation lies in the fact that the sectors in question failed to take prompt measures for the renewal of the production apparatus. This had a particular effect on capacities in the mining and fuel industries, where conditions for the extraction of coal and of iron and manganese ore became considerably more complex.

Not so long ago, the ore deposits in the Krivoy Rog field were worked by open-cut mining practically at surface level, and now the seams are at a depth of 300 meters or more. Mine shafts in the Donbass are discovering new coal seams at a depth of 1,000-1,200 meters. All this has created complex technical and production problems which have remained unsolved for a long time, and both republic and union management organs are to blame for this.

In line with the CPSU Central Committee April and October Plenum directives, major measures for retooling the national economy have been planned in the republic for the 12th 5-Year Plan period. The task is to double or triple the pace of fixed capital renewal through the widespread introduction of the achievements of science and technology and through comprehensive mechanization and automation. In particular, with a view to consolidating the raw material base of metallurgical industry in the south and in CEMA countries, it is planned to build a powerful mining and enriching combine in the Krivoy Rog field with CEMA countries' participation.

At least 50 percent of capital investments earmarked for production construction will be channeled into reconstruction and modernization, and the figure will be even higher in some sectors. In ferrous metallurgy, for example, it is proposed that almost 75 percent of earmarked funds be used for this purpose. Never before have we experienced reconstruction on such a scale.

In order to carry out such a volume of work — and this is not simple under conditions when enterprises are continuing to operate and output plans are rising — it will be necessary to resolve most speedily, both from the planning and the organizational viewpoint, the questions of the utilization of already existing technical and material potential. How do we perceive this potential?

First. It is necessary to accelerate the incorporation in production of uninstalled equipment, most of which is modern. At the beginning of this year the republic's enterprises had on their hands equipment in this category worth over R2 billion, including above-norm equipment worth almost R900 million.

One of the reasons why these surpluses develop is the disproportion between capital investment funds allocated by ministries and the expenditure already incurred by enterprises to acquire equipment.

For example, the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Industry, in coordination with the USSR Gosplan, ordered and received way back in 1978-1981 equipment worth a total of R166 million, including some imported equipment, for the second stage of the Belotserkovskiy motor vehicle tire plant. This important project was planned for commissioning in 1985.

Yet, despite the republic's insistent requests, the ministry allocated only one-third of the necessary capital investment in the 11th 5-Year Plan period, and no plan provision at all was made for the commissioning of the capacities. This happened even though the shortage of motor vehicle tires and industrial rubber products is acutely felt in the national economy, as Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov said in his report. In particular, they are needed for fitting to the new "Don" combines.

Now, thanks to intervention by the CPSU Central Committee and the government, things have started moving again at the construction site. But the lag in utilizing the equipment will amount to 6-8 years. There are, unfortunately, quite a few similar examples.

I think that the USSR Gosplan, when finalizing the 12th 5-Year Plan, must especially examine in all sectors the question of ensuring capital investment funds primarily for projects whose equipment has either been already supplied or is in the process of being manufactured.

Second. In order to renew fixed capital it is necessary to considerably increase the production of equipment by machine-building plants. This has to be achieved primarily by boosting the shift index of the machine tool pool.

Large reserves are still to be found here. The shift index of metal processing equipment in the republic's machine building industry is at present only 1.4. It is planned to raise it to 1.6-1.8 during the 12th 5-Year Plan period, and to 2-2.5 for flexible production modules and systems.

This task has been quite correctly set in the draft Basic Guidelines. After all, most of our textile and knitwear factories are constantly working three shifts. And it is well known that they basically employ women — mothers and wives.

Yet enterprises under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances, which are called upon to engage in the retooling of light industry and employ mainly men, work only one or two shifts. I think that they will abandon this socially unjustified privilege and will increase the production of machines and spare parts that are so necessary. (applause)

It is very important to step up intersector production sharing in order to increase the workload of machine building capacities. There is enormous potential for increasing production of equipment by using this factor. It is on the basis of such production sharing that each year, with the consent of the Gosplan and the USSR Council of Ministers, the republic manufactures above-plan equipment for industry and agriculture worth R150-200 million. This equipment is produced by enterprises under the jurisdiction of various ministries, whose capacities are underemployed due to the lack of departmental coordination.

Meanwhile, deliveries among enterprises engaged in production sharing within the same sector are increasing without justification, even though this leads to transportation over longer distances and larger quantities of components or semimanufactures being in transit instead of at machine tools or assembly lines. Every year more than 500,000 metric tons of cast and forged intermediate products are shipped out of the republic, and an almost equal quantity is brought in from other parts of the country, frequently a long way away.

In our view, an important role can be played by the newly-established USSR Council of Ministers Bureau for Machine Building in the solution of questions concerning the setting up of rational intersector production sharing, the improved utilization of capacities in industrial centers and regions, and the creation of specialized enterprises for general machine building purposes.

Third. There must be a considerable stepping up of work to obtain additional material resources by saving these resources, improving technological processes, and bringing secondary raw materials into economic circulation.

Definite experience has been accumulated by the republic in this most important area of enhancing the efficiency of production, and it is well known that this experience has been approved by the CPSU Central Committee. The relative share of secondary resources in the total volume of resource consumption has reached 12 percent. Their utilization in the last 5 years resulted in the production of output worth R17 billion. But we are only at the beginning of the road here.

The task we have set for the 12th 5-Year Plan period is to save almost twice as much raw and other materials, fuel, and energy as in the previous 5-year plan period through the introduction of resource-saving technologies and stepped up struggle against losses. It is planned to commission 30 modern enterprises for the processing of secondary resources. Here we hope to receive further assistance and support from the USSR Gossnab.

In connection with the problem of utilizing secondary raw material resources, I would like to ask our scientists working in the materials technology sphere to look at the following question. At present, intensive work is underway everywhere to create new materials — polymers, metal-ceramic, composite, and other materials with special characteristics needed for application in the latest equipment. Meanwhile, the technology of the regeneration and recycling of these materials, once they have served their main purpose, is not always available. The diversity of these materials demands that institutes and laboratories develop at the creation stage technologies and methods for their further utilization.

It must also be emphasized in particular that the implementation of the reconstruction and modernization program will require changes in the organization of construction work management. We perceive the essence of these changes as meaning that certain types of reconstruction work involving the halting of production would be conducted at the time of technological intervals and overhaul work by the construction subdivisions of the actual enterprises, in other words by the in-house method.

Most of the republic's major plants either have already set up or are in the process of setting up such subdivisions. But they need plan-based assistance in obtaining the most necessary construction equipment and machinery to match the volume of work being carried out.

Major tasks have to be resolved in the agro-industrial complex. During the 11th 5-Year Plan period the republic found itself in arrears to the state in terms of the production and sale of grain and such important industrial crops as sugar beet and sunflowers.

An analysis of the work of front-ranking farms and components testifies that they produce stable harvest yields even in adverse weather conditions. As a rule, their leaders and specialists are people who are quick to respond to scientific suggestions and advanced experience and have managed to establish close businesslike ties with workers in scientific institutions, to accelerate the introduction of new crop varieties and advanced technologies, and to achieve on this basis high end results.

A study of the questions of integration between agricultural science and production shows that the work on introduction is the "bottleneck" in this important work.

In light of the well known CPSU Central Committee resolution on the Siberian Department of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences [VASKHNIL], the republic Council of Ministers examined the question of the state of affairs concerning the introduction of the achievements of science in production and mapped out ways to correct existing shortcomings.

But insofar as the task in question is the end goal of both farms and scientific institutions, we ask the leaders of VASKHNIL institutes to step up the work of their subdivisions on the introduction of scientific elaborations in field and stock unit work. It will not be long before this, together with the improved material and technical supplies for agricultural production, produces a positive effect on results and in boosting the efficiency of the entire agro-industrial complex.

Comrades! Congress delegates from the republic's party organizations, expressing the Ukrainian people's will, unanimously approve the draft Basic Guidelines for the USSR's Economic and Social Development and propose that they be approved.

Soviet Ukraine's working class, kolkhoz peasantry, and intelligentsia, closely rallied around the CPSU and its Leninist Central Committee, will make a fitting contribution to achieving the set goals and implementing the 27th CPSU Congress' majestic plans. (applause)

Academy of Sciences Official

PM051049 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Mar 86 Second Edition pp 6-7

["Speech by Comrade K.V. Frolov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences" (*PRAVDA* headline) delivered at 3 March morning session of 27th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Comrades! The report by Comrade Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, convincingly shows the scale of the tasks to be accomplished by the Soviet people and discloses the program of peace and creativity, and the program for our society's socioeconomic development.

A key role in fulfilling the task set by the party — to almost double the national income in the next 15 years — will be played by science and scientific and technical progress.

Never before has the role of science been so great and responsible. The prestige of Soviet science not only contributes to enhancing the international authority of our country and its economic might, but also demonstrates in practice the advantages of socialism as the most progressive social system.

In contemporary conditions the CPSU Central Committee devotes particular attention to the priority development of fundamental sciences, which play a leading role in the development of generalizing concepts and in the establishment of general laws and phenomena of the physical world.

The results of fundamental research must be embodied in the machine building complex as effectively as possible. This complex, as indicated in the report by Comrade Ryzhkov, plays a determining role in increasing the productivity and improving the quality of social labor.

Unfortunately, it must be admitted that the advanced positions of our science in the sphere of fundamental research are far from always put to effective use in practice. The service life and reliability of a number of machines and the degree of their automation do not correspond to contemporary requirements.

The reasons for this are primarily to be found in the absence of a precise system and flexibility of organizational mechanisms and structures, which would connect scientific and practical activity and ensure the effective mutual influence of science and practice.

A number of specific measures have recently been adopted, which are aimed at improving the mechanics of assimilating and utilizing scientific achievements. Of principled significance is the formation of intersector science and technology complexes. The USSR Academy of Sciences heads complexes in such advanced areas as personal computers, fiber optics, machine reliability, technological lasers, and biotechnology.

A particular feature of the work of these complexes lies in uniting leading academic and sector institutes, special design offices, and plants, with the participation of university departments. This is a new, more sophisticated form of organizing collective scientific work in common, special-purpose priority areas. Naturally, in the complexes' formative period of work, a number of new questions will arise and consequently it is essential that exceptional attention be paid to ensuring the precise organization of their work by the USSR Gosplan, the State Committee for Science and Technology, the industrial ministries, and, of course, the USSR Academy of Sciences and the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education.

Within the framework of the "Machine Reliability" complex, work will be done to improve the quality and increase the service life and reliability of machine building products. Models of speical sensors, testing units, and diagnostic apparatus and equipment developed by institutes of the USSR Academy of Sciences and sector scientific research institutes have already been selected. By virtue of their characteristics these native developments are not inferior to the best world models. They have passed industrial tests and will be assimilated in serial production at plants within the complex during the current 5-year period. This will make it possible to equip our largest machine building plants with the most up-to-date testing and diagnostic equipment, and, consequently, to help to improve the quality and increase the service life and reliability of manufactured equipment.

Tasks connected with creating new construction materials and strengthening technologies, which will ensure machines are protected against wear and tear and prolong their life cycle, will also be carried out within the framework of the complex.

With the aim of intensifying research in the machine building sphere, the USSR Academy of Sciences, with the participation of the union republics' academies of sciences and the Siberian branch, has developed an integrated program of fundamental research and has also expanded joint research with the machine building ministries in the most topical problems.

Today, when we speak of omissions in the past, we cannot fail to say that there has been an underestimation of the role played by technical sciences. A number of technical institutes have been removed from the Academy of Sciences. Some of them were repeatedly moved from one department to another and lost the fundamentality and perspective of their research and also gradually lost creative cadres.

At the same time, the network of prematurely developed sector research institutes has grown — institutes with no schools of science, no traditions, no good experimental base, and, naturally, no new results. This has done a certain amount of damage to scientific and technical progress.

Of course, we have fine sector institutes whose schools of science have formed over decades. For example, the Kurchatov Atomic Energy Institute, the N.Ye. Zhukovskiy Central Institute of Aerohydrodynamics, the All-Union Scientific Research, Planning, and Design Institute of Metallurgical Machinery, and a number of others. The USSR Academy of Sciences persistently and consistently works to give effective assistance to plant laboratories and to develop the technical side of research. A new Department for the Problems of Machine Building, Mechanics, and Control Processes is now being set up under the auspices of the USSR Academy of Sciences, as well as its science centers in the country's industrially developed regions. Recently formed institutes in Leningrad, Sverdlovsk, and Ufa have already begun work connected with topical problems of machine building.

It is characteristic that in order to accelerate the introduction of scientific research a number of these institutes' laboratories are organized directly at leading machine building plants.

Academic laboratories have been set up at the Moscow I.A. Likhachev automobile plant for automated planning systems and laser hardening processes (Academician Ye.P. Velikhov is the chief). This has made it possible to raise the level of design work and prolong the life of motor vehicles manufactured by the plant while reducing their consumption of materials.

Laboratories under the auspices of the USSR Academy of Sciences A.A. Blagonravov Mechnical Engineering Institute for the problems of robot technical system reliability have been organized at the "Krasnyy Proletariy" machine tool building plant. It is precisely thanks to joint work that an experimental industrial model of a fundamentally new type of robot based on the effect of resonance was created here before the congress in a short period of time. The drive mechanism's energy consumption is reduced 5-7 times, metal consumption is reduced by up to 30 percent by means of using compound materials, and its reliability is increased several times over.

Joint work is being successfully carried out at "Rostselmash" to ensure the reliability of the "Don-1500" combine.

Unfortunately, there are still not very many of these examples. The USSR Academy of Sciences must further develop direct contacts with industry with the aim of making more effective use of its scientific potential.

We also believe it expedient to hold a preliminary expert consultation in the problem councils of the Academy of Sciences when machine building ministries purchase new equipment abroad. Cases are well known where, as noted in the report, far from the latest equipment is purchased while our own major achievements are not assimilated by industry for years. For example, the serial production of advanced machines based on the vibration principle of operation and also of various types of highly productive equipment operating on wave principles is only slowly being implemented, although experimental models of this kind of equipment have been created, in particular, at the USSR Academy of Sciences Mechanical Engineering Institute, the "Mekhanobr" Institute, and others.

Effective methods of ultrasound processing of materials using self-adjusting control which have been discovered by Soviet scientists, as well as methods of obtaining superductility and eltroductility in metals, selective transfer phenomena, self-propagating high-temperature synthesis, and other technological processes have not yet found broad practical application in machine building sectors.

Not infrequent are cases of the West being ahead in utilizing the proposals and ideas of Soviet scientists. Effective measures were recently adopted on a number of these issues.

The work of the USSR Academy of Sciences in the new conditions, when it is essential to accelerate the process of making a theoretical idea a fact of our reality, is impossible without reequipping the experimental base of academic institutes and substantially developing special design offices and experimental production processes.

Science centers' software must also be improved. Industry, engineers, and designers have an urgent need of operative information on the latest scientific achievements in a form that is as convenient and accessible as possible for perception and practical application. We believe it is absolutely necessary to urgently begin publication of an encyclopedia on machine building which would reflect the very latest achievements of both native and world science in this sphere. We are already carrying out preparatory work. Science is still greatly in debt to industry generally in the question of compiling good reference aids.

Comrades! The USSR Academy of Sciences devotes great attention to international cooperation with foreign scientists and organizations, primarily within the framework of the socialist community. Responsible and specific tasks are incumbent upon the USSR Academy of Sciences connected with solving topical problems in priority areas of the Integrated Program for the Scientific and Technical Progress of CEMA Countries through the year 2000 and primarily in such areas as electronization, comprehensive automation, nuclear power, new technologies and materials, and biotechnology.

Increasing the integration of scientific and technical progress and production presupposes further interaction between the natural and technical sciences and social sciences. In this connection we consider it necessary to solve the problems of the social and ecological consequences of scientific and technical progress with particular responsibility, utilizing the principled advantages of socialism in this and combining them with the latest scientific achievements, in particular in those priority areas of the Integrated Program mentioned above. And the Academy of Sciences is conducting such work.

It is particularly topical when the question is of large science projects and engineering works which, to a greater or lesser degree, concern millions of people, cover vast territories, have an effect on nature, and have remote consequences not always in line with our expectations and prognoses.

Increasingly high demands are now made on the professional and general timing of the person interacting with equipment, on his culture, psychology, and awareness in connection with the development of new equipment and technology on the basis of microelectronics. Consequently, "investments in the individual" and in the sphere of education and culture are proving to be most effective.

Accelerating the country's socioeconomic development poses new tasks in cadre training. The USSR Academy of Sciences has an urgent need to replenish its ranks with talented young people and to have an influx of fresh forces.

In connection with the reform under preparation to restructure higher education, we believe it necessary to introduce technical VUZ students as early as possible to specific, responsible work and, from third grade onwards, to attach them directly to enterprises to carry out course and diploma projects connected with industrial tasks. With this aim, it is necessary to form a system of base organizations uniting advanced institutes of the USSR Academy of Sciences, industrial scientific research institutes, and the corresponding VUZ departments. Our experience of combining the efforts of the USSR Academy of Sciences Mechanical Engineering Institute and the Moscow Bauman Higher Technical School is having positive results.

We consider it important within industry itself to raise the scientific level of young specialists working there, who are essentially the bearers of scientific and technical progress. Unfortunately, industrial workers who defend dissertations on science papers are now more the exception than the rule.

We must also find every intelligble ways and means of revealing the romance of technical sciences and developing young technical creativity. The all-union "Knowledge" societies and the mass information media can give a great deal of assistance here.

Comrades! The congress material, reports, and speeches provide a really scientific analysis of the contemporary problems of our society's life. Showing particular concern with developing science, the party has set Soviet scientists new, responsible tasks corresponding to the significance and scale of the present crucial historical stage.

Soviet scientists fully understand the great responsibility placed upon them today and will spare no effort to justify the party's great trust and to implement the decisions of the 27th congress. (applause)

Ceausescu Speech

PM281208 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Feb 86 Second Edition p 7

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at the 27 February Moscow session of the 27th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Dear Comrade Gorbachev, dear comrades and friends,

I have the particular pleasure of extending — on behalf of the RCP, all our people, and myself personally — warm revolutionary greetings and best wishes to the 27th CPSU Congress delegates, all Soviet Communists, and the friendly Soviet peoples. (applause)

Comrade Gorbachev's report to the congress presents the outstanding successes scored by the Soviet working people in building developed socialism and at the same time makes a detailed critical analysis of certain past negative states of affairs in socialist construction. At the same time, the report outlines in detail the targets for the USSR's accelerated development in the 1986-90 5-year plan and up to the year 2000.

As close friends, we rejoice in the great achievements made in developing the economy, science, technology, and culture and generally raising Soviet people's living standards, and we wholeheartedly extend to the Soviet working people and Communists and all Soviet peoples warmest congratulations and wishes for new and greater successes in building developed socialism and communism. (applause)

I would like to take this opportunity to recall with great satisfaction our long-standing durable relations with old traditions in the history of our peoples and the long-standing cooperation between the RCP and CPSU. We express our determination to ensure that these relations develop further, to the benefit and in the interest of both countries and of the overall cause of socialism and peace. (applause)

Dear comrades, in the past 40 years of socialist construction, Romanian industry has increased by more than 100 times;

agriculture 4 times; and the national income 32 times. In the years of socialism, Romania has turned from a poorly developed agricultural country into a socialist industrial-agrarian country in the full swing of development. The Romanian people have now proceeded, with all their might, to implement the 13th RCP Congress decision and the 8th 5-Year Plan goals, which aim at attaining a new quality of the entire nation's work and life, ensuring Romania's passage to a new and higher stage of socioeconomic development, and implementing the party program to build the comprehensively developed socialist society and secure the country's progress toward communism (applause)

We lay particular emphasis on intensively developing production, utilizing material and human resources with maximum efficiency, substantially increasing productivity, and raising the quality and technical level of production. We pay particular attention to carrying out the new scientific-technical revolution and promoting the latest scientific-technical achievements in all fields of activity. In this respect, we constantly concern ourselves with further developing science, education, and culture, as basic elements of building the new society. We work to continuously increase the party's leading role, improve relations of production and social relations, and perfect the management and organization of society. We firmly apply the principles of the new economic-financial mechanism and workers self-management and self-administration in all fields of socioeconomic life. We steadily concern ourselves with developing and improving the revolutionary workers democracy and strengthening the role of working people's councils and general meetings, as democratic leadership bodies of the owners, producers, and end-users in enterprises and institutions.

Proceeding from the revolutionary thesis according to which socialism is being built with the people and for the people, we have created a broad framework for the direct participation of the working people in running the entire socioeconomic life of society and formulating and implementing the party-state policy. We show particular concern for further strengthening and developing the state and cooperative socialist ownership, as a basic element of successfully building the new society and raising the overall standard of living and civilization. We intensify the political- educational work to develop socialist awareness and fashion the new man of our society, who is a conscious builder of socialism and communism.

Everything we achieve in developing the national economy, science, and culture directly aims at increasing the material and cultural well-being of the entire nation, the supreme goal of the party policy, ensuring the overall progress of the entire society, further strengthening national independence and sovereignty, and ensuring the victory of socialism and communism in our fatherland. (applause)

Life clearly proves that socialism is being built in different ways, from one stage to another and from one country to another; however, the diversity of the roads to socialism does not reduce, on the contrary, it further enhances the strength and soundness of scientific socialism. Socialism is mankind's future. (applause)

In all our activity, we proceed from the fact that the results scored by each socialist country in its socioeconomic development makes a direct contribution to the overall cause of socialism, its greater strength and prestige in the world, and the cause of peace. The achievements of socialist countries, among which the Soviet Union occupies an outstanding place, clearly demonstrate that only socialism can offer mankind the way to promoting fast socioeconomic development, eliminating backwardness, and ensuring the well-being and independence of nations. (applause)

We believe that shortcomings and mistakes that were made in the past or are still manifest in socialist construction in no way diminish the importance of the great achievements along the way of building the new society. There is no way in which such shortcomings can throw doubt on the superiority of socialism; they represent violations of or deviations from the principles of scientific socialism. Therefore, while working for their elimination, we should do everything to continuously improve the organization and leadership of socialist construction, unswervingly implement the socialist principles of social ethics and equity, for the further development of democracy, which are decisive elements of building socialism and communism.

Dear comrades, the international situation continues to remain very serious and tense as a result of the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and the imperialist policy of force and interference in the domestic affairs of other states. This leads to increasing the danger of a new world war, which would inevitably turn into a nuclear catastrophe and may result in the disappearance of conditions for the existence of life itself on our planet. Therefore, we believe that now the fundamental problem of mankind is to defend peace, stop the arms race, and proceed to concrete disarmament measures to eliminate nuclear weapons. We should do everything possible to defend the sacred right of nations and people to existence, a free and dignified life, and peace. (applause)

We welcome and fully support the Soviet Union's initiatives and proposals to reduce nuclear weapons by 50 percent, put an end to nuclear tests, and halt the militarization of outer space. We consider as very important the program proposed by the Soviet Union concerning the elimination of the entire arsenal of nuclear weapons by the end of the century, with the belief that no efforts should be spared to implement this program. The nations expect that the United States and its NATO allies should adopt a realistic attitude and, on the basis of proposals advanced by both sides, steps should be taken to conclude appropriate agreements with a view to eliminating the danger of a nuclear war and halting the militarization of outer space.

A military balance between the two sides should not be achieved by increasing military arsenals, but rather by reducing armaments to the lowest level. This is in accordance with the interests of peoples and all mankind.

At the same time, resolute steps should be taken to substantially reduce troops, conventional weapons, and military expenditures, renounce the use of force, and solve all contentious problems between states through negotiation alone. We must always bear in mind that all states' socioeconomic development programs can only be implemented under conditions of peace and by radically reducing military expenditures. It is absolutely necessary to intensify the united struggle of all peoples and advanced forces everywhere for a new trend in international life toward disarmament, detente, cooperation, and peace. We believe that everything should be done to successfully conclude the Stockholm conference devoted to strengthening trust and bringing about disarmament in Europe and the Vienna negotiations on reducing troops and armaments in the center of the continent, and to ensure that the Geneva disarmament conference yields positive results.

Romania firmly advocates and works to create a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans, without chemical weapons, and to extend such areas in northern and central Europe and other parts of the world. In its entire foreign policy, Romania pays particular attention to developing relations of friendship and cooperation with socialist countries, particularly the neighboring ones. In this framework, we attach great importance to strengthening cooperation and collaboration with the Soviet Union.

We have resolutely acted and continue to work to overcome differences between certain socialist countries. In this respect, we welcome the positive trend toward the normalization of the Soviet Union's relations with the PRC. We believe that the enhancement of cooperation and solidarity among socialist countries plays an important role in increasing the prestige of socialism and promoting peace and cooperation throughout the world. (applause)

Romania acts to implement the decisions adopted at the economic summit of CEMA member-countries and the comprehensive program for long-term scientific-technical cooperation until the year 2000, which should lead to the socioeconomic development of each country and to the fulfillment of plans adopted by the party congresses in the respective countries. Everything should be done to ensure that the relations of cooperation among CEMA member-countries should represent a model for a new kind of relations based on full equality and mutual advantage.

We also expand cooperation with all other socialist and developing countries, with all developed capitalist countries, and with all states in the world, regardless of social system. We firmly base our international relations on the principles of full equality, national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage, and each nation's right to freely decide its destiny and development path, without any outside interference. It is necessary now, more than ever before, to intensify the struggle to eliminate underdevelopment — including the extremely high debt of developing countries, by cancelling or radically reducing their debt — and build a new international economic order.

The RCP attaches great importance to strengthening cooperation and solidarity with the communist and workers parties, proceeding from the need to ensure full equality, respect for each party's independence and right to freely decide its political line and revolutionary strategy, in accordance with concrete conditions prevailing in each country, and noninterference in the domestic affairs of other parties. Proceeding from the need to observe these principles, we must do everything to attain a new unity in the struggle for social progress, peace, and cooperation in the world. The unity of Communists is a prerequisite of the struggle for the victory of peace. (applause)

At the same time, our party develops broad relations with socialist and social-democratic parties, national liberation movements, and with democratic parties and forces everywhere, in the struggle for disarmament, security, peace, and independence. In conclusion, I would like to again wish the Communists and all Soviet working people full success in implementing the important decisions to be adopted by your congress for the development of socialist and communist construction in the Soviet Union and for the struggle for peace and international cooperation. (applause)

Long live friendship and cooperation between the RCP and CPSU, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the USSR, and between our peoples. (applause)

May cooperation and solidarity among communist and workers parties and progressive revolutionary forces everywhere ceaselessly strengthen. May socialism and peace triumph throughout the world. (prolonged applause, all rise)

Cuba's Fidel Castro

PM271652 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Feb 86
Second Edition p 7

["Speech by Comrade Fidel Ruz Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and President of the Councils of State and Ministers of Cuba," (*PRAVDA* headline) delivered at 26 February morning session of 27th CPSU congress]

[Text] Dear Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, dear delegates, esteemed guests:

I want to discharge the first duty of a guest, which is to be as brief as possible.

A desire for renewal and a powerful surge of Leninist spirit, enthusiasm, optimism, and hope are perceptible in the atmosphere of your 27th congress. We, who have come here from a very distant country, are aware that this is no ordinary congress, but a historic one. All the preparation for it, which has been permeated with a deeply critical approach and comprehensive analysis of the state of affairs, and Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's brilliant and bold report tell us that however great the political, economic, social, and social successes have been and however enormous the glory gained in the struggle to free your fatherland and the heroic feats of the Soviet people and its militant communist vanguard, nothing will ever quench your irrepressible desire to scale new heights along the path which was opened up by the Great October Revolution. (applause) This is in accord not only with the dictates of human nature but with objective historical necessity.

It is not for us guests to provide an assessment of what your beautiful, heroic country has done. Nor is it up to us to suggest what can or must be done. We can only express yet again our deep admiration and firm confidence that this people and its party will be able to overcome any difficult and rise to any challenge on the unexplored path of building communism. (applause)

The threat to the cause of peace, the danger of a war that could put an end to the human race and its most noble dreams, is perhaps the greatest challenge today. Mankind's history abounds in irresponsible acts leading to catastrophic wars. Now, however, for the very first time in man's existence, we would not be able to survive their consequences. And yet, despite this, the irresponsible policy of imperialism — the most blind, obsessive, and dangerous reactionary force ever to exist in history — continues, since in its actions it ignores, or tries to ignore the realities of the nuclear age.

We live in an age which demands nerves of steel, a crystal-clear policy, and granite-like firmness. Such are the nerves possessed by this heroic people, which has lived for decades surrounded by aggressive nuclear military bases. Such is its peace-loving policy. The Soviet people have demonstrated this since the time of Lenin, when weapons of mass destruction did not yet exist. And who can deny that the chief hope for mankind's survival lies precisely in their nerves of steel, unshakeable might, clear and firm peace policy, and radical and resolute proposal to end the arms race, ban space weapons, and eliminate all nuclear weapons once and for all. (applause)

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's statements on behalf of the Soviet people and their party prior to, during, and since Geneva should have left no one in any doubt that socialism is seeking peace and that socialism is synonymous with peace. (applause)

No less galvanizing in its significance is the course of speeding up the development of the economy on the basis of the consistent and rapid introduction of the achievements of science and technology, which shows us that the path of peaceful competition between socialism and capitalism is the only possible way of resolving the historical contradiction between the two social systems.

Upon these solid premises rest the great and justified hopes of progress and constant improvement of our political and social system, which is infinitely more rational and a thousand times more humane than capitalism. (applause)

These ideas, which the glorious CPSU has been particularly emphasizing recently, serve today as the combat banner for the whole socialist community and will without any doubt enjoy the broadest support of all progressive forces in the world. (applause)

Does imperialism really think that, in exchange for the policy of world peace which the socialist countries and all the peoples of the world are fighting for and which is an objective necessity for the developed capitalist states themselves, it will be allowed to arbitrarily decide the fate of the emergent peoples of Latin America, Africa, and Asia?

We, the peoples, will never allow the imperialists to impose on areas of the world local wars or "low-intensity" conflicts, as they cynically describe them in the light of their cowardly, opportunist concepts. (applause)

We do not owe our freedom to the charity or kindness of the imperialists. It is the result of our own struggle to attain and preserve it, and for it, blood was shed and the lives of our peoples' finests sons were sacrificed. Our right to it can never be taken away. Vietnam is an example of the price that imperialism can pay for the so-called "low-intensity" conflicts inflicted on progressive patriotic forces by the CIA and the U.S. Administration. This is also demonstrated by the struggle of the peoples of Nicaragua, El Salvador, Angola, Namibia, and South Africa, the Saharans, the Palestinians, the Afghans, and the Cambodians. There is the peoples' love of freedom.

Hunger, poverty, unemployment, backwardness in the sphere of education and health care, and, finally, the economic underdevelopment of the so-called Third World countries represents a further challenge to all progressive forces. It is on their shoulders that the severe burden of capitalism's economic crisis has fallen. Their foreign debt amounts to almost $1 trillion, and it is absolutely impossible either to pay or to recover it. The position of those countries has become desperate and morally and physically unbearable. Those peoples, who make up the vast majority of the world's population, unanimously demand the canceling of this unjust and absurd debt, which cannot be paid back, and a halt to inequitable exchange, dumping, protectionism, and looting of natural and manpower resources. They demand an answer from the capitalist countries; otherwise, they will dictate their own solutions.

The sharp fall in oil prices in recent weeks as a result of imperialist maneuvers has pushed a large group of debtor countries in the underdeveloped world to the brink of a catastrophe which is already being experienced by the vast majority of them. A halt to payments and major social upheavals in many Third World countries will be the inevitable outcome of this situation in the near future. Their peoples are confident that the socialist community will show the maximum solidarity with their struggle for just economic demands. (applause)

Dear Soviet friends, comrade delegates, Comrade Gorbachev:

Please accept the most fraternal and cordial greeting on behalf of Cuba on the occasion of the historic 27th CPSU Congress. (applause) On you we pin our hopes, the hopes of Communists and revolutionaries, the hopes of a people which while being part of the socialist community, are also a member of the Third World.

We believe in Lenin's great motherland, we believe in the Soviet people, their glorious party, its leadership, and in you, Comrade Gorbachev. (prolonged applause) We believe in your new approaches, your dynamic style of work, and your indefatigable struggle for peace, Leninist principles, and communism. (applause) We have faith in you, comrades, and offer you our full support.

Long live socialism! (applause)

Long live internationalism! (applause)

Long live peace! (applause)

Thank you very much. (tumultuous, prolonged applause; all rise)

SRV's Le Duan

PM271710 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Feb 86 Second Edition p 7

["Speech by Comrade Le Duan, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam" (*PRAVDA* headline) delievered at 26 February morning session of 27th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Esteemed Presidium members!

Esteemed comrade delegates!

The Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] delegation fervently greets the 27th Congress of the CPSU — the party of the working class and all the Soviet people and the vanguard of the international communist and workers movement. (applause)

Your congress is of truly historic significance. It marks a new turning point in the Soviet country's development and ushers in the stage of improving socialism and further confident progress along the path to communism.

This congress marks the comprehensive enhancement of the party's leading role in Soviet society's life and the consistent realization of the Leninist norms of party life.

The congress is an outstanding demonstration of the international cohesion of Communists throughout the world in their struggle for peace, national independence, and socialism.

Fighting under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and experiencing three revolutions, among which a special role belongs to the Great October Revolution, the CPSU is the acknowledged leader of a socialist power and the outstanding organizer of all the Soviet people's victories. The USSR's historic achievements in building the new society, the victory in the Great Patriotic War, confident progress toward the heights of the country's socioeconomic development, and the Soviet Union's constantly growing influence on all aspects of world development are all linked with the CPSU's activity.

The new edition of the CPSU Program and the party Central Committee's Political Report delivered by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, are documents which generalize in depth the practical activity, tremendous achievements, and wealth of experience of the CPSU and vividly highlight the theoretical and practical questions of building developed socialism. These documents are of tremendous significance not only for the Soviet Union but also for all the socialist community, the entire international communist and workers movement, and all peoples of the world struggling for the transition from capitlaism to socialism.

Vietnamese Communists have taken to heart the lines from the CPSU Program which read: "Socialism is a society on whose banner are inscribed the words 'All for man, all for the good of man...' Socialism is a society whose thoughts and actions in the international arena are directed toward supporting the peoples' desire for independence and social progress and are dedicated to the main task of preserving and consolidating peace." They rate highly the CPSU's strategic course aimed at the planned and all-round improvement of socialism, the comprehensive intensification of production based on the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, and the fundamental reorganization of the structure of production and the entire management system in accordance with the requirements of mature socialist production relations and the dynamic development of the management mechanism.

The doubling of the production potential by the year 2000, coupled with its fundamental qualitative renewal, provides a secure basis for accelerating the growth of the Soviet people's prosperity, the all-around development of the individual, and the strengthening of the Soviet Union's economic and defense might.

The considerable strengthening of the potential of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries will undoubtedly promote a radical change in the world situation and give new impetus to the peoples' struggle for peace, independence, democracy, and socialism. Now more than ever mankind is becoming aware of its responsibility for the preservation of world peace. With increasing determination the peoples are striving for the right to be masters of their own destiny. Progress toward socialism is an objective trend of the modern era. Nothing can stop the forward movement of the three revolutionary currents.

None of us can underestimate the intrigues and treacherous plans of the imperialist forces headed by U.S. imperialism. They are scheming to plunge mankind into the horrors of nuclear war. But these are vain attempts on the part of a socioeconomic system which has already been condemned by history and is at a stage of crisis. The most bellicose imperialist detachments have suffered defeat after defeat in the aggression launched by them against the Soviet Union, Vietnam, and many other peoples of the world. Now, too, the forces capable of staying imperialism's criminal hand are growing mightier day by day.

By implementing the CPSU Program the Soviet Union will undoubtedly raise to an unprecedented level its role as the bulwark of peace, national independence, and socialism. The Communist Party and the people of Vietnam resolutely and consistently support the comprehensive program for the complete and gradual elimination of nuclear weapons and the great peace initiative set out in Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's well known statement of 15 January this year.

The implementation of this program will enable mankind to enter the 21st century with the hope of living in a world no longer threatened by deadly weapons, a world where war will cease to be a means of resolving disputes in relations between countries.

The world needs peace; every region on every continent and in every ocean needs peace. In the Asia-Pacific region, as in the Indian Ocean, the Soviet Union and Vietnam, united with other peace-loving and progressive forces, will undoubtedly frustrate the imperialist forces' attempts to sow armed conflict, will achieve peace and security here, and will ensure the peoples' real right to be masters of their own fate. The time has come in Southeast Asia to begin dialogue between the Indochinese states and ASEAN members to resolve the problems existing between them. In close unity with Laos and Cambodia, Vietnam consistently campaigns to achieve that. Southeast Asia must be transformed into a zone of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation. (applause)

Comrades! Following the road of the October Revolution and under the leadership of the CPV, created and raised by President Ho Chi Minh, the Vietnamese people have traveled an extremely difficult and complex path, but one full of glorious victories. For almost 40 years our people fought and were victorious in the wars launched against Vietnam by the imperialist and expansionist forces. The great victory in the war against the United States waged for the motherland's salvation not only brought Vietnam independence and unity. It also gave impetus to the peoples' struggle for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress. (applause)

For over 10 years now we have been building socialism on a countrywide scale, overcoming many difficulties of the transitional period and the grave consequences of the protracted war. The enemy uses every means to try to undermine the Vietnamese revolution's cause. However, we are effectively repulsing them, are constantly increasing our vigilance, and are ready to thwart all their schemes. We have sufficient spiritual and material strength to successfully carry out the two strategic tasks — building socialism and defending the motherland.

The new edition of the CPSU Program and the present congress inspire us to further progress. The fundamental line of the CPV and our state is the steady development of all-around Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation and the enhancement of its quality and effectiveness. The vital and long-term interests of our countries and the entire socialist community are effectively served by the consistent implementation of the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between the SRV and USSR and of the accords reached at the talks between the general secretaries of the two parties' Central Committees in June 1985, and by the joint implementation of the Comprehensive Program for the CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress.

Our party's upcoming sixth congress will define the tasks and socioeconomic indicators for the 1986-1990 5-year plan and at the same time will outline the basic guidelines for our country's progress toward this new stage of development on the path of socialist building. We will do our utmost to implement the three revolutions, in which the scientific and technical revolution holds the key place, before the end of the century and at an accelerated pace, to begin the realization of socialist collective management in practice, to create the new economy and the new man, and to guarantee the people a secure and happy life.

We would like to take advantage of this opportunity to convey the profound gratitude of the Communist Party and the Vietnamese people for the assistance, imbued with the spirit of socialist internationalism, which the Soviet Union has given and continues to give to our country.

Long live the glorious CPSU! (applause)

Long live the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity, and all-around cooperation between the communist parties and peoples of Vietnam and the Soviet Union! (applause)

Long live all-conquering Marxist-Leninist teaching! (applause)

Long live peace and socialism! (applause)

Thank you for your attention. (prolonged applause, all rise)

Party Organizations Face New Tasks After Congress

PM121125 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Mar 86
First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Communists' Program of Action"]

[Text] Soviet people are in a businesslike, animated mood. They are feeling the effect of the 27th CPSU Congress, which will go down in the biography of the Land of the Soviets as an historic landmark. The congress interpreted the present time broadly and in Leninist fashion. It positively appraised the course set by the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum which is aimed at accelerating the country's socioeconomic development. A realistic program of action for Communists and all workers, a program weighing up all aspects has been worked out. The congress decisions determine both the nature and the pace of our progress.

The Soviet people connect our achievements in building communism and our successes in the struggle for peace, which were discussed from the rostrum of the 27th CPSU Congress, inseparably with their own party. In the postcongress period the CPSU will be enriched by the collective wisdom of millions and will be more organized, cohesive, and combat-worthy. Implementation of the tenets contained in the new edition of the CPSU Program and the party statutes will contribute to further enhancing the CPSU's leading role and increasing its influence on all sectors.

The main task of party organizations and Communists is to convey to every Soviet individual the essence and spirit of the decisions adopted by the congress and to organize practical work to implement these decisions. What is most important now is to turn the energy of plans into the energy of concrete action.

The novelty, scale, and complexity of the tasks confronting us demand of Communists and all party organizations — from republic to primary level — persistent effort, single-mindedness, efficiency, and selflessness. A matter of paramount importance is to ensure a fundamental restructuring of party work and to establish everywhere an atmosphere of creativity, principle, and exactingness. We will not be able to progress a single step if we do not learn to work in the new way. And we will be unable to overcome stagnation and conservatism in any of their manifestations if we lose the courage to soberly evaluate the situation.

"The organizers of work to carry out the congress directives are the party committees from top to bottom," M.S. Gorbachev noted in his speech at the closing of the congress. "The style now needed is specificity, efficiency, consistency, unity of word and deed, the choice of the most effective methods and means, careful consideration of people's opinions, and skillful coordination of the actions of all social forces." One of the main conclusions of the congress is that all party committees must act as real organs of political leadership, not permitting any merging of functions, substitution, or petty tutelage over state and economic organs. The task has been set of completely overcoming inertia and the habit of submerging real, live matters in empty, endless logomachies around and about. We must decisively eradicate formalism and bureaucracy, cliches and indifference, attempts to "contrive reorganization," and groundless assurances and promises. Any breach between word and deed damages the authority of party policy and cannot be tolerated in any form. It is important that every Communist act professionally and to the best of his abilities in the sector with which he is entrusted.

The healthy, normal life of party organizations is inconceivable without strict observance of internal party democracy and the principle of collective leadership. This dictates the necessity to enhance the role of collective organs — party committee and bureau plenums and party meetings. The congress urged us to increase control and verification of fulfillment, develop criticism and self-criticism, and step up the struggle against ostentation and conceit. We must decisively curtail any attempts to suppress criticism or persecute those who criticize. Where exactingness is absent, party work becomes deformed and an atmosphere of complacency and immunity from punishment is created. This leads to stagnation in work and degeneration among working people. No organization in the party can be allowed to be beyond control or closed to criticism.

Any task can be set by man. We have a considerable number of good, talented leaders. Recently, many crucial sectors have been reinforced by energetic, mature, enterprising workers. It is the duty of party committees to continue to improve the selection, placement, and education of cadres. We cannot be reconciled to the practice — still encountered, but alien to us — of protectionism and of advancing workers through personal preference and local favoritism. There is only one criterion for all advancements and transfers: political and practical qualities, a worker's real achievements, and the ability to actively put the political line into practice. Ideological stability, strong moral beliefs, high political calibre, adherence to principle and competence, the ability to organize collective work, and a constant need to communicate with the masses and live people's interests and needs must be organically inherent in a leader.

A crucial role is played by primary party organizations in establishing a businesslike, creative style everywhere. These organizations operate at the very heart of the masses, where political decisions are translated into practical language. If a party organization lives a full life founded on principled relations, if Communists engage in specific tasks, success is assured. Party committees are expected to use every means at their disposal to increase the militancy of these links and to strive to ensure that there is a creative atmosphere in every organization, an atmosphere characterized by openness, publicity for plans and decisions, and mutual exactingness toward one another.

The Leninist idea of the need to enhance the title and significance of the CPSU member and of the importance of struggling for the party member's pure and honest image came across at the congress with new force. It was noted that in the last few years party ranks have been supplemented with fresh forces ready to selflessly serve the communist cause. Cases of reduced exactingness in the selection of new members are thereby all the more intolerable. Our task is to show tireless concern for the purity of party ranks, reliably protect the party against opportunists [sluchayhyye lyudi], and ensure that a personal example is set by party members. As is well known, there is no vanguard communist role in general terms — it is expressed in specific actions, practical deeds, and irreproachable execution of social duty. The congress recommended that more extensive use be made of the experience of party organizations in which Communists regularly give an account of their activities to their comrades and where party testimonials are discussed and approved at meetings. All this helps to strengthen the responsibility of all party members without exception. The political course adopted by the party creates favorable opportunites for considerably increasing the effectiveness of ideological work. However, serious shortcomings still remain in this sphere: a campaign-like approach, propaganda that is out of touch with life, underestimation of the severity of topical problems, and elements of scholasticism and alienation of theory from practice. Educational work must be brought into line with the realities of domestic and international life and its connection with organizational and economic activity ensured.

The congress considers education of the working people in the spirit of communist ideology and loyalty to the Soviet motherland, proletarian, socialist internationalism, an aware attitude to work and to public property, and irreconcilability toward everything alien to socialism to be the main guidelines in ideological work. The ideological integrity of the builders of communism is inseparable from honesty, conscientiousness, and probity. Communists are obliged to wage an offensive struggle against bourgeois ideology and morals, anti-Soviet provocations and ideological sabotage by imperialism, and against attempts to use religion for antisocialist purposes. It is essential to ensure an integrated approach to the matter of education, focus all work on the specific individual, and strive for unity of education in production, in academic institutions, and in places of residence. Those areas which ensure participation by all leaders in ideological work are the ones that are acting correctly.

An exceptionally important role in the implementation of the tasks outlined by the congress is played by the mass information and propaganda media. They are a powerful instrument of publicity and social control. The press, radio, and television are called upon to raise the level and increase the effectiveness of their items, not to avoid sensitive issues, and to raise for discussion the most topical problems, whose solution will help improve matters. This work is all the more fruitful, the more thought and energy is put into it.

The plans established by the 27th CPSU Congress are not commonplace, but daring. Soviet people are full of determination to fulfill everything planned. This is attested by the stream of letters and telegrams recently sent to the editor. Communists are at the forefront of the competition now developing. They are on the front line of creative work and set an example of selflessness and strict fulfillment of their duty to the people. In this lies the guarantee that the congress decisions will be successfully put into practice!

Purpose of New CPSU Statutes Explained to Press

PM111955 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 12 Mar 86 First Edition

[TASS report: "Law of Party Life"]

[Text] The CPSU Statutes are the law of party life. The chief purpose of the amendments to the statutes approved by the congress is to bring their provisions into line with the new edition of the CPSU Program and the provisions of the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th CPSU Congress. This was pointed out 10 March at a Moscow press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists. It was devoted to the CPSU Statutes.

The press conference was addressed by I.A. Shvets, leader of the consultants group of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Section. It was pointed out that the CPSU Program and Statutes are the documents on whose basis all of the party's activity is built. It is profoundly meaningful that they were adopted simultaneously at the congress. The amendments to the statutes are aimed at ensuring a further ideological and organizational strengthening of the party and higher standards of work in all of its echelons and, in the final analysis, at creating conditions for enhancing the party's leading role in Soviet society.

It is important that the statutes enshrine the immutability of the party's class nature and assert the unshakable nature of the Leninist principles of its organizational structure and its entire activity. These principles, on which our party's statutes are based, remain immutable and have been further developed and concretized with regard to the contemporary stage of the party's activity and the new stage of its development. The CPSU sees loyalty to Leninist principles and the consistent observance of the norms of party life as the decisive precondition for the success of its entire activity.

The amendments made to the statutes are designed to further deepen democratism in the party's internal life and in its work methods, to further strengthen the party's ties with the masses, and to enhance the responsibility of Communists and party organizations for the common cause.

Describing certain amendments to the statutes, the speaker noted a point of fundamental importance: In accordance with the Soviet Constitution, they characterize our party's role and place in the life of Soviet society more fully and reveal its international nature.

The question of party membership is a fundamental question of party building. The amendments made to the statutes enhance exactingness toward those entering the party and their responsibility for solving the tasks which the CPSU sets in the process of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development. Admissions to the party will be made, as a rule, at open party meetings with the participation of nonparty people. This practice has long been in existence and is now enshrined in the statutes. This attests to our party's profound democratism and to its desire to consult with the people and with nonparty people even in shaping its composition.

Substantial amendments have been made to the provisions relating to the party member's duties. They are aimed at raising the role and responsibility of Communists in solving tasks of the country's socioeconomic development, the intensification of production, and the acceleration of scientific and technical progress.

A significant proportion of the amendments made to the CPSU Statutes concerns the democratic principles of the party's organization and activity. The provision that democratic centralism is the guiding principle in the organizational structure of the party's whole life and activity has now been formulated more fully in the statutes. A number of amendments have been made with a view to further developing the democratic foundations of CPSU life. Above all, an entire series of amendments is aimed at strengthening still further the principle of collectivism in the work of all party organs.

A provision has been included in the statutes that collective leadership presupposes personal responsibility for the assigned task and constant monitoring of the activity of every party organization and every worker. This line of further developing collectivism in the work of the party, all its leading organs, and all party organizations is clearly taken in the Central Committee Political Report and the new edition of the CPSU Program. And it is enshrined in the statutes.

The primary party organizations, of which there are now more than 440,000, are the basis of the party. In accordance with the new tasks, the primary party organizations' basic functions and their duties have been formulated more fully in the statutes and defined more precisely in the spirit of the program requirements so as to direct them toward more actively solving the tasks of accelerating socioeconomic development and scientific and technical progress, intensifying production in every possible way, and developing socialist competition.

Amendments relating to the activity of local party organizations and their leading organs have been made to the statutes. They orient party organs toward constantly improving the style and methods of party work.

The section "The Party and State, Public Organizations" has been included in the CPSU Statutes approved by the 27th CPSU Congress. It formulates a principled provision regarding how the party builds its relationship with these organizations and leads them. It is emphasized that party leadership of mass organizations is political leadership and that all party organizations act within the framework of the USSR Constitution, not duplicating or supplanting other state and public organizations. The chief purpose of party leadership of these organizations is proclaimed, which is to promote the maximum development of their own activeness and to help every one of the state and public organizations to fulfill its functions in full.

The party attaches great significance to improving the activity of the Lenin Komsomol — its reserve and reliable helper. The policy of further developing the Komsomol's activeness in communist building, in educating young people, and in preparing the new generation is reflected more fully in the party statutes.

It was emphasized during the press conference that there is no vanguard role for a Communist in general terms; it is expressed in practical deeds. The Communist has one privilege: to be out in front and set an example in everything — in work and behavior. The statutes enshrine demands for party discipline that is the same for all Communists, which presupposes mutual exactingness, responsibility of cadres, indefatigable struggle for the party member's pure and honest makeup, and unity of word and deed.

Answers were also given to other questions from journalists.

Changes Further 'Democratism'

LD102033 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] A press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists was held in Moscow today. Igor Alekseyevich Shvets, head of the consultant group of the organizational party work department of the CPSU Central Committee, talks about the changes in the CPSU statute and the significance of these changes for the practical work of the party.

As you know, the CPSU Program and the CPSU Statutes are two foundation-laying documents, which the whole activity of our party is built on. What caused the introduction of changes in the party statutes? It was caused by the fact that it was necessary to bring the tenets of the statutes into line with the new edition of the party program. Such is the tradition of our party. Each time the party has adopted its new program, or a new edition of it, the corresponding party statute has changed.

Well, to talk about the main meaning of the changes: It consists of securing the further ideological and organizational strengthening of our party, raising the level of work in all its aspects, and finally, securing a further increase in the leading role of our party in Soviet society.

The changes introduced into the statutes are aimed, if we are to characterize them as a whole, at furthering democratism in the party's internal life, in its methods of work; at further consolidating the party's ties with the masses; and at increasing the responsibility of Communists, the party organizations, for the general cause. What are these changes aimed at, though? Well, above all, at further raising the standards applied to those who are entering the party's ranks, at raising the role of Communists in the vanguard, and at raising their responsibility for the solution of those tasks that the party is now putting forward in the process of perfecting socialism and gradually proceeding toward communism. A procedure is being introduced, whereby admittance into the party will, as a rule, take place at open party meetings with the participation of people who are not party members. Furthermore, all young people up to and including 25 years of age will enter the party exclusively through the Komsomol.

The third point is that each Communist who has committed one offense or another must be answerable, above all, to his comrades in the party organization. Paragraph 12 of the statutes has been drawn up anew; it has been drawn up in the spirit of the Leninist principle which is that a Communist who has violated Soviet laws must carry a dual responsibility — before the state and before the party. A whole set of changes are aimed at strengthening the collective principle even more in the work of all party organizations and all party bodies.

Now the party Central Committee is setting the task of using the party statutes to the maximum extent — we have calculated that, all in all, about 150 amendments have been introduced into it, or thereabouts — in order to activate the work of the front-ranking party organizations, to perfect its style, and to increase the role and responsibility of Communists.

Zagladin Views Social Justice, Party Criticism

AU111928 Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No 8 26 Feb 86 p 8

[Interview given by Vadim Valentinovich Zagladin, deputy head of a CPSU Central Committee department "to journalists from the socialist countries during the period of culminating preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress," "prepared" by Stefan Simak: "In a Period of Justified Hopes"]

[Excerpts][Question] The Novosibirsk professor Tatyana Zaslavskaya recently depicted the elimination of obstacles on the path toward genuine social justice as the best instrument for accelerating socioeconomic progress. Vadim Valentinovich, would you sign your name under that statement? Where do you see obstacles of a similar kind?

[Zagladin] Professor Zaslavskaya is right in many respects, because a more consistent implementation of the principles of social justice is a necessary prerequisite for a successful functioning of socialism as a social system. People react very sensitively when they perceive some violation of the principles of social justice. It embitters them and reduces their activity. Therefore, we must eliminate obstacles of this kind.

I will cite an example to clarify what I am talking about. There exist so-called unearned incomes. Take, for example, a rural community. The usual thing there is that people are working in a kolkhoz and earning according to the result of their work. But next to them live one or two families who do practically no work in the kolkhoz, but are selling on the market instead, making big money, earning more than their neighbors, because they are, in fact, selling for speculative prices. That, naturally, attracts the attention of others; they do not like it, it makes them bitter. Thus, one has to oppose that. Of course, not with administrative instruments — these are not of much help — economic instruments, stimuli, and the like should be employed here. In any case, it is necessary to tackle this problem.

We also see the same problem in the cities. There are people who are trying in various underhanded ways to make money. They work without any control — they organize various odd jobs for themselves as tradesmen and pay no state taxes. Thus, in essence, they engage in speculative activity. We can imagine that there are many such phenomena. I would not go as far as to claim that they reach some sort of catastrophic scale in our country — that is not the case — but these are facts that irritate people. We are now taking active measures to put an end to such things.

There is still another thing — the perfection of the system of remuneration for work done. For example, we see the violation of the principle of social justice — by the way, I spoke about this at a consultation of our party's Central Committee last summer. Let us say that a foreman in production is very busy. He carries a load of responsibility, but his wages do not correspond with that responsibility. They are lower than they should be. Therefore, people do not want to assume the function of a foreman; they prefer to stay on as workers because they earn more than foremen. This disproportion is being eliminated, the necessary measures have been adopted, and, as of this January, this system has begun to operate.

Thus, there exist certain concrete problems which do not stem from the system of socialism, but, on the contrary, they stem from deviations from this system. These deviations have come into being unchecked. Nobody has introduced them, but we must combat them consciously, which we are currently doing.

[Question] The precongress campaign was held in a spirit of very critical assessment of the past. Why precisely that approach?

[Zagladin] Because people want us to get ahead. The criticism that resounds is not meant to belittle what was done in the past. On the contrary, people are trying to carefully analyze everything that is good, less good, as well as what is downright bad, so as to arrive at conclusions by which they can abide in the future. The criticism has been oriented toward overcoming the existing obstacles and uncovering new reserves for advancement.

[Question] There is only a very deceptive boundary line between criticism and violent attack. Is there no danger that an unstoppable avalanche will begin to roll? Are people mature enough to approach these sensitive issues correctly?

[Zagladin] I dare say that the majority, the absolute majority of people are mature enough for such an approach. I even took part in meetings at which individuals tried to deliver demogogic speeches and had a go at assailing, but the rest of the participants immediately put them in their place. But these are really isolated cases. On the whole, the criticism now going on in the party is very constructive. People do not just criticize. I see a fundamental difference between criticism for the sake of criticism, which tries to show how clever the critic is, and criticism accompanied by constructive proposals, constructive ideas on how to improve matters, how to improve the situation. The substantial part of the criticism is precisely of that nature.

Vorotnikov Heads RSFSR Session on Labor Problems

PM121605 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 2

[Report by unnamed special correspondent: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] At a routine session, the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium has examined a number of questions connected with accelerating the republic's socioeconomic development.

In particular, there was discussion of the question of the Amur Oblispolkom's work on creating the necessary conditions for accepting and establishing families which have expressed a desire to move to the oblast's kolkhozes and sovkhozes and take up permanent work there. It was pointed out during the discussion that the oblispolkom and local organs of the State Committee for Labor and Social Problems and the State Committee for the Agro-Industrial Complex make far from full use of the great potential which the state makes available to the oblast's kolkhozes and sovkhozes to create a stronger local food base and to receive and establish new manpower resources in an organized way.

The Presidium obliged the oblispolkom to eliminate shortcomings in the very near future and to make fuller amd more efficient use of additional benefits and material and technical resources. The RSFSR Gosplan, State Committee for the Agro-Industrial Complex, and State Committee for Labor and Social Problems and local soviets are entrusted with taking additional measures to place resettled people in employment, to get them established, and to make better use of them.

The Presidium session also examined the question of serious shortcomings in Volgograd Oblispolkom's work on increasing the production of local construction materials.

The session was chaired by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

International Women's Day Commemorated

Central Committee Message

LD111535 Moscow Pravda in Russian 8 Mar 86
First Edition p 1

[Text] To Soviet women.

Dear women!

The CPSU Central Committee warmly and cordially congratulates you on International Women's Day, 8 March — the day of international solidarity for working women throughout the world!

It is one of the most radiant festive occasions of all the people, coinciding as it does with the advent of spring and the renewal of nature's vital forces. This year it is being celebrated immediately after a notable event in the life of our party and country. The 27th CPSU Congress has just terminated its work. Its decisions have defined the main targets for Soviet society's political, socioeconomic, and spiritual development and outlined an extensive program for accelerating our peaceful building. The party's efforts are aimed at ensuring the further prosperity of our socialist motherland and enhancement of working people's lives.

The implementation of congress decisions — decisions which are truly revolutionary in character and scale — depends on intense labor on the part of the entire people, every person, and, in no small way, on you, dear women, on your initiative, energy, and creative efforts. Lenin said it is only with the help of women, their thoughtfulness and consciousness, that it is possible to strengthen the building of the new society; those words are just as relevant today. The CPSU Central Committee is firmly confident that your skillful hands, inquisitive minds, solicitous care, and kind, responsive hearts will even more actively serve the cause of improving socialism. The glorious revolutionary, combat, and labor accomplishments of Soviet women at all stages of the history of the Communist Party and state guarantee this.

The role of Soviet women in the country's political life is growing. One in two soviet deputies is a woman. There are more than 5 million working women in the CPSU's ranks, 1,352 of whom were delegates to the 27th party congress. The Communist Party will continue to unswervingly pursue the line of further involving women in managing state affairs and in multifaceted social work.

We address mothers today with special warmth. Our motherland's future depends on how you raise your children. Bring up your sons and daughters as conscientious, honest, and hardworking citizens of the socialist fatherland! Cordial thanks to you for your tireless, noble work as mothers! The documents of the 27th CPSU Congress reflect growing party concern for women, for improving their working and living conditions, and for families with children. Protection of motherhood and childhood in our country is state policy and a moral law of socialist society.

Soviet women's struggle for peace and against the threat of nuclear war arouses deep gratitude. In strengthening ties with women of socialist countries and working women of all continents, you are actively helping to implement the CPSU's peace-loving foreign policy course — a course which underwent further development at the 27th party congress. The Soviet Union will be doing everything possible to prevent the tragedy of war recurring and to ensure that mothers and children always live under a peaceful sky. The new Soviet proposals to eliminate nuclear weapons over the next 15 years are directed to that end. This year, which has been declared International Peace Year by the United Nations, can be the beginning of the end of the senseless nuclear race.

Dear women! We wholeheartedly wish you and your families good health, great happiness, and prosperity! May your successes in labor, studies, and creation increase! May your children always be a source of joy to you!

Glory to Soviet women! Fervent greetings to the women of fraternal socialist countries! Long live the unity and solidarity of working women throughout the world! May our motherland — the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics — strengthen and flourish!

The CPSU Central Committee.

Biryukova Address

LD081543 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
0545 GMT 8 Mar 86

[Radio address by Aleksandra Pavlovna Biryukova, CPSU Central Committee secretary and deputy chairman of the AUCCTU, on the "Today Is International Women's Day" program — live or recorded]

[Text] International Women's Day on 8 March has become one of the most joyful popular holidays in the Soviet Union, a symbol of spring, of happiness, of motherhood, and of the labor glory of remarkable women. This year's holiday is a special one. It is illuminated by the light of the ideas of the 27th CPSU Congress upon whose work the eyes, thoughts, and feelings of every Soviet person and all the working people of our planet and all of progressive humanity were fixed.

It has been my great good fortune and high responsibility to be a delegate at the party forum, which is destined to be a historic one, and to participate personally in the discussion and adoption of some of the most important theoretical and political documents. All of us delegates to the congress feel the exceptionally strong impression from, above all, the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee delivered by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. From Marxist-Leninist positions, it gives an analysis of the domestic and foreign policy situation of the Soviet Union. With Bolshevik candor and frankness, it speaks of the difficulties and shortcomings we face and of ways and means to surmount them. It expresses the collective wisdom, the will, and the resolve of the party and the Soviet people to implement the course toward accelerating socioeconomic development in our society.

The party has faith in the talent and selflessness of Soviet women who are an immense social force for our people. Speaking of guarantees ensuring that the course toward acceleration is true and will be implemented, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev stated: We are counting on the support of women. These words impart new strength and energy and evoke a wish to work with persistence and determination on the implementation of the innovative plans of the party. The 27th CPSU Congress also reaffirmed that socialism has liberated women from economic and social oppression and given them the same opportunities as men to work, receive education, and participate in public life.

Today the main sphere of activity for our women, as of all the Soviet people, is the economy. They produce a good half of the material and spiritual riches of the USSR, since over 51 percent of all employees are women. In the Kremlin recently, badges for laureates of state prizes for outstanding labor achievements were presented to a large group of kolkhoz workers, including 82 women. I would like to talk about a few of them. Zinaida Semenovna Ivanova personally participates in the implementation of the USSR's Energy Program. She is an oil and gas extraction operator in the Surguttransgaz production association in Tyumen Oblast. Fifteen years ago, she linked her life with the opening up of the underground storehouses in West Siberia. It was here that she found her vocation and became a highly qualified specialist.

Raisa Grigoriyevna Davidovich, weaver at the Liepaja 60th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution haberdashery combine, services 15 looms. This is twice the industry's norm. She fulfilled her 5-Year plan tasks in 2 years and 7 months. And the silk cloth that comes from her skillful hands is of a quality corresponding to the very highest contemporary demands.

Nataliya Vladimirova Gellert is one of the delegates from the Communists of the Kazakh SSR to the 27th congress. She is a tractor driver at the Amangeldy Sovkhoz in Tselinograd Oblast. Natasha was born and grew up in the family of a worker with many children. She has known the joy of the work of growing grain from the age of 16. For 17 years now she has been cultivating virgin land on a powerful Kirovets tractor. The youth link which Gellert leads has gone over to the autonomous system of organizing work and payments for it. This has allowed the standard of land husbandry to be raised, discipline to be strengthened, and labor productivity to be raised by 50 percent. She devotes much of her time to great public work. She is a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet. She is raising two children and is an part-time student at an agricultural institute.

Hero of Socialist Labor, milkmaid Mariya Arkhipovna Golubyeva from the (Katun) Sovkhoz was the first person in the history of Altay animal husbandry to obtain an average yield of over 6 metric tons of milk per cow and she looks after more than 50 of them. Mariya Arkhipovna is a really good, honest, and kind person, but she is intolerant of any mistake even the smallest. Her approach to life is an excellent example to the whole labor collective. Her party colleagues elected her as delegate to the 27th CPSU Congress.

I have cited only four of the multitude of examples, but they convincingly show what it means to the Soviet woman that the right to work is one of the greatest of all rights.

It is not just a case of earnings. In work is a woman's pride and good name, the economic basis of her equal position in society and the family. Most importantly, in work woman senses her significance as an individual, as a citizen of her great motherland.

In the years of Soviet power a completely new kind of woman has developed here: literate, independent, a sovereign mistress in the state, in production, in the family. Occupying a high position in society, Soviet women feel their personal involvement in all that goes on and have a deep interest in ensuring that the fresh wind of beneficial changes should gather strength in all spheres of our life, that our movement forward should steadily accelerate. We were able to repeatedly satisfy ourselves on this fact, listening to the speeches by women delegates to the party's 27th congress.

Women of various professions, nationalities, and ages spoke. Each one of their speeches was marked by ideological conviction and tremendous yardsticks for life [ogromnye zhiznennye merki], culture, and comprehensive knowledge, profound understanding of their duties as party members and citizens. Supporting in every way and developing the creative activity of Soviet women, the CPSU steadily pursues a policy of attracting them to direct participation in running state and public affairs. For instance, in the soviets of people's deputies, which are the political basis of the USSR and the main element in the people's socialist management, every second deputy is a woman. In the highest state organ, the USSR Supreme Soviet, there are 492 women, or 33 percent of the total number of elected representatives. In no other country of the world is there such a broad representation of women in parliament. For example, in the United States, a country whose rulers expatiate about human rights and democracy, there are only 23 women — or 4.5 percent — in Congress and in the upper chamber, the Senate, there are only 2.

At present, the party's ranks include over 5.3 million women. There are more and more in elected party bodies, among the members and candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee, Central Auditing Commission, kraykom, obkom, gorkom, raykom secretaries and in primary party organizations. The number of women is also constantly growing among delegates of party congresses: 1,352 women participated in the work of the 27th congress — that is the greatest number in the entire history of the CPSU.

Our women are passing through a great school of public activity in the ranks of the premier mass organization of the working people, the professional unions. The growing participation by women in managing government and public affairs, their high political and public activity, are one of the features of socialist democracy. A woman may be a public figure, a weaver or a scientist, a tractor driver or a physician, a teacher, but she has a lofty and fine mission — to be a mother. The Soviet people profoundly honor the woman as mother. I, like apparently all women, was particularly agitated by that section of the CPSU Central Committee's Political Report to the 27th congress which spoke about the problems of consolidating the family, the necessity of increasing concern about newlyweds, and the further improvement of the situation of the woman as worker and mother. Having declared motherhood as a social function of woman, our state tirelessly cares about the mother and child, lightening domestic chores and satisfying more fully the spiritual needs of the female worker. At every new stage of socialist construction, with every new 5-year plan, this care is growing, is encompassing an ever larger circle of problems, and is occupying a substantial place in the state's social programs.

Major steps were made in this direction in the 11th 5-Year Plan, which coincided with the second half of the UN Women's Decade. Set measures were implemented to increase state aid to families with children. The 12th 5-Year Plan plans to make wider use of a partial working day or a reduced working week for women, and work at home. There will be an increase in the duration of paid leave for women who are mothers to look after children until they reach the age of 18 months, as well as in the number of remunerated days in the event of a child's sickness. Less well-to-do families will receive allowances for children up to the age of 12. The task is being set, in the coming years, to fully satisfy the population's requirement for children's preschool establishments. There will be further efforts on treatment for parents to include their children and holidays together. This year already, 211,000 people will restore their health in trade union sanatoriums for mothers with children on benefit and free terms. Over 1 million people will have a holiday in family holiday-homes and boardinghouses. Over 17 million schoolchildren will spend time at Pioneer camps which are organized for them by trade unions. There will be new family, all-union and local, tourist and excursion itineraries. All this responds to the spirit and the letter of the new edition of the CPSU Program adopted by the congress which emphasizes that at the center of the party's social policy there always has been, is, and will be care about people and their comprehensive development.

It is envisaged by the country's long-term plans to raise the people's well-being to a qualitatively new level. For example, it is proposed in the forthcoming 15-year period to double the volume of resources which will be directed toward improving living conditions and to increase real per capita income by 60-80 percent. Already in the 12th 5-Year Plan, the increase in incomes will affect millions of people. Huge funds are being directed at expanding housing and social-cultural construction. By the year 2000 practically every family will have its own separate flat and or its own individual house.

What lies ahead in the coming years is to secure higher production rates for consumer articles and to significantly improve the organization of trade, consumer services, and public catering. All this is extremely significant for women. Such are the plans. These plans will become a reality, it was noted at the congress, only on the provision that there is intensive and effective work from every Soviet person, every one of them, whatever the workplace, whatever the post.

The 27th CPSU Congress once again confirmed that the main aim of the party's foreign policy strategy is to secure for the Soviet people the opportunity to work and live in conditions of lasting peace and freedom. The efforts of the party and the state in the international arena are supported by Soviet women — as by the whole of the Soviet people — with work and with a conscientious and diligent attitude. They realize that their work achievements make a real contribution to consolidating peace and security and increasing the might of our motherland.

In conclusion, I would like to congratulate our remarkable women on 8 March. May you have happiness and peace, dear women, good health, family joys, and new creative successes.

Participants at Celebration

LD071421 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television in Russian at 1355 GMT on 7 March carries a live relay from the Bolshoy Theater in Moscow on a meeting devoted to International Women's Day. At 1400 GMT the audience stands and applauds as Gorbachev enters the theater, following Nizovtseva, secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, who chairs the meeting. The camera pans the left side of the platform, showing the following Soviet leaders: Front row, left to right: Vorotnikov, Zaykov, Solomentsev, Ligachev, Ryzhkov, Gromyko, Yeltsin, and Gorbachev. Second row: Nikonov, Zimyanin, Demichev, Talyzin, Dolgikh, Aliyev, Shevardnadze, and Chebrikov. Later pan shots also show the left side of the third row on the platform with, from left to right, Kapitonov, Razumovskiy, Med-vedev, Yakovlev, and Antonov. Biryukova is seen in the third row to the immediate right of the center aisle. At 1502 GMT Nizovtseva declares the meeting closed and the national anthem is played.

Artists Evaluate Outlook for Cultural Scene

LD060020 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1948 GMT 5 Mar 86

[Press conference hosted by L.M. Zamyatin, head of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department, with G.M. Markov, first secretary of the USSR Writers Union; A.B. Chakovskiy, editor of *LITERATURNAYA GAZETA*; S.P. Trachev, secretary of the USSR Union of Artists; composer A.P. Petrov; and USSR people's artistes A.O. Stepanova and M.A. Ulyanov; at the 27th CPSU Congress press center on 5 March — recorded]

[Text] [Markov] The congress places very great tasks before the artistic intelligentsia. The criticism which has been heard in the report by Comrade Gorbachev and in the speeches by working class and other representatives is inspiring criticism which undoubtedly stimulates thought and will undoubtedly have the most profound consequences in the future.

It is clear that the question of redirecting efforts, of strengthening our life, strengthening creative activity will be posed to the full after the congress. I am convinced that there will be discussion by us, both in the writers' milieu and in other spheres of art. And we think we will respond to the party with an intensification of our work. We have both the strength and the opportunities for this. But, I would first of all like to announce to those taking part in the press conference one very important detail of our literature: its multilingual nature.

Contemporary literature today is written in 78 languages of the peoples and nationalities of the Land of the Soviets. In June, the eighth USSR writers congress will take place, the latest congress of the writers of the USSR. This is a major event and without doubt, the main ideas of the 27th party congress will be there as the main ideas on the development of the art of words. And, insofar as literature defines both the situation of our theater and cinema to a large extent, since it provides ideas and images from the outset, then you can imagine why such great attention is riveted on ths congress at this moment.

[Zamyatin]On to your question, please, Angelina Ospovna [Stepanova]

[Stepanova] I understand very well that the main role — besides the efficiency of the economy in the sense of its modernization and mechanization — is now the individual. Theater speaks about the individual and the theater is called upon to improve him, to make him, to inculcate the very best characteristics of the Soviet individual. Now, in order to show great thoughts and great feelings from the stage, it is necessary to possess them. For this reason, a part of the life of the party organization is the education of the individual, an individual of great thought, great feelings, who answers completely for his work, who is engrossed, inspired by his activity in art, and who gives everything of himself to his beloved work.

That, strictly speaking, is the program of our movement now of the art of theater: the individual, the individual in his best qualities.

[Ulyanov reads a question] In his day, Stanislavskiy expressed the thought that the theater brings peoples closer together. Please comment upon the topicality of these words for us today.

[Ulyanov continues] It seems to me that this issue is a very essential and important one, for the simple fact that we are living in a very small world. You all know this very well. Mutual relations are formed one way or another on the basis of what we know about each other. In this sense, the theater, as one of the most accurate expressions of the soul of peoples — even now, these days, the theater is the first to respond to the new currents in our life, in our reality. The theater expresses the soul of any people, whether it is the Guinean, the Russian, American, or German. Therefore, it is natural that when we arrive in one country or another and present one play or another, we are saying something about our own people.

Most regrettably, people are badly informed about each other — to speak frankly, about us in particular — or are informed in a biased way. I recently saw what, in my view, was a loathsome political and artistic — if it can be called artistic — piece of work: Rambo II. It is not possible to imagine such a great baiting of the Russian Soviet people as this film portrayed. I saw this in Mannheim, when young people were sitting in the auditorium and were screaming in frenzy against me. And this is produced by artists.

It is dishonorable to play this game. Here in our country there is no such film which would bait the U.S. people. We do have an argument of ideas between those in high places; this will continue and should take place. But you won't see a single film like Rambo against the U.S. people.

Yes, we want to say this about ourselves: In order to understand us, it is necessary to get to know us. For this reason, in that most important work, the struggle for the preservation of peace, it is necessary to know that both in Iran and in the Soviet Union, in America and in England there are people who want to live their lives in goodness and in happiness; the theater, art, artistes, and the cinema can speak about this.

[Unidentified moderator] A journalist from Britain asks for an explanation as to why little — from his point of view — attention has been paid at our party's congress to problems of the country's cultural life?

[Markov] I definitely cannot agree with the point of view that, in the Central Committee's Political Report, cultural problems have not been set forth enough, or not fully, or, moreover, unclearly. Incidentally, it occurs to me ask myself the following question: Where does such a notion originate from? I think I will not be mistaken if I say that such a notion originates precisely from the lack of familiarity with the whole sphere of our cultural life. Soviet art is fighting for diversity. It is only people who interpret our basic method, socialist realism, as a dry instruction, who may think that socialist realism is something like an enumeration of points. Our art is striving to represent life in a varied manner, to represent man in a varied manner, and to represent his personality — in its dialectical development and movement. Consequently, this can only be done with a diversity of artistic means.

[Petrov] The party considers that it is the business of the artists, writers, and musicians to look into our own economy, to determine what is bad, what is good, what direction to work in, and what manner. This once again confirms our party's position on the freedom of artistic creativity in our country.

[Moderator] Journalists are a meticulous breed and even when the subject matter is spiritual life, they ask for confirmation of what has been said with figures: How many people go to the theatre, how many go to libraries?

[Ulyanov] I am an actor and thus, naturally, I myself do not have any statistical data, but I will simply, as an example, tell you about the Vakhtangov Theater, which is situated not far from here on the Arbat, where I am employed. So, let's add it up together. Our theater seats 1,200 people. In the course of a season, we give approximately 450-460 performances and every evening we have a full house. That is the situation, in essence, of all Moscow and Leningrad theaters. I am the chairman of the central commission for cultural patronage work in the countryside; that is, our commission coordinates all the patronage work in the countryside throughout the country. So, I must tell you we have over 600 theaters; one play out of three in the country is put on in the countryside, one play out of three — naturally, metropolitan ones less so, provincial ones more — but what we get overall is that one play out of every three is put on in the countryside. Moreover, we are, for example, organizing so-called theater trains; that is, whole trainloads of collective farm workers arrive in the oblasts, in Novosibirsk, in Kursk, in Lipetsk, for plays. So, whatever else may be said about it, as regards the work of cultural figures on bringing culture to the heart of the people, there is quite a lot of that.

[Moderator] Now a correspondent from the FRG is asking a question which astonished not only those sitting in the presidium, but in the hall as well.

[Unidentified FRG correspondent in Russian] As I have understood it, there are no washstands in the Soviet Union and people wash in basins? And there are no combines, but pitchforks? So, my question is as follows: Is there such a tendency towards nostalgia in your painting and do you consider that this represents the real level of contemporary painting in the USSR?

[Moderator] The question was astonishing by virtue of how poorly our life and our culture are known. Comrade Tkachev, secretary of the board of the USSR Union of Artists, attempted to tell, inasmuch as this is possible in the framework of a press conference, what members of the union are working on today.

[Tkachev] Well, I must say at first — and maybe this will also serve as a sort of continuation of that conversation which was begun, so to speak, about the diversity of our art, our Soviet literary art. Well, the USSR Union of Artists constitutes one of the major detachments in our culture, uniting in its ranks over 20,000 members, including artists of over 80 different nationalities. Currently a number of major exhibitions are open in Moscow. These exhibitions characterize, really, the diversity of our Soviet multinational art and which, so to speak, presupposes the diversity of forms, styles, and creative individualities.

[Moderator] A UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL correspondent asks how, with such attention to the development of Soviet art, do people in the country look upon the loss of the directors Lyubimov and Tarkovskiy?

[Ulyanov] Lyubimov and Tarkovskiy. Lyubimov was an actor in the Vakhtangov Theater. He was a very good actor. Then he directed his celebrated production of "The Good Person of Szechuan" at college and the state entrusted him with a theater, out of which he made one of the most interesting theaters of the sixties and seventies. Then Lyubimov started traveling around the world a great deal, putting on plays. This you know. Nobody drove him out or forbade him to travel abroad, nobody forbade him to put on his plays. But, he lost to some degree a real sense of reality. And it's not just me saying that here at this press conference, I say it on behalf of the actors who knew him well and who had very good relations with him. He lost a real sense of life. He started dictating his conditions to the country. Such a thing has never gone on, and never will, in any country. This was his tragedy. That is what his son thinks, that is what the people who were near him think. But life goes on. Our country is huge, and the loss of an artist like Lyubimov is distressing, but not fatal, for our art.

The same thing happened with Tarkovskiy. It was their personal decision, it was their personal tragedy, not some kind of malicious intention of the country.

[Chakovskiy] A question from Moscow Radio. Do we think — in this case, do I think — that the theme of the heroism of the Soviet people in the war years must live on? How do artistic figures view this?

I believe that despite the simplicity, the apparent simplicity of the question, this is a very important question and I shall reply to it with pleasure and with all sincerity. Why has the war theme, the theme of the World War II, the fight against nazism, become so popular in the Soviet Union? Why is there such a huge demand for this theme among readers? We were victorious, of course, because of heroism, because of national patriotism, because of the bravery of Soviet soldiers and the skill of (?military) commanders, and because our level of armaments grew — all that is true. But none of our ill-wishers, when recalling the war, writes about the main reason why we won the war: We won it, apart from the reasons I have listed, because the Soviet people were devoted to the Soviet way of life and could not countenance any other way of life apart from our socialist one.

'Good' 2-Month Industrial Results; 'Laggards' Noted

PM121617 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 12 Mar 86 p 1

[*SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA* "Economics and Propaganda Section" report under the rubric "27th Congress: Power for Acceleration": "Consolidating and Developing Success"]

[Text] The results of industry's work during the first 2 months of the year have been summed up. The results are good: The sales plan was overfulfilled by 2 percent, being met by all union republics and industrial ministries except the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry.

High growth rates in the main indicators characterized the 2 months. Compared with January-February last year, total industrial output was up by 7.3 percent. This is 3 percent higher than envisaged in the annual plan. Labor productivity is also growing in excess of the plan: it grew by 6.9 percent, as against a planned increase of 4.1 percent. It accounted for 95 percent of the additional industrial output.

Improved fulfillment of output production plans in physical terms was an important achievement of the first 2 months. The most marked success was achieved by gas extraction workers. They extracted 2.4 billion cubic meters of fuel above target. Miners also worked well: 4.2 million tons of coal in excess of the plan were produced.

Workers in other industrial sectors also worked strenuously and responsibly during the last 2 months. Metallurgy workers met their production targets for basic kinds of metal products. Chemical industry workers produced the planned quantity of mineral fertilizers, synthetic resins, plastics, chemical fibers, and yarns. Although, it should be noted, there was a shortfall in soda ash, themoplastic pipes, and pipeline parts.

Machine builders worked steadily. They fulfilled the 2-month production programs and markedly increased the output of metal-cutting machine tools, vehicles, and tractors. Enterprises of the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, which did not fully meet their production plans for large-scale AC electric machines and electric motors, were among the laggards. The Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building did not fully meet its production targets for mainline passenger railcars.

The success of workers in the timber and paper industry should be noted. They met the January-February plan for procurement of commercial timber and paper production.

Output of consumer goods is increasing. Many kinds of consumer goods are being produced in excess of the plan. This is also a positive trend of the first 2 months which must be consolidated in every way while at the same time paying greater attention to output quality. Combines of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry producing silk fabrics and some plants of the Ministry of the Radio Industry and the Ministry of the Electronics Industry which were behindhand in color television production are coping least well with the plan.

Today's requirement is to step up the pace and tighten plan discipline. The effectiveness of socialist competition will be judged by how well this is carried out.

Talyzin Chairs Management Panel; New Bodies Formed

PM111410 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 11, Mar 86 (Signed to Press 6 Mar 86) p 31

[Unattributed report: "In the Commission for the Improvement of Management, Planning, and the Economic Mechanism"]

[Text] The latest session of the Commission for the Improvement of Management, Planning, and the Economic Mechanism, which was chaired by N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, examined the question of general sector management schemes. Instructions were issued to elaborate a draft standard structure of a sectorial ministry's central apparatus and to distribute it to the ministries.

Organizational measures and the procedure for preparing materials to be examined by the commission were discussed. A composite working group of the commission was formed for preliminary coordination of central economic departments' opinions, and its personnel structure was approved.

Subcommissions were formed for the improvement of management, planning, and the economic mechanism: in the construction industry complex; the agro-industrial complex; the machine-building complex; union republics, economic regions, krays, and oblasts; and for the development of labor resources. The leaders of subcommissions were appointed.

Working groups for the improvement of management, planning, and the economic mechanism in sectors of the national economy and industry (ministries and departments) were formed for the purpose of carrying out an analysis of sectorial problems concerning the improvement of management, planning, and the economic mechanism, preparing proposals for the conduct of economic experiments and recommendations for the improvement of forms and methods of management, and rendering methodological assistance to ministries during the transition to new conditions of economic management. The functions and powers of the USSR Gosplan Interdepartmental Commission for Questions of the Application of New Methods of Planning and Economic Incentives have been transferred to them.

It was deemed expedient to reorganize the union republic commissions for questions of management as commissions for the improvement of management, planning, and the economic mechanism (transferring to them the functions and powers of the interdepartmental commissions under union republic Gosplans on questions of the application of new methods of planning and economic incentives and commissions for the leadership of the economic experiment) and to form scientific sections under them.

A Scientific-Methodological Council and a Council for the Utilization of Management Experience Abroad were formed under the commission's Scientific Section.

Auto Export Trade Increases 10 Percent in 1985

LD041457 Moscow TASS in English 1330 GMT 4 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, March 4 TASS — The trade turnover of the Soviet Foreign Trade Association "Avtoexport" went up by 10 per cent in 1985 to reach 3.6 billion roubles. The export of Soviet automobiles increased by 16 per cent as against 1984 and reached 1.4 billion roubles, "Avtoexport" reports.

Organizations and firms of socialist countries continued to be its main trade partners in 1985. They accounted for over 60 per cent of all the export deliveries and about 90 per cent of imports. City and interurban buses, accessories, as well as various automobile equipment for the needs of the national economy made up the bulk of the imports. Cars and trucks continued to be the main items of Soviet export. Reciprocal deliveries within the framework of specialization and cooperation programs of socialist countries accounted for a considerable part of trade turnover with those countries.

Trade with firms of industrially developed capitalist states, as well as developing countries, featured prominently in business relations of "Avtoexport" in 1985. "Lada" cars produced by the Volzhsky automobile works continued to make up the bulk of the export to capitalist countries. About 80 per cent of the aggregate number of the cars exported by the USSR in 1985 were delivered to Western Europe. Soviet trucks with diesel motors were delivered to some countries, for example, Greece.

Business relations of "Avtoexport" with organizations and firms of developing countries were further developed last year. With many of them trade relations on a barter basis are maintained. For instance, the Egyptian firm "Unimeg" received a consignment of cars in exchange for the deliveries to the USSR of volatile oils and perfumery goods. Over 1,800 "Lada" and "Vaz" cars were delivered to Turkey, Panama, Jamaica and Ecuador in exchange for traditional export commodities.

About 50,000 cars were sold on the markets of capitalist and developing countries by joint-stock companies with the participation of Soviet capital.

"Avtoexport" devoted much attention in 1985 to the renewal of its export program. For the first time ever "Maz" trucks of a new generation and "Vaz-2108-Samara" cars were exported.

In 1985 "Avtoexport" took part in international shows in Brussels and Geneva, as well as in a number of other international shows and exhibitions. It actively searched for new forms of cooperation with foreign partners. For example, agreements were signed with a number of Finnish firms on cooperation in the manufacturing of specialized ambulance cars and mobile TV stations mounted on the chassis of Soviet trucks. Negotiations were held with a number of firms from developing countries on the production of automobiles there according to Soviet licences.

Briefs

Transcaucasus Nuclear Power Station — Work has started on the second section of a huge atomic power station going up in Armenia in the Transcaucasus. This power station, the first of its kind to go up in the Transcaucasus, has already demonstrated its high efficiency, reliability, and complete safety for the workers during the years it has operated. [Excerpt] [*Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 14 Feb 86 LD*]

Large-Capacity Helicopter — Moscow, February 18 TASS — The world's biggest MI-26 helicopter has left for northern Siberia for operational tests at temperatures of minus 40 degrees celsius. The helicopter, with a lifting capacity of 20 tons, will carry cargo to oil and gas fields in Tyumen Region. The MI-26 was sent to Siberia because heavy-duty helicopters will be in high demand there in the current five-year period (1986-1990). The new helicopter is to replace the veterans MI-6 and MI-10 whose lifting capacity is half of that of the new machine. [Text][*Moscow TASS in English 0947 GMT 18 Feb 86 LD*]

Maritime Kray Industrial Power — A large 400-km power bridge in Maritime Kray has begun operating at full capacity. It has linked the powerful thermal power station at Luchegorks, situated in the north of the kray, with enterprises in the southern industrial regions. Thanks to this, ports and ship repair yards on the Pacific seaboard, pits and mines of non-ferrous metals, towns in Sikhote-Alin and the timber industrial enterprises in the Ussuri tayga have received additional cheap power. [Text][*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 18 Feb 86 LD*]

Maritime Kray Production Complex — Construction of the first sea-and-land production complex has begun in Maritime Kray. It will take in a vast territory of the shelf and seaboard of the Sea of Japan, around 1,000 km in length. The complex will unite floating enterprises for artificial cultivation of marine products, catching and processing fish, ship repair works, mining and timber installations, and maritime transport centers with access to the Trans-Siberian Railway mainline. [Summary] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 18 Feb 86 LD*]

Agricultural Developments for 7-11 Mar Reported

LD090442/LD120638 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 7-11 March. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

7 March

In the Crimea moisture-retention work and fertilizer drilling is in progress. In some rayons early grains are being sown. (0700 GMT)

8 March

Azerbaijan: Over 30,000 metric tons of seeds have been supplied to cotton farmers. Sowing will be carried out using the wide-row method on one-third of the acreage. (0004 GMT)

9 March

In the Tula Oblast, all of the Rossiya collective farm's seeds are being processed by a laser unit developed by Lvov scientists. Laser processing will give an additional grain yield of up to 20 percent for each hectare. (0100 GMT)

Azerbaijan cotton farms have been supplied with seeds far ahead of schedule; they have received over 30,000 metric tons of high-quality material. This season wide-row planting will be carried out on one-third of alloted areas to make more efficient use of agricultural machinery. Some of the seeds have been sent to Uzbekistan — partners in socialist competition. (0900 GMT)

In Moldavia, seed preparation has been completed. Over 40,000 metric tons of first class seed corn is being sent to other parts of the country for spring sowing. Earlier and higher-yield varieties are being developed. (1200 GMT)

10 March

More than 90 percent of the tractors have been repaired so far in Tselinograd Oblast; maintenance of other agricultural machinery is also nearly completed. Repair work is progressing faster than last year. (0430 GMT)

Kurgan Oblast farms have completed agricultural machinery repairs for spring field work. (0530 GMT)

All cultivating and sowing equipment has been made ready for agricultural workers in Mordovia. Eighty-seven percent of the seeds have already been brought up to the best sowing condition. Ninety percent of the tractors have been repaired. (0720 GMT)

All of the collective and state farms of Chuvashiya have been supplied with grain and pulse crop seeds, particularly with high-yield varieties.

Inspection by a commission consisting of agronomists, engineers, and experienced mechanizers has begun in Belorussia into the readiness of cereal grains using intensive technology for cultivation. The best fields under crop rotation have been set aside, a sufficient amount of fertilizer has been manufactured, and highly productive varieties for cultivation at different times, including Belorussian ones, have been collected. (0900 GMT)

11 March

Citrus fruit growing is undergoing accelerated development on an industrial basis in Turkmenistan. Farms in the valleys of the Kopet Dag area have expanded their lemon plantations. When the Karakum canal arrives in the arid subtropical area, citrus crops will occupy 3,000 hectares of irrigated land here. (0900 GMT)

Contract teams and team sections are to grow spring wheat using intensive technology in the Altay Kray on 1.2 million hectares. Advanced technology is also to be used there to cultivate sugar beet, sunflowers, potatoes, and vegetables on large areas. Preparation of seeds and equipment is under way. (1000 GMT)

Field work is already in progress at many collective and state farms in the south. So far only a few thousand hectares have been sown to spring grain crops. Inspection of winter grain crops has now been completed at most collective and state farms of the North Caucasus. In the past winter there were sharp temperature differentials and this had aroused the crop farmers' concern. The inspection has shown that on most fields the shoots have endured the winter well, especially in areas where intensive technology was applied. In the Central Asian republics alfalfa is being sown. It will cover considerably larger areas than in previous years. Mass planting of vineyards is now in progress in Tajikistan and other Central Asian republics, with mainly table and seedless grape varieties being planted. (1600 GMT)

In Armenia over 95 percent of the tractors and fodder gathering machinery is ready for the new season. (1900 GMT)

'Soyuz T-15' Launch Scheduled for 13 March

Preparations Nearing Completion

LD121627 Moscow TASS in English 1543 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Baykonur Cosmodrome, March 12 TASS — TASS special correspondent Nikolay Zheleznov reports:

Preparations for the launch of the *Soyuz T-15* spaceship are being completed. The rocket with the spaceship has already been brought to the launch pad.

Space crews who had got prepared for a space expedition arrived here on March 3. They had final fittings inside the spaceship and finalised medical check-ups. At a meeting of the state commission today, the directors of services reported readiness for the launch. Space crew members for the mission were named. These are Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyov who had taken part in the 237-day space expedition aboard the *Salyut-7* orbital station.

Blast-off is scheduled for 15.33, Moscow time, [1233 GMT] on March 13.

Prelaunch Press Conference

LD122246 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 12 Mar 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The prelaunch preparations of the crew of cosmonauts are nearing completion at the Baykonur Cosmodrome. A press conference with the heads of cosmonaut training and the members of the crew of the *Soyuz T-15* space vessel took place today in the Kosmonavt Hotel. [video shows cosmonauts behind glass screen, two men in military uniform one of whom is identified by caption as V.A. Shatalov; members of the press]

[Begin recording] [V.A. Shatalov, identified by caption] The meeting of the state commission has just ended. It reviewed the state of readiness of the whole complex for its routine task — the carrier rocket and the *Soyuz T-15* space vessel — and the state of readiness of the crew; that is, both the main crew and the back-up crew have been confirmed. Here before you, before the journalists, is the main crew of the *Soyuz T-15* space vessel which is to be launched tomorrow from the Baykonur Cosmodrome, Colonel Kizim and Vladimir Alekseyevich Solovyev. You already know them as participants in the longest flight. The third participant in that longest flight is present here; he has come to see off his comrades and he is doing this with great regret, because he says that he would have liked to have taken part in the flight himself.

The flight which is now in preparation is a routine, important, and serious piece of work in space. The first work to be done since the 27th congress, work which will allow science to look even deeper into the secrets on which depend the development of our industry, the development of the economy. It is this consideration which has determined the composition of the crew. They are very familiar with the *Salyut-7* station and all of its systems. They lived on that station for almost 240 days. Well, in the intervening period they have been able to study and master the new *Mir* orbital station and therefore they can be entrusted with the task which is, one could say, the most complex of those which we intend for the next few years.

[Unidentified journalist] Would you tell us please what your training here at the cosmodrome consisted of?

[Kizim] This is the training undergone by every crew but greater attention has been given now to manual docking from a distance of about 400 meters and from great distances, of about 5,000 meters.

[Solovyev] Just like all the others, we came here approximately 2 weeks before the launch. The only difference, as the commander rightly said, was that more attention was paid to the dynamics of the station. We have everything we need here by way of training equipment. And apart from this, medical commission is rather complicated and serious.

[Second unidentified journalist] Slightly less than 20 hours is left before you go into the vessel. What have you got left to do?

[Kizim] To get a good sleep so that we feel fine.

[Solovyev] But seriously, though. Tomorrow morning we have to meet the doctors again to have our blood pressure, pulse, and so forth checked; we need to get a bit of sleep and write letters and pack our cases.

[Journalist] My second question. As has already been stated, you are the first to open up the space navigation season in the year of the 27th congress, on the eve of the 25th anniversary of Gagarin's launch. What can we wish you before your trip, before your work?

[Kizim] Success.

[Solovyev] Success.

[Journalist] We wish you that, and we are sure that you will have it. [end recording]

[A. Galkin — caption identification] [Video shows Proton rocket, with Soyuz attached, in horizontal position and then being lowered into vertical position]

At the cosmodrome today the morning was overcast and looked matte-colored in the drizzle. The rocket seemed intended for exploring the depths of the sea rather than for space flight. The rocket with the vessel docked to it is always brought out from the assembly and test block early in the morning. And this is not just because of tradition. After its resilient and streamlined body which is surrounded by a belt of supporting girders takes up a vertical position above the launch pad, it has to be filled with fuel and a multitude of checks have to be carried out on various systems. And there must be no divergence from the timetable. Everything goes strictly according to the instructions, every line of which has been proven by the whole 25 years of the history of manned flights. Here at the cosmodrome it is recalled that even on the day of Yuriy Gagarin's launch — and he went into orbit precisely from this launch pad — the specialist who wrote the phrase, Hooray, man is in space, in the measurement registration book was punished. So it is, no emotions. [Video shows gantries being placed around rocket]

And thus, the carrier rocket is in its technical position and the crew in the Kosmonavt Hotel are continuing to prepare for their flight according to their own timetable.

Further Reportage on Vega-1, Vega-2 Activities

Rendezvous Described

LD071952 Moscow TASS in English 1932 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, March 7 TASS — TASS special correspondent Nikolay Zheleznov writes:

The *Vega-1* station passed almost undamaged through the dust front surrounding the head of the comet. After the rendezvous with the comet the station continues telephotography and spectrometering of the comet and its surroundings. The *Vega-2* station is now approaching the comet. They will meet in two days, and there are 14 million kilometres left for the station to cover. Thus, today in the morning specialists of the Institute of Space Studies worked for the first time with two interplanetary laboratories simultaneously.

"This unique possibility — to observe the comet from two sides — added both more work and more hope to the big international collective that gathered in Moscow", said the scientific director of this space headquarters Academician R. Sagdeyev. "Not only the discovery itself, but also its confirmation are important in science. We hope that on Sunday morning the *Vega-2* station will both repeat the results obtained already during the first rendezvous with the comet and will deepen them. It is also important that the first flight permitted specialists to choose for the next photo taking session more informative working regimes. For instance, about 100 telephotos were received from *Vega-2* today, which is twice the figure of the telephotos made from the same distance by *Vega-1*".

Specialists in telemetry confirmed today that practically all the systems of the first station, including lenses of the television system, continued to be operational. Panels of the solar batteries were slightly damaged by the dust particles of the comet that attacked the space apparatus with a speed of over 50 km per second. However, the energy that is left is quite enough for the continuation of communication sessions with the station. This makes it possible to obtain a stereoscopic portrait of Halley's comet as a result of the two rendezvous, to compare the data about the composition of the substance in the nucleus of the comet and in its "dust coat" which is 1,000 km thick, according to the results obtained during the sessions.

Today scientists managed to specify the distance at which the first station had approached the comet on March 6. The two celestial bodies — the natural and the man-made ones — approached each other at a distance of 8,900 km. The limits of the solid matter of the comet — its nucleus whose dimensions are estimated at 4-5 km — are not seen clearly on the photos so far. However, several hundred photos made in four days will undergo a complicated procedure of processing and interpretations. Besides according to calculations of specialists from the control centre, it is expected that *Vega-2* will come close to the comet at a distance of 7,000 - 7,500 km.

We shall not have to wait long. On March 9, at 10.30, the large colour image of space station will again appear on the working monitors.

'Impressive Victory'

LD101859 Moscow TASS in English 1838 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, March 10 TASS — Academician Roald Sagdeyev has characterised as an impressive victory for the international team of scientists the successful completion of the comprehensive program of studies of Halley's Comet with the help of the Soviet *Vega-1* and *Vega-2* automatic probes. This shows anew, he said, how fruitful the pooling of the efforts of specialists from different countries in the peaceful exploration of space can be.

At a press conference today the director of the Institute of Space Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences summed up the main results of the unique experiment under the Venus-Halley's Comet project. He noted that work with the comet was not yet finished. A painstaking analysis of data will now proceed at the research centres and laboratories of the countries participating in the project. The two probes took more than a thousand pictures. It is the closest ever randezvous with a comet, a myterious body with interesting dynamic processes. The comet is now being fried up, so to speak, with its dust "coat" and even its body gradually evaporating and losing mass.

Whenever it passes by the sun, the comet loses about two centimetres in diametre. Specialists believe that the "wanderer" may exist for another 10,000 years — but scientists are yet to unravel the complex process of the comet's existence.

Debates are unfolding around the comet. Does it have one nucleus or two? There have even emerged two lines of thought over this problem, Sagdeyev said. As the data are further processed, we may yet see who is right. The passage of the *Giotto* graft by the comet on the night of March 14 may shed light on that problem, too. It cannot be ruled out, however, that mankind will not learn the answer till the year 2061, when the comet will return and give man another opportunity to take a close look at it.

Roger Bonnet, director of research programs of the European Space Agency, who addressed the journalists, expressed gratitude for the assistance received. The *Vegas* are known to supply information for the more accurate targeting of the *Giotto* space probe of the European Space Agency, which blasted off on August 2, 1985, for a rendezvous with Halley's Comet.

The success of the *Vega* probes makes us confident that our experiment will be lucky as well, Bonnet said. We have some fears too: *Giotto* is to pass closer to the comet, at a distance of some 500 km, which is risky. It is nine out of ten that the probe will accomplish its mission.

Various aspects of studies under the Venus-Halley's Comet project were highlighted by Tsvetana Gogosheva, team leader from the Central Space Research Laboratory of the Academy of Sciences of Bulgaria; Boris Valnicek, department head of the Astronomy Institute of the Academy of Sciences of Czechoslovakia; Rene Pellat, science advisor of the national Space Research Centre of France; physics Professor John Simpson of the Chicago University; and Villibald Ridler, director of the Austrian Space Research Institute.

Role of 'Mir' Space Station, Research Examined

LD081740 Moscow in English to North America
0000 GMT 8 Mar 86

[Discussion presented by unidentified announcer with Dr Grigoriy Khozin, not further identified, and Cosmonaut Vitaliy Sevastyanov; Khozin and Sevastyanov remarks recorded in Russian with superimposed translation]

[Text] [Announcer] At its 27th congress the Soviet Communist Party has called on the nation's economy and science to find new ways of solving economic problems and using the latest technology. Space exploration is one of the newest fields of human activity. On the 20th of last month the Soviet Union set into orbit the space lab *Mir*. Today we have two guests, Dr Grigoriy Khozin and Cosmonaut Vitaliy Sevastyanov. They'll examine the outlook for space research in this country. Here is what Sevastyanov has to say about the *Mir* orbiting station:

[Sevastyanov] Well, the station is flying in an unmanned mode. It's laid on to add special specialized modules, including those for astronomic, biological, and technological experiments. These can be separated from the station and put into mothballs right in orbit for a period of time. When necessary they can be reactivated. The *Mir* has a newer navigation system than its predecessor, the *Salyut*. It has taken over some of the functions of ground control too.

[Announcer] What makes the *Mir* an entirely new system, Vitaliy?

[Sevastyanov] Well, the *Mir*, along with its modules, is a permanent manned orbiting station. It has incorporated systems tried out throughout the years of the *Salyut* program. At the same time the *Mir* has greater space-worthiness than the *Salyut*. It will heavily rely on its own computers and will be able to process scientific data by itself before relaying themto the earth. What's more, the *Mir* has altogether new systems for approach and docking. It has six docking points.

[Announcer] How large will its crew be?

[Sevastyanov] That will depend on their missions and the size of their transport ships. At the moment the station can easily accommodate a crew of six, but this figure can be higher. All it takes is an extra spacecraft to bring more cosmonauts to the station. The main thing is to privide enough work for everyone. The station's equipment was designed to permit quick refits and replacements. After a certain period of operation this or that set of equipment will be replaced with a new one. Practically every unit is replaceable. This is going to add assembly and construction to cosmonauts' normal duties as researchers and experimenters.

Actually, some crews will be responsible for such new operations only. Their job will consist of preparing the station for various scientific missions.

[Announcer] Aren't space missions really becoming the order of the day? Suppose a biologist is needed up there in space for a month or so? Says Vitaliy Sevastyanov:

[Sevastyanov] Well, we haven't as yet come to the point when it will be possible to book on a space flight any person who has no special training but is otherwise healthy. We, of course, can give such a person a free space ride without assigning him or her any particular mission, but in this case there'd be no payoff. We cannot afford this yet. This, apart form being expensive, is pretty risky.

[Announcer] And now here is what Dr Khozin said in singling out the new aspects of the *Mir* program.

[Khozin] The human activity in space cannot be confined to short-term missions in near-earth space. According to the Communist Party's 27th Congress the solution of problems facing our economy and science will greatly depend on realizing our space program. Many of these tasks will require permanent human presence in space. Therefore we need this new station as well as new space ships.

[Announcer] What's the payoff, if any, from creating new space technology and equipment? An answer from Vitaliy Sevastyanov:

[Sevastyanov] Missions involving various applied research and lasting no less than 2 months began to pay off 10 years ago. For instance, when I was taking part in a mission aboard the *Salyut-4* we carried out 28 contracts signed with various departments and agencies. This mission involved an orbiting station, a spaceship, and two delivery rockets. After comparing its costs with that of performing the same job on earth a special commission concluded that the mission had paid off.

As for modern missions, they make it possible not to break even but to make a profit. As a result they are becoming part and parcel of the national economy. Space technology offers great opportunities for intensified production in various economic sectors. Many of these have received a commercial payoff from relying on space programs. This country will be able to greatly boost its economy by using space to develop new technology, to forecast weather and conduct remote sensing, and by making the results of these efforts easily available throughout the country. To this end, the Soviet Union is working on new space craft.

Generals Discuss Preparedness for Defense

Civil Defense Chief Altunin

PM260844 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 9, Feb 86 (Signed to Press 20 Feb 86) p 7

[Article by Hero of the Soviet Union Army General A.T. Altunin, chief of USSR Civil Defense and USSR deputy defense minister: "Guarding Peace and Socialism"]

[Text] A world without war and without weapons — that is the ideal of the CPSU and the Soviet state, an ideal whose origins lie in the intrinsic nature of our socialist system.

With the Decree on Peace in the very first days of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the young Land of the Soviets graphically demonstrated to all mankind that socialism and peace are indivisible. However, the overthrown exploiter classes and international imperialism began a furious struggle against the new social system in an attempt to stifle socialism in its cradle. The victorious proletariat, in alliance with the poorest peasantry, was forced to defend the gains of October with weapon in hand. Under the leadership of the Bolshevik party and V.I. Lenin the worker-peasant Red Army and Navy were created within a short time.

The 68th anniversary of the Soviet Armed Forces coincides with a historic event in the life of the Communist Party and the Soviet people — the opening of the 27th CPSU Congress.

The preparations for the congress and the interested discussion of the precongress documents create favorable conditions for accelerating our society's socioeconomic development and further enhancing the people's well-being. Soviet people are fully determined to implement the Leninist party's plans. But even now they are forced not to relax the attention paid to questions of the country's defense capability.

Our entire history cogently confirms one of the laws of the era of the transition from capitalism to socialism — the objective need for armed defense of the gains of socialism. It also graphically attests that socialism creates the preconditions for building a military organization qualitatively different from that of the exploiter society.

The superiority of the socialist state's military organization was displayed with particular force during the grim years of the Great Patriotic War.

At dawn on Sunday, 22 June 1941, the borders of our motherland were crossed by the 5-million-strong German fascist army, which was armed to the teeth by international imperialism and had experience of mounting combat operations. This was another attempt by the capitalist world to crush the socialist state.

My first battle outside Vitebsk is etched in my memory for my whole life. After a fierce bombing raid the enemy tanks appeared. We young soldiers and officers (I, a company commander, was only 19) had no experience of combating them. In those first moments you thought that it was impossible to hold out against this force, that it was invulnerable, that it would crush you and kill you. But then you said to yourself: "We must hold out!" My comrades-in- arms — Voronov, Seroshtan, Lysov — were certainly saying the same thing to themselves...

Though they had not been under fire before, the soldiers held out. No one wavered. With bundles of grenades and bottles filled with gasoline they went to meet this force. And they triumphed. It was not only the tanks that they incinerated, but their own fear too. And that is maybe the most important thing in war — mastering yourself.

"We are not slaves..." were the lines that we had once read haltingly from the school primer; and, as adults, we proved this to those who wanted to see slaves before them through the narrow slit of a tank observation window. The resistance to the Hitlerites mounted. It was based on the courage and skill of Soviet servicemen and on the art of commanders at all levels.

During the Great Patriotic War the heroic servicemen routed the fascist hordes outside Moscow, Stalingrad, and Leningrad and in the Caucasus and struck crushing blows against the enemy in the Kursk Bulge, in the right-bank Ukraine and Belorussia, and during the Yassy-Kishinev, Wisla-Oder, and Berlin operations.

The Soviet people and their valiant Armed Forces inflicted a crushing defeat on the invaders, defended the motherland's freedom and independence, and brought liberation to Europe's peoples.

Soviet people pay tribute to the contribution made to the rout of fascist Germany and militarist Japan by the peoples and armies of the anti-Hitler coalition and by all the peoples that actively struggled against the invaders and their accomplices. However, while assessing the allies' actions at their true worth, it is impossible to forget the historical truth, which is that the main contribution to the rout of the aggressors was made by the Soviet Union and its Armed Forces.

What were the sources of the invincibility of the Soviet Armed Forces? The answer to this question is instructive today in every respect.

The sources of our victory lay in the nature of socialism and the Soviet way of life and in the nationwide character of the Great Patriotic War. The victory was a triumph for the new social and state system born of Great October.

Soviet people rightly link the victory in the struggle against the German fascist invaders and Japanese militarism with the Communist Party's leading role. During the war the Communist Party was truly a fighting party.

...I recall New Year's eve, 1942. An open party meeting was held in our company before the landing of a force in Feodosiya. The atmosphere of the meeting was tense and businesslike. Everyone understood the seriousness of the task. Almost all the Communists spoke. They vowed to honorably fulfill their duty. Party organizer Vekov ordered that the debate be ended. Then Sergeant Bochkov stood up, seconded by Sergeant Malyshko: "Why can't we nonparty people say: Since Communists have the privilege of marching in front, admit us to the party too."

The last war demonstrated to the whole world the strength of the socialist ideology and morality and the friendship of the USSR's peoples, the unshakable strength of their fraternal alliance, and the advantages of the Soviet planned economy.

The rout of German fascism and then of Japanese militarism had a most profound impact on the entire course of world development. The world socialist system emerged and is developing successfully, the influence of the communist and workers parties increased; and the process of the disintegration of imperialism's colonial system accelerated, culminating in its collapse. But these results of World War II do not suit aggressive imperialist forces. These forces are continuing their attempts to revise them, including by preparing for and unleashing another world war, which today may place human civilization on the brink of nuclear disaster.

Fully aware of the responsibility that has fallen to its lot, the Soviet Union is doing everything necessary to consolidate peace. The 15 January 1986 statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, again emphasizes that the course of peace and disarmament has been and will continue to be the linchpin of the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government. The statement puts forward historic proposals for destroying nuclear and chemical weapons by the start of the 3d millennium and reducing conventional weapons. However, Washington's reaction to the USSR's new peace proposals cannot but arouse wariness. Thus promises to "seriously study the Soviet initiatives" are followed by statements of a different kind. For instance, Defense Secretary C. Weinberger asserts that the Pentagon has no intention of abandoning either the holding of nuclear weapons tests or the "star wars" plans.

Reactionary imperialist circles in the West, especially the United States, are continuing to step up military preparations. Under these conditions the Soviet people are forced to display great political vigilance and not to relax their efforts to strengthen the country's defense capability.

The establishment of strategic military parity between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact Organization and NATO was a historic achievement by socialism. The preservation of this balance is a real guarantee of ensuring peace and international security.

Thanks to the party's tireless concern and the Soviet people's selfless labor the USSR Armed Forces have a high combat potential that now represents a firm fusion of personnel's military skill, ideological steadfastness, organization and discipline, and loyalty to their patriotic and international duty, and a high level of technical equipment.

In the harsh north and the sultry south, on the western borders and the Far Eastern borders — everywhere in the limitless expanses of the motherland and on the seas and oceans the armed defenders of the Soviet land vigilantly perform their duty. They are prepared (and some people in the West should not forget this) to defend our motherland's borders and socialism's gains as skillfully, courageously, and steadfastly as their fathers and grandfathers did.

Currently,the economy is increasingly becoming the target of armed action, throughout the depth of the country's territory. This objectively puts forward the task of carrying out in good time measures aimed at increasing the economy's survivability and transforming military economic potential into a real military force. An important role in resolving this task is played by civil defense, which is called upon to ensure the protection of the population from modern means of destruction, an increase in the stability of the functioning of national economic sectors and facilities during wartime, and the carrying out of rescue and urgent emergency repair work in centers of contamination.

Civil defense training is not merely the assimilation of one branch of knowledge but the mastery of very specific duties and methods that you need to be ready to carry out at a moment's notice. Realizing that the need for constant readiness to carry out civil defense measures is a demand of the time stemming from imperialism's aggressive essence, Soviet people participate actively in their implementation.

The Soviet Armed Forces have traveled a long and glorious path. Their high combat might and constant combat readiness have been and remain a firm guarantee of the security of the sacred borders of our socialist homeland and of the Soviet people's peaceful labor. Rallied closely around the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee and in a single formation with the armies of the Warsaw Pact countries, they will continue invincibly to guard peace and socialism.

Central Group Commander

AU261114 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Feb 86 p 6

[Article by Colonel General V.F. Yermakov, commander of the Central Group of Soviet Forces: "Allegiance to International Duty"]

[Excerpts] **The working people of our country, the members of the USSR Armed Forces, and together with them the members of the Central Group of Soviet Forces, are celebrating the 68th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Army and the Soviet Navy in an atmosphere of great political and working spirit. The 27th CPSU Congress will begin in Moscow on Tuesday, the congress that will become the watershed for the further stage in our country's development.**

The Soviet people must implement the plans of our Leninist party in a complex military, political and international situation, in which imperialist aggression threatens the world of socialism. Under these conditions, a comprehensive strengthening of the defense capability of the Soviet State acquires the character of one of the most important sociopolitical factors of the country's accelerated development. The sacred duty of a socialist country's armed defenders — to be ready at any moment to successfully repel imperialist aggression, to smash the adversary at any price should he unleash and wage war — is, at the same time, an international task. Therefore, together with the allied armies of the Warsaw Pact member-countries, side by side with the

Czechoslovak People's Army [CSLA], we are duty bound to ensure the security of the socialist community.

Soviet soldiers who are at the forward outpost of the socialist community, on the territory of the fraternal CSSR, are mastering the military arts, are incessantly demonstrating initiative and a creative approach in combat activity side by side with the soldiers of the CSLA, and are trying to fulfill as much as possible the noble and responsible mission entrusted to them by the fatherland.

Our soldiers are well aware of how complex and dangerous the current international situation is. It is being systematically aggravated by the U.S. imperialist circles and their NATO allies. Despite the many peace proposals put forward by the USSR and the other socialist countries, they proceed with their unbridled feverish arms buildup and are attempting to achieve a decisive position in the world, particularly in the military sphere. Under these conditions, the Soviet Union is forced to reinforce its defense capability and to undertake measures to ensure the security of its own country as well as of its allies.

"In the future, too, we will spare no efforts so that the USSR Armed Forces have everything they need to reliably defend our fatherland and its allies and so that they are not taken by surprise or caught unprepared" — these words by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, constitute our combat program. Members of the Central Group of Forces, boundlessly devoted to the defense of their fatherland, the party, and the people, regard as their main task to continue in all possible ways to enhance their political vigilance and combat capability, and to reliably safeguard the peaceful work of the people, who are building socialism, and the great successes of socialism. Thanks to the active and purposeful work of commanders and political agencies, party and Komsomol organizations among the troops of the Soviet Group of Forces, socialist competition is increasing daily under the slogan: **We will fulfill the conclusions of the 27th CPSU Congress and reliably defend the successes of socialism.**

Our members approach today's holiday as well as the 27th CPSU Congress with magnificent results in combat training. This reflects the fruits of the extensive efforts aimed at further strengthening the combat cooperation with the CSLA. The regular exchanges of combat experience among members of the fraternal armies, the joint tactical exercises and training, and the numerous contacts between our members during various actions of the ideological, cultural, and sporting nature, contribute considerably to the enhancement of combat skills and the coordination of the formations' actions. We can say with certainty that precisely thanks to that, our class brotherhood and our comradeship-in-arms have been strengthening from day to day and achieving a higher standard; that our combative army bond — the bond of patriots-internationalists — has been becoming tighter and firmer; that together with the troops of the other Warsaw Pact member-countries they are always prepared to defend the successes of socialism. For us, Soviet soldiers, the soil of the Czechs and Slovaks is as sacred as our own soil. **Should it be necessary, in difficult times we will defend Czechoslovakia with the same courage and fearlessness as our own socialist fatherland.** Our enemies should not forget that.

The Soviet Army and Navy are celebrating the 68th anniversary of their founding in a condition even mightier and more invincible than before. The USSR Armed Forces, including in their united combat ranks the members of the Central Group of Soviet forces, are demonstrating their supreme political vigilance, and will continue to vigilantly safeguard the successes of socialism, peace, and the security of nations; they will fulfill their tasks.

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Six Leaders' Message

PM131935 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Mar 86 First Edition p 4

[Text] To Mr M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee

Esteemed General Secretary!

The world welcomed your summit meeting with President Reagan last year and the confirmation of your resolve to achieve the speediest results at the talks on nuclear and space arms. We, however, are concerned that so far no agreement has been reached concerning specific measures "preventing the arms race in space and halting it on earth." This task is of paramount importance for the future of mankind, when the very survival of our planet is at stake. As long as nuclear weapons exist, there can be no security in the world. We are all living in the face of the terrifying possibility of our death in a nuclear conflagration, whether as a result of an accident or of evil design. That is why we feel a sense of duty to do everything possible to avert this threat and to create a new concept of world security without nuclear weapons.

The next summit meeting between you and President Reagan, which is expected this year, will, in our opinion, be a decisive opportunity for you both to agree on specific steps to halt the nuclear arms race.

We believe that we must encourage everything which could be done to create trust and a positive atmosphere for achieving such accords at your summit meeting. One such confidence-building measure would be for both your countries to refrain from any nuclear tests in the period through the next summit meeting. This could open the way to an agreement mutual moratorium on nuclear blasts with the appropriate verification [proverka]. This would also facilitate talks on a treaty on a universal ban on tests.

We urge you not to sanction any nuclear tests in the forthcoming months prior to the summit meeting. We are convinced that this would be interpreted throughout the world as evidence that at this meeting you are both prepared to draw practical conclusions from your joint statement in Geneva that "nuclear war must never be unleashed and there can be no victors in it."

We renew our proposal to render assistance to the verification [proverka] of any suspension of nuclear tests and to eliminate doubts regarding its fulfillment and possible violations. This assistance could include on-side inspection [inspektsia] and observation measures on your territory and in our countries.

You bear the main responsibility for ensuring our common survival. People throughout the world support any step which you take to bring us closer to the goal of liberating earth from the threat of nuclear war.

Yours sincerely,

Raul Alfonsin, Argentina
Miguel de la Madrid, Mexico
Olof Palme, Sweden
Rajiv Gandhi, India
Julius Nyerere, Tanzania
Andreas Papandreou, Greece, 28 February 1986

Gorbachev Response

PM131757 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Mar 86 First Edition p 1

["The Reply from M.S. Gorbachev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the Joint Message from the Leaders of Argentina, India, Mexico, Tanzania, Sweden, and Greece" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] To Mr Raul Alfonsin, president of Argentina, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister of India, Mr Miguel de la Madrid, president of Mexico, Mr Julius Nyerere, president of Tanzania, Mr Ingvar Carlsson, prime minister of Sweden, Mr Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of Greece:

It grieves me profoundly to say that Olof Palme, felled by the villainous hand of a lowly assassin, is no longer among you. His tragic death rankles in the hearts of all those who cherish peace, for the preservation of which he was campaigning impassionately and tirelessly.

Esteemed Messrs,

On behalf of the Soviet leadership, I want to express to you our sentiments of profound respect for the consistency and purposefulness that are characteristic of your efforts to have the arms race ended and to avert nuclear war. In our view, your promotion of joint initiatives meets in full measure the task of organizing constructive and positive interaction of states and peoples on a worldwide scale, especially now that the very fate of the human race is hanging in the balance.

Ideas of universal security without nuclear weapons, voiced in your letter, are quite consistent with the concept of the establishment of a comprehensive system of international security put forward by us at the recent 27th CPSU Congress. One of the fundamental principles of such a system should be the complete and irreversible elimination of nuclear weapons, and we are unanimous with you in this respect.

I think that our viewpoints also coincide in that the ending of nuclear tests can and must become an important step on the path towards ridding mankind of the nuclear arms race, with all its pernicious consequences.

Obviously, it is no chance that you are raising this question anew today, not long before the expiration of the Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions. The extra time we granted the U.S. Administration to weigh our proposals is running out. We cannot extend it unilaterally forever. Having refrained from all nuclear explosions, both test and peaceful, for over seven months now, we have already paid a certain price both militarily and economically.

At the same time, in response to your appeal to the Soviet Union and the United States not to conduct any nuclear explosions until the next Soviet-American summit meeting, we state: The Soviet Union shall not conduct nuclear explosions after March 31 either -- until the United States carries out its first nuclear explosion.

As for the problem of verification [kontrol], I would like to stress anew that we attach much importance to it because we have an interest in accords being strictly honored and in all the participants being completely certain of the fact.

As regards a nuclear test ban, verification [kontrol] can be ensured by national technical means and also with the help of international procedures -- including on-site inspections [inspektsiya na mestakh] if need be. We offer the U.S. side to reach agreement on possibilities for observers from both sides to visit sites where questioned phenomena occur on request and on a reciprocal basis to remove possible doubts about whether such phenomena are related to nuclear explosions.

We are willing to accept your proposal -- naturally, if it is accepted by the other side,too -- of assistance in verification [proverka] of the halting of nuclear tests, including on-site inspections[inspektsii na mestakh].

Naturally, a treaty banning nuclear weapons tests on the basis of interational law is needed fully to resolve the problem of testing. We suggest that work be started to draw up such a treaty without delay and that appropriate talks in any form -- bilateral, tripartite or multilateral, moreover without linkage to any other questions -- be resumed or started. And we offer those who fear that questions of verification [kontrol] may be pushed into the background at such talks to engage simultaneously in resolving these questions, too, from the outset of such talks so as to have a comprehensive accord as soon as possible.

I can assure you that the Soviet Union for its part will continue to do everything necessary to put the solution of the urgent problem of ending nuclear tests onto practical tracks and to secure the complete elimination of the nuclear arms arsenals.

With respect,

M. Gorbachev

REAGAN SAYS TEST BAN PROPOSAL 'UNJUST TO U.S.'

LD132035 Moscow TASS in English 2017 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Washington March 13 TASS -- In an interview with the newspaper BALTIMORE SUN President Reagan again turned down the appeals of the Soviet Union, as well as of leaders of Argentina, India, Mexico, Tanzania, Sweden and Greece to stop all the nuclear explosions and immediately start talks on concluding a treaty on the all-embracing banning of nuclear tests.

According to Reagan, this proposal is "unjust towards the U.S." which allegedly lags behind in modernization and the creation of new nuclear weapon systems. He also mentioned verification difficulties. The President's statements are at variance with the reality. This was pointed out by American specialists on more than one occasion. Thus, the influential Defense Information Centre cited the data showing that the U.S. had staged more nuclear tests than the Soviet Union which has been observing unilaterally a moratorium on nuclear explosions since August 6, 1985. BALTIMORE SUN wrote recently that on the whole the number of nuclear tests staged by the U.S. was greater by one third than the corresponding figure for the Soviet Union.

As for the President's statement about difficulties with the verification of the moratorium on nuclear tests, it is emphasized again in the answer of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev to the leaders of six countries that the Soviet Union is ready for the creation of a proper verification system, including on-site inspection.

ISRAELYAN STATEMENT AT GENEVA DISARMAMENT TALKS

LD131203 Moscow TASS in English 1155 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Geneva March 13 TASS -- The Soviet Union will work perseveringly to assert the principle of peaceful co-existence in inter-state relations and act as a vigorous advocate of the implementation of the programme for eliminating completely weapons of mass annihilation by the end of the current century, said Viktor Israelyan. The head of the U.S.S.R. delegation spoke today at the plenary session of the disarmament conference. In our day, when the task of creating a comprehensive system of international security is as acute as never before, the Soviet Union proposes the fundamental principles of such a system, which are fair and take into account the interests of all states. They include, among others:

-- Renunciation by the nuclear powers of war -- both nuclear and conventional -- against each other or against third countries;

-- Prevention of an arms race in outer space, cessation of all nuclear weapons tests and the total destruction of such weapons, a ban on and the destruction of chemical weapons, and renunciation of the development of other means of mass annihilation;

-- A strictly controlled lowering of the levels of military capabilities of countries to limits of reasonable adequacy;

-- Disbandment of military alliances, and as a stage towards this - renunciation of their enlargement and of the formation of new ones;

- Balanced and commensurate reduction of military budgets.

The refusal to take the reasonable approach suggested by the U.S.S.R. threatens with further scaling up of the nuclear arms race and its spread to outer space, which in the longer term will bring about only increased tension, fear and mistrust in inter-state relations, will replace strategic stability with strategic chaos and will augment dangers a multiple times. The U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative, if implemented, will result in this, Israelyan said.

The representative of the USSR noted the tremendous importance for mankind's vital activity of the peaceful exploration of outer space, in particular, by means of satellites of a variety of purpose. The studies of the Halley's Comet, which were successfully conducted under the "Vega" project, can serve as an example of productive cooperation among many countries in this field.

Considering the fact that some countries are not prepared at present to solve the problem of preventing the arms race in outer space in its entirety, the Soviet Union now proposes taking partial measures which build up trust in the field of space activity, namely, to conclude an international agreement on ensuring the immunity of space objects. Such an agreement would meet the interests of all countries and be a major step towards banning completely the use of force in outer space and from outer space with regard to earth, a step from "star wars" to "star peace", Israelyan said.

MIKHAYLOV CALLS FOR AGREEMENT AT VIENNA TALKS

LD131336 Moscow TASS in English 1321 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Vienna March 13 TASS - Ambassador Valerian Mikhaylov, the leader of the Soviet delegation, who addressed the plenary meeting of the Vienna talks today, dwelt specifically on the socialist countries' proposal to get down jointly to drawing up the text of an agreement. He declined as biased the assertions of the West that the draft accord tabled by the Warsaw Treaty countries on February 20 this year on the initial reductions by the Soviet Union and the USA of their land troops and armaments with the subsequent non-increase in the levels of the armed forces and aramaments of the sides in Central Europe "is not an adequate reply" to "the far-reaching Western proposal of December 5, 1985."

The ambassador demonstrated that it was the draft of the socialist countries that ensured a sensible, balanced and realistic basis enabling the sides to reach accord both on the substance of the main contents of the agreement and on measures of the senible verification of compliance with it without prejudice to the security interests of any of the partners in the talks.

The question thus boils down anew to whether the NATO countries are prepared really to seek accord on the basis of mutually acceptable compromise. They do not so far show readiness to do so. Moreover, there is an obvious contradiction between the statements made by Western representatives before we tabled our draft agreement on February 20 and the proposal to get down jointly to writing the text of an agreement, on the one hand, and what we hear now, on the other.

A strange metamorphosis is happening to the statements of the West and its present-day action. The representatives of the NATO countries rose up in arms against both the draft agreement and the proposals of the Warsaw Treaty countries to get down jointly to writing the text of an agreement. This reaction is all the more difficult to understand since our detailed draft agreement, if one takes an unbiased approach to it, really constitutes a new and substantial step towards bringing closer the positions of the sides. It contains additional constructive elements which were absent from the proposal made by the socialist countries in February last year and takes account of those elements of the Western position which seem acceptable to us. It also offers compromise solutions on a number of important aspects where differences between the sides are especially considerable, including questions of verification.

Mikhaylov stressed that the draft of the socialist countries broadened the practical possibility to reach accord and provided proper conditions for starting joint work to draft the text of an agreement. This work could help formalize in legal and contractual formulae those aspects in the positions of the sides which are identical, to finalize individual stipulations, articles and elements, that is, to make headway more purposefully. Those points and questions which cannot be settled on a mutually acceptable basis could for the time being be sidelined.

This joint work, we think, would not be confined to a formal comparison of the positions of the sides. It could help to break them down into details and to look for possible mutually acceptable solutions.

The leader of the Soviet delegation pointed out the arbitrarily inflated and unrealistic character of the Western demands on the system of control and verification and noted that the West for its part had not only failed to introduce any constructive changes in its stand on verification since 1979 but, conversely, had even toughened it.

This does not testify to the flexibility or willingness of the Western participants to look in practice for mutually acceptable solutions at the talks. He urged the West to assume a realistic and businesslike stand which could make it possible to reach a mutually acceptable agreement in Vienna.

COMMENTS ON LATEST ROUND OF STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE

USSR Delegate Grinevskiy

LD141020 Moscow TASS in English 1015 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Stockholm March 14 TASS -- The latest session of the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe has closed in the Swedish capital today.

Summing up the results of the latest round of the talks, the leader of the Soviet delegation, Oleg Grinevskiy, said that some progress had been made thanks to the efforts of socialist, neutral and non-aligned states and that a number of formulae on the non-use of force, notification of major military exercises, invitation of observers, etc. had been produced. However, he stressed, the USA and its closest NATO allies keep avoiding a search for solutions to major unresolved problems at the conference and do not show readiness for businesslike and serious negotiations. As a consequence, business at the conference is making an inadmissibly slowly progress. Agreement has so far been reached mostly on peripheral questions but the negotiating machinery is often running idle.

'U.S. Marking Time'

LD140842 Moscow TASS in English 0809 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 14 TASS -- "At the Soviet-American summit in Geneva, the leaders of the two countries voiced their intention to contribute jointly with the other states participating in the Stockholm Conference to its early and successful completion," Mikhail Kostikov says in PRAVDA. "The joint Soviet-American statement says that the sides reiterated the need to adopt at the conference a document which would include both mutually acceptable confidence formalization of the principle of the non-use of force. That was in Geneva, however, but the situation in Stockholm, regrettably, is different. The U.S. delegation is still trying at the negotiating table to avoid tackling the substance of the question by invoking hardly relevant stipulations from the U.N. Charter and the Helsinki Final Act."

"Compared with a complex of broad political and military confidence building measures formulated by the delegations of socialist countries, the NATO package of proposals looks meagre and obviously inadequate," the journalist says. "It takes a glaringly narrow approach to military technical matters and constitutes an attempt to secure unilateral advantage by all means.

"It is also symptomatic that as the Stockholm forum proceeds, the socialist countries have more than once supplemented and concretized their proposals. The same can be said of the group of neutral and non-aligned countries, which are contributing to the approximation of the positions of East and West. Contrary to that, the NATO package remains unchanged. It seems to be frozen and actually to exude a cold breath. It is only the tactics that is varied: While at the outset the opponents of accords flatly rejected the proposals of the socialist countries, now they tend to resort to procrastination and propagandizing.

"...The USA and its NATO allies are just marking time in Stockholm," the correspondent stresses. "The peoples of Europe cannot approve of such an approach."

THATCHER RESPONSE TO USSR PROPOSALS CONDEMNED

LD131605 Moscow TASS in English 0906 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 13 TASS -- The negative stand towards the Soviet peace programme, taken by the Thatcher government, does not reflect the prevailing sentiments either in Britain itself, or in the West as a whole. Therefore, it cannot be considered as final. This conclusion has been drawn by the PRAVDA London correspondent Arkadiy Maslennikov, commenting on the reply of the Thatcher government which turned down the Soviet January 15 proposals on disarmament which it had received. In the British letter, just as in the U.S. President Reagan's reply to the Soviet proposals, questions of nuclear disarmament are linked with obviously far-fetched "need of levelling the balance in conventional armaments" and broadening discussions on regional, bilateral and other problems.

The attempts of the British prime minister and other cabinet members to somehow justify the negative stand, the author points out, produced no impression either on the Labourites or representatives of other oppositional parties.

The unpopularity of the British Government's stand is so obvious that even the press bodies, which usually actively support the Tory policy, have to dissociate themselves from it.

The Thatcher government's reply to the Soviet proposals will be the cause of wrath and indignation of millions of people in Britain, whatever their occupation and whatever their religious and political views, representatives of the press have been told by general secretary of the Communist Party of Great Britain, Gordon McLennan. This wrath should be translated into determination and action for changes to be introduced into the British policy. Thatcher's reply provides evidence that the British Government does not have its own independent policy, it just follows the U.S. course.

The Soviet programme of ridding the world of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction has given a ray of hope to the broad masses of the British and other West European peoples, the PRAVDA correspondent has been told by well-known politician, British MP, Anthony Benn. And this is the factor which will be exerting an ever-growing impact on the situation in Western countries. Whatever stand is taken by the governments of those countries, they are not bound to ignore the will of the peoples.

UN COMMITTEE DISCUSSES U.S. DEMAND FOR STAFF CUT

LD132337 Moscow TASS in English 2243 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] New York March 14 TASS -- The United Nations Host Country Relations Committee, acting at the request of the Soviet delegation, on Thursday started deliberations on the illegitimate, arbitrary and unjustified demand by the U.S. Government for a reduction in the staffs of the permament missions of the USSR, Belorussia and the Ukraine at the United Nations.

The action is a gross violation by the United States of its commitment to ensure necessary conditions for the normal operation of the United Nations and unimpeded participation in its work of member states, said Vasiliy Safronchuk, acting permanent representative of the USSR to the United Nations.

The U.S. attempts to assume the right to fix the size of permanent missions to the United Nations are incompatible with international law, inadmissible and unacceptable. They are directed against the United Nations, against all member states of the organization.

USSR Delegate Comments

LD132049 Moscow TASS in English 1856 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] New York March 13 TASS -- The Soviet delegation to the United Nations categorically rejects the U.S. claims to fix the size of permament missions of states at the United Nations, Vasiliy Safronchuk, the USSR's acting permanent representative to the United Nations, has told a press conference here.

The illegimate actions by the American Administration which unceremoniously demanded cuts in the staffs of the missions of the USSR, the Ukraine and Belorussia at the United Nations are totally incompatible with international law, and constitute interference in the affairs that are exclusively within competence of the U.N. member states.

The question of whether the presence of the U.N. headquarters is so necessary in the country that does not abide by its commitments to the United Nations Organization is regarded as pertinent in the U.N. circles.

Safronchuk said that he called at the U.N. secretary-general, Javier Perez de Cuellar, and informed him that the Soviet Mission at the United Nations had lodged a resolute protest with the United States' U.N. Mission over the latest hostile actions constituted interference in the internal affairs of the U.N. member state since it alone can decide on the size of its mission.

The U.N. secretary-general expressed full political and moral support for the Soviet delegation, Safronchuk said. He stressed that Perez de Cuellar believes that such questions should be resolved by consultations between both sides jointly with the United Nations, rather than by unlawful demarches as the U.S. Administration did.

The question of the U.S. unlawful actions will be discussed at a special meeting, opening on March 13, of the Committee on Host Country Relations convened at the Soviet delegation's request.

WESTERN MEDIA OVER EMPHASIZING SOVIET PROBLEMS

LD140233 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0010 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, 14 Mar (TASS) -- "Western propaganda would not have been its usual self if, commenting on the results of the 27th CPSU Congress, it had only informed people in an objective and truthful way," Yuriy Kornilov writes in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA. A number of Western propaganda centers and press organs that specialize in misinformation and slanderous atttacks on socialism are attempting to use the mere fact of wide discussion in the USSR and adoption of the basic guidelines of the country's economic and social development as a pretext for deliberately overemphasizing difficulties and unresolved problems and for distorting the meaning and purpose of the plans mapped out by the party, while passing over our undoubted achievements.

The chosen "arguments" do not strike one as being original. Some (for example the U.S. CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR), reckoning on the problems, shortcomings and difficulties that were openly discussed at the congress, are trying to convince the Western man in the street of some mythical "advantages" of the notorious "free enterprise system." Others, (the French FIGUARO or the West German WESTDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG), not bothering with any proof, foretell "the failure" of the Soviet plans.

Making propaganda sorties on the impressive plans of the economic and social development of the USSR, many foreign "Sovietologists" are trying hard to find in the Soviet Union the same incurable illnesses that bend down the Western world, the author notes. Some -- for example, the London TIMES -- prophesy that the Soviet Union is facing "the threat of unemployment." Others predict that socialism, and first of all the Soviet Union, "will inevitably get to know" what the sporadic crises of production, inflation, and feverishly jumping prices are like.

There is also another trend that is clearly seen in the newest research by "Sovietologists:" Their growing irritation over the fact that all economic changes and reforms mapped out by the USSR will be carried out in the framework of socialism and do not envisage any abandonment of socialist economic principles. The French LE MONDE, for example, indulging in malevolence about Soviet economic policy, does not conceal its unhappiness with the fact that the congress did not go so far as to abandon the principles of socialism, but, on the contrary, "confidence in the advantages of the socialist system was affirmed aloud."

'PROFOUND' DIFFERENCES SEEN IN NAVIGATION TALKS

LD131941 Moscow TASS in English 1913 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 13 TASS -- TASS commentator Mikhail Vladimirov writes:

At the Soviet-American talks on navigation which are under way here the sides learned better the approach of each other to the problem of concluding a new bilateral branch agreement. However, there remain profound differences dealing with the application of the basic principles regulating international navigation.

The Soviet side proceeds from the assumption that the administrative methods of distributing cargoes and setting freight rates in international sea navigation can deepen the crisis of world navigation and affect negatively the development of economic ties. The Soviet side believes that intergovernmental navigation agreements should be based on the principles of the freedom of navigation and on the rejection of any forms of discrimination.

Under the draft agreement on navigation submitted by the American side at the previous talks, the actions of ships of the two countries calling at the ports of each other would be confined to the transportation of cargoes of reciprocal trade. Practically all the terms of freight transportation would be worked out on the intergovernmental level.

The delegation now staying in Moscow is led by John Gaughan. He pointed out a good atmosphere at the negotiations, but did not elaborate on the negotiations themselves.

CRITICISM OF U.S. UN DECISION CONTINUES

PRAVDA Commentator

PM131205 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Mar 86 First Edition p 5

[Tomas Kolesnichenko "Commentator's Column": "Cold Winds Over the United Nations"]

[Text] Storm clouds have gathered over the United Nations, and cold winds are blowing in its direction. But not off New York's East River, on whose bank the headquarters of this international organization are located. As France's TF-1 television company remarks, "Cold winds are once again blowing from Washington," where "draconian White House action" has been taken against the United Nations.

It is a question of a step unprecedented in the history of the world community -- a step taken by the Washington administration, which has demanded a 40-percent reduction in the diplomatic personnel of the permanent missions of the USSR, the Ukrainian SSR, and the Belorussian SSR at the United Nations in New York by 1 April 1988. And that is not all. Realizing that this provocative demand is incompatible with the norms of international law and is essentially unlawful, the administration in the person of Pentagon chief C. Weinberger declares in advance that it has no intention of heeding the opinion of legal experts and will not alter its decision.

An absurdity? Yes, an absurdity, but with an ulterior motive, as it were. This is not the first time the United Nations.

It is sufficient to recall Washington's provocations against UNESCO, the acts of terrorism committed against the socialist countries' permanent missions with the connivance of the New York police, hostile sallies against the United Nations, vociferous threats to "expel" this organization from the United States, and so forth. In short, a whole chain of constant provocations is being lined up with undermining the United Nations and doing it as much damage as possible. And the present step by the administration is just another link in this chain. As a matter of fact, Washington does not particularly hide this fact, calling this policy a "strategy of overcoming the United Nations." Washington uses these methods in an attempt to break the UN member countries' opposition to the U.S. imperialist course.

The question arises, however -- Why has Washington openly undertaken a scandalous provocation right now? Here is what Britain's DAILY MAIL writes in this connection: "The administration might have taken this step with an eye on 'internal consumption.'" It is primarily a question, the newspaper writes, of pushing "plans for higher military spending through a skeptically disposed Congress." We Europeans, the newspaper emphasizes, "must tell R. Reagan that his tactic appears risky and irresponsible."

It is also an obvious fact that Washington is deliberately setting out to exacerbate Soviet-American relations and is trying to create additional obstacles in order to evade a constructive response to the new Soviet initiatives and to divert world public attention from them. As the USSR Foreign Ministry statement emphasizes, the U.S. Administration must realize that such actions increase mistrust of its policy and in no way create a favorable background for a summit meeting.

The U.S. policy with regard to the United Nations has no support in the world arena. After all, the United States is certainly not the only country where the UN headquarters could be located. And Washington ought to remember this.

TASS Analyst

LD131445 Moscow TASS in English 1413 GMT 13 Mar 86

["United States Breaches International Law -- Analysis" -- TASS identifier]

[Text] Moscow March 13 TASS -- By TASS analyst Prof. Ivan Lukashuk, a member of the Executive Committee of the Soviet International Law Association.

One gets the impression that people from the White House are trying to prove that they can do what they please and don't have to reckon with international law, moral standards, or any other universally recognizedd norms of international conduct. This is evidence by an unceremonious demand of the U.S. Department of State on a 40 percent cut in the diplomatic personnel of the permanent missions of the U.S.S.R., the Ukraine and Belorussia to the United Nations in New York.

From the standpoint of international law the unlawful character of that demand causes no doubt. In accordance with Article 105 of the Charter of the United Nations, representatives of the member-countries enjoy such priviliges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connection with the organization. The question of the number of diplomatic personnel of the missions should be resolved in the spirit of this provision.

This provision was reiterated by the 1975 Vienna Convention that enshrined the norms that have taken shape in international practice with respect to the status of the missions of states to international organizations. Article 14 of the convention deals specifically with the number of mission personnel. It reaffirms that the personnel number is determined with due account of the functions of the organization, the requirements of a given mission and the circumstances and conditions existing in the host country. Naturally enough the personnel number should not go beyond the limits that are reasonable and normal.

The Vienna Convention says further that representatives of the states are accredited to an international organization, and not to the state on whose territory they are based (Article 11). The appointment of representatives, and their number are within the competence of a member-state. As to the host country, it is simply notified in advance by the organization (Article 5).

The U.S.S.R., the Ukraine and Belorussia are active participants in the manyfold activities of the United Nations. Over the past years the number of U.N. bodies, and hence, their meetings and conferences more than doubled. This could not but bring about an increase in the number of the mission personnel.

As to the circumstances and conditions existing in the host country, they are extremely unfavorable for Soviet representatives -- the factor that makes them rely only on their own personnel. This alone demonstrates that it is groundless to compare the number of personnel of the Soviet missions with the personnel number of the U.S. mission to the United Nations. The operations of the latter are backed by the U.S. Department of State, as well as numerous American research organizations and firms.

The U.S. Department of State deliberately ignores the important circumstance that the case in point is the number of diplomatic personnel not of one, but of three missions. In accordance with the Soviet constitutional law and the 1945 Yalta agreement, the Ukrainian S.S.R., the Belorussian S.S.R. as well as the U.S.S.R. are among the original members of the United Nations. Disregard for this circumstance comes as a violation of the sovereign rights of the U.S.S.R. and its constituent republics.

The fact that the number of personnel of the Soviet missions is not beyond reasonable and normal limits is acknowledged both by the United Nations and the U.S. which took part in the formalities connected with the arrival and stay of each official. Then all of a sudden came this "insight" of the American authorities which demanded totally unexpectedly and in an unsuitable form that the number of officials be almost halved, not merely reduced by several persons.

This confirms that the case in point is not that the number of officials is beyond reasonable or normal limits. It seems that the thrust of that American move is directed against the United Nations and other international organizations within its system. The U.S. policy is in increasing contradiction with the ideals, purposes and principles of the United Nations system. Ever more frequently American delegations find themsleves in moral and political isolation and vote practically alone against the resolutions backed by the overwhelming majority of states.

Attempts are made to find a way out of the existing situation in the American style -- through the use of power. Hence, the incessant blackmail of the United Nations, a unilateral cut in the contribution to its budget, the withdrawal from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, renunciation of the obligatory jurisdiction of the U.N. International Court of Justice when it dared not to support the U.S. in its dispute with Nicaragua.

And now comes this new unlawful move aimed at complicating further the activities of the members-states' missions at the United Nations, and hence, the functioning of the organization itself.

U.S. 'FACTORY OF INTERNATIONAL TERROR' DENOUNCED

PM131502 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 13 Mar 86 First Edition p 3

[Mikhail Ozerov article: "Who Shoots and Why?; Policy of Force and Aggression"]

[Text] "Undeclared wars, the export of counterrevolution in all forms, political assassinations, the taking of hostages, skyjackings, bombings on streets, at airports, and at railroad stations -- this is the repulsive face of terrorism..."

[These words are taken] from the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th party congress.

Olof Palme has been killed... Moscow learned about this on the morning of 1 March. And the sun of the incipient spring immediately seemed by no means spring-like -- is there anyone among us who has not heard of this man! I became acquainted with him at the opening of the Stockholm Conference (at first it was a press conference for all journalists, then the Swedish premier chatted for half an hour with the SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA correspondent), and he still stands before my eyes just as he was 2 years ago: short, mobile, with a piercing look and a disarming smile. He spoke rapidly, with conviction and humor. What was the subject under discussion? About the fact that it is necessary to thrust back enmity and mistrust, and that human resources ought to be spent not on the arms race which in its very nature is immoral, but on the development of civilization. Now he is no more...

After all, the world had still not regained its composure after previous tragedy. The bullets with which Indira Gandhi was slain passed literally though the hearts of each of us. She fell but as she lay there she was shot a further 23 times.

Olof Palme and Indira Gandhi, John and Robert Kennedy, Salvador Allende, and Patrice Lumumba... They and many other outstanding people perished at the hands of terrorists.

Why then is this "trade" experiencing such a boom just now? Who is interested in terrorism flourishing so luxuriantly on our planet? Certain killers have not been found (including the criminal who shot Palme), it is not even always clear where the threads of any particular plot lead, but it is common knowledge who gambles mainly on force and who inspires and encourages terror in every way.

They Fashion Killers

Burning eyes and a knife held between bared, clenched teeth...STERN did not hold back, it published the countenance of one of the American terrorists over a full half-page. They are being trained at special schools across the ocean. Among other things, they are taught various methods of killing. Bullets and poison are hardly to the point: One has to know how to dispatch a person to the other world with the aid of screwdrivers, files, and other "nontraditional weapons"! The pupil needs also to be a butcher and he studies "interrogation methods."

A correspondent of Italy's L'EUROPEO magazine visited such an establishment in Georgia. High-voltage barbed wire lines the road. This is the school for mercenaries founded by General Mitchell (Uerbell).

The general, as they say, is an expert: He served for a long time with the CIA, put down an uprising in the Dominican Republic, and organized plots in Nicaragua and Guatemala. Every day at the school hand-to-hand fighting starts at dawn. Then it is the discipline termed "survival" -- the students eat raw everything that runs, jumps, or crawls.

The school is protected in every possible way. Local residents complain that they are kept awake at nights by bombs exploding and machine gun fire. But the authorities pretend not to hear the protests. The newspapers are silent about the "factory for killers." The police stop cars several kilometers away, stating that there is no through road and a "closed zone" is starting.

Cutthroats are trained not only in these establishments. They are also put through psychological training.

In Dallas, Texas, anyone who so wishes can participate in "star wars" for 3 dollars. You sit in a rocket with a bright light on your helmet. All around are enemies with "laser cannon" and "ray guns." The rocket starts up with a roar, the sirens wail, the guns fire...

When he is older, an American enters the real army. What does he encounter there? Listen to what Bob Jenkins, a 19-year-old Marine, told journalists:

"We just hear one word from morning to night: 'Kill!' They tell us it is our task to kill and it doesn't matter who, so long as we follow orders. When we are taught to use bayonets, everyone has to shout 'kill' while bayoneting the target. In the barracks, on the obstacle course, at the firing range, and during lectures it is drummed into us that we are killers." It is drummed into them. And they become killers.

The television in Bonn once showed an interview with Jenkins' colleagues -- Marines who had "conquered" tiny Grenada.

"I spotted two of them and let them have it," the first soldier said with obvious satisfaction. "It was really great how they rolled down the hill."

"Who were they?" the correspodent inquired.

"I don't know, probably communists."

The other soldier added: "Then we started taking everything we wanted from the communists' homes. And whatever we couldn't take we broke and smashed. Just like that. Yes, it was brilliant!"

Noticing the disapproval on the journalist's face, one of the servicemen exploded: "Don't you like what we're saying? Well we don't give a damn. The only thing that matters to us is what our President thinks. The U.S. President. Get it?"

Hearing the "liberators" cries on the screen and looking into their faces, one thought that these were not people but robots. Robots programmed for one thing only -- destruction.

They must be shown to the world. Their photographs must be published and movies must even be made. Because they are symbols of today's America. These "heroes" reflect the American way of life and American ideals much more accurately than the model Uncle Sam, Disney's Mickey Mouse, or the Statue of Liberty that is being overhauled... They are fashioned from childhood, working up hatred for everything humane in man. And they are fashioned with no effort or money stinted, for terrorism is a favorite instrument in U.S. policy, both domestic and foreign.

The Fist Rules Supreme

Itis used first and foremost against undesirables in the United States itself. The facts attest that the era of McCarthyism is by no means a thing of the past. Undesirables are dealt with in various ways. They are scared, thrown into jail, or hidden in psychiatric hospitals. But the most reliable measure of influence is the bullet. It is the bullet, as is well known, that has put a stop to the "affairs" of many black activists -- Martin Luther King, Malcolm X, Medgar Evers, George Jackson...

People with different ideas are combated by state departments (the police, the special services, and so forth), and by all types of extreme right-wing gangs. Gendarme outrages rub shoulders with terrorist outrages! The same tactics are used against undesirable countries and governments which they would like to pacify with the help of violence. Nicaragua, Angola... Merely to list them would fill the page.

They particularly brandish the big stick at the socialist states. In 1982 the U.S. President made a "historic speech," announcing a "crusade against communism." And recently on the banks of the Potomac a doctrine has emerged which, as it were, develops its precursor. It proclaims interference in the affairs of other countries to be long-term U.S. strategy. This is no big deal -- people overseas have long operated on the principle that the fist rules supreme. However, most often they have abandoned all secrecy.

The doctrine has a solid organizational basis -- that is American professionalism for you! The federal budget includes subsidies for "freedom-fighters" (the dushmans in Afghanistan, the "contras" in Nicaragua, the butchers in El Salvador, the invaders from Tel Aviv, and so on). Tactics for possible joint operations (between the United States and its allies) in the "Third World" have also been drawn up.

In general, for the sake of the "defense of U.S. interests," Washington has finally elevated terror to the rank of state policy.

But it is primarily the United States itself which has to pay for encouraging violence. "Imperialism has engendered the mass crime and terrorism that have swamped capitalist society," the new edition of the CPSU Program states. Overseas you can lose your life for any reason. For deciding to sit in the park one evening for instance.

And how dangerous it is to travel by car! The police persistently recommend that side windows should not be opened and that people should beware of anyone asking for help in a breakdown.

On arriving at a hotel, lock yourself in and carefully close the room's widnows and doors. Do not use the stairs -- muggers could be waiting. Take your valuables with you or they will disappear without trace.

Do not even relax for a second in your spare time. CBS TV organized a special series of lectures for those wanting to guard against bandits during their vacation.

Nonetheless, by placing violence on a broad footing, the United States itself cries: "Help! Murder!" tirelessly spreading the myth of Moscow's support for terrorists. But the real facts about this loathsome phenomenon, as Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev stressed at our recent party congress, cannot be covered up with any fabrications. Of course, nobody claims that the United States is behind each political crime. However, there is no doubt that a mighty factory of international terror does operate -- and with impunity -- across the ocean and is the source of the conveyer belt of violence that stretches over various continents.

PROPOSED AID TO CONTRAS DRAWS CRITICISM

Reagan Ignores Public's View

LD131132 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Igor Charikov commentary]

[Text] Speaking in the White House at a meeting with journalists, U.S. President Reagan was forced to admit that a majority of Americans do not support the policy of his administration regarding revolutionary Nicaragua. At the microphone is Igor Charikov.

Of late the President and his closest colleagues have increasingly often had to admit facts and phenomena that are unpleasant. A majority of those Americans that the public opinion institutes and services conventionally term as average, not only do not approve, but openly condemn, the foreign policy course of the White House. In this case we are talking about financing Nicaraguan terrorists, through whom the White House is trying to overthrow the legitimate government of Nicaragua. On Capitol Hill, President Reagan has not, contrary to his expectations, been met with complete and unconditional support for the request for the appropriation of $100 million to finance the contras. In short, the issue remains undecided, and time is passing.

On 31 March, the validity of the last bill on so-called humanitarain aid to the former Somozists -- worth $27 million -- expires. Thus it is perfectly understandable why the administration and the President personally are making feverish efforts to get the legislators to approve at any cost the fresh portion -- which incidentally, has been tripled -- of financial support to the counterrevolutionaries.

As for the ordinary, or average, as we said, Americans, their negative attitude to the idea of financing another regional adventure can be explained fairly simply: Nicaragua, they think, could become a second Vietnam. So what is motivating the congressmen, who are being stubborn and do not want to allocate $100 million to the former Somozistas? Here, too, it is not difficult to find the answer. On the one hand many of them also see in the policy of interference in Nicaragua the inglorious end of the Vietnam war, and on the other the legislators are behaving with such caution because of the mid-term elections to Congress in November. The House of Representatives and one-third of the Senate face reelection.

Nevertheless, the Reagan administration is obstinately ignoring U.S. public opinion. The aim it is pursuing must, in the words of Secretary of State Shultz, be attained at any cost. Revolutionary Nicaragua and its growing international prestige give no peace to the strategists of neoglobalism, which has been conceived to subject the peoples of independent states to their domination.

Habib Tour Viewed

LD131830 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0340 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Washington, 13 Mar (TASS) -- P. Habib, the U.S. President's special representative, has left for a trip to the countries of the region: According to a White House report he will conduct negotiations with the presidents of El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Costa Rica on the so-called "Nicaraguan issue."

This trip, which is undertaken at President Reagan's personal instruction, pursues a precise aim, namely of creating outward appearances of Washington being "deeply interested" in diplomatic settlement of the situation in the region, and thus trying to divert the attention of U.S. and world public from the aggressive plans of the United States concerning sovereign Nicaragua. It is precisely in the field of such operations that P. Habib is regarded as an expert. It suffices to recall that it was precisely him who, by his "shuttle diplomacy" in the Near East, ensured the covering up preparations for the Israeli invasion in Lebanon in 1982, which was carried out with the blessing of Washington. And recently Habib "excelled" in the Philippines, where he camouflaged the direct interference of the United States in the internal affairs of this country.

The President's special representative visits Central America at a time of critical importance for the White House: In the United States in general and in the Congress in particular, opposition to plans for drastic expansion of military aid for the bands of contras -- by whose hands Washington would like to overthrow Nicaragua's legal government -- is becoming stronger. In such a situation, P. Habib's mission is, according to the calculations of the administration, supposed to somewhat neutralize this opposition. It is perfectly clear, however, that Washington continues to bank on a military solution to the problems facing Central America. And it is not by chance that, as both Reagan himself and high-ranking representatives of the White House have given to understand, P. Habib "does not plan" to enter into direct dialogue with Nicaraguan representatives in the course of his trip.

U.S. 'EXTENDING INTERFERENCE' IN CHAD SITUATION

LD140106 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2128 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Washington, 14 Mar (TASS) -- The Washington administration is extending its interference in the affairs of Chad. The State Department has announced that President Reagan has ordered $10 million worth of weapons, ammunition, and combat hardware to be earmarked for the Ndjamena regime out of Pentagon funds. Last week the United States handed over a C-130 military transport plane to the Chad regime. As is clear from the State Department announcement, the administration is coordinating operations to provide Ndjamena with military aid with the French Government, which earlier sent small military units in Chad.

CROCKER CITED ON U.S. SOUTH AFRICAN POLICY

LD131557 Moscow TASS in English 0901 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Washington March 13 TASS -- The Republic of South Africa is now going through unprecedented political [illegible] economic difficulties, Chester Crocker, U.S. assistant secretary for African affairs, has admitted. Speaking Wednesday at hearings in a subcommittee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, he said that the recent more than one and a half years have witnessed a sharp escalation of violence in South Africa, in which 1,200 people were killed and another 11,000 arrested. The country is plagued with a chronic economic crisis which is manifest, in part, in inflation whose rate now hit almost 20 per cent and in huge foreign debt. At the same time, Crocker confirmed the administration's allegiance to the bankrupt policy of "constructive engagement" with the Republic of South Africa, a policy which was conducive to the outburst of popular outcry and the deep political crisis in the country. Crocker said that South Africa was a state friendly to the United States and the Reagan administration was committed to assisting it.

ARKHIPOV-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR BEIJING

LD140905 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0855 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, 14 Mar (TASS) -- A Soviet delegation headed by Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, left for Beijing today to hold the first session of the Soviet-Chinese Commission for Economic, Commercial, and Scientific-Techinical Cooperation.

PRC PAPER CITED ON IMPROVING PARTY STYLE

LD132004 Moscow TASS in English 1542 GMT 13 86

[Text] Beijing March 13 TASS -- The Chinese press publishes materials dealing with the task of "improving the party style".

The newspaper JINGJI RIBAO writes that the "solution of the problem of the party style is of vital importance for the Communist Party of China. The future of the country depends on it". The newspaper's commentary emphasizes that the governing party and adminsitrative bodies, the judicial bodies and the organizations that control discipline should "realize the importance and topicality of improving the party style".

"Problems existing in the sphere of the party style and public morality are connected not only with a decade of the 'Cultural Revolution', but also with the fact that in new historical conditions the demoralizing feudal and bourgeois ideology and a style of work have penetrated our revolutionary mentality", the newpaper writes. "Isn't it true that red tape, abuse of power, speculation, corruption, low morality and other unseemly phenomena are an ordinary thing in the feudal and bourgeois societies? We are not living in vacuum. The 'four modernizations' program cannot be implemented behind closed doors either. This is why the influence of the ideology of the exploiting classes can be felt for a long time to come".

PRC ECONOMIST CITED ON CADRE TRAINING ISSUE

PM131239 Moscow TRUD in Russian 12 Mar 86 p 3

[TASS report: "China Problems of Cadre Training"]

[Text] Beijing, 11 Mar -- In an article published in the newspaper RENMIN RIBAO, Yuan Baohua, the well-known Chinese economist and deputy chairman of the State Economic Committee, points to the importance of raising the standard of the general educational and vocational training of national economic workers. Of the more than 90 million people employed in sectors of the national economy, approximately 70 percent are less than 35 years old. For various historical reasons, the article points out, there are many flaws in the existing system for training workers and employees in China.

In the last 5-year plan more than 4.7 million leading workers of industrial, transport, financial, and trade enterprises mastered the fundamentals of managerial science. During those years approximately 1 million graduates of the country's higher and secondary specialized educational institutions entered production -- which, according to Yuan Baohua, made it possible to reduce to a certain extent the shortage of skilled manpower at enterprises, particularly at medium and small enterprises.

At present, however, Yuan Baohua writes, there is still a tremendous discrepancy between the new requirements and the present makeup of workers and employees. According to him, "leaders of enterprises everywhere lack knowledge in the sphere of management and administration," "there is still a shortage of engineering and technical personnel," "the detachment of specialists is extremely weak and, moreover, a situation has taken shape whereby the old harvest (that is, previously trained cadres) is on the way out, while the new one is still waiting to be reaped," "there is a shortage of highly skilled workers," "a section of workers and employees has only a vague idea about moral ideals and discipline, and corrupt bourgeois ideology has to a certain extent spread among them."

During the implementation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan (1986-1990), the author of the article believes, China needs not only to train a large number of leaders who "know production and know how to manage" but also, and to a considerable extent, to enhance the ideological and political awareness, the level of scientific and cultural knowledge, and also the qualifications of the country's entire detachment of workers and employees.

PRC TO GIVE PRIORITY TO TRANSPORT SECTOR

PM131237 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 8 Mar 86 p 4

[TASS report "for SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA": "Conference in Beijing"]

[Text] Beijing -- At a conference in the PRC capital on the development of communications it was announced that transport would be a priority national economic sector in the current 5-year period, XINHUA has reported.

XINHUA also reported that as well as expanding and improving railroad and motor transport, considerable attention will be paid to developing shipments by river and by sea. Some 54 deep-water and 25 medium-depth berths were constructed in the country during the last 5-year period (1981-1985).

ARTICLE REPORTS PRC HIGHWAY BUILDING PLANS

PM121212 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 11 Mar 86 p 3

[TASS report: "China's Highways"]

[Text] Beijing, 10 Mar -- In the course of the current 5-year plan (1985-1990) China plans to build and reconstruct 60,000 km of highways, including 27,000 km of main highways. This was reported by the XINHUA agency, citing a statement by Wang Zhanyi, minister of communications [title as published].

The Chinese minister noted that emphasis will be laid on the construction of new highways linking economic regions with port cities, and also roads intended for intensive transportation of energy raw materials. The new motor highways planned for construction and reconstruction include the Beijing-Tianjin-Tanggu, Beijing-Shenyang, Shenyang-Daliang, Shenyang-Harbin, Shanghai-Nanjing and Canton-Zhuhai highways, the beltway in the eastern part of Hainan Island, and others. It also planned to build road bridges: over the Huanghe River near Zhengzhou City and over the Songhua River near Harbin.

ENVOY TO JAPAN DENIES SMUGGLING CHARGES

OW140945 Tokyo KYODO in English 0940 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Tokyo, March 14 KYODO -- Soviet Ambassador to Japan Petr Abrasimov, during a rare news conference, denied allegations Friday that he was arrested at Moscow airport for smuggling electronic products.

The allegations, carried in a West German newspaper (BILD AM SONNTAG), "are totally untrue and a provocation," he said during the news conference he called to comment on the recent 27th Soviet Communist Party Congress. The West German daily reported that Abrasimov was apprehended at the airport as he tried to smuggle 29 electronic products into the country from Japan.

A veteran diplomat who previously served as ambassador to Poland, East Germany and France, Absrasimov, 73, casually hinted he may leave Tokyo, possibly after April. "It's not going to take place today or tomorrow -- or March or April," the silver-haired ambassador responded when asked about the timing of his departure from the Tokyo post that he has held since March last year. He is the ninth Soviet envoy since the restoration of diplomatic relations between Tokyo and Moscow in 1956. "I am just a soldier of the Communist Party," Abrasimov said, adding that he will continue to work and has no plans to live on pension even if he returns to Moscow.

An interpreter made a 15-minute speech on the outcome of the party congress on behalf of Ambassador Abrasimov prior to a question and answer session.

JAPAN SOUNDS OUT TIMING OF ABE'S USSR VISIT

OW131241 Tokyo KYODO in English 1231 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Excerpt] Tokyo, March 13 KYODO -- Japan has sounded out Moscow on the timing of Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe's visit to the Soviet Union to continue foreign ministers consultation between the two countries, officials said here Thursday.

The officials at the Foriegn Ministry said the sounding out was made "unofficially" by Deputy Foreign Minister Reishi Teshima, who is now visiting Moscow for bilateral economic and trade talks. They did not say when Teshima proposed Abe would visit Moscow. But the foreign minister is understood to wish visiting Moscow either in late May or July, depending on his political schedule. The officials said that the Soviet Union promised to "study" Abe's wish.

'WORSENING SITUATION' IN SOUTH KOREA VIEWED

OW131331 Moscow Televsion Service in Russian 1115 GMT 13 Mar 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by B. Myakota]

[Text] The situation is getting worse and worse in South Korea. Despite cruel repression by the authorities in the country, they cannot manage to hold back of the movement for democratic reforms. The opposition is retaliating to indiscriminate searches and arrests by the secret police with new demonstrations.

The enemies of the pro-U.S. regime of Chon Tu-hwan have called for the revision of the draconian constitution and the holding of direct democratic presidential elections in the country. Leading opposition organizations in South Korea favor profound changes, the liberation of all political detainees, and the guaranteeing of freedom of speech.

Reports leaked to the foreign press say that the worsening situation in the south of the Korean peninsula is arousing concern in Washington. The anti-people Seoul regime is one of its main allies in the Far East. The Pentagon has announced that the annual U.S.-South Korean meeting on so-called security issues will be held in Seoul at the beginning of April. Although the meeting agenda has not been announced, it is assumed that the issue of expanding U.S.-South Korean military cooperation will be discussed.

DRA PREMIER WRITES ON REGIME'S GROWING STRENGTH

PM131444 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Soltan Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers: "Along the Path of Struggle and Creation"]

[Text] Kabul -- The national-democratic revolution accomplished in Afghanistan under the PDPA's leadership in April 1978, which was an expression of the will of the broad masses, was the law-governed result of Afghan society's long development and of the change in the correlation of forces in the international arena to the benefit of peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress. It opened a new page in the country's history.

The gradual overcoming of economic and social backwardness is the core of the policy pursued by the party and the DRA Government. The republic inherited a grim legacy from the time of the monarchy. As is well known, Afghanistan's economy developed extremely unevenly in the past.

It must be noted that, had it not been for the Soviet Union's economic aid in the prerevolutionary years, Afghanistan would have been at an even lower level of development and would have remained dependent on imperialism for many years. The Soviet Union's proximity enabled Afghanistan to take advantage of the fruits of economic and technical cooperation with a developed socialist country.

Large and complex tasks face the party and the revolutionary power today: to implement the land and water reform, to boost industrial and agricultural production, to develop the main sectors of the national economy, to expand the state, mixed, cooperative, and private sectors, to strengthen the alliance of the working class and the peasantry and simultaneously to involve all patriotic forces in state affairs.

In comparison with the prerevolutionary years, a considerable growth of production was achieved in various sectors of the economy following the onset of the new stage of the revolution. The volume of gross output increased approximately 14 percent, and national income increased 11 percent. Growth is 5 percent in the sphere of agricultural production and about 28 percent in industrial production.

The revolution made it possible to implement broad social programs. The public education and health care system is being improved, and illiteracy is being successfully eliminated. National cadres are being trained in more than 100 economic sectors. Thirty-six newspapers and 48 journals are published in the republic.

The socialist states, and primarily the Soviet Union, provide great help in the implementation of our economic programs. More than 100 projects playing a decisive role in the strengthening and development of the country's economy have been built in Afghanistan with the USSR's all-around assistance since 1950. Three-fifths of the modern concrete or asphalt highways were built with the Soviet Union's help. More than 90,000 specialists and skilled workers have been trained at Soviet-Afghan cooperation projects, in the USSR, and at education establishments built in Afghanistan with the Soviet Union's assistance.

The USSR and Afghanistan conduct traditional mutually advantageous trade. It is an integral part of Soviet-Afghan cooperation and its growth rate is accelerating. Commodity exchange with the USSR accounts for about 65 percent of the DRA's foreign trade turnover.

Following the April Revolution, the DRA was subjected to aggression by imperialism and regional reaction. When a serious threat to the republic's territorial integrity and very existence arose, the Soviet Union, at the DRA's request, rendered invaluable international assistance to Afghanistan's revolutionary people.

The undeclared war against the DRA waged by world reaction headed by the United States has inflicted great damage on our country's economy. The losses caused by the subversive activity of counterrevolutionary gangs, which the imperialists train, arm, and send into Afghanistan, has already reached 36 billion afghanis. More than 2,000 schools, 38 hospitals, over one-half of medical centers, 254 mosques, 14,000 km of telephone lines linking the country's provinces and regions, and 50 percent of power transmission lines have been destroyed during the years of the war.

Between 1980 and 1985 the imperialist states, primarily the United States, openly or secretly gave more than 1.5 billion dollars to the counterrevolutionary gangs. It became known recently that the U.S. Congress has appropriated an additional sum of 300 million dollars for the Afghan counterrevolution via the CIA. The United States has decided to appropriate 600 million dollars for the expansion of subversive activity against the DRA in 1986. The counterrevolutionary organizations have received 200 million dollars from Saudi Arabia, Israel, and China, 62 million dollars from Japan, 18 million pounds sterling from Britain, and 20 million dollars from the FRG.

Any unbiased person can see that under these circumstances the presence of the limited contingent of Soviet forces is vitally important for Afghanistan and guarantees the maintenance of our country's independence, its territorial integrity and national sovereignty, and the Afghan people's freedom. The whole world knows that the Soviet forces will be withdrawn from Afghanistan when there is an end to the armed interference in the DRA's internal affairs and when reliable guarantees are given regarding the nonresumption of aggression.

The Afghan and Soviet peoples are now blood brothers. There is no force capable of breaking this brotherhood. The time-tested Afghan-Soviet friendship has been raised to a qualitatively new level following the April national democratic revolution, has been enriched, and has become the Afghan people's most valuable asset. I will note once more that for our people friendship with the Soviet Union is not just a glorious historical tradition and guarantee of economic progress, but also a vitally important necessity.

The improvement of the domestic political situation in the country will enable us to look into the future with confidence and to elaborate precise plans for our long-term development. We have elaborated basic guidelines for the DRA's economic and social development in 1986-1990. They lay down the main tasks, pace, and proportions of development in various sectors of the national economy in the next 5-year period, and also the ways and means to attain them.

The 1986-1990 plans envisage an acceleration of the country's economic and social development and an increase in the volume of industrial output.

Considerable attention will be paid to the development of sectors like agriculture and irrigation. It is planned to increase capital investments in these sectors by 70 percent. It is planned to accelerate the development of health care, enlightenment, education, science, and culture.

The profound socioeconomic transformations taking place in the country give the DRA citizens faith in the future. The policy of the party and the government enjoys the support of the broad people's masses, including the clergy and business circles.

This makes it possible to considerably expand the social base of the revolution. Elections to local organs of state power and management have been held successfully in a number of provinces. It was primarily the candidates of the National Fatherland Front, which unites all mass public organizations in the country and all national progressive and patriotic forces in its ranks, who were elected to provincial, city, country, district, and village councils during the election campaign, which was notable for its democratic spirit.

The traditional Loya Jirga -- the Afghan people's supreme assembly -- and the Supreme Jirga of border tribes were convened for the purpose of expanding the social base of the revolution and further rallying the DRA citizens around the party and the revolutionary government. Nonparty representatives of all strata and groups of the population who enjoy the people's respect and trust are now entering the supreme state bodies and local organs of power. The structure of the Revolutionary Council, the government, and other state institutions has been expanded on this basis. As a result of measures implemented recently, the participation of national private capital in the country's economy has increased.

Afghanistan's heroic people, who are fighting against imperialist aggression, need peace and security above all else. We profoundly cherish and understand the ideas contained in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report, delivered at the 27th Congress of Soviet Communists by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. This outstanding document, which contains specific peace proposals on a global scale, is a detailed program of the Soviet Union's foreign policy initiatives. It is not without reason that it has received such powerful support from all honest people on the planet, who perceived it as an inspiring source of hope.

The Afghan people are at a sharp and important turning point in their fate. Revolutionary building in the DRA, overcoming the difficulties caused by the undeclared war, is gathering strength and pace. The country's working people and all citizens are rallying around the PDPA and the government. Afghan society's consolidation is becoming the determining factor in our reality, and today no one must have any doubts that the ideals of the republic will be realized.

TASS CITES BAKHTAR ON ABDUL HAQ'S VISIT TO UK

LD132030 Moscow TASS in English 1817 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Kabul March 13 TASS -- The reception of Afghan counter-revolutionary chieftain Abdul Haq in London by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe has elevated the trip by the terrorist and cutthroat nearly up to the level of an official visit, BAKHTAR news agency reports today.

The British leaders openly encouraged Abdul Haq to continue "resistance" to the legitimate Afghan Government, thus showing the anti-Afghan orientation of Britain's foreign policy, the news agency observes.

London is welcoming the person guilty of causing the death of people during an explosion at Kabul airport, participating in an open armed revolt against the government of a country with which Britain maintains diplomatic relations. The strange "hospitality" has sparked off protests in Britain, including on the part of many political figures, BAKHTAR writes.

The news agency stresses that the British ruling circles in their policy with regard to Afghanistan are joining force with the American Administration which sticks to an anti-Afghan course.

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

AUSTRALIA 'DEPLORES' U.S. AID TO CONTRAS

LD131853 Moscow TASS in English 1112 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Canberra March 13 TASS -- Australia deplores the plans of the U.S. Administration to give 100 million dollars' worth of aid to the Nicaraguan contras. The Australian Government believes that military operations cannot resolve the problems of Central America, Senator Garret Evans, who represents the Australian foreign minister in the upper chamber of the Federal Parliament, told the Senate. He stressed that the contras were known for their ruthlessness and atrocities and said that there was no reason to believe that they championed democracy.

NEW ZEALAND'S LANGE ON SINKING OF SOVIET LINER

LD101115 Moscow TASS in English 1103 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] London March 10 TASS -- The reason why New Zealand pilot Don Jamison decided to take the Soviet liner Mikhail Lermontov through a narrow passage where it sank after hitting rocks is "unaccountable," New Zealand's Prime Minister David Lange is quoted by REUTER news agency as saying to journalists in Wellington today. The official commission which investigated the sinking of the Soviet liner came to the conclusion that the pilot made "a sudden decision" to navigate the ship through the passage, too shallow for vessels of that class, without reference to charts or anyone else on board. The pilot admitted during the inquiry that he took the decision on the spur of the moment. Jamison "voluntarily" surrendered his pilot's licence last Thursday. The New Zealand prime minister observed that the pilot's motive was "an unfortunate gap" in the government report into the sinking of the Mikhail Lermontov, and stressed that it should be made public.

PHILIPPINES' AQUINO FREEZES MARCOS' ACCOUNTS

LD131828 Moscow TASS in English 1058 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Manila March 13 TASS -- The new Government of the Philippines held its first meeting here with President Corazon Aquino in the chair. It decided to establish a committee headed by Minister of Justice N. Gonzales who is to consider the constitutional and legal status of the new government. The point at issue is a radical revision of the system established by the former administration of Ferdinand Marcos, said a government spokesman. Another committee was set up to deal with preparations for local government elections. The meeting also discussed certain economic problems, specifically the possibility of cutting the prices of prime necessaries.

New York March 13 TASS -- According to THE NEW YORK TIMES President Aquino has ordered the freezing of all bank acounts of Ferdinand Marcos, his relatives and closest supporters. She urged the governments of other countries to take similar steps in order to find out and freeze the deposits of the former president of the Philippines. The newspaper says that Marcos and members of his family had illegally amassed a fortune estimated, at least, at 5 billion dollars. To this day supporters of Marcos own or control most Philippine banks, a number of big companies and considerable portions of the most profitable industries.

London March 13 TASS -- The Government of the Philippines has reliable information indicating that Marcos has contributed several million dollars to the campaign fund of U.S. President R. Reagan and Vice President George Bush, says the FINANCIAL TIMES. This may complicate the situation now that the government of President Aquino is trying to retrieve the funds illegally appropriated by the Marcos family and the closest aides of the former president. They live now in the American state of Hawaii.

PKP LENDS SUPPORT TO AQUINO GOVERNMENT

PM131209 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 8 Mar 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "The Philippines: Support for the Government"]

[Text] Manila, 7 Mar -- The Philippines Communist Party [PKP] Central Committee has expressed support for the country's new government headed by Corazon Aquino. A letter to her, signed by PKP Central Committee Secretary General Felicimo Macapagal, notes that Philippine Communists welcome the intention of the country's leadership to struggle for justice and progress in Philippine society in order to resolve the national economic crisis and solve urgent social problems.

BOVIN PONDERS U.S. VIEW OF PHILIPPINE EVENTS

PM131030 Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 10, 3-9 Mar 86 (Signed to Press 6 Mar 86) p 11

[Aleksandr Bovin article under the rubric "The Planet's Hot Spots": "Events in the Philippines"]

[Text] A change of power has occurred in the Philippines following fierce clashes, demonstrations, counterdemonstrations, and a rebellion by the Army top brass, all of which had brought the country to the brink of civil war. Ferdinand Marcos left the country early in the morning of 25 February. Corazon Aquino took over as head of state. The class and social nature of political power remained unchanged. There has been a regrouping of forces within the Philippines bourgeoisie, pushing to the top its most dynamic faction.

The changes were not unexpected. The 2 decades of authoritarian rule had led the Philippines into a blind alley. The country was in turmoil as a result of armed struggle waged by left-wing antigovernment movements (the "New People's Army") and by Muslim insurgents (the Moro National Liberation Front). Relations between the ruling circles and the opposition demanding the establishment of a bourgeois-democratic regime had deteriorated sharply. The economic crisis had intensified (inflation, unemployment, annual decline of gross national product, and foreign debts approaching $30 billion). No one felt happy, neither the rulers nor the ruled. Some demanded changes, other promised them, everyone expected them.

The tension of the battles preceding the early presidential elections was, therefore, understandable. Over 100 people were killed. A group of international observers -- 44 people from 19 countries -- noted numerous instances of fraud, buying of votes, forgery of ballot papers, and theft of ballot boxes. Even so, the opposition was hot on the president's heels. "Though he had money and power," Japan's ASAHI wrote, Marcos "relied on the Army and the police, and had scheduled the elections to suit his own convenience, he was nevertheless only a hairbreadth from failure."

The National Assembly proclaimed Marcos the winner of the election. In an attempt to stabilize the situation, he offered "a hand of friendship" to his rival. But Corazon Aquino remained adament. She declared Marcos to be a "self-styled president" and called on Filipinos to "besiege the presidential palace around the clock with rallies and demonstrations" and to launch a campaign of "civil disobedience."

The pretender to the presidency asked a number of West European countries and Japan to refrain from recongizing Marcos as president. She stressed in an interview with the French newspaper LIBERATION: "Marcos is finished. He can still threaten and strike blows, but he is no longer capable of ruling the country." Aquino called on Ronald Reagan not to "conspire" with Marcos to deprive the Philippine people of freedom.

Aquino's stance was actively supported by many Catholic bishops, who called for the launch of a nonviolent "struggle for justice."

In response, Marcos promised to take resolute measures to maintain law and order. It was, however, already too late...

Attitudes toward Marcos and the nature and results of his activity may differ. One point is indisputable. The events which have occurred and are occurring in the Philippines are a matter for the Filipinos themselves. But Washington does not seem to grasp this at all. It is still thinking in terms of the colonial past.

The United States "inherited" the Philippines under the Paris Treaty, which marked the end of the Spanish-American War on 10 December 1898. That was the first war of the imperialist epoch, a war to redivide a world that had already been shared out. America was stronger than Spain, and seized the Philippines from it. With the most noble of intentions, of course. These intentions were described to his friends by McKinley, chief of the White House at the time: "Every evening I pace the White House until midnight and -- I am not ashamed to admit it, gentlemen -- many a time I have knelt and asked the Almighty for illumination and guidance. One night the following ideas came into my head, I myself do not know how:

"1) We cannot return the Philippine Islands to Spain -- this would be a cowardly and dishonorable act;

"2) We cannot hand over the Philippines to France or Germany, our commercial competitors in the east -- this would be a bad and economically disadvantageous policy;

"3) We cannot leave the Filipinos to themselves because they are not ready for self-government, and Philippine independence would lead to abuses which would be worse than the Spanish War;

"4) There is nothing left for us to do but to take over all the Philippine Islands, educate, elevate, and civilize the Filipinos, and foster Christian ideals in them because they are our fellow men and Christ died for them too.

"After this I went to bed and slept soundly."

For some reason or other the Filipinos resisted the "education" and began a war against the new colonialists. The methods which were used to foster "Christian ideals" can be seen in an order issued by General James Smith, who put down a rising on Samar Island. "I want no prisoners. I want you," the general addressed his soldiers, "to kill and burn, and the more you kill the better I will be pleased." This was the beginning of the U.S. civilizing mission in the Philippines.

Times changed. Washington recognized the sovereignty of the Republic of the Philippines 4 July 1946. The Americans formally departed. In fact, they stayed on. An agreement was signed in 1947 on the creation of a naval base in Subic Bay and an Air Force at Clark Field. But it is not just the bases that are at issue. For almost 40 years Washington had every reason to regard any Philippine Government as a reliable guardian and defender of U.S. interests. In order to be a reliable guardian and defender, however, you need at least to be firmly in power and in control of the situation in the country. Suddenly President Marcos started making Washington anxious in this respect. Hence the chill between Washington and Manila.

Let us examine this issue as interpreted by THE NEW YORK TIMES. No matter what happens in the future in the Philippines and Haiti, the newspaper claimed, "the position of dictators is undermined and America is their scourge. Long live President Reagan!" THE NEW YORK TIMES was, no doubt, being ironic when hailing Reagan. But there is more to it than that.

"It cannot be ruled out," the newspaper went on, "that President Marcos may attempt to hang on at all costs, thus complicating a return to democracy as much as possible. But, by abandoning its praise for him and finally criticizing his bloody methods, the administration forced Marcos to hold elections and revived the democratic opposition. In Haiti, meanwhile, vigorous U.S. diplomacy obviously hastened the flight of the 'president for life.' His replacement by a provisional government which has promised to hold the first free elections in the country for 29 years is beginning to compensate for the shameful decades of U.S. unconcern and indifference." In conclusion, the newspaper noted a "radical turnabout" in the policy of the administration, which is now "standing up for democracy."

If the calculations of THE NEW YORK TIMES are to be believed, it should be admitted that "democracy" for the U.S. Administration means everything that makes it possible to maintain a U.S. political and military presence. "I know of nothing more important than the Philippine bases," Reagan declared. There is, therefore, good reasons to stand up for democracy in the Philippines.

The "Iranian syndrome" is also clearly operating. The Americans fear that they may be chased out. This is why they maneuver, select different options, and try different approaches. On one hand, they pressured Marcos: Implement reforms, otherwise things will go badly and dissatisfaction may get out of control. On the other hand, they maintained contacts with the opposition, striving to enlist its support just in case.

Obviously, a Marcos victory with a subsequent amendment to his policy and moderate democratization of his regime would have suited the White House perfectly well. And Reagan's initial statements following the election were indeed assessed as support for Marcos and thus as a promise to continue military and economic aid for the Philippines (about $180 million a year).

"What is President Reagan up to with his policy regarding the Philippines?" THE WASHINGTON POST asked. "Only 10 days ago he openly stated the paramount importance of the elections and made aid conditional on honesty in the elections. Yesterday the President abandoned the fine phrases... He brushed aside claims of fraud and declared that the opposition could try its luck another time, giving the impression that no major changes have occurred in relations between the United States and the Philippines."

The expression of sympathy for the President caused growing dissatisfaction in Congress, which obviously intended to distance itself from Marcos. "A temporary suspension of aid," Dante Fascell, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said, "is a sensible and necessary step, bearing in mind the inevitable damage the United States will suffer unless if dissociates itself from the regime, which has obviously decided to stay in power regardless of the consequences, which will be an undermining of the democratic process and the people's will." And Congressman Jim Leach added: "I think that we must send for Marcos the same aircraft we sent last week for 'Baby Doc.'"

So as not to ruffle too many feathers, Reagan "distanced" himself from Marcos. At the same time, the White House started talking about the prospects of a "two-party system" in the Philippines, calling on Marcos and Aquino not to quarrel; to implement reforms together; and to work together "for the sake of national unity."

But Congress continued to build up the pressure. The Senate passed by 85 votes to 9 a resolution which pointed out that the presidential elections in the Philippines were "marked by such large-scale abuses that they cannot be perceived as a fair reflection of the Philippine people's will." The resolution asked Reagan "to personally notify Marcos of this opinion."

The administration resisted. Insisting on the continuation of the program of military aid to Marcos, U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger threatened the congressmen with the prospects of victory by "communist insurgents." It can be confidently said that these insurgents "will continue to inexorably seek power." Ultimately, they alone will gain from a postponement and reduction of the military aid program. And this, the secretary concluded, is "an outcome that we cannot support."

In order to possibly prevent a turn of events which could be dangerous for the United States, Reagan sent P. Habib, veteran of the U.S. diplomatic service, to the Philippines. Habib's task, as far as I understand, was to reconcile the rivals. It was not to be. Marcos had to be evacuated in a hurry.

Now the White House would like to forget (and make others forget) that for years on end it was the Americans who kept Marcos afloat, that it was the Americans who tried to "correct" Marcos but definitely keep him, and that it was the Americans who strove to prevent Aquino from coming to power. Now the White House "stands up" for both Aquino and democracy. But Washington is not concerned with democracy. Actually, the new president is viewed with great suspicion there. Washington is concerned with maintaining U.S. influence and presence. The question of who will actually ensure that this influence and presence are not shaken is only a secondary issue.

News reports arriving from Manila testify that the establishment of the new political regime is not going easily. Supporters of the former president occupy quite strong positions and will hardly give them up without resistance. Contradictions and conflicts are beginning to develop in the camp of the victors. So far, relations between the government and the political left are unclear. Pressure is still exerted by the United States, which is striving to prevent sharp changes and to maintain its role of senior partner. Nor will the Americans miss the chance to play on the anti-Soviet sentiments which prevail among a certain section of the new ruling group.

Be that as it may, people in the Philippines are welcoming the spring with hope...

LOMEYKO PREVIEWS SHEVARDNADZE VISIT TO POLAND

LD140119 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2210 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] As you will recall, ladies and gentlemen, today's press advised that Eduard Shevardnadze, the Soviet Union's foreign minister, is to visit Poland in the second half of March on the invitation of our government. This matter was also raised today in Moscow. Here is our correspondent in the Soviet capital, Erazm Fethke.

The announcement of the visit of Poland by Eduard Shevardnadze, Soviet foreign minister and CPSU Central Committee member, has met with universal interest here. It is emphasized that the visit will be of the utmost importance, as was made known today by representatives of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, the intergovernmental Soviet-Polish Mixed Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation, and the Ministry of Foreign Trade during a special meeting with a group of Polish journalists. In his opening address, Vladimir Lomeyko, director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' Press Department, emphasized, among other things:

[Begin Lomeyko recording in Russian with superimposed Polish translation] Great political significance is being attached within the Soviet Union to the visit to Poland by Eduard Shevardnadze, Politburo member and foreign minister. This stems from the character and spirit of fraternal, close relations between our parties and states. This visit has specific, possibly symbolic significance as the first visit after the conclusion of the 27th CPSU Congress, and we are all the more pleased that it is taking place in Poland.

We are also pleased with the atmosphere prevailing during the congress between the PZPR delegation under the chairmanship of Wojciech Jaruzelski and our own party's leadership. The meeting which took place between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of our party, and Comrade Jaruzelski confirmed yet again the complete unity of our parties and states, both in the assessment of bilateral relations and in the assessment of international relations and the world situation. We regard it as extremely important that once again the fraternal friendship and solidarity of our parties and states have been demonstrated. This has fundamental significance in times of confrontation between the socialist forces of peace and progress on the one hand, and the forces of imperialism and reaction on the the other. It is clear that the main defense of progressive forces in this confrontation is the community of socialist states.

During the forthcoming visit, the two ministers will exchange views on a number of issues concerning bilateral relations and the international situation. They will discuss new issues, among others those stemming from the results of the CPSU Congress. All this will serve to aid continued, closer mutual cooperation and the consolidation of our solidarity in the international arena. [end recording]

PZPR PLENUM DISCUSSES CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

LD131846 Moscow TASS in English 1003 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw March 13 TASS -- A plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party (PUWP) opened here. The delegates to the meeting will discuss draft theses of the party's Central Committee to the 10th PUWP Congress and the progress of implementation of the decisions taken by the 9th party congress in the sphere of the cadres policy.

Opening the plenary meeting, Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PUWP Central Committee, stressed the historic importance of the 27th Congress of the CPSU for the Soviet Union, the entire socialist community, the international communist and working class movement and all progressive forces of this planet.

The draft thesis of the PUWP Central Committee was presented by Marian Wozniak, a member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the PUWP Central Committee.

PZPR POLITBURO NOTES IMPORTANCE OF CPSU CONGRESS

LD131435 Moscow TASS in English 1101 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw March 13 TASS -- The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish Workers' Party, meeting here, stressed the historic importance of the 27th Congress of the CPSU for the USSR, the international communist and working class movement and the destinies of all mankind. The Politbureau approved a report of the PUWP delegation which attended the congress.

The congress results, says an announcement on this meeting, represent a creative contribution to the development of the theory of Marxism-Leninism and the practical work of building socialism. They will be of special importance to the PUWP in its efforts to settle the problems of building socialism, strengthen and deepen the processes of social renovation.

The CPSU congress confirmed, the announcement says, that the main goal of the CPSU's and the Soviet state's policy is to ensure peace and peaceful conditions for the life and work of the Soviet people. This is also the aim behind the comprehensive program for the elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons before the end of this century and for delivering mankind from the threat of nuclear annihilation, set forth by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev.

REPORTS ON JARUZELSKI VISIT TO LITHUANIA

Talks With Leaders

PM131100 Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 1 Mar 86 pp 1, 2

[ELTA report: "Conversation in the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] Vilnius, 28 Feb -- The PZPR delegation headed by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of State, had a friendly conversation with leaders of the Lithuanian Communist Party and the republican government in the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee today.

Taking part in the conversation were delegation members J. Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; miner J. Romanik, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo; and Polish Ambassador to the USSR W. Natorf; and the following officials accompanying the delegation: E. Kucza, chief of the PZPR Central Committee International Section; K. Marciniuk, deputy chief of the office of the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; W. Glen, deputy chief of the PZPR Central Committee Press, Radio, and Television Section; J. Raczkowski, Polish consul general in Minsk; A.I. Volskiy, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Machine Building Section; USSR Ambassador to Poland V.I. Brovikov; and G.Kh. Shakhnazarov, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department.

The Polish comrades were warmly welcomed by P.P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee. He stressed that particular significance attaches to the arrival of the delegation of Polish comrades at the time of the work of the 27th CPSU Congress, which is historic and crucial to the country's life.

Lithuania is a small particle of the all-union integrated national economic complex. But with the fraternal assistance of all peoples in the Soviet Union, and the Russian people in particular, it quickly healed the wounds of war and is making a fitting contribution to the country's economic and social development.

Comrade P.P. Grishkyavichus went on to describe the political and labor enthusiasm, the widespread socialist competition in honor of the 27th CPSU Congress, the republic's achievements in the economy, culture, science, and education, and ways for the further intensification of production. It was emphasized that working people of all nationalities in the republic ardently approve the Political Report to the 27th CPSU Congress delivered by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and are fully determined to fulfill all the party's plans.

Comrade P.P. Grishkyavichus noted the great significance of the exchange of work experience between republican party organizations and Poland's voivodships, and between the working people of the Polish People's Republic and the Lithuanian SSR.

W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of State, expressed thanks for the opportunity to visit the republic and wished working people in Soviet Lithuania great successes in the struggle to implement the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 19th Lithuanian Communist Party Congress.

Miner J. Romanik, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, conveyed fraternal greetings to Lithuania's working people from Poland's working class.

Taking part in the conversation, which took place in a warm and comradely atmosphere, were V.S. Astrauskas, A.K. Brazauskas, and L.K. Shepetis, secretaries of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee; Hero of Socialist Labor P.P. Shileykis, member of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and leader of a team of decorators from the "Vilnyusstroy" Trust; M.I. Sadovskiy, chief of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Foreign Relations Department; V.M. Zenkyavichyus, republican minister of foreign affairs; and other officials.

An exchange of commemorative gifts took place.

Jaruzelski Dinner Speech

PM131120 Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 1 Mar 86 pp 1,2

[ELTA report on speech by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of State, at luncheon in honor of the PZPR delegation to the 27th CPSU Congress in Vilnius on 28 February]

[Text] Dear Comrades and Friends! I want to express heartfelt thanks to the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the republican government, and you personally, dear Comrade Grishkyavichus, for the invitation to visit your republic and Vilnius, its wonderful and historical capital, and also for the hospitality and cordiality accorded to us.

The fates of our peoples are closely interwoven. Evidence of this is contained in the words of the poet Adam Mickiewicz, who is close to the hearts of both Poles and Lithuanians:

"It can so happen that the worst of neighbors,
Having inherited the law of enmity,
Lithuanians and Poles, drink from a common goblet,
Spend time in friendly conversation,
Then pass the night together and share the tasks of war."

More than 5 and 1/2 centuries ago Poles, Lithuanians, and Russians fought the Teutonic conquerors together in the battle of Grunwald. The centuries-old history of Polish-Lithuanian ties contains wonderful and important pages. They list the names of great patriots, outstanding creators, and subsequently revolutionaries from the two peoples. There have also been quarrels and insults, as well as class and national oppression. It is well known that Poland's propertied classes played a particularly negative role in this. We have extirpated forever this bitter legacy.

The victory of people's power in Poland and Lithuania, the ideological unity and common goals in socialist building, and the international policy of our Marxist-Leninist parties have written a qualitatively new page in the history of our relations.

The friendly alliance between People's Poland and the USSR has flourished and strengthened for more than 4 decades now. Bonds of friendship link the Polish People's Republic and the Lithuanian SSR, and good-neighborly cooperation is expanding.

We are gratified by the Lithuanian SSR's successes in all spheres. They are the result of your people's selfless labor, and credit for them is due to the wise policy of the Lithuanian Communist Party -- a firm link of the CPSU. Your republic has become a country with highly developed industry and agriculture. It makes its weighty contribution to development in many spheres of the Soviet Union's national economy, technology, science, and culture. We sincerely congratulate you on these successes.

Esteemed Comrades! Our meeting is taking place at the time of the work of the 27th CPSU Congress. We listened with great attention to the Political Report by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the congress. We are extremely impressed by the high ideological standards, cordiality, and principledness of this historic forum.

The landmarks outlined in the new edition of the Party Program are impressive and essentially new. We observe with comradely interest the changes that are occurring in the Soviet Union and in the life of its peoples, who have entered a new stage on the socialist path and are shifting the economy onto the tracks of intensive development. Embarking on this great work, the CPSU is invariably guided by the fundamentals of Marxist-Leninist science, which are fully confirmed by practice.

Esteemed Comrades! Major changes are occurring in Poland now. The program for the strengthening of socialism adopted at the extraordinary Ninth PZPR Congress and the policy of the socialist rebirth of the country's political, social, and economic life are being implemented step by step.

We are confidently repairing the damage suffered as a result of disruptions in socioeconomic life. Even though these consequences can still be felt, the nature of the difficulties has now changed substantially. We are setting ourselves the goal of accelerating the pace of development by enhancing the efficiency of economic management and primarily the role of science and technology.

The party's strength is growing, and the working people's trust in its policy and in the people's power is also growing. Proof of this was provided particularly by the recent Sejm elections in People's Poland.

Preparations have begun for the 10th PZPR Congress. It will evaluate the path that has been traveled and will map out a program for socialist Poland's development through the end of this century.

Much was achieved in the last few years toward the goal of normalizing the country's political and economic life. This was done with the help of the Soviet Union in solving our difficult problems, and thanks to the close and stable cooperation between our countries.

I would like to emphasize in particular your republic's role in overall Polish-Soviet cooperation. We highly appreciate the products of your electrical engineering and electronic industries. A wide range of goods are exported from Poland to Soviet Lithuania. Cultural cooperation is constantly expanding, as are the ties in the sphere of science and technology. We note with satisfaction the constantly deepening ties between border regions. Friendly contacts between representatives of our peoples -- workers and peasants, cultural and scientific workers, and young people -- are strengthening. We intend to continue to expand and enrich our cooperation.

Your party's Leninist nationalities policy, your internationalist attitude toward citizens of Polish nationality, who can study and enjoy cultural riches in their native tongue, and the preservation of traditions of the past and safekeeping of our peoples' common monuments all deserve the most profound respect.

Dear Comrades and Friends! I want to thank you again for the fraternal reception, for the opportunity we have been given to visit places that are so close to the Polish heart, and for the contacts and meetings.

Long live the constant and close cooperation between the PZPR and the CPSU and between the Polish People's Republic and the USSR! Long live the Lithuanian Communist Party and the Lithuanian SSR! Long live the friendship and cooperation between our peoples in the cause of strengthening peace and international security!

AKHROMEYEV RECEIVES GDR ARMY JUBILEE AWARD

PM131532 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Mar 86 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Awards Presented"]

[Text] The presentation of "30 Years of the GDR National People's Army" jubilee medals to Soviet military leaders was held at the GDR Embassy in the USSR 12 March. They were awarded for contributions to the strengthening of fraternal friendship and combat cooperation between the armed forces and peoples of the GDR and the USSR.

The awards were presented by E. Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR.

A speech was delivered on behalf of the recipients by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister. He warmly thanked the GDR Government for the high award.

The award presentation was attended by Major General G. Oldenburg, military, naval, and air attache at the GDR Embassy in the USSR.

RYZHKOV-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR PALME FUNERAL

LD140919 Moscow TASS in English 0909 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 14 TASS -- A Soviet governmental delegation left Moscow for Stockholm today. It is led by Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

The delegation includes First Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Viktor Maltsev, the USSR's ambassador in Sweden Boris Pankin. The delegation will attend the mourning ceremony in connection with the funeral of Prime Minister Olof Palme.

At the airport the delegation was seen off by Lev Zaykov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, other officials. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0900 GMT on 14 March carried a similar report on the Ryzhkov delegation departure which noted that "Comrade Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers" was among those seeing the delegation off.]

Arrives in Stockholm

LD141121 Moscow TASS in English 1105 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Stockholm March 14 TASS -- The Soviet governmental delegation led by Nikolay Ryzhkov, a member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, today arrived in Stockholm to attend the funeral of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme. In the airport the high Soviet visitor was welcomed by Birgitta Dahl, minister of energy and environment.

SWEDISH PRIME MINISTER FORMS NEW CABINET

LD131955 Moscow TASS in English 1347 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Stockholm March 13 TASS -- The new Prime Minister of Sweden Ingvar Carlsson has submitted today to parliament the new cabinet of ministers, with Sten Andersson as foreign minister, Roine Carlsson as defence minister. According to the Constitution of the country, the change of government took place at a special meeting attended by head of state, King of Sweden Carl XVI Gustaf, and the new cabinet of ministers has taken over its duties.

TALKS WITH SWEDEN ON BALTIC SEA DEMARCATION END

LD132335 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1955 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Stockholm, 13 Mar (TASS) -- The latest round of Soviet-Swedish talks on the demarcation of sea areas in the Baltic Sea has ended here. The talks took place in an open and business-like atmosphere. The sides agreed to prolong the talks at mutually acceptable dates.

SPAIN'S NATO REFERENDUM RESULT VIEWED

LD131738 Moscow TASS in English 1425 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 13 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Anatoliy Krasikov writes: Spain has followed the example which was given by General Charles de Gaulle twenty years ago. It decided to retain its membership in the North Atlantic alliance but not to subordinate its Armed Forces to the NATO integrated military command.

This is the meaning of the official stand of that country with regard to the bloc of states put together by the United States in 1949, the stand which was approved in the nationwide referendum on March 12.

A curious detail is noteworthy: If the withdrawal of France from the integrated military structure of NATO in 1966 was received by Washington with undisguised irritation and, moreover, with hostility, the results of the referendum in Spain made those across the ocean to sigh with relief. In the meantime, there is nothing strange in this. Something more was put at stake for the Atlanticists this time than just participation or non-participation of one of the West European countries in the NATO allied armed forces which are under the command of the U.S. general. [as received] The question was put differently: Either Spain stays outside the allied military structure or it breaks away with the North Atlantic block altogether.

In its report on the vote results the Spanish news agency EFE pointed out that the victory by the Felipe Gonzalez government which campaigned for the first of the two variants differed from all forecasts, as numerous public opinion polls conducted during the pre-referendum campaign showed the opposite. The results of these polls sparked serious concern of Washington. In these circumstances, according to the same news agency, a White House official spokesman reacted to the latest news from Madrid by describing it as fantastic and fine.

It is so far not clear whether the Spanish Government will take a step which France considered at one time as the logical consequence of the decision to pull out of the NATO integrated military structure -- to withdraw completely the U.S. servicemen stationed on its national territory. By the way, it is known that Gonzalez' consent to continued membership in the North Atlantic alliance was made conditional on reducing U.S. military personnel in Spain along with renouncing military integration into NATO and preserving Spain's non-nuclear status won back under Adolfo Suarez in 1979.

The United States has been seeking to draw Spain into its military orbit since that same moment when it embarked on the course of knocking together a coalition for war against the Soviet Union. In 1953, the United States concluded an agreement with the Franco fascist regime, under which in exchange for aid to the regime it secured the right to use Spanish territory to deploy its own military bases there. In 1982, six and a half years after Franco's death, Spain was drawn into NATO. However, in the same year the Socialists came to power in that country as a result of elections. They opposed Spain's NATO membership and promised the electorate to hold a referendum on this issue. Finding themselves at the country's governing helm, the Socialists reversed their stand towards NATO and agreed to continued membership of that bloc on definite conditions. The United States was compelled to agree to Madrid's new stance realizing that in other case it would lose everything.

Many observers believe that the outcome of the voting in the referendum could prove to be truly catastrophic for the United States had not many voters feared to create serious difficulties for the Gonzalez government by casting their vote in favour of a total break away with NATO. In these circumstances, when pressure from the Atlanticists was intensifying day after day, striking is not that slightly more than a half of those who took part in the referendum supported the government's case but rather that 40 per cent of all those who came to the ballot boxes said "no to NATO".

COMMENTARY ON 'INTIMIDATED' SPANISH POPULACE

LD132336 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Report on Spain's NATO referendum by V. Gorkayev; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpt] Roughly 52 percent of the Spaniards who participated in the referendum voted "yes" and 40 percent "no" to Spain's membership in the North Atlantic alliance.

Does this mean that the efforts by the fighters to have their country leave NATO turned out to be in vain? Of course not. The struggle of Spaniards for peace, for disarmament, and for neutrality did not begin and will not end with the holding of a referendum. Of course it won't be easy just as the political struggle on the eve of the referendum was not easy. Suffice it to say that practically all the mass news media, and first and foremost television, were on the side of the pro-Atlantists in Spain. Politicians of all ranks persistently intimidated the population with economic political and other sanctions on the part of allies in the military bloc, in the event that Spain did leave NATO.

The streets, so to speak, were in the hands of those who supported the country leaving NATO. They held thousands of meetings, discussions, and demonstrations in which millions of Spaniards took part throughout the country. It is thanks to a significant extent to their very efforts that the government had to make Spain's membership in NATO conditional upon its non-participation in the military organization of the bloc, the reduction of the American military presence in the country and the non-deployment [nyerazmeshcheniye] of nuclear weapons on the territory of Spain. Without these promises the government would hardly have succeeded in winning the referendum.

DELEGATION MEETS PCP LEADER CUNHAL, OTHERS

LD131551 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] The Soviet delegation representing our country at President Mario Soares' inauguration ceremony has had meetings and conversations with Portuguese leaders. Our correspondent Viktor Anikin reports from Lisbon.

During the meetings there have been conversations on a wide range of bilateral topics between the Soviet Union and Portugal. A central position has been taken by the problem of strengthening universal peace. In this connection, the Soviet delegation brought to the attention of the Portuguese leadership the decision adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress on the consistent course of the Soviet state toward expanding relations of friendship and cooperation with all countries of the world.

The Soviet delegation acquainted the Protuguese side with the new peace initiatives pronounced from the rostrum of the 27th CPSU Congress on the consistent course of the Soviet state toward expanding relations of friendship and cooperation with all countries of the world. The Soviet delegation also acquainted the Portuguese side with the new peace initiatives pronounced at the congress. Its attention was drawn once again to the 15 January statement by Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in which it is proposed to implement a program of nuclear disarmament in stages in the world toward the year 2000.

The Soviet delegation met Alvaro Cunhal in Lisbon. Cunhal is the general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] and was congratulated on the Portuguese Communists on the recent 65th anniversary of the foundation of their heroic party. Alvaro Cunhal noted the historic significance of the 27th CPSU Congress in Moscow, in the work of which he took part. Comrade Cunhal told members of the Soviet delegation about the political situation in Portugal and about the struggle of Portuguese Communists for consolidation of the democratic forces in the country in the face of increased action by reactionary forces. During the conversation, a mutual desire to strengthen the ties of friendship and fraternity between the Communist Parties of the two countries and to expand mutual understanding and cooperation between the Soviet and Portuguese peoples was expressed.

INVESTIGATION OF KOHL 'PERJURY' NOTED

LD132138 Moscow TASS in English 2019 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Bonn March 13 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Sergey Sosnovskiy: It has been officially announced here that Bonn's procuratorate today started an inquiry into actions by West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl who is suspected of giving false testimony. The alleged perjury happened at a session of the commission investigating the scandalous affair involving the illegal financing of major bourgeois parties and bribing of their leaders with money from slush funds of private monopolies.

Two investigations on identical charges are currently under way, both related to the present head of the Bonn government. Earlier, an inquiry was launched by the procuratorate in Koblenz. Lawyer Otto Schili, a prominent figure in the Greens Party, filed both the suits.

According to political observers, the investigation involving the names of a head of government is an unprecedented event in West German history.

Earlier, Otto Lambsdorff, minister of economics; and Rainer Barzel, Bundestag chairman; had to resign from their posts following the exposure of their complicity in the scandalous "flick affair."

As reported in the press, the investigation against Kohl caused confusion within Bonn's ruling elite which fears that this might have a negative effect on the results of the Bundestag elections slated for next year.

GOVERNMENTS IGNORE POPULAR OPINION ON MISSILES

LD122129 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Aleksandr Zhelkver commentary]

[Text] The trial on the action of the Netherlands defenders of peace against the government which has agreed to the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles has begun in The Hague. Here is a comment by our political observer Aleksandr Zholkver who is at the microphone.

The trial in the Netherlands capital is notable in many respects. First and foremost, it clearly refutes the assertion that the antimissile movement has decreased and the West Europeans are almost welcoming the deployment of U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles in their countries. The judicial action against the Netherlands Government was signed by about 20,000 people, and the total number of signatures against the existence of U.S. nuclear missiles in the country is 4 million. That number is equivalent to the majority of adults in the country's population. The situation is similar in othbr Western European countries.

In the FRG, the leadership of the Social Democratic Party has called for taking an active part in the spring peace marches which will proceed under the motto: Pershings out. In Britain, there is no end to protest demonstrations at the U.S. military bases where cruise missiles are deployed. Many Western European observers stress that the new rise in the antiwar movement is connected with the fact that a realistic prospect for ridding the European continent of the explosives has appeared (?for people).

Such a prospect was opened by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's statement of 15 January which was again confirmed at the 27th CPSU Congress.

As is well known, concrete proposals for both the elimination of U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles in the European zone and other aspects of security in Europe including a reduction of conventional armaments and measures to strengthen mutual trust and control have been set forth there. At present, eminent political figures in Western Europe, the West German Social Democrats again as well as the British Labour Party and Liberals are calling upon their governments not to miss this indeed historic chance to support and respond to the Soviet initiatives with their own proposals and at least not to object to arms reduction, as they at present do in London and Bonn, where reservations of all kinds against disarmament are set forth. At the same time, the attachment of these countries to the U.S. "starwars" plans is being strengthened.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, the Political Report of the Central Committee to the congress stressed that it is the European aspect that the CPSU considers to be fundamental in its international activity. Our country is for Europe advancing toward a more settled stage of detente, toward the creation of reliable security.

SWISS DIPLOMATIC TIES FOCUS OF MOSCOW MEETING

LD132029 Moscow TASS in English 1801 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 13 TASS -- A public meeting devoted to the 40th anniversary of the restoration of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Switzerland was held here today. Speakers at the meeting noted that the development of Soviet-Swiss ties on the principles of equality, mutual benefit and non-interference in each other's internal affairs meets the interests of the two countries peoples, the cause of peace and international security.

The meeting was attended by Karl Fritschi, ambassador of Switzerland to the U.S.S.R. The exhibition "Lenin in Switzerland" opened today at the Friendship House in Moscow.

KOVALEV RECEIVES BELGIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY AIDE

LD131854 Moscow TASS in English 1209 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 13 TASS -- Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR A.G. Kovalev received on Wednesday Frans Roelants, secretary general of the Belgium Foreign Ministry. They discussed certain problems of detente and security in Europe, especially from the point of view of the foreign policy decisions of the 27th Congress of the CPSU.

Rene Panis, Belgium's ambassador to the USSR, took part in the conversation.

ANC'S NZO COMMENTS ON SOVIET CONGRESS, POLICIES

MB110940 Moscow in Zulu to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] On 6 March, the 27th CPSU Congress ended in Moscow. Our reporter has requested ANC Secretary General Alfred Nzo, who was also a member of the ANC's delegation to the 27th CPSU Congress, to make a few comments concerning Soviet domestic and foreign policies.

[Begin Nzo recording in English fading into Zulu translation] The outstanding feature of this congress was the way in which the CPSU delegates discussed matters, without fear or reserve. Valid criticisms were made and errors clearly pointed out. This was possible because of the personal dedication and trustworthiness of the delegates in the campaign to bolster the CPSU programs aimed at resolving various Soviet problems and improving the welfare of the Soviet people and the world's peace-loving peoples. This means a lot in terms of the CPSU's domestic policy. It means that in future the USSR will attain accelerated economic development. The congress approved a bulk of revised CPSU guidelines and principles meant to improve Soviet standards of living and also to foster rapid economic development. Such developments will strengthen the hand of the USSR in its self-imposed task of spearheading the campaign for international peace and security worldwide.

We who are engaged in a liberation struggle were inspired anew when the CPSU reaffirmed its willingness and determination to support all liberation movements fighting reactionary and oppressive imperialism and also to bolster the economic development of newly liberated countries that are now threatened by capitalist machinations aimed at domination, such as Angola, which is in a hot war against U.S.-sponsored UNITA dissidents directed by Jonas Savimbi, and Nicaragua in Latin America, which is also fighting U.S.-sponsored anti-Sandinist elements, the contras. While the 27th CPSU Congress discussed international relations, peace, and security, Reagan's White House administration was busy urging the U.S. Congress to approve more funds to assist the contras. Such provocative measures are opposed to the CPSU's foreign policy.

The Soviet people at the 27th CPSU Congress once again rededicated themselves to the relentless pursuit of freedom and peace worldwide. On hearing this Soviet declaration, our people in South Africa will be inspired anew to carry on with the difficult struggle, which seeks to eradicate apartheid completely in our country. [end recording]

GHANAIAN ENVOY'S MESSAGE ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

LD080540 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Message from John Kofi Tettegah, Ghanaian ambassador to the USSR, on Ghana's Independence Day; Tettegah in English with superimposed Russian translation; from the "Vremya" newscast -- recorded]

[Text] Friends and comrades! Let me begin first by conveying warm fraternal greetings from the government and the people of the Republic of Ghana to the friendly government of the Soviet Union.

Ghana's attainment of its independence 29 years ago marked a turning-point in the liberation of black Africa. From the first days of independence, Ghana has in every way supported African peoples fighting for independence, human dignity, and their recognition on the international arena. The first president of Ghana, Kwame Nkrumah -- whose memory we cherish with respect and love -- used to say: Ghana's independence is meaningless if it is not connected with the full liberation of the whole African Continent. Today also the liberation of Africa remains a cornerstone of Ghana's foreign policy and thus it unreservedly supports the national liberation movements in the South Africa and Namibia.

Ghana is a comparatively young country, but over the past years it has gone through a number of complex political, economic, and social movements. The deepening economic crisis has evoked feelings of a lack of prospects and has put a brake on the activity of the population. This has led to its declining and refusing to fulfill its public duty. The struggle against the intrigues of international imperialism and internal sabotage has been led by the provisional National Defence Council. It has undertaken steps to stabilize the internal situation, to eliminate the economic decline, to reestablish the infrastructure, and to create conditions for fruitful work and a growth in labor productivity. At present we have revived the people's confidence in their strengths and convinced them that we can achieve much, and realize our hopes for the future. We know that we live in an interconnected world, and the achievement of universal peace is an essential prerequisite for our development. This is why we welcome the Soviet Union's efforts aimed at creating a new economic order that would help to eliminate the differences between the have and have-not countries.

Ghana fully supports the Soviet Government's proposals for a total elimination of nuclear weapons throughout the world by the beginning of the next century. The people of Ghana are deeply grateful to the Soviet Union for the material and technical help it has given. Ghana and the Soviet Union have common positions on a whole series of issues: For example, on the right of the working people to participate in government. Such a unity of views and coincidence of opinions on many international issues create strong bonds of bilateral friendship and cooperation. The anniversary of the Ghanaian independence coincides with the completion of the historic 27th CPSU Congress. The government and people of Ghana wish the Soviet people great successes, and I am convinced that the congress decisions will allow the Soviet Union and the whole world to enter a new era of peace and prosperity. Thank you for your attention.

CASTRO DEPARTS; SEEN OFF BY SHEVARDNADZE

PM140945 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Mar 86 First Edition p 4

[Text] A party-government delegation led by Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, and chairman of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, which was in the USSR en route home from Pyongyang, has left Moscow for Havana. At the airport, the delegation was seen off by Comrade Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign affairs minister; Comrade Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow party gorkom; O.B. Rakhmanin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; and others. L. Soto, Cuban ambassador to the USSR, was among the sendoff party.

USSR REQUESTS COSTA RICA TO EXTRADITE NAZI

PM140943 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Mar 86 First Edition p 4

[Text] A note of the Foreign Ministry of the USSR has been handed over to the Costa Rican Embassy in Moscow.

The note says: The USSR Foreign Ministry pays its respects to the Costa Rican Embassy in Moscow and has the honor to state the following:

"Soviet investigating authorities have carried out an investigation in the case of Koziy Bogdan Ivanovich, born in 1923, responsible for having committed Nazi crimes during World War II.

The investigation has uncovered that Koziy, born in the Pukasivtsiy village of the Galich district of the Ivan-Franko region, a citizen of the USSR, now living in the Republic of Costa Rica, served as a policeman in the Lisetsk Regional Police between 1942-1944 on the territory of the Ivan-Franko region. This region was temporary occupied by the Hitlerites and engaged in active punitive activities against civilians. He personally tortured and killed innocent people, including women and children. In 1944, when fascist troops were retreating, Koziy escaped the Hitlerites to Western Europe to avoid punishment for the grave crimes he had committed. He then settled in the United States. In 1985 he was discovered in Costa Rica. The Soviet public rightfully express indignation at the fact that the criminal goes unpunished and demands that he be tried.

In this connection, the Soviet side would like to draw the attention of the Costa Rican Government to the relevant international law provisions under which Nazi war criminals are to be extradited to the countries where their crimes were to be tried and punished.

The Soviet side expects that the Costa Rican Government will adopt measures to hand Koziy over to the Soviet authorities so that proceedings can be taken against him in the place where he committed highly serious crimes against mankind. The ministry takes this opportunity once again to assure the embassy of its high respect."

COLOMBIA'S OCAMPO ON 'ERRONEOUS' U.S. CONTRA POLICY

LD131841 Moscow TASS in English 1114 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Bogota March 13 TASS -- Colombia views as erroneous the U.S. stand on providing aid to the Nicaraguan "contras", since it is at variance with Latin American efforts to settle the crisis in Central America by political means, Ramirez Ocampo, foreign minister of Colombia, said in an interview with the newspaper EL ESPECTADOR.

Colombia considers that extending aid to counter-revolutionaries is a violation of international legal norms and blocs efforts to bring peace to Central America, he said.

Non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries, renunciation of armed aggression, the quest and solution of disputable issues by peaceful means have always been the pivot of the Colombian foreign policy, the foreign minister said. The same principles were confirmed at the latest session of the Organisation of American States last December.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ECUADOR

LD130943 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0811 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Quito, 13 Mar (TASS) -- A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by Yan Vagris, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has arrived here for an official visit at the invitation of national congress of Ecuador. The delegation comprises Supreme Soviet Deputies Viktoriya Gnatyuk, Anatoliy Ivanov and Leonid Nersesyan.

On the same day, [as received] the members of the Soviet delegation were received by Aberroes Bucaram Sasida, chairman of the Ecuadoran parliament; Ivan Castro, deputy chairman of the parliament; and met with deputies of national congress Foreign Affairs commission.

In the course of the talks, the head of the Soviet delegation informed the Ecuadoran parliamentarians about the work of the 27th CPSU Congress and the decisions it adopted. He also drew their attention to the Soviet peace initiatives, primarily the proposal for the creation of a system of international security in the political, economic, military, and humanitarian fields as set forth in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report presented by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev. He expressed thanks for the invitation to visit Ecuador and expressed his conviction that the visit of the Supreme Soviet delegation would further strengthen interparliamentary links, cooperation, and improve mutual comprehension between the Soviet and the Ecuadoran peoples.

The leaders and deputies of the national congress of Ecuador stated that they view the visit of the delegation as a visit of messengers of peace and that the visit will make a contribution to the development of the relations between the two countries and peoples.

The Ecuadoran parliamentarians highly assessed the Soviet peace initiatives, particularly the call for elimination of nuclear weapons and other means of mass annihilation and the creation of a system of international security. The acceptance of the Soviet proposals, the Ecuadoran deputates stressed, will it make possible to end the reckless arms race, ensure peace and security for people, and use the resources thus released for the solution of cardinal problems facing mankind, especially the developing states.

CHILEAN GROUPS ANNOUNCE ASSEMBLIES FOR 20 MARCH

PY132302 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2130 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] The National Workers Command and the National Union Coordinating Board have decided to move their national assemblies to 20 March. The main ussue to be discussed during the assemblies is the preparation of a prolonged national strike and the holding of a large public demonstration on 1 May. The Slumdwellers Organizations are also planning to hold a national congress on 11, 12 and 13 April to create a Slumdwellers United Command to unite all slumdwellers organizations.

FBIS-SOV-86-050
Friday
14 March 1986
Vol III No 050 Supp 056

Supplement

Daily Report

SOVIET UNION

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PARTY CONGRESSES

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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MOSCOW PLAN REPORT DELIVERED BY SAYKIN

WA211111 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jan 86 p 3

["Draft of the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000; Report by V.T. Saykin, chairman of the Executive Committee of Mossovet"]

[Text] The 26th city party conference is being conducted, the speaker remarked, during an exceptionally important period in the development of Soviet society. The course that was decisively taken by the party, the course aimed at the acceleration of our country's social and economic development and at the complete improvement of socialist society, opens up new horizons for Soviet citizens. That course is encountering universal approval and finding the complete and unqualified support of the workers of Moscow.

Among the three very important theoretical and political pre-congress documents, which are imbued with the concept of acceleration, a special place is occupied by the draft of the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000.

In conformity with the decisions of the October 1985 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the speaker went on to say, the Moscow City party organization has carried out a great deal of work to explain, propagandize, and discuss the Draft Basic Guidelines. The study of this important document has been organized in all forms of political and economic training. The Draft Basic Guidelines were broadly discussed at almost 50,000 meetings of labor collectives, and at educational institutions and social organizations. A total of more than 4.2 million persons took part in the discussion. The workers of Moscow made more than 12,500 recommendations. The people of Moscow unanimously expressed their warm approval of that pre-congress document, the party's domestic and foreign policy, and the course aimed at the acceleration of social and economic development in our country, and once again demonstrated their close consolidation around the Leninist party.

At the same time, as was emphasized in the report by the party's city committee, in the course of discussion of the pre-congress documents, including the Draft Basic Guidelines, the Executive Committee of Mossovet and the rayon soviets, and their administrations and managements received numerous letters containing justified critical comments and recommendations aimed at improving the quality of work in all spheres of urban management.

The people of Moscow are persistently demanding the elimination of shortcomings in the organization of construction, the improvement of construction quality of apartment buildings and projects intended for social and cultural purposes, the improvement of capital repair, the introduction of proper order in the operation and maintenance of the housing fund and in the improvement of the adjacent territories, and provision for the prompt and efficient cleaning of streets and sidewalks.

Many inhabitants of the city are directing attention to the need for further improvement in the procedure for accounting for and distributing housing space.

Sharp criticism has been leveled at the managers of a number of transportation enterprises for their inability to guarantee dependable schedules for passenger transport, particularly in highly populated areas. Numerous substantiated complaints about the poor quality of the services provided, and the insufficient variety of commodities, especially during the morning and evening hours, have been expressed about the workers in the trade system and public nutrition.

A large number of complaints are still being received concerning questions of the organization of medical services for the public, including the maintenance of therapeutic institutions, the care of patients, and the quality of the food.

The Executive Committee of the Moscow City soviet the rayon party committees, and the executive committees of the rayon soviets consider it their direct duty to introduce order for each of the incoming remarks and recommendations, and they will take all steps to assure the most rapid elimination of the shortcomings in the work of the administrations, departments, and managements that are linked with the providing of services to the public.

During the years of the 11th 5-Year Plan, in industry, construction, and other branches of the city's economy, certain positive results were achieved. At the same time, in the development both of individual branches and of the city's economy as a whole during the years of the past 5-year plan a large number of unresolved problems and difficulties accumulated. This was mentioned in detail by Boris Nikolayevich Yeltsin in the report of the CPSU MGK [Moscow City Committee], in which he profoundly analyzed the state of affairs and the reasons for existing shortcomings.

For purposes of eliminating them and achieving qualitatively new goals in the development of the capital's economy, the city organizations, with the participation of the ministries and departments, and the enterprises and organizations of all branches of the national economy, under the guidance of the Moscow City party committee, prepared the Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of Moscow for 1986-1990 and for the Period Through the Year 2000. A decisive factor in increasing the effectiveness of social production and its intensification is the attainment of high rates of introduction of the achievements of scientific-technical progress. For these purposes it is necessary to develop and to implement consistently a Moscow City territorial program for the intensification of the economy.

Major changes must be achieved in absolutely all branches of Moscow's national economy.

It is necessary first of all to carry out the fundamental re-equipping of industry to provide enterprises with highly productive technology, in order to guarantee the proper increase in the return on assets and labor productivity. The increase in the quality of construction and the reduction in the periods of time necessary to carry it out will be promoted by the further improvement of the planning and administration of construction production. Transport must undergo substantial modernization. It will be necessary to introduce on a broader scale new types of rolling stock that provide for a considerable reduction in the noise level, the air-pollution level, and the consumption of fuel and energy. For purposes of providing convenient communication between the new housing areas and the center of town, further development of the subway system and the accelerated construction of a trolleybus and streetcar lines are planned. By the year 2000 the volume of nonstop hauls through the central part of the city will be reduced by 60 percent.

The further resolution of the housing problem will require considerable effort. For those purposes, in addition to state capital investments for housing construction, the funds provided by ministries, departments, and the public itself will be involved on a broad scale.

The draft version of the plan for the comprehensive economic and social development of Moscow in 1986-1990, which has been developed under the guidance of the CPSU MGK, is subordinate to the resolution of the tasks posed by the party.

After approval, this plan will become the law for the city's entire life. Organization of its fulfillment by every branch, enterprise, and organization, as well as by the highly productive, intensive labor performed by every Muscovite will be of primary importance. And here, in the carrying out of that principle and that task, an important role must be played by the City Planning Commission along with the party and Soviet agencies. First of all it is necessary to increase the authority of Gosplan as a major territorial planning agency, to intensify organizational spirit and increase responsibility in its work, and to make it truly a coordinating and monitoring agency in questions of the comprehensive and harmonious development of Moscow, so that it will occupy its worthy place in the system of the republic's and the country's planning agencies, so that its authority at USSR Gosplan will be truly solid, and so that all the most important questions of the development of the city's national economy will be considered at USSR Gosplan with its direct participation.

When the draft of the plan for the 12th 5-Year Plan was being developed, careful consideration was taken of the results of the past 5-year period, and measures were stipulated to eliminate the lags that had occurred.

In conformity with the party's principles and decisions of the Bureau of the CPSU MGK, it is planned to devote the first-priority attention in the 12th 5-Year Plan to increasing the volume of industrial production. The growth rate for volumes of production is being doubled, with the entire increase being achieved by means of an increase in labor productivity, with a simultaneous reduction in the number of workers. The plan is aimed at providing outstripping rates for the development of those branches that determine scientific-technical progress. Important results must be achieved by the carrying out of large-scale measures to modernize and technically re-equip existing enterprises in Moscow industry. The volume of capital investments for these purposes will increase by a factor of 1.3 over the past 5-year plan.

It is planned to channel considerable funds into the construction, remodeling, and technical re-equipping of enterprises in Group B. The volume of production of commodities intended for cultural, everyday, and household use will surpass the 1985 level by almost 30 percent.

As was noted in the report of the CPSU MGK, the quality of output is becoming the object of special concern.

A major contribution to the acceleration of development of our country's entire national-economic complex and to raising the technical level of production in the capital must be made during the 12th 5-Year Plan by the scientific-research collectives. The program for cooperation between the Moscow scientific and production organizations stipulates the carrying out of work to develop 24 comprehensive target programs and problem-oriented research projects in the basic directions of scientific-technical progress.

Capital construction is taking on primary importance. As stipulated in the Basic Guidelines, construction workers are faced with the basic task of guaranteeing the creation and accelerated renovation of fixed assets intended for the development of social production and the resolution of social tasks, as well as the increase in effectiveness of construction production.

In conformity with the requirements of the CPSU MGK, Mosgorplan (Comrade Stepanov) must achieve a substantial increase in the effectiveness of capital investments, must concentrate them at projects to be activated in the next reporting period, and must achieve a considerable reduction in the number of projects being newly begun.

It should be noted that shortcomings and omissions in planning, and the lack of coordnation in the activity of Gorplan, GlavAPU, and GlavUKS, which frequently work in a disassociated manner, are in and of themselves a serious hindrance to improving capital construction. First of all, no provision is made for the prompt elaboration of 5-year plans for the placement of construction, which is the basis of the entire operation of the construction conveyor belt. Those plans contain an insufficient amount of work or evaluation of the reality of the engineering assimilation of the territories that are being planned for development, and little is done to coordinate the capabilities of the construction organizations and the enterprises in the construction industry. As a result, numerous changes are made in the approved plans, and the system of biennial continuous planning remains, to a large degree, unimplemented, and, in essence, formal. All this disorganizes construction production.

The Executive Committee of Mossovet, the rayon party committees, and the managers of the main administrations mentioned must bring about a fundamental change in the state of affairs.

Within the shortest periods of time, the speaker went on to say, it is necessary to carry out effective measures for the further improvement of the administration of capital construction, as well as the industrialization of construction production.

The use of the planned large volumes of capital investments for the implementation of the social and economic policy in the 12th 5-Year Plan will require a sharp increase in the capacity of the contract organizations of the Moscow Executive Committee, as well as the more active participation of the construction-and-installation organizations of the ministries and departments, and of all the enterprises situated on the territory of the city of Moscow, in the construction of projects intended for social, cultural, everyday, and other purposes.

Characterizing the broad group of tasks linked with improving the life of Muscovites and with the resolution of other social questions, it is necessary first of all to mention housing and cultural-and-everyday construction, to which the party and the Moscow City committee of the CPSU, as was emphasized in the report, are attaching first-priority importance.

In the course of resolving them, Glavmosstroy (Comrade Volkov), GlavUKS (Comrade Voronenko), GlavAPU (Comrade Makarevich), Gosarkhstroykontrol (Comrade Verushkin), the party's rayon committees, and the executive committees of the soviets must devote special attention not only to the prompt fulfillment of the plans that have been set down, but also to the quality of the projects being handed over. The acceptance of buildings and other projects for social, cultural, and everyday purposes will now be carried out in strict conformity with the established procedure.

In the 12th 5-Year Plan it is planned to fulfill operations involving the capital repair of housing with a total area of almost 26 million square meters and to improve their amenities, with the expenditure for this purpose being R1.61 billion, or 12.7 percent more than in the 11th 5-Year Plan. Glavmoszhilupravleniye (Comrade Poryvay), Glavmosremont (Comrade Bogomolov), and the executive committees of the rayon soviets must make economical use of those tremendous amounts of state funds. It is time to become completely aware that operations that have been poorly carried out are money thrown to the wind.

The capital's transport and communication will receive new development. The total volume of shipments during the years of the 5-year plan will increase by 11 percent. During the years of the 5-year plan, Glavmosavtotrans (Comrade Vasilyev) must guarantee the further centralization of the transportation processes, the development of container and packet shipments, the specialization of the motor truck pool, and the maximum introduction of diesel and compressed-gas vehicles.

It will be necessary for Glavmostorgtrans (Comrade Shipilov) to do a serious amount of work, since the transportation problem in the city continues to be one of the most critical, and one that the party's city committee and the Executive Committee of Mossovet has repeatedly brought to the attention of the main administration. The inhabitants of many rayons are not yet being provided with sufficient means of ground transportation.

The acuity of the transportation problem in many rayons can be relieved by the planned construction of new lines in the Moscow subway. During the 5-year plan, R840 million of capital investment will be channeled into this construction. A total of 34.6 km of new underground subway lines will be activated, including construction of the Timiryazev radial line, and the extension of the Kaluga-Riga line (from Belyayevo station to Teplyy Stan and Yasenev), the Kirov-Frunze line (to Podbelskogo, and the Fili line (to Krylatskoye).

Construction of a number of new post offices and activation of 23 automatic-telephone exchange buildings are planned.

In conformity with the Energy Program, steps will be carried out during the forthcoming 5-year period to achieve the further development of and increase the reliability of, the heat and energy supply system for the city of Moscow.

Large projects will have to be carried out in the water-supply and sewage management, including the completion of the construction of the Novo-Zapadnaya water-main station, the construction of the Rzhevsk hydraulic center on the Volga, the completion of all operations in the Vazuzskaya Hydraulic System, and the execution of operations to increase the capacity of the Rublevskaya water-main station, etc.

Questions of the development of trade and public nutrition require considerable attention. By constructing stores, primarily in rayons where there has been massive housing construction, the lag in providing the public in new rayons with that type of services will be eliminated. There will be a considerable increase in the network of public-nutrition enterprises during the 5-year plan.

The Main Administration of Trade (Comrade Zavyalov) and the Main Administration of Public Nutrition (Comrade Rodichev), as well as the party's rayon committees and the rayon executive committees, must concentrate the maximum amount of attention on the part of the enterprises toward improving the organization of their work.

In conformity with decisions of the bureau of CPSU MGK, one of the most important tasks confronting the food industry and trade is the considerable increase in the volumes of production and delivery of foodstuffs to the trade network in packaged form and its delivery in containers.

Major tasks will have to be resolved by the workers in the personal-services sphere. The volume of sale of personal services to the Moscow public in 1990, as compared with 1985, will be increased by 26 percent. In terms of a single resident, this will be more than R83, or R12 more than in 1985.

The Executive Committee of Mossovet is currently developing the "Zdorovye" [Health] comprehensive city program for 1986-1990. Similar programs must be created in the rayons and at all enterprises and organizations, with a consideration of the specifics and peculiarities of individual branches.

A concrete embodiment of the preventive nature of the "Zdorovye" Program is the provision of dispensary treatment to the public. In the 12th 5-Year Plan it will be necessary to carry out the gradual changeover to the complete annual dispensary treatment of the Muscovites. The sports committee and the executive committees of the rayon soviets will have to improve the organization of physical-culture and sports work at people's places of residence, labor activity, and training.

As was emphasized in the report by Boris Nikolayevich Yeltsin, in the 12th 5-Year Plan it will be necessary to resolve a large series of tasks that are linked with the reform of the general-educational and vocational school system and with the construction of children's preschool institutions.

In the 12th 5-Year Plan it is planned to build eight movie theaters (basically in the rayons where there has been widescale housing construction), and to begin the modeling of the circus on Tsvetnoy Bulvar, the building that houses the Musical Theater imeni Stanislavskiy and Nemirovich-Danchenko, and a number of others. In the rayons of widescale housing construction, it is planned to build 10 music schools for children. At the same time, a vitally important task of the executive committees of the city soviet, the rayon soviets, the Main Administration of Culture (Comrade Shadrin), and the party's rayon committees is the better use of the existing cultural-educational institutions, irrespective of the department to which they belong.

In 1986-1990 it is planned to begin the work of remodeling the Central Museum of V.I. Lenin and the Central Exhibition Room in Manezh. In 1989 it is planned to complete on Poklonnaya Gora the building of the monument to the victory of the Soviet nation in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945.

In the 12th 5-Year Plan the problem of labor resources in the city will become acute. As a result, for the 12th 5-Year Plan, a reduction in the number of persons working in industry, construction-planning and exploratory-planning organizations, in science, and in scientific services is planned. An increase in the number of workers and employees is planned basically in the branches that provide services to the population of the city, in education and public health, trade and public nutrition, and other branches. Therefore, the chief task in our practical work in the area of labor resources must be the freeing of manpower and its redistribution.

As a result of the shortage of labor resources, an important national-economic task, as was mentioned in the report, is the removal from Moscow, in conformity with the General Plan, of enterprises and organizations whose further development in the city is economically undesirable. The executive committees of Mossovet and the rayon soviets and the party's rayon committees must take under their constant supervision the plans that have been set down in this area.

I must report to the conference delegates, the speaker said, that when developing the draft of the new 5-year plan, we did not succeed in resolving at USSR Gosplan a number of questions of vital importance to the city.

Individual questions require decisions by the USSR Government. The Executive Committee of Mossovet will make the appropriate recommendations concerning all these questions and hopes that they will find a positive resolution.

For the successful resolution of the assigned tasks in the 12th 5-Year Plan we must display more energy, organizational spirit, and discipline. These qualities must be developed in all links of administration of the complicated management in Moscow. It is inadmissible to have a situation where, in order to clarify the true state of affairs, it is necessary to travel to the outlying areas since the information that arrives is distorted. This sharply reduces the manager's time, the productivity of his work, and the rate of its results. This is a tremendous shortcoming in our work. This situation is intolerable, whether it be a large matter or a small one. We shall hold strictly accountable those who hinder our working correctly.

From the very first days of the new year, the speaker continued, the workers in the capital extended the active struggle for the fulfillment of the planning assignments and the socialist pledges for the first year of the 12th 5-Year Plan.

The attention of the party, Soviet, and trade-union agencies is concentrated on those sectors that determine the success of economic and social construction not only in 1986, but also in the scope of the entire 5-year plan, and that provide the opportunity to lay the necessary base for the implementation of the tasks set for the long-term period. The main thing now is to assure that, in conformity with the decisions of the April and October 1985 plenums of the CPSU Committee, a major turning point will be achieved in all spheres of economic activity.

The complexity and scope of the tasks confronting the city's national economy persistently require a considerable increase in the creative, organizing role of the soviets of people's deputies.

I would especially like to mention the rayon link. It must keep in its field of vision the key questions in the life of the rayons. The rayon soviets, under the guidance of the party's rayon committees, and in conformity with the existing powers granted to them, will have to work more persistently and purposefully in striving for the comprehensive economic and social development on the territory subordinate to them.

For these purposes, in the rayons, it will be necessary to complete the elaboration of the plans for comprehensive economic and social development of the rayons. It is important for these plans to stipulate the shared participation of the enterprises and organizations situated on the territory of the rayons in the development of the rayon management and the network of enterprises and organizations linked with the provision of services to the public and the labor collectives working here.

The most active participants in carrying out the set plans must be the soviet deputies, of whom there are more than 11,000.

In conclusion, the speaker said that the discussion of the Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR at our conference completes the conduct of meetings on that question in the party organizations and workers' collectives in Moscow. There is no doubt that the 26th Conference of the Moscow City Organization of the CPSU, expressing the opinion of all the party members in the capital, will unanimously approve the Draft Basic Guidelines.

MASALIYEV CONCLUDING REMARKS AT KIRGHIZ CONGRESS

WA111131 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 25 Jan 86 p 2

[Concluding remarks by A.M. Masaliyev, first secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee, at the 18th Kirghiz Communist Party Congress]

[Text] Comrade Delegates!

In our opinion, the discussion of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee and Auditing Commission reports was candid, keen and without hollow logomachy. Shortcomings were discussed fearlessly and without respect of persons. Many of the speakers expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, which has helped us discover the first causes of the most serious shortcomings in work, particularly in personnel policy, and helped us improve the atmosphere in the republic party organization.

All working people of Kirgizstan perceive this paternal concern of the CPSU Central Committee not only as attention to but also high trust in one of its combat detachments.

Permit me on your behalf and on behalf of the republic's Communists to once again thank the Central Committee and Central Committee Politburo for the high-minded party criticism, counsel, and instructions for an improvement in the entire organizing and ideological-educational work and give the assurance that we will draw the strictest conclusions from this.

I would like to emphasize once again and with all seriousness that accomplishment of the crucial tasks confronting us in the 5-year period that has begun is inconceivable without a fundamental reorganization of the style and methods of work of all components of the party, Soviet, economic, and public organizations. There must be just one style -- Leninist -- which presupposes the high competence of the personnel, scrupulousness, exactingness, and responsibility for the entrusted assignment. The Central Committee will evaluate the personnel by these characteristics alone and by how the state plans for economic and social development are fulfilled primarily.

We can work in the new way, Comrade M.S. Gorbachev points out, only by relying on the lively creativity of the people and their wisdom, talent, and labor. Our task is to develop the initiative and energy of the working class, peasantry, and intelligentsia; ascertain the specific paths for a growth in production, an increase in the efficiency of the economy, and an improvement in all sectors of the national economy; and to worthily greet the 27th CPSU Congress.

This is what the congress delegates discussed, and we fully support their thoughts and aspirations.

Of the entire diversity of subjects broached in the speeches, I would like to highlight the question of strengthening order and discipline. The concept of discipline is broad and encompasses all aspects of life. Yet it is understood narrowly in some places. It is necessary for life to proceed smoothly for everyone -- from the ordinary workman through the leader of any level -- and for this it is necessary to dispense emphatically and rapidly with all that is failing to justify itself and impeding forward progress.

The CPSU Central Committee pointedly and exactingly poses questions concerning the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, increased production efficiency, the economical and rational use of material-technical resources, and fundamental improvement in product quality. Specific, painstaking daily work is required here. These questions will not be solved by appeals and deliberations alone. Everyone must become involved in them, starting with the Central Committee and its Bureau. Strict and specific demands will be made on scientists, ministers and leaders.

We need to intensify party leadership of the youth organizations, primarily the Komsomol. We need to strengthen the party nucleus in the Komsomol organizations and enhance their responsibility for all that has been entrusted to them by the party. The Komsomol is our dependable reserve, and constant attention must be paid to it. More specificity in work with fewer general speeches and appeals is required of the Komsomol itself and the Kirghiz Komsomol Central Committee.

The issue of issues is a serious improvement in the work with the personnel. We are only at the start of the path in tackling this big task. Much must be done to firmly ensure strict observance of Lenin's principles of the selection and assignment of executive personnel of all levels. There are no other criteria here, nor can there be. The new Central Committee must pursue this fundamental party line unswervingly. Distortions in this principal question must be precluded. The republic party organization possesses politically mature, experienced personnel, yet at the same time it is necessary to boldly rely on fresh forces from the ranks of specialists, women, and young people, correctly combining experience and youth. Whatever the position this official or the other occupies here, he must not be beyond the supervision of the party committees and primary party organizations. Such a conclusion ensues from the speeches of our congress delegates, which were imbued with the spirit of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April and October (1985) plenums and the party's precongress documents.

The practical proposals and high-minded observations expressed by the delegates afford an opportunity for declaring that this congress was able to evaluate scrupulously the unsound activity and outmoded style and methods of work of its Central Committee. The republic party organization can and must tackle most important questions on the development of the economy and culture considerably better. It is essential that the purposeful, frank discussion at the congress not remain just words and that its searching, party-minded spirit be embodied in practical action in order that the serious shortcomings in party leadership of the economy, in personnel and educational work and in the activity of the elective authorities -- from the Central Committee through the primary party organizations -- be removed as quickly as possible.

Everything that has been said pertaining to the Central Committee report will be attentively studied, analyzed, and taken into consideration in the practical work of the new Central Committee, its Bureau, Secretariat, and departments and all party, soviet, economic, and public organizations.

Permit me to express cordial gratitude to all the comrades for the valuable frank proposals and wishes.

PUGO CONCLUDING REMARKS AT LATVIAN CONGRESS

WA211500 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 26 Jan 86 p 1

[Speech by Boris Karlovich Pugo, first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, at the closing session of the 24th Latvian Communist Party Congress]

[Text] Comrade Delegates!

The first plenum of the new Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, which elected its executive authorities, has just ended.

B.K. Pugo notified the delegates of the plenum's results.

He then continued: On behalf of the newly elected Latvian CP Central Committee and Auditing Commission, permit me to cordially congratulate you on the trust you have shown and to assure you that we will try to justify it.

You will obviously agree that we have reason to thank all the workers who catered for the congress and also the accredited representatives of the mass media for their conscientious attitude toward their assignments.

I wish to express on behalf of the congress gratitude to our public for the attention and support and for the letters and telegrams addressed to the congress.

Comrades, for 2 days we have extensively and discursively discussed the results of the past 5-year period; objectively and exactingly analyzed accumulated experience, bottlenecks, and unsolved problems; and outlined together ways and means of fulfilling the plans for the future. We have a better understanding of our omissions and shortcomings and unutilized potential and possibilities now and understand more clearly the tasks confronting us.

All these are difficult, very serious tasks -- but perfectly feasible ones -- and we must do everything necessary to ensure their fulfillment without any reservation whatever, fulfillment in all sectors of the economy and all fields of the social sphere and in each labor collective.

Realization of the adopted decisions and all the ideas and targets advanced in the documents of the impending 27th CPSU Congress is our most important task. We will only be in a position to tackle it in full, comrades, with your help, and only in conjunction with the activists; all party organizations and soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol authorities and all labor collectives.

The scale and complexity of the tasks that have been set make it incumbent upon us to operate with double, triple the energy and deal more persistently and efficiently than ever with questions of an intensification of production, an acceleration of scientific-technical progress, an improvement in the quality of output, an intensification of the practice of economies and thrift, and an increase in organization and order.

For this we need new approaches to all aspects of party, soviet and economic work, mobilization of all organizational, economic and social factors, the creative initiative and assertiveness of each labor collective and each workman, and an emphatic strengthening of discipline. I would remind you that V.I. Lenin considered the discipline of the workman and the ability to ensure implementation of party policy under all conditions the highest indication of party-mindedness.

Time, comrades, does not wait. It dictates the need for a manifold increase in exactingness toward all Communists, whatever positions they occupy; a sharp increase in their personal responsibility for their assigned area of work; and an emphatic eradication of manifestations of formalism, verbiage, grandstanding, and an uncritical attitude.

I believe it may be said that an atmosphere has now been created in the republic that entirely precludes any fear of the expression of critical observations about higher executives and affords extensive scope for criticism and self-criticism, particularly criticism from below.

This is our fundamental line, and it is supported and will continue to be supported by the Central Committee and the party organizations locally. No criticism can be embarrassing if it is objective, honest in a party-minded manner, and aimed at improving matters.

The morning says what the day will be like, the people say. We view the morning of the new day inseparably connected with an acceleration of society's socioeconomic development calmly and confidently and with real optimism. We have the forces and possibilities for working in the new way, with the necessary acceleration, in all components of production and management.

There is no more important job today than strengthening the country's economic and defense might and preserving peace. The congress delegates, like all communists and working people of the republic and all Soviet people, unanimously approved the statement of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which expounded the large-scale peace initiative of the Communist Party and the Soviet state.

Our main contribution to the strengthening of peace and international security is labor and only labor. And let us, comrades, work really conscientiously and responsibly, with the greatest input and fully in accordance with the spirit of the times.

We will evaluate each step forward in any place of work within an enterprise framework and on city or rayon scale as an important political contribution to the country's general progress and realization of the program aims that will be discussed and adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress.

Comrades, our congress' work is over. Permit me to declare the 24th Latvian Communist Party Congress closed.

Further Report

WA211502 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 26 Jan 86 p 4

[Speech by Boris Karlovich Pugo, first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party, at the closing session of the 24th Latvian Communist Party Congress]

[Text] Comrade Delegates!

The discussion of the Central Committee report is at an end. Twenty-four persons -- party officials, representatives of the trade unions and Komsomol, leading workers and kolkhoz members, business manager, scientists, figures of culture and servicemen -- took part in the debate.

I believe we have reason to say that the discussion was conducted in a businesslike manner, in a spirit of high exactingness, and from standpoints of stringency and self-criticism. It confirmed with new force that the Communists and all working people of the republic unanimously support the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee's April and October (1985) plenums and correctly understand the tasks put forward by the party for accelerating the country's scientific-technical progress and entire socioeconomic development. It is now a question of accomplishing them in full and in the best way. The Latvian Communist Party Central Committee must persistently direct the efforts of the gorkoms and raykoms, primary party organizations, and all the Communists toward this.

The course of discussion of the report also showed that the strategic directions of the CPSU Central Committee April and October plenums and the party's precongress documents are not yet being implemented everywhere here with due purposefulness. A change toward an intensification of production and an acceleration of scientific-technical progress is only being effected slowly. The main indicator of economic efficiency -- the labor productivity growth rate -- does not correspond to the demands of the day. Output quality remains a bottleneck in a number of sectors and at many enterprises. Plans are being fulfilled, as before, at a price of big outlays and production costs. We have not succeeded yet in ridding ourselves of violations of state, plan, technological and labor discipline.

All this is a direct consequence of the fact that appreciable shortcomings -- superficiality in leadership, pretentiousness, and formalism -- and a habit of the old have not yet been completely eradicated in the activity of the Central Committee and its machinery and the gorkoms and raykoms. And this, as the delegates rightly observed, is incompatible with the spirit of party work, which in its very essence should at the current, pivotal stage of our development be truly creative, practical and efficient. The time of outmoded plans is irretrievably gone, and the time of bold decisions, energetic action and achievements has arrived.

The party's program course toward the achievement of a new qualitative state of society precludes any complacency. This thought permeated the entire work of the first day of the congress, which is all the more valuable in the context of the accomplishment of the impending tasks. It is the duty of the party organizations, primary party organizations primarily, not only to maintain the creative mood, decisiveness, and accord with which the tasks we have been set were discussed here, but also to multiply them and embody them in actual deeds in all the labor collectives and at each place of work.

We all agree that successful accomplishment of the goals set forth in the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April and October Plenums and the party's precongress documents demands an unserving upsurge of the leading and directing role of the primary party organizations; a comprehensive improvement of the style and methods of party, soviet, and economic leadership; a sharp increase in the responsibility of cadres of all levels; and the development of their initiative and enterprise and the inseparability of words and deeds.

The delegates' speeches were perfectly correct to emphasize the need to strengthen the psychological reorganization of the personnel, a need that has been discerned, and the need to intensify the struggle against lack of responsibility, sluggishness, working by spurts, glossing over shortcomings and embellishing reality, the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism, and the struggle against unearned income and abuse of office. We are obliged to continue to enhance the role and significance of socialist competition and to channel the competitors' energy, ability and enthusiasm into a universal increase in production efficiency, an acceleration of scientific-technical progress, an intensification of the practice of economies and thrift, and an improvement in product and work quality.

Associating myself with the opinion of many of the speakers, I would like to emphasize once again that the problems of a fundamental improvement in quality must be tackled actively at all levels of party leadership of the economy and in each component of production and management. Generally, comrades, a fundamental rise in the quality of all work is our daily concern brooking no delay. High quality must be a rule of the life of each worker and kolkhoz member, each representative of the intelligentsia, and all labor collectives.

Mention must be made of one further fundamental point -- namely, that all the speakers unanimously supported the CPSU Central Committee directive that the human factor should be at the center of all party-political work. Only by stimulating it in every possible way will we be able to reach the necessary level of responsibility of each and everyone for the observance of state, nationwide interests and a truly proprietary attitude toward public property and for the eradication of departmental and local preference and all violations of party, state and labor discipline, public order, and the rules of socialist community living.

There is surely no need to return again to all the conclusions that have been heard today from the congress rostrum. All of them, like the proposals and observations that reached the Presidium in written form, will be attentively studied by the new Central Committee and adopted for realization in current work.

Permit me, comrades, to conclude with this since the nature and content of the speeches and the complete unanimity of the delegates do not require extensive closing remarks.

GROSSU CONCLUDING SPEECH AT MOLDAVIAN CONGRESS

WA211501 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 25 Jan 86 p 2

[Speech by S.K. Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, at the closing session of the 16th Moldavian Communist Party Congress]

[Text] Dear Comrade Delegates!

Discussion of the Central Committee report to the 16th Moldavian Communist Party Congress is at an end. The comrades who spoke supplemented and specified it appreciably, critically analyzed the activity of the republic party organization and its elective bodies, and revealed new potential for dynamic progress along the path of an improvement in all aspects of our life. Many new ideas and useful proposals were advanced aimed at overcoming the shortcomings and ensuring a radical improvement in organizational and political work in the republic Communist Party. Additions to the Draft CPSU Program were submitted and individual provisions of the draft party rules with the proposed amendments were amplified and specified.

All the delegates' speeches were imbued with efforts to match their activity and the activity of the party, soviet, and economic authorities with the innovation and scale of the tasks ensuing from the party's strategic line aimed at accelerating the country's socioeconomic development. Such an approach determined both the thrust of the speeches and their tone. Their speeches testify best of all to the increased sense of responsibility of the party activists for realizing the party's aims and irreconcilability toward all that has had its day and is impeding reorganization.

The range of questions raised in the speeches was exceptionally broad and diverse. Great attention was paid to the progress in realizing the CPSU Central Committee decree on the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee report, problems of the selection, assignment and training of personnel, and the blunders made here and also how the style of party leadership of economic building is being perfected and reorganized. It was rightly emphasized that the said CPSU Central Committee decree has as yet been far from completely fulfilled.

A significant place in the delegates' speeches was occupied by questions of ideological work. Adherence to the old, outdated forms and methods of performing it was criticized. Serious shortcomings in the work of the educational institutions, cultural establishments and the corresponding ministries and departments were revealed.

Many comrades drew the congress' attention in their speeches to the major shortcomings in the activity of a number of ministries and departments and in the work of industrial enterprises. They correctly raised the issue that there are oversights in planning and material-technical supply and that inadequate use is being made locally of the possibilities for acceleration of the intensification of production and an increase in product quality.

Important state issues were discussed on the congress rostrum, including development of the republic's agrarian-industrial complex. The speakers emphasized the need to afford the personnel large scope for economic initiative and to step up the demands thereon for the state of affairs in production. Agricultural pacesetters spoke of the potential for a rise in the productivity of the fields and livestock sections and of their readiness to do everything to obtain big harvests, milk yields, and livestock weight gains in the first year of the 5-year plan.

A number of delegates sharply criticized the work of the construction organizations. Attention was drawn to the fact that words are at odds with deeds especially often here, plans are not being fulfilled, and progressive forms of the organization and stimulation of labor are not being introduced quickly enough.

It was perfectly natural that the delegates were disturbed by questions of a social nature. The speakers sharply criticized the serious shortcomings in providing the population with consumer goods and housing, and in trade, consumer services, health care and so forth. It was rightly noted that the kolkhozes, sovkhozes and industrial enterprises should make better use of the available possibilities for an increase in the production of food and consumer goods -- and only those of high quality, moreover -- and for the construction of housing and socio-cultural facilities.

We hope that the executive personnel of the republic, cities, rayons, enterprises, and farms will draw the correct conclusions from the delegates' critical observations.

As far as the criticism heard from this rostrum of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee and its Bureau, Secretariat, and departments is concerned, it was correct. It is essential that the new Central Committee probe the essence thereof and organize its work so that realization of the observations expressed contributes to an improvement in the style and methods of the activity not only of the Central Committee and its machinery, but of all elements of the republic party organization.

Simultaneously, the Central Committee must study and make creative use of the proposals put forward by the congress delegates for a rise in the level of party leadership in all areas of the republic's life. These proposals must be perceived as specific instructions to it from the participants in the highest forum of the republic Communist Party.

Comrade Delegates!

A new stage of activity is beginning for the republic party organization. It must be geared primarily to political and organizational support for realization of the plans and quotas of the 12th 5-Year Plan. The results of the 5-year plan will largely depend on how it starts out. We have data today on the work done in 20 days of January. It must be said that we are starting slowly, while some labor collectives have begun the year altogether badly.

The Ministries of Construction, Construction Materials Industry and Local Industry, and certain others had volume of production and labor productivity indicators for January lower than for the final months of the quarter and thereby lowered the intensity of the struggle for greater intensification of production and its increased efficiency and for fulfillment of the annual plans.

A number of industrial enterprises, including the Kishinev Tractor Plant and Refrigerator Plant, the Tiraspol "Elektromash" Plant, the Bendery Silk Works, the Dubossary Machine Shop and others are operating with considerably lower production indicators than last year.

As is known, the livestock wintering is a serious test for the rural workers. As a whole, in January the republic is 10-13 percent ahead of the 1985 level, in terms of milk production and herd productivity. However, Dumbravenskiy and Grigoriopolskiy rayons have only repeated last year's achievements, while Rezinskiy Rayon has even allowed gross milk production to decline 4 percent. The average dairy milk yields were 1-2 kg less than for the republic on average in Chernenkovskiy, Teleneshtskiy, Ryshkanskiy and Dondyushanskiy rayons. Organizations of the republic Ministry of Trade, Moldavian Potrebsoyuz, Ministry of Consumer Services and Ministry of Motor Transport failed to keep pace with the progress chart per the work results of 20 days. January's plans are in danger of being frustrated here.

It is necessary to rectify this state of affairs immediately in all production bays, remove the shortcomings preventing an acceleration of the production development rate before the end of the month, and assume more rapidly the pace laid down by the economic and social development plan for 1986. As mentioned in the report, the party committees cannot release these questions from their supervision.

Ahead of us, comrades, lies a great deal of intensive work. It demands of the communists and all working people of the republic the full mobilization of forces, knowledge, and energy and a qualitatively new attitude in all areas and in all spheres of social activity. Fewer words, assurances, and promises, more actual work, practical results, responsibility and scrupulousness, and coordination in work -- such is the essence of the party demands on each of us. Guided by these demands and perfecting the work style, we must achieve and will achieve the large-scale tasks confronting the republic party organization in light of the historic decisions of the upcoming 27th CPSU Congress.

MAKHKAMOV CLOSING REMARKS AT TAJIK CONGRESS

WA211504 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 26 Jan 86 p 1

[Speech by K.M. Makhkamov, first secretary of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee; at the closing session of the 20th Tajik Communist Party Congress]

[Text] Comrade delegates! I should first report news which is pleasant for all of us. Summing up all-union socialist competition with regard to the results of work on fulfillment of socialist pledges in 1985 and the 11th 5-Year Plan quotas and for a fitting greeting of the 27th party congress, the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee recognized as winners and awarded Challenge Red Banners to the Tajik SSR, Leninabad Oblast and the city of Dushanbe and also to 20 different enterprises, associations and sovkhozes.

Permit me to warmly and cordially congratulate all of you and, through you, all working people of the republic on this award and high evaluation of our modest contribution to the accomplishment of the tasks put forward by the party.

This award gratifies us and makes much incumbent upon all of us. It is, it may be said, a big advance payment, to which we must respond with shock, selfless labor.

Comrades! Discussion of the republic Communist Party Central Committee report is at an end. Thirty-six delegates took part in the debate. They represent the majority of city and rayon party organizations and all oblasts and also the party organizations of the major production collectives, ministries, departments, scientific establishments, creative unions, and public and other organizations.

The speeches of the congress delegates extensively reflected all the most important aspects of the republic's economic, social, and cultural life; raised numerous urgent problems; and proposed specific ways of solving them.

We received with great attention the cogent speeches of comrade delegates Khodzhiyev, Khalimov, Sycheva, Sultanov, Davlyatshoyeva, Shakirov, Gulova, Kalandarov, Lobov, commander of the Red Banner Central Asian Military District, and others.

The main thing contained in all the speeches was the sense of high responsibility of the party organizations and the Communists for an improvement in the republic's affairs, primarily its economy, the speediest commissioning of much unutilized potential, and the more energetic accomplishment of the tasks pertaining to an intensification of and further rise in the efficiency of social production.

Mention should be made with satisfaction of the increased level of criticism and self-criticism, the seriousness of the formulation of questions, and exactingness in the evaluation of what has been done. Expressing the will of their party organizations and the labor collectives, all the speakers spoke of the complete and unanimous approval of and ardent support for the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state and decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April and October (1985) plenums and the course they formulated. The course is being pursued consistently toward an acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development and a readiness to apply all forces to make an impressive contribution by the republic to the accomplishment of state tasks.

The speeches fully approved the party's precongress documents.

We delegates must convey the practical experience, innovative mood, and fighting spirit of the congress to all party organizations and Communists and the broadest working people's masses. This should introduce new, fresh impetus and impart an even broader scale to and enhance the efficacy of nationwide socialist competition for a fitting greeting of our Communist Party's 27th Congress and the successful accomplishment of the crucial and increased tasks of the first year of the 12th 5-Year Plan.

Ensuring success here under present conditions means primarily activating our main, essentially inexhaustible, reserve -- the human factor -- which is contained in the creative initiative of the workers and in the universal establishment at all levels of high organization, discipline, and order.

It may be said with confidence that the wide-ranging exchange of opinions on the Central Committee and Auditing Commission report, practical advice, constructive proposals, and critical observations expressed here will help us formulate specific and comprehensively substantiated decisions embodying the spirit of the times and the party's current demands.

A great deal of complex work requiring boldness, energetic action, endurance, and the maximum exertion of efforts lies ahead. The republic's frontiers are determined in the socialist pledges, and it is our primary patriotic and international duty to honorably keep the word we have given the party and the people.

Permit me on behalf of the congress delegates and all Communists and working people of the republic to once again assure our party's Leninist Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo that Tajikstan's workers will greet the upcoming 27th party congress with fitting labor gifts and will fulfill the plans and pledges of the current year and the new 5-year plan as a whole.

NAZARBAYEV ADDRESSES KAZAKH SSR CONGRESS

WA270920 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 9 Feb 86 pp 2-4

[Speech published under rubric, "16th Congress of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan": "The Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000; Report by Chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers N.A. Nazarbayev"]

[Text] Comrade delegates:

The 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan is being held in an atmosphere of high political and labor enthusiasm, which has been evoked by the nationwide socialist competition in honor of the forthcoming 27th CPSU Congress and by the discussion everywhere of the draft party program and the CPSU Statutes, with proposed amendments, as well as the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000.

The realistic nature and the profound social optimism contained in those documents evoke in each of us the striving to work selflessly, in an initiatory manner, and with greater responsibility. The innovative statements and main directions in the activity of the CPSU and our society as a whole, which were developed in the pre-congress documents, have been perceived by the party and the Soviet nation as a program of combat actions.

The decisions of the April and October 1985 plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the statements made by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev concerning the most important problems of the development of our society contribute to the confirmation, in the activity of the party committees and the Soviet and economic agencies, of a concrete, businesslike, and demanding approach to the examination and implementation both of the current tasks and the long-range ones.

The Leninist foreign-economic policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state enjoy nationwide support. The statement by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee M.S. Gorbachev expresses the heartfelt yearnings of Soviet citizens, and of progressive mankind as a whole, to bridle the arms race and preserve the peace for the current and future generations. Unanimously approving the draft of the CPSU Central Committee entitled "Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000," the Communists and workers of Soviet Kazakhstan are firmly resolved to mobilize the entire potential, all resources and capabilities for the implementation of the party's plans to reinforce the economic and defensive might of our motherland and to raise the national standard of living.

Comrades, according to the tradition that has developed, on the days when the congress is at work, not only is there an assignment of the tasks for the future, but there is also an objective summing up of the results of what has been done and a determination of the reasons for any shortcomings or omissions that may have occurred.

In the report of the Central Committee, which revealed the multifaceted activity of the republic's party organization and all the labor collectives during the period between congresses, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Comrade D.A. Kunayev, remarked that the past five-year period became for Kazakhstan a new and major stage in the development of the economy, science, and culture. There was an increase in its contribution to the country's single national-economic complex.

During that period the volume of industrial production increased by 5 billion rubles, or 19.4 percent. Our enterprises assimilated the production of many articles that were new for our republic -- articles intended for production and technical purposes, and consumer goods. Output with a total value of almost 800 million rubles was produced in excess of the total annual plans.

Almost 50 billion rubles were invested in the development of the national economy, from all sources of financing. This amount is 15 percent more than during the previous five-year plan. Fixed assets valued at 47.2 billion rubles, or an increase by a factor of 1.2, were activated. Approximately 400 industrial enterprises and large-scale shops and production entities were activated.

In agriculture, as compared with the 10th 5-Year Plan, there was an increase in the production and purchases of rice, corn grown for grain, vegetables, potatoes, livestock and poultry, milk, eggs, and wool. There was an increase in the level of technical provision with transportation and communication, as well as an increase in the freight turnover and volume of passenger hauls and the total length of highways with solid surfaces.

Major measures were carried out in the area of social development. There was a noticeable increase in the average wages of the workers and employees, and the payment of the labor performed by kolkhoz members. The payments and benefits from social consumption funds per capita of population increased by 15 percent. There was an increase in the state aid to families with a large number of children and those poorly provided for, and to disabled persons and participants in the Great Patriotic War. Housing conditions were improved for more than 3 million residents of our republic. The increase in the volumes of retail commodity turnover came to 17.3 percent, and personal services for the public came to 38 percent.

All this was the result of the constant concern shown by the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government for the complete development of our republic's national economy, and was the result of the strenuous labor performed by its working class, kolkhoz peasantry, and intellectual class.

When speaking about achievements, one cannot fail to mention the fact that a number of branches of industry failed to fulfill the assignments for the 5-year plan. The growth rates for volume of production and labor productivity as a whole proved to be, respectively, 3.6 and 4.6 points below the assignments. Every fourth enterprise failed to fulfill its contractual obligations with regard to shipments of output, and the return on assets fell 15 percent. According to the data provided by a study that was carried out, out of 334 projects turned over during the past nine years, almost half of them failed to reach the rated capacity. The rural laborers also continue to be largely in debt. During the 5-year plan, 18.5 million tons of grain were undershipped to the state, and the assignments for the basic types of animal-husbandry output were also unfulfilled. In construction, 2.7 billion rubles of capital investments were underused.

The lag that was allowed to occur was caused, to no small degree, by the fact that individual ministers and chairmen of committees and oblast executive committees were unable to reorganize their work in conformity with the principles enunciated by the April 1985 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and frequently expended their energy not for the reinforcement of state planning discipline, but in the search for various reasons and arguments for adjusting the plans. Lulling themselves with average-statistical prosperity and the victory reports sent in from their subordinates, they occupied a position of adapting themselves to the situation that had developed, instead of actively interfering and changing it for the better.

Something else that has been producing negative consequences is the work style that has developed in the outlying areas and that has not yet been overcome -- the style of crowing about individual successes, of praising the rayon and oblast leadership for nonexistent merits.

All this also became possible because the republic's management did not take prompt steps in a manner based on true party principles to discontinue such unsuitable work methods. In the final analysis there was a reduction in the effectiveness of the administration of the national economy. We see here the shortcomings not only of the Presidium of the Council of Ministers, but also my own, as Chairman of the Council of Ministers and member of the Bureau of the Central Committee.

The Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers, under the leadership of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, will increase the demands it makes upon the managers at all levels of responsibility for their realistic contribution to the general task, the fulfillment of plans, and the increase in organizational spirit and order. The finish line of the 5-year plan showed that even a slight improvement in discipline provides its results: the increase in industrial output achieved last year was more than 1.5 times greater than the average annual increase in the first three years. Life confirms the correctness of V.I. Lenin's instruction to the effect that "the conditions for an economic upsurge are... an increase in the workers' discipline, the ability to work, the briskness and intensity of labor, and the better organization of labor."

The government, the ministries and departments, and the oblast executive committees, with a consideration of the tasks that the congress will define, will have to carry out steps to overcome the existing shortcomings and gaps in the work and to guarantee the dynamic growth of the national economy during the 12th 5-Year Plan and in the long-term period.

Comrades! When defining its long-term strategy, the party continues to advance as its chief task the guaranteeing in our country of a further rise in the standard of living for all segments and social groups in the population and profound changes in the sphere of people's working and everyday living conditions on the basis of the acceleration of scientific-technical progress and the complete intensification and increased effectiveness of production. The party's course, which is aimed at intensifying the social orientation of the economy's development, was concretely expressed in the fact that in the 12th 5-Year Plan, by means of the country's 19-22 percent increase in national income, it is planned for per-capita real income to increase 13-15 percent, and for the production of consumer goods to increase 22-25 percent, with an averall growth in industrial production of 21-24 percent. For the 5-year plan as a whole, a broad program of measures for improving all aspects of the life of Soviet citizens is planned.

Special attention is being devoted to implementation of the Food Program and to questions of building up the production of agricultural output and guaranteeing complete processing and that it is intact. The creation of Gosagroprom [State Agroindustry] will also contribute to the resolution of these tasks.

All the fraternal union republics are receiving further development. Their common efforts are reinforcing our country's economic might and resolving large social problems. This is yet another brilliant testimony to the triumph of the Leninist national policy of the CPSU.

Tasks on a broad scale must also be resolved by Soviet Kazakhstan.

It is planned that national income increase 18-20 percent, compared to the 7.2 percent achieved in the past 5-year plan. On the basis of the changeover to the intensive paths of development, it is planned that by the year 2000 the productivity of social labor increase by a factor of 1.6-1.8, including 19 percent in the 12th 5-Year Plan. Progressive structural shifts will be carried out in the economy, as well as measures to reduce its materials-intensity and to increase the yield on capital investments.

By means of the further buildup of the potential of the Pavlodar-Ekibastuz and other territorial-production complexes, the assimilation of new deposits of petroleum, gas, and polymetallic and iron ores, the construction of new enterprises, and the expansion of the existing ones, there will be an increase in the importance of the Kazakh SSR in our country's fuel-and-energy balance sheet and in the production of mineral fertilizers and ferrous and nonferrous metals.

Our republic will continue to be a major grain and animal-husbandry base for our country. It is planned to increase grain production in 1990 to 30-31 million tons, compared with an average 21.3 million tons per year in the past 5-year plan. The volumes of production of meat and milk will increase respectively 21-29 and 17-19 percent.

The nonproduction sphere will receive considerable development.

The Acceleration of Scientific-Technical Progress and the Development of Industry

Comrades, the main key to our rapid movement forward in the strategic areas of development of the economy, to the efficient transformation of productive forces, and to the technical re-equipping of production lies in the complete acceleration of scientific-technical progress. In our republic it is planned, by means of the components of that progress, to achieve half the total increase in national income.

At enterprises and construction sites it is planned to annually carry out approximately 20,000 measures involving the modernization of equipment, the improvement of technological schemes, and the mechanization and automation of production. It is planned that 10.8 billion rubles of capital investments will be channelled into remodeling and technical re-equipping. This is 76 percent more than in the past 5-year plan.

Application of the target-program method of planning is expanding. The basic assignments of 13 republic-level scientific-technical programs (out of 18) have been included in the draft versions of the plans for the 12th 5-Year Plan and in the composite "Intensifikatsiya-90" [Intensification-1990] program, which, together with the programs for the conservation of resources, labor, and energy, will make it possible to achieve a considerable saving of resources. The ministries and departments and Gosplan must make sure that their content finds material expression in the assignments of the annual plans.

It must be noted that the union between the scientists in our republic and our production managers does not always yield the necessary benefit. And yet this is one of the basic reserves for our acceleration. Many beneficial recommendations made by scientific organizations fail to find any practical application for years on end.

It is planned, on the whole -- for introducing into production the achievements of science and technology during the new 5-year plan -- that R1.4 billion rubles be expended, with an economic benefit of approximately R800 million rubles a year resulting from raising the technical level of production.

Questions of scientific-technical progress must be constantly in the center of attention of Gosplan, the ministries and departments, and the oblast executive committees.

A person who should give broader scope to that work is the first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Grebenyuk, who is in charge of this sector in the republic's government. We have in mind, first of all, acceleration of the introduction into practice of completed scientific research and progressive technological schemes, and the carrying out of measures to create and produce the latest technology and other output that meet world standards.

A considerable role in the resolution of national-economic problems belongs to science, into the development of which, in addition to capital investments, it is planned that almost 500 million rubles be channeled.

A leading place here is assigned to Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences, which unites in its ranks 134 academicians and corresponding members and hundreds of talented doctors and candidates of science, who are capable of coping with many complicated tasks. However, I must say that the academy leadership, headed by its president, A.M. Kunayev, is carrying out its job inertly, without the proper initiative. It has been incapable of itself raising our republic's scientific forces for the resolution of the fundamental problems of science or the national economy. Therefore it is not by accident that not a single institute in the academy has not become part of the international scientific-technical complexes that have been created in our country, or that, during the entire 5-year plan that has elapsed, not a single licensing agreement was concluded. One is also alarmed by the fact that last year the economic effectiveness of a single introduced development, compared to 1980, was reduced by almost one-half, and out of 76 recommendations submitted by the Academy of Sciences, because of the fact that they had been insufficiently worked out, only five were included in the current year's state plan, while only nine were included in the ministry and departmental plans.

At the congress today it must also be said that our republic's Academy of Sciences has proved to be an organization that is not to be criticized. The atmosphere that has been created there is one of servility and toadyism. Apparently for that reason the president of the Academy of Sciences not only fails to appear at sessions of the Council of Ministers, but also at the balance-sheet commissions. Thus, he simply dodges his duties.

Dimash Akhmedovich, we think that it is high time to call him to order.

The Presidium of the academy should take urgent steps to increase the role and authority of Kazakhstan's science, especially since, during the 12th 5-Year Plan, there will be a considerable reinforcement of the experimental base of a number of the academy's institutes and organizations.

The responsible tasks confronting our republic require, both on the part of the academy science and on the part of branch science, including its plant sector, greater purposefulness in striving for high national-economic results. We have the right to expect energetic actions also on the part of the scientists at institutions of higher learning, who constitute one-fourth of our republic's scientific potential, but who are not yet making their proper contribution to the resolution of its major scientific-technical problems.

One of the most important factors in the intensification of production is the intensification of economy measures. At the present time, the requirements have changed, and the approach to economy measures must be fundamentally different. As you know, in the 5-year plan that has begun, it is planned that 75-80 percent of the need for fuel and raw and other materials will be satisfied by means of economy measures involving them. Putting it another way, the feasibility of our plans depends upon the guaranteeing of the maximum conservation of materials and energy at every work station. It is important to be profoundly aware of all of this and to intensify the work of assuring economical procedures and thrift. Despite the new requirements, in a number of places one continues to observe flagrant mismanagement in the use of material resources. For example, in six trusts of the Kazakh Mintyazhstroy [Ministry of Heavy Construction] alone, last year the losses of rolled metal and construction glass came to 7-10 percent of the total consumption. And there are many such situations.

Comrades! The draft of the Basic Guidlines stipulates a 23-26 percent increase in Kazakhstan in the volume of industrial production in 1986-1990. The average annual rate of increase will grow from the 3.6 percent achieved in the 11th 5-Year Plan to 4.2-4.7 percent. Approximately 85 percent of the increase in output is supposed to be obtained at existing enterprises by means of the better use of the capacities and the increase in labor productivity.

There has been a noticeable increase in the rates of development of the branches in the fuel and energy complex. The extraction of coal in 1990 will increase basically by means of building that extraction in the Ekibastuz coal basin, as well as at the Subarkolskoye deposit. Operations will begin to assimilate the Maykubenskiy basin.

The Ekibastuzugol Association (Comrade Kurzhey) and the Karagandaugol Association (Comrade Drizhd) must improve the work of the operating mines and shafts, and must guarantee the prompt preparation of new working strata and the effective use of mechanized complexes and rotor excavators.

On the basis of intensive assimilation of the existing deposits on Mangyshlak, Buzachi Peninsula, and the Caspian Depression, as well as the beginning of exploitation of a new deposit in Guryev Oblast, there has been an increase in the extraction of petroleum. Extraction of gas and of gas condensate will also increase.

Mangyshlakneft Association (Comrade Dergachev), Embaneft Association (Comrade Sagingaliyev), Aktyubinskneft Association (Comrade Sviridov), Tengizneftegaz Association (Comrade Yasaveyev), and Kazakhgazprom Association (Comrade Novikov) must accelerate the assimilation of new, promising deposits in west Kazakhstan and must carry out steps to increase the effectiveness of the exploitation of oil and gas wells, to introduce progressive technological processes, and to reduce the losses of casing-head gas. The appropriate ministries and departments in the republic, party committees, and oblast executive committees must guarantee the unconditional fulfillment of all the tasks that have been defined by the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers entitled "Measures to Create the Caspian Petroleum-Gas Complex."

The production of electric energy will reach 102.7 billion kWh, which is twice as much as in 1975. For this purpose, constructing and activating capacities at the Ekibastuz GRES-2, the South Kazakhstan GRES, and the Shulbinskaya GES is planned. The construction of Ekibastuz GRES-3 will also begin.

By the end of the 5-year plan we shall see completion of the process of connecting all sections and animal farms on sovkhozes and kolkhozes to the centralized electric-power supply system.

The steady work of the energy enterprises is of tremendous importance for the entire national economy. In the 11th 5-Year Plan, because of the emergency stoppings of the units, there was an underproduction of almost 13 billion kWh of electrical energy. Those outages led to sharp limitations for the customers and to a considerable underproduction of output, especially in the energy-intensive branches, and that, to no small degree, exerted an influence upon the final indicators of the 5-year plan. As a result of the complete collapse of the work and his inability to manage, it was necessary to part with Minister B.P. Ivanov.

Kazakh SSR Minenergo [Ministry of Power and Electrification] (Comrade Kazachkov) must guarantee more stable and more effective work from the energy equipment, must constantly supervise the rate of construction and activation of new capacities, and must strive to combine capital repair operations on the equipment with their modernization and the economical expenditure of fuel. A very important task for the republic is prompt carrying out of the processes planned for the 5-year period by the USSR Council of Ministers -- the technical re-equipping and remodeling of 22 electric-power stations, where 61 obsolete turbines are to be dismantled and replaced. This must be in the center of attention both of the republic agencies and the oblast ones.

The volume of primary refining of petroleum will be increased 38 percent. It is also proposed to increase considerably the depth of its refinement by means of the introduction of units for coking the crude oil at the Chimkent and Pavlodar refineries and catalytic cracking at the Chimkent refinery.

Approximately R5 billion of capital investments are being channeled into development of the branches in the fuel and energy complex. This amount is 1.8 times more than in the past 5-year plan.

In ferrous metallurgy, the increase in the volumes of production will be achieved basically by means of more intensive use of the potential that has already been created. In order to reinforce the branch's raw-material base, it is planned to introduce new capacities at the Lisakovsk, Sokolovsko-Sarbaysk, and Donskoy mining and concentration combines. There will be an increase in the receipt of ore from the very promising Kachar Combine. The extraction of manganese ore and the production of ferroalloys will increase. At the Karaganda Metallurgical Combine it will be necessary to complete construction of the sheet iron shop, which when started up will be the leading sheet iron producer in the country. However, in the past 5-year plan Kazakhstan Magnitka as a whole operated unsatisfactorily, underproducing more than one million tons of steel and almost 2.5 million tons of rolled ferrous metals, compared with its assignments. The full responsibility for this is borne by Comrades Akbiyev and Soskovets. At the present time, in the first years of the new 5-year plan, it is important to maintain the planned rhythm constantly. It is simply inadmissible for the leader in our republic's heavy industry to be among the laggards.

In nonferrous metallurgy in the past 5-year plan, the problem of its raw-materials base failed to find complete resolution. Of the funds allocated for those purposes, R250 million, or 10 percent, remain unused. The responsibility for that attitude toward the job at hand lies not only with Kazakh SSR Mintsvetmet [Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy], but also with Mintyazhstroy [Ministry of Heavy Construction], which instead of building up the volumes of operations for that branch, dropped them from 161 million rubles in 1981 to 147 million in 1985. And that was despite the fact that Mintsvetmet transferred more than R100 million of its capital investments for reinforcement of the base of its construction organizations. Comrade Makiyevskiy must be completely aware that this situation cannot be tolerated in the future.

Another factor that exerted an effect upon lowering the indicators in nonferrous metallurgy was the lag that had been allowed to occur in the stripmining and other preparatory operations, and the impoverishment of the ore being extracted. As compared with the assignments in the 5-year plan, there were considerable failures to produce the target volumes of the basic types of nonferrous metals. The leadership of the ministry (Comrade Takezhanov) has been slow to resolve the problems, which have become acute, has not been showing the proper persistence or demandingness toward the enterprise managers, and has been working in accordance with the old methods.

Inasmuch as our republic's nonferrous metallurgy is a branch of union specialization, it is important to organize the purposeful work of implementing everything that has been planned and of increasing the contribution made by Kazakhstan to our country's nonferrous-metals balance sheet.

The volume of production of chemical and petrochemical industry during the 5-year period will increase by a factor of 1.5 -- including mineral fertilizers, by a factor of 2.3. By 1990 there will be a considerable increase in the production of tires for agricultural machinery. The administrators in Chimkent Oblast and the Chimkentshina Association, together with the union ministry, must urgently resolve the entire series of questions as a result of which the association had been working at only 50 percent of capacity in the past.

The raw-materials base of phosphorus production is expanding as a result of the buildup of the capacities at the Karatau Association and the activation of the Chilisayskiy Phosphorite Mine.

In order to reinforce the mineral and raw-materials base of the national economy, the Kazakh SSR Ministry of Geology (Comrade Chakabayev) must use progressive methods to guarantee expansion of the scope of geological-prospecting operations, paying special attention to their intensification in areas of the republic's mining enterprises that are already operating. It is also necessary to raise the level of substantiation of the forecasts and the geological-economic evaluation of the deposits of minerals.

Comrades, the process that acts first of all as the basis for the technical re-equipping of the entire national economy is the accelerated production of new generations of machinery and equipment, increasing their reliability and other qualitative parameters to the level of the best worldwide models.

Considering this fact, in the 12th 5-Year Plan priority importance is being attached to the development of machine-building. The volume of its output is supposed to increase by no less than 40-45 percent.

Special attention will be devoted to increasing the output of the electrical-engineering and machine-tool-building industry, to instrument-building, and to machinery and equipment for vegetable and animal husbandry.

It must be emphasized that, despite the outstripping role of this branch during the past years, the share of machine-building proper in the structure of our republic's industry remains low, constituting only 11 percent. Therefore Gosplan and the local party and Soviet agencies must take a more attentive and self-interested attitude toward the recommendations made by the machine-building ministries with regard to the creation of their enterprises on the territory of Kazakhstan.

For our republic, as the largest mining region in the country, a factor of exceptional importance is the problem of complete use of the raw materials and the maximum involvement of secondary resources in production. Much is being done in this direction, but the scope of that work is not yet sufficient. Practically speaking, we have unlimited capabilities at our disposal here.

Our republic has only begun processing and using the waste products and tailings at the nonferrous and ferrous metallurgy enterprises, as well as using the slags resulting from blast-furnace and phosphorus production and thermal electric-power stations, or the inert materials formed during mining operations. The volumes of collection of many types of secondary raw materials have been miserly. That is why the assignments stipulated in the 5-year plan computations for increasing the completeness of the use of raw materials and the involvement of secondary resources in circulation should be viewed as the minimal ones. The organization responsible for this work is Kazakh SSR Gosplan, which must improve that work.

The ministries and departments and the collectives at the associations and enterprises must strive persistently to achieve the qualitative changes in making the effective use of all resources and production capacities, and must intensify responsibility for the final results of the labor and for fulfillment of the plans.

Development of the Agroindustrial Complex

Comrades, in our republic's agroindustrial complex, the basic task consists in reaching the goals set by the Food Program. That will make it possible to increase the gross production of agricultural output by a minimum of 13-15 percent.

In vegetable husbandry the grain harvests in 1990, as was already noted, will have to be increased to 30-31 million tons, or 9-10 million tons more than the average annual harvests in the past 5-year period. It is planned that a stable increase in the production of hard and strong varieties of wheat and of groats and cereal-legume crops, and that complete statisfaction of the public's needs for vegetables and potatoes be achieved. The capabilities for doing this exist. As early as the current year, grain crops will be grown by intensive technological methods on 5.5 million hectares. This is supposed to produce 3.3 million additional tons of grain. There will be an increase of almost 2.5 times in the shipments of herbicides to combat wild oats.

In the current 5-year period it will be necessary to put into cultivation 400,000 hectares of new irrigated land and to improve the technical condition of existing irrigated land on 670,000 hectares. The agrarian sector will receive 137,000 tractors and 120,000 trucks. Industry plans to assimilate for agriculture more than 380 different new models of machinery. In order to manage that tremendous potential economically, it is necessary to considerably intensify the work to increase the effectiveness of the system of vegetable husbandry, to complete the assimilation of crop rotations, to improve zonal technological schemes, and to introduce new intensive varieties.

Unfortunately, on every fifth part of the plowland, vegetable husbandry continues to be carried out in an unsystematic manner. In Turgay, Semipalatinsk, Ural, and other oblasts, violations occur in the technological scheme for maintaining fallow land and for applying fertilizers, and disdain is shown toward sowing anti-erosion crops. Only half the available organic fertilizers are applied to the soil.

The proper order has not yet been introduced on the irrigated land. Every year 40,000-80,000 hectares of that land remain unwatered. And, indeed, how can that be done if, at the peak of summer on the farms in Dzhambul Oblast only about 40 percent of the sprinkler trucks and one-fourth of the power-pump equipment were operating? Similar situations occurred in Chimkent and Alma-Ata oblasts.

As was noted in the report, animal husbandry requires energetic and effective measures. In development of that branch the extensive factors continue to predominate on many farms. The increased number of livestock does not correspond to the existing fodder base. The main thing is being overlooked -- the increase in the productivity of the livestock.

In 1985 the situation with milk procurements was somewhat corrected, and each cow produced 1,993 kg of milk. But that was the 1970 level! The average turnover weight of one head of cattle last year was 344 kg, or 60 percent less than in 1980, and in

Kustanay, Aktyubinsk, Taldy-Kurgan, and Semipalatinsk oblasts it dropped from 70 to 109. There was a 3-kg decrease in the turnover weight of sheep and a decrease of 400 grams in the amount of wool shorn.

Special decrees concerning the intensification of measures to combat tuberculosis and brucellosis in animals, which decrees were adopted by the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers in 1978, 1979, and 1981, because of the lack of proper supervision on the part of the republic's party and soviet agencies, have remained unfulfilled. As of today, there are still many farms that have cattle and are not safe from those diseases. The share of sick animals in our republic exceeds by 5-6 times the average level for the country as a whole. As a consequence, the processing enterprises annually receive a large number of infected livestock, and more than a third of the milk is from unsafe animal farms. During the past five years, sovkhozes and kolkhozes turned over to the state in an emaciated condition and below the average fatness rate 20 percent of the cattle and more than 40 percent of the sheep. This led, as a whole, to the lowering of quality and underreceipt by the farms of more than R650 million.

Therefore one cannot speak about any successes in animal husbandry. On the contrary, in this area we have lost the positions previously won and during the 5-year period there was an underfulfillment of 385,000 tons of meat in live weight, compared to the plan, as well as underfulfillment of 152,000 tons of milk and almost 6,000 tons of wool. If we had only preserved the productivity of the animals at least at the 1980 level, then the 5-year plan for the turnover of meat could have been fulfilled, and the plan for milk and wool could have been overfulfilled. Understandably, that level of management of the development of animal husbandry is far from the requirements expressed by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev at the conference in Tselinograd.

In order to reverse the situation as rapidly as possible, it is necessary more actively and more decisively to continue the work that has been begun recently to improve the animal farms, to improve the status of selection and bloodline work, and to raise the potential productivity of the animals, using valuable domestic and foreign breeds. The increase in the production of lamb and wool will be obtained basically by means of the intensive factors. And for that purpose, on the sheep-raising farms, it is necessary to create a reliable fodder base, primarily on the basis of increasing the productivity of arid pastures and increasing their water supplies.

It is necessary for us to increase considerably the return from the fodder field, and to reduce the losses of grasses during harvesting, transporting, and storage. It is necessary to build silo and haylage structures, to make broader use of bacterial and chemical preservatives, and to increase the amount of land planted to legume crops, sugar beets grown as fodder, other root crops, and early varieties of corn.

I would like to emphasize that solving the problem of the fodder base cannot tolerate any temporizing. In the 11th 5-Year Plan the annual expenditure per standard head of livestock was 24 quintals of fodder units, of which the share of concentrates was less than one-fifth, which is considerably less than even the amount in the 9th 5-Year Plan. The protein shortage in the fodders was as much as 20 percent; sugar, 30; and phosphorus, 34.

Of course, we are talking not about feeding the animals only with concentrates, but also about assuring that they are present within the optimal limits in the animal rations. Meanwhile it is no secret to anyone that frequently, for the sake of high-sounding reports, we forced the farms to forgo forage, reducing their volumes to one-half the need, or in some places even less than that, as was justly mentioned here by Comrade Miller. One can understand the dissatisfaction of the administrators and specialists when farms were forced, as a result of the fact, to sell barley in excess of the plan at 78 rubles a ton, and then to buy it from the government at 110 rubles. During the past 5 years alone, our republic received from state resources 3.3 million tons of non-allocation forage. But the people of Semipalatinsk and Alma-Ata bought more grain and combined fodders than they sold.

Naturally, this situation with the fodder base could not fail to alarm the workers in the local party and Soviet agencies. However, they were not brave enough to strive for any decisive changes. The battle was won by the habit that has developed over a period of many years -- the habit of conducting business along the well-trodden path.

Comrades, major tasks will have to be resolved by the workers in the processing branches of the republic's APK [agroindustrial complex]. By 1990 the production of output at enterprises of the food, fruit-and-vegetable, and meat-and-dairy industries will increase by 21.9 percent; the fish industry, by 7.8; and the milling-and-hulling and combined-fodder industries, by 15.2 percent. These branches will receive 879 million rubles of capital investments, or almost twice as much as in the past 5-year plan, for development. We shall build new enterprises and remodel the existing enterprises for the processing of milk, meat, and fruits and vegetables, as well as bread plants and confectionery factories.

The increase in the production of canned fruits and vegetables by a factor of 2.2, as well as the considerable buildup of the production of juices and nonalcoholic beverages, requires a necessary raw-materials base. Yet, during the past 5-year period the sovkhozes and kolkhozes underdelivered, compared to the plan targets, 259,000 tons of fruit, 128,000 tons of grapes, and 240,000 tons of vegetables. Our southern oblasts -- Alma-Ata, Dzhambul, Chimkent, and Kzyl-Orda oblasts -- which have at their disposal the necessary irrigated areas and labor resources, have been called upon to provide fruit and vegetable output for the entire republic. Instead of that, they themselves are becoming areas that ship in produce from the northern oblasts. And the people in Chimkent Oblast even contrived, at the peak of the vegetable season, to leave the oblast center without any vegetables. One can no longer take a tolerant attitude to paradoxes such as this.

There is something else that is occurring. Since 1970 the areas in our republic's orchards and berry farms have been reduced by 15,000 hectares, including 7000 in Alma-Ata Oblast -- although, in the reports, they have been increasing from year to year.

And something else again. Astrakhan technological schemes, which are known throughout the country, in combination with the devices created by Kazakhstan craftsmen, have reduced by almost one-half the need for workers in vegetable-growing, have reduced the production costs, and have increased the harvest yields. However, in Alma-Ata, Chimkent, Taldy-Kurgan, and Dzhambul oblasts those technological schemes are, for the time being, the domain of individual enthusiasts only.

An important reserve for supplementing the food resources is the individual citizen's personal plot and the enterprises' subsidiary farms. We must show constant concern for them and render them all kinds of assistance.

Comrades, it is planned that R17.8 billion on the whole be channelled to development of the agroindustrial complex by drawing on all sources. Now the chief task is to guarantee a high return on that investment. For the time being, however, the situation leaves much to be desired. During the past ten years the capital investments in rural areas exceeded 32 billion rubles, the production assets increased by a factor of 1.8, deliveries of fertilizers by a factor of 2.4, but the gross output of the farm increased only 23 percent.

Nor has there been a rise in labor productivity.

On our republic's sovkhozes from 1981-1984 the production costs per quintal of milk increased by 7 rubles; beef by 71; pork by 31; and lamb by 32 rubles. And how could those products costs have failed to rise, if last year an inspection by the Council of Ministers determined that on almost every third farm in Kzyl-Orda, Turgay, and Aktyubinsk Oblasts there had been instances of shortages and failure to report livestock in accounting records. In the communal herd in those oblasts alone, 23,000 head of cattle, 130,000 sheep, and almost 10,000 horses belonging to private individuals were being illegally maintained. The flocks on just the Zhenishkekum Sovkhoz, Kzyl-Orda Oblast, for example, contained approximately 400 sheep belonging to managers and specialists. To make partial restitution of the expenses, the owners of the personal livestock in the oblasts mentioned have paid into the state treasury more than one million rubles. Several people have been charged with criminal acts.

Because of instances of embezzlement and theft, the sovkhozes in our republic during the five-year period underaccounted almost 120,000 head of cattle, more than 1.7 million sheep, 42,000 horses, and 42,000 hogs.

It is especially alarming that these flagrant facts failed to receive any strict, well-principled evaluation either at the local party and soviet agencies, or at the former Ministry of Agriculture. This apparently is the result of the fact that an official memorandum for the People's Control Committee failed to evoke any reaction on the part of the Bureau or Secretariat, although the total amount of embezzlements and thefts in those oblasts during a 14-month period alone came to more than 26 million rubles.

Gosagroprom (Comrade Gukasov) and its oblast and rayon links must take decisive steps to correct the state of affairs in the outlying areas and to improve the style and methods of management. For this purpose they today have at their disposal all the rights and material capabilities.

Development of Production of Consumer Goods and the Services Sphere

Comrades, all our efforts to intensify the development of the economy are aimed, in the final analysis, at raising the standard of living of Soviet citizens. Therefore the fulfillment -- by enterprises of industry and the service sphere -- of the assignments in the Comprehensive Program for Development of the Production of Consumer Goods and the Service Sphere is of fundamental importance. That was mentioned in detail at a recent meeting of the republic's activists.

The increase that has been planned for the 5-year plan in the volumes of production of consumer goods (group B) to R9.5 billion, with an increase of 26.4 percent, will make it possible to satisfy more completely the needs of the public for fabrics, clothing, footwear, and many other commodities. Today, when people have been provided with sufficiently large numbers of articles for daily and long-term use, there have been sharp increases in demands for the quality of the articles being produced. The fundamental improvement in quality is a tremendous economic and political task. And yet industry, especially light industry, continues to produce an excessive amount of commodities with a low consumer level, whereas there are few good-quality ones that people want. And as a consequence, with the overall increase in the commodity reserves, for some types there is an acute shortage and for others an overstocking.

Paid services for the public will increase by a factor of 1.3. There will be considerable increases in the volume of work to repair household appliances, furniture, footwear, and clothing, and to repair or build housing, structures for orchard-growers, and cooperative garages for the citizens' privately owned transportation.

It is necessary to strive constantly for a situation in which all enterprises, regardless of the department to which they belong, participate in the production of commodities and the rendering of services. The oblast executive committee and the Alma-Ata City Executive Committee bear the full responsibility for providing the public with commodities and services. The center of gravity in this work is shifting to persistent implementation of those broad rights that have been given to the soviets. They must show themselves to be fully competent and demanding managers.

In light industry it is planned that output increase 19.7 percent -- including fabrics, 19.1 percent; garments (based on the normative cost of handling them), 19.7 percent; and stockings and hosiery, by 50 percent. The development of the Minlegprom [Ministry of Light Industry] system will receive 584 million rubles of capital investments, of which more than half will be used for technical re-equipping.

The production of commodities intended for cultural, everyday, and household use will increase 51.3 percent and in 1990 will come to almost 1.4 billion rubles. We shall produce more furniture, porcelain-earthenware and enameled dishes, commodities of household chemistry, sound recorders, children's bicycles, and toys.

The volume of retail commodity turnover during the 5-year period will increase 20 percent. The construction of large-scale specialized stores will be combined with the development of a network of small sales outlets in housing areas and at production enterprises. Mintorg [Ministry of Trade], Kazpotrebsoyuz [Kazakhstan Union of Consumer Cooperatives], the oblast executive committees, and the Alma-Ata Executive Committee must take all steps to introduce progressive forms of trade, to raise its level of efficiency, to react in a time-responsive manner and shift the commodity resources that are available, to improve the work of the wholesale link, and to reinforce the communication with industry.

In a word, the party line here is absolutely clear: It is necessary to guarantee the accelerated development of all branches and links in the economy that are involved in the production of consumer goods and the providing of services for Soviet citizens.

Development of Transport and Communication

Comrades, in the past 5-year period the development of our republic's national economy was unfavorably influenced by the imprecise operation of railroads, especially the Alma-Ata Railroad. In the current year promising changes have been planned. Those changes must be reinforced and further developed.

The shipping of freight by railroad in the 12th 5-Year Plan will increase 13.7 percent. In the sectors with the highest freight loads, the handling capacity with regard to the amount of rolling stock and the amount of freight and passengers will increase. Completion of construction of the Makat-Inder railroad, the activation of 1,100 km of second tracks, and the electrification of 1,487 km of railroad mainlines is planned.

The increase in the volume of shipments by general-purpose motor transport was 13.5 percent. There was a noticeable improvement in the structure of passenger motor transport and a reinforcement of its repair base. We shall see outstripping rates of development in the passenger hauls within the cities by streetcars and trolleybuses. The construction of a subway will begin in Alma-Ata. There will be a substantial increase in the hauls of passengers and freight by air transport.

In river transport it is planned that the complete mechanization of loading and unloading operations, and the remodeling of a number of ports and ship-repair and shipbuilding enterprises will be expanded.

The railroad administrations, Minavtotrans [Ministry of Motor Transport], Glavrechflot [Main Administration of the River Fleet], and the Kazakh Administration of Civil Aviation must take steps to achieve fundamental improvement of the organizations of shipments and prompt delivery of freight to the places of destination -- to guarantee traffic safety and to improve the efficiency of the services provided to the passengers en route and at terminals.

The volume of communication services will increase 31 percent. The number of people in the republic who will receive the Central Television program will be 97 percent of the total population, including 95 percent of the rural population. A matter that requires special attention is providing telephone services for the public, primarily for the apartments of disabled individuals and participants in the war; a large number of their requests continue to be unsatisfied.

Capital investments for the development of all types of transport and communication will be R3.3 billion.

The total length of highways with hard surfaces will increase during the 5-year plan from 78,000 km to almost 84,000 km. Practical life shows us that the organizations of the Kazakh SSR Minavtodor [Ministry of Highways] have been failing to observe many of the requirements pertaining to technological methods in construction and have been allowing poor quality road repair and maintenance work, and these situations have been leading to the premature deterioration and deformation of the roadbed and to the formation of potholes and dips. Minister Comrade Bekbulatov must take decisive steps to discontinue instances such as this, which were caused by the race for false economy, a race which, in the final analysis, causes a considerable amount of harm to the national economy.

Capital Construction

Comrades, one of the fundamental problems that determines the buildup of our republic's economic potential and the practical carrying out of the plans for acceleration of scientific-technical progress is the improvement of the state of affairs in capital construction. The measures planned for that area are high growth rates, intensification of the concentration of resources, and better providing of the branch with materials and machinery.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan, because of the low organization of operations and other serious shortcomings, as was already mentioned, more than R2.7 billion in state capital investments were underused. Construction on many projects far exceeded deadlines for completion, and the areas of incomplete work that occurred hindered normal operation of the new capacities and structures.

The responsibility for the unsatisfactory state of affairs in capital construction is also borne by the government. We are taking a series of steps to overcome the shortcomings. On the recommendation of the Council of Ministers, two ministers have been relieved of their duties: Minister of the Construction of Enterprises for Heavy Industry, Comrade Lomov, and Minister of the Construction-Materials Industry, Comrade Parimbetov. At the same time, frankly speaking, the failure to fulfill the assignments of the 5-year plan in that branch is also the result of the fact that the Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat reduced the demands they made on the party's oblast committees.

None of the oblast committee secretaries who spoke here mentioned their responsibility for the underuse of tremendous capital investments in the past 5-year plan: in Karaganda Oblast, almost R330 million; in East Kazakhstan and Pavlodar oblasts, R280 million each; in Kzyl-Orda Oblast, approximately R100 million; and for [the city of]

Alma-Ata, R300 million. Many projects remained unactivated in each oblast because of the fact that, for example, Karaganda Oblast (Comrades Korkin and Inkarbayev) undershipped 1.4 million tons of cement to customers. You can judge for yourselves where we could have got that cement. For that reason the activation of a number of major projects in our republic was disrupted. The fact of the matter is that the Novo-Karagandinskiy Cement Plant was accepted despite the fact that there were areas of incomplete design work in the equipment, as well as construction-planning errors. To eliminate them the government allocated for the oblasts everything that was needed; but matters still did not improve.

In the new 5-year plan, R9.1 billion more than was used in the past will be invested in developing the economy of Kazakhstan. This requires the maintenance of a high level of investment activity. It will be necessary to activate a number of major industrial enterprises and capacities that are of great national-economic importance.

In housing construction, the assigned tasks include raising the level of comfort and amenities in apartments and the improvement of layout and architectural-construction decisions. Enterprises specializing in large-panel housing construction will be built in Guryev, Zarechnoye in the Alma-Ata area; Zhayrem, Dzhezkazgan Oblast; and Oktyabrskoye, Aktyubinsk Oblast. Such enterprises will be expanded in Karaganda, Ust-Kamenogorsk, Balkhash, Petropavlovsk, and Kzyl-Orda.

Almost R1.1 billion in capital investments are being channeled into reinforcement of the construction industry -- with the first-priority creation of capacities for the production of highly effective materials and structurals that contribute to increased labor productivity, reduced construction time, and increased industrialization of construction.

Mintyazhstroy (Comrade Makiyevskiy), Minmontazhspetsstroy (Comrade Yezhikov-Babakhanov, Glavalmaatastroy (Comrade Krasikov), and Minstroymaterialov (Comrade Beysenov) will have to take under their strict supervision the placing of the maximum work load on the production capacities, the carrying out of the technical re-equipping and remodeling of the existing enterprises and the construction of new ones in the construction industry that have been stipulated in the USSR Council of Ministers decree adopted at the request of the republic. These questions must also be the object of constant attention on the part of the local party and soviet agencies.

The direct duty of the party committees, the soviet and trade-union agencies, as well as the apparatus of the Kazakh SSR Gosstroy is to guarantee broad introduction into the construction process of the achievements of science, technology, and advanced practice, and considerable acceleration of the periods of time required for erecting projects, reducing their costs, and improving their quality.

Our republic's Gosplan and ministries and departments, and the oblast executive committees, must carefully examine, once again, the lists of projects for the 12th 5-Year Plan, having in mind the reduction of the newly begun projects, and to put into mothball status those projects whose construction is not required by first-priority necessity.

In our republic we have not yet seen the complete elimination of the practice of unplanned construction. Stroybank institutions alone succeeded in locating during the past 5-year plan 47 unplanned projects with an estimated cost of R13 million. For example, in Dzhezkazgan in 1985, without the authorization of the union government, an enclosed swimming pool was built, and an administrative building at the Dzhezkazgantyazhstroy Trust was erected under the guise of a dormitory. At the same time the extremely necessary machinery-repair base at the Dzhezkazgan Mining and Metallurgical Combine, the low rates of construction of which were mentioned as long ago as the 15th Congress, has been in the process of construction for 21 years, instead of the normal 18 months. As of today, more than one-third of the volume of construction-installation has not been fulfilled, and one-of-a-kind equipment valued at one million rubles has been lying in warehouses since 1980.

Instances of unplanned construction were also revealed in Guryev, Kokchetav, Kustanay, North Kazakhstan, and other oblasts. We assume that it is high time for the party and Soviet agencies in the outlying areas to put an end to such crude disregard for state planning discipline.

Frequently the reason for the appearance of unplanned projects is efforts by certain managers to have so-called "prestige" projects, whatever the cost. This practice, which was censured by the CPSU Central Committee, has become widespread in Chimkent, Karaganda, and East Kazakhstan oblasts. In Alma-Ata, at the insistence of the previous management of the party's oblast committee and city committee, Glavalmaatastroy -- by using all-out rates under conditions of a shortage of material and labor resources for other projects intended for social, cultural, and everyday needs -- constructed ahead of schedule a Central State Museum at a cost of R9.3 million. During individual periods, the concentration of people at that allegedly "vitaliy" needed structure reached 1,000 persons. Although the museum was handed over in June 1985, it was opened to the public literally a few days ago.

Similar methods were used to erect other structures in the capital in the "prestige" category. Without a doubt, those structures are not unnecessary for Alma-Ata. But it is necessary first of all to build housing, for which the 5-year plan for the city was underfulfilled by almost 115,000 square meters.

As we know from an item in PRAVDA, in Saryagach, Chimkent Oblast, the Chimkentselstroy-25 Trust built -- without any documentation, hurriedly, and in the guise of a 12-apartment building -- a comfortable detached building intended for special purposes. The building contained luxury rooms and was equipped with imported furniture and expensive rugs and apparatus. When it came time to assume responsibility for it, the chairman of the Chimkent Oblast Executive Committee, Comrade Dzhandosov, stated that he knew nothing about it. It may be that he is right: a large number of similar items were built under the eyes of the oblast leadership. And it is not surprising that one of them, with a value of more than R500,000 could simply be overlooked. According to the available data, one of the first persons to relax there proved to be Gosstroy Chairman Comrade Bektemisov whose job should have included discontinuing such excesses in construction.

Certain comrades consider it a disgrace to live in ordinary buildings. Instead, they ask to be provided with a house built according to a special plan, so the ceiling can be a bit higher and there can be a bit more space. It was precisely with that grand sweep that the Dzhambul Oblast Executive Committee built a 6-unit apartment building to which the oblast leadership moved. Isn't this a manifestation of arrogance and a desire to emphasize one's superiority over everyone else -- attitudes that the party is decisively fighting against today? Unfortunately, these prideful attitudes were rapidly transmitted to many managers in the rayons and farms, imbuing in them features that are incompatible with the outlook of a Communist Party member; and this ends, not infrequently, with them losing not only respect and authority in the work collectives, but, in the final analysis, their jobs as well.

At this point one cannot fail to mention those suburban residences and luxurious detached homes that were built in the oblasts allegedly to house honored guests, but which stand idle for months at a time, awaiting the infrequent residents. A large number of people and a lot of money are required to maintain them. The working class from which many of the administrators have come, and which has brought up those administrators, has a right to be surprised and legally indignant at such manorial ways.

Until recently only East Kazakhstan Oblast was "lagging behind" in this respect, and its administrators decided also to distinguish themselves, as a result of which they became the object of sharp and justified criticism by IZVESTIYA.

I must say that during the past 5-year plan, as a result of the shortage of capacities at the construction organizations, working hands, and material resources, our republic has completed approximately 1.2 million square meters of housing less than planned, thus depriving approximately 20,000 families of the joy of moving into a new apartment. Therefore I am convinced that a well-principled raising of the question of the inadmissibility of diverting funds for the purpose of various excesses, fashionable projects, and the vain, false conceit of individual administrators will find the understanding and support of the delegates to the congress. The sooner we introduce order into this matter, the greater the benefit will be, both for indoctrination purposes and in the sense of order and discipline.

Raising the Public's Standard of Living

Comrades, true to its highest goal, the party in the draft of the Basic Guidelines plans a broad social program that makes it possible to create better conditions for reinforcing the material and spiritual foundations of the Soviet way of life and for developing the new man.

In the 12th 5-Year Plan, the social consumption funds in our republic will rise by 20-22 percent; the real income per-capita of population by 13-15; and average monthly wages by 11-13 percent. Further raising the national standard of living will also be promoted by implementation of the Food Program and the Comprehensive Program for Commodities and Services.

In order to provide the public with housing from all sources of financing, including housing-construction cooperatives, it is planned that homes with a total area of 34 million square meters, or 2.5 million more than in the past 5-year plan, be built. That means that every seventh family will receive a new, well-designed apartment. A gradual changeover to building of homes on the basis of "new-generation" plans that improve the quality of the mass construction of housing and its comfort level is planned. At the present time it is necessary to take steps everywhere to assure complete use of the capital investments that have been allocated for these purposes.

Continuing the discussion begun in the report of the Central Committee -- the discussion of the serious shortcomings in the construction of housing and the providing of housing to the public -- one cannot fail to mention today the distressing instances of violation of the principles of social justice during the distribution of apartments. And yet this is the sacred duty primarily of the soviet agencies. Because they crudely ignored the housing legislation, several officials were removed from the positions they occupied -- the first secretaries of the city committees and chairmen of the city executive committees of Kokchetav and Kzyl-Orda, the chairman of the Dzhambul City Executive Committee, and a number of others.

Great liberties were taken and outrages were committed in Alma-Ata. As was shown by an inspection, during the past 2.5 years the city's rayon executive committees, in distributing the housing that had been completed in the city, channeled only one percent of it to meet the needs of persons with their names on a waiting list. The city's executive committee failed to allocate to disabled war veterans a single square meter from its own construction.

With the consent and participation of the city soviet, it became a widespread practice for the administrators of the ministries, enterprises, and organizations to issue apartments on the black market. It must be admitted frankly that the inspection revealed a large number of instances where the city soviet issued housing without any consideration of the person's location on the waiting list, simply on the basis of oral or written instructions issued by certain persons occupying high positions.

With the connivance of the party and soviet agencies in the city, it became the custom for the administrative workers, when going on a trip to another location, to leave their apartments to relatives and friends. That was done, in particular, by the former first secretary of the party's city committee, Comrade Zhakupov, and the former department chief of Council of Ministers, Comrade Shendaulova. A person who was able to resolve with astonishing ease the housing problems of his close friends and relatives was former Deputy Minister of Housing and Municipal Management Comrade Kisanov. For example, his brother-in-law was given, for a family of four persons, a five-room apartment with an area of 125 square meters, and Comrade Mukhamed-Rakhimov, by drawing on the funds of the Gosplan that he managed, lavishly provided well-appointed housing to chiefs and his children's acquaintances, as well as his own friends. Chairman of the Alma-Ata Oblast Executive Committee, Comrade Belyakov, because of his position had no particular difficulty in transferring his three-room apartment to his children so that he and his wife could move to a new four-room apartment. And Comrade Abenov, who was made chairman of the East Kazakhstan Oblast Executive Committee, has not even relinquished his Alma-Ata apartment since 1982, although he has an apartment in Ust-Kamenogorsk.

The enumeration of such examples, comrades, would take a large amount of time. One might have failed to mention such outrages if they had not been of such a widespread nature.

And all of this is being done under conditions when, in the capital, almost 3,000 families of disabled veterans and participants in the war, or of military personnel who died in the war, do not have well-appointed apartments, and many families that need them have been waiting more than 20 years. Incidentally, it is typical that certain high officials attempt to find apartments for their friends and relatives necessarily in the center of town and necessarily in new buildings with improved floor plans and finishing details. People use rights and nonrights to achieve this. I shall speak plainly when I say that all this immediately requires a special investigation to ascertain any possible instances of malfeasance.

One would scarcely think that to sacrifice his high moral ideals for the sake of petty Philistine considerations makes a Communist look good. One cannot speak one way, calling upon people to take proper action, and then act in another way. It may be that the criticism expressed today will seem sharp to some persons, but without a frank, well-principled party approach to the evaluation of such negative situations, we shall not achieve their complete eradication or people's awareness that the law applies identically to everyone. I think that the delegates to this congress share that opinion.

Comrades, in the new 5-year plan, areas that will receive further development are centralized water and heat supplies for the cities and workers' settlements, expanded construction of sewerage structures with a complete set of procedures for the purification of runoff water, and increased gasification and gas supply for the populated places.

Minzhilkomkhoz [Ministry of the Housing and Municipal Management] and the executive committees of the soviets must achieve a significant improvement in the quality and efficiency of municipal services provided to the public, improved maintenance of the housing fund, the guaranteeing of proper water supplies, and effective use of the funds allocated for the improvement of living conditions.

Measures are planned for developing institutions of culture and art and a public education system, and for intensifying their role in the formation of a Marxist-Leninist political philosophy, in more completely satisfying the increased spiritual needs of the people. There will be an expansion of the network of mass libraries and club institutions, and sports structures and their material-technical base will be reinforced. There will be a substantial rise in the level of services provided by television and radio, and by enterprises in the printing industry.

Considering the school reform being carried out, our republic will have to build general-educational schools for 529,500 students. The level of training of the students for participation in socially beneficial labor will rise.

The scientific-technical revolution and the qualitatively new stage approaching in the development of Soviet society make high demands on the competency and intellectual potential of the specialists in the national economy. Hence one of the chief tasks of the higher and secondary school system is to improve the training process on the basis of modern technical means, to increase the number of graduates who have specialized in new areas of science and technology, and to develop in the upcoming generation breadth of thought and a high sense of duty.

In connection with the growing needs for skilled cadres of workers, we are reinforcing the training-materials base of the vocational and technical schools, where the student contingent will exceed 309,000 persons.

The network of children's preschool institutions will increase by almost 120,000 places, which is one-third more than the increase in the past 5-year plan. It is planned that about half of them will be activated by drawing on funds provided by enterprises, and in this matter an important role will be played by the local soviets.

A large amount of attention is being devoted to developing the therapeutic and other medical institutions. Considering the increase in the population and the partial replacement of decrepit buildings, it is planned that solely by drawing on state capital investments, hospitals with 13,200 beds will be activated. It is necessary to intensify the preventive trend in public health, to reinforce its primary links, especially in rural localities, to improve medical aid for women and children, to guarantee that the entire population will be provided with dispensary treatment, and to introduce into practice the achievements of modern science and new methods of diagnostics and treatment. It is planned that new sanitoriums, disease-prevention centers, tourist bases, and mass recreation zones for the workers will be built and existing ones will be expanded.

In the past 5-year plan the plans for activation of projects intended for social, cultural, and everyday purposes were fulfilled only in 1985, and as a whole, as was previously mentioned, there was a considerable lag. Therefore it is important, from the very beginning of this 5-year period, without losing any time, to devote constant attention to fulfillment of the plans.

The social security agencies must improve the work of observing pension legislation and of providing benefits and advantages established for participants in the Great Patriotic War, and veterans of labor and the USSR Armed Forces.

When carrying out the measures in the social program, it is necessary to remember that they promote not only a rise in the national standard of living, but also increased effectiveness in social production by means of an increase in the labor and creative participation of Soviet citizens.

Protection of the Environment

Comrades, problems that are becoming increasingly acute are the problems of efficient use of natural resources and the protection of the environment. However, there have been many instances where ministries and enterprise managers have been refraining from resolving them, and have resorted instead to endless speechmaking. In this regard, for example, a ministry that deserves special reproach is Minkhimprom [Ministry of the Chemical Industry], which for dozens of years has failed to take any major steps to prevent the pollution of sources of water by the Karbid Association in Temirtau and by the Chrome Compounds Plant in Aktyubinsk.

It is proposed that more than R50 million of capital investments be channeled into environmental-protection projects. There will be an acceleration of the recultivation of land that has been exhausted, and expanded application of the soil-protecting system of vegetable husbandry. Steps will be taken to reproduce our republic's forest wealth, and to protect our forests against fires and pests. It is planned that a natural park and three preserves with an area of approximately 500,000 hectares will be created.

Development of the Oblasts and the Territorial-Production Complexes

In the new 5-year plan and in the long-term period it is planned that the economy in every oblast of our republic be developed. Consideration will be taken to assure the more complete use of their production potential and natural and labor resources, and to improve the production and nonproduction infrastructure.

Higher growth rates in industry are planned in Ural, Chimkent, Curyev, and Aktyubinsk oblasts.

In Kzyl-Orda Oblast, projects will be continued to reorganize the irrigation systems in the lower reaches of the Syr-Darya River, and to construct the Aral-Sarybulak and right-bank Kzyl-Orda group water mainlines. There will be an increase in the capacities of the plant that produces rice-harvesting machines.

In Turgay Oblast the activation of a garment factory and bread-products combines is planned. In the long-term view, the formation of a fuel and energy complex will begin there, as well as the open-pit mining of coal at the Orlevskoye deposit in the Turgay Basin.

In Kokchetav Oblast, capacities for the extraction of ore will be activated at the Vasilkovskiy GOK [mining and concentration combine] and for the production of substitutes for whole milk and cheese at the Kokchetav Dairy Combine. The construction of a series of structures for feeding water to Kokchetavskiy, Shchuchinskiy, and Makinskiy rayons and to the Borovskoy Resort Zone will continue.

In the Ural Oblast, as was previously mentioned, it is planned that intensive assimilation of the Karachaganak gas-condensate deposit, and a milling plant at Zhelayevo station and a combined-fodder plant will be activated.

Steps have been planned in the republic for the development of small and medium-sized cities and rayon centers, where small specialized enterprises and branches and shops of existing plants and factories will be situated, as well as enterprises that are linked with the providing of services to agriculture, with the processing of its output, and with the production of articles from local raw materials.

We shall see the continuation of the process of buildup of the potential of the existing territorial-production complexes and the formation of new ones. In the Pavlodar-Ekibastuz complex, capacities will be activated at the Ekibastuz GRES-2, and the tractor plant, petroleum refinery, aluminum plant, and Ekibastuzugol Association will receive further development. In addition to the branches that are traditional for that complex, enterprises in the building-materials industry, the woodworking industry, and light and food industry will develop.

In the Karatau-Dzhambul complex, by means of an increase in the capacities for the extraction of ore in the Karatau Basin and the assimilation of new deposits, the raw-materials base of the mineral-fertilizers industry will grow, increasing the role of the complex as the country's second base for phosphate raw materials.

In the Mangyshlak complex, it is planned that there will be further assimilation of deposits of petroleum on Buzachi Peninsula, and increased output at the Shevchenko Plastics Plant. The formation and development of the Karaganda-Temirtau, East Kazakhstan, Turgay, and Chimkent-Kentau territorial-production complexes will continue.

Gosplan, the republic's scientific institutions, and the local party and Soviet agencies are overlooking a large number of opportunities for further improvement of the placement of productive forces by means of the more efficient use of mineral raw materials and other natural resources, especially in the West Kazakhstan region.

Improving the Economic Mechanism and Administration

Comrades, in order to resolve the large-scale tasks that have been presented by the party, it is necessary to reorganize the economic mechanism in order to give great scope to the tremendous creative forces contained in our economy. In his report at the April 1985 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, M.S. Gorbachev emphasized: "There is only one way out of this situation: we need immediate and energetic measures for the entire series of problems of administration." The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have already made a number of fundamental decisions in this direction. Many branches have been changed over to new management conditions.

At the present time in our republic these conditions are being completely used in the systems of Minsvyaz [Ministry of Communication], Minavtotrans [Ministry of Motor Transport], and Minbyt [Ministry of Municipal Services], as well as many enterprises in industry. In the current year they will be used to produce more than half, and starting in 1987 all, the industrial output of Kazakhstan.

Gosplan and the ministries and departments are required to guarantee that all steps are taken to reinforce cost accountability and to implement in practice the measures for increasing the self-interestedness of the labor collectives in working with a smaller number of people, in economically using resources, and in accelerating scientific-technical process. Intensification of the role of economic methods must be combined with an improvement of the organizational structure of administration.

During recent years much has been done in this regard in our republic. There has been an increase in the number of production and scientific-production associations and in the level of concentration and specialization. At a number of ministries and departments the middle link has been abolished, and that has made it possible to change over to the two-link structure of administration, and to increase the independence and responsibility of the primary link.

The economic benefit from improving the administration of the economy subordinate to the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers during the past 5-year plan came to 226 million rubles.

It is necessary to continue to carry out active work to eliminate duplication and parallelism in management at all levels, to expand the rights, and to intensify the responsibility of the republic and local agencies. This will help to achieve the more complete mobilization of internal reserves, to increase the rhythmic nature of production, and to reinforce contract discipline.

The economic mechanism and our daily practical work must be oriented more to increasing the role of the human factor. That means first of all achieving a precise organization of production, and keeping the losses of work time to the minimum; second, it means introducing in a broad and well thought-out manner the brigade contract that has been found by the masses themselves, and creating conditions for the manifestation of all its advantages; and third, it means making conscientious labor and an initiative toward the job the chief gauge of the dignity and social prestige of every individual -- from the laborer to the minister.

The process of increasing the activity rate of the human factor pertains not only to the low-level executors. It also includes improvement of work style, probity among our administrative personnel, and thorough knowledge of the job at hand on the part of our administrative personnel. What kind of skillful management of the branch should one have expected from former Minister of the Fruit and Vegetable Management, Comrade DzheremLayev, who, by his incompetency and casual attitude, evoked only the ironic smiles of those around him?

Comrades, the party, Soviet, and economic agencies must decisively and consistently carry out their functions of guaranteeing the complete intactness of socialist property, and the eradication of all instances of theft, squandering, and mismanagement. We cannot leave at the rudder of administration those who do not meet these party requirements, or those who are not accustomed to keeping a count of the people's money or do not wish to do so. An especially intolerable situation has developed in consumer cooperatives, where -- as a result of the neglected state of accounting, low standards and miscalculations in the selection and assignment of personnel during the period when Comrade Tanekeyev was working as chairman of the board of Kazpotrebsoyuz -- major misappropriations of cooperative funds became a customary phenomenon. The total amount of the embezzlement and theft revealed in that system merely during the 4.5 years of the past 5-year plan exceeded R20 million rubles, and the unproductive expenses and losses exceeded more than 46 million.

In the Dzhezkazgan City Cooperative trade system, embezzlement and illegal expenses totaling R768,000 rubles were discovered. In the system of the Chimkent Oblast union of consumer cooperatives, last year R1.4 million rubles were misappropriated by persons committing acts of malfeasance. As a result of his having carried out massive padding of the figures and because of the broad extent of thefts and other economic schemes, the chairman of the Alma-Ata Oblast union of consumer cooperatives, Comrade Gorgopko, was removed from his assignment. Similar outrages have been occurring in other oblasts. It is necessary to fight decisively and mercilessly against them. One should not think that the law-enforcement agencies did not receive prompt warning reports about these violations. Unfortunately, they simply did not make a habit of nipping such crimes in the bud. It sometimes happens that their workers themselves make deals with individuals who steal from the people's wealth.

As you can see, whatever area we consider, it is necessary, over and over again, to talk about cadres of managers. Meanwhile, at the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee there is no effective, time-tested reserve of such managers. Hence there are hurried decisions, there is a lack of joint action, and serious errors are made in personnel policy. Recently a large number of managers of party committees and ministries were removed from their positions only on insistence from above. That is, although we knew about their unworthy behavior and their failures on the job, we ourselves did not take any well-principled steps promptly. The new makeup of the Central Committee and its Bureau must work decisively to correct this situation.

The steps being taken by the party to guarantee a fundamental change in the economy, to improve the style and methods of administration, and to increase discipline and order and the civic self-awareness and responsibility of every member of society, in the final analysis, contribute to consolidation of those bulwarks on which the socialist way of life rests.

Comrade delegates, Soviet society is on a sharp upsurge. Our country has entered a critical phase in its development, when it is necessary to strive for profound qualitative changes both in production and in people's psychology. The plans for every republic constitute a component part of our common job. By implementing what has been planned in the single family of Soviet nations, and with the unselfish aid of the great Russian nation, we are making our contribution to the resolution of the nationwide tasks. In this dialectic we see the manifestation of the essence of socialist internationalism, and the basis of the further reinforcement of V.I. Lenin's behest -- the indissoluble friendship of fraternal republics.

The Communists and all the workers of Kazakhstan have taken active part in the discussion of the draft of the Basic Guidelines and have made a large number of valuable recommendations. The Council of Ministers has commissioned Gosplan, the ministries, departments, oblast executive committees, and the Alma-Ata City executive committees to consider them and take them into account when preparing the plans.

In order to achieve the goals stipulated in the draft of the Basic Guidelines, the party, soviet, and economic agencies, and the trade-union and Komsomol organizations of our republic must raise the level of organizing and indoctrination work in all branches and links of administration, at every work station. This will provide a powerful impetus to the growth of people's political and creative participation, and to their selfless work in the name of the further prosperity of our motherland.

Please allow me to express my firm conviction that the Communists and all the workers of our republic, mobilized by the well-principled and innovative decisions of the April 1985 plenum of the Central Committee, will meet the 27th CPSU Congress with high achievements in labor, will multiply their contribution to the acceleration of our country's social and economic development, and will apply all their efforts and energy for the carrying out of the stupendous plans of the Leninist Party.

UZBEK'S KADYROV ON 5-YEAR ECONOMIC PLAN

WA071516 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 1 Feb 86 pp 5-6

[Unattributed report: "On the Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000. The Report of G.Kh. Kadyrov, Chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] Comrade delegates. The upcoming 27th CPSU Congress will be an event of world-wide-historic importance signifying the start of a qualitatively new stage in the development of Soviet society. The concept drawn up by the CPSU Central Committee in the April (1985) Plenum for accelerating the country's socioeconomic development on the basis of scientific and technical progress has been embodied in the precongress documents.

More than 3 million people took place in the discussion of the Draft Basic Guidelines. Some 1,800 proposals were introduced, aimed at the dynamic development of our entire economy and improvements in the life of the Soviet people.

We must do everything necessary right from the beginning of the 5-year plan to make all labor collectives and all economic leaders aware of the scale of the tasks that have been set for the upcoming period, and of the high exactingness and requirements for their practical realization. Here, what is needed is not only a deep and objective assessment of what has been achieved in the past but also every possible restructuring of the style and methods of management at all levels.

I. The Main Results of Economic and Social Development in the Republic for 1981-1985

In accordance with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and thanks to the daily concern and enormous assistance that the party and government give our republic, during the last 5-year plan more than R34 billion of capital investments were allocated to strengthen the material-technical base of the national economy and housing construction, social-cultural and other projects. More than 200 major production projects were commissioned and large areas of new irrigated land were brought into use. Fixed capital rose by a factor of 1.4 and about 30 million square meters of housing were built.

However, the republic did not reach the targets set by the 5-year plan. And, as was correctly noted in the accountability report of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, during the period just ended unfavorable trends were seen in the republic's economic development. Gross blunders and miscalculations in the management of the national economy led to a decline in the level of efficiency in social production.

In critically evaluating the results of the last 5-year plan, it must be noted that the Council of Ministers, the ministries and administrations, the ispolkoms of the soviets of workers' deputies, and economic leaders failed to take adequate steps to make full use of available reserves and opportunities for accelerating economic growth. Scientifically sound management methods were sometimes replaced by arbitrary decisions which were often of a voluntarist nature, while numerous meetings and conferences were substituted for daily organizational work.

All this led ineluctably to shortcomings in economic development. Average annual growth rates for national income fell 2.7 points compared with the 10th 5-Year Plan, while the return on investment fell 17 percent in industry and 38 percent in agriculture. There was a shortfall of more than R3 billion in the national income.

Many economic leaders did not implement the plan properly, and often it was fulfilled at any cost. In industry there was a production shortfall of R500 million. The 5-year plan was not fulfilled by the Ministry of Local Industry, the Ministry of the Furniture and Wood Processing Industry, the Ministry of the Food Industry, the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry and some others. Major enterprises such as the Chirchik Elektrokhimprom Production Association (Comrade K.G. Sadykov), the Fergana Azot Association (Comrade M.V. Kutuyev), the Samarkand and Almalyk chemical plants (Comrades R.Ya. Yakubov and M.M. Mirkhodzhayev) and the Uzbek Metallurgical Plant failed to cope with set tasks.

The leaders of the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, the Uzbekgidroenergostroy Trust, the Soyuzuzbekgazprom All-Union Production Association, the Main Administration for Central Asia Oil and Gas Construction, and the Sredazugol Production Association failed to implement exhaustive measures to provide stable supplies of electrical and thermal energy, gas, and fuel for enterprises and organizations and the public. The accident rate increased at thermal power stations, especially at the Syrdarya GRES and the Mubarek TETS. All this led to large losses in the national economy. Considerable lagging was permitted in construction of the Talimardzhan GRES and fundamental questions concerning development at the Novoangren thermal power station were left unresolved. The status of heat supplies in Tashkent and other major cities is a cause for serious concern.

During the last 5-year plan more than R1 billion of capital investments were allocated for development of the gas sector, and this made it possible, taking into account the replacement of withdrawn facilities, to increase gas production 8.5 billion cubic meters annually. In 1985, however, recovery and processing not only failed to increase but, on the contrary, declined. Stable labor collectives were not created, the training of skilled work cadres and specialists was not carried out efficiently, and social and everyday questions were not resolved.

Because of the grossest violations and failures to observe technological conditions and operating rules, there were frequent accidents and stoppages at the Murabek Gas Processing Plant and other projects. The Main Administration for Central Asia Oil and Gas Construction failed to ensure the timely commissioning of projects concerned with the recovery, processing, and transportation of gas. All this considerably complicated the operations of industrial enterprises, particularly those producing mineral fertilizers. As a result of serious miscalculations in planning and organizing work to develop the Angren Coal Field, especially in stripping operations, and because of poor use of mining and transport equipment, an exceptionally complicated situation developed with respect to coal supplies for the national economy. This led to the need to import coal from other regions and to major transportation expenses.

All of this became possible because the leaders in these sectors are not active enough in resolving questions concerning development prospects and the day-to-day affairs of production. M.S. Tashpulatov, A.K. Igrashev, A.R. Atadzhanov, A.I. Leleko, and the chief of the Main Administration for Central Asia Oil and Gas Construction must radically restructure leadership in the fuel-and-energy complex and provide reliable supplies of electric power and fuel for the national economy and the population's domestic needs.

Production capacities are loaded at a low level in the major sector of light industry. A total of R1.15 billion of capital investments, or 2.5 times more than during the 10th 5-Year Plan, was allocated for its development. Some 84 production facilities were commissioned, including 54 branches. However, at the Bukhara and Tashkent textile combines and the Khivinskiy Carpet combine are being used only 60 to 75 percent of capacity. Almost half of the branches built failed to cope with their plans and are still operating with a low return.

The light industry minister, M.Kh. Kurbanov, is providing only superficial leadership in the sector and does not investigate in depth the resolution of production-technical problems. He is also indifferent toward shortcomings in the work of many associations and enterprises, particularly in matters of introducing scientific and technical achievements which radically improve output quality, and create proper working and everyday conditions for workers. Paperwork and bureaucratic methods of leadership prevail in the activity of the ministry, its collegium, and the central apparatus. And there is much delay in resolving urgent questions.

Equipment at machine-building enterprises is also not being used to capacity. For a long time the shift coefficient has not risen above 1.36. The low level of use for NC machine tools and automatic lines is especially impermissible. Because of untimely capital repairs; failure to observe technological regulations; and inadequate skills on the part of maintenance personnel; frequent stoppages are being permitted at large-tonnage facilities for the production of triacetylcellulose, ammonia, carbamide, caprolactam, ammophos, and other products at enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Fertilizers. For a long time capacities for the production of steel and rolled ferrous metal have been underutilized at the Uzbek Metallurgical Plant.

It must be stated directly that such shortcomings would be much less if questions concerning operations at these enterprises were taken seriously by the leaders of the Fergana, Samarkand, and Tashkent oblispolkoms.

In assessing the status of construction production in the republic it must be acknowledged that this very important part of our economy has today become a bottleneck. Year after year, the capital construction plans are not fulfilled. During the 5-year plan fixed capital to the tune of R1 billion was not completed. Considerable assets are frozen in uncompleted construction and the above-normative remains of equipment and materials continue to grow, particularly in the Ministry of Construction and the Main Tashkent Construction Administration. All this has led to a serious complication of the financial position of contract ministries and administrations.

Capacities in large-panel housing construction are being used at a low level. In 1985 this indicator was 65 percent for the republic, 51 percent in the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Construction and 39 percent in the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources. In Gulistan, for example, only 26 percent of capacity is being used in the housing construction combine. Of course, it is primarily the leaders in the Ministry of Construction who are to blame for this. But what steps have been taken by the chairman of the Gulistan Gorispolkom, A.R. Razakbergenov? The same question could be asked of the Almalyk, Dzhizak, Urgench, and Karshi gorispolkoms, where the housing construction combines are also operating poorly and with serious shortcomings. The situation in construction has also worsened because many projects have been handed over and accepted with defects. This has caused great dissatisfaction among inhabitants moving into the new houses; and at production projects the startup of capacities has been delayed. This all indicates irresponsibility on the part of some leaders in the construction organizations and, moreover, it accustoms them to this disreputable style of work.

Nor must we pass over in silence the quite entrenched and shameful practice of deviating from projects, excesses in using assets and materials, and building projects not envisaged by the plan. Large amounts of materials and manpower are diverted for these purposes.

The Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry is operating far below its capacities. Minister G.G. Isayev very often makes promises from some dais and offers assurances that such and such steps will be taken. At the same time, each year at the construction projects considerable amounts of cement, brick, slate, and other materials are not provided. We see that his words are by no means always backed up with deeds.

Fulfillment of the main indicators for development in agriculture was not ensured. The average annual gross output rose 10 percent against a target of 17 percent, and processing per work declined 14 percent. The state failed to receive 1 million tons of raw cotton and considerable quantities of grain, meat, milk, and eggs.

Although R15.5 billion were invested in the development of agriculture during the last 5-year plan, the proper return was not forthcoming. Land fertility declined over large areas, particularly in the zone of new irrigation. Now, some 560,000 hectares, or almost 15 percent of irrigated arable land, is in unsatisfactory condition. This is the direct result of deviation from land reclamation projects; their commissioning with major imperfections; and lack of comprehensive construction at sovkhozes by the Main Administration for Central Asia Sovkhoz Construction, the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, and the republic State Committee for Water Resources Construction. The local soviet and agricultural organs that embark on illegal construction projects and fail to ensure that irrigation and reclamation networks are maintained in good order are as much to blame.

We cannot tolerate the fact that each year about 5,000 hectares of irrigated arable land are withdrawn from agricultural use because of deterioration in reclamation work, use for construction, and other reasons.

Capacities for the production of meat and other livestock produce are being used unsatisfactorily. Poultry factories are operating at only 65 percent of capacity. The Zarbdar hog-raising complex in Dzhizak Oblast is producing only 35 percent of the meat that it could, while the Frunzenskiy hog-raising complex in Fergana Oblast is producing only 63 percent, and the industrial complex imeni 50-letiye SSR in Surkhan-Darya Oblast, which fattens cattle, is operating at only 20 percent capacity.

If the State Committee for the Poultry Industry (B.A. Piskunov), the Uzbek Main Administration for the Livestock Industry (L.P. Butikov), and the corresponding soviet and economic organs in the oblasts would deal more meaningfully with questions of ensuring normal operations at farms, this alone would increase the sale of meat to the state by 33,000 tons, and of eggs by 430 million annually.

Serious shortcomings exist in the consumer services sphere. In recent years the retail trade turnover plan has been systematically underfulfilled. One trade enterprise in three is failing to meet targets, while in Bukhara, Kashka-Darya, and Tashkent oblasts the figure is one in two.

There are numerous instances of individual stores having excess goods while other experience shortages. Intolerable phenomena whereby the necessary range of everyday goods is unavailable are the result of nothing other than inactiveness on the part of some trade workers. Last year checks showed that there were stoppages in trade for 10 to 30 designated items occurring in more than 5,000 stores. These figures are particularly high in Surkhan-Darya, Fergana, and Khorezm oblasts.

Because of miscalculations and errors in studying consumer demand, above-normative remainders of goods in trade reached R580 million, including unmarketable goods and old stock, which made up more than half of this figure. The trade network is not always correctly located. Even in Tashkent city, major residential developments such as Yunusabad, Karakamysh, Karasu, and others have an insufficient number of food stores, industrial goods stores, and public catering enterprises. In Uzbekbrlyashu [expansion unknown] insufficient attention is being paid to developing the trade network in small rural populated points and on remote pastures and in mountainous regions. Cooperative trade in fruit and vegetables is being developed slowly in the cities.

This has all come about primarily because minister M.Kh. Khasanov and the chairman of the Uzbekbylyashu Board, A.M. Makhmudov, have become accustomed to chronic underfulfillment of plans and are showing inertia in eliminating the serious omissions in their work. It is high time that these comrades really tackled this matter and immediately corrected the state of affairs on the sections entrusted to them.

The everyday services are not ensuring complete fulfillment of the tasks set for them. In terms of per capita consumer services offered the republic occupies the penultimate place in the union.

Only 500 types of services are being offered in Uzbekistan, while in other republics the figure is 700 or 800. The production capacities that have been created in this sector are being underutilized. The equipment available at many everyday services enterprises remains at a low level, as do standards and the quality of services.

The minister for consumer services, V.P. Kuksenko, and the collegium members are not self-critical when assessing the state of affairs that exists and they are resolving problems of development in the sector poorly.

It must be said that questions of trade and everyday consumer services must also be dealt with more persistently by First Deputy Chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers V.K. Mikhaylov.

With each passing year the municipal services are expanded and become more complex. One acute problem is providing potable water for the public. The situation is particularly complex in rural localities.

Up to now no proper order has been brought to storage of potable water. Because of the unsatisfactory state of the water-supply networks and plumbing facilities inside houses; the wastage of water for hosing down courtyards and watering green areas in the cities of Samarkand, Andizhan, Dzhizak, and Karshi; in the summer months losses reach 40 percent. At the same time, hundreds of thousands of rubles are "leaking away" with the water.

In public health not all leaders have understood t need to sharply improve the quality of medical services available to the public The work of many hospitals and polyclinics is not in line with today's requirements.

Through the fault of the construction organizations and the ispolkoms of the local soviets, and because of lack of exactingness on the part of the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Health, during the last 5-year plan R48 million of capital investments remained unused. And at the same time, 40 percent of medical establishments, particularly in rural locations, have inadequate premises.

A number of major industrial enterprises, such as the Andizhan Cotton Combine, the Malika Production Association and others, each employing 5,000 to 10,000 workers, have no medical and sanitation units.

Radical improvement is essential in medical services for women and children. Targets for increasing the capacities of infant feeding centers are not being met and the construction of obstetric facilities and children's medical establishments is proceeding only slowly. The Ministry of Health and its organs at the local level have not achieved any substantial results in dealing with the incidence of infectious diseases, particularly viral hepatitis.

Deputy Chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers S.U. Sultanova must adopt a more principled and exacting position in questions of radically improving the quality of public medical services.

Many unresolved tasks connected with improving standards and quality in consumer services exist in the work of enterprises, in transportation, in communications, and in the organs of people's education and cultural establishments.

These and other shortcomings in fulfilling the tasks of the 5-year plan, and the considerable lagging in economic and cultural building in the republic are largely the result of the grossest violations of planning and financial discipline and often of the norms of socialist legality on the part of a considerable proportion of leading cadres. Enormous harm was done to the development of cotton growing and the entire national economy in the republic by the fact that because of lack of control and connivance there were massive write-ups, giving rise to embezzlement and bribery, primarily within the system of the now defunct Ministry of Cotton Cleaning Industry.

In a number of ministries and administrations the shameful practice of plan amendments downward and distortions of accountability in order to create an apparent prosperity is widespread. The basic principles of cost accounting have been violated and fulfillment of set tasks has been achieved only at the cost of major unjustified expenditures. During the 5-year plan, in industry and construction overrun costs for output prime costs ran to more than R600 million while in agriculture this figure was in excess of R2.7 billion; and more than R1.5 billion of profit failed to materialize. The economic balance is such that the republic's national economy derived considerably less return than was required but everything needed was provided by the state in accordance with the plan.

The Uzbek SSR Gosplan (K.A. Akhmedov) has failed to take all necessary steps to ensure quality and timely work on and strict control over the fulfillment of state plans for economic and social development and has not made provision for consistent and persistent resolution of a number of major national economic problems.

Coordination of the activities of ministries and administrations and the ispolkoms of local soviets is weak in the field of improving planning and substantiating and balancing current and long-term plans and opening up the bottlenecks in the republic's national economy. Gosplan departments have been overlooking very important problems such as bringing reserves for further economic growth into play and improving efficiency in social production on the basis of the most rapid introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress.

The activity of the Uzbek SSR Gossnab (T.Ya. Sharipov) does not fully meet the demands of the growing tasks in developing the republic's economy. Serious blunders and omissions are being permitted in the realization of funds for material and technical resources. Work is weak on resolving questions of improving efficiency in the use of raw and other materials and of expanding rational economic links between suppliers and clients, especially on the basis of long-term agreements. As a result of lack of control on the part of Gossnab, major cases of embezzlement were permitted in the Fergana Administration for Material-Technical Supply and the Fergana Oblispolkom Main Administration for Capital Construction.

The Uzbek SSR Ministry of Finance (I.A. Karimov); the Uzbek Gosbank (Sh.Ya. Yakubov); and the Uzbek Stroybank (T.S. Azimov) are not making full use of the rights afforded them in exercising control and preventing and cutting short violations of financial discipline, mismanagement, and waste in the use of state funds.

The Uzbek SSR Central Statistical Administration has not shown the proper sense of principle in dealing with write-ups and distortions of accountability. M.K. Sadykov and his deputies do little to analyze plan fulfillment and study trends in the development of the national economy.

The ispolkoms of the soviets of workers' deputies are not making full use of the rights afforded them in leadership in economic building and social development. They are failing to investigate in depth the activity of the labor collectives and are not engaged actively enough in resolving production questions and creating the necessary conditions for the population's labor, leisure, and everyday life.

To sum up what has been said, it must be stressed that the shortcomings have still not been overcome. Much work lies ahead, together with a persistent and uncompromising struggle against the previously formed and deeply entrenched and unsuitable style of management, in order to create a reliable basis for the successful resolution of the crucial tasks facing the republic.

II. Main Tasks for the Economic and Social Development of the Uzbek SSR for 1986-1990 and the Period through the Year 2000

Comrades. In implementing the course outlined by the party for the period through the year 2000, an important place is assigned to the 12th 5-Year Plan. Its main task, as is emphasized in the Basic Guidelines, "is to increase the rates and efficiency in economic development on the basis of accelerated scientific and technical progress, the retooling and reconstruction of production, intensive use of the production potential that has been created, improvements in the management system, and the economic mechanism and on this basis achieving a further upsurge in the well-being of the Soviet people." This program document embodies CPSU Leninist national policy and the party course toward all-around economic and social development in each republic within the country's unified national economic complex.

In this entire chain of tasks facing the republic during the 12th 5-Year Plan, the main link is overcoming the lag that has been permitted in socioeconomic development, eliminating the disproportions that have developed in the sectors of the economy, improving production efficiency on the basis of scientific and technical progress, and increasing the republic's contribution in the all-union division of labor.

The 12th 5-Year Plan is intended to increase national income R24 billion, or 27.3 percent. The volume of industrial output will grow 24 to 27 percent, while average annual growth in gross agricultural output will be 14 to 16 percent. Capital investments will total almost R41 billion. Labor productivity in industry will be raised 18 percent; in construction the figure will be 14 percent; in agriculture, 21 percent. More than 300 major production projects will be commissioned and 410,000 hectares of irrigated land will be brought into use. Major work is planned on irrigating pastureland.

Guided by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee in the April and October (1985) plenums and the instructions and propositions contained in the reports and speeches of comrade M.S. Gorbachev, we must determine ways and means to guarantee a rapid improvement in economic efficiency as applied to the features prevailing in the republic, oblasts, rayons, associations, enterprises, sections, and even work places. It is important to achieve a profound restructuring in the activity of everyone, from top to bottom, and a full return from each worker no matter where he may be working.

A major step forward must be made in accelerating scientific and technical progress and fundamentally raising the level of production and output quality. Here, the main emphasis will be laid on improving production technology that enables labor productivity to be raised many times over, the use of resources to be improved, and material-intensiveness in output to be reduced.

Major work will be done in the sectors of the chemical industry, first and foremost in accelerating reconstruction and retooling of associations and enterprises. The use of large- tonnage units to produce ammonia, weak nitric acid, and ammonium nitrate will be expanded.

It is intended to implement a set of measures to improve machines for cultivating, harvesting, and processing cotton, and to strengthen the material-technical basis of the processing sectors of the agro-industrial complex. The use of progressive kinds of equipment will be significantly expanded: NC machine tools, robot equipment, and flexible technological systems. At industrial enterprises it is intended to comprehensively mechanize shops and sectors by a factor of 1.5 times more than during the last 5-year plan, and to bring flow-conveyer and automatic lines into operation.

At the same time, however, it is essential to improve the use of the existing machine tool inventory and means of mechanization and automation in production processes. Equipment down time is especially great at the Uzbekhlopkomash Production Association, the Dzhizak Accumulator Plant and the Samarkand Refrigerator Plant.

There will be a steady buildup in the scales on which computer equipment is used. It is intended to commission 300 new computer and control complexes and many personal computers.

Production of output with the state Mark of Quality will double. Unfortunately, defects in quality and a low technical level for output still remain one of the weak spots in the republic's economy. Responding with deeds to the CPSU Central Committee Politburo instructions on questions of radically improving output quality, it is essential at all levels of management and production to draw up and implement practical measures to intensify the struggle for high output quality and to assimilate new kinds of materials, machines, equipment, and consumer goods and improve their qualitative features. As is known, acceleration in scientific and technical progress is bound up in the closest possible way with intensification of the regime of thrift. At the CPSU Central Committee June (1985) Conference, the clear-cut task was set of satisfying 75 to 80 percent of the increased demand from the republic's national economy for fuel, raw materials, and materials through savings. It is essential that the plans of the ministries, administrations, and each labor collective clearly define specific measures to reduce materials intensiveness in output and make savings of electric power, ferrous and nonferrous metals, cement, timber, oils, lubricants, and other materials.

It is necessary to ensure the extensive introduction of the scientific organization of labor; improve work on technical standards; and study and disseminate leading experience in the use of low-waste, continuous and energy-saving technologies.

One urgent task is the active search for and extensive introduction of progressive forms for integrating science and production on the basis of scientific-production associations, engineering and intersector scientific and technical centers, and ad hoc scientific and experimental collectives. And in this a major role must be played by the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences. Its presidium must deal more actively with all these questions.

During the 12th 5-Year Plan, industry will develop at high rates. Machine building will be preferentially developed; output is to increase by a factor of 1.5. A start will be made on construction of an agricultural machine plant in Dzhizak city and construction will be completed at the Tashkent Motor Plant, a cable plant in Sovetabad, and a fodder-harvesting machine plant in Urgench. Capacities will be increased at the tractor plant and other machine building enterprises. Accelerated growth rates are envisaged in electronics, the electrotechnical industry, and instrument building.

The generation of electric power in the republic will exceed 60 billion kilowatt-hours, or increase by a factor of 1.3 compared with 1985. Major new capacities will be brought on line at the Novoangren GRES, the Talimardzhan GRES, and the Takhiatash GRES. The recovery of coal and gas will be significantly increased.

The Uzbek Metallurgical Plant must be reconstructed and retooled; this will make it possible to significantly increase steel smelting and the production of rolled metal. Nonferrous metallurgy will be further developed.

Provision has been made for an extensive range of geological survey work and increases in the reserves of nonferrous, rare and noble metals; and for an intensified search for and surveying of new deposits of raw materials. Production of mineral fertilizers will increase one-third; production of sulfuric acid 34 to 36 percent. Work on plant protection means and plastics and synthetic resins will be expanded.

Urgent tasks in the development of the heavy industry and fuel-and-energy complexes will require the republic Council of Ministers and the deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, V.I. Ogarok, to whom this sector has been entrusted, to deal energetically with finding solutions for them and persistently to achieve their embodiment in practical actions.

In accordance with the Comprehensive Program for the Development of Consumer Goods Production and the Service Sphere for the Years 1986-2000, it is intended to bring the output of nonfoodstuffs up to R7.2 billion by the end of the 5-year plan; this is 1.4 times more than in 1985. Light industry will be developed at high rates. Production of cotton fabrics will increase by a factor of 1.6, knitted underwear by a factor of 3.3, footwear by a factor of 1.5, and chinaware by a factor of 1.9. The output of goods in the range for children will almost double; the output of sporting goods will increase by a factor of 1.5.

It is intended to commission new capacities at the Andizhan Cotton Combine, start construction of a combine in Nukus city, and build branches of the textile combines and footwear and knitted goods factories. Construction of the Bukhara Textile Combine will be completed and reconstruction will take place at the Tashkent and Fergana textile combines, chinaware plants in Tashkent and Samarkand, and at a number of other enterprises.

Furniture production will increase by a factor of 1.6. Here it is essential to start up production of the most up-to-date kinds of articles, making use of the experience of the country's best enterprises.

Local industry will be further developed. Workers in the sector are called upon persistently to increase the use of local raw materials and production waste, and to develop work done at home.

Enterprises in heavy industry, machine building, instrument building and radioelectronics will be enlisted even more actively in producing consumer goods. For this it is essential to develop specialized shops and sections for producing these goods, and to improve the range and enhance the consumer qualities of articles.

Comrades, in the Basic Guidelines great attention is paid to development of the agro-industrial complex and implementation of the Food Program put forward by the party. In agriculture it is necessary to insure dynamic development, improve efficiency in all its sectors, and increase output and improve quality.

In 1990 it is planned to raise cotton-fiber production to between 1.8 million and 1.93 million tons. It will be necessary to procure 5.8 million to 6.0 million tons of raw cotton, including 550,000 tons of the fine-fibered varieties. 70 to 75 percent of this should be machine picked. Great importance will be attached to increasing grain production to between 3.2 million and 3.5 million tons, including 665,000 tons of rice. It is their intention to take major steps in further specialization of farms and to increase production of fruit and vegetables as follows: potatoes up to 400,000 tons, vegetables to 3 million tons, melon crops to 1 million tons, and fruit to 920,000 tons. Grape harvests will increase by a factor of almost 1.5, and by 1990, purchases will amount to 750,000 tons. Special attention must be paid to the replanting of vineyards, which will switch them to table and currant varieties. Silk farming and other branches in the agrarian sector will be developed. Work will be done to amalgamate the sovkhozes.

The accelerated development of livestock farming will be of vital importance. Meat production must be increased by a factor of 1.5, reaching 540,000 to 560,000 tons by the end of the 5-year plan. For this it will be necessary to increase fodder production up to 20 million tons of fodder units. Fish catches will be brought up to 33,000 tons, or an increase of 25 percent. Major tasks must be resolved in developing the processing sectors of the agro-industrial complex. A number of new cotton gins will be built and existing ones reconstructed. Production of canned fruit and vegetables will increase 59 percent, and production of dried fruits by a factor of 1.8. In short time periods it is necessary to reorient a considerable proportion of capacities producing wine and vodka goods, and to increase the output of natural fruit juices and grape juice. Production of vegetable oils, meat, dairy and margarine products, bakery items, confectioners and pasta items will grow. The flour-mill, enriched fodder and microbiological industries will be further developed.

During the 12th 5-Year Plan, R16 billion of capital investments will be allocated for agricultural development. It is essential to achieve a high degree of effectiveness in the use of these assets. In actuality this means that each ruble of capital investment must provide increased output of at least 1.5 times more than during the last 5-year plan.

The yield from irrigated land must be increased. Under conditions from growing shortages of water resources, increasing importance is attached to the rational use of water used for irrigation. Considerable reserves do exist for this. They are well known, and include concrete-lined canals, restructuring of the irrigation systems and, improvements in flooding techniques.

Some years ago the Uzgiprovodkhoz Institute drew up the "Scheme for Reconstruction of Irrigation Systems in the Uzbek SSR," which was approved by the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources. Unfortunately, the scheme has gone almost nowhere. Up to now the work has not been carried out in a planned, consistent way.

The republic Gosplan, Commission for Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex, and the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources must comprehensively review these questions and draw up and implement specific measures to resolve this problem during the 12th 5-Year Plan and for the longer term. We hope that this matter, which is an urgent one for the republic, will find understanding and support in the USSR State Commission for Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex and the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources.

Observance of agrotechnical requirements is of fundamental importance for improving efficiency in agricultural production. We must all be most strictly guided by the instruction of Comrade M.S. Gorbachev that in agriculture we need the same kind of technological discipline as, in steel and iron making where the metal will have different properties with the slightest error. To this end, the role and responsibility of agricultural specialists for the all-around improvement of farming standards must be raised to a high level. The most urgent steps should be taken to reduce losses and properly store agricultural produce. The acuteness of this problem can be judged from the following figures. Up to 400,000 tons of fruit and vegetables and potatoes are lost each year in the republic during shipment, storage and marketing. Plans for the construction of storage facilities are not being fulfilled even though only 60 percent of required facilities are available.

The republic Commission for Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex, the Karakalpak ASSR Council of Ministers, the oblispolkoms and the Tashkent Gorispolkom must determine precisely what can be done specifically to reconstruct enterprises in meat and dairy industries and vegetables bases and create refrigerated storage facilities. The potential of the industrial enterprises and the construction organizations must be used more actively for this purpose.

The crucial tasks facing the republic Commission for Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex require that first deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers I.Kh. Dzhurabekov and his deputy in the Commission for Question of the Agro-Industrial Complex resolve in a more energetic and skillful way questions concerning production intensification, acceleration of scientific and technical progress, and further integration of kolkhoz and sovkhoz production with the processing industry. It is essential to change the obsolete economic mechanism decisively, make extensive use of economic methods, and improve management in the agro-industrial complex.

The radical change in the way investment policy is pursued will be of decisive importance in achieving a qualitative shift in the economy. Capital investments in the republic's national economy will increase 20 percent. During the 12th 5-Year Plan fixed capital worth almost R40 billion, or 1.3 times more, will be commissioned.

The main task for capital construction is to create and accelerate the renewal of fixed capital in the national economy earmarked for developing social production tasks. Another task is to effect a cardinal improvement in the efficiency of construction production. One important lever here will be the improvements in the economic mechanism, the consolidation of construction-and-installation organizations, and reductions in superfluous management elements. The number of projects simultaneously under construction will be cut, and demands made of clients and contractors for the strictest observance of normative periods for construction and commissioning will be intensified. A course toward industrialization and improving the quality of construction will be consistently pursued.

The construction-materials industry will be further developed increasing the production of cement, walling materials, slate, plumbing equipment and linoleum. One immediate task for the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry is to meet in full the republic's requirements for construction materials. The design organizations are obliged to improve the quality of technical-economic justifications for construction of and design documentation.

I would like to mention another very important matter. The Gosstroy, Tashkent Gorispolkom and the Tashkent Main Administration for Construction must thoroughly investigate the course of work on the reconstruction and construction of Tashkent and impart to it a more clear-cut direction. Much is being built in the city but there is essentially no sound architectural and comprehensive city development.

Much attention will be paid to further development of all kinds of transportation and communications. Construction will continue on the Tashkent metro, lines to the aviation construction workers settlement and to Chorsa will be completed, and work will be started in the direction of the Yunusabad development.

Deputy Chairman of the republic Council of Ministers G.Z. Zakhritdinov must persistently resolve questions concerning the development of all kinds of transportation and monitor operations.

The Basic Guidelines formulate a comprehensive program of social development and raise the material and cultural living standards for the people. Provision is made for a steady increase in the average monthly pay for workers and employees and wages for kolkhoz farmers. Material and moral incentive for workers with high quality and productive labor will be strengthened.

Public consumption funds will be used to increase assistance for families with children, pensions, and to improve working and everyday conditions for women. It is the paramount duty of party, soviet and public organizations to intensify work with labor and war veterans, disabled citizens and the families of dead soldiers.

The problem of more fully satisfying consumer demands for various kinds of services, reducing the time spent working on household chores, and increasing Soviet people's free time has been and remains urgent.

Taking into consideration the population's increased monetary incomes, plans are to increase retail trade turnover 20 percent. It is essential to introduce progressive marketing techniques extensively and create maximum convenience for the purchaser. The structure of people's diets must be improved by increasing sales of meat and dairy products, eggs, fish, vegetables and fruit. By the end of the 5-year plan, workers' requirements for public catering at places of work will be fully satisfied.

It is planned to increase the volume of personal services 57 percent. The network of service stations for privately owned vehicles will be expanded, and services increased for decorating apartments, creating comfort and convenience in domestic life. It will be necessary to significantly increase the user-fee services offered to the public by all ministries, administrations, organizations and enterprises.

Questions of improving housing conditions will be at the center of attention. During the 5-year plan it is intended to build more than 37 million square meters of housing by using improved designs and better planning. Cooperative and individual construction will be developed in every possible way. Almost 500,000 families will be moving to new apartments and houses.

Capital investments will be increased for the development of municipal services. Steps are being taken to accelerate the construction of major water pipelines from the Tuyamuyunskiy reservoir to Nukus and Urgench and plans to construct a water pipeline from Damkhodzha to Bukhara. This will make it possible to improve water supplies for the population of the Karakalpak ASSR and of Khorezm, Bukhara and Navoi oblasts.

The republic Gosplan, Commission for Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex, Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services, and Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources must urgently carry out a comprehensive review of the entire problem of potable water supplies for the urban and rural populations and put forward appropriate proposals. Taking into account the vital importance of this question for the republic, we are requesting the USSR Council of Ministers to entrust the Gosplan and other all-union organs with providing assistance for the republic in accelerating the construction of water pipelines and sewage systems in the cities and countryside.

Improving medical services is a most important task. During the 5-year plan it will be necessary to commission hospitals with a total of 23,000 beds and polyclinics with a patient throughput capacity of 45,000. It is the duty of public health workers in the republic to improve the quality of medical services for the public to introduce more extensively advanced methods for the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of disease.

Unremitting attention must be paid to questions of care facilities for mothers and infants and to all-around improvements in prophylaxis and reducing the incidence of infectious diseases and to the gradual transition to annual medical checkups for the public. The struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism and to assert a healthy and sober way of life must be waged even more persistently.

Measures are planned to develop physical culture and sport. There will be further expansion of the network of sanitoria and health resorts.

The implementation of measures in connection with the reform of the general education and vocational school has been and remains an important task. For Uzbekistan, implementation of this program is acquiring extraordinarily great importance. Over the 5-year period the number of children of school age will increase 970,000, reaching almost 5 million. New schools will be built with enough room for 900,000 students. Kindergartens will have room for 320,000 children.

It is planned to train 700,000 specialists in the higher and secondary educational establishments. The main task for the republic Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education is to ensure that the quality of teaching in the VUZ's and tekhnikums is improved.

At the vocational and technical schools unremitting attention will be paid to the training of personnel for the mass occupations. It is necessary to intensify work to train personnel direction in production; during the 5-year plan more than 1.3 million people must undergo this kind of training. However, there are many major enterprises whose managers have not started to deal with this matter in a meaningful way and where training-course combines are not being set up. The State Committee for Labor (M.A. Zaidov), the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education (P.K. Kayumov), the sector ministries and administrations, and the associations and enterprises must review and resolve these questions of great national importance.

A complex of environmental protection measures must be implemented. During the 12th 5-Year Plan more than R500 million will be allocated for this and for the rational use of natural resources.

Comrade delegates. Today, from the congress tribune it must be stated frankly and in a party-minded way that the Council of Ministers and its Presidium have failed to show the necessary sense of principle and exactingness in dealing with the economic and political tasks facing the republic. They have been insufficiently energetic in seeking out ways for the efficient use of scientific and technical and production potential and have not assumed firm stances in the struggle against negative phenomena and adverse trends in economic life and against violations of state and executive discipline.

In the accountability report of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee to the congress and in the speeches of delegates, just criticism has been directed at the soviet and economic organs. We understand quite clearly that the style and methods of work in the republic government and its apparatus are not fully in line with the growing requirements. When speaking of these shortcomings it must be said that the chairman of the Council of Ministers has still not achieved purposeful work by the Presidium, the deputy chairmen, ministers, the chairmen of the state committees, and the leaders of administrations in resolving the fundamental problems of developing the republic's economy.

Under the conditions outlined by the party for the country's accelerated socioeconomic development, problems of radical improvements in management of the national economic complex are moved to the forefront. The government must work energetically on questions of improving balance and comprehensively developing all sectors of the economy; and must do a great deal to improve the structure of management, planning, and economic management methods.

We face the task of significantly improving financial management in all sectors. We must be more strict than heretofore, review questions of observance of state and planning discipline, and instill in people a thrifty attitude toward the national weal being literally at every work place.

It is now especially important that the work done in upper management levels to increase responsibility for improvements in the economy be extended as quickly as possible to cover the primary production collectives.

In light of the well-known Leninist principle that "politics is the concentrated expression of economics," our activity must be evaluated positively only if it achieves good results in all parts of the national economy. It is essential to make more effective use of economic levers that provide incentive for highly productive labor and activate the human factor -- the creative approach to matters and awareness by every member of the collective of his personal responsibility for the fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges.

Comrades. The broad discussion in the labor collectives of the Basic Guidelines has been a graphic demonstration of the real support from the republic's workers for the new party course and the large-scale tasks put forth by the party for the years ahead. It also reflects the close solidarity of all Soviet people around the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo.

The workers of Soviet Uzbekistan, unanimously approving the precongress party documents, will apply all their knowledge, strength and experience to fulfill the majestic tasks of building communism.

USMANKHODZHAYEV CLOSING SPEECH AT UZBEK CONGRESS

WA051304 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 2 Feb 86 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "Concluding Remarks from Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee First Secretary I.B. Usmankhodzhayev"; at 21st Uzbek Communist Party Congress in Tashkent]

[Text] Comrades: Our congress has demonstrated with renewed force that the communists and all workers of Uzbekistan warmly and unanimously support the domestic and foreign policy of the Leninist party and the innovative decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April and October (1985) plenums and the course toward accelerating the country's socioeconomic development.

I would like to note that it has not been happenstance that in their speeches the congress delegates pointed to the need to handle things better; see and assess situations more realistically; and eradicate shortcomings, errors, and omissions in work more quickly. In fact, when summing up the results of our important and frank discussions at the congress, time and time again we come to the conclusion that we now have an urgent need to decisively restructure the style, forms, and methods of party work and eradicate eulogizing, complacency, and ostentation. We shall be able to advance only when we evaluate our activity objectively and always pursue the truth, regardless of what it may be. This Leninist behest should become the norm of our life.

It is of fundamental importance that, expressing the will of the republic's 640,000 communists, the congress delegates approved the program, precongress documents of the party supported the work done by the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee to enhance the combativeness of the republic party organization, strengthen discipline and order, and improve the moral-psychological atmosphere in all spheres of our life.

Delegates have stressed that in all our affairs we constantly sense the paternal attention and concern of the CPSU Central Committee for undeviating implementation of Leninist national policy and the development of the republic's economy and culture. This attention serves as the guarantee for our successful advance.

The congress delegates have discussed the faulty style of work by former Central Committee First Secretary Sh. Rashidov and the serious errors permitted in the past in the management of the national economy. Faults have also been noted in the negative phenomena and violations of the statutory norms of intraparty life; collegiality in leadership; and Leninist principles in the selection, placement, and training of cadres.

At the same time a severe assessment was made of those who are today trying to cover up their own failure, lack of activity, and lack of initiative. This was discussed sharply and in a principled manner at the accountability-and-election meetings and conferences and at our congress, and on the whole they were distinguished by their critical substance and a businesslike approach to the resolution of outstanding tasks.

At the same time, in the interests of fairness it must be acknowledged that the accountability-and-election campaign showed that constructive criticism of existing shortcomings did not sound out everywhere, and that not everyone is worried about our common cause. In some places, some people indulged in criticism for the sake of criticism rather than for the successful resolution of the complex tasks that have been set. Now we are one in saying that what we need is not eloquent discussion but concreteness in work and a sense of vital involvement in everything for which our party stands and our country lives.

It was correct to speak out at the congress about today's shortcomings, miscalculations, and unutilized reserves and opportunities. There was impartial and sometimes sharp, but at the same time objective, criticism directed at myself and at the Central Committee Bureau, the Central Committee departments, the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers, and the leaders of other republic organs.

In this kind of exacting approach we see a true sign of the health and strength of the republic party organization and of its determination to work and act in a new way, in a modern way, and to promote the further consolidation of Leninist norms in intraparty life.

The new composition of the Central Committee, and first and foremost of the Bureau and Secretariat must study and generalize in a most attentive way all the proposals and comments made by those participating in the congress and place them under constant control; and it must draw up specific measures and achieve their implementation.

The congress delegates stressed enhancing the personal responsibility of each of us for the efficient use of the production of scientific and technical potential created in the republic, and for improving labor productivity and work quality. We must report this to every party organization, each labor collective, and each worker. We must not only pass on the atmosphere of the congress but also through our personal and active participation in production and public life become examples of the creative attitude toward issues. Each of us is obliged to show maximum initiative and maximum principledness and a profound understanding of our own party duty, which is to implement undeviatingly the party political line and struggle uncompromisingly against negative phenomena.

We have embarked on fulfillment of the 12th 5-Year Plan tasks. We have done a certain amount of work ahead of schedule. Over the last month the volume of industrial output increased 6.5 percent while labor productivity grew 4.2 percent. Above-plan output worth R14 million has been produced.

A number of labor collectives and the cities of Zarafshan, Yangiyul, and Namangan Oblast have been named as winners in all-union socialist competition and have been awarded challenge red banners of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee. The task is to make the experience of the front-runners available to all, and right from the start move energetically, work in a stepped-up way, and insure smooth rhythm and growing production rates.

Unfortunately, not everyone is coping with the tasks that have been set. Now especially we must not tolerate violations of planning and labor discipline, interruptions of contractual deliveries or poor quality and lack of rhythm in work.

We must also resolve complex tasks in capital construction. Meanwhile, the January results show that the rates adopted by construction workers at the beginning of the year still leave much to be desired.

We are counting the days to start the spring field work. The fate of the cotton harvest and the harvests of other agricultural crops largely depends on the timeliness of this work. Questions connected with the course of preparations for the upcoming spring field work were discussed at a regular session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. The most crucial time for livestock farmers is now upon us. Compared with last year, during the present overwintering somewhat more meat, milk and eggs have been produced and sold to the state. At the same time, the rates of production and procurement are not in line with requirements.

One particular element that must be dealt with in order to resolve the tasks facing the agro-industrial complex is the rational organization of production and workers' labor, and the introduction of intensive technologies and advanced work experience.

The strengthening of party influence on all sections of economic and cultural building, enhancing the creative activity and vanguard role of communists, and improving the style and methods of party leadership are all matters that should be at the center of attention in the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, the party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, and primary party organizations.

It was correctly emphasized at the congress that improving the communist convictions of the workers is a decisive prerequisite for our advance. Not one communist, not one collective leader can stand aside from the problems of spiritual life, ideological-political work, ethical and intellectual indoctrination, or the development of culture.

Ahead lie grandiose, difficult, and crucial matters. Will we succeed in coping with them? The 21st Uzbek Communist Party Congress has stated directly and clearly: We shall. We must. This demands from the party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, the primary party organizations, the leaders of ministries and administrations and all labor collective and from every worker in the republic stepped-up work and tremendous esprit de corps, awareness and discipline. To move forward means to introduce intensive methods in management and instill a new kind of economic thinking, thrift and zeal and a communist attitude toward labor.

Finally, it is very important not to weaken for one moment our efforts in the struggle against those who are sluggish, alien and old-fashioned, against those who hold back our advance. We must bring to its logical conclusion the struggle against negative attitudes that we have initiated and that is supported actively by all workers in the republic. However, for this we must back up our words and deeds with concrete matters. The times demand from us greater boldness, principled exactingness, and the readiness to assume responsibility for ourselves. Herein lies our guarantee of success.

Dear comrades. The Soviet people are living through a remarkable period. Our party is moving toward its 27th congress, which will open up new horizons for the country and impart a powerful impulse to all our affairs.

The prospects opening up for our republic, as for the entire country, and the party's plans gladden and inspire everybody. The program outlined by the CPSU is aimed at further raising the people's standard of living and creating an upsurge in the economy and culture. Making it a reality depends on us and on you, on our energy, initiative, and persistence.

"In resolving our tasks," M.S. Gorbachev stresses, "we shall rely on the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the people's intelligentsia. This is the main prerequisite for, and guarantee of, success in accelerating the country's socioeconomic development."

Permit me on your behalf to assure the CPSU Leninist Central Committee and its Politburo that communists and all workers in the republic will multiply their efforts on all sections of the building of communism, greet the 27th CPSU Congress in a worthy manner, and make a substantial contribution in strengthening the might of our motherland.

SLYUNKOV CLOSING SPEECH AT BELORUSSIAN CONGRESS

WA211127 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 31 Jan 86 p 5

["Concluding Speech by Comrade N.N. Slyunkov on the Report of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee to the 30th Congress of the Belorussian Communist Party and on the Draft Versions of the New Edition of the CPSU Program and Amendments to the CPSU Statutes"]

[Text] Comrades! In summing up the results of the discussion that has just ended, I would like to mention the chief peculiarities of discussing the report of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia and the party's precongress documents. Those peculiarities are, first of all, the complete analysis of the activity of the republic's party organization in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the critical interpretation of the path we have traveled, demandingness and adherence to firm principles, and the search for new forms and methods of providing party and political support to the tasks that have been advanced by the party at the present-day stage of communist construction.

The delegates who spoke supplemented and developed the principles stated in the report, adding new ideas and enriching its conclusions with collective experience. They expressed critical comments and made constructive proposals for improving the work of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers, the ministries and departments, and the local party and Soviet agencies. The Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, the government, Gosplan, and the republic's ministries and departments will examine carefully all the comments and recommendations. The appropriate decisions will be made with regard to each of them.

The discussion of the report of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee and the draft versions of the new edition of the CPSU Program and the amendments to the CPSU Statutes indicated that the republic's party organization sees clearly the paths for resolving the strategic task of accelerating our country's social and economic development. We are also well aware that we shall have to double or triple our efforts.

The party, Soviet, and economic agencies, the social organizations, and all our cadres must reorganize more quickly. It is necessary to assure that all our work is more meaningful, is executed from a systems point of view, is purposeful, and has a high rate of results.

It is necessary to take an innovator's approach to the resolution of the problems that are arising, and to show even greater persistence and consistency in carrying out the course taken by the party, which is aimed at the complete confirmation of organizational spirit, discipline, and order, and the increasing of responsibility for the job that has been assigned.

Today each of us must demonstrate decisiveness and boldness in overcoming obsolete habits and stereotypes, in eliminating everything that is hindering our forward movement.

Today it is necessary to have a true breakthrough along the entire front in our work: in thought processes, in psychology, in style of organizing and political-indoctrinational activity, in one's attitude toward the job at hand and toward one's social duty.

Today each of us must strain as hard as possible in our efforts, must work with the greatest application, in a creative, initiatory, and purposeful manner.

Only this will enable us to cope successfully with the tasks confronting the republic's party organization and all the workers of Belorussia in the 12th 5-Year Plan. Industry, agriculture, and capital construction -- we must bring these and all spheres of the economy to new and higher goals.

It is our duty to do everything to assure that our republic's contribution to the reinforcement of our Motherland's economic and defensive might becomes both more important and multiples with every passing year.

I shall probably be expressing the unanimous opinion of all the delegates to this congress if I say that the Communist Party members and all the workers of our republic will do everything to assure that the stupendous concepts of our party, the highest goal of which is the welfare and happiness of Soviet citizens, will be completely implemented.

We shall do everything to assure that the forthcoming 27th CPSU Congress is marked with new labor achievements.

VAYNO REMARKS AT ESTONIAN CONGRESS CONCLUSION

WA211044 Tallin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 2 Feb 86 p 1

[ETA report: "Speech by First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia, Comrade K.G. Vayno, at the Conclusion of the 19th Estonian Communist Party Congress"]

[Text] At the beginning of his speech Comrade K.G. Vayno reported on the results of the first plenum of the Central Committee that had been elected by the 19th Congress of the Communist Party of Estonia. In the name of the members of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, the candidate members of the Central Committee, and the members of the Communist Party of Estonia Auditing Commission, Comrade Vayno expressed his gratitude for the high trust that had been shown to him. That trust, he said, was perceived first of all as a tremendous responsibility to the republic's party organization, as a mandate to the congress to work even better, even more boldly and effectively, to resolve the problems that arise, and to work persistently and purposefully to implement the things that had been planned by the congress.

Our 19th congress is ending its work. I think that I am expressing the general opinion of the delegates if I say that all of us can be satisfied with the rate of its progress and with its results. It was conducted in a businesslike working atmosphere, in the spirit of unity and solidarity. The delegates discussed very important tasks that are confronting the republic's party organization. They discussed them in a well-principled and critical manner. Now we can see more clearly, in a more well-rounded manner all the strong and weak points, the unused capabilities and reserves, and the unresolved questions on which it will be necessary to concentrate our attention.

A large amount of strenuous and painstaking work lies ahead of us. It will require thorough knowledge, a large amount of energy, an innovator's approach to any job to be performed, and high organizational spirit and discipline. I would like to express my assurance that it is the delegates to our party congress who will serve as personal examples in this matter, who will carry over the demanding, critical, businesslike frame of mind that we observed during these congress days into the primary organizations, into the labor collectives, into the living practice in the outlying areas. There is just one criterion for our work: the real improvement of the job at hand. And, as the congress has shown, we have things that we can improve -- in the economy, in ideology, and in organizing activity.

Our party is now in a state of high political upsurge, with a clear conception of acceleration, replete with creative forces and firmly resolved to achieve a new qualitative state in Soviet society as it proceeds forward to its 28th Congress. Today time requires each of us to perform intelligent, initiatory work; to make bold decisions and perform energetic actions; and to assume increased responsibility for everything that we do.

Please allow me to wish all of you, my dear comrades, and, through you, all the Communist Party members in our republic, great success in your work.

In conclusion, please allow me, in your name, to express warm words of gratitude to the architects and construction workers who created this beautiful building for our congress, and also to thank everyone who performed so splendidly in supporting the work of the congress, as well as thanking the performing artists for the beautiful and emotional concert, and all our guests for participating in the work of the congress.

Herewith I declare the 19th Congress of the Communist Party of Estonia to be concluded.

Further Report

WA211045 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 2 Feb 86 p 3

[ETA report: "Concluding Speech by First Secretary of the ECP Central Committee Comrade K.G. Vayno", at the 19th Estonian Communist Party Congress]

[Text] Comrades!

In summing up the results of the discussion of the report by the Central Committee, I would like first of all to note that the discussion was conducted in an acute and self-interested manner, with a businesslike and critical frame of mind.

In the statements that were made, the emphasis was placed basically on the unresolved questions and the search for ways to resolve them. And that is correct. It conforms to the spirit of the time, and to the reorganization currently under way in all spheres of our life. This kind of constructive and businesslike approach, the well-principled, critical, and self-critical evaluation of what was done, shows that Communists correctly understand the tasks that have been advanced by the party for achieving the acceleration of scientific-technical progress and our country's social and economic development. Now it is a matter of fulfilling them completely and in the best manner.

We can see clearly our shortcomings and omissions, and, consequently, we can and must achieve the correction of the shortcomings and the improvement of all our work.

Practically all the delegates who spoke today expressed their opinion and their recommendations with regard to the draft versions of the new edition of the Party Program and the amendments to the CPSU Rules. These very important precongress documents that were brought out by the party for nationwide discussion received the complete and unanimous approval and support of the delegates to the congress.

In the course of the discussion of the report of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, the delegates made more than 40 interesting and beneficial proposals and critical comments. The delegates today spoke completely correctly, for example, about the need to strive for the psychological reorganization of the cadres at all levels, to carry on a more decisive and more persistent struggle against irresponsibility, the glossing over of shortcomings, and the prettifying of reality and everything that has been done and is being done. One person, for example, who correctly raised the question today about the prospects for the socioeconomic development of Tallinn was M. Pedak.

This is a very important question and it actually would be beneficial to consider it at the level of the Bureau of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic government.

N. Vasyutin, party committee secretary at a house-building combine, was completely correct when he said in his statement that construction workers want to know where and what they will be building in this 5-year plan in Tallinn, and what the combine's work load will be. Actually, the construction workers can and must know their own prospects. This will give them the opportunity to organize their work correctly and use their capabilities more efficiently. It would seem that the Tallinn City Executive Committee must participate in resolving these questions.

M. Kolosova, first secretary of the Valgaskiy Rayon party committee, correctly raised the issue of the need to devote more attention to the rayons for which their location creates difficulties and the need to fulfill the decisions made by the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee and Estonian SSR Council of Ministers.

Another idea that deserves support is the one expressed in the statements made, the idea about conducting republic meetings of secretaries of primary party organizations and party group organizers. As you recall, we have already conducted such meetings. We had a republic meeting of party group organizers in 1979, and a meeting of secretaries of primary party organizations in 1984. According to the responses and reports from the outlying areas, it is obvious that they evoked a large amount of interest among the party activists and were very beneficial. It would seem that we ought to listen attentively to the proposals that were expressed today. Obviously, it would be desirable to conduct republicwide meetings of party group organizers, as well as secretaries of primary party organizations, where it will be possible to sum up some kind of work results and to exchange experience.

We must devote special attention to the work with Komsomol cadres. Today's statement by A. Almanin, first secretary of the Central Committee of the republic's Komsomol, reconfirms this. Of course, this is not just a matter of reporting that only 37 percent of the secretaries of the primary Komsomol organizations in Kalininskiy Rayon in the city of Tallinn are Communists and only 12 of them were elected as members of party committees and party bureaus. Obviously, this situation also exists in other places. The party committees must devote serious attention to this.

I would like to support V. Liyva, leader of a brigade of lathe operators at the Talleks Production Association. Actually, it is necessary to strive for an increase in the coefficient of shift operation at the enterprises, to include that indicator in the conditions for the socialist competition, and to reinforce two-shift and three-shift operation by psychological and material means.

There is certainly no need to return again to all the conclusions, proposals, and comments that were expressed today from the congress rostrum. They will all be attentively studied and analyzed by the new composition of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee and will be properly implemented.

Herewith, comrades, please allow me to conclude, since the nature and content of the statements, the complete unanimity of the delegates, and their complete understanding of those tasks that must be resolved do not require a prolonged concluding speech.

FBIS-SOV-86-050
Friday
14 March 1986
Vol III No 050 Supp 055

Supplement

Daily Report

SOVIET UNION

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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PRAVDA Publishes 27th CPSU Congress Speeches

Krasnodar Kraykom Leader

PM041540 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Mar 86
Second Edition p 5

["Speech by Comrade I.K. Polozkov (First Secretary of Krasnodar CPSU Kraykom" (*PRAVDA* headline) delivered at 27 February afternoon session of 27th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Comrade delegates! In our kray, as throughout the country, party organizations, labor collectives, educational establishments, and each family are attentively reading the congress program documents and watching and listening to Moscow.

The opinion is unanimous: The Political Report presented to the congress gave exhaustive answers to the most acute problems of domestic and international life.

This far-reaching document that is clear to everyone showed with great force the party's ability to profoundly analyze and realistically assess the situation, to draw fundamental lessons from experience, and to resolutely overcome everything outdated and obsolete. This is particularly important at the current crucial stage in the life of our society and in the development of world events. The will, organizational talent, revolutionary boldness, and ability of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat to reflect the interests and needs of social development have been displayed in supreme measure. The vital force of the Leninist provisions on collectiveness of leadership and the enormous importance of organizing principles have been fully revealed.

The Political Report, the new edition of the CPSU Program that we are discussing, and our congress' entire work are imbued with the spirit of renewal of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum. The course of boldly revealing shortcomings, conducting an honest and direct conversation with the people about difficulties and the causes of negative phenomena, and resolutely turning to vigorous actions to strengthen discipline, organization, and order has been tried and tested by time and work.

The concept of the country's accelerated socioeconomic development, the practical steps to implement that concept, and the constructive foreign policy based on revolutionary logic and a readiness to resolve international problems — however complex — have met with approval and ardent support from Communists and all Soviet people.

The new edition of the CPSU Program is a great contribution to the development of Marxist-Leninist science. This most important document brilliantly combines scientific theory and party policy with a simple exposition, clear to everyone, of the complex present-day problems and ways of solving them.

The delegation from the Krasnodar Kray party organization unanimously approves and fully supports the propositions and conclusions of the Central Committee's Political Report to the congress, the new edition of the program, and the changes to the CPSU Statutes. (applause)

In preparing for the congress, the kray's party organization saw its task first and foremost as orienting cadres toward a rapid restructuring of their work in the light of the demands of the Central Committee April (1985) Plenum. Executive discipline increased. There was more organization in work. It was possible to overcome the complications that had emerged in industry and to exceed the control targets of the 5-year plan in terms of the main indicators. Fixed capital worth a total of R11.5 billion was commissioned in national economic sectors. Last year's plans for the sale of meat, milk, eggs, and wool to the state were overfulfilled. In 1985 the 3,000 [kilogram] barrier for milk yields per cow and the Food Program target for milk production were broken. Meat production has increased 25 percent since the Central Committee May (1982) Plenum.

The kray party organization is aware of its own potential and failings. Over the 5-year plan as a whole production growth only reached 16 percent in industry and 9.8 percent in agriculture. The desired growth has not been achieved in other sectors either. The state of crop farming is causing particular concern. Over the last three 5-year plans yields and gross harvests of grain and other crops have essentially not increased and output quality has decreased. The kray has great debts to the state in this area.

The measures taken by the party to improve the agro-industrial complex have given us powerful levers for management. It is now a question of using these levers skillfully and effectively. The kray party organization sees its main task as changing attitudes to the land and fostering in all grain farmers a sense of being masters of the land.

Winter crops have been sown in an organized fashion. Almost the entire area sown to grain has been switched to intensive techniques, which should produce not less than an additional 1.5 million metric tons of grain. Intensive techniques are a strict test for cadres. Last year showed that not all cadres have passed it. That is why each field has now been placed under the control of specialists and scientists. Financial autonomy and the team contract are being extensively introduced. We are giving a new life-giving boost to competition for high crop farming standards. A system to provide scientific support for the agro-industrial complex is being organized.

At the same time there is something I would like to say. In order to raise yields and make them stable we must investigate the prevailing structure of the sown area. The kray's scientists and specialists believe that one of the causes hampering yield growth is the violation of winter crop sowing schedules because of late-ripening predecessor crops. This is why up to 700,000 hectares of winter crops are totally or partially lost every year. Partial or complete resowing lowers yields and grain quality.

This is a vicious circle: the higher the yields of sugar beet, grain corn, sunflowers, and many other late-ripening crops, the worse matters are for Kuban's main crop — wheat. Scientists and specialists from the kray's agro-industrial complex are currently working to ensure stable growth in grain yields — needless to say, without reducing production of sugar and vegetable oil — but there is much here that is beyond us. Unfortunately, scientists from the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences and from central planning and directive organs, while agreeing that this is an important question, only give us half-hearted support. Yet on this basis the kray could supply the state with considerably greater quantities not only of high-quality grain, but of meat, milk, vegetables, and other products too.

To do this it is necessary to bring the processing sectors up to scratch. They currently have low capacities and are technically backward. Immense amounts of output are lost during processing. More than 1 million metric tons of sugar alone was lost over the 5-year plan. And the more we produce the more we lose. This has happened because for many years proper attention was not paid to developing processing and storage facilities. Construction organizations' capacities were allocated according to whose department was stronger, irrespective of how it was using what had already been built.

The kray will build up production of agricultural output. The kray party conference has set the following tasks for the new 5-year period: raising grain yields to 40 quintals per hectare and increasing gross grain harvests to 9 million metric tons. Higher targets have also been set in stockraising and other sectors.

In Krasnodar Kray it would be correct to predominantly develop the processing sectors, which would make it possible to substantially increase production of food products. In siting productive forces the USSR Gosplan must take regional features more fully into account.

We also have many other unsolved problems. Take power engineering, for instance. There are days when electricity requirements are only three-fourths met. The measures we are taking to beef up savings and make rational use of energy resources are of little help. Supplies to consumers have to be periodically limited and even cut off. Last year alone supplies were cut off in this way on 148 workdays. This causes irrecoverable losses to the national economy and creates turmoil in labor collectives. We ask that the construction of the Krasnodar nuclear power station be included in the Basic Guidelines for Economic and Social Development. This is not just a kray question. It is a problem for the entire North Caucasus. Its acuteness can be lessened in the near future. I do not say this because it is the only problem in the kray, but in order to illustrate the fact that, were the comrades in the ministries more efficient and responsible, it would have been possible to resolve the problems more quickly and incur far less expenditure.

Comrades! The Central Committee's Political Report notes the serious shortcomings that have taken place in the lives of certain CPSU organizations. We regard that criticism as applying to us too.

As is well known, deviations from the Leninist norms of party life were allowed to occur in the kray. People who were politically immature, bereft of class feeling, and prone to servility and window-dressing were sometimes promoted to the leadership. The role of primary party organizations was reduced. Many Communists lost their combative qualities. All this damaged people's education, had a pernicious effect on party organs' prestige, and led to failings in economic development.

The CPSU Central Committee helped the kray party organization. We got rid of workers who had compromised themselves in one way or another. We also replaced those leaders under whom economic affairs seemed to go quite well but an abnormal moral and psychological atmosphere was created. The cadre reserve was expanded and renewed. In promoting workers we make active use of the open selection method with preliminary discussions of candidacies in primary party organizations and labor collectives. All cases of negative phenomena are widely publicized. In short, a certain systematic approach is being introduced into our work with cadres. It has been possible to reach a situation whereby each party committee is now capable of making a principled assessment of any violation of the CPSU Statutes and the moral norms and demands of the law. And people know that.

But the kray party organization still has a great deal to do in order to raise the responsibility of all cadres for their assignments and to ensure that each Communist conducts a resolute struggle against any actions damaging the party and the state. To a certain extent this depends, as Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev stressed in the Political Report, on the level of party committees' work. We are striving to enhance their role as organs of political leadership and to ensure that they are closer to the people, are in more active contact with working people, and are able to lead them. We are paying particular attention to fostering in party workers qualities such as modesty, justice, demandingness, and a respectful attitude toward people.

Unfortunately, today we still cannot say that there has been a decisive breakthrough in this work. Why has the process been delayed? Many party committees continue to undertake a considerable amount of work which is not properly their concern. This happens because the principle of sole responsibility has been relaxed in national economic subunits. Economic leaders are literally surrounded with various instructions. They cannot resolve even the seemingly simplest questions.

And party committees are forced to exercise tutelage over them. Ministry leaders often will not receive local leaders. So the latter go to the party committee and ask the secretaries to phone "upstairs." Only after this will a director be received and something possibly resolved. The secretary has seemingly done something useful. But it is nothing other than usurpation of someone else's functions.

People mostly enter the party apparatus from production. It is they who most often lapse into an economic style. Party training establishments and periodicals do not properly teach cadres party work methods. A great deal is said about what needs to be done but not nearly enough about how to do it. You will agree that this is the most necessary thing of all now. (applause) But economic questions and the ever-mounting flood of paper often leave kraykoms and obkoms no time to tackle their main task — the political education of cadres.

There is also another side to this issue. The Central Committee's Political Report stated very clearly that under socialism there are no rights without duties, and vice versa. For some reason in recent years we have talked and written a great deal about rights and considerably less about citizens' duties.

Of course, conscientious working people continue to work and live honestly. They participate in all our affairs. But loafers, scroungers, drifters, and slipshod workmen without so much as a pang of conscience have started demanding bonuses and travel passes, apartments and cars. But by no means everyone today dares tell them bluntly that they have not earned this. (applause) If a principled leader shows legitimate exactingness toward a violator, complaints — often anonymous — are immediately lodged. Certain newspapers, public organizations, and law enforcement organs, without making in-depth investigations of the matter, often defend such self-seekers. It is clear to everyone that this runs counter to the norms of our morality and the principles of social justice.

That is why the party's demands to strengthen order and discipline in production and daily life, to resolutely end all types of unearned income, and to strictly observe the degree of labor and the degree of consumption are unanimously supported by working people. (apppause)

The CPSU Central Committee is carrying out major measures to improve the economic mechanism. We also ought to consider improving the structure of the party apparatus in order to eradicate manifestations of departmentalism from it. Comrade B.N. Yeltsin has shown this in the example of the work of the CPSU Central Committee apparatus. Examples can be cited from the life of the party kraykom and obkom.

It is no secret that the current small sectorial sections are incapable of raising major questions and often lapse into duplicating the work of sector leaders. Today it is probably here above all that we must seek the causes of the existing shortcomings in cadre work and in verification of execution. This, in Lenin's words, is the essence of party leadership. Clearly, there is sense in giving kraykoms and obkoms the right, within the limitations of established wage funds, to decide for themselves the manning levels of a particular section or party committee. (applause)

Comrades! The start of the 20th century was marked by the entry into the historical arena of the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary party, which led the working people's masses to storm the Old World and enriched mankind with the great gains of October.

The current 27th congress is working out the strategy and tactics of the gigantic creative work at the concluding stage of the 2d millennium, which opens the way to the 21st century.

The Krasnodar Kray party organization, unanimously approving and wholly supporting the political line and practical activity of the CPSU Central Committee, will be in the vanguard of the nationwide struggle to implement the historic plans of our congress. (applause)

Auto Factory Chief Speaks

PM021805 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Mar 86 Second Edition p 4

["Speech by Comrade V.I. Isakov, General Director of the Volga 'Avtovaz' Association for the Production of Passenger Automobiles" (*PRAVDA* headline) delivered at 27 February afternoon session of the 27th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Comrade delegates! The active, creative participation of millions of Soviet people in the nationwide discussion of the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program, the changes to the party Statute, and the Basic Guidelines for the country's economic and social development has graphically confirmed yet again the unshakability and innovative thrust of the party's course and its general line toward building a communist society.

The shift of Leninist boldness toward the resolute acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development, as the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum determined, is warmly approved and wholly supported by the many thousands-strong collective of the Volga passenger automobile production association.

The realism and vitality of the party's plans and their lofty humanism were displayed with new force in the party Central Committee Political Report to the 27th CPSU Congress. The reports' vivid and persuasive words reach the heart of every Soviet worker. There is no doubt that its important provisions will meet with the full support of all Soviet people.

The many thousands-strong collective of the "Avtovaz" association is working to a single rhythm together with over 300 subcontractors. The labor collectives of the CEMA countries' enterprises are working alongside us, supplying subassemblies within the framework of socialist integration and receiving automobiles from us. We receive electrical equipment from Bulgaria and Hungary and lighting equipment and instruments from Poland, Czechoslovakia, and the GDR. This graphically manifests the strength of the socialist community.

Guided by the party Central Committee instructions on the need for new approaches to the development of the economy and the ensuring of the intensification of production, the collective of our enterprise has elaborated in detail in the shops, sections, and work places control figures projected for the association for the 12th 5-Year Plan and has come out with the initiative to scale loftier heights.

The profound analysis which has been made of the state of affairs has made it possible to single out considerable reserves. As a result it is planned to increase the volume of production of marketable output by R150 million over and above the control targets, including the production of 12,000 automobiles, without additional rolled metal resources, and to increase profit by R30 million. These crucial pledges have been included in the state plan for the 12th 5-Year Plan.

I must report to the congress that the Volga automobile builders, with the government's permission, moved last year to new methods of economic management. The association's rights and independence have been considerably expanded in planning economic activity and developing and introducing new equipment. The principle of the self-financing of capital investments has begun to be employed and long-term economic normatives have been introduced.

We have planned to reduce the time taken to produce new automobile models by a factor of 1.5 and we are clearly aware that the most effective way to resolve this task lies in accelerating the retooling of production. Over 80 percent of capital investments are directed toward these goals. The main emphasis is placed on the updating of equipment, the improvement of the standard of automation and mechanization, including through the develpoment of our own machine tool building.

The operation of the economic levers included in the experiment is having a positive effect on the activity of the association: All planned capacities have been introduced, the preparation of the production of a new front-wheel drive automobile has been completed and its mass output has been organized. It is particularly important to stress that all the capacities which have been introduced have been assimilated without increasing the number of workers. The results of the association's work make it possible to confidently conclude that a firm basis is being created for fulfilling the pledges adopted by the collective for the 12th 5-Year Plan. But a lot of work will have to be done for that.

Under the new working conditions the resolve of the Communists and all workers of the association to implement in the best way the party's demands for improving the quality of the output produced has been manifested particularly forcefully. We must not and cannot tolerate the fact that vehicles which give rise to complaints from consumers sometimes come off our plant's conveyor belt. Under the leadership of the party organization specific measures to eliminate shortcomings are being taken in shops and design bureaus and at work places.

Today no one in the association stands aloof from the solution of this very important national economic problem. Well aware of the full significance of the decisions of the Central Committee April Plenum, the association's collective is working thoroughly to ensure that all output produced meets the customer's highest demands.

I would like to dwell on the difficulties we are experiencing in organizing the production of new automobiles. As a rule many enterprises and ministries are unprepared for the production of new subassemblies and progressive materials. All this leads to delay in assimilating new equipment, the reduction of quality, and sometimes even to the deterioration of technical specifications. This situation has been caused primarily by the fact that the USSR Gosplan and the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology are doing virtually nothing to implement comprehensive planning and the necessary coordination of work to create new equipment and are allowing a lack of coordination in the deadlines and volumes of work to assimilate new materials and subassemblies in subcontracting sectors. This results in the unsatisfactory work of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry's enterprises in the production of plastic and a number of materials which to this day are imported, although the new automobile has already been in mass production for a year.

A similar situation exists at enterprises of the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry for the assimilation of industrial rubber articles, particularly with regard to ensuring the necessary quality for tires, and at enterprises of the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry for the delivery of glass and other articles which comply with modern standards, although complete sets of equipment were specially earmarked for all these ministries and the preparation of production was initiated 5 years ago. It is particularly appropriate here to note the idea expressed by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev in the Central Committee Political Report regarding the unity of word and deed.

The association collective still has a lot to do to resolve the large-scale national economic task of the accelerated development of servicing for the equipment it produces. The commissioning of the Volga truck plant at full capacity has fundamentally altered the population's provision with passenger automobile transport.

Suffice it to say that since 1970 the number of automobiles in private use among the population has increased 850 percent. And there is no doubt that the normal operation of the constantly increasing pool of automobiles requires their good factory servicing, whose organization, as practice has shown, requires no less effort than their production.

In recent years much has been done to satisfy the working people's requirements for services. But this must be assessed as no more than the first steps. This is borne out by the numerous letters from customers and the constant items in the press on this subject.

We are taking persistent steps to considerably increase the stock of automobile units and components and to increase the production of spare parts in short supply. We are creating new technical servicing stations and have begun the construction of plants for the centralized industrial repair of units and the restoration of components. At the same time this important problem, to which the central planning organs should pay special attention today, is being resolved intolerably slowly.

In our view all work on the development of the technical servicing system requires resolute improvement. This way of putting the question is no accident, because the mood of tens of millions of Soviet people depends on how the automibile maintenance service is organized. We cannot agree with the fact that the USSR Gosplan has failed to earmark the requested capital investments for these purposes for the current 5-year plan.

The plant collectives pay special attention to the fulfillment of the set task of expanding by every means the production of consumer goods. The Volga truck plant in cooperation with the Kama truck plant and the Serpukhov motor vehicle plant has been assigned the very crucial task of organizing the production of the "Oka" economical special minicar.

The design for the vehicle has been rapidly worked out and the preparation for production has begun. This automobile will be in demand among the broadest strata of the population. To ensure the start of series production on schedule the USSR Gosplan must accelerate the allocation of equipment.

At the plant party conference, the Communists spoke with particular concern of the need to step up attention toward the solution of social tasks and the construction of housing, children's preschool institutions, and cultural and sports projects. Sharp criticism was levelled at the leaders of construction organizations and economic and party organs which have failed to ensure the comprehensive development and necessary quality of housing.

It is well known that thanks to the constant concern of the party and government a large modern region of the city with a population of over 330,000, which is constantly growing, has essentially been constructed from scratch.

The tasks facing the Volga automobile builders are truly enormous. We must rapidly reach the level of the most advanced automobile building. This is inextricably linked with the further social development of the collective. But the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification organizations which are carrying out construction in Tolyatti city are constantly lowering the volume of the work performed. In 1985 alone by comparison with 1980 this volume declined by R44 million, which is 20 percent of the 1985 level.

No less alarming a situation is taking shape with regard to retooling and modernizing the Avtovaz. The construction of projects has slowed down yet relevant resolutions have been adopted on all these questions and we cannot understand the position of Comrade Mayorets, USSR minister of power and electrification. We hope he will revise his attitude toward the needs of the Volga automobile builders and the city as a whole and resurrect the good traditions of close cooperation which have been well represented in the past. We would like to request that a territorial construction associaiton be created on the basis of existing organizations of the Ministry of Power and Electrification.

Comrades! I have been instructed to report to the congress delegates that the association's working people had produced above-plan output worth over R5 million, including 1,500 passenger automobiles, by the day our party forum opened. (applause)

This is our practical contribution to the fulfillment of the party's instruction that the main factor predetermining the necessary changes today is to put into operation all reserves for raising production efficiency as rapidly as possible, without delay or hesitation.

The solution of the impressive tasks set by the party requires that every Communist and every Soviet person work conscientiously and honestly for a qualitatively new turn in the country's economies, social, and cultural life. And we truck plant workers will do everything to be in the vanguard of this work. (applause)

Worker From Perm

PM041145 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Mar 86 Second Edition p 2

["Speech by Comrade N.M. Yershova, Tool Setter at the 'Permskiy Mashinostroitelnyy Zavod Imeni F.E. Dzerzhinskiy' Production Association" — *PRAVDA* headline — (candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee), delivered at the 27 February morning session of the 27th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Comrade deputies! This is the 27th time that our Leninist party has held its supreme forum. Each party congress is an important landmark in the life of the party and our people. The situation has changed and more new tasks have emerged. But one factor remains unchanged — always, at all times, and under all conditions, party congress decisions have been and remain based on concern for working people. That is why our people have always regarded and continue to regard the Leninist party as their very own party. That is why Soviet people pay such tremendous attention to and place such profound confidence in the work of our congress, which rightly occupies a special place in the party's history because it is determining long-term strategy and tactics through to the year 2000.

We were all deeply impressed by the Central Committee Political Report delivered by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. It spoke with the utmost directness and frankness both about our achievements and about our shortcomings and unresolved problems and set the tasks for the future with precision and clarity. On our delegation's behalf, I fully support all the report's provisions and express fervent and wholehearted approval for the party Central Committee's Leninist course of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and resolutely reappraising everything which has not lived up to expectations or which is slowing our development. (applause)

This is the second time that I have had the great honor of representing the working class of Perm, one of our party's oldest organizations, at a congress. At all the decisive moments in history, Perm's Communists have firmly adhered to Leninist positions. We are proud of the fact that Vladimir Ilich Lenin, our party's founder and leader, was elected and mandated to the Fifth (London) Congress by our party organization. We shall always remember and constantly multiply the traditions of our fidelity to the party's Leninist course and from the congress' lofty rostrum firmly state that the Perm Oblast party organization has always been and will remain a loyal combat detachment of our dear Leninist party! (applause)

Like all Soviet people, our oblast's workers, kolkhoz members, and intelligentsia feel each day the beneficial influence on our whole life of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum's bold and innovative decisions. I shall be frank: Working people appreciate those decisions; they reflect our innermost thoughts. The party's adopted course of accelerating socioeconomic development is the source of the present labor and political enthusiasm.

Communists spoke about this wholeheartedly at report meetings and conferences addressed by one-half of party members. There was a candid and incisive discussion about our reserves and unresolved questions and about those things which now prevent us from working more productively and living spiritually richer lives.

Of course, we have a report to make to the party congress. My own plant, where I am a tool setter, successfully coped with the 11th 5-Year Plan targets, fulfilling the 5-year plan target in terms of production volume in September last year and in terms of labor productivity in March last year.

For the first time in the final year of a 5-year plan, contract deliveries were met in full and on time.

Great changes also took place in the past 5-year plan in the overall economy of our oblast. Its industrial potential was considerably consolidated. The oblast produces 1 metric ton in 5 of the union's production of mineral fertilizers. One-thrid of the country's newspapers are printed on Perm's paper. During the 11th 5-Year Plan we produced R6.3 billion of output more than in the previous 5-year plan. The entire increase was achieved by improving labor productivity. Tens of thousands of families received new and well-equipped apartments.

However, Communists in the Kama region are well aware that many serious shortcomings and unresolved problems still exist in the oblast's economy.

We often talk today about the role of the human factor in all our actions. But what is the human factor, as I see it? Speaking as an ordinary working person, it means above all the honest and conscientious attitude of every Communist and every worker toward his cause and immediate duties. Indeed, at whichever work place a person finds himself, in the production process he is linked by threads both visible and invisible to tens and hundreds of other workers, and while dependent on some he himself also influences the work of others. And our main reserve is only to be found in the efficient and smooth organization of production and in the high standard and quality of each person's labor.

But the lack of coordination which slows down the production process and demoralizes people is still very much in evidence here. As a rule the reason behind it is a lack of conscientiousness or negligence toward the duties placed on people. Indeed, we must resolutely eradicate from our lives everything which disgraces the lofty title of the communist wherever he is working and keep pure and cherish the lofty title of worker or kolkhoz member. It must be admitted that we have produced quite a few of those people who want the good life without contributing by their labor to the good of society.

And I would like to ask you, Mikhail Sergeyevich, To continue implementing equally persistently and steadfastly the Central Committee April Plenum's line of strengthening discipline, organization, and order in everything. (applause) In that regard the party can count on the working class' firm support. Because discipline and organization are the firm guarantee of the successful implementation of all our plans. (applause)

Comrades! Much attention is now being paid everywhere to collective forms of labor organization. I have been a team leader for a good number of years now and am convinced that a good team is more than just a collective of workers, it is a real working family. As a mother I know that if the children are healthy everything is well in the family. It is the same in a team. If a healthy atmosphere is created in it and if everyone knows his comrades, how they work and live, and can come to their aid in time, then the team will indeed be a collective mentor and people's labor efforts and interest in the high end results of the work of each person and the entire collective will increase many times over. It is gratifying to note that teams of that kind are increasing in the oblast all the time. I believe that this is a very good trend which must be constantly supported by party organizations.

But unfortunately it is also often the case that in some teams labor efforts are based on the pursuit of money. There is another aspect of the question here when the established procedure for the planning of targets based on what has been achieved does not encourage the search for reserves and does not galvanize people to achieve the best end results. The solution, in our opinion, is to switch to the long-term planning of the main technical and economic indicators, including the wages fund, over the 5-year plan period for example, and to switch to autonomous financing.

And here is another question. Three years ago the Law on Labor Collectives and Increasing Their Role in the Management of Enterprises and Institutions was adopted. However, this good and much-needed document is being introduced into the daily lives of labor collectives too slowly and, to be blunt, we are making poor use of it. From conversations that I have had with other congress delegates I can tell that this situation does not apply to Perm Oblast alone.

And I should like the AUCCTU to adopt this document more actively in its work and to finally pay due attention to enhancing labor collectives' role in the management of enterprises and organizations. This will make it possible not only to raise still higher the prestige of our trade unions but also — and this is the main thing — to involve labor collectives themselves more actively in resolving the tasks of the economic and social development of their particular collective and, thus, of all our society.

I believe that it is also necessary to enhance the significance of the collective contract which is concluded annually between the labor collective and the administration of an enterprise. It should be broadly based on the law on labor collectives, reflect more fully the combination of people's interests and the interests of production, and be binding on both sides.

Comrades! Like all Soviet people, we from the Urals know well the price of peace. The bitter pain of war lives on in many families even now, 40 years after our great victory. But we also know how difficult it is to defend peace today, how hard it is to consolidate peace in our troubled times.

We firmly believe that the purposeful international activity of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government and the program for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons and mankind's liberation from the threat of self-destruction, a program set out in the Central Committee Political Report, will enable the people of the world to enter the 21st century as a century of peace and the peoples' security. To attain that great goal we working people will work even more productively in the current 5-year plan and devote all our efforts to the tireless strengthening of our beloved motherland's economic and defense might! (applause)

Permit me, comrades, to assure you that the Communists, working class, and all working people of Perm Oblast will do their utmost to ensure the honorable fulfillment of those great tasks placed before us by the 27th congress of our dear Leninist party. (applause)

Filatov Addresses Congress

PM041616 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Mar 86 Second Edition p 5-6

["Speech by Comrade A.P. Filatov, First Secretary of Novosibirsk CPSU Obkom" (*PRAVDA* headline) delivered at the 1 March session of the 27th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Comrades! The party Central Committee Political Report — profound in content, objective in analysis, and bold in setting tasks — which was delivered by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the congress documents which we are to adopt today, and the businesslike, exacting tone of the discussion of work results and prospects attest that our party and country have embarked on a new and extraordinarily crucial stage of their development.

The life of Soviet society is increasingly visibly acquiring the features of dynamism and creative purposefulness. The reflections and thoughts of all Soviet people are finding expression in the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee and in the Communists' speeches at the congress.

The Communists and all the working people of Novosibirsk Oblast at this time live and breathe as one with the party forum. They wholly support the CPSU Central Committee's political line and its practical activity and also its innovative approach, imbued with a Leninist spirit, to the solution of complex domestic and international problems, and they comprehensively approve the propositions of the party Central Committee's Political Report to the congress. (applause)

The measures being implemented in the country since the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum have appreciably refreshed the atmosphere in society and have imparted a new thrust to creativity and to the quest for what is new.

There have been positive changes in our oblast too. In the 11th 5-Year Plan, industry workers overfulfilled the targets for product sales and for the growth of labor productivity. The quality of manufactured items improved. Year by year the oblast is building up the output of consumer goods, occupying one of the foremost positions in the region in terms of their production. Siberia's first subway has been commissioned ahead of schedule in the city of Novosibirsk.

It is, however, necessary to admit that the results could have been more significant if the oblast party organization had managed to fully bring about a change in progressive methods of economic activity, to promptly achieve a radical restructuring in the style of work, and to find support among the higher bodies of management and planning. Implementing the demands of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and of the CPSU Central Committee June Conference on questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress, the oblast party organization has focused its attention on the utilization of the major scientific and industrial potential in the oblast.

A program for the development of the oblast's economy for the 12th 5-Year Plan period and for the long term through to the year 2000 has been drawn up: It defines the basic guidelines for intensification not merely within the confines of sectors, but also for intersectorial complexes. This is a document of the collective creativity of many scientists, production workers, and party and soviet workers, and their interested response to the party's contemportary directives. It would appear that this program, approved by an RSFSR Gosplan commission of experts, is not only to become a basis for the work of the oblast's enterprises and establishments, but must also be taken account of to the utmost in the long-term plans of ministries and departments. Precisely here, in the territorial complex, the drawbacks of a narrow departmental approach could have been reduced to a minumum on the basis of a plan which was balanced in terms of interdepartmental approaches. But unfortunately this has not happened.

At the end of last year the scientists of the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department succeeded, as a result of great peristence, in securing an agreement on the inclusion in the state and sectorial plans of about 130 major completed pieces of work which, given widespread introduction, could yield annual savings of hundreds of millions of rubles. But for approximately a similar number of developments the questions of their implementation in the 12th 5-Year Plan period remain for the time being altogether open.

Such instances must make us more persistent in seeking ways to effect the efficient cooperation of central and local organs of management, especially on questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress and of enhancing the role of planning organs. At the same time new and more effective methods of cooperation between science and practical work must be sought and found. And although the oblast party organization has already discovered many organizational forms for improving the machinery of links between science and production which have proved their worth, many problems remain here. Above all, not all scientific collectives and their party organizations are yet operating with the necessary effectiveness nor are they struggling sufficiently persistently for the implementation of their proposals. The design and experimental production base — an important element of the materialization of ideas and for the accelration of the introduction of scientists' developments, all the way through to their mass dissemination — is being built up only slowly.

The experience of many of the country's collectives, and above all of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences, attests to the high effectiveness of unifying subdivisions which carry out fundamental scientific research, the design analysis of new solutions, and the production of experimental batches of materials, instruments, and machines. Such experience also exists in Novosibirsk.

The utilization in new flowlines at enterprises of the Electrical Equipment Industry of powerful electron accelerators and other unique electrophysical equipment developed and built by the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department Institute of Nuclear Physics has yielded during the years of the 11th 5-Year Plan an economic savings totaling more than R250 million. But this savings would be immeasurably greater if the aforementioned equipment were to be put into series production and used in many sectors. Unfortunately negotiations over many years with the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry concerning the organization of the series production of industrial electron accelerators at its enterprises located in Novosibirsk have so far been fruitless.

Surely the discussion of the imperfection of links between science and production cannot be conducted ad infinitum? After all, because of a lack of vested interest and sometimes because of the indifference of certain economic leaders and passivity on the part of specialists, too much effort has to be spent on "pushing through" technical and technological solutions which have been brought into being and proven in practice.

While increasing the party's demands on the leaders of scientific research institutes and design organizations regarding the fruitfulness of their work, it is, at the same time, our task to nurture a sense of very great responsibility for the utilization of the latest achievements of Soviet science among leaders of all ranks.

The party Central Committee decision on the creation of intersectorial scientific and technical complexes, which was mentioned in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report, is an important step along the path of integrating science and production. One such complex — "Katalizator" — is headed by our USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department Institute of Catalysis. As applied to Novosibirsk, this form reveals the opportunity to set up intersectoriasl scientific and technical complexes such as "Radiatsiya," "Mikrofotoelektronika," "Impulsnyye Mashiny," and "Avtomatika," for which the appropriate proposals have already been submitted to the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, on the basis of the academy institutes and with the inclusion in them of scientific research institutes and design bureaus of the so-called practical applications "zone" ["poyas" vnedreniya] which exists here, and on the basis of certain enterprises.

Speaking of the problems of accelerating scientific and technical progress we, of course, are in no way inclined to minimize our shortcomings and our role in overcoming shortcomings. We fully support the CPSU Central Committee Political Report's propositons that success in the implementation of the programs outlined, and above all the program for scientific and technical progress, will largely depend on the creation of an atmosphere of creativity, demandingness, the improvement of cadre training, and the further enhancement of the standard of living and of the everyday life of our people.

The party Central Committee recently criticized sternly but justly the Novosibirsk party organization for shortcomings and omissions in work on increasing the production of food resources. In the main the blame for the unsatisfactory solution of this important problem lies on our conscience. And although all types of agricultural products produced here are shipped out of the oblast (for instance, 340,000-350,000 metric tons of milk annually), we still have many unutilized reserves and still more shortcomings. The party Central Committee resolution on this issue has now been discussed in all party organizations and the necessary measures have been defined. With the aid of Siberian scientists measures have been devised for the introduction of intensive technologies in the production of grain, feed, and livestock raising products. Enterprises in agriculture and the processing industry are being reconstructed. In a word, the prerequisites are being created for obtaining a good harvest this very year which will make it possible to increase the output of livestock raising products and vegetables. At the same time we are counting on the fact that in the current 5-year plan period the oblast's lag in terms of the renewal of obsolete equipment and also in terms of the work load of equipment will be eliminated.

The practical implementation of the important tasks being discussed today at the congress will undoubtedly depend on our presence of mind, businesslike management, precision of action, and our ability to boldly and energetically resolve social problems. The weakest spot in the oblast is the construction complex. As in other oblasts, the development of our construction organizations is lagging behind.

The new leadership of the USSR Ministry of Construction has taken an understanding attitude toward our problems. But much dogged joint work still lies ahead in order to properly strengthen the construction base.

As can be seen, the success of the solution of many tasks will depend more and more, the further we proceed, upon the nature of the professional cooperation between central and local management organs. In this respect a number of positive trends have been defined just recently, including in our oblast. Important USSR Council of Ministers and RSFSR Council of Ministers resolutions have been adopted, and also joint decisions with certain ministries and departments. This cooperation now needs to be backed up with a real system of energetic practical actions by the apparatuses of the ministries and local organs of management linked with the sensible and objective distribution of responsibility and concern for the state of affairs.

Speaking of the improvement of the style of our work, one ought once again to note as an undesirable phenomenon the increasing number of all manner of commissions from the center and the ever increasing flow of business papers and documents which has already been mentioned here by speakers. Extensive reference material and various documents are prepared for when those carrying out checks are due to arrive, and much time is spend on this.

We have measures against every eventuality, for every decision from a higher-level body we have our own decision, and for every occasion we hold a vast conference, even though at times it may be incoherent. We have all this but frequently the main thing is lacking — live organizational work and real deeds. There is frequently not time for this. We must resolutely and persistently learn to work in a new manner, expand our outlook, study and apply progressive experience, and hone organizational skills.

Maybe the structure of the management apparatus ought to be examined, the consolidation and amalgamation of sectorial sections in party obkoms and kraykoms, and even in the CPSU Central Committee, should be embarked upon, and the further reduction of certain elements [zvenya] in ministries and departments should be carried out.

Social scientists must make a major contribution to the study of questions of management, of the style of work, and of the activation of the human factor. Meanwhile, since the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, appreciable changes for the better in the activity of many social science establishments have not been forthcoming. Their recommendations are frequently divorced from life and are of a scholastic nature, as was rightly commented upon in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report. In connection with the new tasks now facing the party and society, the need arises for the efforts of the social sciences to be focused on the main avenues in order that they may indeed be a theortical tool for studying the processes taking place in society. Their organizational integration, above all in major scientific centers, in the context of comprehenmsive programs aimed at the study of problems which are urgent under contemporary conditions could become an important step in enhancing the efficiency of work.

Possibly thought should be given to the creation in the country of a single coordinating center which would direct the activity of numerous scientific subdepartments in the social sciences field toward the in-depth research of topical problems of the present time and the issuing of recommendations for the party's practical workers on the basis of this research.

There are still many shortcomings and omissions in our work. But the party Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo are setting a living example of how we must combat these. The broad development of criticism and self-criticism, unity of word and deed, and the enhancement of exactingness toward cadres — this is what will help us to eliminate negative tendencies more rapidly and to restructure all activity in a spirit of great activeness, optimimism, and businesslike efficiency.

Comrade delegates! In a few days our historic 27th party congress will complete its work and we will disperse to implement its decisions locally. The Communists of the Novosibirsk party organization realize the full measure of their responsibility for the fate of the radical transformations in the country and society and for the consolidation of international links with fraternal parties and peoples in the struggle for peace. The Communists and all the working people of Novosibirsk Oblast will do everything possible to be equal to the congress' demands and will make a fitting contribution to the development of the production forces of Siberia and of the country as a whole. (applause)

Kazakh's Nazarbayev

PM051832 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Mar 86
Second Edition pp 4-5

["Speech by Comrade N.A. Nazarbayev, Chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers" (*PRAVDA* headline) delivered at 4 March morning session of 27th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Comrade delegates! The attention of the entire world public is focused on the work of our congress. The Central Committee Political Report delivered by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev to the 27th CPSU Congress provided a profound description of the modern world and defined strategic tasks for the all-around improvement of socialism, which is a major contribution to the theory and practice of communist building. The concept of socioeconomic acceleration put forward by the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and unanimously supported by the party and people has been further developed. The Political Report is a vivid example of frank and principled discussion of the most urgent problems. It takes into account Lenin's behest: Tell the party and the people the truth and nothing but the truth! (applause)

On the basis of the decisions of the Central Committee April Plenum and considering in a realistic and balanced way the results of the path that has been traveled, the party has set a task of exceptional importance — achieving a qualitatively new state of our society. This gives dynamism to social progress and strengthens in people creative initiative and the desire to work with high responsibility and initiative. The atmosphere which, thanks to the efforts of the Central Committee and its Politburo, today prevails in the party and among the people, accords with the aspirations of Communists and each Soviet person. Positive changes are visible in all spheres of life, in the psychology of leading cadres, and in people's common mood for action.

The people of Kazakhstan, together with the entire Soviet people, ardently approve the party's course of innovating, boldly questing, developing scientific and technical progress, and strengthening organization and order, and also wholly support its wide-ranging peace-loving foreign policy initiative. (applause)

The implementation of the party's directives and the draft Basic Guidelines for the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1986-1990 and for the Period Through the Year 2000 set forth in Comrade N.I. Ryzhkov's report will promote the achievement of the supreme goal of the CPSU'S economic strategy — the steady raising of the people's prosperity.

The fraternal union republics are being comprehensively developed and their contribution to strengthening the country's unified national economic complex is growing. This is yet another vivid reflection of the triumph of the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy and the indissoluble friendship among the Soviet peoples.

In the 12th 5-Year Plan industrial production in Kazakhstan is planned to increase by 23-26 percent compared with the 19.4 percent achieved in the 11th 5-Year Plan. The Kazakh SSR's importance in the country's fuel and energy balance and in the production of phosphorites and nonferrous and ferrous metals will increase still further. The republic remains a major grain-producing area and stockraising base of the USSR. As is well known, the marketable proportion of the grain we procured was around 60 percent, and Kazakhstan accounts for two-thirds of all-union wheat procurements. Its role in the implementation of the USSR Food Program is growing — it is planned to raise grain production to 30-31 million metric tons by 1990, which is almost 50 percent more than the average annual volume in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

Comrades! Thanks to the constant attention and help of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government, Kazakhstan took a new step forward in developing its national economy and culture in the last 5 years. Positively assessing what has been achieved, the republic's Communists at their 16th Congress resolutely revealed from the standpoint of the demands of the Central Committee April (1985) Plenum the serious failings and shortcomings in the leadership of the economy and condemned the widespread cases of ostentation, arrogance, mismanagement, embezzlement of public property, the mania for "prestige" construction projects, and violations in the principles of social justice as well as in the selection, placement, and training of cadres. Calling things by their proper names, it must be said that there has been a standstill among workers in high posts on the pretext of stability. This has given rise to a situation of eulogy and subservience, has placed these leaders beyond criticism, and the demand for a careful attitude toward cadres has turned in places into total forgiveness and total license, which has led to violations of party and state discipline. Because of such cases revealed by the CPSU Central Committee last year, the first secretaries of Chimkent and Alma-Ata party obkoms, the chairman of the Tselinograd Oblispolkom, and a number of other leading workers were removed from their posts.

These negative phenomena could not fail to affect the development of the republic's national economy. Over the 5-year period some R2.5 billion in industrial output was underdelivered and returns on funds fell by 15 percent. More than 1 million square meters of housing was not commissioned. The state was supplied with less grain, meat, and milk than planned. It is typical that over the last decade industry has grown on average 2.4 times slower than in the previous 10 years. Justifiable and sharp party criticism was leveled against the republic in the Central Committee Political Report for these and other negative trends in our work. The Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers is to blame for the lag in economic growth rates.

The republic must exactingly analyze the lessons of the past and take practical measures to eradicate the causes of the shortcomings. It must be said that certain of our republic and oblast leaders are so unaccustomed to direct criticism that, after the Kazakh Communist Party Congress, they literally rushed to refute the obvious. And they are confused: Was it necessary to admit shortcomings so frankly? What caused them? Even though the answers to these questions were provided by the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and by the entire course of the 27th party congress. (applause)

Comrades! We are only at the start of the path mapped out by the party for galvanizing the human factor and improving discipline; but it is already clear from last year's results that this path is fruitful. Kazakh people are now restructuring their work taking account of the republic's place and role in the all-union division of labor and our responsibility to ensure the contribution to the common cause which the party and country expect of us. Production collectives are striving to ensure that from the very outset of the 5-year plan the rhythm and content of their labor accord with the intensive tasks of the 5-year plan. At the same time not everyone is yet working in the spirit of the demands of the times and stoppages are permitted, which attests to failings in the activity of republic organs and in the labor collectives themselves. But sometimes not everything depends purely on us. Unfortunately, the leaders of certain union ministries and departments, with no heed for the consequences, postpone the resolution of certain major problems for the republic for long periods and operate in the old way.

Today Kazakhstan accounts for 30-70 percent of output in the country of nonferrous metals such as copper, zinc, and lead. But because of the lag in the development of the raw material base this sector has found itself in a difficult position, although there are considerable ore deposits near to existing enterprises.

Moreover, over 30 percent of known reserves of phosphorites in the USSR are concentrated in the south of the republic. On their basis major plants have been constructed which now produce 90 percent of all-union production of yellow phosphorus. Yet the enterprises' capacities are substantially underloaded. One of the main reasons is the shortage of electricity.

Last year the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted resolutions whose implementation should resolve these problems. The 5-year plan has only just started, but the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, and the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, not having allocated for 1986 the funds stipulated by the resolutions, are already undermining the fulfillment of directive decisions in the first few months. As a result, the development not only of the aforementioned sectors, which are of all-union importance, but also the implementation of the targets outlined by the draft Basic Guidelines for the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1986-1990 and for the Period Through the Year 2000 are threatened.

Is it not this approach that has given rise to the double counting, according to annual and 5-yearly plans; that has become established in recent 5-year plans? In certain places it has to all intents and purposes promoted the justification of amendments to plans, has often led to formalism in the organization of socialist competition, and has discouraged cadres. It is mainly because of these reasons that the republic was unable to meet the targets of the 11th 5-Year Plan for electricity generation and oil extraction and refining.

Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov's report poses the very timely question that the time has come to raise the responsibility of planning organs in practice for quality and for ensuring that plans are balanced, and the responsibility of ministries for ensuring the unconditional fulfillment of party and government resolutions. (applause) Then the responsibility of local organs and enterprise leaders for the implementation of production targets will be higher and more concrete.

The problem of the comprehensive processing of the waste and slag produced by the metallurgical and phosphorus industries and thermal power stations can in no way be solved owing to departmental barriers. In Kazakhstan stocks of these products have reached over 5 billion metric tons and continue to grow, becoming a source for increasingly dangerous air and water pollution, land deterioration, and serious disruption of the ecological balance. Yet the utilization of these waste products is a profitable matter. Here, too, a considerable amount is being done in the republic. Thus, an entire R35 million complex at the Leninogorsk combine makes it possible to obtain as much nonferrous metal from waste per year as is produced from the processing of 3 million metric tons of ore. Building a mine of that capacity would cost some R200 million. And the cost of each metric ton of metal produced from waste is 40 percent less. I could go on. The Balkhash mining and metallurgical combine and the Ust-Kamenogorsk lead and zinc combine have introduced fundamentally new and essentially revolutionary techniques for the autogenous welding of copper, lead, and zinc raw materials that make it possible to raise assemblies' productivity many times over, to achieve considerable savings in resources, and to comprehensively utilize mineral raw materials. The widespread assimilation of these advanced techniques is one of the most important avenues of scientific and technical progress.

Bearing in mind the fact that the solution of the problem which we are discussing is of an intersector nature and usually gets bogged down in the infighting between departmental interests, we consider it necessary to create in the country an intersector scientific and technical complex "Secondary Resources and the Comprehensive Utilization of Raw Materials" under the auspices of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and the USSR Gossnab.

In his speeches, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev has repeatedly pointed to the serious shortcomings in gross cost indicators, on the basis of which growth rates are calculated and enterprises' work is assessed. For instance, the Karaganda metallurgical combine, with unused rolled metal capacity, in the last 5-year plan dispatched to other enterprises in the sector almost 1.5 million metric tons of steel billets over thousands of kilometers, spending considerable state funds on freight. Double counting of their cost resulted in an increase in sales volume being recorded for the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, but in fact there had not been an additional gram of rolled metal produced. Unfortunately, such cases are not exceptional.

In this connection I would like to say that planning in rubles on the basis of the level that has been achieved puts the newly appointed economic leaders in a difficult position. And this is why: Their predecessors, creating a picture of prosperity, were not sufficiently painstaking in choosing funds. In order to "crank up" gross output they expanded double counting of materials and semimanufactures and hiked prices; some people did not even balk at overreporting. Now the output volume in rubles produced in this way serves as the base for planning for the further growth in production and labor productivity. This forces economic managers to go further down the path they have traveled. The quest for volume in terms of rubles counteracts the improvement of production efficiency and output quality, particularly of consumer goods. That is why we ardently support the task set in the Central Committee Political Report of "working out effective cost-conscious incentives" in order to ensure that stress is laid not on gross output but on the quantity, range, and quality of goods! (applause)

Comrades! In the current 5-year plan the republic will have to increase meat and milk production by 21-29 and 17-19 percent respectively. However, it should be said that the funds invested in developing stockraising have not produced the proper returns, since extensive factors prevailed. This has led to the loss of the positions that had been gained. If the republic had maintained animal productivity even at the 1980 level the 5-year plan for meat production would have been fulfilled and the plans for milk and wool production would have been overfulfilled. Measures are currently being taken in the republic to improve the state of affairs in stockraising. However, it must be said that the main unresolved problem continues to be the prevailing discrepancy between the feed base and livestock numbers.

Since Kazakhstan is located in a risky area for crop farming the volume of procurement of succulent and coarse feed shows marked fluctuations from year to year. But even if the animals are fully supplied with feed and fed according to progressive techniques, farms still have a protein deficit of 500-600,000 metric tons and for many years livestock units have been receiving less than half of the grain forage that they need, which prevents work being conducted intensively and high weight conditions and milk yields being achieved.

Each oblast and rayon in the republic is now developing the "Protein" program based on boosting yields of grasses and silage crops, increasing pulse crops in the structure of feed cultivation, and expanding the area of irrigated land. The bringing of solonetz into agricultural use is a major reserve for feed production. For us solonetz land is truly a second virgin land. By 1990 we must open up almost 4 million hectares of this land. Yet today the necessary machines and equipment for this do not exist. Furthermore, there is a severe lack of silage harvesting combines and specialized enterprises for the production of deep-well pumps and floating pumping stations. The Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Feed Production, the USSR Gosplan, and other union organs must vigorously resolve the urgent problems of the countryside.

Comrades! The adoption of the new edition of the CPSU Program, its statutes and amendments, and the ratification of the Basic Guidelines — all documents of immense historic importance — will generate a new upsurge of labor and political activeness among Soviet people.

Everything toward which the Leninist party is orienting us today is imbued with a spirit of innovation and concern for the peaceful and happy future of our great socialist fatherland and each Soviet person. That is why for us Communists there is no higher honor than to be active fighters for high party ideals. (applause)

Ukrainian Academy of Sciences Head

PM051645 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Mar 86 Second Edition pp 6-7

["Speech by Comrade B.Ye. Paton, President of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences and Director of the Ye.O. Paton Institute of Electric Welding" (*PRAVDA* headline) delivered at 4 March morning session of 27th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Esteemed comrades! We heard with tremendous attention the CPSU Central Committee Political Report. It analyzed from principled party stances the topical problems of the present stage which represents a turning point, defined the directions for restructuring and the tasks for accelerating our socioeconomic development and precisely formulated the Soviet concept of the peaceful future of mankind.

The congress documents will undoubtedly replenish our party's theoretical arsenal. The acceleration of scientific and technical development and the party's strategy are the key to solving all our problems. This strategy is a recurrent theme in Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov's report.

Fully suppporting the course drawn up by the party, the Ukraine's scientists are seeking to place the tremendous creative potential of science at the service of the national economy.

Proceeding from the principle of the organizational unity of Soviet science, we are cooperating closely with the USSR Academy of Sciences and the academies of sciences of the fraternal union republics and we are concentrating scientific forces and material resources primarily in those main avenues where we can ensure the attainment of leading positions in Soviet and world science.

We have achieved really important fundamental results In certain directions. New efficient technologies for machine building, metallurgy, and other sectors of industry have been devised on the basis of these results.

The Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences is paying great attention to the consolidation of links with production and to the development and improvement of their forms. Over the years of the 11th 5-Year Plan, this provided the opportunity to introduce into the national economy 7,500 developments yielding an economic saving of more than R3 billion, to acquire 10,600 inventor's certificates for inventions, and to conclude 95 licensing agreements. (applause)

These indicators are 50-100 percent higher than what was achieved in the previous 5-year plan. But, comrades, we understand full well that, bearing in mind the new tasks, what we have done is patently inadequate.

The implementation of the party's strategic line requires that science should fully manifest itself as a direct production force. The conditions for this exist in our country. Soviet science is an acknowledged leader in many spheres of natural science, technology, and social science. In-depth basic research has always been its forte.

We are obliged to ensure the preferential development of fundamental research in the future too. However, the quest for new knowledge must be more fully combined with concern for its utilization as the party demands today.

I shall dwell on certain questions, which in my view are important and which are connected with the attainment of this goal. Above all it is necessary to considerably intensify the orientation of fundamental research toward the solution of scientific and technical problems of great national economic significance and toward obtaining results in the form of important technologies producing integrated solutions which will ensure the comprehensive modernization of production enterprises and whole sectors of our economy.

Here, unfortunately, by no means everything is proceeding smoothly as yet. It is frequently difficult to overcome intertia and to reorient existing sections, laboratories, or sometimes even whole institutes toward new, important decisive probelms, having renounced traditional and obsolete themes which have been under elaboration for decades. In this connection we must overcome that certain timidity and bring this rich reserve into play. In sum, it is necessary to transfer more rapidly to the intensive, really intensive, development of our science.

The second thing which we must ensure is the breadth of scale of practical applications. Even hundreds and sometimes thousands of developments, when used on an individual basis, create only the illusion of progress. A radical turning point in this matter can be achieved only on the basis of energetic, reciprocal efforts by scientists and production workers and on the basis of unified actions and common decisions on the part of all the sides involved. We realize and admit that science has done by no means everything possible for practical applications on a broad scale. The chief thing that scientists must ensure here is that developments are completed to an adequate level, taking account of the real potential of enterprises for refining these developments and launching them into series production. For this, it is absolutely essential that scientific establishments have a well-developed experimental, design, and production base. Much also depends on the stance of workers in production. What is required on their part is a genuine interest in innovations and the ability and desire to undertake a justified risk and not to shirk responsibility.

We know of many progressive-minded leaders of ministries, departments, and enterprises whose initiative and energy ensures the rapid introduction of highly efficacious technologies, materials, and equipment on a broad scale. But of course today one can no longer rely merely on the high personal qualities of individual workers. There is now an acute need for the creation of a unified organizational-economic mechanism for accelerating scientific and technical progress, the elements of which must be the targeted and prompt backup for priority work, strict financially autonomous relations of the sides, the optimal combination of the leaders' rights and responsibilities, and the interest of all workers in achieving the highest possible technical and economic indicators.

In essence the process of forming such a mechanism has already begun. During his visit to our republic last summer, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev displayed great interest in the work of the scientific and technical complexes and engineering centers of the Ukranian SSR Academy of Sciences and noted the great potential of new organizational forms. We are proud of the high assessment in the Central Committee Political Report of the initiatives of our republic's party organization in the matter of creating intersectorial scientific and technical complexes and engineering centers and in the matter of resource saving.

The powerful intersectorial scientific and technical complexes created in our country in accordance with the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution in December last year must become an important element of the new structure of management.

We are convinced that in a number of instances they will make it possible within a brief time span to achieve preeminence in the world in important avenues of scientific and technical progress.

To proceed: The success of all our work on the acceleration of scientific and technical progress depends to no small degree on the balanced planning of its priority spheres. In this it is impossible to use as a reference point merely the level that has been achieved. It is essential to take into account the country's long-term needs. Otherwise we will be wittingly planning for laggardness. I shall cite just one example. The Soviet Union now consumes a quantity of steel pipes equal to the quantity consumed by the United States, Japan, the FRG, Britain, France, and Italy combined. In those countries the consumption of steel pipes is steadily declining, and they are used only where they cannot be replace dby nonmetallic pipes, primarily plastics pipes.

Our need for such pipes is enormous. They can and must be used widely in providing gas supplies to populated points, especially in rural localities, and in creating water supply, irrigation, and sprinkling systems. This will make it possible to save a tremendous quantity of metal, because 1 metric ton of plastic pipe replaces 4-5 metric of steel pipe. At the same time they will last for 50 years without any insulation. Meanwhile the plan lays down a fivefold lag in plastics pipe production in 1990 behind the level reached by the United States in 1984. The reason given is the absence of polyethelene and of production capacities. But the same reason remains, unfortunately, even for the year 2000, and in our view this is totally unacceptable.

I must, unfortunately, note that activity for accelerating scientific and technical progress, which by nature is dynamic and rational, is currently hedged about in a number of instances by a tremendous quantity of paperwork, forms, and unnecessary bureaucratic procedures of all kinds. Behind all this the work itself frequently gets lost and real activity gets replaced by the vacuous production of pieces of paper. Lamentable as it may be, even activity on the organization of intersectorial scientific and technical complexes and also engineering centers is not devoid of such shortcomings at this time.

Comrades! The issues touched on earlier are acquiring special urgency because we have already embarked on the implementation of exceptionally complex and crucial tasks of the Comprehensive Program for the Scientific and Technical Progress of the CMEA Countries Through the Year 2000 which was adopted in Moscow at the end of last year. As the CPSU Central Committee Political Report stresses, an important reserve for reaching the forefront of modern technology lies in the broad cooperation of scientific establishments and enterprises of the Soviet Union and fraternal socialist countries. We have been entrusted with scientific leadership of one of the five priority fields in this program, namely, "new materials and techniques for their production and processing," which envisages the creation of unique ceramic, composition, polymer, semiconductor, and new metallic — including amorphous — materials, and industrial techniques for their production and processing. We have plugged into this work two intersectorial scientific and technical complexes, seven engineering centers, and the scientific forces of many institutes of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences. The tasks here are very, very complex. Once again, above all, a new organizational economic mechanism is necessary for their solution together with the elimination of the aforementioned shortcomings. Without this, bearing in mind the extremely tight schedule — just 15 years — it is difficult to count on substantial success in attaining leading positions in the world in key fields of contemporary scientific and technical progress. In this connection great tasks face the party organizations of our complexes, institutes, and enterprises which must make each worker fully aware of the crucial nature of the work assigned to us and must take an active part in overcoming problems and obstacles that may arise. We must embark without delay on harmonious joint work with comrades from the fraternal countries. After all, as early as during this, the 12th, 5-year plan, specific end results must be achieved in the creation of new techniques and fundamentally new materials, machinery, and mechanisms. The precise and well-coordinated execution of work with colleagues from the fraternal countries is regarded by the Communists of our academy not only as their most important production task, but also as a direct political, party, and international duty.

Finally, comrades, the human factor is of special significance in attaining the set goals. The efforts of party organizations and of scientific and production collectives must be focused on the maximum activation of this factor. The fate of scientific and technical progress largely depends on who takes up, and carries further, the tradition of scientific questing. Therefore, the training of a worthy new scientific generation and the enlistment into science of talented, and I would say fanatical, young people is a task of great state and political significance.

The next influx of young scientists is already studying in schools and VUZes. It is necessary to attentively bring to light those who have an inclination for scientific work, correctly orient them, and carefully train them for professional activity in science. This must without fail be taken into account when improving the system of higher education. At the same time we must show concern for enhancing the prestige of scientific work and resolutely improve the whole range of conditions which ensure that talented young specialists will join our academy institutes. Specific government decisions are essential here and, of course, a sharp improvement in all our work in this field.

Esteemed comrades! The scientists of the Soviet Ukraine, perceiving the party's program goals as their own vital cause, will make a weighty contribution to the development of the economy and culture of our beloved motherland. (applause)

Altay Kraykom's Popov

PM060924 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Mar 86 Second Edition p 6

["Speech by Comrade F.V. Popov (First Secretary of Altay CPSU Kraykom)" (*PRAVDA* headline) delivered at 4 March morning session of 27th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Comrade delegates! The more you read the Central Committee Political Report to the congress, which was delivered by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the more deeply you ponder its content, the more fully you realize the truly historic significance of the turnaround in the life of the party and the country initiated by the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum.

The analysis of our motherland's international situation and new initiatives and proposals are widely reflected in the report. The statement by the CPSU Central Committee general secretary of 15 January this year has been supported by all delegates, all representatives and guests of our congress, and all people of good will throughout the world. The international prestige of the Land of the Soviets is greater and mightier than ever. (applause)

We can all see what a beneficial impact is exerted on people's deeds and mood and on the whole sociopolitical atmosphere by the dynamic, purposeful activity of the Central Committee, its Politburo, and its Secretariat aimed at bringing into play all factors accelerating our development, at eradicating all kinds of negative phenomena from Soviet society's life, and at opening up even greater scope for the people's creative initiative.

All this meets with complete support from the Communists and all Soviet people. (applause)

The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000 spell out specific plan targets to implement the CPSU's Program goals. The report by Comrade Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, sums up on the basis of the guidelines of the CPSU Central Committee Political Report the results of what has been done and reveals the negative phenomena that have retarded the country's economic growth.

The validity of the analysis made in the report and the fairness of the assessments that were made can be borne out by the state of affairs in our Altay Kray.

In the past few years the economy of the kray, like that of the whole country, has undergone further development. However, the economic growth rates that were achieved, especially in agriculture, did not accord with what had been planned, and by no means full use was made of the reserves and potential existing in the national economy. Unfortunately, the kray party organization did not make a principled assessment of this, the loud and sometimes ambitious assurances were not backed up by specific action, and exactingness was reduced. All this was bound to affect the formation of cadres, people's sentiments, attitudes to matters, and ultimately the results of economic activity.

After the Central Committee April Plenum the party kraykom and party organizations waged a resolute struggle against manifestations of complacency and the notorious [tendency to cite] "objective factors." I must frankly say that it is not easy to break established habits. Not all leaders have yet deeply grasped the essence of the new demands and new tasks, and all the indications are that there are some who are incapable of changing their methods. We take all this into account in our practical work.

Of course, bread, the fulfillment of the difficult targets of the USSR Food Program, and the development of all sectors of the agro-industrial complex are in the forefront of all our many concerns. The Political Report specially pointed out the exceptional urgency and importance of these problems.

We are deeply perturbed by the fact that for 10 years the gross production of agricultural products, especially grain, has remained at practically the same level in the kray, which accounts for almost two-fifths of the grain and one-third of the meat and milk produced in West Siberia.

During the last 5-year plan the targets for grain sales to the state were only half fulfilled and the plans for sales of livestock, poultry, potatoes, and certain other types of agricultural output were not fulfilled. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev rightly criticized us for this at the conference in Tselinograd.

Drawing the necessary conclusions from an objective, self-critical analysis of the situation in agriculture and determining ways of solving the exceptionally complex task facing us — attaining stable average annual grain harvests of 7-7.5 million metric tons, increasing production of grain by 50 percent by 1990, of meat by 30 percent, and of milk by 20 percent — we are focusing our efforts primarily on improving the return on each hectare of plowland, imposing order on the land, and eradicating instances of negligence and mismanagement, which are unfortunately still often encountered.

The 6 million metric tons harvested in 1985 was not enough to fulfill the plan for grain sales to the state and supply livestock raising with feed even to the tune of 50 percent.

We must abandon the "firm conviction" that a yield of about 20 quintals per hectare has been obtained only once in Altay's history. Yes, that is so. But apathy about this and the constant mentioning of it do nothing to mobilize cadres, and sometimes actually demoralize them. This fact, the record achievement and experience, must be studied, adopted, and introduced.

We cannot wait another hundred years!

Unless we do this, our mistakes will be pointed out to us, strictly pointed out, quite correctly. We must do this. We have no other choice. This is for us the sharpest turning point, as Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev noted in the Political Report to the congress.

When it comes to the specific directions in our work, these are first of all the all-around optimization of intensive techniques of wheat cultivation. Last year the application of these techniques yielded an additional 500,000 metric tons or so of grain.

I must say that this is clearly not the result that we expected. The point is not only that only half of the mineral fertilizers required by intensive techniques were actually allocated. Not all methods of progressive techniques were followed everywhere, and many farms failed to comply with the elements of the antierosion and moisture-conserving farming systems and did not carry out agrotechnical operations at the optimum times.

We are drawing the necessary conclusions from this and have organized widespread studies for machine operator and specialist cadres. We are planning to expand the area of fallow sown to grain from 500,000 to 700,000 hectares.

In our conditions fallow, the best predecessor crops, and the existence of a sufficient quantity of correctly cultivated, well-tended, well-fertilized replacement [remontnyy] land is a fundamental question, although that is a mere truism.

We believe it is necessary to increase the area of grain crops cultivated via intensive techniques and to supply it with mineral fertilizers according to the established norm.

This will yield a real, weighty return — a substantial increase in the production of high-quality Altay grain.

The problem of mineral fertilizers is not simple. It is also featured in the draft Basic Guidelines, which envisage starting the construction of an Altay nitrogen fertilizers plant during the 12th 5-Year Plan. However, there has long been talk of this plant.

We would ask that the construction of this plant, which is so necessary to the whole region, be expedited and that the potential for further developing the mineral fertilizer industry in Siberia be considered.

The shortage of means of motor transport remains a constraint and leads to serious losses. The experience of last year's harvesting, when we were given considerable assistance in the form of motor vehicles by decision of the CPSU Central Committee, demonstrated that by this means alone it was possible to harvest about 1.5-2 more quintals of grain per hectare. And, most importantly, to gather the entire harvest!

This is an exceptionally important problem for our region. The harvest has to be gathered in 12-15 days at most, since the fall in Siberia scarcely pampers us; but because of the shortage of transportation and other equipment the harvesting drags out over 6-8 weeks.

There are also considerable reserves of intensification in livestock raising. There is the improvement of breeding work and the expansion of herd reproduction. But the most important thing here is to increase the production of good-quality, protein-balanced feed. Protein is now 20 percent short of the requirement. A specific program for resolving this problem is being elaborated in the kray.

The expansion of irrigated farming is of great importance in our conditions for the guaranteed provision of livestock raising with a sufficient quantity of coarse and succulent feed. The party Central Committee is supporting and helping us in this matter. We now have only 150,000 hectares of irrigated land, but by the end of the 5-year plan we must have at least 300,000; and by the year 2000,500,000. The kray party organization is working hard on this.

In order to resolve all these tasks it is not enough to support, we must vigorously implement the propositions of the Central Committee Political Report regarding the need to more resolutely break with the stereotyped thinking oriented toward extensive methods of economic management and more actively equip economic leaders and specialists with modern intensive methods of plant growing and livestock raising and with a deep understanding of the essence of the new techniques, financial autonomy, the team contract, and the ability to work without making losses on a self-financing basis.

In short, it is also important and necessary to teach all this to our whole party, our political aktiv. In order to organize people to resolve qualitatively new tasks, the organizers themselves need to have a good grasp of both the essence of the tasks and the ways of resolving them. Unfortunately, sometimes our cadres have only a "superficial" and "general" knowledge of these things. But it has always been useless to lead in that way, and it is especially so nowadays. All-around constant cadre training, as Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev noted, is the most fundamental question.

The party kraykom, raykoms, and primary party organizations see it as their important, paramount task to create normal conditions for rural working people's labor, daily lives, and leisure and to improve their skill.

The efforts of the new management organs of the agro-industrial complex are directed toward solving the fundamental problems of intensifying agricultural production. Party committees have posted the best qualified and most experienced specialist organizers to work in these organs.

The CPSU Central Committee orients us toward the need for a comprehensive approach toward solving urgent economic and social problems. We are particularly aware of the importance of this approach in the case of the development of Altay's agro-industrial complex. We are seeking to ensure that, at the same time as the production base develops, the infrastructure strengthens and the scale of sociocultural construction expands.

There are also problems here in whose resolution we must work more vigorously with central organs.

The prevailing situation — and this is an objective fact — is that the provision of capital per 100 hectares of agricultural land in the kray, according to Central Statistical Administration figures, is half that for the RSFSR. This is the result of the fact that for decades the planning of capital investments and equipment has been based "on the level that has been reached." This shortsighted approach, as has already been said here, results in serious problems.

Unfortunately, even now relative capital investments in the kray are planned at half the average level for the RSFSR.

The disproportion between the production and processing of agricultural output is increasing in the kray each year. Over 40 percent of it is shipped out unprocessed. Everyone is well aware of the losses that this causes. A solution of these acute problems must not be avoided.

The buildup of capacities for local processing of agricultural raw materials will make it possible to improve the general efficiency of the agro-industrial complex, to preclude losses of raw materials during transportation and storage, to accelerate the socioeconomic development of rayon centers, and to stabilize the rural population.

A major shortcoming in the efficient development of the agro-industrial complex is the weak party influence on the link between science and agricultural production. And something that is equally important is that we deal badly with the development of our own science. The CPSU Central Committee resolution on the Siberian Department of the All-Union V.I. Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences quite rightly censured the Altay party kraykom over this.

Siberia's grain growers need high-yield strains of grain crops that ripen early and scientifically substantiated methods for employing progressive techniques and antierosion systems. That is a great reproach to us and the All-Union V.I. Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences from the CPSU Central Committee. Not having agricultural science in Altay simply means working in the dark, so to speak.

There is yet another question. The kray party organization is entrusted with considerable responsibility for organizing the fulfillment of the party and government decisions on questions of the development of agricultural machine building. Each year the kray's enterprises produce a great quantity of tractors, plows, motors, and other products totaling R1 billion.

The retooling of agriculture requires the reconstruction of a number of plants. A number of CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions have been adopted in this regard.

Unfortunately, the fulfillment of some of them is lagging behind. The commissioning of a number of capacities is behind schedule and the assimilation of powerful new tractors — both agricultural and logging — is being delayed. Specific measures are not being taken to develop and put in production the fundamentally new T-250 tractor.

This is a great deficiency of ours. We are taking the necessary measures at the local level; but it is necessary for the USSR Ministry of Construction, the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, and the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification to deal with these questions more specifically and with greater persistence.

Problems of the specialization of agricultural machine building merit special examination, in our view.

It seems economically expedient and advisable to concentrate the development and production of soil cultivation equipment and attachments for intensive techniques, primarily for Siberia, mostly in Altay's enterprises where the production base exists for this, although it needs to be expanded and, most importantly, there are trained cadres.

One more point: Altay's power industry requires special decisions, without which in some places it is simply difficult to further develop the kray's national economy. In conjunction with the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, we have now formulated measures to develop the power industry in the long term. But I must state, and I think the ministry leadership will agree, that there are fewer vigorous measures on their part.

The Central Committee Political Report, the Bolshevik frankness and scientific approach with which the vital problems of our development are set out in it, and the great exactingness and professionalism of our congress all constitute a wonderful school for each of us, for party cadres, and for all Communists. After all, it is no secret that for a while the attention paid to fostering political leadership qualities in cadres was relaxed, a technocratic approach began to prevail over the political approach, and some personnel lost political keenness. The Political Report uses specific examples to show what this led to in practice.

The truthful and reasonable words dictated by concern for peace, the peoples' happiness, and the fate of mankind which have rung out from this rostrum have evoked an ardent response throughout the world. This raises still higher the prestige of our glorious Leninist party and our mighty socialist state. And every Communist and every Soviet person is rightly proud of this.

The kray's Communists and working people, like all Soviet people, ardently and unanimously approving the CPSU's wise Leninist domestic and foreign policy and the Central Committee's political course and practical activity and approving the propositions of the Central Committee Political Report and the program documents of the 27th CPSU Congress, will do everything to implement the glorious and imposing plans outlined by the party. (applause)

Politburo Approves Work on Congress Decisions

LD132015 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1800 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] At its 13 March session, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo approved the top priority measures on organizing work to fulfill the 27th party congress decisions and studying and explaining its documents. The decision, which has been adopted on this issue, sets forth the task of consolidating in party organizations and in every labor collective the attitudes, party principles, criticism and self-criticism, highly exacting demands on cadres for an entrusted area, and identification and elimination of shortcomings and omissions on time — as set forth by the Congress.

Stress was laid on the importance of every Communist and every Soviet person becoming actively involved in practical work to implement the plans mapped out by the party. It is planned to discuss the results of the 27th CPSU Congress and the tasks ensuing from its decisions at plenums of party committees, aktiv meetings, and in primary party organizations. It is also proposed to discuss these tasks at sessions of soviets of people's deputies, in trade union and Komsomol organizations, and at sittings of the collegiums of ministries and departments.

At the same time, the primary attention of all party, local soviet, and economic bodies should be concentrated on practical implementation of the decisions of the party congress in the specific areas of each branch of the economy, each city or rural area, and each labor collective; on the fulfillment of planned tasks for the current year and the 12th 5-year period as a whole; and on the improvement of organizational and political work and the styles and methods of managing economic and social development and the cause of the communist education of the working people. Party committees and primary party organizations are called upon to ensure broad elucidation of the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee, the party program and rules, and other congress documents and to convey the spirit and essence of its decisions to every Soviet person.

The materials of the 27th CPSU Congress will be studied in the system of party studies and economic education, in different forms of mass propaganda, and in educational establishments. Elucidation of congress documents should be closely linked with energetic action to accelerate the country's social and economic development, intensify the economy, perfect Soviet democracy, and further strengthen discipline and good order, and with the creation of favorable conditions for highly productive work, bold creative research, and the affirmation of the principles of social justice with the comprehensive consolidation of the moral foundations of Soviet society.

The Politburo places a high value on the speeches made at the congress by representatives of foreign parties and countries and the solidarity they expressed with the political course of the CPSU and Soviet State. The relevant departments have been instructed to continue pursuing a consistent course toward the comprehensive consolidation and development of cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries and to support all forces that back social progress, peace, and the security of peoples.

Having considered the remarks and proposals voiced by delegates to the party congress, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo noted that their speeches showed a high degree of political maturity and an understanding of the necessity for radical changes in all spheres of public life. Delegates' speeches were of an exacting and constructive nature. They were in line with the innovative spirit of the documents discussed at the congress and manifested a genuinely partylike concern for improving matters in the country and eradicating everything that hinders progress. Essentially, not a single sphere of the life of Soviet society remained outside the scope of critical analysis.

Stressing the great political and practical significance of the remarks and proposals of the delegates, the Politburo pointed out that implementing them is an important precondition for overcoming bottlenecks and difficulties existing in the national economy, in strengthening monitoring from below of the work of management organs, and in developing effective resolutions to questions of party, state and economic construction. It is proposed that the USSR Council of Ministers, departments of the CPSU Central Committee, ministries and departments, and the AUCCTU carefully consider the suggestions made by delegates and ensure that everything of value in them is carried through into practice, reflected in plans for socioeconomic development, and utilized to improve management of society's affairs.

The establishment of supervision of the prompt consideration of observations and proposals of delegates to the 27th party congress was made incumbent upon CPSU Central Committee departments.

Measures were considered to further improve managing industries in the country's fuel and energy complex. A decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on this question provides for the formation, as a permanently functioning organ, of a USSR Council of Ministers bureau for the fuel and energy complex. Its most important tasks are to increase production of fuel and electrical and geothermal energy by the broad introduction of the achievements of scientific-technical progress, implementation of comprehensive utilization of fuel and power resources, pursuing a unified energy-saving policy, and developing progressive new forms of specialized transportation, as well as the further expansion of cooperation in these spheres with the CEMA member-countries. Within the limits of its authority the bureau will make decisions that will be issued in the form of USSR Council of Ministers directives.

Resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee and of the USSR Council of Ministers were adopted with the aim of accelerating the development of projects on the production of instruments and means of automation for scientific research. They envision the preparation of a nationwide program for developing instruments and means of automation for scientific research in the 1986-1995 period, with special attention given to production of instruments needed for the development of priority areas of science and technology.

Guided by the orientations of the 27th party congress, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers approved a resolution on supplementary measures to improve capital construction for the purpose of accelerating scientific and

technical progress in the national economy. The resolution maps out a complex of measures connected with ensuring strict observance of normative time limits for the erection of buildings and with enhancing the incentives of construction and assembly organizations and other participants in construction as regards the implementation of works for the technical refitting and reconstruction of existing production units, and in the further development of the economic method of construction.

It was stressed that party and state organs — central and local — must regard the enhancement of the efficiency of capital construction as one of the most important economic and political tasks directed toward accelerating the country's socioeconomic rates of development.

At the CPSU Central Committee Politburo session, measures were approved for considerably accelerating the production, in the current 5-year plan, of new machines, equipment, and instruments provided with electronic devices and microprocessors. Also, certain other decisions were made on the practical realization of the tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress in the sphere of development of the national economy and domestic and foreign policy.

Party Members Expelled for Drinking Session
LD140013 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2353 GMT 13 Mar 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Moscow, 13 Mar (TASS) — *PRAVDA* publishes a report, "In the Party Control Committee Attached to the CPSU Central Committee." It says that the raykom secretaries and chairman of the rayispolkom of Sol-Iletskiy rayon in Orenburg Oblast organized a drinking session after a rayon party conference. For the gross contravention of the norms of party morality they have been expelled from the party.

Massive River Diversion Scheme in North Dropped
AU091506 Paris AFP in English 1206 GMT 9 Mar 86

[By Pierre Lanfranchi]

[Excerpt] Moscow, March 9 (AFP) — Moscow has abandoned a massive scheme, first proposed under Stalin, to divert water from the north to the south of the country, according to the final version of development plans published Sunday. The change in the plan was voted at the Soviet Communist Party's 27th Congress and published Sunday in *PRAVDA*, the Communist Party newspaper.

The reference in previous party programmes to diverting some rivers which flow into the Arctic Ocean south towards the Volga, and southeast from there to the Kuban River, which flows into the Black Sea, has been dropped. The plan, as it initially was conceived, would have irrigated almost 4.5 million hectares (11.25 million acres) of land in arid Soviet Central Asia, and significantly increased arable lands in the regions of the Don, the Caucasus and some parts of the Ukraine.

Now, *PRAVDA* refers only in general terms to "furthering the study of problems linked to the regional distribution of hydraulic resources."

Two weeks before the congress opened on February 25, a prominent economic reformer, Abel Aganbegyan, said the 10-billion-ruble (13 billion dollar) plan was not only too costly but shaky on scientific grounds.

The final program appears to show that Mr. Aganbegyan's criticism was taken into account: The extent of irrigation plans for the new five-year plan from 1986 to 1990, was cut from 85,000 to 45,000 hectares (25,250 to 11,250 acres) in the Kirghizia region north of Afghanistan. In the Turkmenistan region north of Iran, for example, it was cut from 160,000 to 100,000 hectares (400,000 to 250,000 acres).

Ethical Issue Examined

LD122044 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian carries a 90-minute program at 1840 GMT on 13 March entitled: "Meeting with Academician D.S. Likhachev", during which Dmitriy Sergeyevich Likhachev, member of the Literature and Language Department and History Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences answers questions posed by a studio audience.

Talking about ethical issues in science, Likhachev says:

"If science occupies such a colossal place in our lives and if it has become so complex, then ethical issues arise. This is a sphere which demands some sort of new, previously unknown, moral norm. The ethics of scientific work, the ethics of the scientist — this is an issue of paramount importance. Academician Leonid Ivanovich Sedov wrote on this subject as far back as 1973 — there is a very good concluding chapter in his book about the ethics of scientists, the ethics of scientific work.

"Now I would like to cite a specific example of the significance of ethics in scientific work, in the organization of scientific work, in the implementation of scientific projects, and so on. The example is as follows: Recently, the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences called a conference on the issues of diverting some of the sources of northern rivers to the south. There must have been some 60-70 people at this conference; the list of those invited was biased. That is the first violition of ethical norms. So, if a conference is being assembled, then the issue must be prepared in a corresponding manner and the conference must also be prepared. After all, the point here is the fate of a multitude of northern settlements, the fate of the Russian north in general.

"No archeologists were invited, no art critics, no historians, no folklore specialists — no representatives of the humanities defending cultural interests were invited to this conference. That is the first violation and it is an ethical violation, it is a violation of ethical norms. Besides, there was no explanation as to why this diversion of rivers is needed anyway. To raise the level of the Caspian? But the Caspian has risen so much these last few years that it should not be raised any more. This rise has been above the optimum level and territories are being flooded on which sanatoriums, etc. have already been built, on the seashore. So, there is no sense at all in raising the Caspian even further and sacrificing the Russian north.

"Subsequently, what was proposed for discussion? The first stage of the diversion of rivers — the first stage. But tell me, please, is it possible to have, in architecture, discussion of the design for the first level of a building and what it will be like? It is something quite impossible to allow the first scheme — and this without a vote — to allow this first stage of diverting some six cubic kilometers of water from the north to the south. At the same time, there was no discussion of what will perish when this happens. So, the town of Totma is flooded and Kargopol is washed away.

"So, you understand that, after all, any such large projects demand some sort of very profound conceptions about how they may be discussed. Can the present population of Russia deal with its monuments and deprive its descendants, the future generations, of these monuments? Is this moral or not? Why does the population of the Russian north — which has lived there since the 12th century and is startling in its qualities, including its moral qualities, work traditions, folk traditions, literary traditions, and so on — have to give up its monuments and its work traditions, to lose its native country in order to divert water to the south?

"So, you see, the issues are colossal and a great number of examples could be cited on the very same issues, when thoughtlessness and — how should it be put — insufficient responsibility on the part of scientists for their actions can lead to catastrophic consequences for whole areas of the country. And if it is true that the third stage of diverting the waters will touch on Pechora, that means the fate of the Momi people — one of the most interesting and cultured people in the Russian north, for whom the Russian people are responsible — will also be decided. Thus, I have approximately outlined the situation which worries me in the extreme, which I consider to be the most important at the moment — issues of scientific morals, scientific ethics. Thank you." (applause)

Writer's Responsibilities to People Delineated

PM121645 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 12 Mar 86 p 2

[Editorial: "The Times Dictate"]

[Text] The 27th CPSU Congress ended on 6 March 1986. It adopted decisions of historic significance which determine both the nature and pace of progress for years and decades to come, progress toward a qualitatively new condition of the socialist society.

The strategic course elaborated by the party at its 27th congress is to accelerate the country's socioeconomic development. The party sees acceleration as the key to economic and social, political and ideological, domestic and foreign problems. Acceleration is the renewal of all our life.

The Soviet creative intelligentsia, like all our people, warmly support the congress decisions and there is no doubt that they will make every effort to put them into practice.

The times we are living in are critical times. They imperiously make their tough demands on every Soviet person, wherever he works: on the main conveyor belt of a giant plant or in a modest factory, in the pit or at the furnace, in the sovkhoz grainfields or in the scientific laboratory. It makes these demands on literary and artistic figures also. They are called upon to enrich society with new spiritual assets and create works which truthfully, profoundly, and vividly reveal the meaning of the great creative work of the party and people.

At every stage of its history, multinational Soviet literature has always played an important part in strengthening society's moral health. This role was stressed with particular force by M.S. Gorbachev in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report: "Our literature, while reflecting the birth of a new world, at the same time played an active part in its formation by molding the man for that world — the patriot to his motherland and the true internationalist. In this way it chose its proper place, its role in the whole people's cause. Also, this is the criterion which the people and party use in assessing the work of the writer or artist, which literature and Soviet art themselves use in approaching their own tasks."

Many factors determine the force and significance of works of literature. Perhaps most important among them is the position of the artist, the ideological and social orientation of his talent. In many books by Soviet writers we can clearly see what they are calling for and what they are fighting against. Our literature resolutely rejects the dispassionate, objectivist "recording" of life's phenomena. Clearly defined social criteria of good and evil form the basis of its main lines of research. Literature draws its strength from its indisoluble links with the people's life and finds there the answers to the most burning questions of the time.

Soviet literature has something to be proud of. Many of its works meet the highest and strictest criteria. From the earliest years of October to the present day there extends a firm, fruitful tradition of active service by literature in the interests of the party, the people's interests. Many books reveal with great artistic force the historic meaning of the people's achievements and depict at his full stature their hero — the fighter, the active man who is constantly in the mainstream of life.

While taking legitimate pride in its successes and achievements, our literature cannot rest on its laurels. The times decisively rule out ostentation and ballyhoo, "putting on a show," and engaging in idle verbiage. On the basis of its gains, literature, like our society as a whole, must move further forward and make its contribution to the nationwide cause of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development. As in all spheres of human activity, stagnation is intolerable in artistic creation. That is why, in accordance with Lenin's precepts and in accordance with the exacting spirit of the times, we literary people should all become more keenly attentive toward still unresolved problems and focus our efforts on the eradication of shortcomings which are retarding literature's development and can no longer be tolerated.

In certain works and scientific publications philosophical confusion and a nonclass approach to the analysis of the complex phenomena of life and culture still have a perceptible impact. The CPSU Central Committee Political Report says that attempts are not infrequently made, in the guise of national originality, "to present in idyllic terms reactionary nationalist and religious vestiges which run counter to our ideology, to the socialist way of life, and to the scientific philosophy." How should we assess the attempted revision of the legacy of the Russian revolutionary democrats, when certain critics offer idyllic interpretations both of Ostrovskiy's "Dark Realm" [title of a article by Dobrolyubov analyzing Ostrovskiy's plays, which depicted Russian society before the abolition of serfdom] and of Goncharov's Oblomovism [Oblomov was the apathetic, weak-willed central character of Goncharov's novel]? Nor can it be tolerated that Lenin's teaching on the two cultures within each national culture is regarded by certain scholars as a mere tactical maneuver prompted by a specific historical stage.

In order to advance successfully, literature today has more need than ever for ideological precision and strictly regulated social class guidelines.

The widespread shortcomings of modern literature were spoken of at the congress. Showy verbosity, that throwback to the notorious "uncontroversial" approach, and gloomy forays into sordid naturalism are two sides of the same coin. They mark to an equal degree the substitution of a gloomy, mechanical imitation of life for a profound artistic study of all of its complexities and contradictions. This gives rise to that grayness which was expressed by the poet in these bitter lines: "And it is all alike, all the same as what is or could be, and it is all so impalatable that you want to howl out loud."

One cannot fail to be alarmed at the fact that there are still many works in which, instead of a full-blooded hero marked by the clarity and activeness of his life stance, the richness of his inner world, and true dialectics of feelings, there are characters of dubious moral qualities who skillfully disguise a "petit bourgeois mug" beneath the apparent "complexity" of trivial feelings. Such works are focused on the charms of the "good life," piquant details of intimate relationships, rows and squabbles, and the moral torments of the most commonplace rogue. There is still a significant percentage of worthless books made up of superficial sliding through life, wallowing in the mud of everyday trivia and squalor, and earthbound lackluster.

One important shortcoming of many modern works is timidity in the face of the true complexities of the life being depicted. It can happen that a writer addresses a topical theme, introduces genuinely current conflicts into his story, and tries to probe important traits of contemporary man. But these good intentions are to a significant degree rendered worthless by the usual stereotypes of artistic thought and the introduction of cliched situations and conflicts by way of subject matter and of familiar characters who crop up in book after book. This applies not to the opportunist who is always ready to "represent" everything that is "required," but to writers whose creative potential entitles us to expect more of them.

"Society expects from the writer artistic discoveries, the truth about life, which has always been the essence of real art," it was said at the congress. The truth about life is at the basis of many works which have become our Soviet classics. The struggle for Soviet power inspired writers to create *Chapayev* [by Furmanov] and *Iron Torrent* [*Zheleznyy Potok* by Serafimovich], *Well and Good* [*Khorosho* by Mayakovskiy] and *The Rout* [*Razgrom* by Fadeyev], *Quiet Flows the Don* [*Tikhiy Don* by Sholokhov] and *The Road to Calvary* [*Khozhdeniye po Mukam* by A.N. Tolstoy]. The socialist transformations of the first 5-year plans were incorporated in *Virgin Soil Upturned* [*Podnyataya Tselina* by Sholokhov], *Sot* [by Leonov], *Forward, Oh Time!* [*Vremya, Vpered!* by Katayev], *People From the Backwoods* [*Lyudi iz Zakholustya* by Malyshkin], and *The Tanker 'Derbent'* [*Tanker 'Derbent'* by Krymov]. The enthusiasm of the nationwide battle against fascism is conveyed to us by *Vasiliy Terkin* [by Tvardovskiy] and *The Young Guard* [*Molodaya Gvardiya* by Fadeyev], *Invasion* [*Nashestviye* by Leonov] and *The Story of a Real Person* [*Povest o Nastoyashchem Cheloveke* by Polevoy]. In contemporary literature there are also works remarkable, above all, for all their striving to attain a profound, multifaceted, living truth. Here we cannot but recall F. Abramov's *Pryaslinyye*, N. Dumbadze's *Law of Eternity* [*Zakon Vechnosti*], V. Bykov's *Token of Disaster* [*Znak Bedy*], and many other books which enshrine the typical traits of our difficult times.

Fidelity to the truth of life is one of the main criteria in assessing literary phenomena. Literary experts, aesthetes, philosophers, and critics argue a great deal about this concept. Today we must be particularly attentive toward the theoretical propositions put forward at the 27th CPSU Congress and seek in them the key to the clarification of the paramount complex problems of literature's development. We read in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report: "But truth is not an abstract concept. It is concrete. It lies in the people's achievements and the contradictions of society's development, in the heroism and daily grind of working life, in all its diversity, drama, and greatness. Only literature — ideologically committed, artistic, people's literature — educates people to be honest, strong in spirit, and capable of bearing the burden of their times."

If we proceed on the basis of the interpretation of literature's role and significance as one of the most important means of people's social and spiritual education, we can boldly assert that the main affair of literature is, above all, the profound and multifaceted comprehension of the socialist way of life. Given this essential condition, literature can give the reader that "lesson in truth" which was spoken of at the 27th CPSU Congress. This view of the matter orients the writer toward active involvement in life, the profound, thorough study of its trends and contradictions, and the ability to separate the primary from the secondary, the substantive from the accidental. This view demands the artistic embodiment of life in all its real complexity and resolutely rules out both "varnishing" and "blackening."

Deviation from the truth of life leads to substantial shortcomings in our contemporary literature and art. The 27th congress noted the "low standard of certain literary works, television programs, and movies, which suffer from a lack not only of ideological and aesthetic clarity, but of elementary taste."

It was also said that "there is a need for a substantial improvement in movie hire and book and journal publishing." Drawing an analogy with material production, we may say that in literature also, the notorious "gross production figures" often crowd out many important indicators — above all, quality. The consumer, however, does not favor such "output" with his attention. So numerous anthologies of poems and stories, novels and novellas gather dust in the bookstores and on the library shelves, books whose creators have been successful in only one thing — forcing, "pushing" their stillborn offspring through the publishing houses and journals' editorial offices.

In the struggle for the quality of literature, a major, responsible role belongs to criticism. And much as it grieves us to admit it, our literary criticism often fails to cope with this, its main role.

The 27th CPSU Congress resolution on the Political Report of the party Central Committee says: "Literary and artistic criticism must shake off complacency and deference to rank, be guided by precise aesthetic and class criteria in assessing works, and come out more actively against ideological aridity, showy verbosity, petty, sordid naturalism, opportunism, and time-serving."

Our criticism often describes in great detail literature's real — and, sometimes, imagined — successes and mentions shortcomings cautiously ("Won't people get worried?"). There are far fewer thoughtful, analytical articles and reviews which examine attentively, and with high commitment, both the strong and the weak aspects of modern literature than there are complimentary "responses." Criticism has acquired its own firm stereotypes. A book of very modest virtues is not infrequently extolled either because it is devoted to a topical subject or because of a sympathetic attitude toward an author whom it is customary to praise, so to speak, from inertia. Here criticism bypasses in bashful silence a fact of some importance: namely, the fact that the book reveals its author's poor knowledge of life, that its subject is banal and its heroes stilted, and that it is written in clumsy language which has nothing in common with the language of artistic literature. Thus, a bold, monumental canvas is created out of little lines. And this picture is firmly in contradiction with the demands of the times, which categorically exclude ostentation and ballyhoo.

Let us open some issues of our literary-artistic journals. A considerable proportion of their precious space is allocated, as a rule, either to articles in the literary portrait genre, or to items marking the birthdays of modern writers. The genre itself seems to presuppose a singular "poetic" form. People writing about a contemporary writer prefer not to analyze his creative work comprehensively and objectively, but to vie with one another in proposing toasts.

The party's raising of the question of increasing exactingness toward works nominated for top prizes is very timely. Until recently, the very fact of such a nomination seemed to automatically predetermine the tone of critical discussions of a work. Instead of businesslike, detailed study, criticism not infrequently adopted the genre of odes, which could hardly be more alien to its nature. But neither a work nor its author can be belittled in any way by a calm, objective critical examination. This approach on the part of criticism will reveal its true respect for a writer's talent.

The party requires the mass information media to be more thoughtful and flexible, and warns against the pursuit of sensational incidents. These demands apply fully to literary criticism, in which both songs of praise and sensational "dressing downs" are equally intolerable.

Here too, we must resolutely cut short any attempts to speculate on criticism, whereby, instead of a serious, thoughtful analysis of literary phenomena, first place is given to self-assertion by the writer and his desire to win laurels in the dubious field of noisy and unsubstantiated "exposures."

The party once again reminds us all of the essential conditions for literature's successful development: "tact, an understanding of the nature of creativity, and, without fail, love for literature and art and respect for talent." "The party supports and will support everything talented in literature and art which is permeated by the spirit of loyalty to the party and people," the 27th CPSU Congress resolution on the CPSU Central Committee Political Report says.

Our crucial times demand frank, open discussions. "In order to ensure that irresponsibility becomes a thing of the past, we must make it a rule to call things by their names and judge everything unequivocally," it was said at the congress. In literature, as in society as a whole, a psychological reorientation is needed. The shortcomings of our literature and criticism have a significant influence on the moral and psychological climate in the literary milieu. Singing people's praises and handing out laurels is far from being a harmless pursuit. All this gives rise to intolerance toward criticism on the part of a number of writers, who have become accustomed to seeing it as a kind of "good offices bureau." But a correct attitude toward criticism is a norm of our life, an important sign of professionalism on the part of a writer. One wonders: How can we talk of professionalism, when you only have to note the weaknesses of a particular book for complaints and refutations to come pouring into the editorial offices of newspapers and journals? Sometimes things get really strange. People get offended and indignant not only because of critical judgements, but because of the fact that a particular author feels he has been "undervalued" and "underpraised." He was expecting an article on a larger scale and in a more rapturous tone.

The party comes out resolutely against those who "take any observations about them badly and even persecute people who criticize." It is high time some literary people discarded forever their ambition, their claims to an exclusive place in literature.

There is much for our literature to do in the great and multisector economy. Our times themselves demand it. Multinational Soviet literature has rich and fruitful traditions, the most important of which is always to be with the party, with the people. It was with the people in routing the gangs of White Guards and foreign interventionists, building the giant plants and plowing the virgin lands in the energetic days and nights of the 5-year plans, standing firm unto death at Stalingrad and hoisting the Banner of Victory above the overthrown Reichstag, and raising the war-savaged national economy from the ashes. Today its place is in the front line of the nationwide battle for the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development.

Speaking at the 27th CPSU Congress, G. Markov, first secretary of the USSR Writers Union board, said: "The psychological climate of the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic and spiritual development itself spurs on the writers. It is not a question of excessive haste, which is accompanied by bustle which can only do damage. What is needed is the intensification of creative labor, a restructuring of the rhythm of the writer's actual work."

The rich experience of our literature testifies that the most difficult tasks are within its powers. We may say with hope and confidence that talented new works will appear, in which Soviet writers will use their weapon — the artistic word — actively and passionately to help the party and people to resolve the very complex tasks of the present stage in our society's development.

Ukrainian Party Takes Action on Critical Remarks

AU272021 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 22 Feb 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Excerpts] The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has adopted a decision on the critical remarks, proposals, and requests made at the 27th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress. The decision notes the critical remarks addressed in the accountability report to the congress by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, in the report on the main guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR for 1986-90 and up to the year 2000, and in the speeches by the delegates to the Central Committee Secretariat and departments, the Ukrainian Council of Ministers, and union- and republic-level ministries and departments. They apply to shortcomings in planning and management, in enterprise reconstruction, in material-technical supplies, in sociocultural construction, in the style of work performed by party committees, in the organization of control over and check on work performed to implement decisions, in the selection, distribution, and education of cadres, and in ideological activity.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has requested the Ukrainian Council of Ministers, ministries, and departments to examine the critical remarks and proposals set forth in the Central Committee's accountability report, the report on the main guidelines, and the resolutions of the 27th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress, and to take appropriate measures.

The critical remarks, proposals, and requests addressed by the delegates of the 27th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress to administrative and economic bodies have been sent to the Ukrainian Council of Ministers to examine them and, along with ministries and departments, to take appropriate practical action on them.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat and departments have been requested to take concrete measures on the critical remarks addressed in the Central Committee's accountability report and the congress delegates' speeches and to establish control over the appropriate ministries, departments, and public organizations complying with the proposals and requests. The critical remarks and proposals will also be taken into account in working out organizational and political measures to implement the decisions of the 27th CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party Congresses.

The Central Committee has examined the progress made in implementing the CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee decisions on issues concerning the consolidation of labor discipline and overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism. It was noted that obkoms, gorkoms, raykoms, basic party organizations, administrative, trade union, Komsomol, economic, and law and order bodies have taken measures to boost socialist labor discipline, to promote a sober way of life, and to eliminate negative phenomena. In 1985, the losses of working time and the number of offenses committed and automobile accidents caused in the state of intoxication decreased.

At the same time, some party, administrative, trade union, Komsomol, and economic bodies have recently paid less attention to these issues. Regulations for trade in alcoholic drinks are being broken and the number of moonshine sources are significant. The work to requalify enterprises which made wines and liquors before, has been too slow. There have been frequent manifestations of equability, complacency, and trends to exaggerate what has been done. The measures of disciplinary, administrative, and public influence, provided under the law, are not being fully applied to infringers of labor discipline and drunkards. At a number of places, no significant changes for the better have been made in the organization of leisure time for people, particularly for young people.

Obkoms, gorkoms, raykoms, oblispolkoms, gorispolkoms, rayispolkoms, Ukrainian ministries, departments, the Ukrainian Trade Union Council and the Komsomol Central Committee have been requested to analyze the progress made in implementing party and government decisions on these issues, to eliminate the existing shortcomings, and to take additional concrete steps to raise the effectiveness of this work, as well as increase the responsibility of the Communists, primarily of leaders, for the steady pursuit of the line aimed at further boosting socialist labor discipline and at overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism.

Pugo Describes Latvian Successes for Press

LD030057 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1455 GMT 1 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, 1 Mar (TASS) — Working people of Latvia (a Soviet Baltic republic) will exert every effort to implement the plans for scientific-technical progress, restructuring of the economy, and acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development, Boris Pugo, first secretary of the Central Committee of the republic's Communist Party declared. He was speaking at a meeting held in the press center of the 27th CPSU Congress given by a delegation of Latvian Communists for Soviet and foreign journalists.

Latvia is one of the smaller republics of the USSR, but at the same time is one of the most highly developed. Although it is 14th in the list of Soviet republics in terms of population and occupies only 0.3 percent of the country's territory, its share in the USSR's national income amounts to 1.3 percent. Soviet Latvia is first in the USSR in terms of per capita production.

Machine building and radio electronics are among the most highly-developed industries in the republic. The republic has also achieved good successes in agriculture.

Latvia is taking an active part in industrial integration and production cooperation between the CEMA member-countries and in the international division of labor, Boris Pugo said. In particular, forms of cooperation such as direct production links — for instance, with enterprises in the GDR — have been established.

Considerable importance is attributed in the republic to the development of science, with particular attention being given to strengthening its links with production, Bruno Purin, president of the Latvian Academy of Sciences, said.

In Latvia, a powerful modern scientific research complex has been created and whole scientific schools have been formed in such areas of fundamental and applied research as magnetic hydrodynamics, polymer mechanics, plasma chemistry, biotechnology, and organic synthesis. The republic's Academy of Sciences, which this year celebrates its 40th anniversary, maintains close scientific and technical links with hundreds of Soviet and foreign organizations, including those in a number of Western states.

Answering journalists' questions, Boris Pugo described as absurd the allegations by certain circles in the West that Latvia did not voluntarily become part of the USSR in 1940. Such insinuations, he said, give rise, perhaps, merely to laughter among inhabitants of the republic.

Every Latvian knows that the decision to submit to the USSR Supreme Soviet the request to become part of the unions of the SSR was adopted by the supreme Latvian government organ, which was elected by the majority of the people of Latvia by open vote.

Leaders Attend Women's Day, Political Meetings

Shcherbitskiy in Kiev

AU131447 Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAINA in Ukrainian 8 Mar 86 pp 1, 3

[RATAU report: "The People Honor the Homeland's Daughters"]

[Excerpt] On 7 March, a solemn meeting of representatives of Kiev working people and the soldiers of Kiev garrison was held in the October Palace of Culture to commemorate International Women's Day. Present in the Presidium were comrades V.V. Shcherbitskiy, Yu.N. Yelchenko, B.V. Kachura, A.P. Lyashko, I.A. Mozgovoy, V.A. Sologub, A.A. Titarenko, V.S. Shevchenko, V.A. Ivashko, Yu.P. Kolomiyets, V.D. Krychkov, V.A. Masol, S.N. Mukha, and Ya.P. Pogrebnyak, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo members and candidate members; M.A. Orlik, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman; front-ranking women workers at enterprises and in scientific, cultural, educational, and health service institutions; and representatives of party, administrative and public organizations.

Solovyev Attends Women's Meeting

PM121533 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 8 Mar 86 p 1

[LENTASS report under the general heading "The People Honor the Daughters of the Fatherland": "Leningrad"]

[Excerpt] A ceremonial meeting of representatives of party, soviet, and social organizations and working people of Leningrad city and Oblast to mark International Women's Day on 8 March was held at the S.M. Kirov Academy Theater of Opera and Ballet yesterday. The meeting presidium consisted of Yu.F. Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningrad CPSU Obkom; members of the party obkom bureau; secretaries of Leningrad CPSU Gorkom; responsible party, soviet, trade union,and Komsomol workers; party, war, and labor veterans; production pacemakers; and figures from science and culture.

Yeltsin Attends Factory Meeting

LD112059 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] The acceleration of the country's social and economic development, the party's course approved by the 27th CPSU Congress, has received the wide support of Muscovites and the entire Soviet people. This was stressed by participants in the unified political day held in Moscow today. In light of the congress decisions, participants in the unified political day analyzed ways of involving all labor collective members in active work to carry out economic and social reforms.

Success in the cause of acceleration, the speakers noted, will be ensured if existing reserves are tapped. First, the human factor needs to be promoted [aktivizirovat] and one needs to ensure that everyone should work conscientiously, creatively, and with full application at his place of work. On the path to the set goal it is imperative to resolutely overcome inertia and conservatism, all that is holding up public progress. Many addresses and conversations were devoted to explaining the CPSU's peace-loving foreign policy course. At enterprises, organizations, and institutions reports were delivered by secretaries, members of the office of the Moscow City Committee of the CPSU, leaders of Mossovet, rayon party, local soviet and economic organizations, and delegates to the 27th CPSU Congress.

Comrade Yeltsin, candidate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPSU and first secretary of the Moscow City Committee of the CPSU, addressed participants in the unified political day at the First Moscow Radio Components Works.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA on Development Tasks

PM061334 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 5 Mar 86 Single Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Trajectory of Acceleration"]

[Text] The 27th CPSU Congress is approaching the conclusion of the discussion of the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1986-1990 and in the Period Through the Year 2000. This important document embodies the program stipulations of the CPSU Central Committee Political Report, concretizes the tasks which have to be performed by the end of this century, and defines the main guidelines for the qualitative transformation of productive forces and the social development of society. As Comrade N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, noted in the report, the concept of acceleration, advanced by the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum, provides the core of the party's strategy at the contemporary stage. Let us ponder the following figures. It is planned to double the volume of national income and industrial output. An economic potential approximately equal to that accumulated throughout all the previous years of Soviet power will be created over a 15-year period by building up and fundamentally transforming the country's production apparatus.

This major step in the development of the country's material and technical base will make it possible to raise the people's prosperity and living standards to a qualitatively new level. Priority will be given to the solution of social problems in the main sphere of human activity — the production sphere. The share of manual labor will be more than halved here, and this will make it possible to release over 20 million persons from unskilled work and make their working routine creatively meaningful and a source of satisfaction. Radical solutions are planned for problems of material prosperity and spiritual development, which are particularly important for all strata of society. The issue primarily concerns the full satisfaction of effective demand for goods and services and the achivement of scientifically recommended rational nutrition norms. At present 80 percent of urban families occupy separate apartments. A task of major social significance must be implemented by the year 2000: to supply virtually every Soviet family with separate housing, either an apartment or an individual house. Fundamental improvements are planned for the material base of culture, leisure and sports, and the entire social sphere.

Of course, the scaling of such great heights in social production and people's prosperity within the set time will be possible only along the path of comprehensive and large-scale intensification of the national economy. The 12th 5-Year Plan is the first and an extremely responsible stage in the practical implementation of the party's long-term economic strategy. Its purpose is to launch our economy on a higher trajectory of development — the trajectory of acceleration. This is what determines **the main task of the 5-year plan**. Its essence consists of raising the pace and efficiency of the economy's development on the basis of accelerated scientific and technical progress, retooling and reconstruction of production, intensive utilization of the existing production potential, improvements in the management system and economic machinery, and. on this basis, the achievement of a further upsurge in the Soviet people's prosperity.

A close study of the report on the Basic Guidelines for the country's development shows us that the party's core concept is acquiring the specific features of plan calculations and targets. They render clearly perceptible the 12th 5-Year Plan's role as the initial dash in the relay race of economic acceleration. Let us look closely at the general indicators. Average annual industrial output growth rates will increase on the whole from 3.7 to 4.4 percent, with consumer goods output increasing from 3.9 to 4.6 percent. The growth of average annual agricultural production is planned to more than double. The volumes of sales of paid services to the population and retail commodity turnover will grow considerably faster than before. National income will grow by 3.5-4.0 percent per year and, in absolute terms, will increase by 60 percent during the 5-year period.

One of the fundamental features of the new 5-year plan is the fact that, for the first time, virtually the entire growth of national income and of output by industry and other production sectors is planned to result from increased labor productivity. Otherwise the national economy would need an additional force of more than 22 million workers. We simply have no such labor resources at our disposal. The saving of resources is becoming an equally important avenue in economic practice. Savings must become the main source for satisfying the additional requirements for fuel and raw and other materials. The enhancement of the quality of output and work must be perceived as perhaps the most acute and most urgent problem of efficiency. It has been repeatedly noted at the congress that this question is significant not only economically but also politically.

The acceleration of scientific and technical progress is the main lever of intensification. The demand to eliminate obstacles in the path of scientific and technical progress and ensure fundamental and revolutionary positive developments along all its avenues has been heard with renewed force at the 27th CPSU Congress. The solution of these questions will be shifted onto the tracks of practical work during the 12th 5-Year Plan period. For example, widespread assimilation of advanced technologies is planned. The scale of the application of membrane, laser, plasma, and other fundamentally new technologies will expand severalfold. The level of automation of production will rise twice as high, primarily through the preferential development of robotics. rotary and rotary-conveyor lines, and flexible automated systems. The utilization of fundamentally new construction materials offers enormous scope in terms of the reduction of resource-intensiveness. The scale of assimilation of new equipment and technologies planned for the 12th 5-Year Plan period will secure over two-thirds of labor productivity growth and will reduce industrial prime costs by R28 billion. For the time being, however, this represents only the potential. In order to ensure its materialization it is important to galvanize the activity of academic, sector, and plant-level science and create favorable conditions for creative labor by innovators, engineers, designers, and scientists. While restructuring the economic machinery in this direction, it is necessary to enhance by all means the responsibility borne by our industry's leaders and primarily by the ministries.

The course of accelerating intensification has brought fundamental changes in investment policy. In order to lay the foundations for boosting the rates of the country's socioeconomic development in the next decade, it has been deemed expedient to undertake an increase in production capital investments from the former 16 percent to 25 percent in the new 5-year plan period. Does this mean that it will be necessary to reduce the consumption fund? No. In fact, under the conditions of rising social production efficiency, the absolute total of consumption expenditure will increase by an additional R19 billion during the 5-year plan period. The population's real incomes will rise.

Here is a typical feature of the new 5-year plan: The broad front of retooling is combined with vitally necessary new construction, primarily in the country's eastern regions. One-half of capital investments will be channeled into the reconstruction of existing production. There will be a sharp increase in the renewal of the operational part of the production apparatus. As enterprises transfer to conditions of financial autonomy, the production development funds accumulated by labor collectives must become the main source of finance for retooling. Particular urgency in this connection is given to the provision of material and technical resources for self-financed operations.

Sharp criticism was leveled from the congress rostrum against the central element of investment policy — the capital construction system. The unsatisfactory work of construction organizations, their weak industrial base, and the dissipation of funds lead to construction schedule overruns, excessive volumes of incomplete construction work, and the build up of stocks of equipment awaiting installation. The weak potential of contracting organizations in a number of regions held back economic and social development and inflicted tangible damage on the rational deployment of productive forces. It has been noted at the congress that the problems of capital construction must be solved without any delay. All components there must be radically improved as soon as possible.

The Basic Guidelines attach exceptionally serious significance to structural policy, the choice of priorities, and the determination of intersector and intrasector proportions. The plans envisage preferential growth of the end product in comparison with the so-called intermediate product. Growth rates in the processing sectors producing machines, equipment, and consumption items will be twice as high as in the sectors supplying fuel, raw materials, and semimanufactures. This positive development relies to a significant extent on the policy of resource saving. Another structural feature is the preferential development of electricity generation, the chemical and petrochemical industries, and, of course, machine building. These sectors are called upon to ensure that the national economy reaches leading levels of world scientific and technical progress. Finally, from the very first steps into the 5-year plan, all sectors of our industry will be oriented toward the production of consumer goods and the development of the services sphere to a greater extent than previously. Thus, the structural policy of the 12th 5-Year Plan is subordinated to the tasks of utmost intensification, follows precise social directions, and lays a firm foundation for strengthening the national economy's material and technical base.

It was noted at the 27th CPSU Congress that the successful implementation of our plans and tasks depends to a decisive extent on the improvement of management and economic activity methods in line with the new economic conditions and contemporary demands. Analyzing the causes of the slowdown of the pace of socioeconomic development, the congress delegates singled out the underestimation of the radical restructuring of the management system as one of the main causes. This work was done slowly and halfheartedly. Preference for old-fashioned management methods, mainly for management by administrative order, gained the upper hand. Stagnation in thinking invariably led to stagnation in actions. The party drew the necessary conclusions. A clear-cut task has been set: to implement major measures to improve the entire management system in order to significantly boost its efficiency and orient it toward the radical acceleration of scientific and technical progress and utmost activation of the human factor. Relying on the immutable principle of democratic centralism, we will strengthen and improve the centralized planned management of the economy. At the same time, work will continue more decisively to expand the financial independence and responsibility of labor collectives. Particularly great importance is given to the deepening of all elements of financial autonomy, the development of systems of economic norms, and the more active involvement of working people in the management of enterprise and association affairs.

Following approval by the 27th CPSU Congress, the Basic Guidelines for economic and social development will become a program for action by the party, the state, and the whole Soviet people. Now it is a matter of translating the set plans into reality with total determination, relying on the living creativity of the masses and the nationwide socialist competition.

Ferrous Metallurgy Minister on Problems, Outlook

LD101951 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1600 GMT on 10 March on its First Program carries a 20-Minute "Acceleration" program hosted by Political Observer V.P. Beketov. A film of "one of the days of the 27th CPSU Congress" is shown during the opening portion of the program. Beketov notes that the word "acceleration" was one of the most widely used at the congress, representing as it does one of the most urgent requirements of the times. The film on the congress is shown showing delegates mingling in the foyer of the Moscow Palace of congress.

Beketov notes that this first post-congress edition of the "Acceleration" program is devoted to "problems of the further development of one of the national economy's most important branches: namely, ferrous metallurgy."

Participating in the program are Sorafim Vasiliyevich Kolpakov, USSR minister of ferrous metallurgy; Vladimir Mikhaylovich Shunin, a steelworker from Magnitka; Viktor Ivanovich Agapitov, an excavator driver from the Lebedi mining and enrichment combine in Belgorod Oblast; Aleksey Fedorovich Kuznetsov, director of the Kuznetsk netallurgical combine; and Nikolay Pavlovich Lyakishev, Bardin Central Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy director's USSR Academy of Sciences corresponding member.

Beketov initiates the discussion by turning to Minister Kolpakov to elaborate on his idea regarding the concept of restructuring an industry "on the move," which in his view began as of the April (1985) Central Committee Plenum and has since gathered pace with an improvement "without exception" in the work of all enterprises, in better organization and management and good results during 1985, which continues in the precongress period as well. What is needed now is an acceleration in these improvements. He says that acceleration comprises a continuation and strengthening of discipline from worker to minister, responsibility for the final result, and rapid reconstruction and technical reequipment of all enterprises, expanding the range of and producing good-quality output. Prompted by Beketov who is referring to capital investment figures for industry during the 12th 5-year period, Kolpakov says this work began on a broad front in the last (11th) 5-year period, with the elaboration of a special detailed program for the development, reconstruction, and technical reequipment of enterprises in the ferrous metallurgy industry. The validity of this program has been confirmed by the Central Committee. He adds that the present task is to complete the tasks it sets in good time.

Beketov then turns to Aleksey Fedorovich Kuznetsov, who says that to satisfy clients the combine needs reliable modern technology to operate without interruption while producing high-quality output. He notes that transferring to continuous casting methods will save metal.

Beketov reads some of the criticism directed at science, especially industrial science, contained in the general secretary's Political Report to congress, which Lyakishev recognizes as being just. He goes on to stress the importance of science for production industry and says that the most modern processes have been put into the ferrous metallurgy plan in the 12th 5-year period. Close cooperation between science and production is a guarantee of success. Science, he adds, needs to concentrate on the main issues and not to get side-tracked in the future.

Kolpakov interrupts, singling out Chelyabinsk Scientific Research Institute and Gubkino Institute as having particular shortcomings and requiring an immediate restructuring of ther operations.

Beketov offers the other participants the opportunity to elaborate what they see to be requirements from science, offering the microphone first to Kuznetsov. The latter suggests that technologically new processes be perfected before being brought to production. Agapitov, the excavator operator, wonders when the scientific and technical revolution will reach him, as he basically works on excavators of 20-year-old design from the Izhorskiy works. Work cannot be further improved without new equipment to meet the requirements of the job.

Beketov switches the topic to the need for a psychological restructuring of cadres. Kuznetsov says that restructuring has been brought about by necessity, as the old organizational methods have produced an operation now said to be unsatisfactory. He adds that there will be much discussion on how to find new forms of labor organization and corresponding incentives. He cites the Kuznetsk works laboratory for mechanization and automation as an example of how, given a specific task, so much time is taken over it that the task's significance is lost and there is no return on the salaries paid. He believes all restructuring must be aimed at working for the effect alone: if a laboratory prodeces no results, it should be disbanded. Specific groups must be formed to deal with a specific task, giving people minimum pay as a right and then leaving it up to them to earn more on top of that. The combine is not reluctant to pay a lot of money to a person when it has been earned, and they have many talented people there.

Lyakishev says that much depends upon how a scientist perceives his work is being received and acted upon. A good atttitude results from seeing work rapidly assimilated into production industry. He says that cooperation with industry is vital; however, there are still scientists working without being given a specific topic from industry. Industry must ask for the work it wants to be accomplished. Agapitov says that we are not only talking about leading cadres, but also of how each person fits into the collective, thus raising the matter of providing good services, amenities, and leisure opportunities. Kuznetsov takes up the theme of how the aim of all discussed at the congress is to benefit the people and that industry does all it can to see that needed projects are implemented for people's amenities. The concluding 5 minutes of the program are taken up with Agapitov stressing that people work better with good amenities, particular with the opportunity to vacation with the entire family on the Black Sea. Shunin concurs on this point, as does Kolpakov, who assert that most enterprises have all conveniences, but provision is being made to continually improve a situation that is not perfect.

Tomsk Congress Delegate on Siberian Development

LD051902 Moscow TASS in English 1828 GMT 5 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, March 5 TASS — A TASS correspondent reports from the Kremlin:

The term "development" as applicable to Siberia and the Far East is nothing new in the vocabulary of Soviet economists. Industrial development of that vast region has been conducted for several decades now. Suffice it to mention the metallurgical industry of Komsomolsk on Amur, oil-bearing Sakhalin, diamond-mining Yakutiya, power stations on the Yenisey, Angara, Bureya, oil and gas-bearing Tyumen (by the way, Tyumen is the first Russian city in Siberia founded back in the late 16th century), and finally, the Baykal-Amur Mainline and gas deposits of the extreme north.

All the vast natural wealth and industrial potential of Siberia has now been switched into the country's working conveyor, said Pyotr Pronyagin of Tomsk, delegate of the 27th CPSU Congress. Predictions of great minds of Russia about bright future of that area have come true, the CPSU's strategic plans for the development of Siberia and the Far East, and speedy and economically rational development at that, are being implemented.

While in the past trailblazers of the eastern regions of the country were at times loosing sight of the need to ensure continuity and of those who will come into the area after them, set themselves the task above all to get the biggest amount of natural resources, the approach is different now. Much thought is given to the price at which this is achieved.

Thus, a petrochemical complex was quickly built in Tomsk, but its facilities are used only to 60 per cent. The enterprise does not have enough personnel, and did not have complete equipment.

Considerable volumes of oil are extracted in these areas of Western Siberia, but as a rule, oil is pumped to other districts, to industrialized centres, while thousands of tons of benzine for ethylene production are being brought to this complex in Tomsk. This discrepancy results from the fact that an oil refinery has not been built there in time.

The development of minerals, naturally, requires sources of energy. And the closer they are situated to mining areas, the better. This combination is achieved not everywhere and not at once. Difficulties with the energy supply arose, for instance, in Yakutia. They were mentioned at the congress by Yakutiya's delegate Yuriy Prokopiev. Large deposits fo iron and apatite ores, coal and other minerals have been discovered in that autonomous republic which is known for diamond mining. But energy is necessary in order to start creating the metallurgical industry and agricultural chemistry. This was pointed out at the congress by Yakutiya's representative.

Raising acute problems, delegates of the congress speak openly about what has not yet been done and what remains to be done. They have no fear of truth for they are aware of their strength and their abilities, know the ways of remedying shortcomings and miscalculations, have faith in the rightness of the cause of the party and regard as participants in that cause themselves and those who sent them to the forum of the Soviet Communists.

Development of Caspian Oil Fields Examined

LD120031 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1540 GMT on 11 March broadcasts a 20-minute program by special correspondent Aleksandr Belotserkovets on the Caspian oil and gas region. Belotserkovets begins this program by on the establishment of Kazakhstan's newest oil deposit in Aktyubinsk Oblast with a description of the Caspian depression, an area 1,000 by 500 km which includes the deposits of Emba — known for its very pure oil; Tengiz; Kalamkas and Karazhanbas in the Buzachi peninsula, with thousands of boreholes already on stream in the desert; the Astrakhan oil and gas complex; and many others. The guidelines for the country's development note the great potential of the area. Focusing on Aktyubinsk Oblast, Belotserkovets quotes Academician Nadirov on the importance of the discovery of Zhanazhol deposit in 1978 as well as the discovery in 1981 of a second oil stratum there and at the neighboring Kenkiyak deposit.

Belotserkovets says when he visited Aktyubinskneftegaz association, they had just been awarded a money prize and the Challenge Red Banner for the second quarter of 1985, having set good results all year. The association's chief engineer (Baldenbayev) says: "Over the 11th 5-year period the volume of oil recovered increased more than fivefold and the volume of drilling more than tenfold. For the first time in the USSR an oil deposit with a high content of hydrogen sulphide and carbonic acid gas has been commissioned. Our Kenkiyak deposit has very viscous oil laying at a depth of up to 400 meters. To increase the efficiency of oil recovery, steam at high temperature — 276 degrees — and at 60 atmospheres pressure is injected. We have tested and brought into use domestically produced steam generator equipment."

Belotserkovets then discusses Zhanazhol itself, noting that "probably the main feature of Zhanazhol deposit is that it has a high content of hydrogen sulphide and other — as the specialists call them — aggressive elements in the oil. This in no way reduces the value of the fuel recovered, but on the contrary provides the opportunity for obtaining additional products which are very important for the national economy, primarily sulphur, which is so prized in the chemical industry. And on the other hand, hydrogen sulphide literally dissolves the pipelines and equipment. This kind of oil is present at Mangyshlak and at many other deposits, and the recovery of it in the country is a problem."

In a discussion with representatives from the Ufa Experimental Oil Institute and Krasnodar Experimental Oil Institute, Belotserkovets discovers that Zhanazhol is very important for the development of the bigger deposit of Tengiz, where the content of hydrogen sulphide is up to 25 percent by volume, as there is as yet in the country no experience in exploiting this kind of deposit. The Krasnodar institute is working on protection of gas equipment and Ufa is working on protection of surface oil equipment. Hydrogen sulphide is a very corrosive agent. A test-site is being built for the modelling, predicting, and testing of reagents against the corrosion. Work includes development of the inhibitor which is most promising in Donetsk, testing of a new kind of steel, of which an experimental batch has been manufactured in Chelyabinsk, and Nikopol and Pervouralsk metallurgical works are now working on this.

Belotserkovets goes on to say that while this is an excellent example of the cooperation of science and production, the scientists of Kazakhstan Scientific Research and Design Institute of Oil could do a lot to supervise the development of deposits, particularly Uzen, where corrosion is also enemy No 1. He says that, unfortunately, the idea of creating a department of the Kazakh Academy of Sciences, which would deal with all aspects of recovery and refining of oil, has been talked about for years and is still "at the decision stage." "The oilmen at Kenkiyak and Zhanazhol have, under these circumstances, been able to find their own ways of solving the complex problems." In the second quarter of last year Zhanazhol recovered its first million metric tons of oil, and enhanced pledges have been met. "Oil recovery continues to increase, but this is happening far from as quickly as would be liked."

Inquiring into why this should be, Belotserkovets explains that two comprehensive programs have been written up in detail at Aktyubinskneft to help the oilmen to increase oil recovery by 3.5 times in the current 5-year period as compared with the eleventh 5-year period. One program is for the intensification of drilling boreholes, the other is for oil recovery. (V.V. Sviridov), a delegate to the 16th Congress of the Kazakhstan Communist Party who has worked in the Caspian depression for 3 years and is now at Nefteyugansk in the north, explains how every borehole is different to drill. He recalls successful work in Kazakhstan and describes the life of a drilling team. Belotserkovets recalls the speech to the party congress by V.A. Dinkov, USSR minister for the oil industry, in which he spoke of a complex but attainable task of reducing the cost of drilling by no less than 6 percent per meter. (Sviridov) explains that for this to be achieved there is still much to be done, noting that in field conditions they are not able to carry out repairs to equipment, and as the period taken for repairs gets longer, this affects the work of the whole team. "We could, of course, drill much more and better if all the time standing idle for repairs were eliminated, if there were a base. Naturally, there would be more boreholes, and, of course, more oil would be recovered."

Belotserkovets goes on to say: "Yes, the builders are now greatly indebted to the drillers and oilmen. And this relates particularly to the work of the Ministry for the Construction of Oil and Gas Industry Enterprises. No, one cannot say that measures are not being taken in the ministry to speed up the construction of the bases and deposit facilities which are so needed. The Aktyubinsknetftegazstroy trust has been formed. A whole central directorate has been formed to help and guide it." The Aktyubinskneft association has, through its own resources, done construction and installation work worth R8 million, while the builders have done almost as much, although their only job is to build. "This is what is happening. The one produces above-plan oil and gas and raw material for the chemical industry, while the other has missed plans and is now working out measures to improve construction."

In an interview, the association's chief engineer (N.U. Baltembayev) says: "In our view, the main reasons were poor organization of work, obvious shortages of human resources in the construction of oil field sites, lack of provision of building equipment and a poor standard of engineering and technical preparation of sites under construction." This situation was assessed exactly during the party congress, where leaders said that they are striving to improve things, but nothing is being changed in essence. Belotserkovets talks to (V.A. Timoshinov,) deputy director of the association for capital construction above the lack of change in the situation regarding housing and domestic services construction, done in this region by the Ministry of Heavy Machine Building of the USSR. He says: "Unfortunately, the Mintyazhstroy building organizations in the 11th 5-year period did not fulfill the tasks set for them. They fulfilled the plan for bringing housing into use by 60-70 percent, and failed to hand over a large amount of houses in the town of Oktyabrsk." Belotserkovets recalls his visit to Oktyabrsk, where he saw children attend school in three shifts in the only school, where there is just one kindergarten. (Timishinov) says a broad front of construction is planned for Oktyabrsk in the 12th 5-year period: 70,000 square meters of housing, a school, a kindergarten, and other cultural and domestic facilities.

Belotserkovets then recalls a conversation about careers with some of the children at the overcrowded school. "There are now drillers, power workers, and geologist-prospectors coming in by train or flying in by plane from many towns of the country. But the work-shift method [vakhtovoy metod], for all its pros, has its drawbacks too. And today, as never before, the issue of training qualified workers locally is an acute one. There is a very great need for a vocational-technical college, with a hostel, and, of course, workshops. But things go no further than talking about it; and this year and for the immediate future, construction of a college is not envisaged. And yet the Aktyubinsk area, where the prospectors are working enthusiastically, remains endowed with finds: new oil deposits have already appeared on the map: (Ulekhtau), (Kazasay). Five days ago the 27th party congress concluded its work. And I think that now all participants in the enormous work of developing the oil and gas complex of the Caspian depression must be guided by the main idea of the congress, the need for acceleration in all our affairs, to work more efficiently, to manage competently, assiduously and energetically."

Briefs

Azerbaijan Vessels — The shipbuilders of fraternal Yugoslavia built four ferryboats for the Caspian Maritime Administration during the past, 11th, 5-Year Plan period. The vessels are currently operating between Baku and Krasnovodsk. Yet another ferryboat has been built and launched by the Yugoslav shipbuilders recently. Captain Aliyev, who works on distant lines, has arrived in Pula, Yugoslavia, to bring it to the Caspian Sea. The vessel is capable of carrying dozens of railway freight cars and up to 200 passangers on each trip. [Summary] [*Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0205 GMT 6 Jan 86 GF*]

Tashkent Subway — The construction of a new subway line has begun in Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan. The new line will link the city center with one of the new residential areas and with the students' town. The length of the new subway line will be 6 km. The length of the already existing subway in Tashkent is currently more than 20 km. [Summary] [*Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 13 Jan 86 GF*]

Automatic Vessel Guidance — In a report from the Ilyichevsk port, traffic control Captain (?Khlebnikov) talks about a new automatic control of movement of sea vessels of the northwest part of the Black Sea which is called (?bris). He says that a computer supplies data such as course, speed, and so forth, which are displayed on a screen. The computer also supplies data about diviation from a route and helps to prevent collisions. He says that more 20,000 vessels pass through the zone each year. He also says that work is being done at present to develop a system in which the data displayed on the screen can be conveyed directly with the aid of telemetry to display screens on vessels instead of using radio as is the case is at present. [Summary] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 14 Jan 86 LD*]

Krasnovodsk Port Reconstruction — A new oil handling complex which was put in operation today in the Krasnovodsk port will help increase the handling capacity of the part. Reconstruction of the quay, which was in fact 10 times cheaper than construction of a new one would have been, was necessary to cope with the increase of productivity of the Krasnovodsk oil processing works and with the need to transport the products via the Caspian Sea from Turkmenistan to [name indistinct]. Now up to 5,000 ton vessels can be handled in the port. In the 12th 5-Year Plan, after a full reconstruction of the cargo handling area of the port, the port's handling capacity will treble. [Summary] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 14 Jan 86 LD*]

Reportage on Launch of Manned 'Soyuz T-15'

'Functioning Normally,' Crew Well

LD131301 Moscow TASS in English 1256 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, March 13 Tass — The Soviet Union launched at 15:33 Moscow time today the *Soyuz T-15* spaceship under its program of space exploration. The ship is piloted by a crew consisting of Colonel Leonid Denisovich Kizim, pilot cosmonaut of the USSR, two times Hero of the Soviet Union (flight commander), and Pilot Cosmonaut of the USSR Vladimir Alekseyevich Solovyov, Hero of the Soviet Union (flight engineer).

Under the program of the mission, the ship is to bring the crew to the *Mir* research station, put into a near-earth orbit on February 20, 1986, and scientific and technical studies and experiments are to be conducted aboard the station. The docking of the two spacecraft is scheduled for March 15.

According to telemetry data, the onboard systems of the *Soyuz T-15* spaceship are functioning normally.

Cosmonauts Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyov feel well.

Parameters Updated

LD141032 Moscow TASS in English 1022 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, March 14 TASS — The *Soyuz T-15* spaceship with a crew of Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev made 14 revolutions around the earth by noon Moscow time [0900 GMT].

Under the flight program, the cosmonauts have carried out standard operations to check the air tightness of the ship compartments and onboard systems and corrected the orbit.

Today the crew will continue preparations for docking with the *Mir* research station. To this end another long-range rapprochement manoeuvre will be executed.

The measurements of the trajectory show that the parameters of the orbit of *Soyuz T-15* at present are as follows: maximum distance from the earth surface — 298 kilometres, minimum distance from the earth surface — 240 kilometres, period of revolution — 89.7 minutes, inclination — 51.6 degrees.

The mission is proceeding normally. Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev are in good health and feel well.

TV, Radio Report Launch

LD131539 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1215 GMT on 13 March carries a relay conducted by Aleksandr Galkin from Baykonur space center on the launch of the manned *Soyuz T-15* space craft. Galkin opens the report by saying that the cosmonauts boarded the craft 1 and 1/2 hours ago, and that all systems are in order. Video is then shown of the two cosmonauts, Kuzim and Solovyov, in space suits, seated with cosmonaut training program leader Shatalov while awaiting final checks. The two men are then seen making an official report before boarding a bus waiting on the tarmac.

Galkin resumes his report at 1221 GMT along with correspondent Aleksandr Tikhomirov from the mission control room, accompanied by Cosmonaut Atkov and former Cosmonauts Leonov and Malyshev. They are shown in front of large screens depicting details of previous space flights.

At 1226 GMT live shots of the cosmonauts in recumbent position inside the space craft are shown; they say they feel well and have slept well. This is followed at 1227 GMT with a female voice heard announcing that all is ready. A medium shot of the space craft on the launch pad is then shown.

Tikhomirov and correspondent Viktor Blagov are then shown in the control room; they describe the work of the flight control center and give details depicted on large screens of the *Mir* space station flight.

At 1229 GMT another shot of the space craft on the launch pad is shown, with vapor seen swirling around its base. Galkin says there are just seconds to go, and the camera shows another shot of the two cosmonauts inside the space craft. This is followed by a long shot of the craft. Galking and Atkov then offer their wishes for everything to go well. At 1231 GMT there is a brief shot of the list of launch commands, followed by a long shot of the craft on the launch pad, set against a clear sky and with no vapor swirling around its base. The support gantry is then shown swinging away from the craft.

Communication from the control room are then heard, and the ignition command is announced. The camera shows smoke coming from the base of the craft and the craft lifting off vertically and then to the right of camera. Control is heard saying: 50 seconds, all normal; 90 seconds, engines reliable; all onboard systems okay. The cosmonauts are then shown inside the craft, with Kizim on the left of the screen and Solovyov on the right, lying in a supine position. At one point Kizim looks to his right. Control is heard reporting every 10 seconds on the state of the craft's systems.

At 1238 Galkin ends the space launch relay by returning to newsreader Igor Kirillov, who is in the studio. Kirillov reads biographies of Kizim and Solovyov.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1215 GMT on 13 March also carries a relay on the *Soyuz T-15* launch, conducted by Nikolay Neych in the studio and correspondent Petr Pelekhov at the Baykonur space center. Pelekhov describes the weather conditions for the launch as being excellent, despite some snow, and says that the launch will take place at the appointed time: 1233 GMT and 7 seconds. Neych introduces correspondent Sergey Zheleznyak at flight control center, who describes the scene prior to the launch. At 1233 GMT Pelekhov describes the lift-off, saying that the light is blinding. At 1237 GMT he says that the space craft is now out of sight. He signs off at 1245 GMT after giving brief progress reports. After Zheleznyak reports on the cosmonauts' work being checked, he signs off at 1247 GMT.

Neych then replays Shatalov's remarks on the benefits to be derived from the work planned for the cosmonauts. Neych ends the relay at 1250 GMT.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1330 GMT on 13 March carries a report conducted by Nikolay Neych on the *Soyuz T-15* flight. Zheleznyak at the flight control center says the preparations for docking have already begun and checks are being carried out on the automatic approach system. He then tells Neych that another communications session will be held in 5 minutes, 21 seconds. At this point Zheleznyak says that at the last communications session the cosmonauts had reported that getting into orbit had gone well and all systems were acting normally.

He then reports that flight control center is in communciation with the *Mir* orbiting station, which has just completed 344 orbits of the earth. Neych concludes the report at 1335 GMT.

Flight, Crew Details

LD131345 Moscow TASS in English 1303 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, March 13 TASS — TASS special correspondent Nikolay Zheleznov reports from Baykonur Cosmodrome.

The spaceship *"Soyuz T-15"*, launched today, is to dock in two days' time with the new orbital station *"Mir"* (peace) sent up a month ago. With this mission, Vladimir Shatalov, who is in charge of cosmonauts' training, said at the cosmodrome, we are beginning long-term work aboard broad-purpose multi-module orbital complexes.

The spaceship is to dock with the *Mir* station, as usual, at one of the two main docking units positioned along the station's longitudinal axis. Four additional units of the station's airlock are intended for adding specialized modules — for nature, technological, biological and astrophysical studies — to the station.

The first flight to the *Mir* station is to be made by an experienced crew consisting of Kizim and Solovyov, who went on a 237-day expedition in 1984 aboard the *Salyut-7* station which is now on an unmanned flight. Leonid Kizim, the crew commander, 45, is an Air Force colonel, experienced pilot and cosmonaut. This is his third space flight. Aboard the *Salyut-7* he directed the reception of two visiting expeditions including a Soviet-Indian one. His colleague, Vladimir Solovyov, graduate of Moscow's Bauman Higher Technical School, is 40. This is his second space flight which he makes in a new capacity, as deputy mission director at the Mission Control Centre near Moscow. He was awarded the Order of the Honorary Legion for taking part, as a back-up, in a Soviet-French space flight.

Arctic Scientists Survey Ice Floe Movements

LD132153 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1610 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Summary] Leningrad, 13 Mar (TASS) — Soviet scientists studying the Arctic have begun a program of flights in light biplanes over the Northern seas and the Arctic Ocean landing on ice-floes. They will make over 150 such landings at different sites to study the state of the ice-cover and the atmosphere. The data will be processed by a computer center in Leningrad, where mathematical forecasting and climatic models have been developed for vast areas of the Northern Hemisphere.

Boris Krutskikh, an institute director, says that such observations aid in the understanding of atmospheric processes and help plot the course of drifting ice. This is essential for improvements in weather forecasting and for determining conditions for navigation on the Northern Sea route. The data are passed on to international weather centers.

At the same time, SP-26 is being evacuated after completing its work. Some of its equipment will be flown to SP-28, for which a suitable floe is now being sought. On SP-27, which has been damaged by cyclones, a new landing strip has been laid out and a new group of 20 scientists is on its way, for a year's tour of duty.

Briefs

Distant Outer Space Telescope — Yerevan, February 24 TASS — A new telescope for the exploration of distant outer space has been constructed on the slope of the Aragats Mountian in Soviet Armenia at an altitude of 1,800 metres above sea level. The antenna cup which may freely accomodate an ice-hockey ground with stands for the audience is made of 3,800 one metre and a half duraluminium panels processed with exquisite accuracy. They make a mirror of 54 metres in diameter. A big 2.6 metre optical telescope was assembled on its turning axes for the first time in the world practice of building such telescopes, which makes it possible to conduct observations simultaneously in radio and light wave bands. The spheres of application of the new radio-optical telescope embraces radio astronomy and astronomy, search for extra-terrestrial civilisations and measurement of parameters of various sources of radio frequency radiation. characteristics of the atmosphere of the earth and other planets. If needed, it can also be used for super distant space communications. [Text] [*Moscow TASS in English 1714 GMT 24 Feb 86 LD*]

New Siberian Research Institute — A new scientific research, design, and technology institute has been opened in the Siberian oil workers' town of Surgut. The staff there will work on engineering preparations for the installation of gas and petroleum industry facilities. There is an obvious need for such an institute due to the concentration of oil and gas fields in the extreme north of Tyumen Oblast and central Priobye. Moreover, these fields are situated in conditions which make exploitation difficult. [Summary] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 23 Feb 86 LD*]

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U.S. PROPOSAL EVASION OF SOVIET TEST BAN OFFER

LD151046 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1022 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] Washington March 15 TASS -- The White House has said that President Reagan has put forward a proposal on the limitation of nuclear testing. Yet this proposal, which the White House described as highly specific and far reaching, has proved, in the opinion of political observers, to be a new U.S. political maneuver aimed at evading a concrete answer to the Soviet Union's proposal on ending all nuclear testing.

Reagan's proposal is of a very limited character and concerns only technical problems of "verification" of the Treaty on the Limitation on Underground Nuclear Weapons Tests and the Treaty on Underground Nuclear Explosions for Peaceful Purposes. These treaties were concluded between the USSR and the United States in 1974 and 1976 respectively, but have not been ratified so far, by no means through the Soviet side's fault.

Moreover, it follows from the White House statement that the United States is planning to conduct a new nuclear weapons test in Nevada in the third week of April. To camouflage its obviously negative stand on ending all nuclear explosions, the U.S. Administration has again resorted to the already familiar propaganda gimmick, by proposing that the Soviet Union send its scientists to watch these tests.

The Soviet Union, as known, is in favor of verifying [kontrol] the cessation of nuclear explosions, but it is against the cessation of tests being substituted by their continuation in the presence of observers. Disarmament without verification [kontrol] is impossible, but verification [kontrol] without disarmament makes no sense either.

14 MAR FOREIGN MINISTRY PRESS CONFERENCE REPORTED

PM161509 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Mar 86 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "End Nuclear Tests; Moscow Press Conference"]

[Text] A press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists was held at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center 14 March in connection with the reply by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the joint message from the leaders of Argentina, India, Mexico, Tanzania, Sweden, and Greece on the question of ending nuclear tests. The press conference was chaired by V.G. Komplektov, USSR deputy foreign minister; V.F. Petrovskiy, member of the USSR Foreign Ministry Collegium; Academician M.A. Sadovskiy, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Earth Physics Institute; Colonel General N.F. Chervov, chief of a USSR Armed Forces General Staff Directorate; and V.V. Lomeyko, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Section.

The press conference opening statement stated that the appeals by prestigious figures from countries in various continents to the Soviet and U.S. leadership on urgent questions of the day have been a significant factor in international life promoting the arrangement and development of extensive dialogue in the world.

The Soviet Union makes a high assessment of the activity of the influential figures in the six countries who, through their efforts, are promoting an improvement in the international situation and the quest for mutually acceptable accords in the interests of security for all.

The correspondents' attention was drawn first and foremost to the fact that, in response to the appeal from the leaders of the six countries addressed to the USSR and the United States not to conduct any nuclear tests in the period prior to the next Soviet-U.S. summit, the Soviet Union states that it will not conduct any nuclear explosions even after 31 March -- until the first nuclear explosion in the United States. The Soviet Union is thereby demonstrating its highly responsible attitude to the problem of a nuclear test ban. It is now up to the U.S. Administration, to which the appeal to join the moratorium is primarily addressed.

Not conducting tests means putting a stop to the improvement of nuclear weapons and starting practical movement toward their complete and universal elimination. If there is a real desire for this goal there can be no reason for not taking that step.

Not conducting nuclear explosions -- which it is proposed to start in practice with a joint Soviet-U.S. moratorium -- is seen by us as a radical solution to the problem of nuclear weapons tests. The USSR, as M.S. Gorbachev stressed in his reply to the message, attaches great importance to drawing up an agreement on the complete and final resolution of this problem in international law and proposes embarking on the elaboration of a corresponding treaty on a bilateral, trilateral, or multilateral basis with no linkage to any other questions.

The provision of adequate verification [kontrol] of the observance of accords on ending nuclear weapons tests is, the USSR believes, of particular importance. And the Soviet Union, as is well known, is decisively in favor of such verification, and the most strict verification at that. We have already suggested to the U.S. side that meetings between experts from the two countries be arranged in order to elaborate the relevant procedures for the reciprocal nonconducting of nuclear explosions.

At the same time the leaders of the "six" were informed that the Soviet Union is prepared to make use of their proposal -- if adopted by the U.S. side -- to provide assistance in monitoring [proverka] the ending of nuclear tests, including on-site inspection [inspektsiya].

The Soviet Union sees the ending of all nuclear weapons tests as one of the most important elements in shaping the comprehensive international security system whose fundamental basis was formulated by the 27th CPSU Congress. The ideas expressed in the appeal by the leaders of the six countries on universal security without nuclear weapons are very much in accordance with the Soviet concept of creating such an international security sustem. The hope was expressed that the U.S. Government will show political realism, assume a constructive stance, and respond positively to the peoples' demands to end nuclear tests.

The press conference participants replied to numerous questions from journalists.

Question: The proposals on specific questions aimed at ending the arms race contained in the message from the leaders of the "Delhi Six" are linked with the idea of creating a concept of universal security without nuclear weapons. Is there any similarity here with the Soviet approach to the problem of creating a comprehensive international security system?

Answer: The ideas expressed in the message from the leaders of the six countries about universal security without nuclear weapons are very much in accordance with the concept of the creation of a comprehensive international security system set forth in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th party congress. Among other aspects uniting our approaches to this problem is the common understanding of the need to end all nuclear weapons tests and eliminate nuclear weapons entirely.

The fundamental basis of this system in the military, political, economic, and humanitarian spheres set forth in the Political Report offers broad scope for productive activity by all governments, parties, and social organizations and movements. It creates a framework for direct, open, and systematic dialogue among the leaders of the countries of the world community. It seems to us that the activity of the authors of the "Delhi Declaration" in this regard is a weighty contribution to the creation of an international security system and we are prepared to continue and develop a useful dialogue with them.

Question: One's attention is drawn to the fact that M.S. Gorbachev's reply also proposes bilateral talks alongside trilateral and multilateral talks on the total prohibition of nuclear tests. Is this seemingly a new element in the USSR's position? Could you explain what is in mind?

Answer: Yes, it is a new element. We are now proposing -- alongside trilateral and multilateral talks, to which we continue to attach great importance -- bilateral Soviet-U.S. talks on questions concerning the problems of the complete ending of nuclear tests. It has been officially proposed to the U.S. side that the talks should start this April in Moscow, Washington, or Geneva. As you can see, we are prepared to hold talks in any form. It is important to get moving on the problem of ending tests. The Soviet Union and the United States can and must set an example in this. We have informed the U.S. side that A.M. Petrosyants, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy, will head the Soviet delegation at the talks.

Question: In advocating the ending of nuclear weapons tests, is not the Soviet Union trying to reinforce its superiority over the United States in the sphere of the creation and improvement of nuclear weapons?

Answer: That could be said if it were not the Soviet Union but the United States that was lagging behind in the sphere of nuclear weapons tests. However, the facts show the opposite. According to figures from the Swedish Defense Research Institute, since 1945 the United States has tested one-third more nuclear devices than the USSR, and 50 percent more if the other Western powers are included.

Question: People in the West, particularly the United States, are voicing doubts about the possibility of verifying [kontrol] the nonconducting of nuclear tests. They say that the Soviet Union, while paying lip service to the importance of verification [kontrol], is actually not prepared to accede to it on Soviet territory. What can you say on that score?

Answer: Both these allegations do not correspond to reality. Our country is no less interested in the reliability and strictness of verification [kontrol] than anyone else. Be it verification [kontrol] using national technical means or international means. As long as it is verification [kontrol] of the observance of specific accords. In short, the USSR is open to verification [kontrol].

But I would like to draw attention to the fact that the entire territory of the Soviet Union is surrounded by stations set up by the United States or under its leadership. They number approximately 200 as against our approximately 20. That is, a 10:1 ratio. The Soviet Union agrees to maintain reciprocal verification [kontrol] even under these conditions. We believe that our 20 stations are sufficient in order to monitor nuclear tests carried out beyond our borders. We have yet to miss any tests. Do 200 U.S. stations with an incredible amount of top-notch equipment really function worse than 20 of our stations? The Americans themselves have written that the system currently in existence in the world is entirely adequate for recording all underground nuclear explosions, even low-level ones.

So the only thing that could prevent verification [kontrol] being organized is the clear reluctance on the U.S. side. Back in 1958 agreed conditions were drawn up whereby the Americans, British, French, and ourselves endorsed [podpisalis v] the possibility of guaranteeing the detection of all nuclear explosions that might take place. And then began a 28-year period of foot-dragging. There is no other description for it.

Replies were also given to journalists' other questions.

Further Report

LD141545 Moscow TASS in English 1536 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 14 TASS -- In connection with the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions announced by the Soviet side, we have twice named the timeframe for its operations, but a positive response from the USA came in neither case, said Viktor Komplektov, USSR deputy foreign minister. He spoke today in the Press Centre of the USSR Foreign Ministry at a press conference on the question of ending nuclear tests.

Having refrained from explosions for a relatively long time, the Soviet Union has paid a certain price, both militarily and economically. In these conditions, we cannot extend the moratorium indefinitely, without considering the stand of the USA, the deputy minister said.

Therefore, the question of the further destiny of the moratorium now hinges on the USA, on whether the U.S. Administration is capable of showing political will. Meanwhile, our stand is absolutely clear: We wish that there should be no nuclear explosions, that the problem of banning nuclear testing be resolved fully and ultimately.

ARTICLE VIEWS END OF STOCKHOLM CDE SESSION

PM151721 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Mar 86 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent M. Kostikov report: "Stockholm: Time Will Not Wait"]

[Text] Stockholm, 14 Mar -- The latest session of the Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe is drawing to a close in the Swedish capital. It has taken place in the conditions of an active peace offensive by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. The 15 January 1986 statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, a number of whose provisions are directly relevant to the confidence and among other things to the disentangling of unresolved problems, the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th CPSU Congress and the idea that it puts forward of creating an all-embracing system of international security -- all this has been at the center of the forum participants' attention. After all, a significant proportion of the new Soviet initiatives relate directly to Europe.

The participants in the Stockholm forum -- that offspring of the all-European process that begin in Helsinki -- are called upon to erect lasting barriers to close every opportunity for the use of force and for covert preparations for war and to ensure the growth of mutual trust. These aims are served by the package of large-scale complementary confidence and security building measures put forward at the conference by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

Among these measures, special significance is attached to the "Basic Principles of a Treaty on the Mutual Nonuse of Military Force and on Maintaining Relations of Peace," submitted by the Soviet delegation. This document focuses attention on the most important thing -- the need to adopt a commitment not to be the first to use either nuclear or conventional arms against each other, and thus not to use military force against each other at all.

Despite the prolonged opposition of the delegations of the United States and a number of its NATO allies, the discussion of this proposal became one of the main components of the Stockholm forum. An important role was played in this by the position of the neutral and nonaligned countries. Their draft document notes, in particular: The states participating in the Helsinki process will refrain in their mutual relations and in international relations in general from use of force -- direct or indirect -- and will adhere strictly and effectively to the principle of nonuse of force as a law of international life. Representatives of certain NATO countries spoke in the same vein, and insisted that the principle should be made more concrete and extended, while the representative of Cyprus, on the instructions of the group of neutral and nonaligned countries, submitted a proposal for the adoption of a declaration of a politically binding nature banning the use of force in any form.

In the course of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva, as is known, the two countries' leaders expressed the intention, together with the other states participating in the Stockholm conference, of promoting its speediest successful completion. As is enshrined in the joint Soviet-American statement, the two sides reaffirmed the need to adopt a document both incorporating mutually acceptable confidence and security building measures and giving concrete form and effectiveness to the principle of the nonuse of force. That is how things were in Geneva. Unfortunately, things are different now in Stockholm. At the conference table, the American delegation is still seeking to avoid the crux of this question. It makes farfetched references to the UN Charter and the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act. Or else it tries to substitute purely military-technical measures for the resolution of this question.

But one thing is no substitute for the other. Military confidence-building measures are directly dependent on and interconnected with political measures, that is, on the adoption of commitments not to use force. In this sphere too major issues are at stake. They include the limitation of the scale of military exercises, preliminary notification of major exercises of ground, naval, and air forces and troop movements and shipments, the inviting of observers, and a number of other measures. The socialist countries' proposals in this sphere take into account to a great extent the position of other states, including the neutral and nonaligned states.

Against the background of the range of large-scale political and military confidence-building measures formulated by the socialist countries' delegations, the NATO package of proposals looks meager and frankly inadequate. It is a question of an extremely narrow approach to military-technical questions and an attempt to secure unilateral advantages, using all kinds of truths and untruths.

Many of the so-called proposals of the United States and the NATO countries are no more than half-measures. Others only create an appearacne. Both are directly contrary, by their nature, to the conference's mandate, which provides for equality of rights, balance and reciprocity, and identical respect for the security interests of all the participating states.

The following fact is noteworthy in the Stockholm forum's work. Throughout its course the socialist countries' proposals have been added to and made more concrete many times. The same is true of the participation of the group of neutral and nonaligned countries. They promoted a rapprochement in the positions of East and West. The NATO package on the other hand, remains unchanged. It is frozen, so to speak, and it really exudes cold. Only the tactics change: From the initial frank rejection of the socialist countries' proposals, the opponents of an agreement are going over to various kinds of procrastination and propaganda tricks.

The failure to resolve the question of notification about major exercises of ground forces, fleets, and air forces is also seriously retarding the attainment of concrete accords at the conference. The USSR has proposed that this problem be resolved, if not comprehensively, then piece by piece. Agreement could be reached now on notifications of major ground and air force exercises. The question of naval activity could be carried over to the next stage of the conference. This practical approach was greeted with satisfaction by the majority of participants.

As for the United States and a number of its allies, their verbal show of "constructiveness" conceals a stubborn reluctance to move at all. There is evidence of a desire to change nothing in their own position, and even to harden it. And to present the Soviet proposals in a false light. Evidence of this is provided by a public statement by R. Barry, head of the U.S. delegation, who not only tried to misrepresent the essence of the USSR's proposals, but also attempted to convince his listeners that the results of the conference will be based wholly on the NATO package.

The conference has now embarked on work to draw up the formulations and individual provisions of the concluding document. This work is taking place in five working groups with the help of coordinators from the neutral and nonaligned countries. Here the U.S. delegation's obstructionist approach is again making itself felt. The coordinator's very first attempt to bring the sides' positions closer together confirmed this. The United States and some of its allies are still not ready seriously to set about resolving the main tasks of the Stockholm conference. This is indicated by the principle of thier participation in the activity of the working groups. Previously, for more than 6 months they were submitting their proposals for examination by the conference piece by piece. Then they stuck them together as some kind of "package" and ceremoniously publicized them as a single document. Now they are cutting it up into pieces again and presenting them for discussion by the working groups, with no changes at all.

All the same, it is possible today to speak of some progress at the conference. The first formulations for possible inclusion in the draft concluding document have been laid down. But these -- it must be said frankly -- relate only to secondary issues and do not touch on the crux of the problems.

...The United States and its NATO allies are dragging out the time in Stockholm. The peoples of Europe cannot agree to such an approach. They expect concrete, large-scale measures from the conference toward confidence and security building and disarmament. Time will not wait. The end of the present stage -- 19 September -- is not far off.

DUBININ REPLACES TROYANOVSKIY AS UN REPRESENTATIVE

LD141457 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1440 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, 14 Mar (TASS) -- The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Yuriy Dubinin as the permanent representative of the USSR at the United Nations and as the USSR representative at the UN Security Council.

Oleg Troyanovskiy, who occupied this post, has been relieved of his duties in connection with his transfer to other work.

UN LEGAL COUNSEL CALLS U.S. DEMANDS 'UNPRECEDENTED'

PM151515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Mar 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "An Arbitrary Position Is Intolerable: Condemnation for the Unprecedented U.S. Act"]

[Text] New York, 14 Mar -- A session of the UN Committee on Relations With the Host Country -- the United States -- was urgently convened at UN headquarters to discuss the hostile new U.S. act regarding permanent missions of the USSR, the Belorussian SSR, and the Ukrainian SSR to the United Nations. The participants condemn Washington's act as a gross violation by the United States of its commitments under the agreement on the UN central agencies and international law and as an attempt to make the activity of the UN states and the organization itself more difficult.

The arbitrary position adopted by the U.S. Administration with regard to the missions of other states accredited to the United Nations is illegal and is directed against the United Nations as a whole and against the rights of all its member states, V.S. Safronchuk, acting permanent representative of the USSR to the United Nations, stated. The U.S. claims to arrogate to itself the right to lay down the numbers of personnel of states' permanent missions to the United Nations as completely impermissible and unacceptable. Nothing in the existing international agreements, among them the 1947 agreement on the UN central agencies, gives the U.S. Government the right to impose numerical restrictions on the personnel of the permanent missions, which are not accredited to the U.S. Government, but to he United Nations. The presence of the United Nations in New York and its rights and privileges are not based on the kindness of the U.S. Administrations, but on an international agreement concluded between the United States and the UN, from which quite clear and definite U.S. commitments arise -- to ensure the necessary conditions for the normal activity of the United Nations and the unhindered participation of the member states in the organization's work.

The provocative U.S. act is not an isolated episode, the Soviet representative went on to say. It reflects the general U.S. approach to the activity of international organizations, an approach which has emerged particularly clearly in recent years. The United States would like to make it unambiguously clear to all countries, first and foremost the small and developing countries, that it intends to adopt repressive measures toward those states and their UN missions if Washington does not like their policy. All this is correctly seen by the international community as a line aimed at undermining the existing system of international organizations and fettering their efforts to develop relations of peace and cooperation among peoples, and as an attempt to place international mechanisms and institutions under U.S. diktat. It therefore cannot be seen as a coincidence that the reaction to this act takes the form of questions being raised about the appropriateness of UN headquarters being located in a country which does not fulfill its commitments to the organization.

The United States claims that it does not want this measure to have an unfavorable effect on joint Soviet-U.S. attempts to consolidate the progress achieved at the meeting held last November between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President R. Reagan, the USSR representative said in conclusion. It is deeply regrettable that its practical actions indicate the opposite, and the Soviet side cannot ignore such unlawful U.S. actions and will draw the appropriate conclusions for itself.

Carl-August Fleischauer, UN under secretary general for legal affairs and UN legal adviser, described the U.S. act. He said it was unprecedented in UN history, unilateral, and taken in violation of the agreement on the UN central agencies. Familiarizing the committee with the results of the legal analysis of this act, Fleischauer pointed out that there has been no case in UN practice of the host country trying to establish limits on the numbers or to reduce the numbers of personnel accredited not to its government, but to UN missions. The agreement on the UN central agencies, the legal adviser stressed, makes neither direct nor indirect provision for the renunciation of the principle of collective efforts in the examination of disagreements which occur. The UN secretary general, he noted, has therefore expressed readiness even at this stage to give assistance for the sides to hold such consultations.

The legal adviser's opinion and the appeal of the UN secretary general were supported by practically all who spoke at the session -- the representatives of Bulgaria, Iraq, France, Senegal, the PRC, Spain, and Canada. The hostile and arbitrary U.S. act causes deep concern and indignation among the UN member states, B. Isvetkov, Bulgarian permanent representative to the United Nations, stated. It is a question of an escalation of an unacceptable and extremely dangerous policy of illegal measures aimed at complicating the conditions for the activity of the missions of many sovereign states belonging to the United Nations, including Bulgaria, and an attempt to undermine the effectiveness and prestige of the United Nations.

The U.S. representative made a groundless attempt to extricate himself and justify the illegal act, which has aroused a storm of indignation at the United Nations. He referred with cynical scorn to the United Nations and to the decisions and resolutions adopted by that major international organizations, speaking of them as "pieces of paper."

The committee will continue its discussion of the flagrantly arbitrary and illegal U.S. act.

CPSU CONGRESS FOREIGN POLICY APPEAL VIEWED

PM131611 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 11 Mar 86 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Peace Strategy"]

[Text] For 10 days in February and March the attention of the entire world was riveted on Moscow and the Kremlin Palace of Congresses. There was no corner of the globe where people -- some with hope, others with poorly concealed irritation -- did not listen to the voices of Moscow. Of course, those whose sympathies lie with the ideals and thoughts expressed at the Soviet Communists' congress are by far in the majority. And this is natural. Mankind has fittingly appraised the world significance of the 27th CPSU Congress, calling it an event of historic proportions. Now, when the contemporary world has reached a sudden turning point, all Soviet people and millions of the world's inhabitants welcomed with profound satisfaction the honest, realistic, humane, and comprehensively considered program of action adopted by the congress.

How can we save civilization and preserve life on earth? How can we neutralize the threat emanating from imperialism? How can we stop the world from sliding into the nuclear abyss? How can we keep space unsullied?

Sensible ideas on these difficult problems, clear, intelligent proposals, and a great sense of responsibility have aroused people's fervent approval and gratitude -- people living on all the earth's continents. People the world over wholeheartedly welcomed the strong, impassioned, and very sincere appeal for peace made at the Soviet Communists' forum.

The existence of two socioeconomic systems is a reality of our era. It is clear to all sober-minded people in the world that this reality cannot be ignored. It is also clear that our enemies' view of socialism as a "historical error" has in no way been able to halt the ongoing progress of social development. A policy of total antagonism and military confrontation, as was firmly stressed in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the party congress, has no future. We threaten no one, but we will not renounce our principles and ideals one iota either. With regard to the mythical communist threat, today it is clear even to the most naive person that this myth has been created to justify imperialism's aggressiveness. Fewer and fewer people believe this decrepit myth -- on the contrary, a large section of mankind pins its hopes of life without war on the Soviet Union's consistent struggle against the nuclear danger hanging over the world.

Thorough analysis of the most important group of contradictions connected with relations between states with different systems, as of all the other contradictions of this alarming phase in our history, provides a clear picture of the reality of the contemporary era and of ways of avoiding crisis situations. And this analysis made at the congress will, without doubt, help millions of people on earth to understand the essence of historical development processes.

Will the ruling centers of capital be able to embark on the path of sober, constructive evaluation of events? The peoples await an answer to this question. "We cannot accept 'no' as the answer to the following question: Is mankind to be or not to be?" M.S. Gorbachev said in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report. "We say: social progress and the existence of civilization must and will continue."

The optimism and realism characteristic of communists determine our entire strategy -- a strategy of defending peace and eliminating the threat of war. Its main aim is totally clear -- to guarantee the Soviet people the possibility of working in conditions of peace and freedom. Fulfilling this program demand on our foreign policy primarily means stopping material preparation for nuclear war.

"The USSR's proposal to implement a program to free mankind from nuclear weapons by the year 2000 is not simply a very bold step: It is feasible, if it becomes the vital cause of peace-loving forces throughout the world." These words were spoken from the congress rostrum by Jorgen Jensen, chairman of the Communist Party of Denmark.

Yes, the time has come for strenuous action. The impassioned appeal for peace heard from Moscow is being backed up and supported in all four corners of the earth. Psychological reorientation is necessary in order to comprehend the call for action. Even those who still console themselves with illusions and the hope that everything will somehow sort itself out are beginning to understand the realities of our world -- a world too fragile for policies of strength. Saving the world and mankind is impossible without making a final break with the type of ideas and actions which have formed over the centuries on the basis of the permissibility of war. This is one of the most important conclusions drawn by the 27th CPSU Congress.

Almost 2 months have passed since that January day when the teletypes in Moscow sent out the text of the statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. For the first time a program of specific, tangible actions, strictly calculated in terms of time, was formulated. Ardent support for the Soviet peace program -- a program that has met with the fervent approval of millions of people throughout the world -- came across again and again from the congress rostrum, in the speeches of the delegates and guests.

The guests spoke on behalf of their parties and peoples, who had authorized them to say 'yes' in Moscow, a city where the appeal for peace has rung out powerfully and passionately; 'Yes', the elimination of nuclear weapons is the most urgent problem today. Now it is up to the United States.

The "linkages," "conditions," and various reservations of Western politicians, who are virtually blocking any solution to vital disarmament issues, rightly arouse people's anger. Of the streams of letters sent to the editor during the congress, letters fervently in support of our party's foreign policy strategy, we will cite two: from women living at different ends of Europe.

"My father was killed at Leningrad in 1943," T. Yakusheva, from the Bashkir city of Sterlitamak, writes. "I know my mother's grief. It is beyond measure. At the age of 24, my mother was left alone with young children. We lost 12 relatives in the last war. And I do not want the tragedy to be repeated. That is why I vote for M.S. Gorbachev's 15 January statement and for the congress decisions. And I want my voice to be heard by all mothers of the world."

Here is the second letter: "My relatives died in Lidice, a mining settlement which the fascists razed to the ground. I know how many other Lidices there were across your country. And I bow to the victims of misanthropy, barbarity, and aggression. More than 4 decades have passed since those tragic days. How many lives have been taken over these years by new wars and conflicts! In the fifties in Korea; in the seventies in Vietnam. Today in southern Africa, the Middle East, and Latin America. People are dying as a result of conflicts which benefit only those who are afraid of losing their profits. It is they who think up various conditions and tricks. I am grateful to your party for its sense of responsibility, its humanism, and the determination with which you are saving peace."

This letter was written by a Czech woman, Gusta Karelova, living in central Europe.

Europe's chance in history and its future, it was noted at the congress, lie in peaceful cooperation between the states of the old continent. Our movement toward mature detente and toward creating reliable security on the basis of Helsinki process and a radical reduction in nuclear and conventional weapons is in Europeans' vital interests.

Our foreign policy, which is a continuation of our domestic policy, demonstrates the vast potential of peace, reason, and goodwill. The presence of party leaders from the fraternal socialist countries at the congress; their speeches in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses; their cordial meetings with our country's working people; their friendly talks with M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and their appraisals and thoughts expressed during meetings, talks, and speeches on their return to their homelands attest to our increasingly strong comradeship and to our desire to share experience, take mutual advantage of our friends' good advice, and make our cooperation closer. To make skillful use of all that is best and progressive and at the disposal of our states and peoples means bringing into play vast additional capital which will be of perceptible benefit and strengthen the economic might of the entire socialist community. The store of fresh, interesting ideas is open to friends, and not only in the economic sphere. Cooperation has taken strong hold of every sphere in the fraternal countries, every level of their social structures, and acquired a truly national nature.

Yes, today, as stressed in the 27th congress resolution on the CPSU Central Committee Political Report, the fate of peace and social progress are more closely connected than eve before with the dynamism of the world socialist system's economic and political development. The congress considered adoption of the Integrated Program for the CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress to be a matter of particular significance. An innovative, enterprising approach to the problems of socialist economic integration is becoming a decisive factor in the work of the CEMA countries.

The Soviet Communists' congress favored a comradely exchange of opinions and honest, open relations with all states in the world socialist system. "The party strives for stable, comradely relations and multilateral cooperation between the USSR and all states in the world socialist system." So it is recorded in the CPSU Program.

Our party welcomes every step along the path of bringing socialist states closer together and every positive change in relations between them. The congress noted with satisfaction certain improvements in relations with our country's great neighbor -- socialist China.

The communist movement is diverse. But its diversity is not a synonym for dislocation. While confirming our aspiration to unity among the world's communists, we stress the principle of noninterference by some parties in the affairs of others.

The Central Committee Political Report puts forth the principled foundations for forming an all-embracing international security system. On behalf of the CPSU, the congress appealed to governments, parties, social organizations and movements concerned with the fate of peace and to all peoples. The 27th CPSU Congress called for cooperation in the great battle against war.

Days pass, months and years rush swiftly by, making an event that we have recently experienced a part of history. But, every day after the closing of the congress, the world will be able to feel the pulse of goodwill emanating from Moscow.

The foreign press continues to publish numerous commentaries and editorials evaluating the impact of the congress ideas on the course of world events. "We rely on historical experience and on collaboration with the great Soviet country," Bulgaria's RABOTNICHESKO DELO writes editorially.

The great interest in our congress and its decisions shown by the broad masses of the world public forces even many bourgeois information media to give an objective appraisal of the Soviet Communist forum. Britain's THE OBSERVER, for example, notes: "There is no reason to doubt the frankness of M.S. Gorbachev's proposals or his sincere desire to cast off not only the burden of 'star wars' but also the burden of the arms race in general. To understand this it is sufficient to just take a look at the gigantic scale of the socioeconomic changes which the Soviet leader proposed to the congress." The 27th CPSU Congress adopted decisions oriented toward the future. It confirmed the prospect, outlined by the Soviet Union, of mankind freed from nuclear weapons. There is only one truth. And this truth, our humanism, and the appeal for reason and action heard in Moscow will, without doubt, reach every inhabitant of our planet.

IZVESTIYA ON 'HISTORIC' USSR INTERNATIONAL GOALS

PM141040 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The 27th CPSU Congress on the USSR's Foreign Policy"]

[Text] History consists not only of the past but also of the future. Is that not what the expression the "makers of history" means? The makers of history are the creators of the future. The 27th CPSU Congress was historic primarily because it was conducted by a party which has its sights set on the future and is fully determined to make that future peaceful. Progress in the 20th century is correctly connected with socialism. World socialism is a mighty international formation. Its ideal is a world without wars or weapons. Socialism has transformed that world, considered to be a utopia for thousands of years, into a realistically attainable goal.

The mere fact that the goal is attainable does not mean that it will be easy. Particularly in present-day conditions, when imperialism represents a growing threat to mankind's very existence. Militarism is imperialism's most grotesque progeny. Imperialism, which was first to use nuclear weapons, is preparing now to take a new and possibly irreversible step -- that of transferring the arms race into space or, in other words, training its sights on the whole planet.

The qualitatively new scale and character of the threat facing mankind have set it incredibly difficult problems. The vital and urgent requirement authoritatively dictates the need for a new understanding of the conditions that have been created and a new kind of thinking. The 27th CPSU Congress provides the most vivid example of that kind of thinking. The analysis on that basis of the character and scale of the nuclear threat has enabled our party to formulate a conclusion of great theoretical and practical importance; namely, that in the international arena objective conditions have taken shape in which the confrontation between captialism and socialism can take place solely and exclusively in the forms of peaceful competition and peaceful rivalry.

On that basis, the congress instructed the Central Committee to work consistently, systematically, and persistently for the resolution of international security problems, directing the Soviet Union's foreign policy toward the strict pursuit of the course of peaceful coexistence, firmness in defense of our principles and positions tactical flexibiltiy, readiness for mutually acceptable compromises, and orientation toward dialogue and mutual understanding. The congress stressed the need for the further activation of Soviet foreign policy in all spheres, the search for a just and peaceful settlement of the causes of tension, and the development of good-neighborly mutuallybeneficial relations with all states.

One of the world press' many reactions to the 27th CPSU Congress expressed deep respect and even admiration for the way in which "Soviet Communists are able to keep their ear to the ground and hear the footsteps of history." Yes, our finger is on the pulse of history. Yes, we keep our ear fixed to the planet's heart. Yes, we hear and understand its beat. Furthermore, we are doing everything in our power to make that heartbeat calm and steady.

The principled "Basic Principles for the Creation of an All-Embracing System of International Security" put forward in the CentralCommittee's Political Report is the translation into the language of political realities of mankind's instinct for self-preservation. Using these basic principles as a guide, it would be possible to turn peaceful coexistence into the supreme universal principle of international relations. Our party, the party of Lenin and the future, the party of Lenin and peace, addressed an appeal from the lofty congress platform to all governments, parties, and social organizations and movements really concerned about the fate of peace on earth. Our party appealed to all the peoples inhabiting the world to cooperate more closely and productively to achieve success in the battle against war, success which will be a historic victory for all mankind and for each person on our planet.

The lofty moral and spiritual tone of the CPSU's activity was also fully manifested in the congress' international aspects. The resolution adopted by the congress on the CPSU Central Committee's Political Report says that "the main goal of the CPSU's foreign policy strategy is to provide the Soviet people with the opportunity to work in conditions of lasting peace and freedom. For that reason the struggle against the nuclear danger and the arms race and for the preservation and strengthening of universal peace must continue in the future to be the main direction of the party's activity in the international arena."

The congress proclaimed that the central direction of the Soviet Union's foreign policy for the years ahead is to be the struggle to implement the program put forward in the CPSU Central Committee general secretary's 15 January 1986 statement for destroying weapons of mass extermination and averting the danger of war. The implementation of this program of historic scale and significance would offer mankind a fundamentally different direction of development and an opportunity to concentrate solely on creation.

There is no alternative to this policy. The character of modern weapons allows no state the hope of defending itself solely by military-technical means. Not one state. The continuation of the arms race on earth, and in particular its extension into space, would accelerate the already critically high pace of the stockpiling and improvement of nuclear and other types of weapons, with the result that even parity would cease to be a factor for military-political deterrence. Yes, it is time to give relations among states a foundation more durable than weapons. Those people who want to progress into the future cannot and must not sit on the nuclear powder keg.

Identical security is the obligatory command of the times. The Soviet Union, whose military doctrine is solely defensive in nature, is the most convinced opponent of nuclear war in any form. Our country advocates that all types of weapons of mass destruction be removed from use and that military potentials be limited to the bounds of reasonable adequacy. But the character and level of that limit continue to be determined by the positions and actions of the United States and its bloc partners. But as the congress resolutely and unambiguously stressed, the Soviet Union does not lay claim to greater security but nor will it accept diminished security.

The preconditions for improving the international situation which have begun to take shape recently do not yet in themselves represent a turning point. The arms race continues. The threat of nuclear war remains. There are still those in the international community who lay claim to a special form of security adapted to their needs alone. Washington's attitude demonstrates that fact. People there still appeal to strength, which continues to be seen as the most convincing argument in world politics. Clearly, some people on the Potomac are simply afraid of the opportunity that has materialized for a serious, long-term thaw in Soviet-U.S. relations and in the international atmosphere as a whole.

The situation is not new. The forces of militarism and aggression even now would prefer the perpetuation of confrontation. "But what else can we do, comrades? Slam the door shut?" M.S. Gorbachev said in his speech at the congress' closing session. "It is not out of the question that this is what we are being pushed into doing. But we are perfectly well aware of our responsibility for the fate of the country, the fate of peace. And for that reason, we do not intend to play into the hands of those who want to accustom mankind to the nuclear threat and the arms race."

Not to slam the door shut to peace talks but to firmly lock the door leading to war -- that is our task and our duty. International reaction is powerful, but not all-powerful. The development of the world revolutionary process and the rise of mass democratic and antiwar movements have considerably expanded and intensified the vast potential for peace, reason, and good will which serves as a powerful counterbalance to imperialism's aggressive policy.

Now the fate of peace and social progress are more closely linked than ever with the dynamism of the world socialist system's economic and political development. The congress expressed its unwavering belief in socialism's ability to resolve the most complex tasks and noted the increasingly active cooperation among the socialist countries, which promotes the acceleration of common progress.

Yes, socialism and peace, peace and creation are indissoluble. Socialism would not be fulfilling its historic mission if it did not spearhead the struggle to rid mankind of the burden of war alerts and violence. Security and a just peace for all peoples are Soviet foreign policy's main goal.

In the acute and dynamic confrontation between progress and reaction, the trend toward a change in the correlation of forces in the international arena in favor of peace is gaining ground. This trend is stable and in principle irreversible. The 27th CPSU Congress not only demonstrated this trend but also give it a powerful new impetus. The call for peace which resounded from the Kremlin's Palace of Congresses and the path to peace outlined by our party's supreme forum found unanimous support among the Soviet people. They were received with sympathy by all peace-loving mankind. They contain hope and the future belongs to them.

BELORUSSIA, UKRAINE CIRCULATE PROTEST NOTES AT UN

LD142013 Moscow TASS in English 2001 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] New York March 14 TASS -- Notes lodged by the permanent missions of the Belorussian S.S.R. and the Ukrainian S.S.R. to the United Nations with the U.S. Permanent Mission to the United Nations were circulated at the U.N. as official documents of the U.N. General Assembly. The notes express strong protest against the illegitimate demand of the United States concerning the cut in the number of the personnel of the missions.

PRO-U.S. REGIMES SAID TO BE 'COLLAPSING'

LD142327 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Report from "The World Today" program presented by Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] Again and again, one's attention is drawn to the activities of profascist, militarist forces in a number of Western Europe countries. These forces were quite active during the tumultuous campaign in Spain before the referendum just held regarding its NATO membership. Now, more and more reports are coming in about the kinds of methods -- including crude pressure and direct blackmail -- which were used by representatives of the United States and other NATO countries, especially the FRG, to try and secure Spain's remaining in the Atlantic military bloc.

It is noteworthy that immediately after the referendum, British Lord Carrington, NATO's secretary general, expressed disatisfaction at a press conference over the fact that the Spanish Government has nonetheless not agreed to fully include its armed forces in the bloc's military organization. Carrington immediately let it be known that with regard to Spain, the NATO leadership intends to operate with the same methods as, for example, in relation to Norway. This country, as is known, has also hedged around its NATO membership with certain conditions, in particular the nondeployment of atomic weapons on its territory. Practice shows, however, that the NATO command is drawing Norway deeper and deeper into its military plans. Major winter NATO maneuvers have just been held here. During these exercises, 16 Norwegian soldiers died tragically in an avalanche.

May I remind you that the United States uses not only the NATO countries, but also many other countries as bridgeheads for the deployment and military training of its troops. For example, major exercises of all U.S. Armed Forces are being held now in South Korea and off its coast. In this connection, observers point to the similarity between the situations in South Korea and the Philippines. In both places the main factor determining Washington's policy toward these states is the presence on their territories of major U.S. military bases.

This fact to no small degree contributes to the activization of anti-U.S. protests in these countries. In order to cool them down, Washington, as is known, recently resorted to changing the government in the Philippines. Now many people are wondering: What will happen in South Korea, where protests are growing both against the U.S. placeman, the dictator Chon Tu-hwan, and in general against the pro-U.S. course of the Seoul regime. The U.S. magazine, NEWSWEEK gloomily admits: It did not take long for the waves of change to roll from the Philippines to the shores of another Asian country with a totalitarian regime. Yes, pro-U.S. dictatorial regimes evidently are collapsing all over the world, from the Philippines and South Korea to Haiti and El Salvador.

WEST CALLS CRIMINALS 'CHAMPION OF HUMAN RIGHTS'

LD142302 Moscow TASS in English 2243 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 14 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Chekhonin writes: It is not surprising when such radio stations as the "Liberty" and "Free Europe" try to pass off criminal offenders as "champions of human rights". It is too obvious who inspires their broadcasts. But one cannot but be surprised when the French LE MONDE with its claims to objective reporting, or even official Washington attempt to do the same.

Take the latest example, a special message of the head of the U.S. Administration read out late last January at a reception held by Americans of the Ukrainian origin in Washington. The message says that such champions of human rights in the Ukraine as Josif Terelya have to serve lengthy terms of prison merely for the fact that they proclaim their faith and the fundamental principles of freedom and democracy.

So, according to the head of the White House, Josif Terelya is absolutely innocent. But what about the real character of that "advocate of religious freedoms and democracies"? The records of the investigation and trials stood by Josif Terelya make up nine bulky files and make nauseous reading.

Josif Terelya was first imprisoned early in the early sixties along with his brother Boris. And he landed in prison not at all for the struggle to defend human rights. Quite the oppposite, for infringing on those rights and for encroaching on private property. Having stolen firearms, the brothers staged a series of armed robberies for which they were condemned. Dwellers of the Ukrainian town of Svalyava -- Yemelyan Shtern, Geogiy Gsteletskiy, and Maria Rusin, became victims of the criminals at that time. This information can be checked with the victims even now. The testimonies of the victims feature also in the recordings of Josif Terelya's criminal case. By the way, Josif's brother, Boris Terelya, having committed subsequently a number of new crimes and killed Ya. Kuzma, a resident of the Transcarpathian region, put up armed resistance when being detained in 1982 and was killed in a shootout with militiamen.

From 1963 to 1983, Josif Terelya, whom the West now presents as a champion of human rights, committed a number of criminal offenses and was brought to court. And he was tried for crimes, not for faith or protecting human rights. After serving time, he shirked socially useful work persistently.

Having realised that the lot of a robber and thief holds out little promise, Josif Terelya decided to assume the role of a religious man and protector of the right of believers, even though he admitted to his friends that he has no faith in God. The latter-day preacher set about concocting slanderous materials and passing them on to the West. It is for this that the inveterate criminal was sentenced to the deprivation of freedom in August 1985.

Thus, Terelya, a robber and parasite, became a slanderer of his native country and his people. And this man is declared in the West almost as a saint of the so-called Ukrainian Uniate Church, which, by the way, dissolved itself in the Soviet Union way back in 1946 for the reason that its leadership had compromised itself by collaboration with fascist invaders during World War Two.

UN HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION SESSION ENDS

PM161825 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Mar 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Stop the Encroachments: UN Human Rights Commission Session Ends"]

[Text] Geneva, 15 Mar -- The 42d session of the UN Human Rights Commission has ended here after demonstrating convincingly that the world community resolutely condemns the flagrant, mass violations of human rights and basic freedoms by the reactionary regimes in southern Africa and Central and South America, and by Israel in the occupied Arab territories.

The participants in the session representing the socialist countries and many of the developing countries noted frankly that these human rights violations are the result of the policy of the forces of imperialism and reaction, which interfere brazenly in the internal affairs of sovereign states and wage undeclared wars against the DRA, revolutionary Nicaragua, Angola, and Cambodia.

The resolutions adopted by the session severely censure the policy pursued by the reactionary regimes of Chile, El Salvador, Paraguay, and certain other countries where violations of human rights and basic freedoms, far from stopping, have actually increased recently.

The commission reaffirmed the peoples' right to self-determination and came out against interference in the internal affairs of independent states and against flagrant encroachments on human rights.

The work of this session took place in the midst of the somewhat acute struggle caused by the desire of the United States and a number of its allies in the aggressive NATO bloc to use it as a platform for organizing a provocative slander campaign against Afghanistan, Cambodia, Ethiopia, and certain other countries.

The constructive progress of the session was promoted largely by the active, assertive position of the delegations of the socialist countries and many developing countries, which made joint efforts in defense of human rights and the cause of peace and exposed the intrigues of the United States and other Western countries.

SOVIET UN ASSOCIATION BOARD ELECTS CHAIRMAN

PM131655 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Session Held"]

[Text] A session of the Soviet UN Association Board was held in Moscow 11 March. Tasks concerned with the association's activity in 1986-1987 were examined and questions involving its participation in the movement in support of the United Nations in International Year of Peace were discussed. The session participants spoke of the great significance of the provisions of the CPSU Central Committee's Political Report to the 27th party congress, which are aimed at creating an all-embracing international security system, removing the nuclear threat, ending the arms race, and preserving and consolidating world peace on the basis of peaceful coexistence among states with different sociopolitical systems. Note was taken of the importance of mobilizing broad sections of the world public in support of the program to eliminate nuclear weapons by the year 2000 expounded in M.S. Gorbachev's statement.

The board elected Academician G.A. Arbatov chairman of the Soviet UN Association Board.

TASS COMMENTS ON REAGAN'S TELEVISION ADDRESS

LD170835 Moscow TASS in English 0830 GMT 17 Mar 86

["Anti-Nicaraguan Statement by American President" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] Washington March 17 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan in his televised speech has resorted to slander and concoctions with a view to pressing Congress into allocating 100 million dollars in military aid to the Somocistas whom he described as "freedom-fighters."

The President's speech was reminiscent of the script of the controversial anti-communist film "Red Dawn." The cheap movie, shot on money of reactionaries, describes an "invasion of the United States" by Nicaraguan, Cuban and Soviet Armed Forces via Mexican territory. Reagan described a similar situation. Intimidating the American legislators and general public, the President claimed that Nicaragua, situated thousands of kilometers from the United States, threatens the national security of the Unites States and is becoming a "mortal threat ot the entire new world."

Nicaragua, he alleged, jointly with the Soviet Union and Cuba, is planning to "become the dominant power in the crucial corridor between North and South America," wants to threaten the Panama Canal, "interdict our vital Caribbean sea lanes" and then "move against Mexico."

Demanding that congressmen realize their historic responsibility and immediately allocate 100 million dollars in military aid to the "contras," Reagan blamed Nicaragua yet one more time for rampant terrorism in Central America.

The President assured viewers that the United States has no plans to use its Armed Forces against Nicaragua. It allegedly seeks a "peaceful settlement." Local observers noticed, however, that Reagan not only demanded increased aid to the "contras," but also called for the prevention of "a communist takeover of Central America." He asserted that a deep water port and the "largest military air field in Central America" are being built in Nicaragua. Indicatively, the President resorted to the same "line of argument" prior to the U.S. invasion of Grenada.

The Nicaraguan Embassy in Washington has distributed a statement describing the U.S. President's speech as a sleazy trick with a view to enlisting support for direct armed interference by the United States in Nicaragua, to provoking a bloody war throughout Central America.

Reagan's statement has been criticized by several American congressmen. Senator Jim Sasser (Democrat, Tennessee) said that the president obviously prefers military solutions. Thomas O'Neill, leader of the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives, demanded peace initiatives, rather than kindling of the conflict.

The U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT points out that the White House's militarist course with regard to Nicaragua generates extensive discontent and alarm both in the United States and throughout Latin America. THE WASHINGTON POST newspaper stresses that the Americans are concerned over the prospects of U.S. involvement in a Central American war,and the constant growth of military spending in general and increased allocations for the "contras," in particular at a time when American citizens are told to tighten their belts.

Congressional voting on the administration's request for 100 million dollars in military aid to the "contras" is slated for this week. Leading congressmen from the two parties predict a keen struggle not only around the sum but also around Washington's dangerous militarist course in Central America.

REGAN CITED ON AIM TO 'TOPPLE' SANDINIST REGIME

LD160648 Moscow TASS in English 0644 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] New York March 17 TASS -- The Reagan administration aims to topple the Nicaraguan Government by using counter-revolutionary gangs as a proxy, White House Chief of Staff Donald Regan said bluntly on NBC television.

He accused the Sandinist government of being "aggressive" and said, "We must get rid of it in some way or another." "What we want to do," Regan explained, "is to try to help those who are trying to overthrow" the Nicaraguan Government and "allow that nation to have the leaders that they should have." In other words, the leaders that would suit the United States.

He said the U.S. Administration was "going all out" to secure congressional approval for 100 million dollars in military aid to the "contras" and that it would not make any compromises on the issue.

Regan made no bones about admitting that Washington was seeking the same results in Nicaragua as it had brought about in Grenada, whose independence and sovereignty have been crushed by a U.S. invasion force. He confirmed at the same time that the U.S. Administration did not have any intention to "destabilize" or "topple" the Pinochet regime in Chile.

WHITE HOUSE SEEKS CONTRA AID 'AT ALL COSTS'

PM140931 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Mar 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Gan dispatch: "Campaigning for the Right To Commit Piracy"]

[Text] Washington, 12 Mar -- The American capital has been overwhelmed by a most acute political confrontation between the White House and the U.S. Congress. The discord centers on the Reagan administration's intention to persuade the legislators at all costs to allocate $100 million for military and economic aid to Nicaraguan "contras."

The opposition to the President's request on Capitol Hill is of a bipartisan nature -- which in itself is a pretty rare phenomenon. Making a quite realistic assessment of the situation in Central America, senators and members of the House of Representatives voice open concern at Washington's interventionist policy of seeking to overthrow the Nicaraguan Government. Fears are being voiced with increasing frequency on the banks of the Potomac that support for terrorists trained and controlled by the CIA will inevitably lead to direct American armed interference. As the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes in this connection, "many people in Congress regard aid for the 'contras' not as an alternative to sending U.S. troops but as a magnet that will one day certainly draw American Armed Forces into the conflict." On a wave of such sentiments a number of House committees have already rejected the administration's claim.

The President and his entourage, however, are continuing stubbornly to pursue their policy of stepping up interference in the affairs of Sandino's country. A single-minded campaign is being conducted to "twist the arms" of the legislators -- a campaign headed by the master of the White House. Republican leaders are constantly being "carpeted" at his residence; the President personally telephones "undecided" senators and members of the House of Representatives.

At the same time, displaying an obvious lack of imagination, administration spokesman can find nothing better to do than to intimidate Congress, and the whole country along with it, with the specter of the fabricated "communist threat." Everything is employed -- anti-Soviet fabrications, slander, and all kinds of falsehoods. P. Buchanan, White House director of communications, has gone so far as to publicly badger opponents of aid to the "contras," ascribing "communist sympathies" to them. He declared in a CBS TV interview, for example, that "a vote against the President is equivalent to a vote for communism."

Senators P. Leahy, T. Harkin, P. Simon, M. Hatfield, C. Dodd, L. Weicker dealt a resolute rebuff to the unseemly attacks and blackmail at a press conference held today. Sharply condemning the administration's McCarthyite methods, they pointed out that White House policy with regard to Nicaragua is pushing the United States onto the slippery and dangerous path of direct aggression. Calling the "contras" a gang of "rebels headed by Somocista guardsmen, mercenaries, and adventurers," Senator P. Leahy declared that growing U.S. interference threatens to turn all of Central America into a battlefield on which, sooner or later, American boys will be sent to die.

The legislators' sensible arguments and the appeals to abandon the shameful course are arrogantly ignored by the administration. Speaking at a meeting with a group of journalists, President Reagan categorically ruled out any possibility of a "compromise" with Congress. The president claimed that Americans "did not understand" the White House policy, which he intends to "explain" in his speech on national television next Sunday.

All this means that in the days remaining until the decisive vote in the House of Representatives scheduled for 19 March the administration will throw all possible and impossible levers to exert pressure and push through its request. Although it is hard to predict the final outcome of the clash, it is clear that the White House has already demonstrated adequately that it is not the least interested in seeking a peaceful solution to the conflict in Central America either by way of bilateral talks with Nicaragua or with the Contadora Group's help. On the Potomac they advocate state terrorism and the right to commit international piracy.

'DISINFORMATION' SEEN IN CONTRA AID CAMPAIGN

LD151456 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Vyacheslav Lavrentyev commentary]

[Text] The U.S. Government has unleashed a massive campaign of disinformation and intimidation in its attempt by hook or by crook to persuade Congress to allocate $100 million to the Nicaraguan contras. At the microphone is commentator Vyacheslav Lavrentyev:

I would remind you that last year the administration had great difficulty in persuading Congress to allocate $26 million to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries that Washington is using to wage war against the Sandinist government.

This money did not lead to victory for counterrevolution. It brought only new suffering for the people of Nicaragua. Now this year Reagan is asking the legislators to shell out four times as much.

In the past year some congressmen have become convinced that this aid will not save the contras from ultimate defeat and others that the Somozist cutthroats have nothing at all in common with fighters for freedom and democracy as the U.S. Administration tries to present them. Thus, the presidential request this time has come up against unusually strong opposition. The vote in the Congress is to be held on 19 March and the administration is now pulling out all the stops to correct the situation currently unfavorable to it.

Shuttle emissary Philip Habib, who has been appointed the President's special envoy to Central America, has hurriedly visited El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala. A large group of congressmen is now flying to Central America in order to bring to Washington by Wednesday heart-rending stories about the calamitous position of the contras that will help the administration win over intractable congressmen. At the same time, THE WASHINGTON POST writes, the administration resorting to extensive attempts to discredit authoritative research that depicts the brutalities and human rights violations by the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries. That is, the White House is doing everything it can to wring out the money to continue its aggressive course in Central America. Buchanan, White House director of communications, even went so far as to say quite bluntly: Voting against aid to the contras is the same as voting for the communists. In reply to this Senator Hatfield noted that there was a time when opposition to the Vietnam war was equated with a lack of patriotism.

U.S. EMBASSY OFFICIAL DECLARED PERSONA NON GRATA

LD141746 Moscow TASS in English 1735 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 14 TASS -- Michael Sellers, second secretary of the U.S. Embassy, was detained in Moscow on March 10 in flagrante delicto as he was having a clandestine meeting with a Soviet citizen recruited by U.S. intelligence. Another espionage operation by U.S. secret services against the Soviet Union was cut short.

An investigation produced evidence fully implicating the staff member of the U.S. Embassy in intelligence-gathering activities incompatible with his official status. For his unlawful spying activities Sellers was declared persona non-grata.

An investigation is under way in the case of the arrested agent of U.S. intelligence.

ARTICLE CONSIDERS ROLE OF '208 COMMITTEE'

PM161449 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Report by own correspondent A. Palladin: "Behind the Sabotage Scenes": "What Is the '208 Committee' Up To?"]

[Text] Washington -- A group of local officials regularly meets in a building adjoining the White House. The group is named for the room in which it meets -- the "208 Committee."

The ideas and recommendations elaborated by the committee are submitted for approval by the White House chief, whose signature gives U.S. special services the "right" to interfere in the lives of millions of people living on the other side of the world. A flourish of the President's pen brings them terror, plots, sabotage, and often, death.

The "208 Committee," whose existence and functions were revealed by THE WASHINGTON POST, is the brainchild of the R. Reagan administration. Set up on the lines of the "40 Committee" (an interagency body in charge of covert operations under Nixon), the committee's roots go back to the immediate postwar years when Washington took on board the doctrine of "rolling back communism." Now, THE WASHINGTON POST writes, the White House is trying to achieve the same aim, using the old slogans of freedom and democracy as camouflage. Not for nothing is CIA Director William Casey enjoying unprecedented influence in the U.S. Government at the moment. His role -- and I quote THE WASHINGTON POST again -- is comparable only to that of Allen Dulles, who was boss of the "cloak and dagger knights" 30 years ago.

The "Reagan doctrine," to use White House propaganda chief Patrick Buchanan's term for the revived policy of the past, is geared to suppressing national liberation movements and stifling victorious revolutions. In other words, the present U.S. Administration is striving to "cure" the developing states of the "virus of independence" by means of the therapy that was used in the case of Grenada.

The White House and its chief, THE WASHINGTON POST stresses, are absolutely obsessed with the idea of "rolling back communism." The other day the U.S. President graphically demonstrated this by appearing before the press in a shirt bearing the inscription "Stop Communism in Central America." Reagan's crusade against the forces of progress and genuine democracy constitutes the essence of his administration's foreign policy. That is why, THE WASHINGTON POST observes, the CIA's annual budget is now higher than at any time since the "dirty war" against the peoples of Indochina, and the chief of this espionage and sabotage department, Casey, has been given practically unlimited scope to satisfy "his well-known passion for covert operations."

And the White House chief is known for, among other things, his passion for Hollywood, whose images and snappy expressions he often borrows when describing real events. A month ago, when he was delivering the "State of the Union" message, he commented on his policy using the name of the popular movie "Back to the Future." But the facts provide irrefutable evidence that the "Reagan doctrine" leads forward ... into the past.

[The report is accompanied by the following information printed in boldface in a separate box: The members of the "208 Committee" include Donald Fortier, the President's deputy national security affairs adviser; Clair George, head of the CIA's secret operations department; Michael Armacost, under secretary of state; Fred Ikle, under secretary of defense, and Morton Abramowitz, director of the Bureau of Intelligence and Research at the State Department.]

POSNER RECALLS ROW OVER APPEARANCE ON ABC

LD151556 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1610 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Vladimir Posner commentary from the "World and Youth" program]

[Text] During the proceedings of the congress, I was accredited to the press center of the congress, and I met a lot with fellow journalists from different countries, including U.S. journalists.

I must say that they were very interested in the congress, but they were particularly interested in the part of the Political Report of the Central Committee dealing with the Soviet Union's foreign policy and the Soviet Union's proposals aimed at ridding the world of nuclear weapons by the year 2000. In the context of this report and this proposal, the U.S. ABC television corporation invited me to listen to, and then on American television to comment on, president Reagan's speech to the nation in which he called for an increase in this year's defense budget.

I naturally accpeted the invitation. And I must say plainly that I voiced a certain amount of disagreement with a number of points in this speech, which, in my view, was geared only to the arms race and not at all to disarmament, let alone to seeing that by the year 2000 we will be able to live without the fear of nuclear annihilation. You would have thought everything was fine: A Soviet person had expressed his views, and that is in actual fact what ABC had wanted. But it only seemed that way. A storm erupted in America. The U.S. President spoke up quite sharply against the Soviet journalist's appearance on U.S. television. White House officials and certain members of the U.S. Congress made even sharper remarks: Things went so far that they started to use, let's say, nonparliamentary expressions.

But good luck to them. In my view, a very important and serious question arises here. A very great deal is said in America about the needs for a free exchange of views, even more is said about freedom of speech; there is talk of the need for the two peoples to know each other better. A situation arose in which certain thoughts were expressed that the President and the White House did not like and all the words about freedom of speech were forgotten, all the words about the exchange of views were forgotten. What is more, the pressure was so great that ABC, an independent, free company, made its apologies to the President.

I ask myself, what will happen now? In particular, how are we going to conduct our relations with the Americans? You saw the Leningrad-Seattle telebridge, and you saw for yourselves how our people and the Americans strive to get to know each other, how they want to talk. It was the first bridge widely shown in the United States. And will any more bridges be shown? There is no doubt, you see, that opinions and views that are not to the White House's liking will be expressed, just as on the U.S. side, I might add, views are expressed that are not to the liking of our government. But we have shown the bridges, we showed this one. And I can vouch for the fact that we will continue to show them. But what about over there? Will we be able to survive to the year 2000 if we cannot talk to each other? These are very serious questions. And the fact that Americans want to learn more and to maintain contacts is unequivocally true.

MEESE TO DELIVER MESSAGE TO AFGHAN INSURGENTS

LD151426 Moscow World Service in English 1200 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] The U.S. attorney general, Edwin Meese, is beginning a tour of several countries, which will take him to a camp of Afghan counterrevolutionaries located in Pakistan close to Afghanistan's border. He is to deliver a personal message from President Reagan to the bandits, said a spokesman for the Department of Justice. The voyage of Edwin Meese belongs to the series of provocative trips made by high-ranking Washington officials to the terrorists for the purpose of coordinating the undeclared war against Afghanistan. According to the American press, this year alone the Reagan administration is planning to supply the bandits with at least $470 million worth of advanced weapons.

REPORTAGE ON ARKHIPOV VISIT TO BEIJING

OW160350 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] The Soviet delegation headed by Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, arrived in Beijing on 15 March. The delegation will take part in the first meeting of the Soviet-Chinese Economic, Trade, and Scientific and Technical Committee.

Upon arrival, Arkhipov spoke at the airport. He said: The Soviet Union steadfastly advocates the improvement of relations with its great neighbor China. The Soviet delegation head said: There is a great potential for developing trade between the two countries. He emphatically pointed out that the development of cooperation accords with the interests of both countries.

As pointed out by Comrade Gorbachev of the CPSU Central Committee in his Political Report to the 27th CPSU Congress, it is possible that the Soviet Union and China can coordinate together in many fields on an equal and principled basis without hurting a third country.

Reception Held

PM171053 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Mar 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "In Honor of the Soviet Delegation"]

[Text] Beijing, 16 Mar -- PRC State Council Deputy Premier Li Peng gave a reception in honor of the Soviet delegation headed by USSR Council of Ministers First Deputy Chairman I.V. Arkhipov, which arrived in Beijing today to attend the first session of the Soviet-Chinese commission on economic, trade, and scientific-technical cooperation.

As a result of joint efforts by both sides, Li Peng noted in his speech, recent years have seen a marked revival of trade between the two countries and a resumption of economic and scientific-techncial cooperation. A good foundation has been laid. We noted that the 27th CPSU Congress outlined measures aimed at accelerating scientific-technical progress. This will create favorable conditions for the further development of trade and economic ties between the Soviet Union and China. The government and people of the PRC value the Soviet people's friendly feelings. In this connection, the speaker noted the need to make an effort to remove obstacles in relations between the two countries.

I.V. Arkhipov then spoke, stressing the historic significance of the 27th CPSU Congress for the the entire activity of the party and Soviet state. He pointed out the importance of the USSR's foreign policy initiatives geared to ensuring that mankind greets the year 2000 under a peaceful sky and space. The Soviet delegation leader expressed satisfaction in connection with the definite improvement in mutual relations between the Soviet Union and its great neighbor, socialist China, and with the continuing development of Soviet-Chinese ties and contacts which are acquiring increasing scope and becoming increasingly diverse.

Noting that the implementation of the long-term Soviet-Chinese agreements signed in December 1984 and July 1985 will be a considerable contribution to this process, the first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers expressed confidence that the present talks in Beijing will be successful and fruitful and the results of the commission's work will be a fine stimulus to more effective Soviet-Chinese business ties and the improvement of their forms and will make them more varied and dynamic.

Commission Begins Session

LD160913 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0840 GMT 16 Mar 86

[Text] Beijing, 16 Mar (TASS) -- The first sitting of the Soviet-Chinese Commission for Economic, Trade, and Scientific and Technical Cooperation opened here today. The Soviet side is represented at the talks by Ivan Arkhipov, USSR Council of Ministers first deputy chairman and chairman of the Soviet part of the commission; the Chinese side is represented by Li Peng, PRC State Council vice premier and chairman of the Chinese part of the commission.

Ivan Arkhipov informed the commission of the main decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and of the Soviet Union's economic and foreign policy strategy, as worked out at the congress. The Soviet delegation head drew attention in his speech to CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev's statement in the CPSU Central Committee in the political document to the congress regarding Soviet-Chinese relations.

The Chinese delegation head spoke of the course of reorganizing the economic structure in the process of PRC socialist construction.

The commission is examining a wide range of issues relating to the practical implementation of the agreement between the USSR and PRC Governments on trade turnover and payments of the 28 December, 1984, Soviet-Chinese agreement on economic and technical cooperation; of the agreement between the USSR and PRC Governments on economic and technical cooperation in the construction and reconstruction of facilities in the PRC; and of the agreement on scientific and technical cooperation. The discussion is being held in a business-like and constructive atmosphere.

CPSU VIEWS FURTHER PRC RELATIONS 'SIGNIFICANT'

OW161047 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 0400 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Glebov commentary]

[Excerpts] Listeners: The CPSU thinks that further development of Soviet-Chinese cooperative relations is of great significance. The Political Report of the 27th CPSU National Congress emphatically pointed out: The reserves for cooperation between the Soviet Union and China are enormous. They are great because such cooperation is in the interests of both countries and because what is most dear to our people -- socialism and peace -- are indivisible. Glebov, our station observer, has the following comments on such cooperation: The Soviet Union and China had a glorious tradition of cooperation. A clear proof of this fact is that the Soviet Union gave tremendous aid to China in the fifties to help it build a socialist economic foundation. In the late fifties and early sixties, Soviet-Chinese relations gradually became complicated. Nevertheless, the Soviet Union was not to blame for the change. Imperialist cliques openly praised the change.

Recently, our two countries have gradually removed the shadows cast on our bilateral relations. Deputy heads of Soviet and Chinese Governments have exchanged visits for the first time in many years and signed agreements on trade, further exchanges of visits, and economic and technological cooperation. The Soviet Union will take part in building 7 and rebuilding 17 facilities in China in accordance with the cooperation agreements. The two countries are increasing cultural and sports contacts according to plans. The relations between Soviet and Chinese mass organizations are also developing steadily.

The Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee pointed out: One can speak with satisfaction about a certain improvement in the Soviet Union's relations with its great neighbor, socialist China.

Differences in approaches remain, particularly toward a series of international problems. There is, however, something else we note: The possibility in many cases of working jointly, or acting together on the basis of principle and equal rights without prejudice to third countries.

The Soviet people hope that the positive trend in the Soviet-Chinese relations will develop further. We believe that this conforms to the interests of the two countries, their peoples, and all other people who treasure peace and socialism.

REPORT ON MOSCOW SOIREE FOR CPC'S LIN BOJU

PM170945 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Mar 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "In Memory of Lin Boju"]

[Text] A soiree marking the centennial of the birth of Lin Boju, a prominent CPC figure, was held at the House of Friendship with the Peoples of Foreign Countries on 11 March.

The soiree was opened by Academician S.L. Tikhvinskiy, chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society Speakers, Tilchvinskiy observed that Lin Boju possessed outstanding abilities as a revolutionary and organizer and was throughout his life true to the cause of revolutionary struggle and Marxist-Leninist teaching. At the Eighth CCP Congress (1956), he was elected a member of the CPC Central Committee Politburo and was vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and deputy chairman of the Central Board of the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Society. Lin Boju called for "the friendly cohesion of China and the Sovet Union to be resolutely and steadily strengthened." He is remembered by Soviet people as a communist, internationalist, and supporter of friendship between China and the USSR. Members of the board and activists of the society; representatives of the Moscow city public, Li Zewang, Chinese ambassador to the USSR; and other Chinese embassy officials attended the event.

PRC CONFERENCE CONDEMNS 'NEGATIVE PHENOMENA'

PM141111 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 13 Mar 86 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Conference in Beijing"]

[Text] Beijing, 12 Mar -- According to XINHUA, an all-China conference on political-legal work has been held in Beijing. It was emphasized at the conference that the development of legislation and the reinforcement of Law and order are the main guarantee of the reforms that are being implemented in the country.

It was noted in speeches that the number of crimes committed in the PRC during 1984-1985 had decreased. At the same time conference participants drew attention to the fact that public order is unsatisfactory in a number of districts and that negative, objectionable phenomena have again begun to appear.

The conference participants called on the relevant state organizations to step up their struggle against the bourgeois ideology which is seeping through and against the negative phenomena which have spread in the chinese society during the period of the "open door" policy.

REPORTAGE ON RYZHKOV'S VISIT TO SWEDEN

Moscow Departure

PM142015 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Departure of Soviet Delegation for Sweden"]

[Text] A Soviet Government delegation headed by N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers left Moscow for Stockholm on 14 March.

The delegation comprises V.F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister, and B.D. Pankin, USSR ambassador to Sweden.

The delegation will participate in the mourning ceremony in connection with the funeral of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by L.N. Zaykov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; USSR Council of Ministers Deputy Chairmen A.K. Antonov, G.I. Marchuk, and Ya. P. Ryabov; USSR Council of Ministers Administrator of Affairs M.S. Smirtyukov; USSR Ministers B.I. Aristov and B.P. Bugayev; K.F. Katushev, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy foreign minister; and other officials.

Among the sendoff party was (L.O. Nilson) Swedish charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR. At Stockholm airport the delegation was met by B. Dahl, minister of energy and environmental protection.

Stockholm Arrival; Carlsson Remarks

LD150422 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Report by Boris Kalyagin in Stockholm from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpt] The USSR Government delegation arrived in the capital of Sweden today. It is headed by Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov. On behalf of the Soviet people and government, Comrade Ryzhkov expressed deep condolences to the Swedish people in connection with Olof Palme's tragic death.

Many Swedish prominent figures are emphasizing these days that the continuation of his policies will become the best memorial for Palme. This has also been confirmed by Ingvar Carlsson, new prime minister of the country. At his first press conference, he explained that Sweden will continue its struggle against the threat of nuclear war, for a ban on nuclear weapons testing and a freezing of their arsenals.

A question put forward by the "Vremya" program: The late Prime Minister Olof Palme was going to visit the Soviet Union in April. Are you, Mr Prime Minister, intending to take up this agreement and visit our country? What on the whole is your evaluation of Soviet-Swedish relations?

[Begin Carlsson recording in English with superimposed Russian translation by Kalyagin] I would like to visit the Soviet Union in the very near future. I will discuss this issue in detail with the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. I am hoping to achieve a concrete agreement with him on the time of the visit. Relations between Sweden and the Soviet Union are improving. The Swedish Government is interested in developing friendly relations and good contacts with the Soviet side. [end recording]

A meeting between Ingvar Carlsson, the prime minister, and Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov has taken place tonight. The sides discussed the issues of bilateral relations and also topical issues of international politics.

Meets Carlsson

LD141956 Moscow TASS in English 1920 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Stockholm March 14 TASS -- Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Ryzhkov met here with Swedish Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson. On behalf of the Soviet leadership Nikolay Ryzhkov convyed to Sweden's Government and people profound condolences upon Olof Palme's tragic death.

Questions of the further development of Soviet-Swedish relations, including contacts at a high political level, were discussed during the conversation. Both sides proclaimed the striving to deepen equal goodneighbourly cooperation between the USSR and Sweden.

Nilolay Ryzhkov informed Sweden's prime minister of the reply of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev to the joint message of the leaders of six states and handed over to him the text of the message which contains the Soviet Union's new important proposal on the question of terminating nuclear tests.

Ingvar Carlsson declared that the Swedish Government intends to continue playing an active role in the struggle for peace and disarmament, also in the framework of the group of six states -- authors of the Delhi Declaration.

Present at the conversation that passed in the atmosphere of mutual understanding, were USSR First Deputy Foreign Minister Viktor Maltsev and USSR Ambassador to Sweden Boris Pankin, and from the Swedish side -- Foreign Minister Sten Andersson and General Secretary of the Foreign Ministry of Sweden Pierre Schorri.

Workers Communist Party Leaders

LD142002 Moscow TASS in English 1911 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Stockholm March 14 TASS -- Nikolay Ryzhkov, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., who is now staying here, had a meeting with members of the leadership of the Swedish Workers Communist Party led by Rolf Hagel, chairman of the party's board. During the conversation that passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere the sides touched on questions of mutual interest, primarily, dealing with te common tasks of both parties in the effort to safeguard and strengthen peace and radically improve the international situation.

Rolf Hagel spoke highly of the restuls of the 27th Congress of the CPSU and on behalf of the party's leadership conveyed to the Soviet people and the CPSU wishes of success in implementing the decisions of the congress.

King, Business Representatives

LD151017 Moscow TASS in English 1005 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] Stockholm March 15 TASS -- Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is currently staying here, has paid a visit today to Swedish King Carl XVI Gustaf. The head of the Swedish state expressed gratitude for the participation of the high-ranking Soviet delegation in the mourning ceremony of the funeral of Olof Palme.

A conversation was held, in whose course some issue of Soviet-Swedish relations and topical international issues were touched upon.

The chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers was accompanied by USSR Ambassador to Sweden Boris Pankin.

Last night, Nikolay Ryzhkov met here with representatives of Swedish business circles, senior executives of the country's industrial and trade companies. In the course of the meeting, views were exchanged on issues pertaining to trade-economic and scientific-technological relations between Sweden and the USSR. The prospects for economic and social development of the USSR and the possibilities opening in this connection to Sweden's business circles, about which Nikolay Ryzhkov spoke, aroused much interest of the audience.

Both sides pointed out the topical significance of an active use of both traditional and new forms of mutually beneficial Soviet-Swedish cooperation, which is an important factor in strengthening mutual understanding between the two countries.

Talks With Gandhi

LD151436 Moscow TASS in English 1421 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] Stockholm March 15 TASS -- Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., met with Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India here.

During the conversation that passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding they exchanged views on questions of mutual interests to both sides.

Nikolay Ryzhkov and Rajiv Gandhi expressed mutual satisfaction at the high level of development of Soviet-Indian relations that meet the vital interests of the peoples of both countries, peace and security in Asia and the world over.

Nikolay Ryzhkov took note of India's important role in the effort to end the arms race and eliminate the threat of nuclear war. He handed over Rajiv Gandhi the reply of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the leaders of six countries. The message sets forth a new Soviet initiative on the question of the termination of nuclear explosions.

Rajiv Gandhi spoke with appreciation of the efforts made by the U.S.S.R. in order to eliminate mass annihilation weapons completely by the end of the 20th century and bring about a radical improvement of the international situation.

The meeting was also attended from the Soviet side by Viktor Maltsev, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the U.S.S.R., and ambassador of the U.S.S.R. to Sweden Boris Pankin, and from the Indian side by Minister of Industry Narayan Datt Tivari, and secretary for foreign affairs, Ministry of External Affairs of India, Romesh Bhandari, and secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, A.P. Venkatesvaran.

Confers With Ortega

LD151519 Moscow TASS in English 1501 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] Stockholm March 15 TASS -- Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., who arrived here for the funeral of slain Swedish Premier Olof Palme, met with Daniel Ortega, president of the Republic of Nicaragua, a member of the National Leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front.

During the conversation Nikolay Ryzhkov reaffirmed the solidarity of Soviet people with the people of Nicaragua who heroically defend their right to free and independent development. The U.S. Administration's course toward interference in the internal affairs of Central American countries was condemned and the need of scaling up international efforts in the interests of a just political settlement in that region was emphasized.

Daniel Ortega gave a high appraisal to the results of the 27th Congress of the CPSU and wished the Soviet people, its Leninist party and the Soviet Government every success in building communism and in strengthening peace. Viktor Maltsev, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the U.S.S.R. and ambassador of the U.S.S.R. to Sweden Boris Pankin took part in the conversation from the Soviet side, and Miguel D'Escoto, minister of foreign affairs of Nicaragua, from the Nicaraguan side.

Shultz Meeting

LD151905 Moscow TASS in English 1850 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] Stockholm March 15 TASS -- Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, had a meeting with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz at the Soviet Embassy here. In the course of their conversation the sides discussed some aspects of Soviet-U.S. relations and a number of international problems.

Attending the meeting for the Soviet side were V.F. Maltsev, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, B.D. Pankin, the Soviet Union's ambassador to Sweden, and O.A. Grinevskiy, the leader of the Soviet delegation to the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, and for the American side, Rozanne Ridgway, assistant secretary of state for European and Canadian Affairs, and other officials.

Finnish President Koivisto

LD161211 Moscow TASS in English 1156 GMT 16 Mar 86

[Text] Stockholm March 16 TASS -- Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, met with President Mauno Koivisto of Finland in Stockholm on Saturday. During the conversation the sides expressed mutual satisfaction with the stable relations of mutual trust and friendship between the two countries, their advancement in the interests of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Finland, the cause of peace in Europe.

Both sides intend to continue paying special attention to deepening goodneighborliness and all-round cooperation. The need was stressed for universal efforts to curb the race of armaments, above all nuclear ones, prevent the militarization of outer space, eliminate the existing tension in the world and restore detente. Viktor Maltsev, first deputy foreign minister of the USSR, Boris Pankin, the USSR's ambassador to Sweden, and Bjern-Olaf Allholm, Finland's ambassador to Sweden, attended the conversation.

Swedish VPK Chairman

LD161232 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1200 GMT 16 Mar 86

[Text] Stockholm, 16 Mar (TASS) -- Nikolay Ryzhkov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR Council of Ministers chairman who is staying here, met with Lars Werner, chairman of the Party of the Left (Communists) [VPK], and with other representatives of the VPK leadership today. At the meeting, which took place in a warm and comradely atmosphere, were CPSU Central Committee members First Deputy USSR Foreign Affairs Minister Viktor Maltsev, and the USSR Ambassador to Sweden Boris Pankin.

Meets Friendship Group

LD161406 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1203 GMT 16 Mar 86

[Text] Stockholm, 16 Mar (TASS) -- Today, Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers received representatives of the Swedish public, active members of the union of Sweden-USSR friendship societies. The leaders of the union of societies spoke about

The work which their local organizations undertake in the dissemination of knowledge about the Soviet Union, its economy, science, and culture. They remarked that the 27th CPSU Congress Central Committee Political Report aroused the particular interest of Swedes. They expressed the opinion that the interests of the peoples of both countries would be served by the further development of Swedish-Soviet relations in the spirit of mutual understanding and good-neighborliness.

In the course of the friendly conversation, N. Ryzhkov acquainted the members of the union with the fundamental tasks in the thorough reorganization of all aspects of the life of the socialist society, toward the solution of which the labor and political activity of Soviet people has been directed. He wished the members of the union of Sweden-USSR friendship societies successes in their noble activity. Participating in the meeting was the honarary chairman of the union of Sweden-USSR friendship societies, holder of the international Lenin prize "for the strengthening of peace between the peoples," Eva Palmer.

Return to Moscow

LD161224 Moscow TASS in English 1220 GMT 16 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 16 TASS -- A Soviet Government delegation headed by Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, returned to Moscow today. The delegation took part in the funeral of outstanding Swedish state and political figure Olof Palme. The delegation included First Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Viktor Maltsev and Soviet Ambassador to Sweden Boris Pankin. At the airport, the delegation was welcomed by Lev Zaykov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, by other officials.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1300 GMT on 16 March broadcasts a similar report which states; "At the Moscow airport the delegation was met by Comrade Zaykov, Politburo member, CPSU Central Committee secretary; Comrade Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders of a number of USSR ministries and departments; and other officials."]

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PRAVDA Publishes Speeches by Congress Delegates

Leningrad Theater Director

PM021800 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Mar 86 Second Edition p 7

["Speech by Comrade I.O. Gorbachev (Chief Director of the Leningrad A.S. Pushkin State Academy Drama Theater and USSR People's Artist)" (*PRAVDA* headline) delivered at 1 March session of 27th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Esteemed comrades! The first thing on the mind of everyone who mounts this lofty rostrum is probably how to express more accurately his attitude toward what he has heard and felt with special keenness during our congress' work. And of course, the first thing to be mentioned is the party Central Committee Political Report, which was delivered by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and has formed the basis of the frank, pointed, but at the same time also trusting discussion with the whole party and our entire multimillion-strong people. (applause)

The keenness and precision of thought, the purposefulness, and the class thrust of the report revealed to everyone with astonishing clarity, with what I would describe as piercing clarity, the very profound implications of the great restructuring, realistic assessments of the troubled modern world, and the very complex problems of social development and ways of resolving these issues.

I am an actor. Every time I go on stage I feel particularly keenly that, all the same, the most important thing for an artist is his civic position. In the vast complex of extremely complicated problems that are today being aired beneath the vaults of this hall, there is one that determines everything — acceleration and intensification. But it is very important not to narrow down these concepts but to firmly understand that acceleration and intensification are not only economic terms but above all and most of all moral terms, for they demand of people a new, a qualitatively new, attitude toward labor. (applause)

The restructuring that has begun of all aspects of our society's life has met with Soviet people's full support. (applause)

Soviet people expect from working people in the arts works whose heroes are truly active, energetic, alive, and capable of real action. To be honest, I have long dreamed of producing a show about a party worker, a real Communist, a struggler, a contemporary of mine. After all, I know many such people. I am acquainted with them in real life. (applause) But, alas, there are clearly not enough heroes like that in literature, on the stage, and in the movies!

But it is not a question of a simple formula for some kind of tidied-up, purely positive hero. No. We need different heroes. Romantic heroes, satirical heroes to promote healing through laughter, and, finally, heroes who have just been spotted in life and have not yet been sized up. Let this hero experience incredible difficulties and tragic conflicts, let his life be struggle, but let him nonetheless be a hero, a model, for whom you feel, whom you trust, and who has the truth, the historical truth, on his side! (applause)

The resolute struggle that has begun in our society against all kinds of immorality, complacency, lack of principle, and spiritual laxity opens up broad scope for the quests of such a hero who refuses to tolerate the situation that has been created. It is very important for us artists to feel this, to feel it and to take it to heart. Are we ready for this? In the main, we certainly are. Evidence of that is provided by successful shows, the many successful shows marking the 40th anniversary of victory, the excellent shows produced by the whole country's theaters to mark our congress, as the ardent and joyful reaction from our audience attests.

The draft new edition of the party program speaks of optimism as a powerful factor in people's education. And it is a question not of the kind of optimism that has often, it must be admitted, varnished and embellished reality and portrayed wishful thinking as reality. The optimism that the party summons us to feel today is based on a realistic assessment of our life. It contains hope and belief in the future and offers scope for bold, resolute action against everything that still prevents us from living.

We often speak of the increased role of art. But, alas, we much more rarely recall a vital demand of the day — the increasing of the responsibility of the people professionally employed in art for the ideological profundity and artistic perfection of the works that we create.

The degree of responsibility that the cultural figure assumes presupposes above all ruthless artistic and civic exactingness toward himself. And if he lacks that quality, if he is prepared to abandon the truth for the sake of immediate interests and the demands of the latest fashion, his position is not only sterile but immoral. (applause)

Real artists are worried by the desire of some theaters to draw capacity crowds at all costs, by pandering to undemanding tastes. It is worrying that a kind of consumer of art has appeared who goes to the theater or the movies or sinks into his chair in front of the television set with a feeling of vacant indifference and with an "imperious" certainty that he will now be amused, entertained, or presented with something "a bit spicy" and "action-packed" [kramolnyy].

The concept of culture as merely entertainment and as a primitive consumer service is not merely a naive delusion, it is a fundamental mistake. The lofty task of art is not merely to respond to the viewer's existing demands but also — and this is the most important thing — to shape those demands and to inculcate a genuine understanding of real values. (applause)

It is worrying that certain movies, shows, and books inculcate philistinism and are full of naturalistic scenes capable of causing indifference in human life and apolitical attitudes.

For some reason — voluntarily or otherwise — we have lost breadth in our view of life and have lapsed into positions of abstract humanism and pacifism, into positions of extra class concepts of good and evil.

It is time to stop, to think, and to ask such authors: Where are you going? What are you calling for? (applause)

Yes, we have no right to turn a blind eye to the shortcomings that exist in our country or to human vices — they must be discussed openly, sorrowfully, and publicly so that they can be combated more successfully. But is it worth going into hysterics when you notice a scab on a healthy body? No. (applause)

It is one hundred times more important, and this is obvious, to help man and society to get rid of an ailment, to reveal the mechanism for combating vice, and to develop immunity to any social virus.

Unfortunately there is an almost total absence of historical and heroic patriotic plays on the contemporary stage. Yet our state's history contains many significant events and glorious names of which we are entitled to be proud and which can and must become the ideal that the younger generation needs so badly. (applause) Their images and their truly popular character — that is the living thread linking us with our history. In breaking that thread we inevitably cut ourselves off from the main sources of our spiritual strength.

The party Central Committee has repeatedly censured us over the existing distortions in art. Time is passing, but it is still too early to speak of a resolute breakthrough in this matter. It is simply impossible yet.

Of course, any artist can make a mistake. But now, at the qualitatively new stage in our life, it is time with proper firmness and clarity to make a principled assessment of the subjective revelations and introspection that are sometimes passed off as artistic discoveries. Incredible praise for the successes of some and undeserved hushing up of the deeds of others cannot be tolerated. (applause) This erodes criteria, removes reference points, and lights false beacons and causes them to shine brightly. (applause) Here, I am firmly convinced, artistic criticism has always had and continues to have the first word. But often, unfortunately, what happens is this: A group of critics coalesces, so to speak, around a newspaper or journal, turning it into their own preserve and outlining "their own" circle of writers, theaters, directors, and actors. Then unprejudiced attitudes and objectivity — the very things that define criticism — are pushed into the background.

The quality of the artistic process would certainly be higher if press organs, especially the central press, displayed a more considered approach toward assessing works and were more deeply aware of their responsibility in molding the political maturity and creative and social activeness of masters of word, stage, screen, and canvas.

As the party Central Committee Political Report emphasizes: "...criticism is a public matter, not a sphere serving authors' self-esteem and ambitions." It could not be better put. (applause)

Unfortunately, we too, the Communists in creative collectives and unions who make up more than half the members of artistic councils, publishing councils, and exhibition committees, by no means always display party principledness and professional exactingness in assessing our own creative labor and that of our colleagues. We often show a conciliatory attitude toward the appearance of superficial and showy works that lack ideological commitment.

Many questions of artistic life were discussed in the press on the eve of the congress. There was talk not only of creativity, but also of what is preventing art from fulfilling its tasks. You will probably think it ridiculous but, paradoxical though it may seem, gross output indicators are a heavy burden not only on enterprises, but also on art. For some reason a plan for a certain number of productions over the course of the year is set for each theater. It doesn't matter what the productions are, but there has to be the number of them that was planned from above without fail.

It is time to revise the system for the planning and organization of the creative process and to give theaters, movie studios, and concert collectives greater independence and thereby increase their responsibility for the quality of their work and for its ideological and artistic results. In other words: Show more trust — we will vindicate it! (applause)

There is one last thing I want to mention from the congress rostrum. We cannot remain indifferent to the state of a number of ancient architectural monuments, theater buildings, and buildings of other cultural enlightenment institutions that either undergo constant, perpetual repairs, or else are not repaired at all. The resources of major libraries and very rich collections of visual art are excluded from the cultural process because of this. In many respects the material and technical base of culture is not up to contemporary demands. The existing scale of its renewal does not ensure the fulfillment of the tasks facing this sphere. The existing "leftover" principle governing the allocation of resources for social and cultural aims by which planning organs are still guided runs counter to the party's aims of improving working people's well-being and cultural standard. (applause)

Comrades! When you ponder the extremely complex tasks facing us today, you realize with particular keenness that they can be fulfilled only when every one of us grasps one very simple truth: Our art is a most important partywide, state task. And it must be carried out as the most important, the most responsible party assignment. I am happy to be involved in this great task! (prolonged applause)

Gorkiy Obkom's Khristoradnov

PM051534 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Mar 86
Second Edition p 6

["Speech by Comrade Yu.N. Khristoradnov, First Secretary of Gorkiy CPSU Obkom" (*PRAVDA* headline) delivered at 3 March morning session of 27th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Esteemed comrades! Our party and its Central Committee have a remarkable inherent quality — the ability at particularly crucial moments of life to focus the immense power of the Soviet people's creative forces and energy on the implementation of the most important sociopolitical and socioeconomic tasks of the country's development and the utilization of our socialist system's immense potential.

The entire atmosphere of the congress, its innovative spirit, and the Soviet people's unanimous support for the decisions made by the congress are convincing confirmation of that.

The vivid and convincing CPSU Central Committee Political Report delivered by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev has been a powerful boost to the combat mood of our entire party and the entire Soviet people. (applause) It is augmented by the new edition of the CPSU Program which the congress has adopted and the provisions of Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov's report "On the Basic Guidelines of the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000."

And Lenin's idea that a new situation requires not just the repetition of rote-learned formulas and slogans but "initiative, intellectual flexibility, inventiveness, and independent work..." and responsibility at each post entrusted to us by the party and the motherland is more vivid and fresh today than ever.

As delegates have already noted, it has not been long since the Central Committee April (1985) Plenum. However, what has already been done, both in the center and locally, has created in the people an atmosphere of optimism and cohesion around the party which currently reigns in the country and gives confidence that the historic decisions of the 27th congress will be fulfilled and the concept of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development will become a reality of our life. (applause)

Reflecting the will of the 260,000-strong party organization and all the oblast's working people, the Gorkiy delegation wholly and fully supports the political line and approves the practical activity of the CPSU Central Committee and its innovative approach to the resolution of the problems that have accumulated in the economy and society.

The oblast's Communists have drawn conclusions from the party Central Committee's demands about increasing the role and responsibility of major industrial centers in resolving the growing tasks of developing the country' economy and accelerating scientific and technical progress. Critically assessing what has been achieved, we are restructuring the work of party committees and soviet and economic organs and increasing the responsibility of cadres and primary party organizations. We are striving to ensure that they are genuine leaders of labor collectives and take an active part in drawing up production plans, seeking out and utilizing reserves, and improving discipline.

Growth rates in industrial production increased in the final year of the 5-year plan. The targets for output sales and deliveries of the most important types of articles were fulfilled ahead of schedule.

Growth in industrial and agricultural production in the oblast in the 11th 5-Year Plan amounted to R10 billion and R100 million respectively. Labor productivity increased 20 percent and the volume of agricultural construction and restructuring of the countryside was expanded.

The expansion of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation with the CEMA countries, the creation of a number of projects, and reconstruction using equipment from foreign countries had a positive effect on the development of the oblast's economy. The oblast's enterprises are increasing export shipments of motor vehicles, buses, metal-cutting machine tools, maritime equipment, and other output.

However, all this gives no grounds for complacency, since the oblast failed to cope with the 5-year plan targets for a number of important indicators, and many collectives' reserves and potential were not fully utilized. This showed the inadequate purposefulness of certain party organizations and the reluctance of a certain number of cadres to cope with the increased tasks and use their initiative and persistence to counter difficulties. A number of gorkoms and raykoms sometimes substituted petty tutelage for political work to mobilize Communists and collectives to fulfill their socialist pledges and increase demandingness toward leaders. Party control of the CPSU obkom was also insufficiently implemented in the prevailing situation.

The criticisms and recommendations indicated in the directives of the party Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium in connection with the examination of our reports and during the course of meetings between Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, with the oblast aktiv and the large collectives at the motor vehicle plant and the "Krasnyy Sormov" plant were an invaluable help in improving the style and working methods of the oblast party organization.

Taking into account the existing lags in the standard of social and leisure services and the criticisms expressed in the light of the growing tasks of the 12th 5-Year Plan, the CPSU obkom is orienting the activity of party, soviet, and economic organs and leading cadres toward accelerating socioeconomic development by reconstructing and retooling enterprises and is working on questions of expanding the construction of housing (especially for young people), solving transport problems (particularly, the commissioning of the first phase of the Gorkiy subway), improving medical, cultural, and consumer services to the population, and improving cadre training to ensure that the organic resolution of the problems of enhancing organization and improving production and working and leisure conditions creates the basis for each collective and the oblast as a whole to fulfill the tasks of the 12th 5-Year Plan.

I would like to support the provisions in the reports and comrades' speeches about the need to improve integration in work and to step up the influence of administrative organs on developing the social and production infrastructure and coordinating and monitoring the work of the organizations under their jurisdiction.

The oblast's enterprises are increasing their contribution to the development of the country's gas transport complex, expanding deliveries of equipment and machines, and creating capacities for the production of main pipelines.

At the same time, as a result of the narrow departmental attitude of a number of ministry leaders, the capacities created at the Vyksunskiy metallurgical plant for the production of 500,000 metric tons of multilayer pipes per year for building high-pressure main gas pipelines, on which more than R120 million has been spent and at which 17,000 metric tons of equipment has been installed, are not being used properly. And gas pipelines continue to be bought from abroad.

Ministry leaders Comrades Chirskov, Chernomyrdin, and Kolpakov continue to compile joint protocols and measures defining the period when domestically produced pipelines will start to be used. And we do not understand why state committees — for planning and for material and technical supply — take the position of outside observers on this question.

Or another example. For a number of years it has not been possible to coordinate territorial and sector interests in the leatherworkers' city of Bogorodsk, where the approximately 15 kindred light industry enterprises of all-union and republic subordination located in this traditional center of the leather industry are under the jurisdiction of 7 main administrations, do not coordinate their work, are reducing indicators, and are not resolving social problems practically .

In the fetters of departmental barriers, questions of technical progress are not properly resolved either. Instead of reconstructing obsolete enterprises, the USSR Ministry of Light Industry decided to build a new caprolon production facility, on which more than one 5-year period and considerable millions in state funds have been spent but from which no output has yet been obtained. And it turns out that equipment is standing idle at the new premises while the old shops are not producing the proper returns. This can hardly be called a proprietorial approach to matters on the part of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry.

Improving quality — from output quality to the quality of all our activity — is a determining condition in the practical implementation of the concept of acceleration.

For Gorkiy's collectives, which mass-produce trucks, machine tools, ships, gas motor compressors, and other products, this demand is particularly acute and topical. We cannot tolerate the fact that production lines are producing machines that are of a questionable standard or are defective. Recognizing the demands of the times, truck worker collectives are restructuring their work, technological processes, and flowlines, are beefing up demands and normatives, are improving the durability and technical standard of motor vehicles, and are replacing obsolete equipment.

One of the most important tasks in this respect is the fundamental reconstruction and retooling of the Gorkiy truck plant — the country's biggest supplier of freight vehicles — and its transition to a qualitatively new level — the production of high-capacity trucks with diesel (instead of gasoline) engines.

Gorkiy's truck builders, supporting their Volga colleagues' initiative, have adopted counterpledges which, along with increasing volume indicators, plan to renew the models of the light and freight vehicles that are produced and ensure growth in their production without increasing the number of workers and the use of metal.

The proposals and program of the plant's collective are supported by the party Central Committee and the government and have been included in the state plan. Measures are also being implemented to improve the quality standards and finish of vehicles in order to expand export shipments of them. Considerable work is being carried out to expand the production of vehicles running on gas fuel. Series production of the new version of the Volga-24-10 car was assimilated in time for the 27th CPSU Congress.

The accelerated transition to the production of vehicles and trains with air-cooled diesel engines will make it possible to increase the productivity of each vehicle by 50 percent and to substantially reduce fuel expenditure and material-intensiveness. The country's national economy will benefit economically to the tune of not less than R400 million per year. The expenditure on reconstructing the plant will be recouped in 3-3 and 1/2 years.

That will be the practical response of the people of Gorkiy — workers and engineers — to the party directive to accelerate the development of the country's economy. The oblast's Communists consider the resolution of this task to be one of the most important state affairs and believe that the same approach will be adopted by the Ministry of the Automotive Industry and its leadership, the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Ministry of Construction, and the USSR Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work. We are counting on capital investment, material resources, and equipment being fully allocated and the development of the work of construction and installation organizations being accelerated.

The amount of reequipping to be carried out at the plant is so great that it is impossible to manage without the active participation of many of the country's collectives and national economic sectors, which have been instructed by the government to participate in the implementation of the outlined measures. However, even now these tasks are being misunderstood and there are incorrect approaches to the allocation of funds and the manufacture of equipment on the part of ministries, departments, and planning organs. But this also fully applies to the plant's associated plants in terms of preparing production and delivering components for the assimilation of new vehicles. We are counting on this definite task also being resolved by newly created structural administrations — I am thinking of the USSR Council of Ministers bureaus for machine building — which must make their own weighty contribution.

The raising of national economic efficiency depends to a considerable extent on the level of development and the improvement of transport communications, primarily rail transport, which has not yet ensured the complete resolution of the set tasks in our region. The main cause here, along with failings in utilizing the rolling stock, is the prevailing disproportions in the development of the production base.

Along with the activation of work locally and in collectives, we justifiably expect the Ministries of Railways and Transport Construction to step up efforts in examining the questions that have built up linked with the reconstruction and reequipping of locomotive depots, stations, and a number of transport terminals, including Gorkiy; and, according to specialists' conclusions, there is an urgent need to redistribute freight traffic and to build a railroad bypassing Gorkiy.

Comrades! As was stressed in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report and the report "On the Basic Guidelines for the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000," the intensification and accelerated development of the economy require improved comprehensiveness in decisions and coordinated actions on the part of various ministries and a deeper use of the reserves in territorial and intersector cooperation.

Life has led us to the only correct and objective decision — to create in the center and locally a well-organized system of agro-industrial complex organs.

And we hope that party committees will now play their proper role in this sphere as organs of political leadership.

Considering the provisions of the reports by M.S. Gorbachev and N.I. Ryzhkov about the need to improve territorial administration and planning and the practice of our industrially developed and multifaceted industrial oblast, one comes to the conclusion that, along with the forms of organizing territorial planning, it is necessary to seek forms of organizing intersector collaboration and coordination in territories that correspond to the country's political and administrative division. Currently these purely economic functions often have to be implemented willy-nilly by the oblast party committee.

The USSR Gosplan's concentration in the future on major, key questions makes it possible to think about the purposefulness of creating a territorial organ of intersector state administration in major economic regions. But these organs, in our opinion, should not repeat the groundless experience of creating economic regions that are divorced from the party structure of former planning commissions, but instead should collaborate closely with the party structure.

And there is another question which is extremely worrying and holds back the intensification of the oblast's national economy — this is the lag in implementing the energy supply network. Despite the fact that the oblast produces equipment and assemblies for nuclear power stations and conducts experimental work, the region's power capacities lag behind the growing needs of industrial and agricultural production.

The oblast party organization has drawn up and is implementing a number of measures to save energy, reduce unit expenditure of energy resources, and improve supplies of heat and electricity for industrial, municipal and everyday needs. But the national economy's stable work, taking account of the restriction in fuel resources, can only be ensured by building a nuclear power station and reconstructing power supply networks. We think these problems which concern us will be properly resolved and taken into account in the Basic Guidelines for the USSR's economic and social development in the years to come.

Esteemed comrades! Lenin's behest — to clearly see the outlined goals, not to be content with what has been achieved, to go further, to achieve more, and to actively switch to the resolution of ever-increasing tasks — has been and remains guidance for our action.

The discussion and adoption by the congress of the new edition of the program, the changes to the CPSU Statutes, and the Basic Guidelines for the country's economic and social development in the future accord with the nature of the demands of the present day and the party's activity under contemporary conditions, cement its ranks, and strengthen and develop its organizational forms.

Allow me to assure you that Communists and all of Gorkiy Oblast's working people, true to their glorious revolutionary and labor traditions, will augment their contribution to the further strengthening of the motherland's economic and defense potential and will make every effort to successfully fulfill the decisions of the 27th congress of our Leninist party. (applause)

Tsentrosoyuz Board's Trunov

PM061345 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Mar 86
Second Edition p 2

["Speech by Comrade M.P. Trunov, Chairman of the Tsentrosoyuz Board" (*PRAVDA* headline) delivered at 3 March afternoon session of the CPSU Congress]

[Text] Esteemed comrade delegates! The essence of the changes initiated by the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and described with such impressive force by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in the Political Report to the congress, evidently consists of an all-out mobilization of the resources needed to accelerate the country's socioeconomic development.

Much attention was also devoted to this issue in the report of Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The congress documents clearly define the main avenues of long-term national economic development and reveal the ways and means of effectively utilizing our economic potential to satisfy the Soviet people's requirements for food and other goods and services.

The reorganization which has begun will, of course, also fully affect cooperative organizations. V.I. Lenin once pointed out: "It is essential to involve the very grassroots in supply work, and we must formulate this as the main task of the cooperative movement..." The success of this cause, in Lenin's words, depends on the cooperative movement's ability "to gather up scattered marketable values and to produce new ones."

As you know, the consumer cooperative movement has played an active part in the implementation of the CPSU's socioeconomic policy at all stages of the Soviet state's development. Thanks to tremendous help from the party and the state it has developed into a ramified and diversified system, closely connected with the country's entire national economy. Cooperative organizations unite tens of millions of kolkhoz members, workers, and rural intelligentsia; they serve over 40 percent of the country's population. The cooperative movement accounts for the procurement of 50 percent of potatoes, one-third of fruit and vegetable products, and 35 percent of bread production. We have more than 500,000 trade outlets, procurement points, and production enterprises. Thus Tsentrosoyuz has a large social and economic potential at its disposal. And in the near future this potential will increase further. Early this year, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted a resolution on the further development of consumer cooperatives. Capital investments totaling R3 billion are earmarked for the construction, reconstruction, and retooling of enterprises for the procurement and processing of agricultural produce in 1986-90 — this is as much as was invested for this purpose during the preceding 20 years. More than 10,000 general reception and procurement points are to be opened, and storage and refrigeration facilities capable of holding approximately 500,000 metric tons of produce at any one time are to be brought into service.

In reorganizing our work, and even more so in pursuing the commissioning of new capacities, we must, of course, radically improve the utilization of the great potential which is inherent in the very nature of the consumer cooperative organization which is based on the principles of self-management, self-financing, and the working people's broad participation in solving the problem of supplies for the population. Substantial real reserves for improving the working people's living conditions lie precisely in the development of the cooperative organizations' economic initiative and socialist entrepreneurship.

In critically analyzing our work in light of the demands expressed in the report, we see that it by no means matches contemporary requirements and that available marketable resources are being mobilized inadequately. The existing practice of procurement planning and the economic management machinery are not conducive to the development of consumer cooperative employees' initiative. At the present production level the population's requirements for many products could be met much better if existing administrative restrictions were removed, if parochial tendencies were overcome, and the interests of the country as a whole were given priority over the narrow interests of individual rayons.

Is it perhaps normal that consumer cooperative organizations in Moldavia, for instance, absorb less than 3 percent of the vegetables grown by the population, and that in Uzbekistan they absorb only 15 percent of the fruit grown. Frequently, Tsentrosoyuz is incapable of promptly and swiftly shipping fruit or vegetables from one region to another where these products are virtually unobtainable or are sold at the kolkhoz market at greatly inflated prices. Last year inter-republic shipments accounted for less than 5 percent of the total volume of products procured from the population. The main problem is that the shipment of products outside a republic or oblast is unjustifiably linked with the fulfillment of purchase plans by rayons, oblasts, krays, and republics.

Tsentrosoyuz sees its task in greatly boosting the inter-republic and inter-oblast exchange this year in cooperation with the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee and republic councils of ministers, in maneuvering resources on an extensive scale, increasing the influx of products into the city cooperative trade network, and exerting a powerful economic influence on the kolkhoz market. We intend to increase the inter-republic cooperative trade fund to total at least 20 percent of the overall volume of purchases, gearing it as appropriate to plans for the procurement and deliveries of products into the all-union fund.

The decisive contribution to meeting the country's requirements for agricultural products is, of course, made by kolkhozes and sovkhozes. However, the measures provided for in the USSR Food Program to develop personal subsidiary plots can also make a tangible contribution to the food supply. An important economic incentive for consumer cooperative purchases of products from the population is the establishment of agreed prices. During the last 5-year plan approximately 5 million metric tons of meat and 32 million metric tons of potatoes, fruit, and vegetables were purchased on these terms. And although these products are marketed in cities at prices which are higher than the state prices, they are considerably lower than the prices at kolkhoz markets. And, most important, the inhabitants of many cities were provided with an important, additional source of fresh meat, poultry, high-grade sausage products, smoked foods, fruit, nuts, honey, and other products.

There is something else I would like to say. Cooperative trade could occupy a more important place in Moscow. However, our proposals to this effect were rejected. Now, with the backing of city organizations' interest, we intend to open cooperative stores in all the capital's rayons and at kolkhoz markets.

Comrades, new opportunities are opening up for cooperative organizations in connection with the authorization of kolkhozes and sovkhozes to use products produced in excess of the plan (and in the case of potatoes, fruit, and vegetables also a substantial proportion of the planned output) as they see fit, including selling it via cooperative trade outlets. In view of this, we intend to increase sales of agricultural products in city stores by R5 billion over the year, that is, to double it in comparison with the current level.

In tackling tasks connected with the utilization of additional resources to augment food supplies to the population, consumer cooperatives are developing a network of integrated enterprises, which includes quick-assembly, modular-design buildings to house reception points, sausage product production shops, shops for the preliminary processing of meat, and so forth. At the moment more than 300 such enterprises are in the installation stage and it is planned to commission a total of 2,200 such enterprises during this 5-year plan. We also give priority importance to the development of a network of small-scale enterprises to process fruit and vegetables close to the raw material base and to mass procurement localities.

Tsentrosoyuz intends to obtain R68 billion worth of food resources in the current 5-year plan — R14 billion more than during the last 5-year plan — by means of purchases of agricultural products, the production of food products at cooperative enterprises, and fattening of livestock and poultry. This is not an easy task, but it is quite feasible. In cooperation with party and soviet organs at the local level, we will persistently seek ways of further increasing resources to improve food supplies to the population.

As for the expansion of capacities envisaged in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution, we cover a large proportion of the new construction from our own resources. But we cannot manage without the assistance of the construction ministries. Meanwhile, the USSR Ministry of Construction has already cut back the volume of construction for the consumer cooperative organization which it had been allocated. And the USSR Ministry of Industrial construction and the USSR Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises are setting lower construction ceilings than in 1986 for the subsequent years of the 5-year plan. We hope that these ministries will find a way to increase attention to projects within our system, which has a direct bearing on the social sphere.

We give great importance to the development of the production of nonfood products. To be frank, comrades, the disbandment of industrial cooperatives in the late fifties has impoverished the market and led to the disappearance of many small articles which are nonetheless essential in daily life. To rebuild this industry is not easy. We must establish new enterprises everywhere, supply them with equipment, and train cadres. There are, for instance, plenty of opportunities within our system to increase the production of work clothes and inexpensive clothes from nonstandard leather and raw fur materials and other goods based on local and secondary resources.

No less important is the task of boosting the participation of cooperative organizations in the social restructuring of the countryside. For many years the question of supplies to the population of timber and construction materials was not being tackled. Following the intervention of the CPSU Central Committee the situation began to improve. During this 5-year plan sales to rural inhabitants of materials for the construction and maintenance of housing and garden plot amenities are to be doubled. An extensive program for the establishment of modern construction material stores, trade centers, rural department stores, and public catering enterprises has been drawn up.

I would like to note that as a result of the measures adopted by the party to combat drunkenness and alcoholism, which met with the warm approval of Communists and all Soviet people, positive changes have emerged recently in the structure of the trade turnover. During the January-February period trade turnover increased by almost 10 percent with a simultaneous sharp decline (by one-third) of sales of alcoholic drinks. Tsentrosoyuz is taking the steps necessary to eliminate shortcomings in the organization of trade, violation of regulations pertaining to the sale of goods, and other negative phenomena, of which, unfortunately, there are still quite a few in this sphere.

Comrades! The propositions put forward in the Political Report about the need for the continued development of self-management and strict observance of democratic principles in the leadership of kolkhozes and other cooperative organizations are extremely topical. In practice we are constantly confronting a clearly abnormal situation where consumer cooperative organizations are practically prevented from adopting the necessary decisions independently because they are excessively restricted in their activities by numerous instructions handed out by the USSR Ministry of Finance, the USSR State Bank, the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, and other organs.

In our view, a law on consumer cooperatives is needed which would clearly define the mutual relations between cooperative and state organizations and enable the cooperative organizations to be freed from all kinds of bureaucratic restrictions.

Consumer cooperative workers received with great enthusiasm the propositions of the new edition of the CPSU Program stating that the party is backing efforts to improve the activities of kolkhozes and consumer and other cooperative organizations and associations, regarding them as an important form of socialist self-management and an effective means of national economic development.

Tsentrosoyuz and cooperative organizations at the local level will spare no effort in order to increase their contribution to the implementation of the USSR Food Program and the comprehensive program for goods and services and will mobilize all their potential and reserves for the successful implementation of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and for improving the level of national well-being. (applause)

Krasnoyarsk Kraykom's Fedirko

PM061545 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Mar 86 Second Edition pp 2-3

["Speech by Comrade P.S. Fedirko, First Secretary of the Krasnoyarsk CPSU Kraykom" (*PRAVDA* headline) delivered at 3 March afternoon session of the 27th CPSU Congress]

[tExt] Comrade delegates! All we congress participants can say with firm conviction that the 27th party congress does indeed have a historic role in the path of our advance to communism. In the documents submitted for discussion by the congress and in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report the strategy for accelerating the country's socioeconomic development put forward by the Central Committee April Plenum has acquired a firm scientific basis and explicit forms, specific content, and further intensification and improvement.

The Communists and all working people of Krasnoyarsk Kray approve fully the Central Committee's political line and practical activity and the party's strategic course toward attaining a new qualitative state for Soviet society.

At working people's meetings and gatherings now, the Krasnoyarsk Kray Siberians are stating their resolve to use their selfless labor to strengthen the might of our motherland. Having embarked on a shock labor stint in honor of the congress, they are working in an atmosphere of lofty businesslike exhilaration.

For us this is important, because it is a logical continuation of the struggle to fulfill party and government targets, to effect a resolute breakthrough in the economy, and to mobilize existing reserves, which was characteristic of the entire period of precongress socialist competition.

As is well known, the prospects for the development of the kray's economy were defined by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures for the Further Comprehensive Development of Krasnoyarsk Kray's

Production Forces in 1981-1990." It must be said immediately that in fulfilling this very important resolution far from everything has taken shape favorably in our kray and serious shortcomings have been allowed in implementing a number of very important directions. And it is no accident that the June conference at the Central Committee on questions of scientific-technical progress, the kray was among those rightly subjected to serious criticism. There's no denying that it is indeed always hard to hear criticism; but nonetheless the main thrust consists in understanding and reacting to it correctly, and we ourselves have been convinced of this.

It must be admitted that the dimensions of the transformations which are taking place in the kray have generated elements of complacency, indifference, and lack of principle among certain economic leaders and party workers. Nor have we avoided the need to take steps to prevent some moral violations by individual workers.

As a whole the demand voiced at the June conference — achieving the point where multibillion capital investments produce a more rapid return — would in practice mean for us the need to undertake the most serious restructuring of the party leadership of the kray's economic and social development.

Under the conditions of the prevailing situation, it was essential to turn the party, economic, and other cadres sharply toward work in the new style and resolutely set about putting right shortcomings, overcoming the resistence of inertia, conservatism, old traditions, and superannuated forms and methods of work. These questions were also raised keenly at report and election party meetings and conferences.

The party kraykom is focusing the efforts of the party, Soviet, and economic organs on work at grassroots level in party organizations and labor collectives. Attention is focused on monitoring the fulfillment of the decisions taken. Comprehensive checks on the party committees have begun to be held regularly and specific aid is rendered to them. And we have begun to obtain more effective results. This has made it possible to introduce large-scale capacities at the Borodino coal pit and the "Krastyazhmash" association. All hydraulic units at the Sayano-Shushesnakay and Maynskaya GES's have been commissioned, and the construction of the Kureyko and Boguchany GES's has been continued more actively. Planned capacities have been commissioned at the metallurgical plant in Norilsk and the petroleum refinery in Achinsk. The Sayanskiy aluminum plant has begun to produce output.

It may confidently be said that the working people's activeness has markedly increased everywhere. The growth of industrial production in the second half of last year was 5.9 percent as against 1.4 percent in the first half. As a result the 1985 plan for the sale and production of output and labor productivity was overfulfilled. This made it possible in the 11th 5-Year Plan to fulfill the plan for the sale of output and labor productivity growth and to increase production volume by R2.5 billion. Gross agricultural production output increased nearly 10 percent over the 5-year period.

There is no doubt that these are just the first steps; but they already bear witness to the existence of great reserves and opportunities, the initiation of whose use was generated by the decisions of the Central Committee April (1985) Plenum.

The steps which have been taken have improved the situation; but today we need a different kind of speed and a different way of measuring it, determined by the dynamism and dimension of affairs in the 12th 5-Year Plan and the tasks which are being discussed today at the party congress.

Proceeding from the instructions of the Central Committee report and the provisions of Comrade N.I. Ryzhkov's report on the Basic Guidelines for the economic and social development, the kray party organization is also faced with new, more crucial and more complex tasks. This is caused by the wealth and diversity of the kray's natural resources, whose assimilation requires a special approach. Here the distinguishing feature of the development of our national economy is a long-term, comprehensive approach in resolving economic and social tasks on the basis of the implementation of multitargeted and interconnected programs.

A very important issue in developing the kray's production forces in the 12th 5-Year Plan and for the period through 2000 is the creation, on the basis of the Kansk-Achinsk coal basin and the hydraulic resources of the Yensey and its tributaries, a powerful fuel and energy complex of all-union importance for the production of the country's cheapest electricity and coal, the further development of energy-intensive production facilities using local, highly effective timber and mineral and raw material resources, and the increased production of nonferrous metals and output of the in-depth processing of timber and coal and of the chemical industry and petrochemistry. Of course, work must be stepped up on the accelerated development of agro-industrial complex and the provision of transport and the abolition of disproportions in the development of individual sectors of the national economy.

The kray party organization is well aware that it must respond to the concern and attention of the party and government with specific deeds and the fulfillment of the set targets. The Communists are prepared for this.

The kray has developed a comprehensive program for the intensification of the economy on the basis of introducing the achievements of scientific-technical progress for the 12th 5-Year Plan and the period through 2000. It drew special attention to the speediest commissioning and assimilation of production capacities, the maximum loading of existing enterprises, and their modernization and retooling. It provides for the concentration of capital investments, the reduction of the number of projects under construction simultaneously and the time taken on construction, and the reduction of expenses. The consolidation of capital construction capacities remains one of the main questions for the kray party organization, because without this one cannot resolve the task of the accelerated development of the kray's production forces.

After criticism at the June conference, the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Ministry for the Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, and the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification have finally recognized the need to develop the capacities of leading construction subdivisions in the kray. Although, as is well known, I am obliged to say even on this point that it is still a great step from recognition to practical implementation. That is why I should like to appeal once again primarily to the ministers — Comrades Bashilov and Mayorets — to take this step with us more rapidly.

As has been determined, we have not succeeded in achieving the accelerated creation of the Kansk-Achinsk fuel and energy complex. The USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification and the USSR Ministry of Light Industry have unjustifiably delayed the creation of the envisaged construction industry base at the Kansk-Achinsk fuel and energy complex [Katek], which makes it impossible to ensure the necessary development of the socio-consumer infrastructure and correspondingly create conditions for recruiting and keeping cadres.

It should also be noted that for our kray, where the level of concentration of heavy industry is particularly high, it is particularly important to implement environmental conservation measures. The work being done today is not effective enough and the nature utilization system is developing extensively, with an increase in waste products. With the formation of Katek, the discharge of pollutants into the atmosphere and water areas is increasing.

These problems require that the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, and the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry, in conjunction with other ministries and departments and together with us, should immediately complete the development of an integral comprehensive program for the development of Katek for the long term. Here we must embark in earnest on its practical implementation.

Inasmuch as the formation and subsequent operation of Katek's projects affects the interests of several ministries, it is expedient to examine also questions of the effective and rational interdepartmental management of this complex. With the intensification of territorial influence on questions of economic and social development, economic management in general should be paid paramount attention. It is not simply a case of some kind of infringement of departmental rights but of sensible management with a consideration for the interests of the entire state.

For instance, in the kray there are about 15 associations and enterprises of the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood Processing Industry, which are not subordinated to each other but which are technologically interconnected. The CPSU kraykom has to intervene constantly in their activity particularly on questions of collaboration. There is no way out, as they say. We have to engage in economic matters instead of party leadership. We have put these questions to the ministry, but we are told: "Specialization." Here it is not an interdepartmental mechanism of contradictions but departmentalism within one department which is operating. So by specialization is understood not technical and technological management but merely administrative management.

This applies not only to Katek, not only to the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, and not only to our kray. That is why, in discussing the Basic Guidelines, it is also necessary to investigate and pay attention to questions of economic management.

We are also perturbed by the following problem. Geological science predicts considerable stocks of hydrocarbon raw material in the kray's subterranean depths. But oil and gas prospecting work is not being properly developed in our kray. Here too we need the aid of the USSR Gosplan and the USSR Ministry of Geology to examine and approve the relevant program of work.

The tasks of developing the production forces of all Siberia, including our kray, and making rational use of resources urgently dictate the need for a comprehensive approach to its solution. It is primarily a case of the extensive recruitment of cadres in Siberia and of keeping them there, of turning Siberia into a comfortable place for man to live. As yet social development lags behind economic development and the Siberians' standard of living, as has already been noted here, lags behind the average union level. As a result, the formation of new production collectives is being delayed and disproportions are arising in creating new cities.

The effectiveness of creating a production and social infrastructure with the group distribution of enterprises in industrial centers and territorial production complexes is obvious today, but there is no efficient economic mechanism for this process. That is why the ministries and departments are displaying a persistent reluctance to resolve these questions in conjunction with local organs; and through the fault of the USSR Gosplan, we are continuing to chase around soliciting allocations [doli] for these matters.

All these questions were mentioned in the Central Committee Political Report and they have been reflected in the new edition of the party program. This also places on us additional, weighty responsibility for their implementation.

Comrades! In seeking to neutralize the powerful magnetic force of the broad complex of Soviet peace-loving initiatives, the United States is again advancing to the fore the theme of so-called regional conflicts. For the occasion they have thought up the theory of "low-intensity warfare." On the one hand the theory is designed to justify imperialism's interference in the internal affairs of peoples defending their sovereign rights, and on the other to shift the blame for kindling dangerous hotbeds of crisis onto others. Mainly onto the USSR and its allies and friends. Thus they are trying to ascribe to the SRV, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and the People's Republic of Kampuchea responsibility for maintaining tension in Southeast Asia. They thus want to discredit the courageous peoples of Indochina and to remove from the world public the memory of how Vietnam experienced to the full the burden of "high-intensity warfare" imposed on it by imperialism, primarily U.S. imperialism, and how their flames seared the earth of Laos and Combodia.

But it may be said that there is no fair wind for a wrecked ship, that is, for slanderous propaganda. The Indochinese countries' international prestige is growing. They are waging an active struggle for the normalization of the situation in Southeast Asia which the CPSU fully supports. The proposals of Vietnam, Laos, and Combodia to create a zone of peace, cooperation, and stability in this region are wholly consistent with Soviet initiatives to safeguard security in Asia.

Comrades! A businesslike mood, further headway on the path of restructuring, and explicit, harmonious work — those are the party's demands, those are the guidelines for our further activity in fulfilling the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 12th 5-Year Plan targets.

Today Lenin's appeal resounds with new force: We must make headway; we must look ahead, discard what is harmful, pool everything valuable in order to determine precisely a number of immediate practical measures, and implement them come what may. And this Leninist approach was manifested particularly graphically during the congress. It lies in dissatisfaction with the results achieved in economic and cultural building, in their realistic analysis, and, finally, in the constructive ways of resolving these difficult tasks in the 12th 5-Year plan and for the period through 2000.

This Leninist style of work by the Politburo and Central Committee is a great school and good example which will be followed by the Krasnoyarsk Kray party organizaton, doing everything to be a worthy detachment of our Communist Party, mobilizing the energy and all creative efforts of the working people to increase its contribution to the implementaton of the strategy of the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development and the steady enhancement of its defense might. (applause)

SFRY's Dimce Belovski

PM031924 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Mar 86 Second Edition p 10

["Speech by Comrade Dimce Belovski, Secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium" (*PRAVDA* headline) delivered at 27 February afternoon session of 27th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Comrades!

Comrade Gorbachev!

On behalf of the LCY and its Central Committee I convey greetings to the CPSU and the working class and all working people of the USSR. (applause) Along with these greetings I convey our sincere wishes for your country's all-around progress and prosperity and for the CPSU's new successes. (applause)

We are following with attention and interest the activity of your party and of the working class and all working people of the Soviet Union and the major reorganizations aimed at resolving urgent economic and social problems of development and finding answers to the demands and challenges of the modern epoch. We have been able to see for ourselves that you have advanced a number of important questions, seeking to open up scope for the Soviet Union's further all-around material and social progress and thereby making a contribution to enriching the path of socialism's development in the world.

We are following with respect and understanding the efforts, initiatives, and proposals of the Soviet Union and of Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, aimed at easing tension in the world, ending the arms race, removing the danger hanging over mankind, and also resolving other problems of the international community.

Like the entire Nonaligned Movement, we have always supported all constructive proposals and practical steps leading to the start of the disarmament process and the strengthening of peace and security throughout the world.

The times in which we live are complex and fraught with danger. World development is encountering great difficulties and is proceeding under conditions of the deepening conflict between the forces struggling for freedom, independence, equal rights, and social progress and the forces of class and national oppression, imperialism, hegemonism, and other kinds of supremacy. The existing system of international political and economic relations has long been incapable of embracing the processes of emancipation and democratization in the world and of ensuring regard for mankind's vital interests and aspirations for a world without weapons and wars and without the division of countries into rich and poor, for world peace and security, for peace on all national borders, for active peaceful coexistence and respect for national sovereignty, territorial integrity, and noninterference in other countries' affairs.

The modern world is deeply divided in the economic, ideological, political, and other spheres. It is going through great upheavals, as witnessed by the continuing arms race, local wars and military interventions, the policy of force, pressure, and interference in sovereign countries' internal affairs, and also by the deepening gulf between developed and developing countries. The increasingly grave economic position of the overwhelming majority of developing countries is not only an expression of inequitable relations in the world economy but also a political problem of very great international significance.

Thus, on the threshold of the new age we are encountering historic challenges demanding great responsibility. Socialism as a world process will continue to strengthen thanks, above all, to successes in the socialist countries' material and social development and to social transformations in other countries, thanks to the progress and the socialist orientation of countries which have embarked on the path of independence and self-determination. The magnetic force of socialism and its historic progressiveness stem precisely from the fact that it opens up new scope for social and national liberation, the liberation of the working class, the realization of democracy for the working people and for all citizens, and also the strengthening of cooperation among the peoples, equal rights among states, and the ensuring of peace throughout the world.

The meaning of socialism lies in constant breakthroughs across the uncharted frontiers of human freedom and well-being. Its might is the strength of united workers and their organizations, and its vitality lies in constant changes and in improvement. In this connection I would like to mention that Yugoslav Communists have noted in their program: "Nothing that has been created in the course of socialist building is so sacred that it cannot be surpassed and replaced by something new and more progressive."

Comrades! While paying tribute to the results you have achieved and also to the efforts being made for the further development of your society and your country, I wish to emphasize that the SFRY and our country's working class and working people headed by the LCY are struggling in the present complex and difficult international situation for the further successful development of the Yugoslav socialist revolution and for the prosperity of all our peoples and ethnic groups on the basis of the policy formulated by Tito of independence, nonalignment, and the active promotion of the democratization of international political and economic relations.

Our efforts today are aimed at creating conditions for the country's dynamic and stable economic growth and for the further development of socialist self-management so that the working class can in full measure exert a direct influence on the processes of decisionmaking and management not only in labor collectives but also in society as a whole; for strengthening the Yugoslav federation as an equitable community of peoples and ethnic groups, and their fraternity and unity; for the further enhancement of the LCY's ability to successfully and efficiently perform its leading ideological and political role in society under the new conditions.

Approaching its 13th congress, the LCY actively involves members of the League of Communists, the working class, working people, all citizens, and their organizations in activity in these strategic directions.

The SFRY actively participates in international relations, contributing to the development of equitable cooperation among countries and peoples. The policy of nonalignment, which has confirmed itself as an independent, autonomous, and global factor in international relations, is our long-term orientation on the international plane. It expresses the vital interests and the class-revolutionary foundations of our revolution and opens up broad opportunities for Yugoslavia to make a contribution to asserting peace, security, and equal rights in the world.

Comrades! We have always considered and consider now that the development of friendly Yugoslav-Soviet relations and equitable all-around cooperation accords with the interests of our countries and peoples and of peace and mutual understanding throughout the world. The foundations of our cooperation were laid in the joint struggle against fascism in the storms of World War II. (applause) The principal foundations of this cooperation were defined and elaborated in the Belgrade and Moscow declarations and in other joint documents. We are certain that all the conditions exist, despite the differences which there naturally are, for the continued broad development of our cooperation and friendship in our mutual interests, given mutual respect and observance of the principles of independence, sovereignty, and noninterference. With such cooperation we will make the best contribution to realizing the highest ideals of the working class and of all mankind in the struggle for peace, security, economic development, and socialism. (applause)

We wish all of you, dear comrades, and the 27th CPSU Congress successful work! Thank you very much. (prolonged applause, all rise)

MPRP's Batmonh

PM031501 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Mar 86 Second Edition p 9

["Speech by Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, General Secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and Chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium" (*PRAVDA* headline) delivered at 27 February morning session of 27th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Dear Comrade Gorbachev!

Dear comrades!

Allow me, on behalf of Socialist Mongolia's Communists and working people, to cordially greet the delegates to the 27th CPSU Congress and, through them, all Soviet Communists and the great Soviet people and to wish the congress successful work. (applause)

It is a tremendous honor for the MPRP delegation to participate in the work of the forum of Soviet Communists, worthy heirs to great October, marching in the vanguard of the struggle for the triumph of the cause of peace and socialism.

These days the eyes of all the world's honest people are directed toward the Kremlin, where the 27th CPSU Congress is being held. The Mongolian people are following the work of the Leninist party's congress with profound interest and see it as an event of world significance. It was with tremendous attention and fraternal interest that we listened to the CPSU Central Committee Political Report delivered at the congress by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. It provides a comprehensively weighed assessment of the real results of the gigantic activity of the CPSU and the Soviet people and defines the clear and farsighted strategy of Soviet society's development on the basis of the radical acceleration of scientific and technical progress. The report makes an in-depth analysis of the modern world as a whole and of the international situation today and elaborates the principled foundations of a comprehensive system of international security. The creation of such a system would ensure lasting peace for present and future generations.

The communist frankness and exactingness of the assessments and conclusions both of the Central Committee Political Report and of the delegates' speeches and the truly innovative spirit and the businesslike atmosphere of all the congress' work leave an indelible impression. (applause) In this we see the Leninist party's strength, the might of its collective reason, the monolithicness of its ranks, and the Soviet Communists' indissoluble and strengthening unity with the people. (applause)

The documents being discussed at the 27th CPSU Congress are of great historic significance and constitute an excellent example of the creative development of Marxist-Leninist theoretical thought and a model of a scientific approach to resolving key questions of the USSR's internal development and central problems of international life.

These splendid documents gladden and inspire us, your close allies and comrades in the common struggle. (applause) The consistent implementation of the congress decisions will lead to the further dynamic growth of the economic, scientific, technical, and defense potential of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community in the name of peace and progress and of ensuring socialism's victory in peaceful competition with capitalism.

The new edition of the CPSU Program, which generalizes the historical experience of building socialism in the USSR and the other fraternal countries and the experience of the entire world revolutionary movement, is an outstanding political document of the present day. It makes a tremendous contribution to the treasure house of Marxism-Leninism and provides a clear guideline for progress toward a bright communist future. The program arms Soviet Communists with an effective, scientifically substantiated strategy of the qualitative renewal of all aspects of the life of Soviet society. It is imbued with historical optimism and ardent humanism, with the desire to deliver mankind from the threat of nuclear death.

The Soviet Union's unswerving adherence to the cause of peace and the peoples' security, recorded in the CPSU Program, is already being confirmed by practical deeds. This is convincingly indicated by the congress documents and the USSR's new peace initiatives and proposals recently advanced by Comrade Gorbachev.

The Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] fully approves and resolutely supports these initiatives along with the fraternal socialist community countries and all the world's progressive, peace-loving forces. (applause)

The U.S. ruling circles counter the consistent policy of peace being pursued by the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries with a policy of escalating the unrestrained arms race and creating hotbeds of tension and conflict situations in the world, including in the Asian and Pacific region.

The MPR seeks to make its contribution to the fraternal socialist countries' joint efforts in the struggle for peace throughout the world and in Asia in particular. Our country has a vital interest in creating a sound security system on this continent on the basis of joint concord. It consistently supports the constructive proposals of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, as well as of the region's peace-loving states, to pool efforts so as to ensure reliable security throughout the Asian Continent and to prevent the forces of militarism and aggression from gaining the upper hand.

We are convinced that people who have managed to create a unique civilization on earth by their painstaking labor can and must defend it. Their strength lies in unbending determination to act together to preserve peace, in the name of saving civilization. (applause)

Comrades! Mongolian and Soviet Communists are forever cemented by unity of ideals and aims in the joint struggle. Our peoples are united by the indissoluble commonality of their historical destinies. This is the firm foundation of our traditional fraternal friendship. Being faithful to it means following the behests of the great Lenin and of Suhe-Baatar, leader of the Mongolian people's revolution, and indefatigably strengthening the internationalist relations between our parties, countries, and peoples.

Many generations of Mongolian and Soviet Communists and of our countries' peoples have done and are doing just this. (applause) Hence the great creative strength of our friendship, which we see as an effective guarantee of the burgeoning of socialist Mongolia and of its free and independent development. The Mongolian people are infinitely grateful for this to the great Soviet people and their Leninist party. (applause) The long-term program for the development of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the MPR and the USSR for the period through the year 2000 ushers in a qualitatively new stage in the further broadening and deepening of Mongolian-Soviet cooperation. The broad masses of our countries' working people, who have rich experience of joint work, will participate directly in realizing the program. I am pleased to point out that today many Mongolian-Soviet international teams and crews are working successfully on joint enterprises and in various sectors of our country's national economy under the motto "Two Congress — One Purpose." (applause)

Esteemed comrades! The Mongolian people are working selflessly to create the material and technical base of socialism. They have given an enthusiastic reception to the measures being implemented by the party which are aimed at strengthening discipline, order, and organization in all sectors, improving management and planning of the national economy, enhancing social production efficiency, and improving the quality of the work of all components of party, state, and economic organizations.

Underpinned by the economic potential created over the years of people's power with the help of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, the MPR has now completed its 7th 5-Year Plan with good results. In an atmosphere of the working people's growing political and labor activeness we are approaching the next, 19th MPRP Congress, which will be held in May of this year. It will sum up the work of the party and the people during the period under review and will outline new tasks of the country's economic and social development over the next few years.

In conclusion allow me to wholeheartedly wish Soviet Communists and the entire great Soviet people the successful fulfillment of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions and new achievements in the name of the ideals of communism and in the struggle for peace! (applause)

Long live the great Lenin's party — the CPSU! (applause)

May the unbreakable fraternal friendship of the Mongolian and Soviet peoples strengthen and flourish! (applause)

Long live peace throughout the world! (prolonged applause, all rise)

Angola's Dos Santos

PM031319 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Mar 86 Second Edition p 9

["Speech by Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos (Chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party and President of the People's Republic of Angola)" (*PRAVDA* headline) delivered at the 27 February morning session of the 27th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Gorbachev!

Esteemed comrade congress delegates!

Dear friends and comrades!

On behalf of the Angolan people and all members of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party (MPLA-PT), allow me to extend to you warm greetings and sincere gratitude for the invitation to attend the 27th CPSU Congress. (applause)

Your congress is the start of a new stage which is of decisive significance for the development of the socialist community, for the socioeconomic progress of peoples, and for international detente and strengthening of world peace. Your party is determining the basic guidelines for Soviet social development over the next 15 years. It is striking evidence of enormous experience and of belief in the just nature of the ideals which all Soviet people are actively and consciously struggling to see triumph.

The new edition of the CPSU Program sets clear aims and defines the means of attaining them. It truly is a program for the planned and comprehensive improvement of socialism and for progress on the path to communism on the basis of acceleration of your country's socioeconomic development.

It is well known that since Great October all the successes achieved by the Soviet people under the party's leadership have made an impact beyond your county's geographical borders and have been of decisive significance for the progress of mankind as a whole. The October Revolution and the Soviet Union's decisive contribution to the victory over German fascism were a powerful stimulus to the liberation movement in our countries.

The 27th CPSU Congress is a continuation of these glorious traditions and it is an important new milestone in the process that began in 1917. The congress ensures the continuity of the selfless efforts by many generations of Soviet people to implement the teachings of the brilliant leader of the world proletariat, Vladimir Ilich Lenin. (applause)

Thanks to your active contributions and example the people's of the world are aware of the advantages of the socialist system as the only path that guarantees genuine independence and progress and the elimination of economic backwardness.

Dear comrades! Our party held its second congress 3 months ago, which summed up its activity over the 10 years Angola has been an independent and sovereign state and outlined concrete and realistic tasks on improving the well-being of the people's masses. The congress was a decisive step forward. It touched on socioeconomic as well as political questions; it defined the measures needed to strengthen the country's defense capability and security, and it resolutely reaffirmed our choice of socialism.

In conditions where the peoples of the world are gaining more and more victories, imperialism is responding with heightened aggression and direct interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states. And when it is unable to do this directly, it resorts to the services of puppets and people who are betraying their people and the cause of independence.

In southern Africa this role is performed, on the one hand, by racist South Africa, which is regularly carrying out aggression against states in the region in an effort to preserve the odious apartheid regime, and on the other hand, by the armed gangs of the puppets which, as South Africa's weapon, are sowing death and destruction, and are trying to prevent these countries from developing normally, by creating an atmosphere of instability and terror. This is the policy of diktat and state terrorism that the Pretoria rulers are constantly pursuing in respect to sovereign states in our region with the patronage and support of the present U.S. Administration, which managed to get the "Clark amendment" revoked and recently decided to give military, financial, and diplomatic aid to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola — the puppet of South Africa.

We condemn this crude interference in the affairs of our independent and sovereign state and declare that our people, with weapons in their hands, will continue to repulse direct and indirect aggression in order to ensure the defense of the country and to protect the revolutionary gains. (applause)

So far all efforts to arrange a serious and constructive dialogue have failed because of the South African regime's reluctance and dishonesty. The peoples of southern Africa know that only by strengthening their defense capability can they wreck South Africa's aggressive plans. The Angolan people, who are the victims of endless aggression by that regime and by international imperialism, are constantly aware of the solidarity of the fraternal and friendly peoples and democratic and progressive organizations all over the world.

In this connection I particularly want to mention the socialist countries, above all the Soviet Union and Cuba. (applause) The long-standing ties of friendship and cooperation between our peoples are strengthening in the struggle to defend our national independence and the people's gains which are threatened by imperialism and its lackeys.

Our young republic will face serious tests in connection with the intensification of imperialism's aggressiveness and the deterioration of the international and economic situation. This prompts us, as it did when our revolution was having a difficult time, to ask all the fraternal parties and peace-loving and free peoples for moral and material support.

Dear comrades! All over the world — Latin America, the Middle East, Asia — imperialism is creating hotbeds of tension in order to preserve its privileges, thus aggravating the already wretched living conditions of the people's masses. In its effort to portray regional conflicts as a manifestation of global confrontation between East and West, the United States is brazenly interfering in the lives of other peoples and masquerading as a defender of democracy and freedom, which it is actually ignoring and violating.

It is clear to anyone who feels responsible for preserving world peace and for life on earth that only a policy of peaceful coexistence and mutual understanding between states and solidarity with all the peoples struggling against colonialism, Zionism, and racism can ensure the attainment of this lofty goal. We will always support the constructive policy of disarmament and peace conducted by the Soviet Union and we see it as a very important contribution to the cause of international detente and salvation of mankind from a new world war. (applause)

Comrade delegates! The rich content of theoretical thought and the thoroughness of the coverage of questions and solution of problems characteristic of Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's report to the 27th CPSU Congress are proof of the enormous vitality of the CPSU which is leading the Soviet people to the building of a communist society.

The results of the congress will be another outstanding victory not only for the CPSU and Soviet people, but for all the peoples who hold dear the cause of peace, freedom, and progress. (applause)

Permit me, comrades, to wish your people future success.

Long live friendship between the Angolan and Soviet peoples! (applause)

Long live proletarian internationalism! (applause)

The struggle continues! Victory is certain! (prolonged applause, all rise)

Ethiopia's Mengistu

PM031120 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Mar 86 Second Edition p 10

["Speech by Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, General Secretary of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee and Chairman of Socialist Ethiopia's Provisional Military Administrative Council" (*PRAVDA* headline) delivered at 28 February morning session of 27th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Dear Comrade Gorbachev!

Esteemed members of the Presidium!

Congress delegates! Comrades!

At this moment in history when the 27th Congress of the Leninist CPSU is being held, under whose leadership the socialist system, which has become an insuperable force in the world, won victory, I convey cordial greetings and best wishes to the Communists and the entire Soviet people from Ethiopia's revolutionaries and working people. (applause)

The October Revolution, which triumphed in Russia under the leadership of the vanguard Bolshevik Party and gave life to the world's first workers' and peasants' state, opened a new chapter in the history of social revolutions and the national liberation struggle. As a result of the socialist revolution in the land of the great Lenin, the Soviet State, which routed fascism in World War II and put a stop to imperialism's military supremacy, was created and strengthened. Socialism extended beyond the bounds of a single country. It put a stop to imperialism's atomic monopoly. It laid a reliable basis for boosting democratic and national liberation movements, giving a powerful boost to the further expansion of socialism's borders. It turned into a world system and played the decisive role in preserving peace.

Dear comrades! It is a tremendous honor and joy for us to attend this historic congress, which will adopt the new edition of the party program, which defines the strategy and tactics for improving socialism and progressing toward communism. The political line and economic tasks detailed in the Political Report delivered by Comrade Gorbachev envisage the acceleration of scientific and technical development and the country's socioeconomic progress, the strengthening of the party's leading role, and the creation of conditions for ensuring peace worldwide and the triumph of socialism. That is why we fully approve and support this course. (applause)

Today there is a real danger that the centuries-old achievement of human civilization may perish as a result of a nuclear catastrophe. That is why the desire for peace and detente has gripped all the peoples. We make a high assessment of Soviet peace-loving policy, which promotes the realization of mankind's dream of peace and of ensuring international security. The recent Soviet initiatives envisaging the reduction and phased elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000, the utilization of science and technology solely for peaceful space exploration in the interests of mankind, and the limitation of conventional arms have attracted attention and met with support from the socialist community and peace-loving forces in all corners of the world.

While the socialist countries are making constructive efforts to satisfy society's material and spiritual needs, imperialism, on the contrary, in its unchecked desire to accumulate deadly weapons, wants to turn space into an arena for military battles, which puts the world on the brink of a catastrophe. Imperialism's actions are no less alarming when it tries to torpedo the arms reduction talks that reflect the peoples' peaceful aspirations. It is whipping up tension in the countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America, where revolutionary processes are developing. Bourgeois circles are trying to achieve military supremacy over socialism and hold back the spread of Marxist-Leninist ideology in the world.

Imperialism has sharply stepped up its insolent interference in the internal affairs of developing countries traveling the socialist path in an attempt to undermine the revolutionary process there and the struggle to eliminate oppression and exploitation. President Reagan's attempt in his speech devoted to the 40th anniversary of the United Nations to link the problem of universal peace with the state of affairs in Nicaragua, Afghanistan, Cambodia, Angola, and Ethiopia and his stubbornness over the question of giving all possible support to antipeople elements that are trying to hold back the revolution's development in these countries is graphic testimony that imperialism has currently focused main attention on those parts of the world in which revolutionary processes and national liberation movements are developing.

Dear congress participants! May I take this opportunity to reiterate — although Soviet Communists are well aware of this — that the problems which revolutionary processes are encountering in the developing countries, especially the African countries, are very complex. We have many enemies today and we have been forced to wage a struggle along many avenues. Like any country experiencing a social revolution, we are combating class enemies, reaction, colonialism, neocolonialism, imperialism, disease, poverty, illiteracy — in short, backwardness and the consequences of frequent natural disasters.

The shameful position of international imperialism, which remains deaf to the peoples' struggle against the racist South African regime and the world community's calls to put a stop to this inhuman regime, leads to a still greater complication of the situation in southern Africa. The facts are such that if imperialism has not yet attempted to wage nuclear war against us, it has unleashed overt international terror against those regions which, as I have already said, attract its particular attention. As a result, hundreds and thousands of us are dying every day, every hour, every minute. However, we realize that casualties are inevitable in the struggle for our ideals. Confidence in ultimate victory gives us the strength not to falter in the face of temporary difficulties.

Dear comrades! Revolutionary Ethiopia, accelerating its progress along the path of development that it has chosen and repulsing the onslaught of international imperialism and reaction, is making its own contribution to the cause of strengthening peace on the African Continent and in the region. Great work is under way to implement our party's program in various spheres. A no less important sector of our activity encompasses the efforts to fulfill the 10-year plan of economic and social development adopted by the Workers Party of Ethiopia Constituent Congress, which is to promote the Ethiopian people's overcoming of their economic backwardness and the creation of the necessary material and technical prerequisites for the transition to building socialism.

However, at the moment this work was launched, our country was hit by a drought. The struggle against the drought has diverted considerable forces away from the implementation of the tasks outlined by the 10-year plan. Alongside the provision of urgent aid to save the drought-stricken population we are pursuing a program of resettling inhabitants from drought-stricken areas to fertile land with a view to finally resolving the drought problem. Apart from the efforts in the struggle against backwardness and the consequences of natural disasters, in this short period we have succeeded under the nationwide slogan "One for all, all for one" in mobilizing the people to implement long-term creative plans. Everyday conscientious labor, the strengthening of discipline, the increasing of labor productivity, the saving of resources, and the realistic assessment of our possibilities have become the task of the day.

Ethiopia's working people, relying on the principle of proletarian internationalism and with the support of the great Soviet Union, are fully resolved to enthusiastically gain victory in this multifaceted revolutionary struggle.

Dear comrades! The aid imbued with the spirit of proletarian internationalism which the CPSU, the Soviet Government and people, and the other fraternal socialist countries are giving the Ethiopian people to overcome the consequences of the drought will have an important place in the history of our revolution. The extensive ties between revolutionary Ethiopia and the Soviet Union strengthen with every passing day. Our cooperation in various spheres has reached new impressive heights.

Dear congress participants! The Soviet Union's progress in the sphere of science, technology, and social and economic building accords with the development goals of all socialist and revolutionary forces. The comprehensive strengthening of the Soviet Union and the other socialist and progressive countries leads to the strengthening of the entire communist movement. We express sincere comradely wishes for the successful implementation of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress! (applause)

Long live Lenin's vanguard party! (applause)

Long live the great Soviet people! (applause)

Long live the friendship between the Workers Party of Ethiopia and the CPSU! (applause)

Long live proletarian internationalism! (prolonged applause, all rise)

PDRY's Al-Bayd

PM111020 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Mar 86 Second Edition p 8

["Speech by Comrade 'Ali Salim al-Bayd (General Secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee)" (*PRAVDA* headline) — date and place unspecified]

[Text] Dear comrades!

Speaking today from this rostrum, I am happy to convey to you, and through you to all Soviet Communists and people, militant greetings on behalf of the Yemen Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee and to wish you successes in work.

Having listened to the CPSU Central Committee Political Report — this document of historic importance delivered by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev — we have had a marvelous opportunity to familiarize ourselves with the Soviet Union's constantly enriched experience in the sphere of party building, the political, economic, social, and ideological spheres, and scientific and technical development.

It would be no exaggeration to say that the Soviet Union's successes and achievements are a source of strength for the struggle of all peoples and all progressive forces striving to build a new world over which the banners of democracy, peace and socialism will fly, a world of prosperity free from wars, destruction, and other disasters.

The Political Report to the congress contains bold critical assessments. This reflects the healthy life-giving atmosphere in the CPSU and the party's ability to provide a correct analysis of new questions posed by life, to correctly assess practical experience, to draw lessons from it, and to set tasks for the future. This critical analysis is an important factor in renewing the forces of the party of the working class and the guarantee of the strengthening of the link between theory and practice and the achievement of unity between words and deeds.

On behalf of our party and people we state our support for the principled internationalist policy pursued by the CPSU, a policy which promotes the strengthening of security and stability in the world and the triumph of justice for all states and peoples.

I would particularly like to note the Soviet Union's internationalist solidarity with our country and the very extensive aid to our party and people in developing revolutionary practice and strengthening the socialist orientation.

We welcome the Soviet Union's support for the rights and just cause of the Arab peoples, and primarily the Arab people of Palestine, and the constructive Soviet proposals to resolve the Near East conflict.

We reaffirm our principled solidarity with the Palestinian people's struggle against various capitulationist plans aimed at eliminating the Palestinian problem. We express once again our solidarity with Syria, Libya, and Algeria, which firmly oppose the aggressive onslaughts of the forces of imperialism, Zionism, and reaction, and with the struggle of the Lebanese people and their progressive and patriotic forces to end the Israeli occupation and restore the unity, independence, and Arab nature of Lebanon.

Comrades! The liberated countries, first and foremost those of a socialist orientation, are developing under exceptionally complex conditions. They themselves and the choice of a progressive ideology that they have made serve as a target for attacks, subversive actions, and plots. The forces of imperialism and reaction and neocolonialist circles and their lackeys try to prove the impossibility of building socialism in the young liberated countries, and claim that there is no class struggle there, just struggle between ethnic groups, tribes, and clans.

Our party and the working people's power in our country have also been the target for plots and aggressive acts aimed at stopping the development of the 14 October national democratic revolution and ensuring a move away from a socialist course. That was the aim of the 13 January attempted putsch prepared by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. It took the form of the mass killing of tried and tested leaders of the party and revolution and experienced party workers and sabotage at enterprises and led to the undermining of the people's national unity.

On this pretext imperialist circles and reaction unleashed a feverish propaganda campaign which, using well-rehearsed techniques, aimed to cast doubt on the correctness of the class choice we had made and our ideology.

However, our party emerged victorious in the struggle against the enemies' dangerous intrigues, which found expression in the bloody events of 13 January. This victory was won thanks to the conscious and resolute rebuff from party members, the working and peasant masses, and all working people. The firm internationalist position of the Soviet Union was a great support for the YSP and Democratic Yemen.

Stating the high assessment made by our party and the PDRY's working people of this immense support and international aid given by the Soviet Union to our country in all spheres, we reaffirm at the same time our resolve to step up our struggle and mobilize all our combat energy to stabilize the situation, which has deteriorated as a result of the plot, to eliminate its consequences, to heal wounds, to strengthen the unity of party and people, to continue progress along the socialist path, and to step up the effectiveness of our peace-loving foreign policy, which is being built in accordance with party resolutions and on the principles of international solidarity and peaceful coexistence. Our country will continue to deepen the friendly relations with the Soviet Union — relations that are strategic in nature — in line with the 1979 Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between our countries. We will also strengthen ties with the other socialist countries on the basis of the commonality of our goals and the great ideas of scientific socialism and proletarian internationalism.

We will develop relations with all Arab and other neighboring countries on the basis of mutual respect, cooperation, noninterference in internal affairs, and anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist Arab solidarity. We will expand ties with all countries on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence in the interests of maintaining international security.

Comrades! Our presence at the congress exemplifies the strength of the militant international ties between our countries' parties and friendly peoples.

Long live the 27th CPSU Congress!

Long live the firm strategic alliance between the CPSU and the YSP!

May the banner of scientific socialism and proletarian internationalism be raised high! (prolonged applause)

Gorbachev Address Notes Responsibilities of Media

PM151525 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Mar 86 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Meeting at the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] There has been a meeting in the CPSU Central Committee with leaders of mass information and propaganda organs. They discussed the immediate tasks of the Soviet press, television, and radio ensuing from the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. The participants in the meeting were addressed by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

He stressed that the congress answered questions posed by life itself and armed the party and people with programmatic documents and the strategy of acceleration at a new turning point in the development of Soviet society. At the congress, complete approval was given to the line of the Central Committee's April Plenum. The main thing today is not just to maintain the atmosphere created by the congress, but to develop it in every way, to enrich it, to saturate it with ideas and deeds, and to hold a frank and direct conversation in the press about ways to implement the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. More practical deeds and initiative! Fewer empty words and enthusiastic exclamations!

It is essential to concentrate organizational and political work on the fullfilment of the plans for 1986 and the 12th 5-year period as a whole. The consistent solution of questions connected with the improvement of the economic mechanism and management, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the introduction everywhere of self-financing [khozraschet], the struggle for a high quality of output and of work in general and for the complete utilization of resources, and the strengthening of labor, production, and contract discipline — such are the main directions in the economic sphere.

In their letters to the CPSU Central Committee and to editorial offices, the working people support the measures for bringing about order and fighting drunkenness, alcoholism, and various negative phenomena. The scale and novelty of the work ahead is such that it demands a radical change in thinking by all — from ordinary worker to minister — and an improvement in the work style as a whole. Here the main enemy is bureaucratism and the press must castigate it persistently. The party is confident, Comrade Gorbachev stressed, that the press will work vigorously and thoroughly in this direction. Its entire activity must be subordinated to the idea of acceleration. Life itself must pulsate in the pages of newspapers and in television and radio programs, with the working people themselves speaking in their own language about the new things entering our reality, about their concerns and thoughts.

The press can do much to allow people's talents to shine through, to uncover their creative potential, and to actively support the masses' initiative.

An invaluable role belongs to our mass media in implementing the party's social program. This is no easy matter. It demands the attention of party organizations and all state and public organizations. But it is a matter of extraordinary importance, for it directly affects man — his life, his work, and his position in society. That is why the attention of the press to the whole complex of social problems must be a daily — I would say urgent — matter. This subject deserves to be a daily presence in the pages of the press.

Another matter about which particular mention should be made is the further development of the political system of our state and the comprehensive improvement and deepening of the democratic foundations of socialist life. Essentially, socialism cannot exist without democracy. Equally, true democracy is unthinkable without socialism. It is that indissoluble link that we must show in all its broadness. In this connection, it must be said that our mass media are also one of the most vivid manifestations of socialist democracy. It would be difficult to find a state outside the socialist system where the most acute problems of life were discussed in the press, television, and radio in such an acute, frank, sincere, and interested way. That is indeed socialist democracy in action.

This atmosphere created by the congress must be developed further. The spirit of constructiveness and a critical and self-critical attitude to things must be strengthened, sweeping aside all complacency, infatuation with success, and so forth. That is not the path for us. There now is no other more urgent and vitally important task than to gather the grains of that experience that is born of life, experience which aims to solve problems of accelerating the country's social and economic development. We have a strategic aim. We know full well what to do and what targets to strive for, but what we need today is practical work experience in every area, be it production, management, the work of a public organization, the economic mechanism, or party activity. There is not, nor can there be, anything richer than man's social experience. Thus, it is necessary for our press, radio, and television to become the true platform of that experience. It is necessary to work to ensure that the press reflects in an accurate, insistent, persistent, and comprehensive way the creative initiative of people which aims to solve our strategic problems and routine tasks.

With all their hearts the Soviet people approve the work of the party to improve the moral climate in the country and assert the norms of communist morality. Much here also depends on attention to the family and rearing of children. Our press, literature, and art should foster the strengthening of the family. Generally speaking, concern for people, the social sphere should be in the foreground, on at least equal footing with production.

The acceleration of economic development and the improvement of the conditions of the people's life can be ensured only by intensive and high-quality work by all people. We are living in a very interesting, difficult, and severe time. Work and work yet again — this is the need of the day. It is necessary to fight, to fight literally for each line of the party congress resolutions. Hard, daily control of the fullfilment of plans and targets is one of the most important tasks of the press. The class opponents are unleashing everything in order to sow disbelief in the practicability of the implementation of our plans. Such intrigues are opposed by our work, the mighty potential, enthusiasm, and patriotism of the Soviet people. The country's foreign policy, the party's course in international affairs — which was worked out by the 27th Congress — is in the closest possible way connected with internal policy. They are subordinated to one aim: to the interests of strengthening socialism, to the interests of working people, to the interests of international peace. This truth has to be delivered to all people on earth.

Participating in the exchange of opinions were Afanasyev, *PRAVDA* editor in chief; Gribachev, editor in chief of the journal *SOVETSKIY SOYUZ*; Laptev, *IZVESTIYA* editor in chief; Aksenov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting; Falin, chairman of the board of NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY; Losev, TASS director general; Vladimirov, editor in chief of *EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA*; Baranov, editor in chief of *SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA*; Fedotova, ediotor in chief of *SOVETSKAYA ZHENSHCHINA* magazine.

Comrade Ligachev, member of the politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Comrade Yakovlev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee participated in the meeting.

Yurchenko Interviewed at Foreign Ministry by FRG TV

AU142020 Paris AFP in English 2017 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, March 14 (AFP) — KGB officer Vitaliy Yurchenko, who defected to the West and then returned to the Soviet Union, was interviewed Friday in a bar of the Foreign Ministry here by a West German television journalist. "I am alive and well," he said, offering to show his identity papers and be filmed in the Foreign Ministry press center where he was having a drink at the bar.

Western press reports in the last 10 days had reported that he had been executed. But Soviet Embassies in Washington and Bonn said Monday that he was alive and well and working in Moscow. Mr. Yurchenko, a senior KGB official, defected to the West last August in Rome. He then went to the United States where, in November, he took refuge in the Soviet Embassy and asked to return to his country, claiming that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency had drugged and kidnapped him.

Cyclone Hits Sakhalin With Heavy Snow, Strong Winds

LD170600 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0540 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] A severe onslaught of the elements is currently afflicting the inhabitants of Sakhalin Island. A large cyclone, which shifted here yesterday from the Sea of Japan, has caused storm winds on the island with hurricane-force gusts, heavy snowfalls, and massive snow avalanches. In individual regions the equivalent of 2 months' average precipitation has fallen in 24 hours. Airports are closed, trains have stopped, and traffic on the roads has been disrupted. Six administrative regions are in the area of the natural disaster. The oblast organizations, the permanent acting staff for dealing with the elements, labor collectives, and the entire population of the oblast are exerting vigorous efforts to reduce possible damage, avert casualties, and prevent interruptions to vital economic establishments. Repair and rescue detachments and first aid services are fully prepared in the most difficult areas; all available snow-clearing equipment is working continuously. Particular attention is being devoted to clearing streets and approaches to shops, schools, hospitals, and livestock-raising premises. The battle between the inhabitants of the island and the elements is continuing. In Sakhalin today, there is heavy snow, blizzards, the wind is 25-30 meters per second, and the temperature is minus 2 to minus 7.

Aliyev Discusses Aims of Congressional Programs

AU112018 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 3 Mar 86 p 1, 3

["Interview given by Geydar Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to Raycho Radulov, TRUD correspondent in the USSR," "a few days ago" in Moscow: "With the fervor of Socialist Morality and Justice" — first paragraph is Radulov's introduction]

[Text] The work of the 27th CPSU Congress is the center of attention for the Soviet people and the whole world public. The contents of the Political Report by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and of the main documents are profoundly and scientifically based on the party's higher aims and on the key questions of the party's general development in the field of internal and foreign policy. The accelerated social development of Soviet society and the social aspects of the price policy were among the concrete questions which I put to Geydar Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy premier of the USSR Council of Ministers, at a meeting which took place a few days ago. In his replies, Comrade Geydar Aliyev dwelt in detail on the CPSU's social strategy and on the grandiose plans which will be implemented in the course of the next three 5-year plan periods:

"Undoubtedly time will reveal even more fully the grandeur of the ideas raised at the congress and of the projected plans, but even now it can be said that in the history of our party and the fate of the Soviet people, the 27th CPSU Congress is an historic event of vast significance, an event which really is in the nature of a turning point, a new stage.

"The CPSU Central Committee has proposed for discussion by the congress delegates a program for the dynamic development of Soviet society, which meets the requirement for our country to be elevated to qualitatively new heights in economic, social, and spiritual progress. I particularly want to stress this feature, which is of fundamental importance for an understanding of everything which is happening now in the Soviet Union.

"Ten months ago, in April 1985, a CPSU Central Committee plenum was held which inaugurated the party's course today — a course of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development. Now, at the congress this course is being further developed; it is being defined in concrete form and its key tasks and the paths and means for attaining its goals are being defined and refined. As a result of a comprehensive analysis of the lessons drawn from previous development and of the historical situation, the party has proposed a clear, profoundly thought out, and graphically outlined strategy. This strategy touches on all spheres of our life, including the exceptionally important social field. I must say that perhaps no other CPSU congress has examined the issues of social policy in such an exacting, strict, and at the same time, broadly constructive manner.

"What is the reason? What has prompted us toward this?

"First, it is precisely in the sphere of social relations that the humane nature of the socialist order is manifested most vividly. It is precisely here that the higher aim of socialism is given material form and the economic activity which affects the workers' vital interests is realized.

"Second, our party's Central Committee considers that in recent years there has been an underestimation on the part of the central and local organs of authority of the ripe issues in the social sphere and in the consolidation of its material base. This contradicts the postulate of intensifying the social orientation of the economy and of raising the material prosperity and cultural level of the Soviet people; the end result is having a negative effect on solving the problems of production.

"At the CPSU Central Committee congress, a long-term, overall, and socially strong policy is being promulgated which encompasses all fields of human life — from labor and everyday living conditions, health, and recreation to social and national relations. I will mention certain of its more important tasks which are of fundamental significance at the moment:

"At the party congress the goal has been set to raise the people's propserity to a qualitatively new level. What does this mean in concrete terms?

"During the coming 15 years it is planned to double the volume of resources directed toward improving living conditions. Per capita real incomes will increase by a factor of 1.6 to 1.8. During the next three 5-year-plan periods the real growth of incomes will be approximately the same as during the last 40 years. Immense state resources are being directed toward expanding housing and sociocultural construction. For example, we have set ourselves the task by the end of the century of building at least 2 billion square meters of housing accommodations and of providing every Soviet family with its own house or separate apartment.

"In answer to your question concerning retail prices, I can state that our approach toward this problem has been defined. As you know, in the Soviet Union the retail prices are stable as compared to many other countries. We are striving to maintain this stability and are adopting measures to ensure that the retail prices correspond to our orientation toward a steady increase in the workers' prosperity.

"You know that the prices of many food products in the Soviet Union have been stable for decades. For example, since 1955 the prices of bread, flour, sugar, and certain other essential foods have not changed. Since 1962 the prices of meat and milk — that is, of those goods which people use every day — have been stable. Naturally, this creates conditions for a continuous increase in the Soviet people's living standard and their material and spiritual prosperity.

"However, there are cases where we are moving toward increasing the prices of goods which are not essential. You know that we have increased the prices of jewelry articles, gold, glass crystal, and certain everyday articles, such as fashionable tailored goods and footwear. But these are goods which are not widely used. Thus, we have a strict approach and are maintaining strict control in regard to the problem of prices; this always allows us to implement a continuous growth of Soviet living standards.

"Much remains to be done in order to saturate the market with various goods and services, moreover, of high quality. For the present, a disproportion is being maintained between the demand and supply of goods and services. As a result of the planned measures, this disproportion is to be eliminated.

"Of course, the social policy promulgated at the congress is not limited solely to the task of increasing the people's material prosperity. In this 5-year plan, a broad complex of measures will be implemented in the longer term, aimed at satisfying the Soviet people's social and spiritual requirements more fully. The state system of free national education will be further developed. During the 12th 5-Year Plan period alone, it is planned to build schools for 7 million pupils and children's preschool establishments with 3 million places. The need for kindergardens will be satisfied within the next few years.

"Considerable means are being allocated to improving health care and the conditions for workers' recreation. It is planned to expand construction of new hospitals and polyclinics and, chiefly, to raise the quality of medical services. Ever more favorable conditions are being created for engaging in physical education and sport, for amateur art activities, and for technological creativity. These and other measures will be implemented at the expense of the social funds for consumption, which will be doubled by the year 2000.

"In the Political Report, the task of improving the people's life is inseparably linked with overcoming leveling in wages and salaries. This is in accordance with the essence of the basic principle of socialism, 'from each according to his abilities, to each according to his work.' The CPSU Central Committee completely supports the proposal to strengthen the control over labor productivity and consumption.

"The need to implement measures in the very near future against parasites, bribe-takers, and squanders of socialist property is accepted. In our society, where social justice is one of the highest values, a necessary function of our social policy is the just distribution of wealth. We are now placing at the foundation of our policy in the field of wages a stricter relationship between pay scales and remuneration and labor productivity. During the 12th 5-Year Plan period, wages in the production sphere will increase by 25 to 30 percent, whereas the increase for engineers and designers will be greater, constituting 30 to 35 percent.

"The new feature is that the wages of workers and employees in the production branches will, for the first time, increase on a mass scale at the cost of the means produced by the enterprises themselves — primarily, through savings in the 'Wages' fund and the release of workers, who will be given the opportunity to work in other sectors.

"As regards the nonproductive sphere, here the increase in working wages will be implemented at the expense of state means. It is planned to complete measures to increase the salaries of teachers and other workers in national education. The salaries of 5 million doctors, nurses, and other health service employees will be increased. There will also be increases in the wages of certain categories of workers in higher educational and cultural institutions.

"To give a succint definition of the party's current social policy: It consists of creating the best conditions for the harmonious development of the individual and for the full expression of every citizen's creative abilities. Everything that is planned in the social sphere — and this is emphasized in the Political Report — is realistic and realizable.

"This confidence of ours is inspired by those visible and encouraging changes which are already taking place in our society. They are expressed primarily in accelerated economic development. Judging from the results of the first months of 1986, we are moving ahead at even higher rates than those envisaged in the plan.

"Our confidence is also supported by the real change in the consciousness of millions of people, who are expressing mass approval and support for all of the party's steps aimed at the country's accelerated development. The Soviet people welcome the broad renewal currently taking place in our society and are filled with determination to support it with unselfish, effective labor.

"I wish to conclude with the words of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, spoken at the party congress: 'The irrepressible flow of history has already rushed to the watershed between the second and third millennia. What will happen further on there, on the other side of this watershed? We will make no prophecies. But we know that the plans which we are building are no ordinary ones. They are bold and our everyday deeds are permeated with the fervor of socialist morality and justice.'"

Congress Results Provide Stimulus for Future

PM131505 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 8 Mar 86 Single Edition p 1

[Editorial: "We View the Future With Confidence"]

[Text] There are special, unforgettable days in the life of society, when the usual course of events becomes incredibly concentrated. The compact moments of time, as it were, store up the country's energy and intellect, revealing its collective will. This is how one will remember the 10 days of the 27th party congress — a historic landmark, the beginning of a new chapter in our socialist life. And although we all witnessed and participated in those 10 days, each of us has yet to assess — not through the hurried lines of newspapers or through a rapid sequence of television pictures, but through the inner workings of the soul — the full significance of this very important event, all the boldness and innovativeness in the party decisions of the congress.

Yes, boldness and innovativeness! You pore over the CPSU Central Committee Political Report, the new edition of the CPSU Program and the CPSU Statutes, and the Basic Guidelines for National Economic Development in the 5-Year plan and beyond, you remember the delegates' speeches, you consider the authoritative points in the congress resolutions... Throughout the 10 days the party's collective thought pondered the essential and strategically vital problems of the country and the world. What would Soviet society be like as it entered the 21st century? What would be socialism's complexion and stance in the international arena? What future lies in store for mankind? All honest people in the world are unanimous: The Soviet Communists' replies to these questions are utterly realistic and optimistic. Direct, honest analysis of the ground covered and a confident view of the future, honed in the laboratory of Marxist-Leninist thought, were prominent features of the congress' work style.

Summing up the congress work, we note with satisfaction the atmosphere of high principle in which the discussion of party tasks took place and the cohesion and unity of views on all questions under discussion. Bolshevist truth and exactingness, the public exposure of shortcomings and omissions, and the in-depth analysis of the conditions of our society's development met with the unanimous approval of Communists and all Soviet people. The congress demonstrated with the utmost clarity that our party's bolshevist ability to learn correct lessons from past experience, find effective ways of solving urgent problems, and overcome anything obsolete that is hampering progress is once again making its presence felt at the current crucial stage.

The congress fully supported the line put forward at the April Plenum of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and strengthening world peace. Its adoption and ratification were the chief political result of the 27th CPSU Congress, Comrade M.S. Gorbachev stressed in his speech at the closing of the congress. The improvement of socialism's economic system, the pursuit of an active and strong social policy, the deepening of democratism in all spheres of our society, and a close link between ideological and organizational work and the real problems of life — these are the main goals of the party's acceleration strategy.

There remains the paramount task of implementing the party's modern agrarian policy and implementing the USSR Food Program in order to substantially improve food supplies for the population in the 12th 5-Year Plan.

Complex tasks requiring a great deal of work... Their fulfillment will require not only the restructuring of economic thought and the abandonment of established stereotypes, but the maximum mobilization of available reserves, strengthening of organization and discipline, and eradication of mismanagement. A persistent, day-to-day struggle to improve quality must be waged by every Communist and by all working people — this is written in the 27th party congress' Resolution on the CPSU Central Committee Political Report.

Naturally, the acceleration course is not just a matter of economic transformations. It is also a program for improving the people's well-being, an uncompromising struggle against unearned income, the filling of the market with high-quality goods and services, and further work on the solution of the housing problem — in short, a whole complex of measures on improving people's lives.

Yes, for Lenin's party there is no goal more significant than Soviet people's welfare and happiness. This is confirmed by the congress decisions concerning fundamental changes in the content of labor, the creation of an integrated system of continuous education, health protection, the development of mass physical culture and sport, and the provision of interesting recreation for the population.

The Soviet Communists' social policy is based on meticulous consideration of the interests of classes and social groups as an essential condition of the strong unity of socialist society. The congress reemphasized the working class' vanguard role in this unity and pointed out the need to ensure its leading role and the all-around strengthening of the alliance of working class, kolkhoz peasantry, and labor intelligentsia.

The socialist way of life presupposes to an equal degree the establishment of collectivism and the creation of opportunities for the development of the individual. Concern for molding the individual, the congress decisions stress, demands the implementation of measures to further strengthen the family, increase parents' responsibility for the education of children, improve women's labor and everyday life, and pay daily attention to vetarans.

National relations are an important sphere of party social policy. The congress demanded special sensitivity and care in all things affecting national interests and feelings and called for a principled struggle against all manifestations of parochialism, nationalism, and chauvinism and for the strengthening of fraternal friendship among the peoples of our multinational country.

"Living, creative socialism is the creation of the people's masses themselves." Guided by this instruction by V.I. Lenin, the 27th CPSU Congress paid the closest attention to questions of improving representative and direct democracy and creating conditions for the consistent deepening of the people's socialist self-management.

With the development of direct democracy in mind, the party congress stressed that the labor collective has a tremendous part to play here and it demanded a cardinal improvement in the mechanism of the practical implementation of the democratic principles and norms enshrined in the Law on Labor Collectives, a wider range of questions on which labor collectives' decisions are final, a bigger role for general meetings of workers and employees, and greater responsibility for the fulfillment of their decisions.

The congress resolutely rejected the unseemly practice of keeping quiet about shortcomings and demanded general implementation of the Leninist principle that Communists need the truth always and in all circumstances. That is why, in the development of socialist democracy, fundamental significance is attached to broadening publicity in the activity of state and other bodies, without which the political creativity of the masses and their participation in management is impossible.

"The party's strength," the Central Committee Political Report stressed, "lies in the fact that it has a sense of the times, it can feel the pulse of life, and it is always operating in the masses' midst." With more than 19 million Communists in its ranks, the CPSU is guided in its activity by proven bolshevist principles. They govern the restructuring of party work now underway and demand the generation in every party organization of an atmosphere of creativity, exactingness, and self-criticism and a quest for effective new solutions for the problems being posed by life.

It would be naive to think that the need to restructure has already been recognized by everyone everywhere. In view of this, the congress demanded that party committees make a more resolute effort to eradicate all manifestations of stagnation and conservatism. It should be an absolute rule in party work, the 27th CPSU Congress resolution on the party Central Committee Political Report says, that one speak plainly, express all opinions openly, provide superior party bodies and the masses with objective information, and always display a high degree of exactingness and honesty in all things. Ostentation, complacency, efforts to suppress criticism, and work stagnation are incompatible with the modern style of party work. No leader of any rank should shirk responsibility for his actions and deeds.

The honest and pure face of the party members... This topic, raised in M.S. Gorbachev's report, set the tone for speeches by many delegates. Party membership must not be open to people who are joining for careerist reasons, who are seeking advantages in terms of obtaining the good things of life. The congress placed special emphasis on Lenin's idea that a party member has no privileges, just additional duties. And the party will judge a Communist's vanguard role not by words, but by deeds alone. Flattery, servility, and toadyism are fundamentally alien to the party member's makeup; his characteristics are principledness, modesty, self-criticism, and absolute devotion to the cause.

As is known, after the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum many areas of party, state, and economic work were fortified with vigorous, well-trained cadres; workers who had compromised themselves or fallen behind modern demands were replaced. The congress unanimously approved these measures and made it incumbent on party bodies to consistently and persistently continue conducting a principled cadre policy, waging a resolute struggle against habitual irresponsibility and the attitude that anything goes, against instances of violation of party and state discipline, and against all manifestations of red tape. Ideological steadfastness, high political standards, competence, the ability to organize collective work and inspire people by personal example, loyalty to principles, firm moral beliefs, and the constant need to communicate with the masses and to be immersed in the people's interests and needs — these are the traits of the true leader, as seen by the congress.

Truth is verified by action — this idea, expressed at the 27th CPSU Congress, is addressed today to every party member and to every Soviet person. We all have to not only perceive the essential meaning and spirit of the congress decision, not only understand its fundamental theses, but also put the party decisions into practice in all our work. Under the party's leadership and with the party we will carry out the instructions issued at the closing of the congress: "Turn the energy of intentions into the energy of concrete action." We have reliable guidelines and a reliable foundation. "We view the future with confidence, because we have a clear sight of our tasks and the ways of carrying them out," M.S. Gorbachev said at the congress. "We view the future with confidence, because we have the powerful backing of the people. We view the future with confidence because we are acting in the interests of the socialist homeland and the great ideals which the Communist Party is dedicated to serving selflessly." The congress' 10 days of work have strengthened this confidence of ours and have been a powerful stimulus to new labor accomplishments.

Uzbek Party Bureau Debates Priority Tasks

GF131720 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek
0215 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] During its regular session, the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau discussed a number of the priority tasks for party, soviet, communal, and economic organizations concerning the realization of the decisions adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress. The context and spirit of the recommendations made by the 27th congress must be conveyed to each and every party organization, communist, and individual. It is necessary to draw up concrete organizational, economic, and mass political measures in every corner in the near future and to organize work to accurately and successfully realize them. Following the 27th CPSU congress, there is a need for creating a strong desire for work in all of the republic's agricultural domains, making normal work conditions available, creating a positive and [word indistinct] work system, encouraging the initiatives of workers, and creating conditions to facilitate mutual demand and criticism.

In light of the decision adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers concerning the measures required to further consolidate the consumers' cooperative societies, the meeting established practical measures for further consolidating and developing the work of the republic's consumers' cooperative societies and increasing their role in the effort made to realize social and economic tasks in rural regions.

It assigned the Uzbek SSR Union of Consumers' Societies and the Kara-Kalpak ASSR and the Kara-Kalpak Oblast consumers' unions the task of carrying out intensive and consistent work to upgrade the purchase and registration of agricultural products and raw materials, realize the complex program related to the question of fulfilling the food program, develop the production of consumer goods, improve the services domain, and make every kind of contribution toward the social and cultural changes in rural regions. The decision made in this regard also considered the further consolidation of the material and technical structure of the organizations and factories affiliated to the consumers' cooperative societies and the wide-scale application of contemporary scientific and technical discoveries and up-to-date experience to their work practices.

Various tasks were also assigned to the republic's local soviet executive committees, ministries, and administrations. The party organizations were advised to help the primary party organizations select and appoint cadres for the work collectives, increase their attention on matters related to organizational and mass political work, and mobilize employees affiliated to the consumers' cooperative societies in order to successfully realize the tasks established by the party.

Discussed at the meeting was the work carried out by the (Zalin) Rayon Party Committee to realize the decisions adopted by the 21st Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Plenum on facilitating a cohesive livestock breeding industry and increasing livestock breeding products. It was established that the organizational and political work carried out by the rayon party committee and its bureau to give guidance on livestock breeding and increasing production (?in firms) has been inconsistent. The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau requested that the (Zalin) Rayon Party Committee and Comrade Sahib Nazarov, first secretary of the (Zalin) Rayon Party Committee, take concrete measures to increase the accountability of the primary party organizations, leaders, and experts of the sovkhozes concerning the situation of work in livestock breeding, exercising perseverance in this economic domain, and completely revising work.

The State Committee for the Agro-Industrial Complex, the [word indistinct] Central Asian Division, and ministries and administrations were asked to give practical aid to the rayon establishments to focus significant attention on the question of appointing Communists, facilitating their vanguard role in production, and organizing socialist competitions among the livestock breeders.

Approved at the meeting were the measures taken by the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee to realize the critical views, requests, and criticims put forward by Communists during the party report back and election meetings, conferences, and the 21st Uzbek Communist Party Congress. The ways and means of controlling the effort made in that regard were established.

Also discussed at the meeting were other matters related to the question of guidance for the economic field and for organizational and political work. Relevant decisions were adopted.

Aliyev Explains Role of Youth in Soviet Society

LD151619 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1610 GMT 14 Mar 86

[From the "World and Youth" program]

[Text] During the 27th CPSU Congress, Soviet and foreign journalists met Geydar Aliyevich Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, who headed the commission for marking International Youth Year in our country. It is only natural that many of the questions dealt, in one way or another, with the lives of Soviet young people. "World and Youth" cameras were there.

[Begin recording][Aliyev] We regard it as particularly necessary to note the role of young people in carrying out work on major construction projects and opening up of new areas and regions of our country: The Far East, Siberia, and the north. For instance, everyone must be aware of the significance of the construction of the Baykal-Amur Railway. It is all a youth project; young people began building work on the railway during its early days and young people are still building it today and, as matter of fact, they also run it. The point is, however, not that young people are involved in material production — young people take part in all spheres of our life. Of overriding importance is the fact that our society creates the necessary conditions to enable every young person to get an education, to develop all his capabilities, to become, as they say, a full-fledged and active member of our society, and to join in energetic working and social activity.

[Central television "World and Youth" reporter Vladimir (Makusyev) — speaking from the hall] You have given specific examples showing the great moral, physical, spiritual, and creative potential which our young people have. How will our party and government be bringing out this potential and realizing it in the cause of accelerating scientific and technical congress, both in the immediate future and the longer term?

[Aliyev] How will we be bringing out this potential? In the Political Report and other documents, including the Basic Guidelines for our country's economic and social development, a program for the acceleration of social and economic development is envisaged. Of course, in the implementation of this program we set a very great store in young people, in the Komsomol, in all of the energies of our youth. If, for instance, we are setting ourselves the task of accelerating social and economic development through the development of scientific and technical progress and the development of progressive industries, half of the people working in material production in our country are young people, half the intelligentsia are young people, so the implementation of our plans will depend on their skills, their abilities, their creativity, and their forward-looking stance. You know, generally speaking, we have outlined a program which is to run until the year 2000. Consequently, all this must be shouldered by young people — the young people of today and the young people who will have grown up by the year 2000. [end recording]

Gorbachev's Report on Literary Criticism Viewed

LD280117 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
0900 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Interview with Soviet literary critic Feliks Kuznetsov, first secretary of the board of the Moscow writers organization and delegate to the 27th CPSU Congress, by unidentified correspondent in Moscow]

[Text] [Kuznetsov] References to literature, art, and literary study and criticism were traceable throughout Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's report. That report made a fundamentally important point when it stated that it is impossible to get the economy, science, culture, and literature moving intensively without a spirit of competition. This is an extraordinarily important statement, this party directive, which is reflected in the assessment made in the new draft of the party program of the state of affairs and tasks in literary criticism.

Let me say that for me, personally, this was a great pleasure, because, for a long time we have been waging a struggle to restore to literary criticism the esteem it has unfortunately lost in recent decades. The fact is literary criticism had, in reality, been turned into a service for literature. The paying of undue compliments, sycophancy, criticism based on cash, criticism as a service to specific writers, showy criticism, criticism that strays far from concern for the true values of literature and life — regrettably, we have seen a great deal of that kind of criticism in recent years. A blight that is common today in many spheres of our economy is that of inflated reports. And when literary criticism goes in for panegyric eulogizing of works that are objectively weak and tries to prove a real aesthetic worth that they lack, then it is effectively engaging in inflated literary and aesthetic reporting. Unfortunately, very significant damage is inflicted here by what is called the merry-go-round. In self-criticism I ought to say that I, as a critic, and particularly as a writer of reports and reviews, have also on no few occasions been guilty of this sin of the merry-go-round, of endless listing...

[Correspondent, interrupting] Habitual listing of names.

[Kuznetsov] Habitual listing of names. But then there have been times when it was difficult, if not impossible, to list such names, at times the failure to mention them has been taken by certain writers as more or less an affront to their actions, as more or less some kind of criticism of them. We critics have at times lacked sufficient civic courage to take up an adequately precise, principled, and tested position. So, in this respect we have to bring about a transformation in our psychology. Indeed, there must be revolutionary arguments among ourselves. Let me say that only from arguing and discussing can the real truth emerge.

Returning to Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's report: In the section where he was speaking of the social sciences, about their inadequate development and about them being distanced from the practice of our life, as the way of restoring social sciences to their full possibilities, he precisely underlined discussions and the setting of opinions and ideas one against another. And nothing awful would happen if the pages of our press were to give space to varying viewpoints about the works of our major, renowned, and best-known writers. Let, for instance, those people who like Chakovskiy's writing defend him; let those people who consider that Chakovskiy's writing, especially his latest novel, does not quite make the grade aesthetically, that it lacks richness of expression, that it is verbose, let those people prove their view. Time will judge which of us is right. There has been an extreme shortage of such debates. I hope that such literary debate, the struggle of opinions about specific works — naturally, from overall Soviet positions, from the positions of socialist realism — will gradually become the norm, as it should, in our literary relations.

Ukrainian Control Committee Chairman Replaced

Kutsevol Relieved

AU171000 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian
11 Mar 86 p 3

[Text] The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade V. S. Kutsevol of the duties of Ukrainian SSR People's Control Committee chairman in connection with his retirement on pension.

Merzlenko Appointed Chairman

AU170954 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 11 Mar 86 p 3

[Text] The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves to appoint Comrade Albert Vasilyevich Merzlenko chairman of the Ukrainian SSR People's Control Committee.

[Signed] V. Shevchenko, chairman, and N. Khomenko, secretary of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium. Kiev city, 10 March 1986

Born in 1927, Albert Vasilyevich Merzlenko has been a CPSU member since 1949. He is a mining engineer. He began his labor activity in 1942 as a toolmaker apprentice. After graduating from an institute in 1953, he worked in a mine as a deputy chief engineer, chief engineer, and chief. As of 1957, he has held the leading party and administrative posts of raykom and gorkom second and first secretary. From 1964 to 1966 he was chairman of an oblast party control committee, an obkom secretary, and an oblispolkom deputy chairman. Then he was chief of the Voroshilovgrad district administration of the State Committee for Supervision of Safe Working Practices in Industry and for Mine Supervision. In 1969 he was elected Voroshilov-grad Oblispolkom first deputy chairman and in 1981, chairman. Comrade A. V. Merzlenko is a member of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and a deputy to the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet.

Leaders Meet With Workers, Youth for Discussions

uf subheadSports Industry Meeting

LD152235 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 15 Mar 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Prospects for developing the sports industry were discussed today at a meeting which was held at the sport experimental combine in Moscow. Comrades Ligachev, Talyzin, and Biryukova, as well as senior workers from the USSR Council of Ministers and leaders of ministries and departments examined questions connected with expanding production and improving the quality of sporting goods and equipment.

Biryukova Attends Festive Meeting

LD142330 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 14 Mar 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A festive meeting was held in Moscow today [14 March] for the day of municipal and communal services workers, which falls on Sunday, 16 March. In the Presidium were Comrade Biryukova, secretary of the CPSU Central Commtitee, heads of ministries and departments, and socialist competition frontrankers.

Komsomol Leader Meets Youth

PM140915 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 13 Mar 86 p 1

[V. Yurteyev report under the "Komsomol Telex" heading]

[Text] A meeting was held yesterday at the Znaniye Society's Central Lecture Hall between V. Mishin, delegate to the 27th CPSU Congress and first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, and the Komsomol aktiv and young people of Moscow city. A detailed discussion took place on the problems of and prospects for Komsomol organizations' activity in carrying out congress decisions and on ways of further improving educational work with young people.

Voronezh Awarded Order of Lenin for Achievements

LD101735 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 10 Mar 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] By decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Voronezh has been awarded the Order of Lenin for the great services of the working people of the town to the revolutionary movement, their contribution to the struggle against the German fascist aggressors during the Great Patriotic War, successes in economic and cultural construction, and also the 400th anniversary of its foundation.

Briefs

Ukraine Minister Awarded — The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has awarded Dmitriy Prokhorovich Galkin, minister of ferrous metallurgy of the Ukrainian SSR, the Order of the October Revolution, for a great contribution to the development of ferrous metallurgy and in connection with his 60th birthday. [Text][*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 15 Mar 86 LD*]

Order of Lenin — By a decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Andrey Nikolayevich Girenko, first secretary of the Kherson Oblast Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party, has been awarded the Order of Lenin for his services to the Communist Party and the Soviet State and in connection with his 50th birthday. [Text][*Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 15 Mar 86 LD*]

Musician Lauded — A.J. Ratassepp, professor of the Tallinn State Conservatory, has been awarded the Order of the Friendship of the Peoples by a decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for services rendered in the development of Soviet musical art, for work in training qualified cadres, and for his 60th birthday. [Summary] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 15 Mar 86 LD*]

Petroleum Industry February Performance Reported

PM131614 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 12 Mar 86 p 1

[*SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA* Heavy Industry Section report under the rubric "27th Congress: Power for Acceleration": "Oil Fields in February"]

[Text] Competition in honor of the 27th CPSU Congress, which reached its peak in the last month of winter, gave an effective boost to improvements in oil workers' work. As compared with January, the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry's enterprises increased average daily extraction of liquid fuel by almost 10,000 metric tons. Some 28 associations in the sector, which have produced an extra 330,000 metric tons of oil since the beginning of the year, successfully met their precongress pledges.

We here publish a status report on the fulfillment of the February plan for oil and gas condensate extraction by the leading enterprises of the petroleum industry:

Main Administration for the Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises in Tyumen Oblast	— 96.2
"Nizhnevartovskneftegaz"	— 95.9
"Yuganskneftegaz"	— 100.5
"Surgutneftegaz"	— 100.3
"Noyabrskneftegas"	— 82.1
"Krasnoleninskneftegaz"	— 101.1
"Vareganneftegaz"	— 88.4
"Tatneft"	— 99.0
"Bashneft"	— 100.4
"Komineft"	— 103.3
"Mangyshlakneft"	— 100.6
"Kuybyshevneft"	— 100.3
"Tomskneft"	— 97.7
"Permneft"	— 100.4
"Udmurtneft"	— 100.8
"Orenburgneft"	— 101.1
"Grozneft"	— 101.2
"Turkmenneft"	— 103.9
"Ukrneft"	— 100.8

The largest quantity of oil in excess of the plan — 45,500 metric tons — was produced by the Komi ASSR's oilfield workers. The high indicators achieved by that collective working in the harsh conditions of the north are not fortuitous. It made a fine start from the very first days of the new year and has been consistently developing its success. It is instructive that the "Komineft" fields also achieved the highest increase in the drilling of operational wells.

The oil workers of Orenburg Oblast succeeded in making up their January shortfall. They not only cleared the backlog but produced an extra 5,500 metric tons of hydrocarbon raw material. The collectives of many other traditional oil regions also worked well in February. "Turkmenneft," "Permneft," "Udmurtneft", "Kuybyshevneft," and "Ukrneft" associations managed to virtually stabilize the recovery level in old, very depleted areas.

However, the fate of the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry's annual plan is not primarily determined by those regions where, because of natural factors, the extraction potential of underground deposits is limited. The main burden falls on West Siberia. This year Tyumen Oblast must provide around 65 percent of all-union oil and gas condensate.

The state of affairs in the country's main fuel base still remains difficult. The Main Administration for the Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises in Tyumen Oblast had a shortfall of 270,000 metric tons of oil in February. Taken together with the January shortfall, the backlog now totals 2.24 million metric tons.

Nevertheless, the Siberian oil workers' results in the first 2 months give grounds for saying that the measures recently adopted by the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry and subcontracting ministries are beginning to yield a favorable result. Tyumen Oblast increased its daily extraction by almost 9,000 metric tons of oil in february and by around 22,000 metric tons since December.

Collectives of the "Surgutneft" association achieved weighty successes. In February more than 100 new wells with a total yield of approximately 3,000 metric tons per day were added to the oilfield networks. A substantial increase was obtained from the switch to mechanized extraction methods. Dozens of idle shafts were brought into operation and the number of them in Surgut is now below the set normative. The service interval for wells fitted with electric loading facilities has been extended to 400 hours. In terms of this important quality indicator, Surgut oil workers have almost reached the level of the pacesetting "Yuganskneftgaz" association in the north of Tyumen Oblast.

The young "Krasnoleninskneftegaz" association, whose oil extraction is more than one-third greater than in the corresponding period last year, is a competition leader. The harmonious collective of "Bashneft's" Tyumen subsidiary, which recorded a further 14,000 metric tons of liquid fuel above plan, again distinguished itself.

Against this backdrop of successes the serious shortcomings stand out even more sharply. Three of the Tyumen main administration's six associations failed to meet the February plan. These included the Ministry of Petroleum Industry's largest extracting eneterprise, "Nizhnevartovskneftegaz," which accounts for half of Tyumen's shortfall. "Noyabrskneftegaz" and "Vareganneftegaz" associations had a shortfall amounting to hundreds of thousands of metric tons.

February showed that the present rate of oil extraction is insufficient to meet the targets for the first year of the 5-year plan. Large reserves have yet to be brought into operation in the sector, advanced experience is being poorly disseminated, and the achievements of scientific and technical progress are being introduced too slowly. The country expects a resolute speeding up on the part of oil workers.

PRAVDA on CPSU Economic Strategy, Workers' Tasks

PM131631 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Mar 86 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Party's Economic Strategy"]

[Text] The economy has been and still is the chief sphere of the party's and the entire Soviet people's activity. It is right here that the preconditions are created for ensuring a materially and spiritually rich and socially full life for Soviet people and achieving a new qualitative state for society.

Entirely approving the concept elaborated by the CPSU Central Committee of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and the practical steps for implementing it, the 27th CPSU Congress noted in its resolution: The party's strategic course consists of making the transition to an economy of higher organization and efficiency with comprehensively developed production forces, mature socialist production relations, and a finely tuned economic mechanism.

The radical acceleration of scientific and technical progress is the fundamental question of the party's economic strategy. Over three 5-year plans we are faced with carrying out a new technical modernization of the national economy and, on this basis, transforming the material and technical base of society. It is planned to double the country's production potential by the year 2000 through its findamental qualitiative renewal. On the basis of improving equipment and technology, as well as mobilizing all organizational, economic, and social growth factors, it is planned to amost double the national income and to increase labor productivity 130-150 percent.

Scientific and technical progress confronts man with new tasks. He must not only know how to create the latest equipment but also use it efficiently in practice, which requires constant improvement of the entire system for training and continously raising people's qualifications and skill and the systematic striking of a balance between work places and manpower resources in all sectors and regions of the country.

The transition to the path of intensification requires major structural changes to the economy. Our national economy must be restructured flexibly and promptly in line with progressive advances in science, equipment, and technology and social and individual requirements. Sectors ensuring scientific and technical progress and the successful solution of social tasks will develop at a faster pace. In this connection, new demands are being made on investment policy. It must ensure rapid growth in the efficiency of capital investments, their concentration in decisive sectors, and the greatest increase in output and national income for every ruble spent. To this end the focus is shifting from new construction to the retooling and modernization of existing enterprises.

Turning the Soviet economy into the most perfect and strongest economy in the world requires further development of the basis of economic might — heavy industry. Here the party allocates the key role to machine building, which is required to produce systems and complexes of machinery, equipment, and instruments to the highest technical and economic standards. The real catalysts in accelerating the scientific and technical process — machine tool building, the electrical equipment industry, microelectronics, computer technology, instrument making, and the information science industry — will enjoy priority development. To achieve success in the development of these sectors, qualitative changes are needed in metallurgy, the chemical industry, and other sectors producing construction materials.

Widening the economy's scale demands efficient development of the country's fuel and energy complex and improvement of its structure. Nuclear power generation will develop at an accelerated pace, and it is planned to make increasingly wide use of renewable energy sources. At the same time, in the long term the 75-80 percent increase in requirements for fuel, energy, and other resources is to be satisfied by saving them in every possible way.

The 27th party congress resolution points out that it is the paramount task of party, soviet, and economic organs, of every Communist, and of all the people to persistently implement the party's modern agrarian policy and fulfill the USSR Food Program.

Social tasks will be solved successfully on the basis of developing social production. It has been and still is the highest aim of the party's economic strategy, the Basic Guidelines point out, to steadily raise the people's material and cultural living standards.

In the course of fulfilling the 27th CPSU Congress decisions, it is necessary to ensure the harmonious economic and social development of all the union republics — for which it is necessary to improve the distribution of production forces, strengthen the comprehensive nature of development, ensure that the economies of the republics and economic regions specialize, and increase their contribution to strengthening the country's unified national economic complex and solving social tasks.

The depth and scale of the transformations outlined by the congress require the leadership of the national economy to be raised to a new, higher level and, thus, better use to be made of the advantages and potential of the socialist planning system. The efforts of central organs must be concentrated on solving the statewide, intersector, and interregional problems of social production. At the same time, the task has been set of enhancing the role of economic management methods and the economic independence and responsibility of associations and enterprises. And for this it is necessary to go over systematically to new management methods.

"It will take time and energy to reorganize the economic machinery under the conditions of our country, with its vast and complex economy," M.S. Gorbachev pointed out in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th party congress. "There could be difficulties, and we are not guaranteed against blunders; but still, the chief thing now is to move purposefully, step by step in the chosen direction, supplementing and improving the economic machinery on the basis of the experience accumulated and removing everything that is outmoded or has not justified itself."

The congress decisions state that the organizational structure of management needs to be improved at all levels and in all echelons of the national economy. This means amplifying or drawing up new general schemes of sector management, providing for a transmission primarily to a two-tier system, and creating organs age groups of interconnected sectors. The functions and rights of ministries and departments are to be amplified. They must focus efforts on determining their development prospects, shaping the most important proportions, and elaborating and implementing a unified scientific-technical and investment policy. In improving the management structure, it is important to seek the optimum ratios of worker in different spheres, substantially simplify and reduce the cost of the management apparatus, resolutely eliminate formalism and red tape in work, and sharply reduce the number of instructions and directions.

Soviet people wholeheartedly approve the 27th CPSU Congress decisions and express a fervent desire to work with inspiration, displaying a high degree of organization, initiative, and skill. Their labor efforts are directed toward the prompt, practical realization of the party's plans aimed at further strengthening the country's economic might and enhancing the people's well-being in every possible way.

The chief thing now is to achieve a quick breakthrough in work in accordance with the 27th CPSU Congress decisions, reach a turning point in all spheres of economic activity, and make more efficient use of the potential created. The essence of today's demands on labor collectives, party, soviet, and economic organs, and public organizations at the center and locally is to ensure that high results are achieved and to manage skillfully on the basis of organically combining the experience accumulated with new knowledge and new solutions. For this, the echelons where the greatest result can be achieved with minimum additional expenditure must be determined in every sector, association, and enterprise and in all shops and teams. And everything that has been outlined must be implemented in practice without delay.

Communists and party organizations bear great responsibility for implementing the plans adopted by the congress. It is they who must head the masses' political and labor upsurge and support and disseminate in every possible way the valuable initiative born during labor competition. Full use must be made of the chief and essentially inexhaustible reserve, which is the human factor, people, and their ability and desire to work skillfully and creatively and to ensure high organization, discipline, and order in every labor collective.

The 27th party congress materials and decisions are a specific action program for working people and all Soviet people. And the more organized, concerted, and harmonious our everyday creative work, the more successfully we will implement in practice the great program for transforming society outlined by the 27th CPSU Congress.

Briefs

Azerbaijan Nuclear Power Plant — The Azerbaijan nuclear power plant will be one of the most important objects in the republic in the 12th 5-Year Plan period. Preparation work is continuing on the construction site. The construction administration recently set up has carried out work worth R7 million in a short time. A 9-story building has been put into operation for construction workers and 20 2-story buildings are being built as part of the new town in that region. The plans of the nuclear power plant will be submitted to the USSR State Planning Committee and the USSR State Committee for Construction Affairs in the near future for the final time. [Summary] [*Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0205 GMT 14 Feb 86 GF*]

Azerbaijan Oil Well — The well drilled by the fourth platform in the 28 April oil field on the Caspian Sea has reconfirmed that this oil field is the richest in our republic. The well began production for the first time yesterday. Its daily capacity is 300 tons. [Summary] [*Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0205 GTM 17 Feb 86 GF*]

GES Corrosion Inhibitor — Some 15 million tons of iron, steel, and rolled material corrode in the USSR each year. Corrosion also affects expensive machinery. Thus the Leningrad Elektrosila association and the Sayan-Shushenskoye GES joined efforts to beat the corrosion. A Leningrad professor (?Sukhotin), says:

GES generators use water for cooling, but water causes corrosion; thus a special "inhibitor" is added to the water which protects against corrosion, in fact it slows corrosion down 1,000 or more times. The research work of this chemical method started 4 years ago. It was tested in a laboratory, then on one of the GES generators, and now five of the Sayan-Shyshenskoye GESes are protected by the corrosion inhibitors. [Summary] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 14 Jan 86 LD*]

Perm Turbine Assembly — Comprehensive testing of of the turbine assembly (capacity 80,000 kilowatts) is now complete and assembly of the final sections of a suspended boiler at the Perm GRES is under way. Nevertheless, work is behind schedule and the GRES should really be generating power by now. The delay has been put down to lack of liaison between various groups involved in the construction of the power station. Comrade (Kotov), secretary of the Perm Obkom, has singled out in particular the lack of consistency in delivery times for metal construction assemblies. Work is now well under way to reduce the delays in the final generating sets coming on line. [Summary] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 14 Jan 86 LD*]

Reportage on 16 Mar 'Mir,' 'Soyuz T-15' Docking

'Insignificant Malfunctions' in 'Mir'

LD142105 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Excerpts] The crew of the Soviet spacecraft *Soyuz T-15*, Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev, are in orbit to start the 15-hour Soviet space mission. Their take-off was broadcast live by Soviet television and the Intervision TV network to millions of Soviet and foreign viewers. The cosmonauts are to dock their spacecraft with the new Soviet lab *Mir*, which is circling the earth in an unmanned mode after its launch last month.

A deputy director of the mission, Viktor Blagov, reports that the station has so far revolved around the earth about 350 times. A check on the station system has revealed insignificant malfunctions but these have been dealt with and the station is ready to receivve the crew. All scientific and production facilities are to be brought to the station in special modules, unmanned spacecraft as large as the station itself. These will be packed on earth with various equipment to function in orbit as workshops or research labs.

The *Mir* station will be used to carry out a program of research in the interests of science and the economy. Meanwhile its veteran predecessor, the *Salyut*, continues orbiting the earth ready to receive cosmonauts. Crews will able to fly from one station to another.

Maneuver for Docking

LD142133 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1600 GMT on 14 March broadcasts a report by Leonid Lazarevich on the activities of cosmonauts Kizim and Solovyev, who are working on board the *Soyuz T-15* spacecraft.

Lazarevich describes the impatience of the cosmonauts to dock with *Mir* and to start power work on the orbit. The approach to the orbital station is being performed now, according to a new flight timetable, because getting to the station takes 2 days instead of the usual 1 day. "This has a number of advantages," Lazarevich says. "Fuel is consumed in a more economical way, and both the crew and specialists of the Flight Control Center can work in a more relaxed way. But the main work is delayed, after all. True, there is enough work right now. Its purpose is to catch up with the station, which is still flying higher than the spacecraft." A brief fragment from a communication session with the cosmonauts is introduced, during which they say that they have completed "the maneuver" and are aligned with the sun. Lazarevich wishes the cosmonauts success.

Docking Completed

LD151412 Moscow TASS in English 1408 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, March 15 TASS — The spaceship *Soyuz T-15* piloted by Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev docked with the orbital research station *Mir* (peace) at 16 hours 38 minutes Moscow time today.

Both cosmonauts are in good health and feel well.

Cosmonauts Enter 'Mir'

LD151626 Moscow TASS in English 1618 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, March 15 TASS — The spaceship *Soyuz T-15* docked with the orbital research station *Mir* (peace) at 16 hours 38 minutes Moscow time today. Following a check of the docking unit's pressure-tightness Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev went into the station.

The crew's mission provides for the reactivation of the *Mir* station, the testing of its structural components and onboard systems, the tuning and adjustment of units and equipment. The purpose of these operations is to prepare the station as a base unit for building in the future a permanently operating manned complex with specialized modules designed to tackle scientific and national economic tasks.

According to telemetry data, the systems of the *Mir* station and the *Soyuz T-15* spacecraft are functioning normally.

At the present time two orbital complexes sare in flight in near-earth space. These are the manned complex *Mir—Soyuz T-15* and the *Salyut-7—Cosmos—1686* complex that is flying in an automatic regime.

The cosmonauts are in good health and feeling well.

TV Report on Docking

LD151508 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1350 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Special correspondent Aleksandr Galkin report from Flight Control Center]

[Text] [Galkin] Attention. Flight Control Center on the air. *Soyuz T-15* has just docked with the *Mir* station, a few minutes earlier than planned.

Cosmonauts Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev began the approach manually from a distance of 200 meters and approached so close and moved towards the docking so surely that not even a television picture was required. We did not manage to see anything here; we just listened.

This will be commented on by a member of the Mayak [space crew's call-sign] back-up team, Aleksandr Pavlovich Aleksandrov.

[Aleksandrov] We have just witnessed a quite unique event, the docking with such a powerful and we think beautiful and large, peaceful station, *Mir*. The Mayaks fulfilled their task wonderfully, and no doubt you heard Aleksandr Galkin saying that this was accomplished a little earlier than planned. This really did take place early, and I shall explain why.

The *Mir* station responded to radio signals from our vessel, the *Soyuz T-15*, at a distance of 200 meters. Then the crew were to take over manual control, make a flight around the station and dock from the side of the transfer compartment. The crew kept so well to the timetable, the automation worked so well, that it became possible to do this rather earlier. And then Leonid Kizim steered the vessel so precisely and Volodya Solovyev worked precisely as flight engineer and navigator and the crew fulfilled the task of fly-around and docking, again in a reduced time, as it were speeding up the whole process, and skillfully, most precisely and accurately brought the station — I should say the vessel, he brought his vessel, the *Soyuz T-15* — to the station. And here no one sensed any sudden shift in the situation. It went off very quietly. But it was a very bright and powerful event; the docking with *Mir* could generally be called a landmark for us.

[Galkin] What are your colleagues doing now, at this moment.

[Aleksandrov] At the moment the systems are being checked. First of all there is the locking of these two massive bodies — the station and the vessel, and they are now checking the systems and preparing to go over into the *Mir* station.

Radio Reports Docking

LD152038 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1339 GMT interrupts its scheduled music program for a 10-minute report introduced by correspondent Nikolay Neych. Neych begins by saying: "At this moment, two spacecraft are in orbit above our planet. The *Mir* station and *Soyuz T-15* are approaching each nother, maneuvering and, I think, have already docked together." He then hands over to correspondent Petr Pelekhov in the Flight Control Center, who continues: "There is no uncertainty over whether they have docked: We have actually just heard the words: We have contact, we have docked, we have lock-on. It's in a zone of not very steady reception, so the words were not readily audible. In a few minutes time the reception will be more steady and we will hear the details of the docking. But meanwhile, I should say that we have been given the schedule for the docking, and the docking took place earlier than scheduled. The reason for this is that ground control now has much more faith in the crew, taking into account both the experience accumulated on earth during training and also the experience accumulated in previous flights."

Pelekhov then interviews Viktor Petrovich Savinykh, the flight engineer on *Soyuz T-14*, who says: "The crew made a very calm approach to the *Mir* orbital station. and now they have already docked. The crew was given permission to select the time of docking themselves." Pelekhov notes that the flight was in automatic mode up to a distance of 200 meters from the station, and asks Savinykh to describe what happened then. Savinykh replies: "Yes, the two craft were in automatic approach mode from a distance of approximately 18 km; at a distance of 200 meters, the crew switched off the automatics, the station turned so that the required docking unit faced the orbiter, and then the crew came in manually and docked very skilfully with the *Mir* orbital station."

Pelekhov asks: "Incidentally, this craft is the last in the series that was designed for operation with stations of previous generations, the *Salyut* stations. I think that the next craft will be provided with a special radio system adapted for docking with this station, won't it?" Savinykh replies: "It probably will, and with other things besides. After all, all of our technology is being developed. First we had *Soyuz*, then there was *Soyuz-5*, and then for my flight with Dzhanibekov we had a [word indistinct] laser range finder. On future spacecraft all this will, of course, be improved and naturally new systems for docking will appear."

Pelekhov continues: "Another thing. At a distance of 200 meters the station wasn't oriented, so was it difficult to steer the craft?" Savinykh replies: "No, at that point the station was oriented. It was in an oriented position, but when they flew around the station it was unoriented. This was practiced on earth, and this mode of operation was in fact preplanned." Savinykh then says that that the crew will now check that the two craft are locked on together, the lock-together force being 20 metric tons; they will then check the air-tightness of the docking seal and then enter the station.

Cosmonaut Dzhanibekov Evaluates 'Mir' Docking

LD151834 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1600 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Interview from Flight Control Center with Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR, Twice Hero of the Soviet Union Vladimir Aleksandrovich Dzhanibekov, by unidentified correspondent; recorded, first paragraph is studio introduction]

[Text] At this moment the cosmonauts are taking their first steps in their new home in space. Here is an interview which has just been sent in by our correspondents from the Flight Control Center.

[Correspondent] Vladimir Aleksandrovich, you have had occasion to carry out direct manual docking, and we would like to hear from you some evaluation of the work the men have done.

[Dzhanibekov] The assessment given by the whole control center and by everyone who has witnessed today's approach and docking mode is that it was excellent. The mode proceeded impeccably; and I would like to note particularly the work of Leonid Kizim who coped outstandingly with the final stage. The new space complex *Mir-Soyuz T-15* is now functioning in orbit. I would like to note that the *Mir* is a totally new-generation station. We hope that it will enable us to solve over the next 5 years — and perhaps even longer than that — tasks that are much wider and more serious than those we have done on previous stations, including the *Salyut-7*. And I would like to believe that man, proving the very great possibilities that he has in space, will be able to continue on this occasion, too, the affirmation of man in space, in work in outer space, in work in the interests of the future of our earth.

[Correspondent] Nevertheless I would like to recall *Salyut-7*, which is also in orbit now.

[Dzhanibekov] We hope that it will serve us for some time, and we are not yet writing off the *Salyut-7* station. It is still quite capable of working, and evidently in the very near future we will do some work there, too.

[Correspondent] So the result will be a kind of commuting between the two stations — almost like one does between one's aparment in the city and one's dacha — from *Mir* to *Salyut* and from *Salyut* to *Mir*?

[Dzhanibekov] Indeed, it is expected that when some initial work, as I would call it, has been completed on the *Mir* station, that the Mayaks [codename for cosmonauts] crew will fly across to the *Salyut-7* station. I have confidence in both Vladimir Solovyev and Leonid Kizim that they will do everything as it should be done.

Flight Parameters Updated

LD161129 Moscow TASS in English 1121 GMT 16 Mar 86

[Text] March, 16 TASS — The manned research complex *Mir—Soyuz T-15* is operating in near-earth orbit for the second day.

In accordance with schedule, the cosmonauts Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev are fulfilling necessary operations in order to transfer the station into a manned mode of operation. They are reactivating life-support and temperature-control systems, checking the functioning of radiotechnical means, the state of equipment, etc.

Conditions close to those on earth are maintained in the living quarters of the *Mir* station: The temperature is 24 degrees centigrade, the pressure is 860 millimetres of the mercury column.

According to telemetry and reports by the crew, the flight of the manned complex *Mir—Soyuz T-15* is proceeding normally. Its orbit parameters are as follows:

Maximum distance from the earth's surface — 354 kilometres,

Minimum distance from the earth's surface — 332 km,

Period of revolution — 91.2 minutes,

Inclination — 51.6 degrees.

The cosmonauts Kizim and Solovyev are in good health, and are feeling fine.

Cosmonaut Describes 'Mir' Layout, Structure

LD152154 Moscow TASS in English 1842 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, March 15 TASS — The establishment of a new Soviet permanent space complex in space on the basis of the *Mir* long-term orbital station is offering broad opportunities for Soviet manned space missions, Cosmonaut Valeriy Kubasov told TASS.

On the eve of the 25th anniversary of the flight of the world's first Cosmonaut Yuriy Gagarin, due on April 12, I recall anew his forecast: "We will take our places in new ships and reach new orbits." Nowadays my fellow cosmonauts, *Soyuz T-15* crew Commander Leonid Kizim and Flight Engineer Vladimir Solovyev, are plying those orbits. Their mission is a good way to mark the forthcoming jubilee, Kubasov said.

This docking, the cosmonaut continued, was not conventional. Whereas in the past that operation had been performed 24 hours after the launch, now it took place later. Kubasov explained that the two-day interval between the launch and the docking had been decided upon better to test the systems of the spaceship that were involved in the docking. Less fuel, too, is spent in this way.

As for the main new features of the station, Kubasov pointed out its six docking units. The aft and tail ones are intended for manned and frieght ships. If need be, a special manipulator can transfer the aft module to one of the side docking units.

As for craft to be docked, according to the cosmonaut, they may be scientific modules intended for astrophysical or technological experiments.

Broad opportunities are thus being opened for the development of scientific laboratories to carry out research for the national economy.

The *Mir* station is a base for the development of long-term orbital complexes with rotating crews.

Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev must have already appreciated the innovations inside the station. First, Valeriy Kubasov continued, crew members now have separate compartments complete with a table, a chair and an intercom. Members of mixed crews who perhaps will work abroad the new complex will especially admire this arrangement.

The new station is roomier because the compartment with scientific instruments has been removed. Now large-size equipment will be housed in modules. The orbital "mess-room" is more convenient and cosy. The life support system has been modified. in particular, the on-board air regeneration system has been improved.

The latest achievements of Soviet science and technology and original design solutions have been incorporated in the station.

The new station is called *Mir*, peace, a great word understandable to everyone in the world. This stresses anew that the Soviet Union is intent on the peaceful exploration of space and it is for this purpose that Soviet spaceships and stations go out into the great unknown.

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ACDA CLAIMS OF SOVIET ARMS VIOLATIONS ASSAILED

PM171656 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Mar 86 First Edition p 4

[Yu. Viktorov article: "At Variance With the Geneva Accords"]

[Text] In the United States -- for the umpteenth time -- a propaganda clamor has been unleashed to "indict" the Soviet Union for alleged "violations" of treaty commitments. This time the initiator of this campaign is the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, which has disseminated a report on instances of alleged noncompliance by the Soviet Union with arms limitation agreements. The agency's new propaganda opus, as the agency itself acknowledges, raises no "new" questions on this well-worn theme. It merely repeats the content of three well-known presidential reports to the U.S. Congress on this topic published in 1984 and 1985.

All these "indictments" were repeatedly and convincingly rebutted by the Soviet Union. Taking this into account, it might have been possible to disregard the U.S. Administration's hackneyed theses. But their danger lies in the fact that they are being used to deceive the public, extract money from the Congress to crank up the arms race, and justify the administration's intention to disregard existing agreements. For the question that is being posed at precisely this time is: Will the U.S. Congress agree to fund multibillion-dollar Pentagon programs, including the "star wars" program? It is also well known that in less than 2 months the U.S. President will have to make a decision on whether to continue to observe the limitations stipulated in the SALT II Treaty on the number of MIRVed strategic ballistic missiles. The objective in publishing the report becomes obvious from this. It is to prepare the American and foreign public for the U.S. "countermeasures" that the administration is currently formulating, about which agency director Adelman has spoken frankly at various briefings.

What are they attempting to accuse the Soviet Union of? Even the report itself describes most of the so-called "violations" as "probable," "possible in the future," or "unclear" because of "a shortage of facts." This in itself testifies to the unscrupulousness of the authors, who have not balked at offering the public such unsubstantiated material. As for some other "facts" served up in the report under the rubric "violations," there is not a grain of truth in them.

Here is a sample of this unsavory output. There is continuing speculation in the United States on the Soviet radar station under construction in the Krasnoyarsh region. Various functions are ascribed to it -- it is either an early warning station or an ABM station. However neither version corresponds to reality. This radar station is designed for tracking space objects and monitoring outer space and therefore has nothing to do with the ABM treaty.

Also groundless is the story being spread by Washington that, in addition to the one new type of ICBM authorized by the SALT II Treaty, a second new type is being created [sozdayetsya] in the USSR. In practice this is how they are attempting to depict the modernized missile known as the RS-12M, whose characteristics are completely in accordance with the provisions of the SALT II Treaty.

The U.S. complaints that the USSR encrypts telemetric information received from the missile during tests, which is supposedly necessary for verification [kontrol] under the SALT II Treaty, cannot stand up to close examination. The USSR does not encrypt such information. With a view to resolving this question, we asked the United States to specify the parameters which, in its opinion, ought not to be encrypted. The U.S. side refused to do this, which confirms yet again how farfetched its complaints are.

Another totally farfetched claim is the one that the Soviet Union has supposedly exceeded the quantitative level of strategic delivery vehicles existing at the time the SALT II Treaty was signed. It was declared at the signing of the treaty that the USSR had 2,504 strategic delivery vehicles. This quantity has not increased by a single unit. The sublevels set for MIRVed missiles and for heavy bombers carrying long-range "air-to-surface" cruise missiles are also being rigorously observed.

Displaying a constructive approach toward relations with the United States, the Soviet Union has already supplied exhaustive clarifications on these and on all other issues raised by the U.S. side. These clarifications were supplied both at the specially established Soviet-U.S. Permanent Consultative Commission, and through diplomatic channels. The invalidity of the U.S. side's claims was fully proved. It is, however, evident that certain forces in the United States are unwilling to come to terms with this. By spreading deliberate slander, they are striving to play down everything new and positive that emerged in Soviet-U.S. relations as a result of the Geneva summit meeting and, as in the past, are seeking ways to attain military superiority over the USSR by cranking up the arms race, which is contrary to existing agreements in the arms limitation sphere.

The United States -- particularly under the incumbent administration -- is trying to place itself above international law and custom and to implement a policy whose correctness and fairness are measured only in terms of U.S. judgments and, ultimately, in terms of strength. In light of all this, it is not the United States but the USSR that is fully justified in feeling anxious about the other side's failure to fulfill the commitments it has adopted.

Take for instance the starting of work on the "star wars" program, which is aimed ultimately at the creation [sozdaniye] of a U.S. territorial ABM system. This is indeed totally contrary to the 1972 ABM Treary, which is of unlimited duration. Actions by the United States such as the deployment of large radar stations with parameters close to those of ABM radar stations on its own territory and beyond its borders also do not accord with this treaty's provisions. The treaty is seriously threatened by work in the sphere of mobile ABM radar stations, MIRV's for antimissile missiles, tests of antimissile missiles created [sozdannyy] on the basis of ICBM's, and so on.

Take another example. After signing in 1979 the SALT II Treaty, which establishes a balance between USSR and U.S. strategic forces, the U.S. side refused to ratify it. While demagogically stating its intention to comply with the provisions of the treaty, the U.S. Administration in practice steered a course toward changing in its own favor the prevailing approximate balance of strategic forces. The deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in certain West European countries is aimed at this. This is also shown by the U.S. activity in implementing its numerous strategic programs. Some of these are now beginning not to fit within the bounds of the existing accords. This U.S. line is having an adverse influence on the course of the Geneva talks on nuclear and space arms, which is by no means conducive to implementing the accord on accelerating those talks which was reached at summit level.

Other facts testifying to the U.S. side's disdainful attitude toward observing its own juridical and political commitments could also be cited. However, what has already been said shows that the thrust of the U.S. Administration's actions is to conceal its own efforts to undermine and erode the existing system of agreements in the sphere of arms limitation and reduction beneath a screen of statements and reports regarding imagined "Soviet" violations of treaty provisions. The method is not new.

"All parties must fully comply with the agreements they conclude" -- this thesis contained in the U.S. agency's report should be addressed primarily to the current U.S. Administration. It is hard to imagine that the U.S. side does not realize what consequences arise from its steps contravening the existing accords. This line tends to disorganize normal relations between states. It in no way accords with the U.S. leaders' statements regarding their desire to organize constructive relations with the Soviet Union.

Nor is it an accident that the campaign to accuse the USSR of "violating" its commitments is being resumed now, when the United States has failed to come up with a constructive answer to the large-scale Soviet initiatives in the sphere of disarmament and security. The forces that are making colossal profits out of the production of more and more new types of weapons are trying to question the feasibility of the USSR's proposals and its readiness to fulfill existing and future accords.

The 27th CPSU Congress stated that the desire for military superiority objectively cannot yield any political gain for anyone. The Soviet Union proceeds precisely on the basis of this truth. Therefore it cannot have any incentives to abandon or violate accords formulated on the basis of euality and identical security.

In accordance with its Constitution, the Soviet Union bases its relations with other countries on conscientious fulfillment of the commitments arising from the generally recognized principles and norms of international law and from the international treat treaties conclude by the USSR. This principle is one of the fundamental principles in the foreign policy pursued by the Soviet Union. And it is strictly observed.

Taking into account the great importance for the cause of peace of Soviet-U.S. agreements in the sphere of limiting and reducing strategic arms and other treaty documents aimed at strengthening the peoples' security, we are entitled to expect the U.S. side not merely in words but in deeds to conscientiously fulfill the commitments it has assumed.

PRAVDA RAPS ADELMAN REMARKS IN ACADA BROCHURE

PM111330 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Mar 86 Second Edition p 5

[T. Anatolyev "Rejoinder": "Why the Repetition?"]

[Text] The Arms Control and Disarmament Agency has published with enviable haste a brochure containing the Washington administration's jarring fabrications about so-called "Soviet violations of arms control agreements."

Why, one asks? Why repeat a lie when everyone knows that even if a lie is repeated many times that still does not make it true. But the authors of the libelous brochure do not count on that. They have another, extremely specific goal: to cast aspersions on the broad range of major new Soviet proposals aimed at eliminating nuclear weapons and ensuring reliable international security, and to call into question the very possibility of ending the arms race and ensuring disarmament.

K. Adelman, director of the agency, states outright in the foreword to this "publication" that certain "Soviet treaty violations...threaten the future viability of the arms control process." He went so far as to say that "this is actually a dangerous form of unilateral disarmament under the cover of bilateral arms control."

You see how simple everything is. For the United States any new agreements with the USSR in the arms limitation and reductions sphere would essentially mean "unilateral disarmament," so they are not worth talking about. We will say bluntly that Mr Adelman's thinking is simplistic if he supposes that this excuse for logic could justify to the public Washington's reluctance to provide a constructive response to the Soviet initiatives.

BOGACHEV COMMENTS ON NUCLEAR MORATORIUM ISSUE

LD142334 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2233 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, 15 Mar (TASS) -- TASS military observer Vladimir Bogachev writes:

In the postwar years, the United States has carried out more nuclear weapons tests than all the other countries of the world put together. Nevertheless, President Reagan considers that the Soviet Union has acted "unjustly" in relation to the United States in calling upon it to join in the Soviet moratorium on all nuclear explosions declared almost 8 months ago. The United States cannot now speak of a ban on nuclear explosions, the President said in an interview to the American BALTIMORE SUN newspaper.

Having spent more than a trillion dollars in the last 5 years on preparations for war, Reagan alleges that the Soviet Union is still outstripping the United States in the military sphere, and that stopping American nuclear tests will -- according to him -- "leave the United States in a position where it is increasingly lagging behind." The President preferred not to specify how many more trillion dollars he intends to spend on nuclear armaments in order to get close to what he described as the "United States' long-term aim" -- the cessation of nuclear tests.

Washington's refusal to come to agreement on a total cessation of nuclear explosions illuminates before the whole world the present U.S. Administration's obstructionist position on the whole spectrum of problems of limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons, and shows the insincerity of statements by U.S. officials about their aspiration "to make nuclear weapons outmoded and powerless". Under these conditions, the U.S. Administration is compelled to dodge and maneuver.

Speaking about the "danger" of a moratorium, the President reaches the absurd conclusion that an accord on ending nuclear explosions will allegedly be possible only "at a time when the nuclear forces of restraint are no longer such an essential element of international security and stability as at present." Putting forward this abstruse thesis, the U.S. Administration is attempting to prove that the path to stability and mutual trust is through the unlimited build up and qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons.

The Soviet Union proposes banning tests of nuclear weapons, thereby taking an important step along the path to eliminating arsenals of mass attack. Washington is attempting to legalize nuclear weapons tests.

Instead of the measures for effectively verifying observation of a ban on nuclear explosions put forward by the Soviet Union, Washington is proposing the creation of an "inspection" for observing the continuation of these tests. Against all logic, the White House is even trying to portray this initiative as almost a good will gesture by the United States...

For the 8th month in succession, the USSR has not carried out any nuclear explosions, having given the U.S. Administration extra time to weigh the Soviet proposals. In making this goodwill gesture the Soviet Union has incurred some expenses, both in military and national economic respects. The unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions cannot continue indefinitely.

The Soviet Union has announced that it will not carry out nuclear explosions after 31 March either, until the United States' first nuclear explosion.

The U.S. Administration will now have just as much time to evaluate the impact of a nuclear moratorium on the stability of the world situation as it wishes.

GROMYKO MEETS WESTERN ANTI-WAR ACTIVISTS

LD171804 Moscow TASS in English 1744 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 17 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Andrey Gromyko today received in the Kremlin a group of foreign participants in the third information meeting -- seminar of representatives of anti-war organizations of Western Europe, USA and Canada.

The group includes prominent peace champions representing a wide spectrum of anti-militaristic forces in their countries; retired Brigadier General Michael Harbottle of Great Britain, director of the Centre for International Peace, administrator of the international group "Generals for Peace and Disarmament"; Hermod Lannung of Denmark, chairman of the National Preparatory Committee of the World Congress devoted to the International Year of Peace, member of the Radical Party's leadership, president of the World Association of World Federalists; Claudio Gentili, chief of the department of the struggle for peace and disarmament of the Christian Association of Italian Working People; Robert Penner, coordinator of the Canadian Peace Alliance; Howard Frazier of the USA, executive director of Promoting Enduring Peace; Rudolf Merker of the FRG, chairman of the Bonn district organization of the SDP [Social Democratic Party]; Eva Norland of Sweden, leader of the Women for Peace movement; leaders of peace organizations from Belgium, Greece, Netherlands, Finland, France, Switzerland.

During the conversation which passed in a friendly atmosphere, Andrey Gromyko pointed out that the demands of peace champions in many countries are consonant with the recent Soviet peace initiatives.

The anti-war movements that have been launched in many states on all continents are highly assessed in the Soviet Union.

Andrey Gromyko dwelt particularly on the proposals set out in the Statement of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev of January 15, as well as on the foundations of the all-embracing system of international security which was set out in detail in the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 27th congress of the Soviet Communists.

It was stressed that the program of consolidating peace which the Soviet Union is conducting consistently shows what must be done for the improvement of the international situation and solution of the cardinal problem of the present -- removal of the threat of war. The essence of this program is complete elimination of nuclear arms by the end of the current century and prevention of the militarization of outer space. The Soviet peace initiatives are equally addressed to governments and peoples of all countries, large and small, no matter where they are situated, in the West or in the East, in the north or in the south.

Advancing its proposals the Soviet Union proceeds from the view that in conditions of nuclear menace [an] objective situation has formed in which confrontation between capitalism and socialism can proceed exclusively in the forms of peaceful competition and peaceful rivalry.

The participants in the conversation from foreign countries stressed that the Soviet proposals evoke broad response the world over. These proposals are highly assessed by peoples.

Taking part in the conversation were Chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet A.E. Voss, Secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet T.N. Menteshashvili, Chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee G.A. Zhukov, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD161849 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 16 Mar 86

["International Observers Roundtable" program, with political observers Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich Bovin and Nikolay Shishlin; and Viktor Nikolayevich Levin, All-Union Radio commentator]

[Text] [Levin] Hello, esteemed comrades. This week's events show that the ideas and solutions of the complex international problems facing mankind advanced by the 27th CPSU Congress are not just finding a wide response among the international public, but are being reflected in the stance taken by a whole range of states. I am thinking specifically of the letter from the so-called Delhi six -- that is, the leaders of the following six states: Argentina, India, Mexico, Tanzania, Sweden, and Greece -- which once again recently sent messages to the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States containing their proposals and their ideas on improving the international situation. In particular, these leaders express the idea of setting up a system of international security.

It is precisely this aspect that is consonant with the proposal put forth by the Soviet Union -- the proposal was set out in the 27th CPSU Congress Central Committee Political Report -- on setting up an all-embracing system of international security. I am not going to repeat everything that is in this Soviet concept, but I want to draw your attention to the fact that in the military sphere the Soviet Union promotes the idea that the nuclear powers should renounce war, both nuclear and conventional, against each other and against third states. Very closely linked with this is the second proposal, that an arms race in space should not be permitted, that all nuclear weapons tests should be halted, and that these should be eliminated completely; that chemical weapons should be banned and destroyed, and that the development of other means of mass destruction should be renounced. The message from the Delhi six says that it would be very useful, on the threshold of a new Soviet-U.S. summit meeting, if the Soviet Union and the United States were not to carry out nuclear explosions, at least until this meeting.

The position of the Soviet Union is known. Effective last August we unilaterally introduced a moratorium on conducting nuclear explosions whether for military or peaceful purposes. Then, in the Statement on 15 January by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, we extended this moratorium until 31 March. In other words, we gave the Americans an opportunity to consider their position once again and to discuss carefully once again the situation that has come about. We made yet another good-will gesture.

[Shishlin] Viktor Nikolayevich, I think that we should add here the fact that the Soviet Union did not simply carry out this good-will act and unilaterally end all nuclear tests. In addition to this, the Soviet Union invited the United States and Great Britain to start talks immediately and without delay in order to conclude a treaty of full value on ending all nuclear tests, naturally with the appropriate monitoring, including on-site inspection, so that there was also a purely working proposal here in order to reach a real agreement. Well, we have said many times what an accord would lead to, because it would indeed signify a great deal in the purely military and technical area too; but the main thing is that it would be a breakthrough toward the creation of a new atmoshpere, not just in Soviet-U.S. relations but in international relations in general. But the new position which has been set out in the reply by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev to the joint approach by the leaders of the six states amounts to this: The Soviet Union will refrain from carrying out nuclear tests until such time as the United States carries out a nuclear explosion. This is in fact a continuation of the line, the very firm line, aimed at trying to reach a real agreement in so far as the U.S. "no" to all these proposals moves and actions might have consequences on many different planes.

[Levin] I would also say that the reply by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev -- and attention has to be given to this -- puts forth a proposal on working out the treaty you are talking about on banning nuclear tests completely, and there too we are raising the issue in a new way. We are proposing that we set out working on such a treaty without delay and that the appropriate talks be resumed or started in any form, be it bilateral, trilateral, or multilateral talks, and that this not be tied to any other issues. This, too, is a new point, and a very important point which testifies to the constructive nature of our position and a sincere desire to find some points of contact with the Americans.

[Shishlin] From the very beginning it was stated by the Soviet Union that we do not link the ending of nuclear tests with the rejection by the United States of the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative, just as we do not link with it the issue -- and the solution of the issue -- of eliminating medium-range nuclear arms in Europe.

[Levin] I am thinking of the fact that now we are also proposing bilateral talks, this is a new point.

[Bovin] Unfortunately, however, there is an old point that can be seen very clearly indeed here, the fact that the Americans are continuing to say the same "no" they have been saying all along, and this is characteristic of Reagan's policy and position. And overall it has to be said that the U.S. position is so vulnerable that from the viewpoint of world public opinion, even from the viewpoint of very many politicians in America itself, Reagan's position is absolutely unconstructive and contradicts common sense. For example, things have reached the point where the U.S. House of Representatives has adopted a special resolution which demands that the U.S. President, in the first place, ratify -- we do not have treaties with the United States; we have signed...

[Shishlin, interrupting] Two.

[Bovin] Two treaties, limiting underground nuclear weapons tests and dealing with nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes. We have signed them but the United States has not ratified them. And so the House of Representatives is demanding that the President, in the first place, ratify both these treaties immediately, and second, that he join in talks with the Soviet Union on the conclusion of a treaty on an all-embracing ban on nuclear explosions. The President sent a special letter to the House of Representatives and stated in this letter that this resolution of the House of Representatives runs counter to the interests of the national security of the United States.

The evolution of the U.S. position is very interesting. To begin with it was like this: The Russians do not want to monitor, and if there is not going to be any monitoring then there will be no agreement. Later it became clear that things were not like this at all. By all means, we say, there will be a monitoring system, let us agree and include on-site inspection, in other words, this trump card, this argument, is knocked out of their hand.

They then began talking like this: We need to carry out nuclear tests because we need to modernize our nuclear weapons; the Russians have overtaken us; they have done all they need to; we have fallen behind and we have to catch up. Then it became clear that this was not the truth either. And now, it would appear, there is no room for any further withdrawal, yet Reagan has constructed himself yet another redoubt. His logic is as follows: The nuclear weapons that we currently possess are the main means for deterring the Soviet Union. But in order for this means of deterrence to be good it needs to be tested from time to time, otherwise its reliability will be low.

There are, say, 10,000 warheads in store there: Who knows what happens to them over a 10 year period. In order to be sure, each batch must be tested regularly. And Reagan says to begin with we must reach agreement on reducing nuclear weapons, then afterwards talk about banning tests. That is to say, everything is now being turned the other way around.

Of course, it is sad that the Americans are behaving in this way because all people are now waiting for the second summit meeting. As we know, it would be very good and desirable if it were possible to resolve some specific issues at this meeting. Well, all right, the first time they met, they talked, they to to know each other. On the second occasion it would be desirable to solve some specific problems. There are two problems which are more or less capable of being viewed as candidates for solution: The problem of a nuclear test ban, and the Euroweapons problem. But, unfortunately, the position of the U.S. Administration here, for the present, does not leave any room for optimism, to say the least.

[Shishlin] Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich, you have touched upon a very serious question here, because whatever happens we are still obliged to view all actions of the United States, and also our own actions, through the prism of a possible Soviet-U.S. summit meeting. And if one looks closely at the list of serious actions that have been undertaken by the United States, and not just the rhetoric, then we see that besides the refusal to follow the example of the Soviet Union with regard to ending nuclear tests, the United States -- and more precisely the administration -- is making an attempt to set a new record in increasing military expenditure, forming a military budget of the order of $320 billion. True, it has to be said that the budget was, in fact, rejected in the House of Representatives by an absolutely mad majority -- only 12 votes were cast in favor of this military budget, which was put forward by the administration. These are two fairly massive items.

The third thing worth noting is the way in which the United States is acting with regard to regional conflicts. As we know, in literally every direction the United States is trying to exert the pressure of force in order to achieve a rerun of all these regional conflicts in its own way. Then unfriendly actions are being taken against the Soviet Union -- I would not call them pin-pricks -- actions like, say, the statement on the need for the Soviet Union to sharply restrict the number of our diplomatic workers at the UN headquarters in New York.

[Bovin] Concretely, this matter has three groups: There are representatives of the Soviet Union, the Ukraine, and Belorussia; working there altogether are 175 people...

[Levin, interrupting] Two hundred and seven...

[Bovin] Two hundred and seventy-five people, right, excuse me. And the United States is proposing to take away 105 of them over a 2-year period, saying that there are too many. It is amusing to hear all this coming from them, because it is we who are working there, and we who have to determine whether they are needed or not, and how many people we need. Of course this is an impolite act, a hostile initiative directed toward the Soviet Union in general; and before a summit meeting it seems quite strange, particularly during the preparation period.

[Shishlin] Yes, and the statement by the Soviet UN Association, directs attention, legitimately directed attention at the choice of the time for taking this action. It seems to me that the following question is not being asked idly by people concerned with foreign policy problems: Does not everything that we witness in the scheme of U.S. policy signify a certain departure, a recoiling, on the part of the United States from the spirit of Geneva, from those accords [dogovorennosti] of a, well, quite general character, which were arrived at during the first Soviet-U.S. summit meeting? This is a more than serious question.

[Levin] I have the impression that the Americans are inclined to create the impression that they very much want the meeting, but in actual fact they really, in a way, do not show genuine interest. Let us take two aspects: The question is always being raised in the United States of the time for a meeting to take place. One high-ranking representative of the administration will speak, then another; then recently Reagan himself joined in the game: He says, well, all right, if June and July are of no use, maybe December. But underneath all these conversations the essence of the problem gets further away. Let us take Reagan's most recent proposal concerning ending nuclear tests: More properly it does not concern ending them. Reagan made a loud-mouthed declaration that he had proposed that the Soviet Union conclude an agreement [soglasheniye] on a new system for observing nuclear explosions.

[Bovin, interrupting] This logic is quite the wrong way round: We propose reaching agreement on control in order that nuclear tests not be carried out. And Reagan [Bovin chuckles slightly] proposes reaching agreement on the control of conducting nuclear tests. There you have, properly speaking, the fundamental difference between the two approaches.

[Levin] Quite right. But conducting nuclear tests does not diminish the acuteness of the problem; if nuclear explosions are to continue then that means the improvement [sovershenstvovaniye] of nuclear weapons will continue; that means the threat is not reduced, is not removed.

[Shishlin] And here, Viktor Nikolayevich, it seems to me that U.S. political circles do not, in my opinion, accurately read the Soviet Union's intentions or their own interests. What do I mean? I would like to say with all clarity: The Soviet Union has an interest in a new Soviet-U.S. summit meeting, but its interest in this meeting is in no way greater than that of the United States of America. The interest is absolutely equal. While at the 27th party congress and in the program documents which were adopted by the congress, in the party Central Committee Political Report, and in practical conclusions, a new approach is affirmed toward international relations. In this approach we are really striving for equal security for all states, great, medium-sized and small -- at the same time, in the actions of the United States, as before, there is a blind trust in strength in the hope of outplaying its opponent in a nuclear age who has at his disposal at least equivalent capabilities for causing what is called unacceptable damage. And this is of course a cardinal question: Here we cannot build such illusions that this new approach, this new way of thinking, this new philosophy, if you like, in international relations, can be asserted of itself, as if by the wave of a magic wand and that everyone will be illumined with the light of truth [istina]. No, unfortunately this will not happen. But surely elementary honesty, elementary restraint, elementary common sense, these must surely induce the United States -- and not just the United States, but its partners too -- to assess this situation in a new way and not let slip these really unique chances which are present in the political situation in 1986 in order to implement practical steps on limiting and rolling back the arms race.

[Bovin] I am troubled by yet another circumstance: When you look now at domestic political life in America -- well, of course I am exaggerating -- but there is a kind of element of, perhaps, a return to McCarthyism that can be observed there, especially in connection with Nicaragua. Just now, when Reagan is asking Congress for $100 million -- that is $70 million for military aid, and $30 million for so-called humanitarian aid for the contras, the Congress, for understandable reasons, is wavering quite a bit on this matter. It is not yet clear what decision will be made and Reagan is kicking up a great fuss, trying by hook or by crook to persuade the Congress to agree with him. But the key in which this dialogue is now being conducted is reminiscent of the epoch of McCarthyism, because the question is put thus: Who does not support Reagan's proposal is a supporter of the communists, is not an American patriot, acts against the interests of the United Sates -- that is how questions were put when there was the witch hunt under Senator McCarthy.

And it must be said that this is provoking a reaction in the other direction, because very many senators and congressmen are simply alarmed at this kind of impertinent, high-handed kind of unceremonious pressure which Shultz, Reagan, Weinberger, and all sorts of small fry from the White House come out with.

I have not seen this kind of mass pressure in recent years; I have not seen anything to compare with this kind of pressure that is now happening in connection with Nicaragua. You could drive a horse and coach through the gaps in what Reagan says on Nicaragua. Generally there is the impression that Nicaraguan paratroopers are about to land in Washington tomorrow or the day after, capture the White House, and that will be the end for America. A complete catastrophe: This is the kind of feeling that arises out of what is being said there.

[Levin] Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich, I want to illustrate your thought with the words of Senator Edward Kennedy, a highly influential figure on the U.S. political horizon. Regarding pressure in connection with Nicaragua, in connection with granting a loan as aid to the Nicaraguan contras, he says directly: The champions of bankrupt policy always attempt to put in doubt the patriotism of those who are against such a policy. This is a direct answer to Reagan. And how is this perceived, say, in Western Europe? Well, Marion Donhoff publisher of the weekly DIE ZEIT writes that what is observed now in the United States is a kind of unbridled uplift -- she calls it energy -- and beyond this energy can be seen nationalism...

[Bovin, interrupting] Chauvinism, even.

[Levin] Chauvinism. She also writes that as a result, appearing is a kind of euphoric nationalism, for example, that was manifested in all its glory at the Los Angeles Olympic Games. We are again fully armed, and nobody can do anything to us: Such slogans, Donhoff writes, are expressed in the movies "Rambo," "Rocky IV" and "Red Dawn."

[Bovin] Yes, such a motif, so to speak, of permitting everything, and of such a supremacy is very noticeable in American political talk just now -- mostly in their speeches -- but after all the politics are left the words and deeds. And what is being said in Washington, of course, not only damages the political atmosphere but is indeed a serious obstacle for any kind of normal development of events, for any attempt to understand each other, or to move further along the path that existed in Geneva. I have the impression that the United States is shifting -- as Nikolay Vladimirovich said -- away from this path onto some totally different path, a dangerous path.

[Shishlin] This, Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich, is characteristic. You remember, before Geneva U.S. President Reagan addressed the UN General Assembly and talked there about the enormous importance of overcoming these regional conflict situations; he kept bringing to the fore on this account all manner of highly contentious proposals. However, nobody denies that regional conflicts are clouding the international situation in the most serious way. And yet as far as regional conflicts are concerned, the first norm is of noninterference in the internal affairs of other states. The United States tramples over this norm. It is not simply violating it, it is trampling over it, it is not taking it into consideration.

[Bovin] And then there is the phrase: elimination of conflicts. After all, it is also necessary to think what it means. From the viewpoint of Reagan, say, the elimination of the conflict in Nicaragua means victory for the contras. The elimination of the conflict in Afghanistan means that the dushmans capture Kabul and establish their power there.

[Shishlin] Well, yes.

[Bovin] And the same for Savimbi in Angola. This is what the elimination of conflict represents from Reagan's view point.

[Shishlin] Yes, a kind of Grenada version.

[Levin] In the United States they even talk about Reagan's doctrine, and they call the removal of dictator Duvalier in Haiti a pattern for the implementation of Reagan's doctrine. It has allegedly been possible to bypass the leftists, they say, and after removing Duvalier, to put in they own people. But in the first place, the Haitians themselves have, as it is possible to judge from the reports coming from this long-suffering country, a completely different point of view and they insist that people directly connected with the Duvalier regime leave, so that there will be a true, genuine democratization. But the Americans in their egoistic interests very much want the preservation, as they say, of Duvalierism without Duvalier. The very same U.S. policy can be seen also in the Philippines. The main thing for them is to provide themselves with a base. Everything has been aimed and directed at this. That is, U.S. interests, crudely speaking, tower over everything, and this the essence of Reagan's doctrine as I understand it.

[Shishlin] On the whole the United States has, of course, many troubles with its policy in relation to the developing world, such as you recalled about Haiti — and it has indeed been a torture chamber, one of the darkest torture chambers in the Caribbean basin — and what has been done in the Philippines: All this, on the whole, is not only a consequence of some kind of nationalist phenomena but is a consequence of this neocolonialist course being carried out by the United States. It has now announced a line of neoglobalism, and at the same time all this is wrapped up in sufficiently neat words, and it portrays this matter in such a way that the policy of neoglobalism, on its own, is supposedly aimed at asserting freedom and democracy everywhere. It does assert freedom and democracy everywhere: In Grenada it claims freedom and democracy, and for those who are murdering peaceful inhabitants in Nicaragua and exerting unparalleled power pressure upon this independent, small and sovereign state. It is of course exerting influence upon the situation which has now risen in Angola and is attempting to turn it its way; and they are exerting influence also in the context of broad world politics.

What does this mean? In the context of broad world politics it cannot but impose the darkest kind of imprint. We are for trust, for a breakthrough leading to an accord, for resolving the truly cardinal issues connected above all with the issue of international security and the radical improvement of international relations. A policy directed toward overcoming these conflict situations, toward extinguishing hot spots, can and must be an important element, an important link in the radical improvement of the international political climate.

[Bovin] The United States very often talks about its vital interests, that its policy provides the defense of its vital interests. It has interests everywhere — in Central and South America, naturally everywhere — in Africa, everywhere. But for some reason it forgets that the Soviet Union also has its vital interests. If we are to talk seriously and if we are to talk on an equal basis, then any kind of an accord presupposes a mutual account of lawful interests of each other. But the U.S. forgets this aspect; it thinks not of the interests of others, only its own.

[Shishlin] As a matter of fact, I am returning now to the ideas of the 27th CPSU Congress. I want to say that the address to the whole world, of the proposals put forth by the Soviet Union, judging by the response to the congress — and this is of course reaction on different levels — well, this address can be heard in all corners of the world. As a matter of fact, it seems as if there are now two strata of world politics. We are talking about one stratum, a dramatic and acute one, connected with stormy conflicts, conflicts which are at times very alarming. There is also a kind of latent work, which reflects the objective necessity of mankind to survive.

To survive: this is the very same common interest which is capable of uniting not only people but is capable of uniting also countries and governments of these countries in order to remove the threat of nuclear nightmare from mankind. This work which is being carried out in 1986 by the Soviet Union -- work with which our socialist friends and our socialist allies express their solidarity, work which is finding echo in the developing countries, in the political dialogue being conducted with the developed capitalist countries -- this work makes it possible for us to say that we can be optimists. We are not unreserved optimists, but when standing on a realistic base, it is necessary to see that possibilities for the improvement of the world political climate do exist, and there is of course no doubt about the resolve of the Soviet Union in utilizing these possibilities.

[Levin] I would like to draw the attention of our listeners to the issue of the response -- in the first place in Western Europe, because Europe plays a special role in international politics -- to the position of the United States of America. Now, let us say, in the FRG it is possible to hear quite often a view, which is being expressed in the press, that a struggle for people's hearts and minds, a struggle between East and West, is being carried out. Such an expression as peaceful war is even being used. We are against any kind of war, we are for mutual understanding, we are for finding points of contact. We do not want to chase the United States into some kind of a blind alley so that it will be uncomfortable; we do not wish to pressure it. No. We want to talk on an equal basis talk which would correspond to the interests of both the United States and the Soviet Union, and also to the interests of universal peace. The understanding of the fact that our policy is constructive and active is making itself more and more widely known.

The new edition of the CPSU program confirms with a new strength that the CPSU firmly and steadfastly stands up for Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social system.

Comrades, our broadcast finishes. Thank you for your attention. All the best.

U.S. NAVAL SHIP 'VIOLATION' IN CRIMEA PROTESTED

LD180829 Moscow TASS in English 0825 GMT 18 Mar 86

["Protest Note to U.S. Embassy in Moscow" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] Moscow March 18 TASS -- A protest note was presented to the U.S. Embassy in Moscow over U.S. warships' violation of the state border of the USSR off the southern coast of the Crimea in the Black Sea on March 13.

The embassy's attention was called to the fact that the action was of a demonstrative, defiant nature and pursued clearly provocative aims. The note said it was not the first time that U.S. naval ships deliberately failed to comply with the laws and rules of the USSR concerning the regime of Soviet territorial waters, the inadmissibility of which has been repeatedly pointed out to the U.S. side.

Such violations, the note emphasized, can have serious consequences the responsibility for which will be wholly on the United States.

The Soviet Foreign Ministry demanded that the U.S. side take proper measures to rule out similar provocative actions in future.

U.S.-SOVIET TRADE COUNCIL HEAD REMARKS ON TALKS

LD142021 Moscow TASS in English 1959 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 14 TASS -- The president of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Trade and Economic Council said today that the economic development program adopted by the Soviet Union offered good opportunities for progress in U.S.-Soviet economic cooperation.

Speaking in a TASS interview on the results of his visit to Moscow, James Giffen said the U.S. business community had of late been showing an ever greater interest in broader business contacts with the U.S.S.R. He said that had been borne out by a recent regular meeting of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. trade and economic council in Moscow, which had been attended by a record number of U.S. businessmen.

The number of firms interested in cooperation with Soviet organizations was also on the increase, Giffen said, noting that the number of the councils's U.S. members had in the past six months grown by 15 percent.

Further growth in U.S.-Soviet trade, however, Giffen said, required improvements in the political climate. He stressed that U.S. business quarters interested in brisker business cooperation with the U.S.S.R. should exert efforts to remove the legislative constraints on trade with this country, which existed in the United States, most notably the export controls act and the Jackson-Vanik amendment.

During his visit here Giffen was received by Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Boris Aristov. He also had meetings with senior officials of the bank for foreign trade, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the USSR, the Institute of U.S. and Canadian Studies of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, and a number of other departments.

FURTHER REACTION TO UN STAFF CUT DEMAND

Termed 'Unlawful, Illegitimate'

LD170702 Moscow TASS in English 0658 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] New York March 17 TASS -- The American Government's demand for cuts in the staffs of the New York-based permanent missions of the USSR, Belorussia, and the Ukraine at the United Nations is unlawful and illegitimate, it runs counter to the existing norms of international law, Vasily Safronchuk, acting permanent representative of the USSR to the United Nations, has declared.

In an interview with the ABC television network, he stressed that the American action violated the 1947 Headquarters Agreement and the 1975 Vienna Convention, and contradicts the legal conclusion of the International Law Commission. Under the conclusion, it is the missions which have the exclusive right to determine their own structure and size.

UN Association Deplores Move

PM151429 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Mar 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Voice of the Soviet Public"]

[Text] The Soviet UN Association, which unites politicians, public figures, scientists, lawyers, and thousands of citizens of the USSR, has made a statement. It expresses concern at the U.S. Government's recent demand for a cut in the numbers of personnel at the USSR's mission to the United Nations in New York. This act can only be seen as a challenge to the international community of nations and evidence of the U.S. Administration's disregard for the generally accepted civilized norms of behavior in the international arena. The U.S. actions, the document says, are contrary to international law and create additional difficulties to the normal functioning of the United Nations.

Expressing its indignation at the U.S. actions, the statement stresses, the Soviet UN Association supports the demand that the U.S. Government create normal conditions for the work of the missions of UN member-states and renounce actions detrimental to that organization, which was created to assert the ideas of peace and international cooperation.

REACTION CONTINUES TO CONTRA AID CAMPAIGN

IZVESTIYA Article

PM171255 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 5

[A. Palladin report under the rubric "Following Events": "A Country as a Target"]

[Text] Washington — Suspecting all and sundry of foul play and lack of patriotism, the Reagan administration is trying to foist on its citizens the idea of mass control of their conduct and thoughts by means of "lie detectors." And James Reston believes that America really does need a device capable of detecting attempts to sin against the truth. But in the opinion of the doyen of American commentators it should be used against those who accuse everyone else of lying. That idea was suggested to Reston by the White House's latest slander campaign against the Sandinist revolution.

"The administration believes that it can sell refrigerators to the Eskimos," the venerable journalist writes in this context. "This time, however, it has gone too far: Congress and the press no longer want to trust its fabrications about the Nicaraguan problem."

Reston's indignation is not hard to understand. In striving for a fourfold increase in aid to the "contras" -- its hirelings -- and deliberately whipping up anticommunist hysteria to that end, the White House has recently surpassed itself in terms of demagoguery. The unbridled imagination of its occupants has been painting a picture of a future apocalypse of the threat that 2.8 million Nicaraguans pose to the West's most powerful state -- and one which is armed to the teeth.

The head of the Washington Administration fancies that he sees "a 'Red' tide washing our shores coming from Nicaragua." Presidential speechwriter Patrick Buchanan is worried by even more nightmarish visions. According to Buchanan the Sandinists, having routed the "contras," will "overturn Central America" like a playing card and 20 million refugees will come flooding into the United States with "spies, saboteurs, terrorists, and murderers" infiltrating their ranks.

In urging his fellow countrymen to support his course of escalating the war against Nicaragua "before it is too late," the head of the White House is being consistent in his own way. "Nothing exercises the President so much as the desire to bring democracy to Central America, including Nicaragua," Buchanan attests. The threat posed to Nicaraguans by such "democracy" was described in THE WASHINGTON POST recently by Bill (Gendoll), who took part in previous U.S. aggression against that country.

In 1928 he went to Nicaragua as part of a Marine landing force sent to quell the people's uprising led by Augusto Sandino. "We committed violence, we burned people's homes there," (Gendoll) admitted. The same thing is being repeated in Nicaragua today, THE WASHINGTON POST adds, only now the atrocities are being committed by the "contras" -- which does not prevent the White House from honoring them as "freedom fighters," "spiritual brothers," and the "moral equivalent of the U.S. founding fathers." "The 'contras' military chiefs consist entirely of officers from Somoza's guards, who fought to the very end on the side of the dictatorship" overthrown by the Sandinists. THE NEW YORK TIMES remarks that many of them have been serving the CIA ever since then.

And it is to those cutthroats that the Reagan administration wants to give another $100 million. The paupers' boots have worn thin, the White House laments, their uniforms are threadbare, and every last cartridge has to be counted. Will Congress really leave in the lurch those "freedom fighters" whose only thoughts, apparently, are about forcing the Sandinists to enter into peace talks?! And because the administration itself is filled with the desire to solve the problem amicably, it sent presidential special envoy Philip Habib to Central America for that purpose.

But on the unofficial level administration spokesmen reveal much more of the true intentions toward Nicaragua. Replying to a question from a journalist here who asked recently whether U.S. actions did not betoken a desire to stifle the Sandinist revolution, White House Deputy Press Secretary Larry Speakes said: "To be frank, that is precisely how it is."

Thus all is made clear. The only question is how to carry out what has been planned. The general opinion is that the "contras" are in no condition to carry out a counterrevolution by themselves. Furthermore, with the exception of the White House, everyone here acknowledges that giving $100 million to the "contras" is like applying a poultice to a corpse ("The administration is beating a dead horse," THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER writes in this regard.)

Nevertheless the White House, headed by the President himself, is stubbornly insisting on using the carrot and the "big stick" (in THE LOS ANGELES TIMES' expression) to urge Congress to vote on 19 March for a continuation of the bloodshed in Nicaragua.

As always, the Reagan administration's obsession with anticommunism and military adventures prevails to the detriment of the hopes of millions of its fellow countrymen. "Every gun given to the 'contras' dooms a few more old people in America to hunger and cold," Democratic Senator Mark Hatfield says indignantly. Furthermore, the rejection of the principle of peaceful coexistence with a nation that has chosen a different way of life is the same as "replacing international laws by the rule of force," THE NEW YORK TIMES writes, and the adoption of a policy based, according to Congressman Levin, on myth instead of reality both threaten to cause the deaths of young Americans too, since it is driving the United States into direct armed aggression. With good reason the opponents of this course here have come up with the slogan: "Nicaragua is Spanish for Vietnam."

The overthrow of the Sandinist government would be "desirable," William Crowe, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, said recently. Another U.S. general -- John Galvin, commander, Panama Canal Zone -- urges that the Pentagon as well as the CIA should look after the "contras." "What this means is a group of military advisers," Galvin said, hurriedly trying to reassure his fellow countrymen.

The dirty war against Vietnam also began with "advisers" as far as the United States was concerned.

'Crude Interference'

LD172304 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1542 GMT 17 Mar 86

[TASS political observer Nikolay Chigir]

[Text] Moscow, 17 Mar (TASS) -- The debate within the United States in connection with the U.S. Administration's intention to force Congress to approve allocations to the tune of $1 billion in military support for the contra gangs have, as CBS television notes, turned into "one of the dirtiest squabbles on foreign policy matters since the time of the Vietnam war."

In the truly schizophrenic anti-Nicaraguan campaign that has been stirred up recently by the White House aimed at brainwashing Congress and U.S. public opinion, dirt is in abundance. But to be more precise, this whole campaign is an out and out stream of political filth. There are no falsifications, lies, or slander to which the leaders in Washington would not resort for the sake of implementing their mindless idea of reprisals against the Nicaraguan revolution, for the sake of overthrowing the Sandinist government and foisting upon the Nicaragua people a new pro-U.S. regime similar to the Somoza tyranny.

It is quite obvious -- and the U.S. press itself points this out with alarm -- that the U.S. Administration, while striving for congressional approval of new and large allocations to support the contras, is at the same time striving for permission for itself to wage a wide-ranging war against Nicaragua, including the direct participation of U.S. Armed Forces. As Democratic Senator A. Cranston warns, it was precisely this course -- upon which official Washington is embarking today in its aspiration to overthrow the legitimate government of Nicaragua -- that one time led the United States toward tragedy in Vietnam.

The administration's policy is threatening to turn into a "new Vietnam" for the United States, D. Bonior member of the House of Representatives stressed.

But the White House chief, like his whole team, has no wish to listen to the voice of reason. In the name of their neoglobalist pretensions they are prepared not only to shed blood on Nicaraguan soil, but also to fan the fire of war throughout Central America, which is fraught with the most dangerous consequences. In order to justify this interventionist course in the eyes of the United States and the world public they are also resorting to the most absurd fables, a model of which is the latest speech by President Reagan on national television. What horrors the President is using to frighten the Americans! According to Reagan, Nicaragua in particular represents a "lethal threat" to the United States and to the Western Hemisphere in general. I think there is no need to comment on this and the other ridiculous assertions, similar to this one, by the head of such a mighty state as the United States.

The discussion in the Congress about support for the "contras," gangs of killers and men of violence whose backbone is formed by former hangers-on of the Somoza dictatorship, itself represents a most crude interference in the affairs of a sovereign state that is a full member of the United Nations. The Washington Administration, staking on force in its policy regarding Nicaragua, is at the same time undermining all the efforts of Latin America and other states directed toward a peaceful settlement of the Central American crisis, and is trampling the generally accepted norms of international law, the principles of the UN Charter and those of the Organization of American States.

Habib Role Assessed

PM171602 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Mar 86 Second Edition p 3

[Major V. Laptev article: "Dangerous Line"]

[Text] For many years the U.S. President has kept the highly experienced diplomat Philip Habib "to himself," using him as a special envoy to the world's "hot spots." The most recent mission by the master in backstage diplomacy was his trip to the Philippines, where, in Reagan's words, he played a "key" role in defending U.S. interests. What this led to is quite well known.

And now the White House incumbent is sending Habib as his special representative to Central America. To what end? On the one hand, to try to strengthen the shaky U.S. position in the region. To put the newly elected presidents of Costa Rica, Guatemala, and Honduras, who deigned to have their own opinions that differed somewhat from U.S. opinion, in their place and nudge them into confrontation with Nicaragua. On the other hand, Habib is tasked with showing his own Congress that the administration allows the possibility of a "diplomatic solution" to the problems of Central America. Reagan hinted at this when trumpeting the "initiative" of the Salvadoran puppet Duarte, who announced his agreement to start a dialogue with the insurgents on condition that the Nicaraguan Government hold talks with the "contra" ringleaders. These maneuvers hide an attempt to sway members of Congress in favor of allocating $100 million to the gangs of Nicaraguan rebels.

The U.S. Administration is gambling on crudely blackmailing legislators in the spirit of the unforgettable McCarthy. They are being intimidated with the prospect of the "communist earthquake" that could shake Latin America if the Sandinist government is not overthrown and the "threat" that Nicaragua allegedly poses to U.S. national security.

Things have reached the point where Buchanan, director of the White House communications department, stated that if the Democrats vote against allocating aid to the "contras" they are thereby supporting "Daniel Ortega and the communists" and betraying "America's national interests." And Pentagon chief Weinberger has hinted that in such a case U.S. troops would have to be sent into Nicaragua.

However, on Capitol Hill the opposition to the White House's aggressive policy toward Nicaragua remains strong. "We must try to acheive peace through talks involving the interested countries," Senator E. Kennedy has stated. "But the present administration has simply turned its back on talks." There are growing fears that the lifting of restrictions on aid to the "contras" will lead to an additional contingent of U.S. military advisers being sent to Central America and to the open use of means from other sources, such as the CIA emergency fund. According to Congressman M. Barnes, it is a question for all intents and purposes not of $100 million but of a considerably larger sum.

What is the explanation for the feverish haste with which the White House is forcing through new appropriations for its placemen? The Sandinist People's Army's crushing defeats of bandit formations and their demoralization. According to American press reports, three-fourths of the rebels are no longer participating in combat operations in Nicaragua but are languishing in base camps in Honduras. The only thing in which they are successful is looting and killing of peaceful civilians. One of their ringleaders, Robelo cynically told journalists that during "a civil war there are bound to be atrocities."

In an attempt to improve his mercenaries' combat capability Weinberger is pressing for urgent deliveries of big consignments of modern weapons to them. And this means nothing but a further escalation of the undeclared war against Nicaragua. Especially since, as the President himself acknowledges, "administration people" are constantly heading for Somozista bases to direct their activity on the spot.

But what if no success is achieved in overthrowing Daniel Ortega's government at the hands of the "contras" even after the allocation of new appropriations? According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, the administration could then decide on the next insane step -- a "U.S. invasion of Nicaragua."

"It would be a catastrophe for America to slide...into the abyss of gunboat diplomacy," was House Speaker O'Neill's comment on Reagan's proposal for aid to the Somozistas.

Advisers To Train Contras

LD141853 Moscow TASS in English 1816 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Washington March 14 TASS -- The United States is ready to provide military advisers for training Nicaraguan "contras", a high-ranking Pentagon official told the ASSOCIATED PRESS news agency in an interview. In his words, the advisers will teach the "contras" how to handle weapons they would get if the Congress approves the administration's request for 100 million dollars in aid to them.

Somozista bands would like to get modern weapons from Washington, primarily portable anti-aircraft missile systems. It follows from the statement of the Pentagon official, that a group of American military advisers can be sent to Honduras from where the CIA hirelings are known to make raids into Nicaragua. He called for the lifting of all restrictions that prevent the Pentagon and the CIA from giving direct support to the "contras".

The Pentagon also requested five million dollars from the U.S. Congress for the construction of new military bases in Honduras. Over the past three years a ramified network of military bases and airfields that can receive heavy transport planes, was built in Honduras on the initiative of the U.S. Administration under the pretext the "Nicaragua constitutes a threat to Central American countries. [no closing quotation marks as received] Over the same time 10 joint American-Honduran maneuvers were staged in Honduras during which Nicaraguan "contras" also underwent training. At the present time a group of American engineers and technicians is engaged in the construction of yet another major military airfield some 60 kilometers from the border between Honduras and Nicaragua.

The CIA hirelings entrenched in Honduras do not bother to conceal their satisfaction at the U.S. Administration's desire to get more funds for them. The lion's share of the money is for providing military aid to them.

PRAVDA COMMENTATOR ON U.S. AID TO UNITA

PM131853 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Mar 86 First Edition p 5

[Sergey Demidov "Commentator's Column": "Attracting the Terrorist"]

[Text] The terrorists from the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], trained and armed with U.S. and Republic of South Africa money and incited by J. Savimbi, recently committed a new crime. The seized over 150 foreign specialists and Angolans in the city of (Andrada) in northeast Angola. This is an overt act of banditry.

But official circles in Washington, which has recently been so "concerned" for human rights and the struggle against international terrorism, are for some reason in no hurry to raise an outcry over this. Why such restraint? As is well know, in late January and early February Savimbi made his latest tour of the U.S. corridors of power. He undertook his pilgrimage to the banks of the Potomac by no means out of a passion for distant voyages. This political adventurist was seeking substantial financial and military support across the ocean for his piratical deeds. The Washington strategists raised the terrorist on the propaganda shield of a "freedom fighter." That is why, according to President Reagan, the United States would like to be "very useful" to the UNITA men. One can understand why. After all, Savimbi and his bandits are very useful (and Washington does not conceal the fact) for the practical implementation of the new U.S. doctrine of "neoglobalism", which is a kind of "statute" of global state piracy. It is no accident that after the meeting with the ringleader of the splittist grouping the U.S. Government allocated UNITA $15 million from secret CIA funds. That is not all. The reactionary "Heritage Foundation" organization and other "brain trusts" of the present administration are seeking from the White House a fabulous subscription to Savimbi's coffers of at least $500 million.

As a commentary of the racist "Voice of South Africa" radio station noted with satisfaction recently, "new opportunities" for UNITA will rise up under the U.S. "shower of gold." And that is the case. Thanks to the dollar infusions and the agreements reached on deliveries of sophisticated weapons, including air defense and antitank missiles, the opportunities for Savimbi's cutthroats to inflict terror on Angolan soil have grown immeasurably.

In the past 6 weeks the UNITA men have carried out attacks against a number of population centers, cold-bloodedly cutting down civilians, including women, old men, and children. The bandits are now taking the hostages seized in (Andrada) in convoy to an unknown destination.

...Savimbi calls himself nothing less than a "knight fighting for the ideals of democracy." Washington is also now trying to make out he is such a "knight." But no "armor" forged by American yardsticks will conceal the true face of the hired bandits and terrorists fighting their own people.

U.S. MOTIVES FOR INVOLVEMENT IN CHAD VIEWED

LD151439 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] The United States is stepping up the scale of its participation in the conflict that is raging, naturally not without its support, in the African Republic of Chad. The U.S. State Department has reported that President Reagan has instructed that the Habre regime be given armaments, munitions, and military equipment worth $10 million from the funds of the U.S. military department. It must be said that the United States is coordinating its activity in giving aid to Ndjamena with France. I shall ask my colleague All-Union Radio foreign policy commentator Pavel Kasparov to speak about this in more detail:

It is no secret that the United States, even before now, has been taking part in the current armed intervention in Chad. However, previously Washington has preferred to use someone else to pull its chestnuts out of the fire, as the saying goes. France held the leading role. It was France which sent the first troop units and combat aircraft to Chad. And emboldened by its help, the head of the present Ndjamena regime, Hissein Habre, embarked on an attack against the positions of the supporters of the Transitional Government of National Unity of Goukouni Oueddei. And as news agencies note, Paris did not limit itself to verbal support; its troops, after consultations with the Pentagon, actively engaged in combat operations on Habre's side.

But now the United States is coming to the fore with its massive deliveries of armaments. Here I will be more specific and note that France previously supplied military equipment to the Habre forces. But this was mainly defensive equipment while the U.S. deliveries envisage providing the Ndjamena regime with powerful attack weapons. Why, you might ask. Well, in order to urge Hissein Habre into undertaking active military actions against the forces of Goukouni Oueddei in order to facilitate the defeat of the latter and to install control by the present pro-Western Ndjamena regime over the whole territory of Chad which is now split in two.

The United States has long wanted to entrench itself in Chad. It is attracted by the very convenient military position of that country in the very center of the African Continent. But of late, to its geostrategic interests have been added considerable economic interests. It has become known that the United States has drafted a whole plan for the exploitation of the oil discovered near Lake Chad. It is also reported that the Continental Oil Company has even received the exclusive rights to further oil prospecting in the country where transatlantic monopolies are already planning to build an oil refinery.

But for all of these plans to become a reality, Washington needs to end as soon as possible the internal conflict in Chad which has been going on for many years. That is why it is adding fuel to the flames of the fratricidal war. The blatant cynicism of this policy of the United States with regard to Chad can be seen. I think, even in the title given to the operation they are conducting there -- Hawk. And indeed one could not think up a more accurate title.

GENERAL DENOUNCES U.S. 'NEOGLOBALISM' POLICY

PM141650 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Mar 86 Second Edition p 3

[Candidate of Military Sciences Major General (Reserve) F. Gontar article under the rubric "United States Is the Citadel of Reaction and Militarism": "The Concept of Force and Shameless Plunder; Aggressive Essence of So-Called Neoglobalism"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th congress delivered by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the party Central Committee, states: "The military force on which the United States relies to maintain the status quo, defend the interests of the monopolies and the military-industrial complex, and prevent further progressive transformations in the liberated countries can only complicate the situation and give rise to new conflicts. Money bags can turn into powder kegs."

Such a serious warning is linked in particular with the adoption in the United States of the imperialist concept of so-called neoglobalism. Its openly interventionist content is set forth in the U.S. President's "Agenda for the Future" message to Congress on 6 February this year. Under the cover of false concern about "freedom and democracy everywhere in the world," the White House has made another attempt to prove the "U.S. right" to interfere in other countries' internal affairs, to strive to undermine and remove undesirable regimes, and to give military and other aid to "anticommunist freedom fighters." Washington includes in this latter group the terrorist Somozista gangs operating in Nicaragua, the dushman bandit formations in Afghanistan, the Pol Pot fanatics in Cambodia, the Angolan killers from the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, and other forces with whose help the United States wages undeclared wars and carries out overt and covert operations against the legitimate governments of independent countries.

The President's message makes no secret of the fact that the "aid for security purposes" given to reactionary antipeople forces is "one of the most effective and cheapest" ways of safeguarding U.S. imperialist interests. The United States has already spent around a billion dollars on waging the undeclared war against democratic Afghanistan. Weapons and military hardware worth 150 million dollars have been supplied to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries. The President insists that Congress approve the allocation of an additional 100 million dollars for the Somozistas, the same amount for the anti-Cambodian gangs,and many millions for secret aid to Savimbi's anti-Angolan terrorist gangs. All this generosity is aimed not at settling regional conflicts but at expanding them. In Washington's opinion this could help the United States to gain a dominant position in various parts of the world. This course was described at the 27th CPSU Congress as a policy of force and shameless plunder of other peoples.

Pentagon chief Weinberger also had his say in the development of the concept of neoglobalism. Speaking at a recent Washington conference devoted to its military aspects, he set forth the "philosophy" of the active utilization of the U.S. Armed Forces on a regional scale. This is termed participation in "low-intensity military conflicts." Weinberger envisages three varieties of interference by the U.S. military machine: against developing countries headed by governments that Washington dislikes (Nicaragua, for instance); in support of reactionary dictatorships toeing the line of U.S. foreign policy (El Salvador, South Korea, and so forth); and in provocative operations against countries that -- so the United States arrogates to itself the right to believe -- harbor terrorist elements that "threaten the security" of U.S. citizens (Iran, Lebanon, Libya, and so forth).

As the Pentagon chief admitted, work is under way in the United States to create special weapons and hardware for various bandit formations and intensive preparations are being carried out for interventionist actions by the U.S. Armed Forces -- particularly the Special Forces and Rapid Deployment Force, which plans to expand to 440,000 people.

One of the most dangerous aspects of the concept of neoglobalism is linked with the U.S. Government's fundamentally fallacious approach to the Soviet Union and its policy. Washington is trying to make out that Soviet policy in the international arena is the cause of regional conflicts. And that agreement with the USSR on cardinal problems is only possible on condition that it change its behavior with regard to "Third World" countries.

These demagogic and false allegations deliberately turn everything upside down. It is well known that the extremely tense situation in a number of regions of the world is the direct result of the U.S. Administration's aggressive imperialist policy. At the same time it tries to use the regional conflicts that it deliberately whips up and exacerbates as a pretext justifying, or so it claims, the lack of progress at the Soviet-U.S. talks on security problems, disarmament, and the prevention of nuclear war. Moreover, foreign observers note, the stepping up of the U.S. propaganda campaign in defense of the concept of neoglobalism is prompted by the desire of the U.S. ruling circles to weaken the impact on the world public of Soviet actions aimed at entirely eliminating nuclear weapons worldwide by the year 2000 and the desire to keep NATO and other allies in their sphere of influence. It is no accident that the President's aforesaid message to Congress reaffirms the administration's course of strengthening the NATO bloc in every possible way and its resolve to continue the deployment of first-strike nuclear means -- medium-range missiles -- in Western Europe.

In order to achieve its global goals Washington is resorting to crude shows of military might. As Shultz admits, since World War II the United States has sent its Armed Forces into the developing countries no less than 185 times in order to resolve situations that allegedly threatened "U.S. political and economic interests." Military maneuvers and exercises have a prime place in the arsenal of fear. As typical examples of strong-arm pressure recently we can cite the "Terrencio-Sierra '86" maneuvers, which rehearsed a possible invasion of Nicaragua by U.S. and Honduran troops, and the "Team Spirit '86" maneuvers in South Korea, in which U.S. and South Korean troops, a major naval grouping including nuclear submarines, and USAF formations took part. This is essentially a rehearsal for an aggressive war in Asia. The provocative actions of the U.S. 6th Fleet off the Libyan coast are also exceptionally dangerous in nature.

The course of whipping up regional military conflicts arouses justifiable alarm among sober-minded Americans. P. (Kornblo), a staffer at Washington's Institute for Policy Studies, writes in NEWSDAY: "U.S. attempts... to view intervention as the foundation of foreign policy are dangerous. This course is fraught with the danger of the United States being drawn into a Vietnam-style conflict, and not just in one country but in several countries simultaneously."

The U.S. system of bases plays a prominent role in supporting the concept of "new globalism." There are more than 340 main air force, naval, and ground force bases and over 1,100 various military centers located in all the strategically important regions of the world. More than 500,000 U.S. servicemen are permanently based at them. The U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff state bluntly: "The global nature of U.S. interests requires a U.S. capability to extend its military might to all parts of the world." A recent fact is also worth noting.

Washington essentially made no secret of the fact that its unceremonious interference in the internal affairs of the Philippines in February was dictated by U.S. imperial interests in that country and first and foremost by a desire at all costs to retain the major Pentagon bases there -- Subic Bay and Clark Field. They, like other U.S. bases in other countries, are springboards for preparing aggression against the socialist countries and support points for hostile operations against the liberated countries and for supporting bloody dictatorships in states dependent on the United States. In short, they represent an infrastructure for carrying out the aggressive concept of neoglobalism.

In proclaiming and implementing this concept, Washington is trying to reduce the problems of regional conflicts, which are often provoked by the United States itself, to East-West rivalry. This is again a throwback to imperial thinking, which rejects the peoples' right to independently resolve their own problems. It threatens world peace by ignoring the objective processes of history and vainly attempting to reverse the course of history.

The Soviet Union firmly and consistently advocates the recognition of each people's inalienable right to freedom and independence and to independently choose their path of development and opposes all attempts at imperialist interference. The USSR proceeds on the basis that any regional (local) conflict in the current tense situation is fraught with the danger of escalating into a clash on a major, even global scale. "We advocate," the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th congress states, "that the collective search for ways of unraveling the conflicts in the Near and Middle East, Central America, southern Africa, and all the planet's trouble spots be stepped up. The interests of universal security persistently require this." One of the indispensable conditions for eliminating seats of military danger is that Washington abandon its neocolonialist policy and its globalist pretensions.

U.S. TEST LAUNCHES 'MINUTEMAN III' ICBM

LD152135 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1830 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] San Francisco, 15 Mar (TASS) -- The latest test launch of the "Minuteman III" intercontinental ballistic missile has been carried out in the United States. As a U.S. Air Force representative stated, the missile, capable of carrying three nuclear warheads, was launched today from Vandenberg Air Force Base, California. It was aimed at the region of Kwajalein atoll in the western part of the Pacific Ocean. According to the information of the UPI agency, this was the 119th launch in the series of tests of strategic delivery vehicles for nuclear weapons being conducted by the United States.

7TH FLEET SHIPS DOCK AT PAKISTANI PORT

LD160350 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 16 Mar 86

[Text] A group of ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet, headed by the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Enterprise, which has 4,500 Marines on board, has anchored off the Pakistani port of Karachi. As the Indian agency PTI reports, U.S. warships are calling at a Pakistani port for the first time. The local press has on more than one occasion reported on the Pentagon's plans for the creation of military bases for U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces on the coast of Pakistan. The Islamabad regime has already given its consent for the U.S. Air Force to use the country's airports in extreme circumstances.

WAN LI MEETS, FETES ARKHIPOV IN BEIJING

LD171225 Moscow TASS in English 1214 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] Beijing March 17 TASS -- Wan Li, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, deputy premier of the State Council of the Chinese People's Republic today received in Zhongnanhai Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and held a dinner in his honour.

On the same day Ivan Arkhipov visited the Beijing metallurgical complex.

ARTICLE OUTLINES PRC ECONOMIC POSITION

PM171521 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Mar 86 First Edition p 4

[B. Barakhta reply to reader's letter: "China: The New 5-Year Plan"; first two paragraphs are reader's letter]

[Text] The PRC has embarked on fulfillment of a new 5-year plan. Please provide some details.

V. Logvinchuk, Ussuriysk.

Last year was the final year of the Sixth 5-Year Plan for the development of the PRC national economy. According to local official figures, the targets were mainly fulfilled or overfulfilled.

Compared with 1984, the value of gross industrial output increased last year by 18 percent. In 1985 more than 46 million metric tons of steel were smelted, 850 million metric tons of coal and around 125 million metric tons of oil were extracted, and over 407 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity were generated.

The value of gross agricultural output increased by 13 percent last year compared with 1984, the value of actual agricultural production -- not counting rural industry's share -- increased by 3 percent. Because of adverse weather conditions, around 379 million metric tons of grain were harvested last year, according to PRC official data, or 29 million metric tons less than in 1984. There was a 33.7 percent drop in the cotton harvest, with production at more than 4 million metric tons.

During the Sixth 5-Year Plan (1981-1985) 469 large or medium-sized facilities were constructed in the PRC and retooling was completed at more than one-half of the major and medium-sized plants and factories. In the last 5 years labor productivity increased by nearly 10 percent in heavy industry and by 3.4 percent in light industry.

It is reported that in recent years the Chinese working people's material prosperity has markedly improved. In 1980 the average annual pay of workers and employees was 762 yuan; in 1985 it was 1,142 yuan. During that period the peasant's average income rose from 191 to 400 yuan (100 yuan equals R22.99).

Despite the successes, the Beijing press notes, there are still many problems and difficulties in the PRC economy. They are, RENMIN RIBAO writes, an unwarrantedly high rate of national economic growth, a tight material resources situation, a foreign trade deficit, and so forth.

During the last 5-year period retail prices increased by nearly 19 percent according to official figures. Some 46 million people found jobs during the 5-year plan, but the unemployment level is nearly 2 percent.

During the Seventh 5-Year Plan (1986-1990) the task is to consolidate and develop the results that have been achieved "on the basis of the general course of building socialism with specifically Chinese features." The intention is that the value of gross industrial and agricultural output will have doubled by 1990 compared with 1980. By the centennial of the PRC's proclamation, that is, by 2049, the plan is to "come close to the level of the world's developed countries."

LI XIANNIAN EMBARKS ON 5-NATION FOREIGN TOUR

PM140905 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "On a Foreign Trip"]

[Text] Beijing, 10 Mar -- PRC President Li Xiannian has left Beijing for a foreign trip. He will pay official visits to Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Somalia, Egypt, and Madagascar.

NPC STANDING COMMITTEE SESSION UNDER WAY

PM131552 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "National People's Congress Session"]

[Text] Beijing, 12 Mar -- A session of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC) has opened here. It will examine a number of bills and also questions connected with the regular NPC session scheduled for 25 March.

FURTHER REPORT ON ABRASIMOV TOKYO PRESS CONFERENCE

OW180820 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] Abrasimov, Soviet ambassador to Japan, held a press conference in Tokyo on 14 March on the 27th CPSU Congress. Radio Moscow Tokyo correspondent Potapov filed the following report:

Attending the press conference were reporters from major Japanese papers, television networks, and radio stations. In his opening remarks, Ambassador Abrasimov stressed the historical significance of the congress and stated that the congress would become a turning point for new prospects in the qualitative development of the USSR. The ambassador then pointed out that the congress was held in an atmosphere of deep analysis of various conditions, both domestic and overseas, for social development in the USSR as well as exchanges of frank and principled views on existing shortcomings and ways to correct them.

The ambassador also stated that various problems, including social policy, improving people's welfare, and consideration for people, were brought up as important issues at the congress and that further application of various domestic principles of socialism to life was highlighted as one of the primary tasks in developing Soviet society. The ambassador then stated that the major objective of Soviet diplomatic strategy is to ensure that the Soviet people have working conditions under everlasting peace; he said that the struggle to maintain and strengthen world peace would continue to be the basic orientation of the CPSU's activities in the international arena.

Touching on the situation in Asia, Ambassador Abrasimov pointed out that Japan could and should play a more active role in resolving various issues concerning security in Asia. Touching further on USSR-Japan relations, the ambassador cited trade statistics between the two countries and noted the great potentials for promoting bilateral trade. Pointing to the USSR's call for expanding exchanges with Japan in various fields, the ambassador stressed that the ball is now in Japan's court.

FISHERY TALKS RESUME WITH JAPAN 17 MARCH

OW171248 Tokyo KYODO in English 1240 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Excerpt] Moscow, March 17 KYODO -- Japan and the Soviet Union Monday resumed their long-suspended fishery talks here on fixing catch quota and fishing conditions for this year in each other's 200-nautical-mile economic zones. The deadlocked talks have been suspended since February 14 because of the recently concluded congress of the Soviet Communist Party. Disagreement at the talks has forced Japanese fishing boats to suspend operations in Soviet waters for nearly three months now.

ABE CITED ON JAPANESE INTENTION TO JOIN SDI

LD161032 Moscow TASS in English 0901 GMT 16 Mar 86

[Text] Tokyo, March 16 TASS -- The Japanese Government intends to involve the country into the American "star wars" programme in circumvention of the parliament. This is how observers here assess the latest statment by Japan's Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe during parliamentary hearings that the "government will adopt the important decision, and then inform the parliament." The stance enraged opposition deputies who point out that a parliament resolution bans the use of space research for military purposes.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS TRADE POTENTIAL WITH JAPAN

OW140901 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Glukhov commentary: "Long-Term Soviet Economic Strategy and Prospects for Japan-USSR Economic Exchange"]

[Excerpts] A government-level USSR-Japan trade and economic conference was held in Moscow on 11 and 12 March. Moscow radio's economic affairs commentator Glukhov writes as follows about this meeting:

It is very significant that the level of officials attending this conference was upgraded, with the head of the Japanese delegation being Deputy Foreign Minister Reishi Teshima and the leader of the Soviet delegation, Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Manzhulo. We cannot help seeing in this a reflection of the interest of Japanese official and business circles in developing trade and other relations between the Soviet Union and Japan.

The trade volume between the Soviet Union and Japan last year registered a slight increase compared with the year before, but to our regret we have to admit that the rate of increase in our bilateral trade in recent years has drastically decreased from that in the 60's and 70's. There are various reasons for this drop. One of them is the negative effect of several steps taken by the Japanese Governmment under U.S. pressure, such as various U.S.-sponsored sanctions against the Soviet Union and [words indistinct]. Some leading figures within Japanese political circles are trying to link the question of developing (?business ties) with the Soviet Union to certain Soviet political concessions. This move is also having a negative effect on USSR-Japan relations. Incidentally, this way of doing things has no promise of success and is totally unacceptable to us.

Let me enumerate some of the main features of the long-term Soviet economic plan. Underlying this plan is the trend of acceleration permeating all aspects of the Soviet economy, including Soviet external economic activities. The documents of the CPSU congress call attention to the need for further development of international division of labor among all countries, including capitalist states. They point out numerous possibilities for developing relations with Western countries in trade, science and technology, finance, and other areas. At the same time, these documents stress that boycotts and U.S.-sponsored trade embargoes must be resolutely rejected in consideration of the national interests of each nation.

The congress, in its resolution, says that in the present-day world, economic relations can be built only on the basis of equality, trust, and mutual interest. Any attempt to promote sordid political considerations at the cost of trade and economic exchange, in disregard of this dictum, would be tantamount to an attempt to arrest the global process. Historical experience shows that such an attempt is doomed to failure.

In our opinion, some of the concrete themes of the political report and the report on (?main directions) of the Soviet domestic economy point to the possibility of developing USSR-Japan economic cooperation. The fundamental task in our plan is the technical refurbishing of the Soviet economy, as well as the renovation of its material and technical foundations and their qualitative improvement. Needless to say, we will rely, first of all, on our own economic strength and scientific and technical potential in this task, but it must be noted that developing mutually beneficial trade relations with capitalist countries will greatly benefit us as well as our trade partners. This is an important factor which those Japanese businessmen who are interested in developing economic exchanges with the Soviet Union must bear in mind.

There is another important point, and this was touched upon by General Secretary Gorbachev in his Political Report to the congress. He said that the overall economic plan of the Soviet Union will be carried out in conjunction with solving the important question of (?developing) natural resources in Siberia and the Far Eastern part of the Soviet Union. This is a matter of great national significance. First, the plan calls for around-the-clock operation of trains along the entire length of the Baykal-Amur railway line, as well as the launching of extensive economic development projects in areas along this railway line. Under the plan, the production of nonferrous and rare minerals will be increased, and preparations will be made to build metallurgical and industrial bases there. All this will be accompanied by extensive development of the social infrastructure, which is aimed at meeting necessary conditions to ensure fruitful labor and fulfillment in life.

This will be a favorable factor in promoting coastal trade between the Soviet Union and Japan. So, you see, the 5-year plan and the long-term plan for development of the Soviet national economy adopted at the recent CPSU congress provide an inexhaustible opportunity for further expanding economic exchanges between the Soviet Union and Japan, which both enjoy a high economic and technical standard.

The fields that are of interest to both sides are broad in range. Among them is the exchange of traditional goods, including the supply of Soviet fuel and fuel products. Japan is and will be, at least up to the end of this century, one of the major consumers of fuel in the world. Another field is scientific and technological cooperation in electronics, biotechnology, oceanic development, environmental protection, and many others.

Some people in Japan may think that the USSR has nothing to offer in this regard. However, it should be pointed out that such a view is incorrect. To disprove such a view, it suffices to point out that Soviet scholars have made great achievements in their research on Halley's Comet.

It can be expected that with good faith, with the mutual interest, and with concrete measures and efforts, marked development can be achieved in promoting economic cooperation between the USSR and Japan in the coming years.

U.S. NUCLEAR SUBMARINE ARRIVES AT YOKOSUKA

LD161036 Moscow TASS in English 0848 GMT 16 Mar 86

[Text] Tokyo March 16 TASS -- The American atomic submarine Bremerton today entered the Japanese port of Yokosuka. The 6,000-ton displacement underwater missile-carrier is the eighth American atomic submarine this year to have called at the port in the Tokyo Bay, the site of the largest Pacific base of the U.S. 7th Fleet.

The Bremerton belongs to the class of underwater combatants that are being armed with Tomahawk nuclear cruise missiles.

U.S.S.R -71 VIOLATES DPRK AIRSPACE 17 MARCH

LD172020 Moscow TASS in English 1937 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] Pyongyang March 17 TASS -- According to a report of the CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY of KOREA, an SR-71 U.S. reconnaissance aircraft twice violated the air boundaries of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea today. The news agency points out that recommaissance flights of U.S. planes over the territory of the DPRK became more frequent after the United States and South Korea started large-scale "Team Spirit-86" exercises on February 10.

PRAVDA REPORTS DEMICHEV SPEECH TO INDIAN CONGRESS

PM171551 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Mar 86 Second Edition p 4

[Report by O. Kitsenko, V. Korovikov, and V. Baydashin: "Forum of Indian Communists. Speech by Head of CPSU Delegation"]

[Text] Patna (Bihar state), 14 Mar -- P.N. Demichev, head of the CPSU delegation and candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, has addressed the 13th Communist Party of India (CPI), which is in progress here. He conveyed cordial greetings and very best wishes to the congress delegates and, through them, to all Indian Communists from the CPSU Central Committee and the 19 million Soviet Communists.

We regard the opportunity granted us to participate in the work of the 13th CPI Congress as a manifestation of the friendship and solidarity between our parties, the head of the CPSU delegation said. It was with great attention that we heard the CPI National Council report delivered by General Secretary Comrade R. Rao, which summed up the results of your party's activity over the 4 years since the previous CPI congress and determined its tasks for the future. India's Communists have shown and continue to show themselves as an influential national force with deep roots in the life of the working class and the working masses. The analysis of the contemporary international situation contained in Comrade Rao's report is consonant with CPSU positions.

A delegation of your party headed by Comrade Rao participated in the work of the 27th CPSU Congress. In his speech Comrade Rao evaluated that congress as an event of worldwide historic significance. We express heartfelt gratitude to your party for its high appraisal of the Soviet Union's foreign policy and for its support for the idea, put forward by our congress, of an all-embracing international security system and for other Soviet peace initiatives.

P.N. Demichev noted that the 27th CPSU Congress will go down in history as a congress of strategic decisions. The unanimously approved 27th CPSU Congress resolution on the Political Report delivered by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the new edition of the CPSU Program and the revised text of the CPSU Statutes ratified by the congress, and also the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through 2000 are most important documents corresponding to the objective requirements of the contemporary historical period. They confirm our party's loyalty to the great Marxist-Leninist teaching, provide scientifically substantiated answers to fundamental issues of domestic and international life, and arm Communists and all Soviet working people with a clear perspective.

The results of the congress are a continuation and development of the cause of the Great October Revolution, which opened the way to building socialism and to the peoples' struggle against social and national oppression and for lasting peace and universal security. Throughout the work of the congress the Leninist party's innovative, creative approach to the most complex problems of the crucial contemporary stage in history was apparent. The 27th CPSU Congress showed with renewed force that socialism is purposefully and persistently waging the struggle to save all mankind from nuclear catastrophe and acts as a reliable guarantor of peace.

A terrible threat hangs over the world, for which aggressive, militarist imperialist circles are to blame. The Soviet Union's proposals, set out in the Statement bv Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, of 15 January this year, are a specific, constructive program ot action aimed at enabling mankind to enter the third millennium having eliminated the nuclear sword of Damocles hanging over it. These Soviet proposals have met with the broadest possible support throughout the world.

It is with regret that we have to state that the Soviet Union's proposals are not meeting with a constructive response on the part of the U.S. Government. President Reagan's reply to the Soviet proposals, which was received on the eve of the 27th CPSU Congress, attests that the United States refuses to discontinue implementation of its plans to prepare for "star wars" and has no wish to follow the example of the Soviet Union in the noble cause of halting nuclear tests. To all appearances, it intends to weaken the peoples' struggle to stop the arms race and eliminate nuclear weapons behind a smokescreen of proclamations about its peaceable aspirations. It is with imperialism, and only with imperialism, that the responsibility rests for unleashing and constantly whipping up the arms race. Imperialism, which was the first to use nuclear weapons, is now preparing to carry the arms race into space and to take aim at the whole world.

Realization of our proposals of 15 January this year is a central aspect of the Soviet Union's foreign policy for the coming years. Its aim is to free the world from the threat of nuclear war, the head of the CPSU delegation noted.

The course of history and social progress increasingly urgently demands constructive, creative collaboration between states and peoples on a world scale.

We count on the solidarity of all peace-loving forces in the implementation of a policy of detente. The powerful counterweight to aggressive imperialist policy represented by the development of the world revolutionary process and of mass democratic and antiwar movements, which expand and increase the vast potential of peace, reason, and good will, is more essential today than ever before.

Cessation of the arms race will make it possible to free vast means which could be channeled into peaceful building and into giving effective aid to peoples struggling to overcome backwardness, starvation, and poverty. In an attempt to impose its domination on those countries liberated from colonial oppression, imperialism has created a sophisticated system of neocolonial exploitation. The 27th CPSU Congress decisively condemned this policy of shameless rapacity, stressing that only cooperation on a fair basis opens the way to progress for all peoples. We believe that a long-topical issue is that of restructuring international economic relations on a fair, democratic basis and establishing a new world economic order free of neocolonialism, discrimination, and pressure.

The problems of ensuring peace and security in Asia and in the Indian and Pacific Oceans, he went on to point out, have now acquired great importance. The essence of our approach lies in uniting the efforts of all Asian states, irrespective of their social systems, in a joint search for a constructive solution. An important role is played by India -- which enjoys deserved prestige as a great peace-loving Asian power and recognized leader of the Nonaligned Movement — in ensuring peace and peaceful cooperation on the Asian Continent. We treat this movement and its aims and goals with understanding and are in favor of enhancing its role in world politics. The USSR has always been and will continue to be on the side of nonaligned states in their struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, racism, and militarism and to overcome disputes and conflicts through negotiations.

The Soviet Union highly values the contribution made by India and its government headed by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to the task of strengthening general peace and international security. We are sincerely interested in seeing India, a country friendly to us, as a strong, flourishing state playing an increasingly substantial role in world affairs.

Soviet-Indian relations, which are based on the Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation between our countries, continue to dynamically develop on an upward curve. Soviet-Indian friendship is cemented by the common interests of our countries' peoples in the struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, and racism. This friendship and cooperation is an important factor of peace and stability in Asia and throughout the world, and the significance of this factor is constantly growing.

P.N. Demichev noted that the Soviet Union is now at a crucial stage in its development. Over the last quarter century the Soviet people have achieved great successes in socialist building. The country's national income has quadrupled, industrial production has quintupled, agricultural production has increased 1.7 times, and the population's real income has grown 2.6 times. The 27th congress adopted a strategy of acceleration, by which our party understands not only an increase in economic growth rates but also the comprehensive intensification of production on the basis of scientific and technical progress, the restructuring of the economy, and the development of effective forms of labor management, organization, and incentives.

The documents approved at the congress determine ways of raising all Soviet society to a qualitatively new level of development. In the next 15 years we must double the total national income and the volume of industrial production. In order to achieve these aims, labor productivity must be increased 2.3-2.5 times and the entire national economy must be set on a course of intensification.

Production intensification under socialist conditions does not engender unemployment or a deterioration in the position of the working masses. On the contrary, the people's prosperity will rise to a qualitatively new level on the basis of this intensification. The population's real income will increase 1.6-1.8 times. The 27th CPSU Congress determined ways of further democratizing Soviet society and increasing the people's socialist self-management. Our party will continue to assist the development of initiative in labor collectives, soviets, trade unions, the Komsomol, creative unions, and voluntary societies. The party program is aimed at using all forms of direct democracy and direct participation by the masses in the development, adoption, and implementation of state and other decisions. As a result of the implementation of plans outlined by the party, the economy and culture of all of our country's nation and nationalities will further develop and the ideological and political unity of Soviet society, as well as the fraternal friendship between the peoples of the USSR, will grow stronger. The Soviet people now represent a qualitatively new social and international community united by their common aims and interests.

The CPSU -- as a component of the international communist movement -- regards its activity to improve socialist society and progress toward communism as an important international task, whose fulfillment is in the interests of the working class and the working people in countries throughout the world, he stressed. The international communist movement has entered a qualitatively new stage of development brought about by profound social changes, the influence of the scientific and technical revolution, and the dynamic development of young independent states. This demands new approaches to understanding present-day realities and further development of Marxist-Leninist teaching. Communist parties must operate under different conditions, and this naturally engenders diversity in the communist movement. But diversity is not a synonym for dislocation. Today as never before we need class solidarity and stronger, equal cooperation in the struggle for common aims and ideals. The communist movement has always been and remains the most consistent force struggling to save mankind from nuclear catastrophe and to solve the problems of contemporary world development in the peoples' interests.

Soviet Communists greatly value the CPI's vigorous actions for peace and against war. The CPI makes a great contribution to the development of Soviet-Indian friendship and cooperation.

We sincerely wish the fraternal CPI and all Indian Communists further success in the struggle for the vital interests of the working people, for the increase of your party's influence among the masses, in the joint efforts of all democratic and national patriotic forces to strengthen the country's national independence, unity, and territorial integrity, and India's development along the path of democracy and social progress.

In conclusion, P.N. Demichev read the text of greeting from the CPSU Central Committee to the 13th CPI Congress, which was warmly received by the congress delegates. He also presented a commemorative gift to the 13th CPI Congress from the CPSU Central Committee -- a carpet featuring a portrait of V.I. Lenin, made by Belorussian craftsmen.

PRAVDA REPORTS RAJIV GANDHI OVERFLIGHT MESSAGES

PM171301 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Mar 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "From on Board an Aircraft"]

[Text] Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has sent CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev a telegram from on board an aircraft. It says:

"Your Excellency, as I fly over USSR territory, I send warm greetings and wishes for good health to you personally, Your Excellency, and for well-being and future progress and prosperity to the friendly Soviet people.

"I reaffirm our readiness to further expand and strengthen the close mutual ties between India and the Soviet Union in the interests of both countries and for the cause of peace and security throughout the world.

"We value highly the continuing periodic summit contacts and exchanges of opinions, which contribute to strengthening our common goals."

On his way home Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi sent a telegram to CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev from on board an aircraft. It says:

"Your excellency, as I fly over Soviet territory again on my way home to India, I send best wishes for good health to you personally, Your Excellency, and for future prosperity and well-being to the great Soviet people, for the strengthening of the traditional friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation between India and the Soviet Union, and for the further enhancement of the role in preserving world peace which reflects the common aspiration of our two peoples."

DRA'S KARMAL MEETS WITH UN ENVOY CORDOVEZ

PM141005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Mar 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Seeking Ways to a Settlement"]

[Text] Kabul, 13 Mar -- B. Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, has received D. Cordovez, personal representative of the UN secretary general, who has arrived in Afghanistan to continue the exchange of opinions with DRA officials regarding the quest for ways to a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan. DRA Foreign Minister S.M. Dost was present at the meeting.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF VIETNAM'S LE DUAN

Meets With Gorbachev

PM151543 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Mar 86 Second Edition p 1

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, had a conversation with Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Part of Vietnam (CPV), on 14 March.

On behalf of the leadership of the CPV Central Committee and all Vietnamese Communists, Le Duan cordially congratulated Mikhail Gorbachev on his election as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and wished him great successes in that high post.

Le Duan highly appraised the work of the 27th CPSU Congress and said that the documents adopted by it were of immense importance as an inspiration not only for the Soviet Union, but for all revolutionary and progressive forces of the world. He wished Soviet Communists and all working people success in implementating the tasks set by the congress. Socialist Vietnam wholeheartedly supports the Soviet program of efforts for the elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons, the establishment of a comprehensive system of international security, and countering aggressive schemes of imperialism and reactionary forces.

Le Duan informed Mikhail Gorbachev of the preparation for the Sixth Congress of the CPV, which will set out new landmarks of Vietnam's social and economic development.

Mikhail Gorbachev expressed gratitude to Le Duan for a high assessment of the resolutions adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress. He emphasized the invariable solidarity of the CPSU, of the Soviet people with the Vietnamese Communists, the people of Vietnam, who, closely rallying their ranks, are waging the struggle in defense of the revolutionary gains, for the consolidation of the positions of socialism in Vietnam. The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee conveyed fraternal greetings to the Communists, to all working people of Vietnam, and wished them to mark with new successes the Sixth CPV Congress.

Key matters in developing Soviet-Vietnamese relations on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and provisions of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam were touched on during the conversation.

The participants in the conversation resolutely condemned the actions of the imperialist and reactionary circles in Southeast Asia, and confirmed their readiness to promote the quest for ways to settle existing disputes. The Soviet Union vigorously supports the constructive steps of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea aimed at turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability, at ensuring security in the entire Asian-Pacific region.

The conversation passed in the atmosphere of friendship, cordiality and unity of views on questions discussed.

Ends Visit

LD171846 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party, who has been on vacation in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, left for home today.

SHEVARDNADZE MAKES OFFICIAL VISIT TO POLAND

Seen Off by Chebrikov

LD171324 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] Today Eduard Amvrosiyevich Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of foreign affairs left Moscow for Warsaw on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Government of the Polish People's Republic.

At the airport he was seen off by Comrade Chebrikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the USSR KGB; Comrade Maltsev, first deputy minister for foreign affairs of the USSR and other officials. Among the farewell party was the charge d'affaires ad interim of the Polish People's Republic to the USSR, Comrade (Szpigonski).

Arrives in Warsaw

LD171811 Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw, March 17 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, arrived in Warsaw today on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Government of the Polish People's Republic.

Meets With Orzechowski

LD172114 Moscow TASS in English 2057 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw, March 17 TASS -- Profound satisfaction with a dynamic development of the entire complex of Soviet-Polish relations was expressed at the talks held here today by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Foreign Minister of the Polish People's Republic Marian Orzechowski.

The meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Wojciech Jaruzleski held in Moscow in March was of great importance for determining the prospects of the further deepening of these relations.

The talks confirmed again complete community of the views of the USSR and the Polish People's Republic on all topical international problems, their firm resolve, jointly with other Warsaw Treaty member-states, to wage a vigorous struggle for the removal of nuclear menace, for a turn for the better on the European Continent and in the whole world.

The Polish side expressed complete support for the concrete programe of action for the sake of safeguarding and consolidating peace, creating an all-embracing system of international security, the programme advanced by the 27th CPSU Congress.

The talks proceeded in the atmosphere of fraternity, cordiality, and complete mutual understanding that is typical of relations between the CPSU and the PUWP, between the Soviet and Polish peoples.

Shevardnadze Speaks at Dinner

LD172022 Moscow TASS in English 2012 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw, March 17 TASS -- "The vigorous participation of the Polish People's Republic in the implementation of a concerted line of the fraternal socialist states at achieving a turn for the better in European and world affairs is highly appreciated in the Soviet Union", said Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR foreign minister, on an official friendly visit in the Polish People's Republic. He spoke here today at a dinner given in his honour by Marian Orzechowski, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, foreign minister of the Polish People's Republic.

Eduard Shevardnadze noted that his visit to the Polish People's Republic takes place shortly after the 27th CPSU Congress. I would like to emphasise particularly here today, he said, the following features of fundamental importance from the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the congress.

The dynamism of the economic and political development of the world socialist system now has a greater impact than ever on the destinies of peace and social progress. The forms of cooperation of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries are upgraded and enriched.

The CPSU attaches ever greater importance to lively, extensive communication of citizens of socialist countries. The socialist community can gain a lot from care and respect for each other's experience, its practical implementation.

Peace is the highest class principle of socialism, the congress declared. The struggle against nuclear danger, against the arms race, for safeguarding and consolidating peace has been proclaimed the cardinal direction of the foreign policy strategy of the CPSU.

Having formulated the principle of solving any international problems exclusively by political means on the basis of equality, confidence and universality, Eduard Shevardnadze emphasized, the CPSU has advanced programme directions at achieving these aims. In accordance with them, priority importance in the Soviet Union's entire foreign policy is attahced to the implementation of the programme of the complete elimination of nuclear weapons before the end of the current century advanced in Mikhail Gorbachev's Statement. The historic concept of a world without nuclear arms has been advanced by collective thinking of entire socialist community. It reflects the aspirations of all peaceful people on earth.

Orzechowski Delivers Dinner Speech

LD172125 Moscow TASS in English 2042 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw, March 17 TASS -- The 27th Congress of the CPSU has been a history-making event not only in the life of the CPSU and of the Soviet state. The congress is of tremendous significance for strengthening and consolidating the states of the socialist community on the basis of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. It has been an important event in the international communist and working class movement. A statement to this effect has been made by Marian Orzechowski, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Polish foreign minister. He was addressing a dinner given here today in honor of Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR foreign minister, who is currently on an official friendly visit in Poland.

The 27th Congress of the CPSU, Marian Orzechowski said, is of tremendous significance for the socialist states' new peace offensive in the international arena. It has adopted Mikhail Gorbachev's comprehensive plan aimed at preventing the spreading of the arms race into outer space and ridding the world of nuclear weapons by the end of this century.

The main objective of the agreed foreign policy of the Warsaw Treaty member states at present is to preserve peace and return to detent, Marian Orzechowski stressed. Poland will do everything in its power to implement the joint policy. We will as before, act in the interests of strengthening the socialist community, oppose consistently the policy of confrontation, pursued by the USA and its allies, and all attempts, above all in the FRG, to call in question the post-war territorial-political set-up.

We view the strengthening of the alliance and friendship with the USSR as the cornerstone of Poland's foreign policy, as the long-term strategic aim guaranteeing Poland's successful development, her security, the position and role in the socialist community and the world, the Polish foreign minister said.

Shevardnadze, Jaruzelski Meet

LD180912 Moscow TASS in English 0759 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw, March 18 TASS -- Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, had a meeting here with Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the U.S.S.R., who is now staying in Poland on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Polish Government.

ROMANIAN, BULGARIAN ENVOYS MEET WITH SHEVARDNADZE

PM171127 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Mar 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Ambassadors Received"]

[Text] On 15 March, Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Poli-Politburo and USSR foreign minister, received Dimitur Zhulev, ambassador of the Bulgarian People's Republic to the USSR, and Traian Dudas, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the USSR. On the instructions of their governments, they gave him the text of a declaration-appeal "On Creating in the Balkans a Zone Free of Chemical Weapons."

Eduard Shevardnadze emphasized that the Soviet Union thought highly of this Bulgarian and Romanian initiative, which is in keeping with the integrated program for eliminating nuclear and chemical weapons proposed in Mikhail Gorbachev's statement of 15 January and approved at the 27th CPSU Congress. The initiative is in accordance with the well-known proposal of the Warsaw Pact members statement on ridding Europe of chemical weapons. If such a zone is created in the Balkans, the USSR is prepared to respect and guarantee its status if, of course, the United States acts in a similar fashion. The meeting took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

FRENCH ELECTIONS RESULT IN UNUSUAL SITUATION

LD171823 Moscow TASS in English 1751 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] Paris March 17 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yuriy Lopatin reports: France's Ministry of the Interior and Decntralization has issued the figures on the distribution of 573 seats (out of a total of 577) in the new composition of the National Assembly on the strength of the results of the parliamentary elections held on March 16.

As a result of the polls the ruling Socialist Party lost the absolute majority enjoyed by it in the National Assembly of the previous convocation. It saw the number of its seats going from 284 to 202. This way, French people expressed their negative attitude to the course of austerity measures which has been steered by the Socialist cabinet in the last three years and the failure of its social policy which was manifest in almost three millions of unemployed in the country. Summing up the results of the elections, Lionel Jospin, first secretary of the French Socialist Party, said that from now on the Socialist Party shifts to the status of the opposition party.

The Rally for the Republic and the Union for French Democracy, the main parties of the previous right-wing opposition, will have together with other small bourgeois groupings 291 seats in the National Assembly. This gives them the right to claim for the premiership. The results of the polls show, however, that France does not return to the situation which existed before 1981, that is prior to the victory of the union of left-wing forces. The right-wing bourgeois parties failed to secure a victory as strong, and revenge for the crushing defeat suffered by them at the 1981 elections as conclusive as they hoped for.

The performance by the extreme right from the "National Front," which had not been represented in parliament so far, caused deep alarm among the democratic public. From now on they will have a group of their own in the National Assembly. The "National Front" captured 32 seats as a result of the demagogic campaign based on speculation on the real economic difficulties confronted by the country.

The French Communist Party will have 35 seats in the composition of the National Assembly. Never before has such a large-scale campaign been mounted, a campaign designed to camouflage the true meaning of the voting so as to befuddle the electorate who supported the Communists and distort the stand of the French Communist Party, says a statement on the results of the elections published by the Political Bureau of the French Communist Party.

The Political Bureau of the French Communist Party urged all Communists to work vigorously for rallying all popular forces in the social and political struggle against unemployment, injustice and big business' encroachments on social gains and freedoms.

So, a situation, which is unprecedented in the entire history of the Fifth Republic, has emerged in the higher echelon in France as a result of the elections: from now on President-Socialist Francois Mitterrand, who under the Constitution should remain in his office for over two years, is to deal with hostile right-wing majority in parliament and, apparently, the government of the right-wing parties. In this connection, many political news analysts forecast severe difficulties for the French leadership in the period ahead. They say that in many issues, particularly in the international field, its positions risk to be weakened due to future friction between the president, the government and the parliament.

The first general elections to the regional councils were held simultaneously with the parliamentary elections yesterday. The results of the vote counting in metropolitan France, published here, gave the French Communist Party 170 seats, the Socialist Party -- 495, the Rally for the Republic Party -- 328, the Union for French Democracy -- 346 and the "National Front" -- 130.

FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY STATEMENT ON ELECTIONS

LD170809 Moscow TASS in English 0805 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] Paris March 17 TASS -- The victory by right-wing forces at elections for the French National Assembly and regional councils is a negative phenomenon for the working people and the entire country, says a statement by the Political Bureau of the French Communist Party. Big business will try to exploit the present-day situation to deal new blows to the working people's interests, the statement points out. The Political Bureau of the French Communist Party urged all Communists to strive for rallying the popular forces to combat unemployment, injustice and attacks on social gains and freedoms.

CARLSSON REAFFIRMS PEACE, DISARMAMENT GOALS

PM141151 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Mar 86 First Edition p 5

[Text] Stockholm, 13 Mar -- Sweden's desire to continue to contribute to the attainment of the goals of peace and disarmament has been reaffirmed by the country's new prime minister, I. Carlsson. Delivering a government statement in the Riksdag (parliament) today, he stressed that Sweden will firmly and consistently pursue the policy of neutrality, which guarantees the country peace and promotes stability in northern Europe. It is necessary, he said, to make every effort to lessen and eliminate the threat of nuclear war. In this connection I. Carlsson expressed the hope that talks between the USSR and the United States will lead to the growth of confidence and the lessening of tension and open the way to disarmament.

The government, he stressed, will continue actively to advocate the creation of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe and seek broad support for the proposal to create a zone in Central Europe free from battlefield nuclear weapons. It will implement the initiatives in the disarmament sphere put forward by Sweden together with the other countries which signed the Delhi declaration, with a view to freezing existing nuclear arsenals and completely ceasing nuclear tests.

The prime minister noted that Sweden supports the activity of the United Nations to preserve world peace and came out in favor of the successful completion of the work of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. I. Carlsson submitted to parliament the composition of the new ministerial cabinet. S. Andersson holds the post of foreign minister and R. Carlsson that of defense minister. Then, in accordance with the Constitution, at a special meeting with the participation of the head of state, King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden, the change of government took place and the new cabinet began carrying out its duties.

REPERCUSSIONS OF SPAIN'S NATO VOTE VIEWED

PM141121 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Mar 86 First Edition p 5

[Vladimir Chernyshev "Commentator's Column": "After the Referendum"]

[Text] Madrid -- A general referendum was held in Spain on 12 March on the country's membership in NATO (given its nonentry into the bloc's military organization). According to preliminary figures, 52.5 percent of the voters who took part voted "yes." Some 39.8 percent voted "no," and 6.5 percent submitted blank ballot papers.

Arguments about NATO membership have been going on here for a long time, since the moment 4 years ago when the former right-centrist government took Spain into the bloc. The leadership of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party, now the ruling party, was opposed to membership before the 1982 elections. But it gradually changed its view and took a pro-Atlanticist stance in the end.

The Socialist government delayed holding the referendum it had promised until the last moment, until close to the new elections which are due in the fall of this year. It launched a wide propaganda campaign to show that Spain's membership in NATO supposedly "meets its national interests."

The paradox is that the strong anti-American sentiments which exist here were utilized in the pro-NATO campaign. According to recent public opinion polls, even among those who had decided to vote for NATO membership, 80 percent came out in favor of reducing the American military presence in Spain, up to the complete elimination of U.S. military bases here. The point is that the Socialists tried vigorously to show that the refusal to participate in NATO will leave the government no alternative to a one-sided orientation toward the United States.

The campaign to "indoctrinate" the Spanish also involved local pro-Atlanticists, up to and including the directors of the big banks, who threatened financial disorders in the event of withdrawal from the bloc, and the leaders of a number of NATO countries, not to mention the leadership of the aggressive alliance. The results of the referendum were also undoubtedly affected by the actual formulation of the question put to the vote. In essence the voters were asked four questions. This disorientated a considerable proportion of the population. Local right-wing forces also played a flagrantly provocative trick. They called on their followers not to vote at all, hoping that the Socialists' defeat in the referendum would then cause the fall of the present government. As a result, those opponents of NATO membership who feared a government crisis were forced to vote "yes" out of loyalty to the government.

Despite all this, millions of Spaniards came out in favor of the country's withdrawal from NATO. The majority of observers here believe that this fact cannot be disregarded. A significant proportion of the country's population do not agree with Spain's participation even in the political structure of NATO.

ARTICLE ON WESTERN EUROPE SDI 'RACE'

PM131523 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 12 Mar 86 First Edition p 5

[M. Kalachev article: "Where the 'Space Track' Leads: The Obstacle Race"]

[Text] It is an unusual sport. In terms of both its nature and its participants. Equally bewildering is its "top prize," of which it can be said in advance that it will bring joy to no one. Or virtually no one.

The race began in March 1983, when the U.S. President made a speech which has entered the history of international politics as the "star wars" speech. Even then no one in the United States thought that America could handle the very complex technologies and economic aspects of the plan on its own. A large measure of responsibility was invested in its NATO allies. And, as is usual with the Americans, this was done without any kind of consultation with them.

Washington at the same time announced a "contest" for its European and non-European allies. And the race was on.

Few of the "runners" wanted to compete in the SDI stakes. But after the administration of stimulants in the form of ultimatums and threats, which is traditional in relations between the United States and its European allies, Western Europe as a whole took up positions on the American "space race track."

Britain was first off the mark. After signing a so-called "memorandum on mutual understanding" at the beginning of December 1985, Britain was the first and to date the only U.S. European ally to conclude an agreement on Strategic Defense Initiative participation at an interstate level. With undisguised satisfaction U.S. Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger stated that "it emphasizes the close nature of the alliance between the two countries and the special nature of our relationship, which is of vital importance for both our countries."

In horseracing parlance, one could say that Bonn and Rome are trailing half a length behind London. The FRG Government has agreed to its country's participation in SDI, but only at the level of private firms. The Italian Government made the same decision literally a few days ago. True, it does not alter the core of the matter, but it does afford the opportunity to talk about independence and boldness.

The main group of participants is a long way behind the leaders: Portugal, the Netherlands, Belgium, and other countries. They are, in a manner of speaking, participating in SDI, but their hearts are not in it. The parliaments do not make recommendations, the governments do not exactly raise objections, private firms are willing but are not champing at the bit either... Naturally, such "decadent liberalism" provokes anger on the Potomac. Of course, the contribution made to SDI by the minor countries of Europe is not going to be crucial, but where is Atlantic solidarity?!

A number of West European countries, despite everything, are rejecting the American invitation to take part in SDI. These include, among others, Sweden and Greece.

Why, then, is Western Europe as a whole taking part in the "space race"? There are several reasons. First, fear of showing allied disloyalty to the United States. Second, Washington pressure. Third, SDI champions in Western Europe ascribe their upsurge to a desire not to lag behind in the high technology of the future, which, allegedly, only "star wars" can give to a fading Europe.

However, the main incentive for taking part in this dangerous program is the ardent desire of West European monopolies to obtain a slice of the immense profits which SDI promises. It is this greed and pursuit of promised millions which spur private capital and the governments of Western Europe that protect its interests to step on to the "star wars" running track.

The CPSU Central Committee Political Report, delivered to the 27th CPSU Congress by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, says: "We have expressed our attitude toward 'star wars' in sufficient detail. The United States has already embroiled many of its allies in the program. The venture threatens to become irreversible in nature. It is highly imperative that a realistic solution be found before it is too late -- a solution ENSURING THAT THE ARMS RACE IS NOT TRANSFERRED INTO OUTER SPACE. The 'star wars' program must not be allowed to be used either as an incentive to a further arms race or as an impediment to radical disarmament."

This way of thinking -- the only feasible one today -- is winning an ever-increasing number of supporters throughout the world, including Western Europe. The following thought was expressed by the British conservative commentator Peregrine Worsthorne, a man it is difficult to suspect of harboring undue sympathy for the Soviet Union: "On SDI," he wrote in London's SUNDAY TELEGRAPH, "M.S. Gorbachev voices the thoughts of very many Europeans, who are virtually as resolutely set against this project as he."

A race has a point when at its finish the victors can expect the prize for which the whole thing has been organized. The space race competitors also expect a reward. But it is a strange prize: Outer space stuffed with weapons capable at any moment of unleashing a deadly rain upon the earth. The very attempt to implement the program will become an insuperable obstacle to any endeavors to remove the threat of a third world war and mankind's self-destruction.

Thus what we have is a race to set up an obstacle. Does it have any point at all?

USSR, SWITZERLAND NOTE ANNIVERSARY OF TIES

LD172232 Moscow TASS in English 2202 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 18 TASS -- The USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Swiss Federal Foreign Affairs Department have exchanged congratulatory telegrams on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

The telegram from the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs says that over the past years Soviet-Swiss relations have been noticeably developed in all fields. Switzerland's permanent neutrality status, which the Soviet Union treats with invariable respect, has contributed in no small measure to stable relations between the two countries. Confidence is expressed that a further strengthening of cooperation between the two states in the spirit of the friendly meeting of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, with president Kurt Furgler of the Swiss Confederation in Geneva in November last year, will accord both with the interests of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Switzerland and the aims of strengthening European and international security.

The telegram from the Swiss Federal Foreign Affairs Department points out that over the peaceful period in Europe since the end of the Second World War Soviet-Swiss relations have been steadily invigorated. The contacts started at various levels have made it possible to establish a useful dialogue, and the bilateral and multilateral agreements between the USSR and Switzerland create a solid foundation for developing relations between the two countries. It is stressed than that Switzerland, which had the honour to host the high representatives of the Soviet Union and the USA in Geneva in November, 1985, thus received an opportunity to strengthen its relations with the Soviet Union. This is a sign of the mutual striving to contribute to stability and harmony of relations in Europe.

ITALIAN-SOVIET CHAMBER OF TRADE MEETS IN MILAN

LD141006 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Excerpts] In Milan the general assembly of the Italian-Soviet Chamber of Trade has taken place. Our correspondent Yuriy Vybornov reports:

At this year's general assembly, the results of the year's work were summed up and plans for the future were discussed. These make provision in particular, for an expansion in the exchange of scientific information, the establishment of new contacts between Italian business circles and Soviet foreign-trade organizations, and the holding of exhibitions, symposiums, scientific conferences, and exchanges of delegations.

USSR ENVOY TO PDRY HOLDS TALKS WITH OFFICIALS

Meets With Chairman al-'Attas

GF151544 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] Brother Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, received in his office yesterday Comrade Vladislav Zhukov, USSR ambassador in Aden. During the meeting which was attended by Brother Muhammad Sa'id 'Abdallah Muhsin, member of the YSP Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee, they reviewed the relations of cooperation between the two friendly countries and the prospects for their development, as well as a number of issues of mutual interest.

Brother al-'Attas expressed great appreciation for the internationalist support the USSR has extended and continues to extend to our country, which has effectively contributed to the PDRY's development and the building of a new life for our people. He also praised the comradely efforts of the Soviet experts who contribute alongside the PDRY comrades to implementing numerous vital and important projects and offer their expertise in various fields. The Soviet ambassador affirmed that the USSR, through its principled and constant stands, will continue to support our people's struggle to strengthen the standing of their revolutionary experiment under YSP leadership.

Minerals Minister Meets Envoy

GF131330 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Salih Abu Bakr Ibn Husaynun, member of the YSP Central Committee, deputy prime minister, and minister of energy and minerals, received in his office today Comrade Vladislav Zhukov, the USSR ambassador in Aden. During the meeting, they discussed aspects of economic and technical cooperation between the two friendly countries.

Ibn Husaynun expressed congratulations on the success of the 27th CPSU Congress. He praised the USSR's internationalist stand in support of the struggle of progressive countries. For his part, the USSR ambassador affirmed continued Soviet support for the PDRY to develop and construct the social and economic life of our Yemeni people.

YAR PRESIDENT RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM SOVIET LEADERS

GF151824 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, today received a message from the Soviet leadership on bilateral relations and on current Arab and international issues.

The brother president expressed his great satisfaction with the contents of the Soviet leaders' message. The message was delivered to him by USSR Ambassador in Sanaa Anatoliy Ivanovich Filev during a meeting with the brother president in his office at the presidential palace. The meeting was attended by Brother Muhammad Sa'id al-'Attar, deputy prime minister, minister of development, and chief of the central planning organ.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR EGYPT

LD181108 Mosocw TASS in English 1034 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, March 18 TASS -- A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Pavel Gilashvili, vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, left Moscow for Cairo today for an official visit. On the delegation are deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet -- Sergey Losev, Anatoliy Mayorets, Nikolay Popov and Dzhanikul Yusupov.

At the airport the delegation were seen off by Avgust Voss, Chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and by other officials, as well as by Salah al-Din Hasan Basyuni, the ambassador of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the USSR.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR ON RELATIONS WITH EGYPT

NC122245 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2218 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Cairo, 12 Mar (MENA) -- Aleksandr Belonogov, the Soviet ambassador in Cairo, has affirmed that Egyptian-Soviet relations have recently demonstrated certain positive developments in cultural, economic, and political areas.

In a statement to be published in AL-AKHBAR tomorrow, the Soviet ambassador said that the ties have gradually become active, due to interest on both sides. This, the ambassador added, is clearly evident in the resumption of parliamentary communication.

The Soviet ambassador noted that trade relations between Egypt and the USSR have improved, adding that negotiations will be held soon in Moscow to follow up on those in Cairo last year.

The Soviet ambassador commented that a 1987 trade agreement will be signed. Representatives of the two countries will review and define the protocol on scientific and cultural cooperation. Studies are currently underway on joint economic projects.

SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM GREETS AMIR OF KUWAIT

PM171645 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report" "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, amir of the State of Kuwait, a telegram conveying to him and the friendly Kuwaiti people, on the occasion of Kuwait's national holiday, cordial congratulations and best wishes for success and prosperity. The telegram expressed confidence that Soviet-Kuwaiti relations, based on the principles of equality and respect for sovereignty and noninterference in internal affairs, will continue to develop favorably, to the advantage of the peoples of the two countries, serve the cause of peace and international security, and foster the attainment of an all-embracing and just settlement in the Middle East.

In his telegram in reply, the amir of Kuwait expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations, and, for his part, conveyed best wishes to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and wished the great Soviet people progress and prosperity.

The telegram expressed the hope that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples will strengthen in their common interests and for the sake of peace and security in the Middle East.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SOVIET DELEGATION VISIT

Visits Ecuador

PA132340 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Excerpt] The congressional special commission for foreign affairs held a special session to welcome the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation that arrived this morning on an official visit. The visit will last until Sunday. The session began at 0700. Later, at 1700, the national congress convened a general session to welcome the Soviet parliamentarians. A special program has been prepared for the delegation during their stay in Ecuador.

Meets Vice President

PM171101 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Visit"]

[Text] Quito, 15 Mar -- The members of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by Ya. Vagris, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which is here on an official visit, have met with Ecuadoran Vice President Blasco Penaherrera Padilla. During the talk which took place, the Ecuadoran vice president expressed the hope that the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation's visit will promote the further development of relations between the two countries. The leader of the Soviet delegation presented Blasco Penaherrera Padilla with a message from the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium to Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero.

The Ecuadoran Government wholly and fully supports the proposals to eliminate nuclear weapons, halt the arms race, and create an all embracing system of international security voiced in M.S. Gorbachev's 15 January Statement this year and in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th CPSU Congress, Diego (Paredes), first deputy foreign minister of Ecuador, said in a talk with the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation members. He noted that these proposals reflect the peoples' legitimate desire to live in peace and security. The first deputy foreign minister of Ecuador stressed that his country has always supported any proposals to limit the arms race, eliminate nuclear weapons, and use the funds spent on the arms race for the needs of the peoples' socioeconomic development.

Arrives in Venezuela

LD171212 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0734 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] Caracas, 17 Mar (TASS) -- A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Yan Vagris, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has arrived here for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Venezuelan parliament. The delegation was met at the Maquetia International Airport by Reinaldo Leandro Mora, president of the Venezuelan Congress; Leonardo Ferrer, Congress vice president, and other parliamentarians.

On his arrival Vagris made a statement in which he thanked the Venezuelan Congress for the courteous invitation to visit the country. He noted that the present visit would serve to further rapprochement between the peoples of the two countries and would strengthen the ties of friendship and cooperation which are developing on the basis of respect for the principles of sovereignty and noninterference in internal affairs. Speaking in reply, R. Leandro Mora expressed the hope that the Soviet delegation's visit would be an important contribution towards strengthening peace and mutual understanding, and would continue the tradition of parliamentary ties between the USSR and Venezuela.

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Vol III No 052 *18 Mar 86*

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PRAVDA Publishes Speeches by Congress Delegates

Moscow Subway Worker

PM041229 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Mar 86 Second Edition p 7

["Speech by Hero of Socialist Labor Comrade A.S. Sukhanov, leader of a team of tunnelers at the Mosmetrostroy's No 8 Administration" (*PRAVDA* headline) delivered at 28 February morning session of 27th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Comrades: Everyone who knows what collective labor really is, rather than by hearsay, will be very familiar with the good feeling of comradeship. It arises whenever people are led on by a common goal, whenever really like-minded people are working together. That feeling of militant worker unity does not desert me in this hall, where the representatives of our entire party, a party of likeminded Communists, are assembled. (applause)

The CPSU Central Committee's Political Report, delivered by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, has made an indelible impression on us all. Clarity and sober calculation, coupled with high-spiritedness and forward thinking, link that document with the hopes and plans of everyone. The whole congress atmosphere and its frank, worker's stance on the main questions of life demonstrate the party's determination to drastically turn matters toward the better and to economically and ideologically ensure the course of speeding up social development.

This policy of our dear party, a policy of peace and creation, is approved and unreservedly supported by the working class, as it is by the entire Soviet people! (applause)

Honest, conscientious work by everyone in his assigned area and a sense of responsibility for his own work is the only way to achieve what is planned. Let us be frank, it was the party Central Committee April Plenum which made us face up to this Leninist norm of life.

Moscow's Communists, like Communists throughout the country, in their precongress discussion of the draft new edition of the CPSU Program and the changes to the statutes expressed the firm conviction that the success of the outlined socioeconomic changes in the country's development is inconceivable without the most stringent exactingness in all things. Eager and purposeful Bolshevist-style discussion about the need be to be exacting toward party and economic cadres at all levels took place at the Moscow city party conference. The capital's Communists are drawing a serious lesson from the past, the need to always be equal to one's duty and to fight for Muscovites' honor and dignity by deeds rather than by words alone.

I, as a worker and party member, am firmly convinced that living up to the party's demands today means constantly nurturing in ourselves and in other people a sense of responsibility for the task in hand and our conduct in everyday life. The work of our section's party group, the team council, and, of course, my own work as team leader are directed toward that end today.

Our team has a good reputation — we completed last year's plan by 7 November and receive good or excellent ratings for all our work.

The changes for the better taking place in labor collectives are being felt in the team and at the workplace more than ever before. The party's demand that the center of educational work be transferred to the primary labor link — the team, where material prosperity is actually generated — is helping to accelerate these changes. Previously, it must be confessed, we gave all our attention to purely production questions and turned a blind eye to people's errors in everyday life. The party's decisions aimed at stepping up the struggle for good discipline and overcoming drunkenness have prompted us to reassess our work with people and to be more exacting in the demands we make on ourselves, with the consequences that the matter has made a turn for the better and the mood in the collective is different.

However, my comrades and I are not on the whole really satisfied with the state of affairs as they are. We have not yet managed to refashion people psychologically or to ensure, as M.S. Gorbachev stressed in his report, rapid progress through a high level of discipline, organization, and responsibility on the part of each individual and the labor collective as a whole for the work results achieved.

For the first time in many years the Administration for the Construction of Tunnels and Subways has failed to meet its socialist pledges. Three new Moscow subway stations were commissioned almost 1 month behind schedule. We feel we have badly let down Muscovites and all the capital's visitors in this respect.

The city party conference pointedly raised the question of shortcomings in Moscow's transport service. The capital's transport lag was also noted in the CPSU Central Committee Politburo's resolution on the results of the Moscow party conference. The question is could we, the subway construction workers, have organized our work in the 5-year plan so as to finish it all on time? Of course, we could have. But we were deficient in quality, the importance of which was particularly particularly noted in the CPSU Central Committee's Political Report: There was a lack of organization, purposefulness, and resolve in our practical actions. I also bear responsibility for this as a USSR Supreme Soviet deputy. Neither the leaders of the Administration for the Construction of Tunnels and Subways nor its chief, Comrade Prostov, showed the necessary organizational abilities.

I will tell you frankly, if we do not achieve a breakthrough and we limit ourselves to half measures in enhancing the role of everyone, it will be difficult for us to cope with the task we have been set in the curret 5-year plan, given the even larger scale and complexity of those tasks.

The Moscow Administration for the Cosntruction of Tunnels and Subways must increase its work output in the new 5-year plan by 40 percent and commission more than 34 km of subway track. Tasks on a large scale, as you can see. However, we have begun the 5-year plan poorly. Because of interrupted supplies of materials and equipment, including cast-iron piping, there was no groundwork prepared. Almost one-third of our program lacks plans and estimates. The plan for the Lyubinsko-Dmitrovskiy line, which was drawn up ahead of schedule, has now been awaiting expert appraisal for more than 1 and 1/2 years. From this lofty rostrum, comrades, I repeat: It has been waiting for more than 1 and 1/2 years! Appeals to Comrade Bevzenko, first deputy minister of railways, on whom the resolution of the question depends, have proven unsuccessful. Where, I ask, Comrade Bevzenko, is your sense of job responsibility? (applause)

Subway construction is a complex task. Carrying it out requires accuracy, good organization, strict adherence to schedule, and a sense of responsibility at all levels — from the planning of work and creation of mechanism through to the organizing of the construction work itself. The actions of planners, clients, and construction workers continue to be uncoordinated. We are also justified in making serious complaints against scientists who are still talking about introducing scientific and technical achievements into subway construction and have not got down to doing it.

Many of us, comrades, will probably remember the feature film "Volunteers," which was about the first Moscow subway construction workers. It vividly showed them working heroically and overcoming difficulties. And it is shameful to relate that today, just like half a century ago, nearly 40 percent of subway workers are engaged in manual labor! Many of them have the same pick in their hands as did the heroes of that old movie, except that it is of worse quality.

The capital's Administration for the Construction of Tunnels and Subways is one of the poorest in the sector so far as the level of labor mechanization is concerned. We still do not have mechanized complexes specially designed for tunneling in our city's difficult geological conditions. True, back in 1981, the Ministry of Heavy Machine Building's Yasinovatskiy machine building plant supplied us with a drilling complex worth R1 million. And this costly machine has lain idle 40 percent of the time on the site owing to a large number of defects. Half of the parts and subassemblies have had to be replaced. Where, I ask, comrade machine builders [sozdateli] is your worker's conscience and sense of responsibility for such pathetic equipment?

On subway construction workers' behalf, I want to support the provision of the CPSU Central Committee's Political Report to the congress on the need to adopt a special law on the quality of output and, I would add, on the need for strict personal responsibility for quality standards. (applause)

I will also venture to say that personal responsibility for assisting construction workers, as in construction itself, has been clearly downgraded. Increasingly blunders in production organization are attributed to "objective" causes of some kind or other. For that reason I appeal today to Comrade Brezhnev, minister of transport construction, to Comrade Afanasev, minister of heavy and transport machine building, and to Comrade Koshelev, chief of the Main Administration for the Construction of Tunnels and Subways: The workers of the Moscow Administration for the Construction of Tunnels and Subways are ready to carry out the tasks confronting them; but our pledges must be backed up and reliable monitoring established in managerial links if we are to work properly, to work as our party demands. (applause) Disorganization and all manner of shortcomings in construction not only lower the efficiency and quality of our work but also its social prestige.

In recent years the status of the occupation of construction worker has been declining. We are certain that the main reason for this is people's dissatisfaction with working conditions on construction sites. Problems of catering and ensuring transport to take workers to the sites have not been solved. Conditions ensuring normal everyday life for construction workers and leisure, cultural recreation, and sports activities for them have not been created. In a word, unless working conditions are radically improved and all the issues in the socioeconomic sphere of construction workers' lives resolved, we will be unable to solve the problem of ensuring cadre stability in the sector. The problem is acute and long standing, and it must be solved in a businesslike way at every level.

Comrades, we Muscovite construction workers clearly appreciate that a sense of responsibility and a committed attitude toward work on our part is the basis of success here. No one but ourselves will make our life better! We regard the policy of our dear Communist Party as a matter of vital concern to us. We are deeply aware that the main support for the party's course is support expressed in deeds.

I want to assure the congress that the Communists, workers, and all working people of Moscow will spare no effort to consistently implement the historic provisions and conclusions of the CPSU Central Committee's Political Report by sustained creative labor and will make a fitting contribution to fulfilling the party's program tasks and the decisions of the 27th congress! (applause)

Maritime Kraykom's Gagarov

PM050955 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Mar 86
Second Edition p 4

["Speech by Comrade D.N. Gagarov, First Secretary of the Maritime CPSU Kraykom" (*PRAVDA* headline) delivered at 28 February afternoon session of the 27th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Comrades! Throughout these days we have been under the profound impression of the Political Report and the speeches of the congress delegates and guests, the atmosphere of patriotic enthusiasm by which our entire country is living.

The main premises of the report give explicit and clear answers to the complex questions connected with the results of the path the party has travelled, the distribution of forces in the international arena, and the prospects for the country's further development for the forthcoming years and decades. It may confidently be said that the concept of the acceleration of society's socioeconomic and spiritual development, elaborated at the Central Committee April Plenum and approved by the entire people, is standing the test of time and proving its vitality and can be compared with the most profound revolutionary transformations in the history of the Soviet state. And it is no accident that the watchword for these changes has become: Make persistent headway and achieve more! (applause)

Yes, we in the local party committees are beginning to work harder and more strenuously and at a faster pace; but also, frankly, the work is considerably more interesting, and the party Central Committee's trusting and benevolent attitude inspires us and lends us confidence.

Comrades! The Maritime Kray today is the most developed part of the Far East, the focus of the country's fishing industry, a very large transport center, an important industrial, agricultural, scientific, and cultural center for the region. It accounts for 80 percent of maritime freight shipments, and the main ship repair capacities are concentrated here.

Its importance is great in consolidating the economic and defense potential in the east of the Soviet state.

The kray's economy has been developing successfully in recent years: Over the 5-year plan the growth rates for industrial production volumes and labor productivity exceeded the directive targets; about 5 million square meters of housing were commissioned; and the plans for the construction of sociocultural and consumer services and transport enterprises were stably fulfilled.

Proceeding from the tasks set by the April Plenum, the party kraykom is endeavoring to find forms for more effectively influencing people's awareness and behavior. Existing experience of work with the elected party aktiv and labor collectives at sea is being improved.

At the concluding stage of the 5-year plan, we have organized a review of the militancy of the primary party organizations in the traditionally complex — or, to be more precise, chronically backward — sectors of the national economy such as construction, agricultural production, and the light and food industry. At the Communists' suggestion it has now been extended to all the kray's party organizations. During the survey, talks were held with 60 percent of Communists, over 10,000 reports by party members were heard and discussed, and about 1,000 party members expressed the desire to go to work in lagging collectives. At the same time a number of leaders of various ranks who have failed to justify the trust placed in them have been made answerable to the party and some have been dismissed. The practice of competition to replace leading workers, used increasingly widely in the kray, is giving a good account of itself.

Here we also understand, as Comrade Shatalov, who spoke before me, said, that we have so far raised only the topmost, light strata of the problem, while the in-depth, strenuous work lies ahead.

We cannot fail to agree with the report's conclusions that the line of the April Plenum is not being implemented everywhere in a consistent and principled way and that the process of restructuring the style of work is proceeding with difficulties and painfully. We still fail to recognize promptly, to reeducate, and, where necessary, rid ourselves of those who have failed to restructure themselves but have merely adapted and are continuing to live by the principle of outward approval and inner resistance.

Much here depends on ourselves: Often, in speaking of the need for a psychological breakthrough in the awareness of economic leaders, we in the party committees are unable for a long time to overcome inertia or to abandon stagnant phenomena. Many responsible workers in our sectoiral sections sometimes look like "plenipotentiary" representatives of economic organs, lose a sense of perspective, and cannot give a party assessment to leaders for the state of affairs in the sector with due exactingness. Such cases occur in the work of party committees of all levels.

This is one reason for the nonfulfillment of a number of task set by the CPSU Central Committee resolutions for the kray's party organization. They were taken at our insistent request and prepared with our participation, but the kray's party committee has lacked due persistance in fulfilling them unconditionally. This has led to the point where today we continue to obtain about half the stockraising output we consume through state subsidies, and serious losses in construction production have not been eliminated. The effectiveness of Far Eastern science is still low, especially in the development of very important priority avenues of research and their coordination and practical introduction.

Comrades! The Political Report drew attention to the need for the accelerated development of the Far East Region's production forces. These instructions are very important. As a very large economic region, the Far East consists of 28 percent of the country's territory and accounts for one-third of its energy resources and over 40 percent of its fish and marine products catch: for some types of metals and nonmetallic elements, it is the country's main supplier. The Far Easterners' contribution to the gross social product is constantly growing, and by the end of the century it is here that the main increase in the country's extraction of fuel, timber, and nonferrous metals and the generation of electricity will be ensured.

In recent 5-year plans a decline has been noted in the region in the growth rates of production volumes and in particular of labor productivity, and they have dropped below the country's average.

The report noted that formerly, in elaborating and implementing socioeconomic programs, there were often distortions in the direction of technocratic approaches. This has had a particularly painful effect on our region, where for a long time proper attention has not been paid to questions of the qualitative development of the manpower potential with a consideration for the historically conditioned problems of its formation. The development rates of the social infrastructure lag considerably behind the average republican indicators. All this is leading to a high level of population migration.

The existing demographic situation, the strategic position of the region, and the prerequisites for its accelerated economic development require incentives to recruit skilled cadres from other parts of the country and compensation for the difficult natural and climatic conditions of their existence. As yet, comrades, only about 2.5 percent of the country's population is engaged in the business of developing the enormous region's productive forces.

And another problem: The specialization of the industry of the Maritime Kray and indeed of the entire Far East which has taken shape on the basis of the use of natural resources has caused the high level of development of the extractive industries. At the same time, a considerable proportion of raw material is lost during extraction and primary processing: up to 30 percent in nonferrous metallurgy and the same proportion in the timber industry. The supply of modern equipment to introduce waste-free resource-saving manufacturing methods in the Far East could produce a rapid economic effect. We do not have it yet.

Every year hundreds of thousands of tons of tin and lead and zinc concentrate, over half of which is gangue, are shipped from Vladivostok by sea, almost all around the world, to the Black Sea ports, and by rail to the west of the country. For two 5-year plans now the country's Gosplan has been faced with the question of creating a territorial mining and metallurgical complex on the basis of local raw material and in the long term of sea shelf deposits; but so far the question has met with no practical solution.

Comrades! We constantly feel the attention of the Central Committee and Politburo toward the needs of the Far Easterners. The question of benefits was examined recently, and as of next year wages increments are to be introduced for a continuous period of work in the southern regions of the Far East. The party Central Committee leadership has instructed the relevant organs to promptly examine our proposals and prepare a special resolution on developing the production forces of the Far East economic region. With this resolution are linked a considered approach toward the measures which are being elaborated and their subsequent implementation, which will make it possible to duly accelerate the region's development.

I fully support the report's provisions on the further democratization of Soviet society and the maximum use of the broad potential of the supreme and local organs of Soviet power. Enough time has already elapsed since the adoption of the legislative acts on expanding the rights of the local soviets, raising the status of their planning organs, and creating fully empowered Gosplan apparatuses in major regions, but so far there are no marked changes in their work. The executives are not properly answerable for the construction of housing, sociocultural and consumer, and municipal projects on the territories under their jurisdiction. Indeed, how is it possible sometimes to make them fully answerable for this, when their own capital investments are assigned down to the smallest detail by the contracting ministries?

Thus from Moscow, 10,000 km away, the Ministry of Construction in the Far East and Transbaykal Regions indicates the village and street in Maritime Kray in which two-apartment houses or apartment blocks must be constructed and where the club and engineering networks should be.

These documents go to the country's planning and financial organs and are controlled by them, depriving the ispolkoms and the construction subdivisions of their maneuverability, mobility, and, ultimately, responsibility.

It is obviously the ispolkom itself which should handle its capital investments and bear responsibility for their assimilation and the commissioning of projects within normative deadlines. (applause)

The Gosplan and ministries and departments must abandon petty tutelage of the local soviets and direct their efforts toward the solution of fundamental questions. (applause)

Comrades! The peace-loving foreign policy of our party and government generates a sense of pride. Under the conditions of our border Maritime Kray, we can see for ourselves that the Soviet Union's resolute new actions in defense of peace and the speeches of Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, are meeting with increasing recognition and support abroad.

For us the intrigues of the opponents of the normalization of the international situation are not some abstract concept. The Maritime Kray's people have frequently seen how people abroad say a lot about human rights but in fact not only fail to ensure them for their own citizens but also frequently violate the rights of Soviet citizens. In the past 2 years alone 24 instances have been noted of Western special services trying to persuade individual inhabitants of the kray to betray their motherland and not return to it. Every day up to 100,000 of our seamen, fishermen, and scientists are at sea and visit over 400 ports of 70 states of the world every year. With dignity and honor they bring the truth about our country and about socialism.

We are continuing to strengthen the Maritime Kray's international ties with the SRV, the border provinces of the DPRK, and the PRC, and meetings with the progressive public of Japan are becoming traditional. The kray's party organization pays close attention to the formation of working people's political awareness, the raising of vigilance, and the further intensification of the propaganda of the Soviet way of life.

Comrade delegates! We have important, hard business ahead of us. "But difficulty," Lenin taught us, "is not impracticability. It is important to have confidence in the correct choice of path, and this confidence intensifies a hundredfold our revolutionary energy and revolutionary enthusiasm..." And this confidence, as the course and atmosphere of the congress attests, is in our party and in the Soviet people and it helps us feel and understand the challenge of the era and respond to it worthily. The Maritime Kray's party organization delegation, expressing the opinion of all Communists, supports the proposal to approve the political line and practical activity of the party Central Committee and to approve the new draft of the program and the changes to the CPSU Statute. The Maritime Kray's people will make every effort to honorably fulfill the decisions of the 27th party congress and strengthen still further the socioeconoic, ideological, and defense potential of the kray — a reliable outpost of the Land of the Soviets on its Pacific Ocean frontiers. (applause)

Kharkov Obkom's Mysnichenko

PM051429 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Mar 86 Second Edition pp 4-5

["Speech by Comrade V.P. Mysnichenko, First Secretary of Kharkov Ukrainian Communist Party Obkom" (*PRAVDA* headline) delivered at the 1 March session of the 27th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Esteemed comrades! Like all the Soviet people and all progressive mankind, the oblast's working people are following the work of our Leninist party's 27th congress with rapt attention and interest.

The main content, programmatic thrust, and creative drive of the congress' work were determined by the party Central Committee's Political Report, delivered by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The CPSU Central Committee's innovative approach to the key problems of domestic and foreign policy and consistency and determination in implementing the Central Committee April (1985) Plenum's course of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and improving society's moral and psychological climate find undivided support and profound satisfaction among Communists and all working people.

We have every reason to say that at this turning point our party, the Central Committee, and its Politburo are showing what Lenin called a flexibility of mind and boldness in breaking the familiar molds and resolutely disposing of everything which is old-fashioned, has outlived its usefulness and hinders our forward movement. (applause)

This Central Committee line requires that each party committee and party organization constantly and criticially analyze its activity, expose omissions, and clearly determine the most effective ways of carrying out the tasks set by the party. That was the approach adopted at report and election meetings and conferences in the oblast party organization.

Quite a lot was done in the oblast, as throughout the country, in the years of the now-ended 5-year plan. The entire increase in industrial production amounting to R7.5 billion in comparison with the 10th 5-Year Plan was achieved by increasing labor productivity with a slight increase in the consumption of material, fuel, and energy resources. Improvements were noticed in the agro-industrial complex, construction production, science, and the services sphere.

A faster pace of work was achieved last year and at the beginning of this year. But these are only the first steps. Our omissions and shortcomings are highlighted even more strongly against the background of the party's contemporary requirements. The oblast party organization displays a healthy dissatisfaction with the results achieved.

The CPSU Central Committee's resolution in 1985 on the report of the Kharkov party gorkom has greatly influenced all our activity. It helped us to see the existing shortcomings more clearly, establish the main avenues for eliminating them, and raise the standard of all party work.

Reviewing our position on cadre work in light of the Central Committee April (1985) Plenum's demands, we have seen that we still have quite a few economic, party, and soviet leaders who pay lip service to the need for restructuring but who in practice are not ready to work in the new way, to master qualitatively new factors of growth, or to move toward production intensification on the basis of thorough professional knowledge. We train such leaders and set them on the right track; but those who cannot cope with the new, more complex tasks and who have lost their sense of confidence are transferred to a less responsible area of work.

Here we take our lead from the party Central Committee, which resolutely sets its course toward strengthening all leadership links with mature, creative, and moral people who are capable of working as the present period of fundamental change demands. (applause)

It is well known that a clear definition of the main areas of action is one of the most important conditions for ensuring successful work. Mindful of this great role and the responsibility placed on Kharkov's science and production potential in the retooling of many leading sectors, the oblast party organization strives persistently for the practical implementation of the party's guidelines. On the one hand, these guidelines are aimed at the rapid retooling of our enterprises to a modern technological standard; on the other hand, they are aimed at significantly increasing the quality and competitiveness of current output.

Drawing conclusions from the serious criticism levelled at Kharkov's machine builders in the CPSU Central Committee resolution and in Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's speeches at the Central Committee conference on scientific and technical progress and during his visit to the Ukraine, we see it as our paramount task to ensure the production of the kind of goods and techniques which would not only match the world technical level but, including the time taken to prepare production, would outstrip it by at least 2-3 years.

The comprehensive measures that are now being implemented envisage increasing the production of top-quality machine building output to 85-90 percent of the total production volume by the end of the century and in so doing to achieve a national economic effect or more than R300 million.

The attainment of those goals will be promoted by the implementation of the 750 progressive organizational and technical measures formulated by our scientists and specialists and coordinated and ratified by by the relevant ministries and departments.

This will also be helped by intensifying economic and creative links horizontally — among subcontracting plants, sectoral institutes, and design bureaus. Many of them have already confirmed specific deadlines for the supply of materials, components, manufacturing processes, and equipment with the kind of technical and economic characteristics which ensure the high technical standard of the finished product.

Also taken into account here are the many suggestions submitted by workers, engineering and technical staff, scientists, and specialists in response to the CPSU Central Committee's call to fundamentally improve output quality.

It must be said frankly that such concrete deeds increase party organizations' activeness, display Communists' vanguard role, educate cadres, and reveal the great potential of the human factor, to which the obkom and local party committees pay constant attention. I fully agree with Comrade B.K. Pugo's proposal on the creation of an all-union comprehensive program and an integral quality control system.

Comrades! The congress has already spoken about the need to increase the efficiency of planning, scientific research, and design organizations and of science in industry. Questions of intensifying creative labor are also very relevant to us. I should like to consider just that part of the problem relating to planning.

The current procedure for shaping and monitoring the fulfillment of state plans for the development of science and technology is complex, involved, and as we feel at the local level, still provides only a poor reflection of the changes taking place in technical policy. Is it really acceptable that in the final 10 days of last December alone the oblast received 220 alterations amounting to one-fourth of the new equipment plan? And this is repeated year after year.

With such an approach, of course, local party, soviet, and planning and monitoring organs find it hard to administer this process. Consequently the new equipment plans are not fulfilled primarily not because they are too strenuous, but because of planning defects.

Our own failings in the selection by enteprises and organizations of a topical and effective theme and in monitoring the time taken to meet targets are also involved here. But the question is: How can such arbitrariness be possible when there is a categorical ban on plan adjustments in the production sphere and in scientific and technical planning? I believe that the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and certain superior economic and planning organs should be more persistent in implementing the demands of restructuring and approach production's needs more vigorously.

Comrades! The Political Report to the congress attaches exceptionally great significance to the further development of the country's agro-industrial complex. In attempting to ensure that the oblast's agriculture is more stable and is independent of the weather, we have determined and are implementing the main priority areas for its intensification.

For example, thanks to the great support of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government, a modern base for the chemicalization of agricultural production has been created in the oblast in recent years, making it possible to switch to centralized agrochemical services for kolkhozes and sovkhozes, to halve fertilizer losses during transport and storage, to increase their effectiveness by 25 percent, to triple the use of liquid fertilizers, and to lay a firm foundation for the scientific programming of harvests. The experience of recent years shows that even under extreme conditions this mechanism for working with fertilizers produces a noticeable addition to the crop.

Considering the CPSU Central Committee's guidelines on concentrating capital investments and resources primarily in those parts of the country capable of providing the largest return in the shortest period, particularly in terms of grain production, we are ready to assume the responsibility, with the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee's support, to turn the oblast into a center for trying out all chemicalization processes in agriculture, provided, of course, that our counterpledges on increasing agricultural production are adopted. Our proposals on this question have been submitted to the CPSU Central Committee.

The further consolidation of the feed base is a main task in the intensification of livestock raising. But I should like to dwell in particular on feed processing. Mechanized feed production shops are now in operation on each farm. In addition to batch production equipment, people are also using high-productivity equipment developed and manufactured by our enterprises to hull grain and process corn cobs with increased moisture content, while the innovations that are being introduced include a small, custom built unit with a capacity of 6 metric tons per hour for the preparation of finely ground five-component mixed feed. This year alone, Kharkov's enterprises will produce 250 of those units, which we will deliver to farms in those regions with no mixed-feed producing plants of their own.

In this connection it would be expedient to change the USSR Ministry of Grain Products' established trend of building large, costly mixed-feed plants and, primarily by taking into account local conditions, to switch mixed-feed production directly to farms just by providing them with premixes and other feed additives.

The introduction of this mixed-feed production technique will enable the oblast to save up to R45 million in capital investment on the construction of scarce mixed-feed plants, on transport, and other expenditure. Improving the quality and balance and cutting actual losses of forage will save around 150,000 metric tons of grain a year, livestock productivity will increase, and output prime costs will fall. And time will be saved — a very important matter. This question is relevant to other parts of the country, too, particularly those where crosshauls of grain and mixed feed are large.

Congress Delegate Comrade V.Ya. Gorin, chairman of the Frunze kolkhoz in Belgorod Oblast, convincingly described the general benefits of this technique in *PRAVDA* recently.

In addition, the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husandry and Feed Production should depart more vigorously from the familiar path and more promptly resolve questions of organizing the mass production of those mixed-fixed machines and other progressive equipment which many oblasts with the appropriate potential are forced to produce a local enterprises in small batches and, to be honest, by using a certain amount of trickery. Is it a normal situation when we produce 25 percent of our feed processing equipment by our own efforts? There is need here for a substantial restructuring of the ministry's work. We hope that the minister in question, Comrade L.I. Khitrun, will show firmness on this matter.

Comrades! The Political Report paid great attention to questions of economic, scientific, technical, and cultural cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries. Much is being done here by means of local party ties with Poznan and Kalisz Voivodships in Poland, Gottwaldov District in Czechoslovakia's South Moravian Region, and many labor collectives in those countries. Last year, for example, Czechoslovak specialists from the "Slusovice" cooperative helped sovkhozes in our oblast twinned with Gottwaldov District to introduce methods for transplanting embryos from highly fertile cows and also a progressive technique for corn cultivation. In turn our specialists shared their experience with high-yield vegetable cultivation and helping to build prefabricated houthouses on the aforementioned farm. But these are only isolated examples.

Apart from the mutual contemplation and admiration of progressive techniques and equipment and innovations in selection work, the majority of our specialists do not take matters any further than that because of bureaucratic obstacles at higher levels.

In our opinion, now that the comprehensive program for CEMA members' scientific and technical progress through the year 2000 has been adopted and is being implemented, there is an urgent need for a special examination of this question to provide scope for intersectoral integration and to facilitate and further develop direct ties, particularly between twinned oblasts and science and production collectives.

Esteemed comrades! The tasks which the 27th CPSU Congress has given to the party and the country are more colossal and responsible than ever before. Their implementation will require tremendous organizational and political work from all party organizations and an improvement in the style and methods of leadership and of the principles of our party life, which have been further developed in the draft new edition of the CPSU Program and the proposed amendments to the party statutes.

Comrade delegates! As Comrade G.F. Sizov's report makes clear, in the period under review the CPSU Central Auditing Commission has actively promoted the rational utilization of party resources and party members' strict observance of their statutory duties. This is particualrly important now when the party is instilling order and strengthening organization in all areas of our life. I move that the CPSU Central Auditing Commission's report be approved.

Permit me to assure the 27th CPSU Congress that the Kharkov Oblast party organization will struggle with even more energy and creative initiative to implement the CPSU's strategic course and acheive new successes in communist building. (applause)

Kemerovo Obkom's Yermakov

PM070941 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Mar 86
Second Edition pp 3-4

["Speech by Comrade N.S. Yermakov, First Secretary of the Kemerovo CPSU Obkom" (*PRAVDA* headline) delivered at 4 March morning session of 27th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Comrade delegates: No matter how vivid the words we use to describe the supreme forum of Communists, they all pale before its true greatness. And the greatness of the congress lies in its bold and resolute excision of everything that is old, extraneous, or unproductive and in its making a radical shift toward purifying all aspect of the life of Soviet society. (applause).

The party Central Committee Political Report really shook up people by is unusualness, in-depth analysis, bold creative generalizations and conclusions, and astonishing force of impact on people. Reports are coming in from undergound and open-cut mines, planes and factories, kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Kuzbass industrial region about the inspiring atmosphere generated by the congress' work. And it could not be otherwise! For the party is talking with the people in the language of truth. (applause)

The Kemerovo party organization delegation wholly approves the Political Report's provisions and conclusions and unreservedly supports the CPSU's strategic course of speeding up the country's socioeconomic development and its fight for a Leninist work style and innovative view of the future.

The report on the Basic Guidelines for the country's economic and social development, delivered to the congress by Comrade N.I. Ryzhkov, steers the national economy toward a decisive shift to intensive factors of development in full accordance with the party's program aims.

People in the Kuzbass region are well aware of their responsibility to the party and state to provide the national economy with fuel, metal, and chemical products.

With its unique reserves of high-quality coal and other minerals and its powerful productive capital and million-strong working class, our oblast plays a substantial part in the country's economy. In the last 5-year plan the Kuzbass region extracted 730 million metric tons of coal and produced 60 million metric tons of steel and tens of millions of metric tons of rolled products and mineral fertilizers.

However, the very rich potential of this Siberian region is, for a number of reasons, not being fully utilized. And we were quite rightly criticized by Mikhail Sergeyeich Gorbachev at the conference in Tyumen for the fact that coal extraction in the Kuzbass basin in recent years has not been running smoothly and that we have essentially been "marking time." This particularly disturbs us, because the coal sector determines the image of the Kuzbass and the standing of our party organization.

The CPSU obkom believes that the oblast's party, soviet, and economic organs have not shown the necessary persistence and determination in resolving questions of coal-extraction enterprises' development and have failed to find effective ways of influencing labor collectives and mobilizing them to utilize their reserves.

Let us be frank; quite a few resolutions of all kinds have been adopted and conferences held in order to improve the performance of underground and open-cut mines. But the chief thing — specific, relevant work and unity of word and deed — was lacking. In the Political Report's words: "There were a lot of appeals and discussion on this score, but matters were virutally at a standstill."

This topic was discussed in a principled and exacting way at oblast, city, and rayon party conferences and at primary party organizatiuon meetings. Most collectives are now carrying out measures of restructuring, instilling order, and tightening up discipline in accordance with the demands of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum. The demands on people to fulfill state plans are being stepped up. More attention is being paid in underground and open-cut mines to preparatory work and stripping and ensuring that coal extraction operations run smoothly. All of this is having a beneficial influence on miners' work.

However, putting the major failings of coal extraction in the basin down to our deficiencies alone would give an incomplete account of the overall picture. The central planning organs and the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry, which unjustifiably paid less attention to the Kuzbass region and pursued an ill-considered policy of renovating mines and increasing their number, cannot stand aloof.

It is surely not normal when one of the country's most efficient coal basins in the last 20 years does not open a single new mine, and in fact 50 percent more coal mining capacity was decommissioned than commissioned during the last 5-year plan. More than half the existing coal enterprises need urgent reconstruction — reconstructionwhich is drawn out over decades because of the weakness and low capacity of the construction organizations — and hydraulic technology, with its proven advantages, is unable to make any inroads.

The problems on a sociocultural plane form a tight knot. The oblast lags behind union and RSFSR indicators in providing working people with well-appointed accomodation, preschool establishments, clubs, and general educational schools and in the standard of municipal and consumer services and communications. And these indicators are even worse for miners than for other categories of working people.

The USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry, which, in addition to coal extraction, took on capital construction and mining machine building, proved unable to cope with this excessively inflated volume of multisectorial work.

The ministry was a jack-of-all-trades and master of none. Unfortunately, its capital construction work proved feeble and its mining machine building has been ailing for many years now. (applause)

Coal workers are carrying out construction inefficiently. Technical standards, labor productivity, and the use of construction industry capacities are 20-30 percent below those in construction ministries' subunits.

However, in the Kuzbass there are major work forces belonging the USSR Ministry of the Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises and the USSR Ministery of Installation and Special Construction Work, which are primarily intended for constructing heavy industry installations. But we have not yet managed to involve them in constructing and reconstructing underground and open-cut mines, although attempts have been made at various levels. Unfortunately, the ambitions of the leaders responsible for this matter have gotten the upper hand. I think that it is time to make the appropriate corrections in this very important matter. Whatever else happens, the strengthening of the Kuzbass' construction organizations can wait no longer.

The oblast party committee is counting on the USSR Gosplan, USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry, USSR Ministry of the Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, and other ministries and departments carefully examining with us at the local level the state of affairs in subordinate organizations and giving assistance in retooling them in recruiting more cadres and retaining them.

We completely share the view that it is necessary to remove the serious shortcomings in the use of manpower. There is no question that order must be established here. Nevertheless, without an increased work force, the Kuzbass will not be able to resolve the difficulties that have arisen.

We also have quite a few problems which require no material expenditure. The miners' present working system, whereby shifts cover Sundays, is extremely unpopular in mining collectives. It not only disrupts production life but also the organization of families' recreation and makes mining unattractive, especially to young people.

The problem is not a local one, it affects the country's entire coal sector and needs careful examination. (applause)

Although universally acknowledged as urgent for a long time now, the question of changing the management structure of our coalmining and mine construction subunits, eliminating the lack of coordination among them, and subordinating them to a single body, which the oblast needs, is not being resolved.

Comrades, the oblast party committee has outlined an extensive program to enhance work efficiency in all sectors of the national economy. The enterprises themselves will be more extensively involved in reconstruction and retooling. We are paying particular attention to developing and introducing new technological processes and enhancing the quality of output and capital construction.

It is intended in the 12th 5-Year Plan to switch the Kuznets metallurgical combine from open-hearth steel production to converter steel production and to assimilate a fundamentally new technique of smelting metal with an enhanced scrap metal charge at the West Siberian metallurgical combine.

Large savings for the national economy are expected from the widespread introduction of a method of transporting concentrated hydrocarbon suspensions and direct combustion of them in power station boilers which has been successfully tested at the Belovskiy GRES. A virtually new kind of fuel is being created which will make it possible to cut back on coal transportation by rail and provide for it to be conveyed over large distances via pipelines.

It is planned to further increase the use of casing-head gas in ferrous metallurgy. However, for this it is essential to speed up the construction of the second gas pipeline from Tyumen Oblast to the Kuzbass. This is also dictated by the need to clean up the atmosphere of our cities, where, unfortunately, no tangible results have yet been achieved.

Union ministries of the chemical industry, mineral fertilizer production, ferrous metallurgy, and nonferrous metallurgy, power and electrification, and the coal industry are failing to cut harmful emissions and reduce the level of air pollution of the cities of Kemerovo and Novokuznetsk, as envisaged in CPSU Central Committee resolutions.

The oblast party committee considers that the leaders of these sectors — Comrade Ministers Listov, Petrishchev, Kolpakov, Lomako, Mayorets, and Shchadov — must finally appreciate the whole complexity of the situation and stop making bureaucratic formal replies and drawing up endless futile measures which essentially change nothing and merely exacerbate the inhabitants' dissatisfaction. It is necessary to seriously examine the question of decommissioning outdated, inefficient, smoky, and fume-producing units and halting the construction of new produciton units in those cities which aggravate the very complex environmental situation and to tighten up monitoring of purification techniques and the construction and operation of purification facilities. (applause)

And one more thought, which has already been expressed by some speakers: The assimilation of our region's natural resources is being held in check by unbalanced development and the lack of a comprehensive approach to dealing with it. As a consequence serious imbalances have occurred in leading sectors and their infrastructure.

Closer coordination of sectorial and territorial planning on the basis of a scheme for the comprehensive long-term development of the Kuzbass' production forces is, in our view, the answer here.

We are counting on the active participation of the USSR Gosplan, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, and the USSR Academy of Sciences in drafting this document.

Comrade delegates, the scale and nature of the tasks that must be carried out in the new 5-year plan demand maximum teamwork, exertion of effort, a sharp shift in the style of leadership of the national economy, and improvement in party work.

But let us be frank: This will not be easy, the force of habit and commitment to old approaches is still strong. (applause) Some people are in no hurry to change their working methods and hope to protect one another in some way and sit it out until perhaps the offensive subsides and everything goes back to what it was. But this will no longer happen! (applause)

The press, radio, and television have an enormous role to play in combating deep-rooted evil. These are a powerful party weapon, but it must be skillfully used. We fervently support the critical comments on the press made by Yegor Kuzmych Ligachev. (applause) We should not lose our sense of proportion! Journalists who have no experience with or professional knowledge of party work should not give their subjective assessments of the conduct of major party measures. (applause)

The oblast's working people have started the new 5-year plan quite well — the first 2 months' plan targets for rates of growth in industrial output and labor productivity have been overfulfilled. I am able to report to the congress that 1 million metric tons of coal in excess of the plan were extracted during that period. (applause)

We are grateful to the Leninist party Central Committee for its wise domestic and foreign policy and uncompromising sense of purpose in the struggle for world peace. A particularly large amount has been done here since the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum.

Collaboration among socialist countries is becoming an increasingly weighty factor in security and acceleration of socioeconomic development. Direct, first-hand ties between our country's oblasts and production collectives and those of fraternal socialist states are providing a real return.

Our oblast, for example, is cooperating with Hungary's Nograd District. This important, promising work assists the productive exchange of experience of party work and of mutually beneficial production sharing. It will continue to constantly strengthen and increase.

From the congress rostrum we also express our fraternal solidarity with the the heroic people of Cuba. (applause) Everyone knows that they are building socialism in the face of a fierece imperialist blockade, pressure, and threats. Expressing the sincere feelings of all Soviets and on behalf of our delegation I want to say: We are with you, Cuba! (applause)

Together with all the peoples of the socialist community, we will be able to defend our common interests and the immutable right to build a new life!

The Kemerovo Oblast party organization will, with unflagging energy, educate the working people in a spirit of lofty communist ideological commitment and proletarian internationalism, which will serve as a guarantee of indomitable strength and a very important safeguard of our people's spiritual health. (applause)

Please allow me to assure the 27th CPSU Congress that Siberians will do their utmost to revive Kuzbass' former glory, will work indefatigably to fulfill the majestic tasks of the new 5-year plan, and will devote all their strength, experience, and knowledge to communist creation! (prolonged applause)

Power Minister A.I. Mayorets

PM061327 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Mar 86 Second Edition p 3

["Speech by Comrade A.I. Mayorets, USSR Minister of Power and Electrification" (*PRAVDA* headline) delivered at 3 March morning session of 27th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Esteemed comrde delegates! The 27th Congress has again convincingly shown the whole world that the CPSU exists for the people and serves the people.

The Central Committee's Political Report, delivered by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, determined the prospects for Soviet society's development and the ways and means of achieving the ultimate goal — communism.

There is no higher honor for a Communist than to be a delegate to the historic congress which adopted the new edition of the CPSU Program embodying our ideals, expressing the Soviet people's fundamental interests and hopes, and creatively developing Marxist-Leninist theory.

The report to the congress on the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for the 12th 5-Year Plan and the Period Through the Year 2000, delivered by Comrade Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, determined the specific plan targets for achieving the CPSU's program goals, Together with all the party and the entire people, Soviet power workers fully approve these lofty goals and plans.

Thanks to the tireless concern of the party and government, the power industry is developing all the time and constantly improving its technical level. Electricity generation has now exceeded 1.5 trillion kilowatt-hours a year. One-half of the increase in electricity generation in the last 5-year plan was provided by AES's and GES's, that is, by power stations requiring no organic fuel. The country now has almost 5 million km of power lines.

The great Lenin said that "...when Russia is covered with a dense network of power stations and mighty technical installations, our communist economic building will set an example for the future socialist Europe and Asia," and that dream has come true.

In keeping with the comprehensive program, the joint plans for ensuring the socialist countries' energy supply will be further developed. The area covered ranges from Ulaanbaatar in the east to Berlin, Bucharest, Budapest, Warsaw, Prague, and Sofia in the West. The ministry is cooperating with 53 countries and is giving technical assistance in the construction of approximately 300 power industry facilities abroad.

Fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum's decisions, power industry workers have done considerable work to strengthen discipline, organization, and order and to increase production efficiency. The ministry's functional administrations are being restructured. Administrations responsible for scientific and technical progress and for the quality and standard of projects are being reinforced or created anew, and planning, economic, and production subdivisions are being strengthened. A new planning and administration scheme has been adopted with the aim of improving the efficiency of scientific and technical organizations' work.

The leadership of a number of subdivisions has been strengthened. Those people who were not able to restructure their work in light of the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum's demands and did not understand the aims and point of the changes occurring in our country's economy have had to leave their posts.

The sector is persistently seeking ways to increase production efficiency. In the second half of last year we formulated and applied new methods of planning and providing economic incentives for electricity generation. Economic normatives governing the formation of material incentive funds were made directly dependent on the level of capacity use. These economic levers made it possible to bring more than 10 million kilowatts of extra power capacities into operation by the end of the year, which is equivalent to the average yearly increase in capacities by means of new construction, and made it possible to cut fuel consumption by millions of tons in the last 5 months alone. The sector carried out a prompt and improved overhaul of equipment in preparation for the fall and winter peak load.

As a result of measures taken, the energy system has been working steadily during the winter months and without fluctuations in frequency, which is very important for qualitative characteristics. Calculations show that losses in the national economy resulting from fluctuations in frequency total over R2 billion. And for the first time since 1970, we managed to work on the normal frequency without fluctuations during fall and winter.

We can clearly see that this is only the beginning of much work to make use of existing reserves.

Comrades! The 5-year period ahead is the one in which the first stage of the USSR Energy Program will be implemented. The power industry is one of the national economy's base sectors. It plays a main role in carrying out the task set by the CPSU Central Committee of accelerating scientific and technical progress and, on that basis, of ensuring the country's continued rapid economic and social development. After all, a mere 1-percent increase in electrification produces a significant growth in labor productivity.

Noting the paramount role of electrification, Vladimir Ilich Lenin said: "In my view, electrification is the most important of all the great tasks facing us."

We regard the 1990 electricity generation target of between 1.84 trillion and 1.88 trillion kilowatt-hours outlined by the Basic Guidelines as a minimum.

AES's have a special place in the electrical power industry and in scientific and technical progress. The implementation of the course adopted by the party of restructuring the country's fuel and energy balance by the accelerated development of the nuclear power industry is a nationwide task!

The enormous scale of the tasks set by the party may be illustrated by the following figures. The world's first nuclear power station provided power for Soviet industry back in 1954. AES capacity currently stands at 28 million kilowatts. And in the 12th 5-Year Plan it is planned to commission 41 million kilowatts, in other words to increase AES capacity by 150 percent in 5 years.

Our experience in building and running nuclear power stations and the existing scientific and technical groundwork have made it possible to begin carrying out the tasks of making wider use of nuclear energy sources in the national economy, primarily of nuclear thermal power stations and heat supply stations, fast-breeder reactors, and experimental-industrial plants with high-temperature reactors for use in various technological processes and to lay the foundation of the nuclear power industry.

To accelerate AES construction, the investment cycle must be shortened. The norm for constructing a 1-million-kilowatt power unit is 60 months. But it takes 7 years to begin construction of such a unit in accordance with the existing instructions, to choose a site, and prepare the technical and economic bases and plans. That time could be significantly reduced by deciding to carry out the planning and construction at the same time and by ensuring continuous financing.

The construction of the large power stations belonging to the Ekibastuz and Kansk-Achinsk fuel and energy complexes and of West Siberian power stations based on natural gas and casing-head gas will continue in the 12th 5-Year Plan. The figures show that these power stations provide us with our cheapest electricity.

Much work must be done in the construction of large-capacity GES's in regions of Siberia, the Far East, Central Asia, and Transcaucasus, the further development of the country's integrated energy system, and the intensification of links among energy systems and power supply lines carrying 1.15 million volts AC and 1.5 million volts DC.

To carry out these large-scale tasks, the ministry is carrying out measures to improve construction, expand the construction industry's bases, give even greater preference to the construction of housing and social, cultural, and consumer facilities, improve designs so as to cut the cost of construction, commission mechanization facilities on a wide scale, and improve planning.

The implementation of the power industry's development plans is inconceivable without the usual preparatory work and the full provision of material and financial resources. The USSR Gosplan acknowledges the need for a balance between targets and the resources for achieving them, but this must be incorporated into concrete decisions and targets in the 5-year plan and take into account the energy needs of republics, oblasts, and cities, as comrades have said in their congress speeches.

Many unresolved questions have accumulated in the power industry. Capital investments have not been fully utilized for 15 years now, and plans for the commissioning of power stations have not been fulfilled in the past 10 years.

The pace of the power industry's development cannot fail to be affected by the squandering of construction workers' resources on the building of non-power industry projects. The situation has not changed yet, despite the government's repeated instructions to concentrate the sector's construction workers on power industry projects. I believe that this question must be urgently resolved by the USSR Gosplan.

The implementation of an extensive power station modernization and reconstruction program is a most important area for increasing efficiency in the power industry. It will substantially increase the economical use and reliability of equipment and make it possible to bring approximately 20 million extra kilowatt-hours of power capacities into the energy balance during the 5-year plan.

The increasing of power generation efficiency is indissolubly linked with the acceleration of the scientific and technical progress. Highly economical nuclear reactors, turbo-units, gas turbines, steam-gas and magnetohydrodynamic units, and automated technological process control systems are to be introduced on a wide scale in the power industry.

On the basis of the development of new equipment, it is planned to achieve at least 80 percent of the additional power generation in the 12th 5-Year Plan without using organic fuel.

The ministry is committed to considerably increasing the reliability of the power supply to agriculture in the 12th 5-Year Plan. Power workers treat with the utmost responsibility the criticism levelled at them for failing to adequately guarantee the supply of electricity to agriculture. We intend to improve the reliability and continuity of electricity supplies in the current 5-year plan by further developing power grids, ensuring a backup supply for all large rural consumers, and using advanced power supply systems and types of equipment.

Comrades! The production of electricity and thermal energy requires the increasing expenditure of manpower and resources, and in that regard their thrifty utilization must be the constant concern of all the people. The ease and availability of electricity have given many people the idea that our energy resources are inexhaustible and have dulled their awareness of the need to conserve it.

We believe that the solution to this problem must be sought in two interconnected areas: first, by improving the system of calculating, monitoring, and administering the consumption of electricity, energy, and heat; and second, by stepping up the economic incentives for reducing the consumption of all types of energy in each workplace and home, and at industrial and agricultural enterprises.

Allow me to assure you that power workers and power industry construction workers, inspired by the 27th CPSU Congress decisions, will carry out the party's colossal plans and make a fitting contribution to creating the material basis of communism. (applause)

Yakutsk Obkom's Prokopyev

PM051720 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Mar 86 Second Edition pp 5, 6

["Speech by Yu.N. Prokopyev, First Secretary of the Yakutsk CPSU Obkom" (*PRAVDA* headline) delivered at 4 March morning session of 27th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Dear comrades! At this time the CPSU Congress is providing a platform for a frank and interested discussion about party affairs and the paths of our society's further development. Today there is not a single person, especially a Communist, in the country who has not been stirred and excited by the measures being taken by the Central Committee and its Politburo to fundamentally improve the state of affairs in all spheres of life. Soviet people are primarily gratified by the strictly sober approach to the evaluation of the situation prevailing in the world and inside the country and, on this basis, the profoundly considered specific measures to determine the immediate and long-term prospects of the country's development. The human barometer is very accurate and reacts swiftly to good and bad. The growing confidence in the working masses and the greater openness and frankness in the work of party committees impress people and consolidate the prestige and enhance still further the importance of the party and its main staff, the Central Committee!

The Political Report and also the new edition of the CPSU Program and the amended party statutes, which have been approved by the congress reveal with tremendously convincing force the breakthrough which is currently taking place in social development, with all of us witnessing and participating in it.

The CPSU Central Committee's activity is distinguished by incisiveness in the solution of domestic and international problems. We, the party and the country, are strong enough to speak openly about our shortcomings and temporary difficulties and to solve our problems not from the positions of people on the defensive, but of people who are confident in their future.

The party congress delegates are unanimous that, under present-day domestic and international conditions, Soviet society's comprehensive progress is possible only along the path of the utmost acceleration of socioeconomic and spiritual development. This realistic and profoundly scientific course is based on knowledge of the processes occurring in social life and is a model of the creative application of Marxist-Leninist theory to the solution of the complex economic, social, political, and educational problems of the time. The objectives set by the party Central Committee are on a large scale, profound in meaning, and specific, and demand immediate implementation.

Yakutia's Communists and working people, like the whole Soviet people, wholly and fully approve the political course and practical activity of the CPSU Central Committee. (applause)

The Political Report's theoretical provisions and its conclusions, which are vitally important for our country, have found materialization and convincing reflection in the form of the specific economic tasks contained in Comrade N.I. Ryzhkov's report 'On the Basic Guidelines of the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000."

The fundamentally important directives of the Central Committee April (1985) plenum provided the basis for and received logical development in the questions being discussed at the congress.

The intensification of production, the improvement of planning and management, and the quest for new forms and methods of economic activity demand that responsible decisions be made and consistent actions be taken to improve the work of sectors and enterprises and ensure the psychological reorientation of cadres. This last factor is perhaps of paramount importance. In parallel with the renewal of cadres, the bulk of them must be reeducated and reoriented. Those who have spoken from this rostrum were right in saying that many workers in the management apparatus are still in the grips of old habits and stereotypes, of established routine. This can be observed not only in the central apparatus of ministries and of planning and supply organs but also at local level.

Aware of this, the Yakutsk party obkom is taking measures for the improvement of work with cadres, for the mastery of new concepts and style of thinking by leaders, and for the enhancement of their competence. This is yielding its results. But this is only half of it. Reorientation can produce the desired effect only if profound psychological changes occur within workers collectives directly engaged in the production of material goods. People who are motivated and conscientious in their work constitute an essentially inexhaustible reserve for the acceleration of economic and spiritual development. All this places tremendous personal responsibility on leaders and makes it incumbent on party committees to intensify their purposeful influence and to considerably enhance the role and significance of educational work.

As a result of the measures that have been implemented, socialist competition has spread somewhat more widely in the republic, the demands made of its participants are stricter and more specific, and job certification and other measures are being conducted in a better considered fashion. Recognition is being given to Communists' reports on the fulfillment of the demands of the CPSU Statutes and production targets. We understand that the front line of the struggle for the retooling of production and the strengthening of organization and order in labor collectives lies in the positions taken by primary party organizations, and we are taking steps to boost their initiative and militancy.

All this made it possible to ensure stable and high rates of economic and social development in the 11th 5-Year Plan period. The volume of industrial output increased by 26 percent in 1985 compared with the 1980 level, agricultural output increased by 14 percent, and the commissioning of fixed capital increased by 34 percent. The shaping of the South Yakutia coal complex continued successfully; and today we can report to the congress that the tasks concerning its shaping, set by the 26th CPSU Congress, have been basically fulfilled. (applause) The planned extraction level for diamonds, gold, and other rare and nonferrous metals has also been ensured.

But we are far from imagining that we have done everything possible in the spirit of current Central Committee demands. The profound practical restructuring of the work of party committees and soviet and economic organs requires time, persistence, and consistency in achieving the set goals. We have made far from full use of the reserves both in questions of realizing the technical potential of existing machines and equipment and also in questions relating to the activation of the human factor, labor organization and incentives, and the organizational and ideological education work that is being done.

The level set by the 5-year plan for labor productivity growth in industry was not reached, success was not achieved in appreciably improving the quality indicators of mining sectors' work, and a serious lag was allowed to occur in the creation of satisfactory housing conditions, particularly at nonferrous metallurgy enterprises, where the level of availability of well-appointed housing for working people does not exceed 58 percent. Basically, these shortcomings and omissions are the consequence of the inertia of the past, which has still not been fully overcome and at times takes the form of inertia in thinking, inability to perceive new developments quickly, and sometimes even smoothing over awkward issues, keeping silent about shortcomings, and being afraid of criticism and self-criticism. The republic's party organizations perceive the rapid elimination of these shortcomings as their paramount task.

Yakutia's Communists and all working people entirely support the party's strategic course of the preferential development of Siberia and the Far East and the comprehensive opening up of these regions with consideration for the rapid return obtained from funds invested in their development. The republic has perceived as a task of particular importance the provisions of the draft Basic Guidelines for economic and social development which set specific tasks regarding the continued shaping of the South Yakutia territorial production complex.

A reliable bridgehead has already been established for the large-scale opening up of this region: Power industry projects and a construction industry base have been built, labor collectives have been formed capable of handling construction and installation work worth more that R300 million a year, a reliable transportation network has been developed, and major capacities have been created for the extraction and processing of coking coal. Now this potential must be efficiently utilized. The USSR Gosplan and the relevant ministries should take practical measures to bring into active national economic use the mineral and raw material resources available in a unique combination in South Yakutia, where there are proven major iron ore and apatite deposits, a coking coalfield, and other types of ores, and also to embark on the creation of an agrochemical and metallurgical industry in this region.

The shaping of territorial production complexes in the country has generated a pressing need to give serious thought to questions of their management. Lack of departmental coordination poses many problems that are difficult to resolve, and party committees often have to play the role of coordinators. Taking sector efficiency as their criterion, ministries single out only "their own" components while the rest — even when they may be extremely necessary for the state — end up "at the bottom of the pile." A management organ standing above departmental interests and capable of pooling the efforts of all involved partners is needed to ensure the comprehensive utilization of natural assets and a faster and fuller return from territorial production complexes.

In our view, the following problem also merits serious attention: Even though our country has a reliable mineral and raw material potential, it continues to purchase various types of raw materials abroad. Today this is necessary; but it would obviously be more expedient if a larger quantity of mineral resources, which are abundantly available in our soil, were extracted at home and the funds used to purchase them were channeled in this direction. In particular, when solving questions of the strengthening of the production and social infrastructure around the Deputatskiy lead mining combine, lead extraction could be increased 5-6 times, thus considerably reducing and later abandoning altogether lead imports.

This demands primarily a solution to the problem of reliable power supplies precluding the transportation of large volumes of petroleum products into this region which presents difficulties of access. On the basis of the conclusions of the USSR Gosplan's State Expert Assessment Commission, questions concerning the construction of the Adycha River GES in this region and the commissioning of its first power units during the 13th 5-Year Plan period must be worked out in practice, and the relevant targets must be formulated in the draft Basic Guidelines currently under discussion.

Comrades! Today's Yakutia is rightfully considered one of the country's leading hard currency sources. In the immediate future the republic will remain the main supplier of diamonds and will extract the prescribed quantities of gold and other precious metals.

In order to ensure the successful work of these subsectors, the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification must effect the commissioning of the planned energy sources within the set time schedules. And the Ministry of the Gas Industry must work out more carefully the question of the large-scale incorporation into circulation of Yakutia's major reserves of hydrocarbon raw materials.

I would like to dwell on another question. In accordance with a USSR Council of Ministers resolution, work has started on the Berkakit-Tommot-Yakutsk railroad, which is planned to be commissioned for permanent operation by 1995, with a 380-km section planned to be commissioned for temporary operation in 1991.

The measures implemented in 1985 by the Ministry of Railways, the Ministry of Transport Construction, and local party and soviet organs have made it possible to gather a pace which would ensure the fulfillment of the government decision. But the inadequate funds allocated by the USSR Gosplan in the 12th 5-Year Plan (just R150 million) render it virtually impossible to complete the railroad's construction within the set time. Furthermore, even today the seasonal nature of the existing transportation system already involves major economic expenditure resulting from the need to "freeze" a significant proportion of material resources. Each year this results in the "withdrawal from circulation" of commodities worth up to R1.8 billion. Bearing all this in mind, we ask the USSR Government to reexamine this issue and take the necessary measures for the unconditional fulfillment of the resolution in question.

The fundamental party documents adopted by the congress and the draft Basic Guidelines set out a truly majestic program for our motherland's political, social, and economic development, and this is generating a desire to work even more productively and produce even greater returns.

To make their fitting contribution to its implementation — this is how the Yakut ASSR's Communists and working people perceive their most important party and civic duty, and they will devote all their strength, knowledge, and experience to perform it! (applause)

Irkutsk Obkom's Sitnikov

PM111600 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Mar 86 Second Edition p 5

["Speech by Comrade V.I. Sitnikov (First Secretary of Irkutsk CPSU Obkom)" (*PRAVDA* headline) delivered at 5 March morning session of 27th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Comrade delegates! It can be said without exaggeration that the 27th congress will go down in our party's history as a congress of the fundamental restructuring of all work and of major changes.

Each of us delegates is now thinking about how to convey the congress atmosphere of great exactingness, innovation, and creativity to every Communist and every primary party organization. The magnitude, impressiveness, and scale of the tasks formulated by the congress will demand of all party members and working people exceptional self-discipline and organization and the utmost effort and dedication. What are needed now are not just assurances and support but above all practical, specific deeds and high end results.

It can be said with confidence that the political and practical activity of the Politburo and the party's Leninist Central Committee and their vigorous, creative actions engender in all Communists and all Soviet people a desire to overcome shortcomings and difficulties more rapidly and to switch to resolute actions to accelerate development in all spheres of communist building.

For the Irkutsk party organization and all working people in the Angara region, the contemporary approach to questions of socioeconomic building found real embodiment in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution adopted late last year "On Measures for the Further Comprehensive Development of Irkutsk Oblast's Productive Forces in 1986-1990 and the Period Through 1995." We regard this resolution as a document of tremendous state importance and as specific confirmation of the propositions of the new edition of the CPSU Program to the effect that the accelerated development of the productive forces of Siberia and the Far East has been and remains a component part of the party's economic strategy. With every passing year we must increase our contribution to the country's economy and obtain higher results in the oblast's socioeconomic development.

This is not the first time that the party has set the people of Irkutsk Oblast tasks on such a scale. Everyone remembers the nationwide construction projects of Bratsk, Ust-Ilimsk, and the Baykal-Amur Railroad. In the 11th 5-Year Plan alone more than 300 large production units and facilities were commissioned. The national economy's fixed capital increased by more than 30 percent during the 5-year plan. Our duty is to make full use of this truly enormous economic potential.

We clearly realize that the successful implementation of the tasks spelled out by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution depends to a decisive extent on how rationally we organize matters, overcome the elements of conservatism that still exist, and are able to boost the creative energy of Communists, working people, specialists, and scientists.

In late 1982 the CPSU Central Committee subjected the Irkutsk party obkom to stern but fair criticism for the serious shortcomings allowed to occur in the leadership of agriculture. In the light of the high demands of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum, the oblast profoundly analyzed the state of affairs not only in agricultural production, but also in all sectors of the national economy; it interpreted and assessed in the new way the miscalculations and omissions in the work of party, soviet, and economic organs; and it determined ways of eliminating the shortcomings. It was necessary to take urgent and sometimes even drastic measures to strengthen executive discipline and increase the responsibility of cadres at all levels. This process was by no means simple. Whoever was unable or unwilling to change his ways in the light of the new demands was replaced by vigorous, modern leaders.

Comrades! In the light of contemporary conditions and the increased tasks the Central Committee and the Politburo constantly creatively develop the Leninist teaching that the selection, placement, and education of cadres must be the linchpin of all party organizational work. We completely and utterly support the Politburo's practical activity in cadre policy. (applause) We clearly realize that in this matter it is impossible to tolerate stagnation or to rely solely on local cadres. In our everyday work we seek to formulate a more efficient system and to combine a careful, solicitous attitude toward cadres with increased exactingness and responsibility for assigned tasks.

Without this we would have been unable to strengthen the development of the material and technical base of the agroindustrial complex and not only to overcome the lag of the first 2 years but also to overfulfill the 5-year plan plan targets in the main spheres of rural construction.

However, when the party obkom and party organizations assess their activity from the standpoint of the CPSU Central Committee (April) 1985 Plenum, it becomes obvious how much we still have to do to fundamentally restructure the style and methods of work, get rid of outmoded cliches and stereotypes, and seek the most effective ways and methods of influencing people, stimulating initiative, and accelerating their thinking and actions.

First, it is necessary to fundamentally reorganize the structure in the oblast's industry. Whereas in recent years the increase in output has been obtained largely via new construction, in the 12th 5-Year Plan it will be necessary to obtain over half the growth in industrial production via the reconstruction and retooling of enterprises on a new basis. By 1990 it is planned to reach the average republican level in terms of all vitally important indicators.

One of the oblast party organization's main tasks will be to mobilize working people to ensure growth in economic potential via an accelerated advance into the oblast's sparsely populated northern rayons and the tapping of natural resources — oil, gas, potassium salts, high-quality commercial timber, coal, and other resources.

This year we have made a practical start on forming the Upper Lena territorial production complex and have begun preparing for the start of the construction of a new mining combine and the Telmamskaya GES in Bodaybinskiy Rayon. Moreover, our geologists have created a real basis for organizing the industrial extraction of oil and gas. The formation and development of the Upper Lena territorial production complex is a task of tremendous complexity and scale. In our opinion, it should be reflected in the Basic Guidelines, and the attention of the USSR Gosplan and the ministries and departments concerned should be drawn to it.

Comrades! The responsibility of the Irkutsk Oblast party organization in increasing the country's fuel and energy resources is great. It must be admitted that we still lack specificity, persistence, and consistency in this question. By no means full use is made of the existing potential for building up the volumes of electricity generation. In recent years on the cascade of Angara hydroelectric power stations it has been necessary to discharge water into spillways and accordingly lose hydraulic power resources because the existing East Siberian power system cannot ensure the transmission of power in the requisite quantities. More than 6 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity have been lost in the last 2 years alone because of this. It is necessary not merely to ponder this, but to take the most resolute action to save energy resources. The party obkom fully supports the *PRAVDA* article by Academicians Aleksandrov, Glebov, and Melentyev entitled "Siberia-Center Energy Bridge."

The June (1985) conference at the CPSU Central Committee raised questions of resource-saving in a very pointed way. Socialism is orienting scientific and technical progress toward radically improving the utilization of natural resources These demands are especially important for our oblast, as a major supplier of raw materials. Timber, reserves of which exceed 8 billion cubic meters, which is 12 percent of the all-union stocks of softwood, is our oblast's priceless resource. Each year over 30 million cubic meters of timber are now procured. The western sector of the Baykal-Amur Railroad has opened up further potential for increasing the volume of timber procurement. However, questions of intensifying the whole timber complex by making full use of raw wood are being resolved intolerably slowly. It is a question primarily of introducing waste-free technology. Here too the weak material base is a constraint. Although research and design organizations have on the stocks studies for a complex of machines for waste-free techniques, there is practically no machine-building enterprise for the timber industry in Siberia. The USSR Gosplan and the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry must accelerate the resolution of these questions.

Comrades! The Basic Guidelines emphasize the need to improve the management of nature conservation in the country and to enhance the efficiency of the measures taken in this direction.

Nature has given us a unique wonder — Lake Baykal. The problem of its conservation perturbs not only us, but the whole public. For the sake of fairness, it should be noted that in recent years, in accordance with the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions, measures have been implemented that have made it possible to considerably reduce Baykal's pollution. However, these problems have not been completely solved, since even the most finely purified effluent is impermissible. We are grateful to the party Central Committee for issuing instructions on the eve of the congress for the preparation of cardinal proposals for the conservation of Lake Baykal. We cannot get away with half-measures and palliatives here. The lake is essentially in the position of a child with seven nursemaids, when what is needed is just one master, but a master who exercises sovereign power and is responsible to the people and the state. (applause)

Comrade delegates! The propositions of the CPSU Central Committee Political Report that party committees must act as political organs and not supplant economic and soviet organs are extremely topical and are of tremendous practical significance. However, it must be noted that the existing system — or rather lack of system — compels us to sometimes deal with matters that are not properly ours. Party obkoms, gorkoms, oblispolkoms, and gorispolkoms are often forced to collect the so-called contributions of the ministries and departments concerned in accumulating the funds to solve major regional problems of national economic significance, and they spend ages on this. All this is not done simply for its own sake. The USSR Gosplan and other state organs often avoid deciding pressing questions and, unless party committees deal with them, things may be held up. Economic cadres at all levels must be taught at last to resolve questions, not to avoid resolving them. (applause) I would like to comment about the organization of competition between oblasts. This is an area in which there is sheer formalism in our country! The time has come to straighten out this competition. The AUCCTU and republic councils of ministers must act as arbiters and at least twice a year sum up results and determine the winners. While being rigorously guided by Leninist principles, we must make competition between oblasts and krays truly competitive. (applause) Comrades! After the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum there is now probably no Communist who does not understand that it is necessary to resolutely implement a psychological reorientation; but in practice the state of affairs is not always objectively and critically assessed, wishful thinking is sometimes presented as reality, shortcomings are hushed up, and ostentation, empty talk, inertia, and retrograde thinking have not been eliminated everywhere. The party obkom draws the attention of party committees and primary party organizations to ensuring that they constantly develop and support the initiative of Communists and all cadres, increase their personal responsibility, foster professionalism and unity of word and deed, and call people strictly to account for any failure, disorganization, laxity, passiveness, or irresponsible attitude to matters. Here too I think we cannot tolerate "amendments" that reduce party demands. The life-giving dynamism in domestic and foreign policy and the CPSU Central Committee's actions, the unswerving concern for further increasing the people's well-being, and the consistent and persistent struggle for peace evoke among Soviet people boundless support and a powerful impulse to increase labor and political activeness. The Irkutsk Oblast party organization, armed with the historic decisions of the party's supreme forum, will develop with still greater energy and practical effectiveness the struggle to fulfill the congress decisions and the plans of the 12th 5-Year Plan. (applause)

Presidium, Leaders Discuss Congress Decisions

LD172034 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 17 Mar 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Today the Presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers,at its meeting with leaders of USSR ministries and departments and with representatives of the councils of ministers of union republics taking part, examined the question of immediate measures for the organization of the fulfillment of the 27th CPSU Congress.

Measures directed toward the fulfillment of the con-gress's decisions, of the provisions, conclusions, and tasks set out in the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee, and the realization of the Basic Guidelines of Economic and Social Development for the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period to the Year 2000 approved by the congress, were determined.

The Presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers made it incumbent upon USSR ministries and departments, and councils of ministers of union republics, to begin, in accordance with the decision by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo of 13 March, work on the practical implementation of tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress, to mobilize all potential and reserves to accelerate the country's socioeconomic development, and to secure in the 12th 5-Year Plan period a fundamental shift in raising the efficiency of public production.

The immediate implementation of measures was mapped out to further perfect the system of management and the economic mechanism, to improve the style and methods of work of central economic organs, ministries, and departments in expanding the independence of associations and enterprises and increase their responsibility for the end result of work, and to create conditions for the growth of activity and initiative of labor collectives. Particular attention was turned to the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, the raising of labor productivity, organization, and discipline, the raising of exactingness toward cadres, the demand for the matter entrusted, and, on this basis, the raising of the standard of living of Soviet people.

The meeting also examined questions concerned with the preparation of the draft of the 5-year plan for 1986-1990.

Vorozheykin Appointed RSFSR Publishing Chief

LD172055 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] The Presidium of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet has appointed Ivan Yegorovich Vorozheykin as chairman of the State Committee of the RSFSR for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade, having released Nikolay Vasilyevich Sviridov from this post in connection with his retirement on pension on account of his health. [Vorozheykin is currently first deputy chief editor of *PRAVDA*]

Changes in Financial, Printing Positions Announced

PM121410 [Editorial Report] Moscow *SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTVA SSSR: OTEL PERVYY* in Russian No 6, carries on pages 90-94 five USSR Council of Ministers decrees signed by N. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and M. Smirtyukov, administrator of affairs of the USSR Council of Ministers, for the following changes: V.N. Semenov is appointed USSR deputy minister of finance and chief of the Main Administration for Financing the Agro-Industrial Complex (9 January 1986); M.A. Kharlamov is relieved of his duties as deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade in view of his "retirement on pension" (9 January 1986); V.V. Dementsev is relieved of his duties as USSR first deputy minister of finance "in connection with transfer to other work" (10 January 1986); A.P. Bochlov is appointed deputy chairman of the USSR Gossnab (17 January 1986); and G.A. Romanenko is appointed deputy chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee (20 January 1986).

Earthquake Shakes Tajikistan, No Damage Reported

LD141211 Dushanbe Domestic Service in Tadzhik 1700 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] The inhabitants of most (?villages) of Tajikistan felt an earthquake on 12 March at 0507 hours local time. According to the the Dushanbe seismological station's report, the epicenter of the earthquake was 290 km southeast of Dushanbe [word indistinct] in the territory of Afghanistan. The earthquake measured 4 in the center of Ishkashim Rayon of [name indistinct], 3 in Dushanbe, Kharov, Narak, and the center of Moscow Rayon and (?2) in Gissar and [name indistinct]. There have been no casualties and no damage to property.

Congressional Debate on Soviets Role Examined

PM141145 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The 27th CPSU Congress on Enhancing the Role of the Soviets"]

[Text] "If some people can say: That has nothing to do with me, for the soviets that formulation is unacceptable." These words from the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th congress are a type of key to understanding the role of the local soviets in economic and cultural building and their responsibility "for all spheres of life on their territory."

All spheres of life. This concept includes much that ultimately determines Soviet people's healthy daily life and productive labor. Housing, children's preschool institutions, consumer goods, education and health care, trade, consumer services, public transport and roads, leisure and nature conservation — all this vitally interests every family and every Soviet person and is therefore a vital concern of the soviets which today have over 2.3 million deputies in their ranks and rely on their numerous activists in their daily work.

Whatever problems of an economic and social nature were mentioned from the congress' lofty platform, the solution of these problems depends to some degree or other on precisely how local soviets link their work with the tasks of the day and whether they make full use of their powers to investigate the state of affairs seriously and in depth and to enhance their role, as the congress resolution emphasizes, "in mobilizing the masses to the acceleration of the socioeconomic and spiritual development of society..."

An important function of the soviets is the elaboration, assertion, and implementation of plans for the comprehensive development of their territories. There is a wealth of work here, as they say. And problems. Particularly on the social plane. The interests of the oblast and the sector clash on the soviet's territory. And it is far from always — the congress delegates stated this frankly — that the local organs of power succeed in implementing their powers.

In Moscow Oblast, for instance, all 130 union and union-republic ministries and departments have their own enterprises and organizations, but not one of them is displaying interest in creating a sensible regional production infrastructure. For a number of years there has been no success in combining territorial and sectorial interests in the leather workers' city, Bogorodsk, Gorkiy Oblast, where 15 related enterprises of light industry of union and republic subordination work separately and, in practice, fail to resolve social problems. These problems are being drawn into a tight knot in many oblasts of the non-Chernozem Zone, Siberia, and the Far East.

Today the soviets, the congress stressed, act, as a rule, in the role of sole client for the construction of housing, municipal, and socioconsumer projects. Many of them are constructed with the mutual participation of union ministries' enterprises. It is here, where departments meet, that problems arise. Many specific facts were cited from the congress platform. Their thrust was that the dimensions of shared participation, unfortunately, still undergo a lengthy coordination stage in the ministries and USSR Gosplan. But even after the approval of all documents, the central departments as a rule forget to allocate these funds. So the leaders of the local party and soviet organs have to tour the echelons of management and argue for their right to this share and act in the role of supplicants. The congress delegates suggested introducing a procedure whereby the funds agreed on for the development of the social infrastructure are centrally allocated by the USSR Gosplan to a single client for the entire 5-year plan.

The congress gave a principled assessment of what is impeding our common cause and our headway. At the present stage of society's qualitative transformation the party is demanding from the soviets new efforts and principledness in assessing their own work, efficiency, and selflessness. After all, if decisions are not fulfilled, if problems brew and remain unresolved for years, if deputies' initiative nearly always comes up against barricades of instructions and circulars, that means the soviets lack efficiency, principledness, and enterprising action. That means the control they exercise is slack. In particular, and this could explain the fact, on the territory under the jurisdiction of the Krasnoyarsk Kray and Kemerovo and Omsk Oblast Soviets and in a number of other regions a considerable lag has been allowed behind union indicators for working people's provision with well-appointed housing, children's preschool institutions, clubs, and general educational schools and for the level of municipal and consumer services and communications. Speaking of this, the congress delegates actively supported the provision put forward in the Political Report to enhance the soviets' role and the specific proposal it voices "... to examine the question of soviets' relationships with the enterprises on their territories under higher-ranking jurisdiction and to increase the interest of local organs of power in the results of their work."

The enhancement of the role of the local soviets is mentioned in the CPSU Program and the Basic Guidelines for the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1986-1990 and the Period Through 2000. In the time which has elapsed since the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum, soviets of all ranks have taken an active part in and implemented a number of our party's major measures to shift the economy to an intensive development footing and to enhance the effectiveness of the management of the national economy. Practical steps have been taken to further introduce order, to consolidate labor and state discipline and the regime of thrift, and to struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism. But that is only a beginning. The main work lies ahead.

The congress wholly approved the party's economic and social policy and obliged the party, soviet, economic, and public organizations "to base all their activity on the unconditional implementation of the program directives for the national economy's transition to an intensive path of development," to open up scope "for truly revolutionary transformations" in the economy, and to scale the projected heights. After all, in 15 years we must double our production potential; that is, create as much as was created in the seven decades since October.

The intensive development of the economy is a very important factor in ensuring a materially and spiritually rich and socially full life for Soviet people. That is why businesslike, constructive criticism was levelled from the congress platform against the local soviets: as few words and faceless, unspecific resolutions as possible, as many practical actions as possible, and a more responsible attitude towards their duties. The maximum soul and zest in work with people!

The country has accumulated considerable experience in the soviets' really businesslike work. In Ulyanovsk Oblast, for instance, the role of the local organs of power has been considerably enhanced recently. The workers of the soviet ispolkom planning commissions are predicting end results and revealing "bottlenecks" in the work of enterprises under their jurisdiction. Approaches have also been found to pool the efforts of sectorial and territorial organs of management. The actions of the ministries have been coordinated with local organizations for each enterprise in the oblast. All this has made it possible to ensure stable fulfillment of the plan for the majority of indicators from one month to the next. This attests yet again to the fact that the soviets have the rights and the opportunity to improve work on the comprehensive and planned provision of socioeconomic amenities for their territories.

Proceeding from the decisions of the 27th congress of our party, the soviet workers and deputies must learn to work daily and persistently in a new way, to prevent complacency, to give a principled assessment of those leaders who preach the pernicious practice of improving matters without changing anything. It was resolutely emphasized from the congress platform that it is time to put an end to the situation whereby soviet workers verbally recognize the need to fulfill their pledges, but in fact reduce everything to making decisions which are backed by nothing but paper-shuffling. Life not only demands from the leaders of the soviet ispolkoms and all deputies psychological restructuring under the new conditions, but also persistently prompts them to vigorous practical actions.

Receiving a mandate from the electorate, deputies of all ranks assume the responsibility to strictly observe Lenin's instructions on the soviets as organs which not only make decisions, but also organize their implementation and the verification of their execution. In its resolution the congress demanded precision and efficiency in the activity of the soviet ispolkoms and other state organs. It obliged them to resolutely eradicate manifestations of departmentalism and local favoritism, irresponsibility and bureaucracy, and a merely formal, indifferent attitude toward people. It is essential to ensure the regularity of the reports from ispolkoms and other organs of management to the labor collectives and meetings of the population and to make more effective use of various forms of effective control over the work of the management apparatus by the working people.

The party's aims are an explicit program for the local soviet ispolkoms in their vigorous and purposeful work to fulfill the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

Congress Results Highlight Communist Theory

PM171515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Mar 86 First Edition pp 2-3

[V. Sergeyev article: "The 27th CPSU Congress: a Creative Development of Marxist-Leninist Theory"]

[Text] The 27th CPSU Congress was an event of truly crucial significance in the country's life. The party's collective intelligence gave the answers to fundamental questions of our society's further development and armed every communist and every Soviet person with a clear vision of the new tasks and ways of resolving them.

The Central Committee Political Report, the new edition of the party program, the changed CPSU Statutes, and the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for the 12th 5-Year Plan and the Period Through the Year 2000 are documents of tremendous theoretical and political significance. The general line, comprehensively substantiated in these documents, toward the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development and the consolidation of world peace represents a new contribution to both the theory and the practice of communist building and is the foundation of the multifaceted work of the Leninist party and all the people.

In elaborating its strategic principles and resolving concrete tasks of communist building, the CPSU invariably builds on the firm foundations of Marxist-Leninist teaching.

"Marxist-Leninism is the greatest revolutionary philosophy," M.S. Gorbachev noted in the Central Committee Political Report to the 27th congress. "It has laid down the most humane goal which mankind has ever set itself — the creation of a just social system on earth. It points the way to the scientific study of social development as an integrated process which, for all of its tremendously diverse and contradictory nature, is governed by laws, and it teaches us to analyze correctly the nature and interaction of economic and political forces, to choose the right avenues, forms, and methods of struggle, and to feel confident at the major turning points of history."

With all of its revolutionary way of thinking and innovative spirit, the 27th party congress demonstrated that loyalty to the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism is a condition and a guarantee of the correctness of the political course at any stage in history, however crucial. At the same time, Marxist-Leninist teaching is by no means a collection of stagnant outlines and formulas which can be used everywhere and in all circumstances. Its strength lies in the continual creative quest, the constant generalization and dialectical interpretation of new facts and phenomena, of the experience of the revolutionary struggle and social transformations. and in analyzing the concrete economic and political situation in which we live and act and the particular features of that phase of the historical process through which Soviet society and the whole world is passing. The CPSU follows without fail Lenin's demand: "...take into account real life, the accurate facts of reality, rather than clinging to yesterday's theory" (V.I. Lenin, *Complete Collected Works*, Vol 31, p 134).

Today the party's theoretical thought and practical activity is centered on an unprecedentedly complex range of problems arising from the objective and in many respects, new realities of the present day, from the crucial stage in the development of our society and the world as a whole. The key to the resolution of these problems — immediate and long-term, economic and social, political and social, domestic and foreign — is the comprehensive acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development. The concept of acceleration put forward by the CPSU is a major achievement of creative Marxism-Leninism.

"The higher you go, the more rapidly matters advance," F. Engels wrote, referring to the objective nature of the acceleration of the development of any material system as it rises to higher levels of maturity (K. Marx, F. Engels, *Works*, Vol 20, p 620). This applies directly to social progress. In our era socialism has caused just such a mighty acceleration of the world historical process. And the higher the level to which the new system rises, the more rapidly "matters must advance" and the greater the need for qualitative changes in society and the acceleration of its progress at the stage of developed socialism.

The prevailing conditions require that theoretical and political thought be channeled not toward consolidating what has been achieved, but toward substantiating the ways and methods of accelerating socioeconomic progress. It is on the basis of acceleration that our society must scale new heights, in order to reveal most fully the socialist system's advantages and to resolve the problems inherited from preceding stages.

The course of acceleration demands radical changes in the economic sphere. It demands an active social policy and the consistent establishment of the principles of socialist justice. The strategy of acceleration means improving social relations, renewing the forms and methods of work by political and ideological institutions, deepening socialist democracy, resolutely overcoming inertia, stagnation, and conservatism, and utilizing all the potential and advantages of the socialist system. Acceleration relies on the masses' living energy and thus, on the fullest possible exploitation of the human factor. The new qualitative condition of society can and should be achieved only in this way.

The successful resolution of the tasks of acceleration in all their multifaceted, interrelated aspects prompts intensive work in theoretical thought and acts as an effective stimulus to the development of all three components of Marxist-Leninist teaching. The 27th CPSU Congress set a shining example of this approach to theory and revealed its inexhaustible vitality.

Marx' philosophy, V.I. Lenin wrote, gave mankind and the working class in particular the "big guns of understanding" (Vol 23, p 44). The party's tried and tested weapon — the method of dialectical materialism — makes it possible to deeply penetrate the very essence of social phenomena and to understand the picture of the world in all its complexity, diversity, dynamism, and contradictoriness. The Central Committee Political Report and the new edition of the CPSU Program give a comprehensive analysis of the main trends and features of current world development.

The realities of the historical process today are the confrontation between the two world socioeconomic systems, the need for peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, the deepening of the general crisis of capitalism, the contradictory aspirations and paths of development of countries which have won liberation from colonial oppression, and the multitiered social movements of our era. But the dialectics of world development are such that it is in these kaleidoscopic conditions, where processes taking place in individual countries and regions affect each other organically, that the interrelatedness of the fates of states and peoples objectively grows. It is through the struggle of opposites that we see the emergence of a contradictory, yet interdependent and largely integrated world in which the idea of human unity forges a path with particular force and logic in the face of the nuclear threat. The age-old question "to be or not to be" takes on not only a philosophical meaning, but a universal practical meaning. After all, it is a question of war and peace, of the survival of the human race and the preservation of civilization. In conditions where the two socioeconomic systems differ radically in both their readiness and their ability to interpret and resolve the problems which arise, particular relevance and value are attached to the recognition and assertion of Lenin's idea of peaceful coexistence.

Soviet foreign policy is based on this idea, which is an organic part of it, and on an understanding of all the difficulties, the many stages of complex processes ensuring the establishment of a lasting peace acceptable to all countries. It takes into account the real difficulties and contradictions in relations between countries, the differences in ideologies and social systems, and the totality of factors which determine international relations.

The CPSU proceeds on the basis that however great the threat of nuclear cataclysm, world war is not a fatal inevitability. Mankind can be saved from self-destruction. That is the historic mission of socialism and of all progressive, peace-loving forces. The possibility of curbing the forces of war exists. It lies in the strengthening of socialism's positions, the growth of its influence in the world, and the real changes in the correlation of forces in the world arena. It lies in the increasingly close unity of the main revolutionary forces of today — world socialism, the workers and communist movement, the peoples of the liberated states, and mass democratic movements against imperialism and its policy of aggression and oppression and for peace, democracy, and social progress.

Today, as man becomes increasingly aware of the planetary, global scale of his activity, he cannot but feel a sense of personal responsibility for the future of civilization, the outlines of which are already sketched out. The importance of the theoretical study of global contradictions was particularly stressed in the 27th CPSU Congress documents. It may be said that global problems are the touchstone by which the depth of the dialectical approach to the world and the scientific substantiation of the proposed practical solutions are measured today. Here the historical truth is with socialism.

An understanding of the particular features of the current moment and consideration of the objective laws of social development demand a creative, innovative approach and the ability to go beyond customary, but obsolete ideas on the part of the party and every Communist. As the new edition of the CPSU Program notes, paramount significance is attached to the scientific analysis of the objective contradictions of socialist society and the elaboration of well-substantiated recommendations for resolving them. The very nature of socialism dictates the need for a systematic, conscious exploitation of the laws of social development. That is the most important condition for the acceleration of the country's progress.

The radical restructuring of the economy and the economic machinery which has begun is impossible without the support of science. The practice of communist building demands that politico-economic theory be substantially advanced. The 27th CPSU Congress considerably enriched our ideas about the paths of socioeconomic growth and the transition to an economy of superior organization and efficiency with comprehensively developed production forces, mature socialist production relations, and a well-oiled economic machinery.

Marxism-Leninism established a very important law of social development: The acceleration of the progress of production forces requires corresponding forms of organization of economic life. But the dialectical correlation between production relations and the nature of production forces is not automatically guaranteed. Considerable efforts are needed for this theoretical truth to acquire appropriate forms of implementation in daily reality. Socialist production relations undoubtedly sweep away the palisade of obstacles erected by capitalism in the path of production forces. But it is also obvious that these preconditions for progress can only be utilized best given the constant improvement of production relations. That is why it is so important to notice obsolescent economic management methods in good time and to replace them with new ones based firmly on the laws of socialism.

The primarily extensive development of our economy gave rise to forms of production relations and methods of planning and management which gradually lost their stimulating effect on the rate and entire course of economic building. In order to open up new scope for production forces, it is necessary to change the orientation of the economic machinery, overcome its expenditure-based nature, and direct it toward improving quality and efficiency, accelerating scientific and technical progress, and increasing the role of the human factor.

Marxism has always attached great significance to the revolution in production relations which arises from the elimination of private ownership. But that revolution is not a once-and-for-all act as a result of which the basic means of production become the property of the whole people. It must not be forgotten that people's attitudes toward ownership are cultivated above all by the real conditions in which they live and their opportunities to influence the organization of production, distribution, exchange, and utilization of the results of labor.

The 27th congress pointed to the need to resolutely increase the role of labor collectives in the utilization of public property. True financial autonomy requires enterprises and associations to be fully responsible for ensuring that their work does not make a loss. And each worker's level of income should depend directly on his personal contribution and on the concrete contribution of the collective to increasing the national wealth.

One of the most important tasks of the politico-economic theory of socialism is the study of the problems of combining various economic interests (those of sectors, regions, collectives, and so forth) on the basis of giving unconditional priority to the interests of the whole people. The single owner of the means of production — the socialist society — cannot allow departmentalism and parochialism to hamper the exercise of the advantages of socialism's economic system.

The acceleration of socioeconomic development is associated with the creative quest in the cause of improving the economic machinery. "Here," it was noted in the Central Committee Political Report, "we should not allow fixed ideas, still less prejudices, to stop us. If, for instance, it is necessary and justified to make use of economic normatives instead of certain directive indicators, this does not mean a departure from the principles of planned leadership, only a change in its methods and means. The same could be said of the need to step up the autonomy, initiative, and responsibility of associations and enterprises and enhance their role as socialist producers of goods.

"Unfortunately, the situation whereby any change in the economic machinery is regarded as practically a deviation from the principles of socialism has become widespread. In this connection, the following should be stressed: The highest criterion of the improvement of management, and indeed of the entire system of socialist production relations, should be socioeconomic acceleration and the strengthening of socialism in practice."

Important methodological significance is attached to the congress' conclusions that in socialist production the cooperative form of ownership and a commodity-money relationship developing on a socialist basis have by no means exhausted their potential.

The 27th CPSU Congress showed convincingly that communists regard the economic teaching of Marx, Engels, and Lenin not as a dogma, but as living guidance for action.

The main distinguishing feature of the communist philosophy is that it is invariably centered on man and his interests and concerns. Marx' idea, "...How a society itself produces man determines as well how man produces society" (*Works*, Vol 42, p 118), is true of all socioeconomic formations. But in the conditions of socialism — and this is how it differs in principle from previous social systems — people create social relations consciously. That is why, as the new society strengthens and the tasks it resolves become more complex, the role of the human factor inevitably grows. It is no accident that the problem of professional and spiritual development and of increasing people's social role and promoting their moral growth was raised by the 27th CPSU Congress as simultaneously the end and the means for socialist society to scale qualitatively new heights.

The communists' programmatic principle is to achieve the complete well-being and free, all-around development of all members of society. That presupposes the resolution of all other problems of our life — above all, economic problems — in indissoluble linkage with the implementation of an active social policy, the heightening of attention toward the social sphere, and the consistent assertion of the principles of socialist justice everywhere.

Socialism eliminates the main source of social injustice — the exploitation of man by man and inequality with regard to the means of production. In our society, real people's power and equality of citizens before the law, actual equality of nations, and respect for the individual have become established; the conditions for the all-around development of the individual have been created; and wide social guarantees are ensured.

At the same time, justice depends entirely on the material content manifested in it. This content is just insofar as it corresponds to and matches the mode of production (K. Marx and F. Engels, *Works*, Vol 25, Part I, p 373). The principle "From each according to his ability, to each according to his labor" is inherent in the socialist mode of production. And the full translation of this principle into practice is a most important task. The 27th CPSU Congress elaborated a specific and precise policy in the sphere of distributive relationships which is designed to ensure that wages are strictly dependent on the quantity and quality of labor.

Experience testifies that, given observance of the principle of distribution according to labor, there is an invariable increase in labor productivity and a sharp improvement in the results of labor in every collective and at every work place. Thus, the path to the solution of economic problems is laid via the implementation of the norms of social justice.

Vital importance for a Marxist-Leninist party is attached to analysis of the problems of the interrelationships between classes and social groups. The Central Committee Political Report reveals the significance and content of the concept of the unity of socialist society, which is established on the basis of the consideration in party policy of the community of interests and specifics of classes and social groups. The cornerstone of CPSU policy is constant concern to strengthen the alliance of the working class, peasantry, and intelligentsia while retaining the vanguard role for the working class, which holds the leading position in the system of socialist production, possesses great political experience, and displays great creativity, organization, and activeness.

Opportunities for concentrating forces for the accelerated resolution of topical economic and social tasks lie precisely in the unity of Soviet society. However, socialism in no way downplays the individuality and uniqueness of the individual. On the contrary, our system has a vital interest in developing the entire multiplicity of people's requirements and abilities and developing competition and rivalry among intellects and talents, without which a socialist way of life is totally inconceivable and progress is impossible.

The congress also examined problems of national relations in the context of the strengthening of our society's unity and the consolidation of the collectivist foundations of the socialist way of life. Relying on V.I. Lenin's teaching on the nationalities question, the party analyzed the contradictions inherent in this sphere of the life of society. The main thing here is to see the increasingly new aspects and facets of these contradictions, to seek and provide prompt and correct answers to the questions posed by life itself, to unswervingly follow Lenin's wise behests and creatively apply them in the new conditions, and to be infinitely attentive and principled in national relations.

The acceleration of society's development and the growth of man's social role are also inconceivable without the further improvement of socialist democracy and all its aspects and manifestations. The Central Committee Political Report and the new edition of the party program profoundly and comprehensively substantiate the concept of the people's socialist self-management and apply to the practice of socialism's political life Lenin's idea that management is not only carried out in the interests of working people, but naturally and gradually becomes an immediate matter for working people themselves, who are subject to no power except the power of their own unification. When millions of people rise up to play a conscious part in political life, that constitutes working people's self-management in the Leninist interpretation, the essence of Soviet power. The congress noted in particular that the development of self-management foundations is not external, but internal to our statehood, penetrating increasingly fully into every pore of state and social life, enriching the content of democratic centralism, and strengthening its socialist nature.

Man's tremendous creative potential is also materialized in the spiritual sphere and the development of social awareness. This is a complex and contradictory process. But the uniqueness of the present stage makes the problems which have come to a head here particularly acute. The congress drew attention to the intensification of the interconnection between, on the one hand, the growth of the degree of society's maturity in the course of communist building and, on the other, the steady growth of the maturity of awareness and the enrichment of man's spiritual world. The party's ideological activity, the new edition of the CPSU Program states, must be distinguished by close harnessing to social practice, profundity of ideological-theoretical content, full and precise consideration of the realities of domestic and international life and working people's increased spiritual requirements, closeness to people, truthfulness, a sound basis of argument, and specificity. The prime condition for accelerating the country's socioeconomic development is to orient society toward the new tasks and involve the people's creative potential in resolving them.

The 27th CPSU Congress materials creatively develop Lenin's teaching on the party of the new type. History testifies that whenever new tasks face the country, the party finds ways to resolve them and restructures and alters leadership methods, displaying the ability to be equal to the responsibility for the fate of socialism and peace.

The new tasks — the tasks of the qualitative transformation of society — can be resolved by the party only if it itself develops continuously. As the congress defined it, the essence of the restructuring of party work lies in ensuring that every party organization wages an active struggle to implement the April Plenum's line and lives in an atmosphere of seeking and updating the forms and methods of its activity.

The 19 million-strong CPSU is the supreme form of a self-managing sociopolitical organization. Its role is growing on a law-governed basis under present-day conditions. This is the result, as the new edition of the CPSU Program notes, not only of internal factors, but also of the increased complexity of the tasks being resolved by the party in the international arena.

It is important to note that the implementation of the CPSU's leading role does not mean direct management of social processes. The party exercises political leadership of society and determines its general development prospects. It formulates the main tasks in the socioeconomic and spiritual spheres of life and concerns itself with the selection and deployment of cadres and general control. As for ways and methods for resolving specific economic and sociocultural questions, considerable freedom of choice is granted here to every management organ and labor collective and to economic cadres. Therefore, the party at its congress again spoke out resolutely against confusing the functions of party committees and the functions of state and public organs.

In the Central Committee Political Report, the new edition of the program, and the amended CPSU Statutes, the Leninist principles of democratic centralism, collectivity of leadership, criticism and self-criticism, and cadre policy are enriched in light of the new conditions. The scale and complexity of the problems being resolved and the need to draw, to the full, uncompromising lessons from the past — these are precisely the factors which dictate the new demands made of cadres and the entire style and methods of party work.

The 27th CPSU Congress encompassed a very broad spectrum of theoretical problems affecting the processes both of the creation of the new society and also of world development. Today the party feels more than ever an insistent need for serious philosophical generalizations, substantiated economic and social predictions, and in-depth historical research. The tasks facing the social sciences are extensive indeed. Social scientists must involve themselves more extensively in the resolution of specific practical questions, react sensitively to changes in life, keep new phenomena in their field of view, and strive for weighty theoretical and practical results. The congress' innovative provisions and conclusions provide rich opportunities for creative questing.

Immediately after the victory of October V.I. Lenin said that for a working class party "theory means substantiating actions which are taken in order to inspire confidence in them...." The ability to be out in front in theory and promptly raise and resolve new questions of social development — all this constitutes a solid Leninist tradition of our party. The 27th CPSU Congress confirmed this tremendously forcefully and convincingly.

Publishing Chief Discusses Changes in CPSU Rules

LD172334 Moscow World Service in English
1710 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Interview with M.F. Nenashev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade, by unidentified presenter; Nenashev in Russian with superimposed English translation]

[Excerpt] [Presenter] What is the essence of the changes in the [CPSU] Rules?

[Nenashev] Democracy within the party is to be further expanded and the rules should enhance the initiative and responsibility of Communists and their party organizations.

[Presenter] The party rules say that the guiding principle of the party's organizational structure and its entire life and activities is democratic centralism. But some listeners believe democracy and centralism cancel each other out. How would you explain the point to them?

[Nenashev] Centralism and democracy, when they are organically fused, is a combination of two interconnected foundations, not of two opposite poles, by far. Yes indeed, there are central bodies, but they are elected by the lower branches of the party. That means the destiny of centralism is settled at a democratic level. There is very wide freedom of discussion and criticism in the Soviet Communist Party, but after a decision has been taken in a democratic way — that is, by the will of the majority — its implementation is obligatory for all members of (?a) party organization regardless of the position some of them aired before the decision was taken.

Take the following example: Before the congress all the party organizations discussed the drafts of the party rules and program widely and actively. Each party member spoke freely at meetings or contributed to the press his or her own proposals. The discussion went on at the congress. Many remarks and amendments were incorporated in the final texts of the party documents but, after the party endorsed the documents, they acquired the force of law for party members. We establish our party discipline ourselves. No one imposes it on us. A person who finds such discipline too confining should not join the party.

[Presenter] What was the need to make more specific the requirements to party members in the rules?

[Nenashev] Today, when a crucial term has shaken this country towards intensification, towards raising efficiency and accelerating social and economic development, and towards technological renewal, not all people can keep up with such a tempo, can give up the usual routine. But a party member is duty bound to innovate, to possess the precious feeling of all things new, and not to fear taking certain risks, even against the current if necessary. Actually, for that matter, the party required all these qualities of its members before, but these qualities today are much more important and necessary and are required of every party member.

[Presenter] Don't such exacting requirements presuppose some privileges?

[Nenashev] Being a party member does not give any privileges. It only means higher responsibility for everything taking place in the country, for the destinies of social progress.

[Presenter] One obligation of a party member under the party rules is to oppose the people who impede progress. What sort of impediments are meant?

[Nenashev] We are persistently attempting to overcome bureaucracy and formalism, lack of conscientiousness, misuse of powers, career seeking, nepotism, and protectionism. That is, we want to uproot (?mores) and morals that run counter to the socialist way of life.

[Presenter] The rules are the law for the party's internal life. How do they tally with the fundamental law of the nation, the USSR Constitution?

[Nenashev] The party rules cannot contradict the constitution, but they go much further in the requirements for party members since they reflect the vanguard nature of the party. I would like to make the following point. A communist is a person who sees more and looks ahead further, who is more dissatisfied with what has already been achieved, who has a criticial attitude, who feels what has been done is not yet enough, who is restlessly thinking about how to do more and in a better way. That is the guarantee of the party's prestige among the rest of the people.

[Presenter] If the requirements for Communists are so exacting is it possible for the party to continue growing numerically?

[Nenashev] Ours is a vanguard party. It has never set itself, nor does it set now, a goal of accepting into its ranks all citizens of this country. One can be most actively involved in the political life, in running all the affairs of state and society, without being a party member, which is what many citizens of this country not affiliated with the party are doing successfully.

[Presenter] It's fair legal practice that a person cannot be punished twice for one and the same misdemeanor and yet, according to Article 12 in the party rules the party members faces a double responsibility for a violation of Soviet law, to the state and to the party. What can you say in this regard?

[Nenashev] I don't think there is any contradiction here. Communists reprimand or otherwise punish their party comrades in the following ways: First, a party member is admonished, he can also take a reprimand, and finally, he faces expulsion from the party. It goes without saying that the party cannot apply administrative or criminal punishment against members. That is the exclusive domain of the state.

[Presenter] Now this final question. Could you put in a few words the essence of the Soviet Communist Party Rules?

[Nenashev] That essence is expressed in the rules themselves, which contain the following lines, and I quote: The party exists for the people and serves the people. It is the highest form of public and political organization, the nucleus of the political system, the leading and guiding force of Soviet society. Unquote.

CPSU Congress Materials Published as Pamphlets

PM151747 [Editorial Report] Moscow *PRAVDA* in Russian on 14 March in the First Edition carries on page 2 a TASS report headed "Separate Publication," of which the text reads:

"The 27th CPSU Congress Resolution on the CPSU Central Committee Political Report and the resolutions of the 27th party congress have been published as a separate pamphlet. The pamphlet is published by the Political Literature Publishing House."

This is followed by another TASS report headed "Our Course: Acceleration" and reading:

"A pamphlet has been published containing the text of the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and for the Period Through the Year 2000, which were adopted unanimously by the 27th CPSU Congress. The pamphlet is published by the Political Literature Publishing House."

Belorussian Plenum Assesses Results of Congress

LD151534 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1200 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] In Minsk today a plenum of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee discussed the results of the 27th CPSU Congress and the tasks of the republic party organization in fulfilling its decisions.

Comrade Slyunkov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a report. The republic's Communists entered an amendment in the program of intensification, which defines the boundaries of the economic development of Belorussia for the current 5-year plan period. They proposed increasing the target for growth in the national income to 26 instead of the planned 23.8 percent. Moreover, it has been decided to obtain the entire increase as a result of raising labor productivity and by lowering materials consumption. It was noted at the plenum that the tasks put forward by the congress cannot be accomplished without reorganizing the thinking and style of work of cadres and introducing innovative and nontraditional approaches to the development of science, technology and production; while the human factor can be properly activated only through a well thought-out economic strategy and social policy, and purposeful ideological and educational work.

In whatever problems were touched on by participants in the plenum about raising the contribution of science to achieving a steady growth in production of agricultural output, about perfecting the work-style of party committees or about reorganizing the activity of state and public organizations, they stressed that the republic's Communists see their first duty in turning the energy of ideas born at the party congress into the enrgy of action.

Meeting Focuses on Quality of Sports Goods

PM171243 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Mar 86
First Edition p 2

[Reports by V. Cherbakov: "For Millions of Athletes"]

[Text] In all of the all-union planning, technological, and experimental design institute of sports and tourist articles meetings on 15 March there was a discussion of questions connected with the development and expansion of the production of goods and equipment for physical culture and sport.

Enterprises of 78 ministries are involved in Soviet sports industry production. An impressive figure. But a considerable proportion of the output is still of poor quality and falls short of world standards. The question of output of equipment, clothes, and shoes for children is particularly acute. For example, around 300,000 tunics are currently needed for exponents of unarmed combat. Industry is producing scarcely more than 30,000 and for adults alone.

At the discussion there was an examination of questions connected with sharply increasing the production of high-quality sports goods made from modern materials using the latest techniques. There was also a discussion about including sports training equipment, collapsible swimming pools, fencing masks, bows, and many other sports items in the list of cultural and consumer goods.

The meeting participants looked around the permanent exhibition of sports goods and familiarized themselves with some promising types of clothing and sports suits developed by specialists in the Main Administration of the Sports Industry.

The conference was attended by Ye.K. Ligachev, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Commite; N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Gosplan; A.P. Biryukova, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; L.A. Voroninin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gossnab; V.G. Klyuyev, USSR minister of light industry; V.V. Listov, member of the CPSU Central Committee; and representatives of ministries and departments. M.V. Gramov, chairman of the USSR Committee for Physical Culture and Sports, acted as guide during the visit to the exhibition.

The development of physical culture and sport, as was noted at the 27th CPSU Congress, and their introduction into everyone's daily life are an important matter. It is a matter of the health of millions of people. The task is to ensure fulfillment of the plans to increase production of sports goods which are enormously popular among a broad strata of the population.

Officials Criticized on Housing Defects in Rostov

PM171350 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 16 Mar 86 First Edition p 2

[V. Zanozin article under the rubric "Closer to People, Comrade Soviet": "Recurring Complaint" — first paragraph is *SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA* introduction]

[Text] *SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA* has repeatedly written about shortcomings in the supply of heat and water to households in wintertime and the preparation of homes for cold weather. But the flood of readers' letters provides evidence that this still remains an acute problem.

Rostov Oblast [No date given] — The number of recurring complaints by working people to soviet organizations in Rostov Oblast has recently risen significantly. The total number of such complaints exceeds 16,000 a year. Lines form for personal meetings with leaders responsible for repairs to housing and the work of the heating and water supply network. Why is this happening?

One winter evening, rain started coming through the ceiling in the ninth floor apartments of the block at 143, Volkov Street in the oblast center. At the same time, the temperature in apartments of the block at 36, Dobrovolskiy Street in the very same Voroshilovskiy Rayon in Rostov-na-donu fell so low that residents were forced to switch on all electric heaters and gas burners, while some heated their homes by filling the bath tubs with boiling water.

It would be reasonable to assume that the residents' complaints would result in the most energetic intervention by the appropriate organizations. Alas, this was not to be. A different path was selected: To convince the applicants that the situation was hopeless. In any case, this was roughly the answer they obtained from Voroshilovskiy Rayispolkom Chairman V.N. Ampilogov: "At present, it is technically impossible to carry out repairs." Yet, informed specialists said repairs were possible.

Viktor Nikolayevich cited the fact that he had not been working as rayispolkom chairman for very long. This was evidently why, in the course of one citizens' reception session, he reached for the telephone after almost every question and asked his deputy V.V. Pugovkin in the next office for advice. This would have seemed to be the time to invite Vladimir Vitalyevich to meet the callers personally, since in his written answers he categorically rejects the applicants' arguments. Pugovkin wrote in reply to a letter from the above-mentioned No 36: "Both the heating system and the hot and cold water supply system are new and operational." But the deputy ispolkom chairman was obviously unwilling to hear any different opinions and found it more convenient to "comment" on the telephone.

A lengthy investigation of the complaint confirmed the facts stated in the letters. New facts were added to what had already been reported. The block's power supply is unsatisfactory and walls in six apartments are letting water through. The wind recently brought down decorative fittings from 45 balconies and the approach roads have not been properly laid.... Imagine the amazement when, after all this, V.V. Pugovkin calmly told us when we met him: "We have no outstanding problems concerning block No 36."

This looks very much like downright deception. First, on official forms, then in the office. The practice of pulling wool over people's eyes is firmly rooted at the ispolkom.

We asked the construction workers whether the situation is equally hopeless as regards, for example, the roofs. No, we were told, there are people to repair them in the oblast center, if only the Oktyabrskiy production and operation trust or the special administration for repairs to large-panel buildings. Finally, there is also the emergency repair service. Why did the rayispolkom not think of them, why did it not use its powers and duties to settle the matter?

This block was built for war veterans and was considered a showpiece by the housing construction combine. It was erected in, so to speak, the full glare of publicity by A.F. Kvitko's team, who were the initiators of the struggle for guaranteed quality certification. The team coped with its task ahead of schedule, the desired certification was gained, and the housing construction combine as a whole fulfilled its annual housing commissioning plan by 129.9 percent. This was, no doubt, a cause for joy at the rayispolkom — initiative, pace, and scope. The only thing they forgot was that the list of defects at block No 36 contained... about 500 items left undone.

We have cited just one example, but it reflects vividly enough the entire phenomenon concerning the slow reorientation of leaders' mentality and the occurrence of defects resulting from the old-fashioned way of working. The events in Oktyabrskiy Rayispolkom are actually typical of other soviet organs in the city. Quite a few examples can be cited to confirm the fact that the practice of avoiding specific action is quite widespread. Let us ponder these facts. For some reason or another, various institutions prefer to refer specific issues to their subordinates, even though people expect an answer from them and from no one else. Last year, for example, the Rostov Gorispolkom received over 1,000 working people's letters from the party gorkom, 1,500 letters from the oblispolkom, and about 3,500 letters from the party obkom. In turn, the gorispolkom redirected this flow to the various rayons and they redirected it somewhere else. The result was that many people's requests remained unsatisfied without anyone bearing specific responsibility for this. No wonder there is a growing number of complaints recurring time and again!

Tashkent Meeting Debates Tasks of Media Organs

GF161656 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0215 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] Employees of mass media and propaganda organs held a meeting in the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee on

14 March. Also participating in the meeting were leading officials and journalists of the Uzbek SSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and the news agencies, employees of the republic's State Committee for [words indistinct], correspondents for central newspapers and the all-union television and radio broadcasting network, and responsible officials of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, oblast party committees, and the Tashkent city party committee. The convocation deliberated on the tasks of the mass media and propaganda organs as derived from the decisions adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress. Comrade Abdullayeva, secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the meeting participants.

The meeting confirmed that the press, television, and radio have been allocated a heavy and significant role in the effort to be made for realizing the party's economic program and social policy and shaping socialist life. The CPSU has described them as a strong means for people's control. The attention of the mass media and propaganda organs must be turned toward conveying the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee, the party program, rules, and regulations, and the other documents of the congress. The task is to guide each and every Soviet individual on the role and [words indistinct]. Important in this regard is [words indistinct].

Improved Artistic Output Required in Future

PM181229 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Mar 86
First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Artist's Place Is in the Front Line"]

[Excerpt] The Soviet Communists' supreme forum demonstrated with renewed force the party's vital interest in further enhancing the role of literature and art. It clearly defined the main course in their development — stronger links with the people's life, truthful and highly artistic representation of socialist reality. inspired and clear disclosure of the new and progressive, and impassioned exposure of everything that impedes society's progress. "The party," the congress resolution of the CPSU Central Committee Political Report states, "supports and will continue to support all literary and artistic talent imbued with party-mindedness and the popular spirit. Ideological principle and exactingness, respect for talent, and tact constitute the norm for party organizations' work with the artistic intelligentsia."

Anyone who has linked his destiny with art and is invested with the high calling of an artist today has no right to work at half strength, at half measure, with a cold heart. The reader and the spectator can easily distinguish work of real talent from a stereotyped job. They do not wish to be reconciled to the grayness which makes itself felt in the most diverse spheres of creativity and they make justified demands on those works of literature, television programs, and movies which are not only devoid of ideological and aesthetic clarity, but also of rudimentary taste. The most drastic conclusions must be drawn from critical observations made by the public. This applies to the Ministry of Culture, the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, the State Committee for Cinematography, the State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade, and other organizations and departments on which the state of affairs in the arts sphere and the state of mass arts propaganda depend. The level of leadership in all sectors of the culture front must correspond to the demands of the time.

We have a right to expect a great deal of the creative unions — an influential social force and a school of civic awareness for workers in literature and art. It is here that formalism, inertia, and bureaucracy can be tolerated least of all. The creative unions have a wealth of tradition. They have accumulated valuable, varied experience. But decisive changes are urgently knocking at their doors. The congresses of writers, composers, and cinematographers to be held this year are good occasions for critically analyzing every aspect of the creative union's activity. We must proceed from the fact that the main outcome of this activity is measured not by resolutions and conferences, but by talented, original, socially necessary books, films, performances, pictures, and musical works.

The party and the people have never been and will never be in favor of showy, long-winded descriptions or petty, mundane detail or of opportunistic or utilitarian works. Masters of the arts must be inspired with serious, substantial, creative tasks and must bear aloft the dignity of their profession. Society expects of them the artistic discoveries and the living truth which have always been the essence of real art. The whole atmosphere of life in the creative unions, where party principle and high mutual exactingness must prevail, must impel artists to boldly investigate contemporary reality. It must infuse fresh spirit into cultural patronage and into the creative cooperation between literary and arts figures and production collectives.

Particular demands are made today on literary and artistic criticism, whose direct duty is to guard social interests and act as a transmitter of the party line in the creativity sphere. It will only worthily fulfill this role if it proceeds from social, class, genuinely Marxist ideological and aesthetic criteria and shakes off, as the party demands, complacency and undue veneration.

Today we have to live in conditions of unprecedently acute antagonism between two sociopolitical systems and of pyschological warfare unleashed by imperialist reaction against the socialist world. Demonstrating political vigilance and ideological steadfastness, Soviet artists must not stint in their efforts to make our culture a even more powerful factor in mankind's spiritual progress and an active champion of social justice and security in the world. Socialist in nature, diverse in national forms, and internationalist in spirit, the culture of developed socialism not only absorbs all that is best in world culture, but also introduces new ideological and aesthetic values to it.

The Soviet people are on a great crusade. The decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress are reliable guidelines on their way to new frontiers in the country's socioeconomic and spiritual development. The place of literature and art lies is in the working lineup. There can be no doubt that they will make a worthy contribution to enhancing the role of the human and moral factor in social affairs and in meeting the growing spiritual and aesthetic needs of the working people.

Central Statistical Administration Reports January-February Industrial Performance

PM180922 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 12, Mar 86 (Signed to Press 13 Mar 86) p 4

[Unattributed "Statistical Summary": "USSR Industry in the First 2 Months of 1986"]

[Text] The *EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA* editorial office has received from the USSR Central Statistical Administration the following figures for the results of industry's work in January-February 1986.

The January-February plan for output sales was fulfilled 102 percent.

The total volume of industrial output increased 7.3 percent compared with the corresponding period last year.

Labor productivity rose 6.9 percent over this period.

Figures for the fulfillment of the plan for output sales and rates of production and labor productivity growth broken down by ministry are cited below:

All-Union and Union Republic Ministries and Departments	Percentage Fulfillment of Jan-Feb	Jan-Feb 1986 as Percentage of Jan-Feb 1985	
	Output Sales Plan	Production Volume	Labor Productivity
Power and Electrification	100.9	103	101
Petroleum Industry	99	100.6	98
Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry	101	104	104
Gas Industry	103	110	107
Coal Industry	104	107	107
Ferrous Metallurgy	102	110	110
Nonferrous Metallurgy	101	104	104
Chemical Industry	102	112	112
Production of Mineral Fertilizers	103	117	115
Power Machine Building	102	109	110
Heavy and Transport Machine Building	102	109	109
Electrical Equipment Industry	102	110	111
Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building	103	108	108
Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry	103	111	110
Instrument Making, Automation Equipment,and Control Systems	104	112	112
Automotive Industry	102	107	107
Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building	102	109	109
Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Feed Production	103	112	113
Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building	102	109	108
Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Apppliances	101	112	112
Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry	103	111	111
Construction Materials Industry	102	110	110
Light Industry	101	105	107
State Agro-Industrial Committee	105	107	107
Fish Industry	107	109	108
Grain Products	104	104	103
Medical and Microbiological Industry	102	112	111

The indicators for the fulfillment of the plan for output sales and for production growth rates broken down by union republic (including industry under union jurisdiction) are as follows:

Union Republics	Percentage Fulfillment of Jan-Feb Output Sales Plan	Jan-Feb 1986 as Percentage of Jan-Feb 1985 in Terms of Output Volume
RSFSR	102	107.3
Ukrainian SSR	103	107.5
Belorussian SSR	103	108.7
Uzbek SSR	104	108.9
Kazakh SSR	103	109.7
Georgian SSR	104	104.5
Azerbaijan SSR	101	105.7
Lithuanian SSR	103	105.0
Moldavian SSR	105	110.8
Latvian SSR	103	108.6
Kirghiz SSR	104	104.4
Tajik SSR	105	101.7
Armenian SSR	103	107.4
Turkmen SSR	104	109.4
Estonian SSR	103	104.7

Production of the most important types of output for the country as a whole was:

Type of Output	Output Produced in Feb 1986	Output Produced in Jan-Feb 1986	Jan-Feb 1986 as Percentage of Jan-Feb 1985
Electricity, billion kilowatt-hours	141	292	104
Oil (including gas condensate), million metric tons	46.3	97.3	101
Gas, billion cubic meters	53.7	112	107
Coal, million metric tons	62.1	128	106
Steel, million metric tons	12.5	26.2	111
Rolled ferrous metal products (finished), million metric tons	8.7	18.3	110
Steel pipes, million metric tons	1.5	3.2	106
Iron ore, million metric tons	19.1	40.0	105
Mineral fertilizers (in 100-percent nutrient equivalent), million metric tons	2.7	5.7	116
Chemical plant protection agents (in 100-percent active ingredients) thousand metric tons	27.7	58.4	102
Caustic soda, thousand metric tons	260	546	109
Sulfuric acid, million metric tons	2.2	4.6	109
Synthetic resins and plastics, thousand metric tons	436	909	114
Chemical fibers and yarns, thousand metric tons	117	244	100.7
Motor vehicle tires, millions	5.4	11.1	104
AC electric motors, million kilowatts	4.6	9.3	110
Metal-cutting machine tools, million rubles	234	458	114
of which, with digital program control	101	194	143
Forging and pressing machines, million rubles	55.5	111	109
Industrial robots, thousands	1.1	2.1	142
Instruments, automation equipment, and spare parts, million rubles	390	784	106
Computer equipment and spare parts, million rubles	375	745	123
Petroleum apparatus, million rubles	19.8	41.5	110
Chemical equipment and spare parts, million rubles	83.6	167	107
Industrial equipment and spare parts for the light and food industry million rubles	153	307	108
Tractors, million horsepower	4.5	9.3	105

Agricultural machines, million rubles	326	660	111
Grain harvesting combines, thousands	9.8	20.3	104
Machines and equipment for livestock raising and feed production million rubles	239	479	110
Excavators, thousands	3.5	7.0	99.6
Commercial lumber (excluding minor timber procurements) million trimmed cubic meters	32.8	64.9	113
Paper, million metric tons	0.5	1.0	113
of which, newsprint, billion square meters	2.7	5.7	118
Cement, million metric tons	10.3	21.5	111
Precast ferroconcrete (excluding output from subsidiary enterprises) million cubic meters	9.0	18.3	112
Textiles, all types, billion square meters	1.0	2.1	105
Knitted underwear and outerwear, million items	147	300	104
Footwear, million pairs	67.8	139	104
Clocks and watches, millions	5.7	11.6	108
Chinaware and earthenware, million rubles	76.4	159	105
Radio receivers, thousands	730	1,464	106
Television sets, thousands	775	1,545	106
of which, color sets	336	662	110
Refrigerators and freezers, thousands	484	998	107
of which, refrigerators with a capacity of 200 liters or more	274	565	116
Washing machines, thousands	422	856	113
Automobiles, thousands	108	222	101
Motorcycles and motor scooters, thousands	97.2	196	102
Furniture, million rubles	674	1,369	109
Meat (from state raw material resources), million metric tons	0.8	1.9	113
Sausage products, (from state raw material resources), thousand metric tons	255	521	106
Edible fish products, (including canned fish), thousand metric tons	514	983	106
Animal oil (from state raw material resources), thousand metric tons	66.1	134	107
Wholemilk products in milk equivalent (from state raw material resources), million metric tons	2.4	4.8	106
Margarine products (from state raw material resources), thousand metric tons	129	264	105

Commentary on Summary

The USSR Central Statistical Administration has summed up the results of industry's work in the first 2 months of 1986. In the course of the socialist competition for a fitting welcome to the 27th CPSU Congress and the 15 February all-union communist subbotnik, labor collectives in associations and enterprises ensured the fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges and accelerated the rate of growth in terms of the most important indicators of industry's work.

The overall volume of industrial production in January-February increased 7.3 percent compared with the corresponding period of last year. Labor productivity increased 6.9 percent over this period. It accounted for 95 percent of production growth.

The plan for output sales in the first 2 months of this year was fulfilled 102 percent by industry as a whole. All union republics and industrial ministries, except the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry, coped with their targets.

The gas industry achieved the fastest rate of development among sectors of the fuel and energy complex Gas extraction increased by 7 percent in comparison with the first 2 months of last year. Above-plan gas extraction amounted to 2.4 billion cubic meters. Coal industry workers extracted more than 4 million metric tons of coal in excess of the targets set for January-February, with most valuable coking coal accounting for half of this amount. At the same time, the lag in petroleum extraction persisted. Deliveries of petroleum and gas condensate were hundreds of thousands of metric tons short of the targets for the first 2 months of 1986. The nonfulfillment of the plan is primarily due to unsatisfactory work by the Main Administration for Petroleum and Gas in the Tyumen region and associations such as "Tomskneft" and "Tatneft."

The country's metallurgy workers coped with the 2-month plan for production of basic types of metal products. Nevertheless, plan targets for the development of advanced production processes and the production of highly efficient types of metal products are still not fully met. Plan fulfillment in the course of the month remained unstable. The lag which developed in early February was offset by a substantial increase in average daily output in the last days of the month.

The chemical and petrochemical industries fulfilled the January-February plan for production of mineral fertilizers, synthetic resins and plastics, chemical fibers and yarns, motor vehicle tires, and a number of other types of output. At the same time, plan targets for the production of soda ash and thermoplastic pipes and pipeline components were not met. Specifically, in the Ministry of the Chemical Industry the soda ash production plan was not fulfilled by Slavyansk's "Khimprom" production association and the Krymsk soda plant, while Syzran's "Plastik" association failed to fulfill the plan for production of thermoplastic pipes and pipeline components. The "Silvinit" production association under the Ministry of the Production of Mineral Fertilizers was the worst laggard in the production of potassium fertilizers.

The overall volume of output in the machine building complex sectors increased by 9 percent in comparison with January-February 1985. The 2-month plan was fulfilled in terms of the production of most types of machine building output and, in particular, such advanced types of equipment as industrial robots and machine tools with digital program control.

At the same time, the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry failed to achieve the set targets for the production of heavy electrical machines and AC electric motors; the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building failed to achieve the set targets for the production of long-distance passenger railroad cars; the Ministry of the Automotive Industry failed to cope with the January-February plan for the production of the Belaz-7519 110-metric-ton quarry dump trucks; and the Ministry of Power Machine Building failed to cope with the January-February plan for the production of diesel engines for dump trucks with a capacity of 75-180 metric tons.

Many machine building associations and enterprises are still failing to operate smoothly: A considerable proportion of the monthly program is carried out in the last days of the month. For example, the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry produced 53 percent of the monthly output of forging and pressing machines and 41 percent of metal-cutting machine tools in the last working week of February, while the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building produced 40 percent of freight trucks in the same week. During the last week of February, Leningrad's Sverdlov machine tool building association manufactured 79 percent of the monthly volume of metal-cutting machine tools, the Tbilisi machine tool building association produced 81 percent, and the Chimkent production association for the manufacture of forging and pressing equipment produced 70 percent of forging and pressing machines.

Top-quality output accounted for 34 percent of the total volume of production by machine building sectors in January-February. The proportion of top-quality output was higher than the machine building average in the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry with 45 percent, the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry with 44 percent, and the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building with 39 percent.

The 2-month plan for the production of consumer goods was fulfilled both as a whole and in terms of production of food and nonfood goods. Output in excess of the prescribed targets amounted to more than 8 million metric meters of cotton, wool, and linen textiles; 3.4 million items of knitwear; 24,000 radio receivers; 11,000 refrigerators; and furniture worth R35 million. At the same time, the plan for production of silk textiles, washing machines, and color televisions was not fulfilled.

The first quarter of the first year of the 12th 5-Year Plan is coming to an end. Now it is important for labor collectives to eliminate the shortcomings existing in their work and to mobilize new production reserves ensuring the implementation of the program for the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development which was adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress.

Army Paper Editorial Sums up CPSU Congress

PM111621 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Mar 86 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Strategic Course of the Party"]

[Excerpts] The historic significance of the 27th CPSU Congress is determined by the fact that it adopted a Leninist-style bold, realistic, mobilizing, and inspiring strategy in the struggle for the triumph of the ideals of communism, peace, and progress. The main political result of the congress is the general line in domestic and foreign policy which it adopted and approved — a line toward the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development and consolidation of world peace. Henceforth this line will be a law governing the life of the party and of each of its organizations, a guideline for action for Communists and all the working people.

The CPSU's foreign policy is inseparably bound up with the party's fundamental, strategic tasks inside the country. This indissoluble link between the two was, again, confirmed most convincingly by our party's 27th congress. The main goal, the paramount demand of its foreign policy program is to ensure that the Soviet people can work in conditions of lasting peace and freedom. Meeting this demand in the current situation means above all halting the material preparations for nuclear war that are being forced on by reactionary imperialist circles. The CPSU regards the struggle against war, against the propagation of hatred and violence, as an integral part of the democratization of the entire sphere of international relations and of a genuine improvement of the planet's political climate.

The struggle against the nuclear danger and the arms race and for the preservation and consolidation of world peace has been and remains the main sphere of our party's activity in the international arena. The 27th CPSU Congress emphasized that there is no alternative to this policy. The nature of modern weapons makes it impossible for any state to hope to be able to defend itself by military and technical means alone, no matter how strong its defenses, because not only nuclear war itself but even the arms race cannot be won. Ensuring security is increasingly becoming a political task which can only be solved by political means.

Proceeding from its analysis of the nature and scale of the nuclear threat, the 27th party congress has instructed the CPSU Central Committee to systematically and persistently endeavor to resolve the problem of international security, gearing the Soviet Union's foreign policy to strict pursuit of the course of peaceful coexistence, staunch defense of our principles and positions, tactical flexibility, readiness to agree to mutually acceptable compromises, and orientation toward dialogue and mutual understanding. The congress emphasized the need to further step up Soviet foreign policy efforts in all spheres.

The congress pointed out that the struggle for the implementation of the program set forth in the CPSU Central Committee general secretary's statement on 15 January 1986 and aimed at the destruction of mass annihilation weapons and elimination of the war danger must become the central avenue of foreign policy in the coming yuears. The implementation of this program — a historic program in scale and significance — would pave mankind's way to a fundamentally new stage of development and provide it with the opportunity to devote itself entirely to creation.

The congress noted that the preconditions for a relaxation of international tension which have begun to take shape lately do not, in themselves, represent a breakthrough: the arms race continues and the threat of nuclear war persists. Imperialism, which bears the responsibility for this century's wars and conflicts, is now preparing to take a new and possible irreversible step — to extend the arms race to space, placing the planet as a whole within its sights. Our people resolutely denounce this criminal, militarist course.

The Soviet Union is not seeking superior security, but nor will it accept inferior security. As long as the danger of imperialism's unleashing aggressive wars and military conflicts exists, the party will continue to pay unremitting attention to consolidating the USSR's defense might, strengthening its security, and enhancing its Armed Forces' readiness to crush any aggressor by ensuring that they are maintained at a level which precludes strategic superiority for imperialism and making sure that their combat potential represents a firm fusion of military skill, excellent technical equipment, and personnel's ideological staunchness, organization, discipline, and loyalty to their patriotic and international duty. In accordance with these program objectives, the 27th CPSU Congress declared that the all-around enhancement of the Armed Forces's combat readiness and the education of Army and Navy servicemen and of all Soviet people in the spirit of vigilance and constant readiness to defend the great gains of socialism must remain one of the most important tasks of the party, the state, and the people.

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FURTHER REACTION TO UK REJECTION OF USSR INITIATIVE

Rejection Not 'Definitive'

PM171621 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Mar 86 Second Edition p 5

[Own correspondent A. Maslennikov report: "Ignoring the Dictates of Reason"]

[Text] London, 12 Mar -- Reports appeared in the press here yesterday that the M. Thatcher government has rejected the 15 January Soviet disarmament proposals offered to it. It considers "unacceptable" the Soviet Union's proposal to Britain and France not to build up their own corresponding nuclear arms given the complete elimination of the USSR and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe. London states that the question of limiting Britain's nuclear forces can only be discussed after the completion of the Soviet-U.S. nuclear and space arms talks in Geneva. Just as in U.S. President Reagan's reply to the Soviet proposals, questions of nuclear disarmament are linked in the British letter with the patently farfetched "need for a leveling of the balance in conventional armaments" as well as the broadening of the discussion on regional, bilateral, and other problems.

Speaking in Parliament, Labour Party leader N. Kinnock accused the Thatcher government of setting out to complicate the elimination of medium-range nuclear weapons in Eastern and Western Europe. "The prime minister's refusal to go halfway toward trying to introduce a mutually binding freeze on nuclear arsenals," Labour shadow defense spokesman D. Davies said in support of his leader, "demonstrates the hypocritical nature of the government's repeated statements that it is committed to multilateral nuclear disarmament."

The attempts made by the prime minister and other cabinet members to try in some way to justify this negative stance made no impression either on Labour Party members or indeed on representatives of other opposition parties. The Tory government, Liberal Party spokesman J. Wallace stated, is "obsessed" with the idea of modernizing Britain's nuclear forces with the U.S. Trident missiles system, and this is "becoming a serious obstacle in the way of talks on achieving real disarmament in Geneva."

"In dismissing a Soviet proposal to eliminate nuclear weapons on earth in 15 years," P. Johns, chairman of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, said, "Thatcher has set herself against all those who are working to reduce nuclear arsenals in Europe. The provocative plan to boost the destructive power of Britain's nuclear forces by buying Trident is now one of the main barriers to the establishment of arms control. With the exception of the Conservative government itself, everyone is agreed that this plan should be cancelled." Instead of taking advantage of the Soviet proposals for the systematic reduction and ultimate elimination of nuclear weapons, a statement published here by the British peace assembly says, the British Government has announced its intention to continue the arms race buildup.

Many commentators here are noting the Western ruling circles' insincerity in their approach to the whole range of disarmament problems. "Honesty is a quality which is clearly lacking in the recent replies (of the West -- A.M. note) to the Soviet nuclear moratorium," notes D. Adamson, diplomatic correspondent of Britain's DAILY TELEGRAPH.

The unpopularity of the British Government's stance is so obvious that even those press organs which usually actively support Tory policy have had to dissociate themselves from it. "It is questionable that Britain should have repeated the U.S. counter proposals word for word," THE TIMES writes.

In other words, the negative stance taken on the Soviet peace program by the Thatcher government in no way reflects the prevailing mood today either in Britain itself or in the West as a whole. And for that reason it cannot be considered definitive. Many Western political and social figures are speaking and writing to that effect now.

"The Thatcher government's reply to the Soviet proposals," G. MacLennan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Great Britain, said when addressing press representatives, "will cause anger and dismay to millions of people in Britain from all walks of life and many shades of religious and political outlook. This anger needs to be turned into determination and action to force a change in British policy. The Thatcher response shows that the British Government has no independent policy at all but is merely following the U.S. line."

"The Soviet program for ridding the world of nuclear and other types of mass-destruction weapons; the well-known British politician and MP A. Benn said in conversation with me, "inspired a ray of hope among the broad masses of the British and other peoples of Western Europe. And this is a factor which will have an increasing influence on the situation in Western countries. Whatever position the governments of those countries adopt," A. Benn stressed, "they cannot totally ignore the peoples' will."

Krivopalov Reports UK View

PM171325 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Dispatch by own correspondent A. Krivopalov under the rubric "On Topics of the Day": "Britain; There Is No Other Way"]

[Text] London -- People here learned with great interest of the content of the reply from M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the joint message from the leaders of six countries. The USSR's decision not to carry out nuclear explosions even after 31 March -- until the first nuclear explosion in the United States -- is interpreted here as a new manifestation of good will on Moscow's part.

The British cannot fail to make comparisons. The Soviet Union's constructive, flexible position highlights the weakness, unconvincingness, and set nature of the Tory government's viewpoint on the disarmament problem. This was manifested yet again during the recent polemics in Westminister.

These polemics erupted unexpectedly recently when, during parliamentary question time, it became known that the program for Britain's nuclear missile rearmament, known as Trident 2, will cost far more than supposed even very recently. The British taxpayers will have to cough up over 500 million pounds sterling more.

Answering acute criticism in the House of Commons from opposition representatives accusing the government of virtually abandoning multilateral efforts in halting the nuclear arms race, the head of the British Government made the following statement: "Unless deterrent means are updated, they will cease to be a deterrent." As is well known, no one and nothing threatens Britain, at least from the East. But, leaving aside the question of who the British deterrent means are aimed against, it must be noted that it is obviously impossible to understand this formulation of the prime minister's as anything other than an undertaking to continue to build up nuclear armaments.

The Soviet program to eliminate nuclear weapons requires businesslike discussion. London, however, has replied to Moscow's proposal to act together to prevent a nuclear catastrophe without even consulting with Parliament.

All political echelons of the opposition are considering the 15 January Soviet statement. Sober-minded Conservatives have also been obliged to study this very important document. It is well known how the Labour Party leadership has treated it. D. Healy, foreign secretary in the Labour "shadow Cabinet," has stated in particular that the West must take advantage of M.S. Gorbachev's constructive proposals in the disarmament sphere.

The leadership of the Conservatives asserts that it is speaking for the entire British people and expressing their will. But many people in the British Isles believe that official London is acting counter to widespread sentiments.

The fact that all recent public opinion polls bear witness to the decline in M. Thatcher's personal popularity is usually explained in the country's "big press" by the Tory government's setbacks in domestic policy. But the dissatisfaction with the one-sided foreign policy course wholly oriented toward Washington to the detriment of British national interests and independence must obviously be taken into account here as well.

It is Whitehall's deeds, not its words, which compel us to think about how the fresh spring wind of change which has animated international relations and given rise to great hopes in the world seem to be counterindicated to it. Surely the pernicious climate of "cold war" and military-political confrontation is not most dear to the Toires' hearts.

Lomeyko Addresses Newsmen

LD181719 Moscow TASS in English 1646 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 18 TASS -- Attempts are continuing in the West at presenting in a distorted light the essence of the Soviet initiatives, said Vladimir Lomeyko, head of the press department of the USSR Foreign Ministry. He was addressing Soviet and foreign newsmen at the Press Center of the USSR Foreign Ministry today. Thus, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher told Parliament that the Soviet proposals on medium-range missiles allegedly imply that a certain number of missiles will be moved in the Far East, and these missiles, as she claimed, can certainly be sent back.

Meanwhile the statement by Mikhail Gorbachev of January 15 this year explicitly says that we favour a total elimination of Soviet and American medium-range missiles in the European zone -- both ballistic and cruise missiles as the first step of ridding Europe of nuclear weapons.

Trying to complicate the reaching of an agreement, London artificially draws here also questions of the military balance in Asia, a practical resolution of which is provided for by the Soviet programme at the corresponding stage, the spokesman for the USSR Foreign Ministry said.

Thus, the obstacle to progress is not the Soviet stand, but the West's obvious reluctance to take the path of nuclear disarmament. A fresh proof of this has been the speech by the British prime minister.

IZVESTIYA CITES PALME COMMISSION STATEMENT

PM181507 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russia 18 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Dispatch by own correspondent A. Sychev under the rubric "On Topics of the Day": "Named After O. Palme"]

[Text] Stockholm -- A memorial session of the independent commission on disarmament and security issues has been held in the Swedish capital.

Taking part were Swedish Prime Minister I. Carlsson, G. Brundtland, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Norway, G.A. Arbatov, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences United States and Canada Institute, former British Foreign Secretary D. Owen, and a number of other eminent politicians.

In the statement adopted during the session, the commission members expressed their profound condolences in connection with the death of Prime Minister O. Palme, who created and headed the commission. The commission will continue its work aimed at strengthening peace and cooperation between states, to which O. Palme gave his entire life.

The statement says: "In the nuclear age there is no alternative to talks and cooperation between states. Nuclear war must not be unleashed. There will be no victors in it." The commission will concentrate its activity on measures which would lead to the halting of the nuclear arms race, the consolidation of the United Nations Organization, and the strengthening of regional security, including security in Europe. The statement particularly emphasizes the urgent need to make the process of detente and cooperation irreversible.

The commission has urged the nuclear powers to conclude a treaty on the total prohibition of all nuclear tests and to declare a mutual and verifiable moratorium on tests, emphasized the need for the full observance and consolidation of the ABM treaty, and pointed to the importance of abolishing all medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. The creation in Europe of a zone free from battlefield nuclear weapons would be an important step on the path of reducing nuclear arsenals, the statement says.

The session decided to continue the work of the commission under the new name "O. Palme Commission for Disarmament and Security Issues," The commission members asked Swedish Prime Minister I. Carlsson to take the place of the chairman, expressing understanding of the difficulty involved in making a decision on this question immediately. The next Palme Commission session will be held 24-26 October this year in Budapest. It will examine questions of European security.

IZVESTIYA COMMENTS ON REAGAN LETTER ON TEST BAN

PM141353 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Yu. Bandura "International Commentary": "Washington's Nuclear Challenge; About R. Reagan's Letter to the U.S. Congress"]

[Text] In a letter sent to the U.S. Senate on 12 March, U.S. President R. Reagan confirmed the Washington administration's position on the question of a full and universal ban on nuclear tests.

Neither the introduction of a moratorium on nuclear blasts nor the ratification of the treaty on limiting underground nuclear weapons tests (signed in 1974) and the treaty on underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes (signed in 1976) "accord with the interests of the United States and its allies.

This message needs no extensive interpretation. Its thrust comes down to one thing: Washington intends to continue its nuclear explosions. And consequently to continue the arms race on its most dangerous salient.

To judge from the content of the message reported by REUTER, the U.S. President put forward many "arguments" to justify this stance. But they did not include one that was not already known to the international public and has not been rejected by it as unsound.

The reference to Washington's "concern" over the problem of verification [kontrol] of explosions is also unsound. It was confirmed from the platform of the 27th CPSU Congress that the Soviet Union is open to verification and we are no less interested than others in it.

The reference to "the Soviet Union's violations of the treaties" is unsound: This "argument," repeatedly exposed as artificial and without any foundation by the Soviet side, is essentially being used by Washington to deliberately thwart the talks and to reject all existing arms limitation agreements.

The reference to "the absence of a constructive response from Moscow" to his (Reagan's -- Yu.B.) overtures to hold discussions on these problems is unsound: The White House is suggesting that we attend U.S. explosions whereas our aim is the total and universal cessation of nuclear weapons tests.

The reference to the "nonconformance" of the halting of nuclear tests with the interests of the United States and its allies is also unsound. Answering a TASS correspondent's questions in August last year, M.S. Gorbachev stressed: "The question arises: what is it here that does not accord with the interests of the United States and the American people? This path is unsuitable only for those who are gambling on strong-arm pressure, who are nurturing plans to create ever new types of nuclear weapons on earth, who have set themselves the aim of unleashing the arms race in space."

What then is the real reason for Washington's reluctance to reciprocate with regard to the Soviet moratorium, to take as a guideline the resolution recently approved by the U.S. House of Representatives and urging the White House to immediately resume talks with a view to concluding a treaty on a total and universal ban on nuclear weapons tests and submit to congress for ratification the 1974 and 1976 Soviet-U.S. treaties on underground nuclear tests? Lost in the text of the President's letter to Congress in the middle of fabricated "arguments" the reply from the head of the administration is as follows: "Today and in the foreseeable future the security of the United States and its friends and allies must be based on a reliable and effective nuclear deterrent."

But is follows from this that the present U.S. Administration is not even thinking of eliminating nuclear weapons and is continuing to be guided by the "doctrine of deterrence." It seems to sound fine. But eloquence in this case is nothing but camouflage for the doctrine which the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th party congress described as encouraging the arms race. The U.S. President's letter is also objectively aimed at encouraging this race, confirming the White House's reluctance to take a step halfway toward the elimination of nuclear explosions from the life of mankind.

GERASIMOV ON WESTERN SINCERITY ON TEST BAN

LD152223 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Commentary by Gennadiy Gerasimov, APN political observer; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Hello, comrades! In the message of leaders of the six countries to the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States containing an appeal to refrain from nuclear explosions at least until the summit, there is the phrase: As long as nuclear weapons exist there can be no security in the world. It appears at first glance that there is no doubt to that; this phrase is an axiom. But listen to what the British ECONOMIST writes. It writes that even if our planet had been visited by inspectors from Mars and Venus and in this way or another they would have banned nuclear weapons, many earthlings would have thought: Is it really for the better? And they would have had questionable reasons for that.

What kind of reasons are those? In the line of reasoning of, for example, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, or U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, it appears that nuclear weapons are necessary for so-called containment [sderzhivaniye]. Accordingly, nuclear tests are also necessary, because, as Mrs Thatcher put it, if the containment forces are not modernized, they soon cease to be what they are.

Meanwhile, it was quite recently that President Reagan himself criticized the concept of nuclear containment, criticized it for being immoral. This concept treats the civilian population as hostages and envisions its annihilation in revenge for an attack. What we have as a result is not defense at all, but bloody vengeance. Now, as soon as the Soviet Union put forward a concrete program of eliminating nuclear weapons -- and by the way, Reagan maintained that such elimination was his dream -- as soon as our country introduced a moratorium on tests, as soon as other countries urged the leading nuclear powers to join the moratorium, it turned out that one cannot do without nuclear weapons; or to be more exact, it is more dangerous to live without them than with them. So, it turned out to be a u-turn.

The reason is that the test advocates' arguments have been discarded one after another. The argument concerning control, which reflects the position that the Russians cannot be trusted has been discarded -- because we are in favor of control, including participation of a third country. The argument about the U.S. backlog has also been dropped, a dishonest argument concerning the nuclear arsenals becoming outdated without periodic checks through tests has also been dropped, because it is equally applicable to the Soviet side. Now, the last line of defense is being assumed: the West needs nuclear containment. But what about the President's dream of eliminating nuclear weapons? What about his promise to strive jointly for halting the nuclear arms race on earth and preventing it from spreading to space? The issue of nuclear tests is like a litmus paper: it shows the sincerity of one's intentions.

PACT COUNTRIES SUBMIT DRAFT AGREEMENT AT MBFR TALKS

LD141737 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Announcer-read report from "The World Today" program presented by Aleksander Zholkver]

[Text] In examining problems of disarmament, some Western politicians state that one should not reduce the problem to one of atomic weapons alone, for conventional arms are not less dangerous. Here is a report on the talks at which this problem is being discussed:

For 12 years now, in Vienna, representatives of 19 central European states have been examining the question of mutual cuts in armed forces and armaments in this region. I have often been in the Vienna Hofburg Palace where the talks are being held. It was hard to establish any progress there.

But now the Warsaw Pact countries have made an attempt to get things moving. They submitted a draft agreement envisaging that in the course of a year the USSR and the United States will withdraw 11,500 and 6,500 servicemen from central Europe respectively, together with military hardware. The remaining participants in the talks would pledge not to increase for at least 3 years the personnel and armaments of their land forces and air forces in central Europe.

At a regular plenary session of the Vienna talks, the head of the USSR delegation proposed starting on the joint elaboration of the text of such an agreement.

U.S. WANTS TO DRAW ALLIES INTO SDI DEVELOPMENT

LD181050 Moscow TASS in English 1024 GMT 18 Mar 86

["Why USA Endeavours To Draw Allies Into SDI" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] Washington March 18 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reports:

Attempts are being made in the U.S. capital to present the Pentagon's insistent efforts to draw the USA's allies into development efforts within the framework of the "Strategic Defence Initiative" (SDI) as a manifestation of good will with regard to those countries and of concern for their security. In actual fact the Pentagon concerns itself, first of all, with a search for most-suitable-to-the-USA forms of attracting the best foreign minds, foreign capital and technology to tasks under the "star wars" program, and on such conditions which would be of benefit only to the United States. Such a directedness of the USA's "allied friendship" is confirmed by the results of the recent visits to Washington by the delegations of the FRG and Italy. The delegations consisted of representatives of the governments of those countries, scientists, and technical specialists.

They were received, in particular, by Richard Perle, U.S. assistant secretary of defence, and by Lieutenant General James Abrahamson, director of the SDI organisation.

Data which have filtered into the press indicates that U.S. intentions to "milk" its allies without committing itself in any substantial way to the observance of the commercial and technological interests of the "friends", aroused considerable misgivings among the members of the Delegations. The misgivings are that the USA's allies, counting on the promised profits from participation in the SDI, would be completely deprived of independence in the exploration and study of outer space even for peaceful purposes. They would be bound to observe utter secrecy of the development efforts, including those related to their own industries.

Commenting on the results of the visits to the USA by the delegations of the FRG and Italy, the Washington weekly DEFENCE NEWS points out precisely these problems. The weekly writes that the Italians stated that they would not assume any concrete obligations under the SDI until Washington gave firm guarantees concerning the observance of the commercial and industrial interests of its allies, as well as those concerning the observance of the copyright for inventions, discoveries, and products themselves.

Such is the commercial aspect of the matter. However, there is also another important aspect of the U.S. attempts at "getting" its allies in the SDI. The idea is to make them share responsibility for the consequences of the realisation of the SDI. In spite of Washington's assuracnes that the "star wars" program is ostensibly a "purely defensive" one, major specialists, among them American ones, on the strength of facts show that the creation and deployment of space weapon systems would sharply destabilise the strategic situation in the world and would immeasurably increase the risk of an outbreak of nuclear war. Should that occur, Washington would like to have grounds to tell its allies: "Dear friends, we have been in this together, so mum's the word!"

Would not it be better for everyone jointly to secure that space weapon systems are never created and, still less, orbited? This is precisely what the Soviet Union is suggesting, striving to prevent an upsetting of stability in the world, a transfer of the arms race to outer space, and a growth of the threat of an all-out nuclear disaster. There is still time to secure that.

FRENCH REPORT CONCLUDES SDI PLANS 'UNREALISTIC'

PM131537 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Mar 86 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "The Pentagon Intends To Continue"]

[Text] Washington, 11 Mar -- According to U.S. press reports, within Pentagon circles attention has been drawn to a report on "star wars" published by the French Defense Ministry's respected Space Armaments Commission. The report's main conclusion is that the creation of a "space shield" using the notorious "Strategic Defense Initiative" is unrealistic.

The commission, headed by J.F. Delpech, a leader of the National Scientific Research Center, includes specialists from the Defense Ministry, the Atomic Energy Commission, the National Space Research Center, and a number of other leading French research centers and institutions.

Analyzing in detail the "arguments" of the supporters of the creation [sozdaniye] of an ABM system with space-based elements, French specialists state that even if the creation [sozdaniye] of "permanently operating lasers" is possible in around 10 years, "future ballistic missiles could be quite easily defended against them." The creation [sozdaniye] of other types of weapons based on the principles of directed energy is "problematic" in the view of the report's authors. The space-based ABM system itself "will undoubtedly be highly vulnerable both to another analogous system and to anti-satellite weapons deployed on earth," the report notes.

Nevertheless, the Pentagon envisages a further acceleration of the work to create [sozdaniye] space strike arms. As Lieutenant General J. Abrahamson, director of the "star wars" program, has stated in the U.S. Congress, it is planned in the next fiscal year to accelerate the creation [sozdaniye] of a space plane which will be able to put armaments into near-earth orbit and independently carry out the functions of a space strike weapon as well as working in the laser weapon sphere. According to Abrahamson, the first stage of work under the SDI program is complete, and it is now planned to study more carefully the problems connected with it.

PACT FOREIGN MINISTERS' SESSION OPENS IN WARSAW

LD191133 Moscow TASS in English 1121 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw March 19 TASS -- A regular meeting of the Foreign Ministers' Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries that opened here today is discussing questions pertaining to the situation in Europe in the light of the over-all state of international relations and prospects for their development.

The meeting is attended by Petr Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs of Czechoslovakia, Oskar Fischer, minister of foreigh affairs of the G.D.R., Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs of Hungary, Marian Orzechowski, minister of foreign affairs of Poland, Ilie Vaduva, minister of foreign affairs of Romania, and Eduard Shevardnadze, minister of foreign affairs of the U.S.S.R.

SHISHLIN ON PACT FOREIGN POLICY COORDINATION

LD170416 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 16 Mar 86

[Talk by political observer Nikolay Shishlin]

[Text] In the area of foreign policy, strengthening cooperation with socialist countries has been and remains a priority direction of Soviet foreign policy. This is confirmed both in the Political Report of the party Central Committee and in the Basic Guidelines for Social and Economic Development of our country for the period of the upcoming 5-year plan, which, properly speaking, we have already begun, and for the period up to the year 2000. A significant part of the Soviet Union's domestic operations is linked to the efforts of other socialist states, especially in such important directions as accelerating scientific and technical progress, raising production efficiency, and furthering socialist economic integration.

That is to say, our domestic plans do not simply have something in common with the plans of our friends and allies -- they are an integrated part of the creative work that is being carried out in other socialist countries. Of course, this priority direction of Soviet foreign policy -- strengthening cooperation with socialist states -- is quite tangibly in operation in international affairs.

It should be said directly that the Soviet initiatives -- large-scale, all-encompassing, directed at a radical improvement of the international situation -- are a result of that huge coordination work carried out by the socialist countries within the framework of the Warsaw Pact Organization, within the framework of bilateral contacts on the implementation of a common strategic policy in international affairs that is calculated to restrain the arms race, prevent the transfer of the arms race into space, and decisively improve the international situation. Of course, an integral part of Soviet foreign policy efforts is the line that is carried out by socialist countries in individual regions -- the line aimed at turning the European Continent into a continent of peace and peaceful cooperation; those actions that are undertaken to improve the situation in the Asian and Pacific zone; those steps that are taken to extinguish the planet's flashpoints [goryachiye tochki], and improve the situation in, let us say, Central America itself.

And that status -- the fact that Soviet foreign policy comprises an integral part of the common strategic policy of the countries of the socialist community -- naturally gives it even more force and efficacy [deystvennost] and makes this policy a progressive one to the highest degree.

ARBATOV HOPES PALME COMMISSION WILL CONTINUE

PM181417 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 15 Mar 86 p 9

[Ove Saverman report: "Continued Struggle for Freedom: A Tribute to Palme"]

[Excerpt] Arlanda -- "Many Swedes now probably understand that you never become a prophet in your own country," the Soviet member of the Palme Commission, Georgiy Arbatov, said on arrival at Arlanda yesterday evening.

"Creating peace between countries with diametrically opposed political systems is a problem of survival, and few realized this as did Olof Palme," said Arbatov, who sees a future for the commission even after Palme's death. An informal meeting will now be held in Stockholm, since the commission's members are gathered here.

"We must finish the work. But it will not be finished in my lifetime -- not even in that of my children," Georgiy Arbatov said at Arlanda.

OREKHOV REVIEWS WEEK'S WORLD EVENTS

PM161701 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Mar 86 First Edition p 4

[Boris Orekhov "International Review"]

[Text] Beacon of Hope

It is commonly said that big things can be seen best from far away. But this saying hardly applies to the Soviet Communists' 27th congress whose impact is currently affecting the world. There is no need for great distances in time or space to assess its historic significance. And it is already being assessed by the peoples as historic. The pages of all countries' newspapers are full of reactions to the congress. The subject of the congress fills the airwaves. The congress' ideas and decisions, which mark important milestones in the present crucial stage in international development, are commented on in dozens of languages. The commentators agree that these ideas and decisions will do much to determine the content of world policy and the course of affairs on our planet at the end of this century and the beginning of the next.

"Socialism and peace are synonymous," one foreign guest at the congress, for instance, said, sharing his impressions of its work. You could hardly put it more concisely and accurately. The 27th CPSU Congress once again convincingly demonstrated the indivisibility of socialism and peace, peace and creation, and once again showed everyone that the main aim of Soviet policy is a secure and just peace for all the peoples.

The congress' influence on the frame of mind of people in various countries, people belonging to various political parties professing various views of life and politics, can hardly be overstated.

As is usual in such cases, forces hostile to the cause of peace and imperialist circles tried to do everything possible to distract the world public's attention from the Soviet Communists' forum, to minimize its significance, and to find flies in the ointment. But life has demonstrated the futility of these attempts. The magnetic force of the ideas of peace and the peoples' security, nuclear disarmament, and the prevention of the placing of weapons in space is really getting through to many millions of people and winning their minds. This too is a considerable merit of the congress.

The significance, for instance, of a Soviet initiative like the unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions is clear to any unprejudiced person. Let us recall that the moratorium went into effect on 6 August last year. Guided by the interests of peace, the Soviet Union extended the term of the moratorium, which expired 31 December last year, for a further 3 months, once again proposing that the United States join in this initiative.

Recently, while the Soviet moratorium is still in effect, the leaders of six countries--Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden, and Tanzania -- have appealed to the USSR and U.S. leaders to refrain from nuclear tests until the holding of the planned summit meeting, and have offered to give assistance in observing seismic activity in the region of tests.

The appeal of the six was greeted with approval by sober-minded Western politicians. Even in Washington a large group of congressmen came out in support of it. The opinion of these legislators is based on the support of millions of American citizens who have launched a nationwide campaign with the aim of making the administration join in the cessation of nuclear explosions.

As for the Soviet Union's position, its consistency and peaceful thrust were once again confirmed in the response to the appeal from the six state leaders which M.S. Gorbachev gave on behalf of the Soviet leadership. The Soviet Union stated that it will not carry out nuclear explosions even after 31 March -- until the first nuclear explosion in the United States.

The Soviet response contains a proposal to the American side to reach agreement on granting the opportunity for observers from both sides, on a reciprocal basis and following appropriate requests, to visit the sites of obscure phenomena so as to remove any possible doubts as to whether such phenomena are associated with nuclear explosions.

In order to fully solve the problem of tests, what is needed is a treaty banning nuclear weapon tests on an international legal basis. The USSR proposes setting about elaborating such a treaty without delay and resuming or commencing relevant talks in any form -- bilateral, trilateral, or multilateral, without linking this to other issues.

The Soviet leadership's businesslike and concrete response to the appeal by the six countries' leaders is eloquent evidence that the USSR is doing, and will continue to do, everything necessary to transfer the resolution of the urgent problem of ending nuclear tests onto a practical footing and to achieve the total elimination of nuclear arsenals. Aware of its responsibility for the peoples' fate, the Soviet Union will persistently implement its peace program, which has become a beacon of hope for mankind.

But how is the United States behaving? Finding itself in a difficult position, the Washington Administration is trying to extricate itself, resorting to maneuvers and subterfuge. What else could you call President Reagan's statement, issued by the White House, setting forth the supposedly "new" U.S. proposal? It is clear from news agency reports that the President is offering the Soviet side only the discussion of the technical problems of "verification" ["proverka"] of the Soviet-U.S. treaties that were concluded in 1974 and 1976 and have not yet been ratified, through the fault of the American side. The retification of these treaties, which should have taken place long ago, is now being made dependent on the results of such a discussion.

Moreover, it is proposed that the Soviet Union send scientists to observe the American nuclear weapon tests planned for the 3d week in April. Thus once again, instead of stopping nuclear explosions, as manking demands, they are proposing the observation of the carrying out of such explosions. The Soviet Union has already expressed its view on this: We are in favor of monitoring [kontrol] the end of nuclear explosions, but we are against continuing tests in the presence of observers as a substitute for ending them.

Concerning Reagan's "proposal," THE NEW YORK TIMES writes: "This seems to be an attempt to divert criticism by Congress and certain foreign capitals of the fact that the U.S. Administration has ignored the Soviet proposals on ending underground nuclear tests."

Yes, this is clearly a base ploy.

Fulbright Springs to Mind

A vote is scheduled for 19 March, in the U.S. House of Representatives on the question of granting military aid to the tune of $100 million, as requested by President R. Reagan, to the Nicaraguan rebels, or "contras," as they are also called.

"The most prominent advertising agency in Washington today is the firm 'Reagan, Weinberger, Shultz, and Speakes,' at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue," James Reston, the old man of American journalism, writes sarcastically in this connection in THE NEW YORK TIMES. "They are now engaged in a major campaign with the aim of convincing Congress and the American people that Nicaragua is a danger to the United States and that unless they receive $100 million for the 'freedom fighters' who are defending the U.S. border, then Moscow and Havana will threaten the security and democracy of the Western Hemisphere."

Reston's sarcasm is easily understood. Just think: The leaders of the world's mightiest capitalist state are shouting "help" and asking for America to be defended against the threat represented by the small and not very close-at-hand Nicaragua!

Nicaragua is clearly visible to everyone. There are no foreign bases there, nor is there a concentrations of foreign troops. There are only the people, who have won freedom and independence and want to be left in peace and allowed to live and work peacefully and to follow their chosen path. But free Nicaragua today is a thorn in American imperialism's flesh.

R. Reagan publicly glorifies the Nicaraguan "contras" as "freedom fighters," and G. Shultz calls them "the good guys." Many of these people were officers and soldiers in the National Guard under Somoza, who plundered Nicaragua for 45 years. The U.S. Administration states that the "contras" are a "model of respect for human rights." It is hard to imagine greater cynicism. "The well considered policy of the 'contras' is terror against the civilian population," says Chamorro, a former leader of the main organization of the "contras" who broke with the rebels last year.

But Washington does not confine itself to praising the "contras." Tension is constantly maintained on Nicaragua's borders. Following the provocative exercises carried out not long ago by U.S. naval forces off Nicaragua's coasts, a new series of maneuvers is beginning near the country's land borders, with the participation of American and Honduran Armed Forces.

It is reasonable to ask: What would happen, how would Washington react, if military exercises with the participation of foreign armed forces like those being organized in Honduras today were to take place, say, near the American-Canadian or the American-Mexican border? You can imagine the extent of the hysteria that would afflict those who have today raised their big stick over Nicaragua, intoxicated by their apparent impunity.

The arrogance of strength, as Senator Fulbright once called the leitmotiv of American foreign policy, is today being demonstrated by Washington on various continents. In Central America it is Nicaragua. In Africa, it is Angola, on whose territory bloody piracy is carried out by bandits from UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], whose ringleader was recently received with honor and kindness in the White House. In Asia, it is Afghanistan, whose inhabitants are terrorized by killings, arson attacks, and sabotage by dushmans equipped in Pakistan with U.S. money. It is the same practically everywhere. Wherever there is counterrevolution, wherever the past raises its head, look for American imperialism.

The desire for diktat is manifested everywhere in U.S. foreign policy. Take the sphere of international organizations: Here too American diplomacy is trying to impose its will on others.

Is not that revealed by the American authorities' recent act, which has aroused the legitimate indignation of the world community? I refer to the U.S. Government's illegal demand concerning a reduction in the numbers of personnel at the permanent missions of the USSR and a number of other UN members at the headquarters of that international organization in New York. This act was naturally greeted as arbitrary, unjustified, and a gross violation by the United States of its commitment, undertaken in its capacity as the host country for UN central agencies, to ensure the necessary conditions for the normal activity of the United Nations and the unhampered participation of member states in the organization's work.

Morality and policy. These concepts are closely interlinked. The policy of imperial arrogance, permissiveness, and solving your own problems at the expense of other states and to their detriment is profoundly immoral. It reeks of the Stone Age, when the main concern was to acquire a bigger stick or a heavier stone. The aggressive international behavior of U.S. imperialism, the growing militarization of its policy and way of thinking, and its disregard for others' interests inevitably lead to its moral and political isolation and the widening of the gulf between it and all the rest of mankind.

When the Votes Were Counted

Spain was the focus of political observers' attention last week. A nationwide referendum was held there 12 March on the question of the country's NATO membership. It was preceded by a long, anxious political struggle.

The ruling Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] found itself in the limelight. And here is why. Before coming to power the PSOE leadership explained to the Spaniards, very convincingly, that NATO membership does not meet the country's national interests, limits its sovereignty, and leads to increasing subordination to the United States. These statements were made during the prolonged debate over NATO membership, which began nearly 4 years ago after the previous government took Spain into the bloc. Even then the majority of Spaniards demanded a national referendum on whether or not the country should be in NATO.

It was then that the PSOE, in the election program with which it went into the parliamentary elections in the fall of 1982, promised the Spaniards to put the resolution of this urgent question to a referendum.

But the parliamentary elections, won by the PSOE, receded into the past. The attitude of the PSOE leaders toward participation in NATO underwent an unexpected and striking evolution. Participation in NATO, they now try to convince people, "meets the country's national interests."

Nor was there any lack of political cunning. In order to urge voters to say "yes" in the referendum, the Socialists publicized in every way the idea that there is only one alternative to Spain's NATO membership. The government, they said, on leaving NATO, will be forced to orient itself onesidedly toward the United States. This thesis was clearly put forward with an eye to the growing anti-American sentiments in the country.

The fierce propagandist indoctrination of people and the farfetched arguments (such as that a victory for NATO's opponents would affect the level of employment, since it would lead to a reduction in foreign capital investments in the country's economy) worked. The unconcealed pressure exerted on Spain by NATO leaders also played its part. On the results of the referendum, the supporters of NATO membership prevailed, albeit by only a small margin.

Nonetheless the results of the referendum give grounds for speaking of a growth in sober sentiments among the country's population, a growth in their consciousness. Practically 40 percent of participants in the referendum voted against NATO. This is a sufficiently substantial figure to indicate the widespread anti-NATO sentiments in the country and the positive changes in the Spaniards' views.

Yes, the Atlanticists got their way this time. But it will now be difficult for Madrid to act, especially in the foreign policy sphere, without taking account of the sentiments of those millions of Spaniards who on 12 March said "no!" to NATO.

UKRAINE'S REPRESENTATION TO UN OPPOSES STAFF CUTS

AU171248 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 14 Mar 86 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Ukrainian SSR Note Presented To UN General Secretary"]

[Text] New York -- G. I. Udovenko, Ukrainian SSR permanent representative to the UN, visited UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar, and handed him -- for dissemination as an official document of the UN General Assembly -- the text of the note addressed by the Ukrainian SSR permanent UN representation to the U.S. mission in the UN concerning the U.S. Government's illegal request to reduce the number of personnel of the Ukrainian SSR permanent representation to the UN in New York. Within UN headquarters, the Ukrainian SSR permanent representation to the UN has disseminated a press release with the text of the note.

U.S. SEEKS ADVANTAGE IN WORLD OCEAN RESOURCES

LD172344 Moscow TASS in English 2204 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] New York March 17 TASS -- A session of the preparatory commission for an international sea bed body and the international law of the sea tribunal has opened in Kingston, the capital of Jamaica, today. The delegates to the session, which is to last till mid-April, are to discuss the course of the drafting of the rules to govern the development of sea bed resources. The work of the commission is particularly topical now that in violation of the international law of the sea convention, which has been approved by 159 states, the USA has set out to ensure unilateral advantages for itself in using world ocean resources. Thus, Washington granted licences for prospecting for manganese ore deposits in the Pacific and has thus arrogated itself the functions and powers of the preparatory commission. These actions are viewed in the U.N. circles as U.S. policy aimed at undermining the convention and creating a situation of arbitrary rule in the world ocean.

BLACK SEA INCIDENT PART OF U.S. 'SPYING OPERATION'

LD190944 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] New York, 19 Mar (TASS) -- The violation of the USSR state border in the Black Sea by the U.S. warships was carried out within the framework of yet another large-scale spying operation of the United States against the USSR with complete approval of the Reagan administration.

This is reported by THE NEW YORK TIMES today, with reference to official Pentagon representatives. As admitted by these official representatives, one of the purposes of this deliberate action was to "gather intelligence information" about the USSR and its Armed Forces. With this purpose in mind, numerous eavesdropping devices and other electronic equipment was installed on board the cruiser Yorktown and the destroyer Caron.

The order to carry out this provocative operation -- as has been reported by the Pentagon representatives -- was given directly by the Committee of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the U.S. Armed Forces on behalf of Defense Secretary Weinberger.

LOMEYKO ADDRESSES FOREIGN MINISTRY BRIEFING

Views Western Reaction to Congress

LD181713 Moscow TASS in English 1641 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 18 TASS -- The Soviet initiative directed at establishing a comprehensive system of international security have been approved by the world public but have not met support on the part of the United States and its NATO allies, Vladimir Lomeyko, head of the Press Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, has pointed out. He was addressing a briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists at the Press Centre of the Soviet Foreign Ministry today.

The leaders of Western powers, above all the United States, are looking for arguments against accords on the problems set out in Mikhail Gorbachev's January 15 statement and the CPSU Central Committee's Political Report to the 27th CPSU Congress.

In response to the Soviet proposal for starting in April this year bilateral talks for comprehensive ban on nuclear weapons testing, the U.S. President offered Soviet scientists to visit the United States to measure the yield of a nuclear explosion. The offer is nothing but a rehash of his old ideas on on-site verifications of the yield of nuclear explosions that were rejected by the Soviet Union as being directed at legalizing nuclear testing. Affirming the need for concerted efforts in the search for ways to resolve regional conflicts is an important element of the Political Report's concept of an all-embracing system of international security.

The U.S. leadership reacted in a rather peculiar way to the concept, Lomeyko said. Several days ago, the U.S. President sent a special message to Congress on issues of regional security in which he sought to find moral justification and build a theoretical basis under the policy of unceremonious interference in the affairs of sovereign countries and peoples. The President resorted to anti-Soviet invectives in a bid to mask the policy of state-sponsored terrorism pursued, specifically, with regard to Nicaragua, Afghanistan, Angola and Middle East countries.

The entire package of issues of Soviet-American relations, including in the field of security, is geared to the solution of regional problems on the administration's terms. Those who are kindling regional tension, the Foreign Ministry spokesman emphasized, would like to use the presence of flashpoints in the world as an argument against improving relations with the Soviet Union, as justification of its reluctance to give a constructive reply to the detailed programme of nuclear disarmament advanced by the 27th CPSU Congress.

Decries U.S. Interference

LD181927 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1630 GMT 18 Mar 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] In the Press Centre of the USSR Foreign Ministry a briefing took place today on current questions of Soviet foreign policy and international relations. Speaking at it, Comrade Lomeyko, head of the Press Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry, made a statement noting in particular that the Soviet initiatives aimed at eliminating the threat of nuclear war and creating an all-embracing international security system, which were heard at the 27th CPSU Congress, are meeting with the broadest support among the international public.

At the same time, the statements of many officials both in Washington and in other NATO capitals attest to the fact that for their part there is still clear reluctance to respond constructively to these proposals. Comrade Lomeyko also noted that the assertion of the need for a joint quest for a resolution of regional conflicts is an important component of the concept of an all-embracing system of international security proposed by the 27th CPSU Congress.

However, the U.S. Administration is pursuing a policy of unceremonious interference in the affairs of sovereign states and peoples. At present, a request has been sent to Congress for the allocation of a major sum for aid to the Nicaraguan contras. The United States in continuing to allocate funds for the activities of bandit formations operating against democratic Afghanistan.

[Begin Lomeyko recording] We regard this as a manifestation of a policy of neoglobalism, a policy claiming the right to interfere in the affairs of sovereign peoples, to justify by word and deed the new doctrine of globally guaranteeing vital interests, which interests in any point of the globe are deemed to be if this suits Washington. [end recording]

Replies were made to journalists' questions.

REPORTAGE ON REAGAN-MULRONEY TALKS IN WASHINGTON

Future of NORAD Discussed

LD190945 Moscow TASS in English 1753 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Washington March 19 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Shalnevreports:

Talks have been held in the White House between President Reagan and Prime Minister of Canada B. Mulroney who arrived here for an official visit.

The problem of the prolongation of the bilateral agreement on the North American Air Defense (NORAD) was foremost on the agenda of the talks. The point is that the Pentagon plans to actively use in its "star wars" program various facilities that have been created or are to be created there within the framework of NORAD. These plans cause grave anxiety in Ottawa. According to a UPI report, the Canadian Government insisted on including in the new agreement the item that would rule out Canada's participation in the active anti-ballistic missile system.

However, the demands of Ottawa were rejected by Washington. Speaking about the results of the talks between Reagan and Mulroney, a high-ranking representative of the administration made it clear that the new agreement on NORAD due to be signed in Washington Wednesday would not contain any special items. Apart from it, as it follows from the statements made by Reagan himself, the U.S. expects Canada to "live up to its NATO commitments", in other words, to unconditionally follow the militaristic course imposed on it by Washington.

Not all went smoothly during the visit of the Canadian prime minister to the U.S. for instance, on the insistence of Washington the situation in Central America was not discussed, because the differences over this problem were so acute that a discussion of it in the White House could well turn into a heated argument. Canada refuses to support the U.S. adventuristic policy with regard to Nicaragua and opposes the interference in the affairs of Central America and the militarization of the region.

The discussion of the questions connected with bilateral trade relations which are characterized, among other things, by the toughening of protectionist trends in the U.S., brought no surprises.

Canada To Continue Nicaragua Aid

LD182246 Moscow TASS in English 2231 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Washington March 19 TASS -- Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada, who is currently on an official visit here, told newsmen that his government would continue economic aid to Nicaragua. Contrary to the powerful pressure by Washington, which is seeking economic isolation of the Sandinist revolution, Canada, as is known, maintains broad economic and trade ties with Nicaragua. The readiness to carry out these ties, which has been reaffirmed by Ottawa, is the more noteworthy against the background of the unbridled anti-Nicaraguan campaign being carried out by Washington in an attempt at geting congressional approval for its request for a broadening of military aid to the terrorist contras gangs.

U.S. NAVAL MANEUVERS OFF LIBYA REPORTED, VIEWED

U.S. Planning 'Major' Move

LD190744 Moscow TASS in English 0741 GMT 19 Mar 86

["Preparations for Provocation" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Washington March 19 TASS -- The United States is about to stage a major act of armed provocation against Libya. The CBS TV company reports that within the next two days the America aircraft carrier will enter the Mediterranean and join there two naval squadrons, led by the Saratoga and Coral Sea aircraft carriers, off the Libyan coast.

According to the TV company, the U.S. naval armada will carry out manoeuvres on a larger scale than usual with the purpose of provoking the Libyan Armed Forces and securing a pretext for an outright military strike at Libyan territory. The TV company quotes and American official as saying that Washington just talked in the past but now is fully ready to act. According to the American press, the Pentagon has long defined targets and objectives for such a strike. Judging by the TV company's report, at present the U.S. special and propaganda services are working on "substantiation" for an armed action against Libya.

PRAVDA Commentary

PM181051 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Mar 86 First Edition p 5

["Our commentary" by Yuriy Vladimirov: "Playing With Fire"]

[Text] From Friday through Sunday U.S. naval maneuvers were held in the Mediterranean near the Gulf of Sidra, off the Libyan coast, the third such maneuvers in less than 3 months. Foreign agencies, citing informed Pentagon circles, write that the latest round of militarist hustle and bustle could be a prelude to even bigger naval games that would involve more than 40 warships; 30 of them, including the aircraft carriers Saratoga and Coral Sea, are permanently kept by the R. Reagan administration in direct proximity to Libyan territorial waters, and 10, headed by the aircraft carrier America, are speeding across the Atlantic to the Mediterranean. The entire armada is gradually assembling to rehearse methods of safeguarding "U.S. national security"...thousands of kilometers away from its borders.

The gulf between the economic and military potentials of the United States and the Libyan Jamahiriyah clearly shows that U.S. fabrications about a "threat from Libya" are groundless and absurd. The aggressive preparations by the strongest capitalist power against a developing country with a population of barely more than 3 million are not due to this "threat" at all. Washington is infuriated by Libya's anti-imperialist course in the international arena and its opposition to plans for "American-style peacemaking" in the Middle East.

So, the United States, for the edification of other unruly states, is threatening to "make an example of obstinate" Libya. The United States has sometimes tried to justify its saber-rattling off the Libyan coast by using some farfetched excuse: protection of U.S. experts working in Libyan oilfields, accusations of Libyan involvement in terrorist acts, and so forth. On this occasion, Washington is once again flexing "military muscles" without even inventing a pretext.

Such actions can only be described as a manifestation of U.S. "neoglobalism." And they are being perpetrated by a power that calls itself a champion of "peace," an advocate of a political settlement of the situation in the world's "hot spots." Even the closest U.S. allies have indirectly admitted that Washington's anti-Libyan policy is dangerous. Both Libyans and world public opinion condemn the White House practice of playing with fire in the southern Mediterranean.

U.S. IGNORES EEC PROTEST NOTE ON UN POLICY

LD181858 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 18 86

[Text] New York March 18 TASS -- The United States conducts a policy of outright blackmail and threats against the United Nations, is going back on obligations assumed under international agreements, tries to undermine the very system of international relations.

This fact, long since obvious to most members of the world community, has now been recognized by a large group of West European states, allies of the USA.

As the ASSOCIATED PRESS reports, the 12 EEC member countries sent a note to the U.S. Department of State. It is stressed in the note that the United States is not fulfilling its financial obligations under the United Nations Charter in full, since it does not contribute its due share to the United Nations budget.

It is said in the note that the 12 Common Market countries are seriously concerned that the violation of the agreement due to the reduction of the U.S. contributions to the United Nations undermines the mainstays of international order. They urged the U.S. Government to take the necessary measures to implement its international obligations to the United Nations Organization.

But by all indications Washington intends to ignore the calls of the allies, just as it had earlier ignored more than once similar just demands of many other U.N. member countries and also of the United Nations leadership, including United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. The 12 EEC member countries made a request to official Washington for a special meeting of their representatives with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz on Washington's stand with regard to the United Nations. But all their efforts have been futile. George Shultz has been avoiding such a meeting for three weeks now.

In this connection the ASSOCIATED PRESS quotes a West European diplomat as saying that George Shultz is prepared to meet Savimbi (head of the terrorist splitter group UNITA [The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], which is striving to overthrow the lawful government of the People's Republic of Angola -- TASS edit.), but he has no wish to meet the United States chief European allies.

Commenting on the conflict between the USA and its West European allies on the question of the attitude to the United Nations Organization, observers note that this is quite a natural phenomenon. The refusal of the U.S. Administration to heed the opinion of even its allies shows once again that by its policy hostile to the United Nations the USA opposed itself to entire international community.

REAGAN'S SPEECH ON CONTRA AID CRITICIZED

LD181359 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] President Reagan, in his Sunday speech on television, found similarities between the attacks by the Nicaraguan contras against the Sandinist government and the struggle the British people waged agai t Nazi Germany in World War II, he added: It makes me a contra, too. Here's our comment.

This is not the first statement by the President that has amazed many. However, when the President links himself to the contras, who gained worldwide notoriety by their atrocities, or when he puts them next to the founding fathers, it's his business after all. The only thing one can be surprised at is the degree of Mr Reagan's disrespect for his people and for the history of his country which makes it possible for him to draw such parallels.

But when the President compares the Somoza thugs and their massacres of civilians in Nicaragua with the French resistance and the struggle of the British people against fascist Germany, this is something different. Such statements are evidence that the White House, in a bid to make Congress release $100 million in aid to the contras, is prepared to go to great lengths. One is bound to ask: What is the aim of Mr Reagan's rhetoric, since the latest statements by high ranking administration officials make it absolutely clear that, for the White House, no price is too great when it comes to attempts to overthrow the Sandinists? This seems to be precisely what Congress is afraid of. Many lawmakers believe that the $100 million requested by President Reagan are only the beginning of more radical steps along these lines. The American intelligence has said that no aid will be able to win victory for the contras, so the lawmakers fear that the fight against the Daniel Ortega government can become for the administration a cause of principle and prestige and that the only way of saving it would be to send the Marines.

Concern in Congress has grown still further since the Pentagon has announced that it's going to send military advisers to Honduras to train detachments of contras. It's easy to imagine what course the events would take if this happened. First, the advisers would train the contras, then they would take a limited part in combat operations, then their number would gradually increase and finally they'd be able to form independent combat contingents. This scenario is reminiscent of Vietnam, where American interference began with military aid and the sending of advisers. It seems that the lawmakers' minds are more occupied by such thoughts than President Reagan's reflections on what, in his view, are the virtues of the contras and the sins of the Sandinists. The more so since every argument the President has used flies in the face of the facts, including such minor issues as his accusations against the Sandinist leadership of drug trafficking. The SAN FRANCISCO INQUIRER has said it's been found that it's not the Sandinists that go in for that sort of shady deeds but the President's best friends, the contras. It appears that President Reagan had made a hasty step when he likened himself to them.

'MAJOR DEFEAT' FOR REAGAN BUDGET PROPOSALS NOTED

PM151529 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Mar 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Blow Against the Budget"]

[Text] Washington, 14 Mar -- The draft U.S. federal budget for fiscal 1987 submitted to Congress by the Reagan administration has suffered its first major defeat.

On Thursday it was rejected by the House of Representatives by 312 votes to 12. As is well known, the draft budget provides for an increase in U.S. military spending to the unprecedentedly high sum of $320.3 billion. At the same time programs for vitally necessary social appropriations, on which the existence of millions of Americans depends, are being cut.

Speaking before the vote, Congressman David Obey (Democrat, from Wisconsin) stated that the draft proposed by the administration is a "mockery of a budget" that can in no way be considered a responsible approach to the country's problems. Moreover, even Robert Michel, leader of the Republican minority in the House of Representatives, who is close to the White House, called the draft budget elaborated by the administration "unrealistic."

Although major battles around the federal budget for the next fiscal year still lie ahead for Congress, observers consider the outcome of the vote in the House of Representatives to be highly symbolic.

It demonstrated that more and more legislators are registering a "vote of no confidence" in the policy of frenziedly increasing military spending at the expense of the interests of a broad strata of Americans. As a report issued here by the research group of the Democratic Party faction in the House of Representatives points out, the draft budget provides for an immediate reduction of $13 billion in the most important domestic programs. In particular, appropriations for the needs of health care and education are being substantially cut, as is financial aid to the elderly and disabled.

GORBACHEV ECONOMIC PLAN 'CHALLENGE' TO U.S. VIEWED

LD160402 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 15 Mar 86

["Moscow Viewpoint" commentary by Valentin Zorin]

[Text] When I was looking through U.S. press comment on the recent congress of the Soviet Communists, my attention was drawn to a remark in the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE that some Americans wonder whether Gorbachev's economic plan is a challenge to America. By challenge, they mostly mean a military threat, a charge no closer to reality than the hackneyed claim of a Soviet threat.

Since it was setting out to double its production potential within 15 years, this country decided to double its spending on social and cultural needs, too. This program, adopted at the Communist Party congress, is meant to speed up economic growth in order to improve the quality of life for the people. As Mikhail Gorbachev told the congress, socialism rejects war unconditionally as a means of settling political and economic differences and ideological disputes between states. Our ideal, he added, is a world without weapons and violence, a world in which every nation can freely choose a way of development and a way of life. But what, then, has frightened the Americans, as the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE writes? What kind of challenge to they see in the Soviet economic program? Perhaps they simply hate to part with one of their favorite doctrines, designed to wear down the Soviet economy in an arms race. Washington has hoped for a long time to bring the Soviet Union to an economic and political disaster by forcing it to spend ever greater sums on the arms race. Successive U.S. administrations, including the present one, have for years fueled the arms race, trying to get military advantages; but the Soviet Union has managed to maintain a military-strategic balance by taking countermeasures.

The U.S. policy of arms buildup has had two economic effects. One is that the Soviet economy, despite being forced to carry the heavy burden of military spending, is in such a state that the Soviet leaders can make plans to boost economic growth and thus raise the people's standard of living. The other is that America's excessive military spending has caused its federal debts to leap high above the $1 trillion mark. The budget deficit has become not only an acute economic problem, but a political one as well. America's trade deficit is at a record high. American goods are becoming less and less competitive. Cutbacks in social programs lead more and more Americans to lose jobs and sink below the official poverty line. The challenge to the Soviet Union made by Washington in the early eighties has hit back like a boomerang. If the arms race continues and spreads to outer space, this will be the ruin of not the Soviet Union, as Washington thinks, but of the entire world, including the United States itself. In a resolution adopted at their congress, the Soviet Communists point to the increasingly urgent demand arising from the course of history and social progress that states and peoples cooperate in a constructive, creative spirit on a global scale. The real dialectic of the world's modern development lies in combining the competition, the historic antagonism between the two systems with a growing trend toward the states of the world community becoming dependent on each other. But the realization of this requires a new kind of political thinking.

ZHAO ZIYANG RECEIVES ARKHIPOV FOR TALKS

LD181553 Moscow TASS in English 1538 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Beijing March 18 TASS -- Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, premier of the State Council of the Chinese People's Republic Zhao Ziyang today received in Zhongnanhai Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

During the conversation the sides expressed satisfaction over a substantial progress in the development of commercial, economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic over the recent years. Mutual confidence has been expressed that the results of the first meeting of the Soviet-Chinese Commission on Economic, Commercial, Scientific and Technical Cooperation will give strong impetus for advance in these spheres. The sides noted that there exist vast potentials for the further widening of mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries.

Ivan Arkhipov spoke about the work of the 27th CPSU Congress, about historic importance of the decisions of the party forum for all aspects of the life of the Soviet people, for ultimate removal of the threat of nuclear war. It was stressed that the congress had confirmed again the Soviet Union's consistent striving to improve relations with the Chinese People's Republic, to widen versatile cooperation between the two countries in the interests of the Soviet and Chinese peoples.

The head of the Chinese Government said that of much interest is the course at the speeding up of the Soviet Union's social and economic development worked out at the 27th CPSU Congress. He noted that the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic, the two great neighbouring socialist countries, have much in common in the system of economic management and that it would be useful to establish the exchange of experience and information in this sphere.

LI XIANNIAN ON OFFICIAL VISIT TO CAIRO

LD181408 Moscow TASS In English 1335 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Cairo March 18 TASS -- The continued explosive situation in the Middle East is due to Israel's aggressive expansionist policy which is hampering the process of peaceful settlement in the Middle East, said Li Xiannian, chairman of the People's Republic of China, now here on an official visit. He stressed that China supports the Arab peoples, including the people of Palestine, in their just struggle to recover the Israeli-occupied territories and comes out for the convocation of an international conference on the Middle East under U.N. auspices and with the participation of all the sides concerned. The Palestine problem lies at the heart of the Arab-Israeli conflict and its solution is a must for reestablishing peace and tranquility in the region.

The PRC chairman said that all mankind is interested in easing international tensions and establishing a lasting peace on earth. In this connection we welcome the resumption of the USSR-U.S. dialogue in the hope that these talks will lead to the conclusion of agreements expected by all countries and peoples.

ANNIVERSARY OF DPRK COOPERATION PACT NOTED, VIEWED

Soiree Marks Anniversary

PM171525 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Public Soiree"]

[Text] A public soiree was held in Moscow on 14 March to mark the 37th anniversary of the agreement on economic and cultural cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK.

This document, the speakers stressed, is making a great contribution to the expansion of bilateral relations. Soviet people have always supported and continue to support the DPRK's persistent efforts aimed at their motherland's peaceful democratic union and the relaxation of international tension in the region and throughout the world.

Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR, noted that his country's people sincerely treasure friendship with the Soviet Union and will continue to make every effort to deepen it. He rated highly the USSR's peace initiatives.

Vasilyev Comments

SK181135 Moscow International Service in Korean 0930 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Commentary by station commentator Vasilyev]

[Text] Today marks the 37th anniversary of the conclusion of the agreement on economic and cultural cooperation between the Soviet Union and the DPRK. This agreement, signed on the basis of the principles of complete equality, mutual benefit, and comradely mutual assistance and support, was the first of the agreements that independent Korea concluded with foreign countries.

This agreement, signed in the glorious chronicle of Soviet-Korean friendship, was the start of the important phase that opened the road of developing relations between the two countries. In fact, this agreement was the first epochal agreement for long-range ties between the two countries.

In accordance with provisions stipulated in this agreement, a series of other documents dealing with ties between the two countries in the economic and trade fields were signed.

Over the period of 37 years, cooperation between the Soviet Union and Korea has been invariably developed and deepened in a planned manner. It has also greatly contributed to successfully developing social construction in the two countries.

This agreement has been vividly embodied in scores of plants built in the DPRK with Soviet aid. Some of these plants are such modern, large-scale industrial plants as the Kim Chaek iron works, the Pukchang thermal power plant, the Hamhung fertilizer plant, a small-type motor manufacturing plant, [name indistinct] plant, and the modern port at Najin.

Moreover, mutual trade activities between the two countries are very vigorous. The significance of the trade between the two countries lies is the fact that the Soviet Union has been one of the DPRK's major trade partners.

The ties between the two countries in the field of science and technology have played an important role in the economic ties of the two countries. USSR-DPRK ties in the field of science and technology have enabled the DPRK to develop the production of minerals in a short period of time with fewer funds, to introduce advanced technology and production processes in its agriculture and industry, to more reasonably utilize material and human resources, and to accelerate and improve the training of its national technological cadres. Ties in the cultural field have also been vigorous.

The significance of the 37th anniversary of the conclusion of the agreement on economic and cultural cooperation between the Soviet Union and Korea is also linked with other significant events between the two countries. The 20th meeting of the USSR-DPRK Intergovernmental Economic and Scientific and Technological Consultation Committee is being held in Pyongyang. This meeting is now being held with the aim of [passage indistinct].

(?Present) Soviet-Korean cooperation is being realized under a very favorable situation in which the traditional friendly relations between the two neighboring peoples have entered an era of an overall new upsurge.

What played a leading role for the parties and peoples of our two countries under such a favorable situation was the agreement reached between Soviet and Korean leaders when the DPRK party and state delegation headed by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] and president of the DPRK, visited the Soviet Union. In accordance with this agreement, mutual cooperation in the field of socialist construction and in the international arena has been deepened and improved.

Regular contacts between the leaders of the two countries has served to enhance the effectiveness of this agreement. This year alone, Soviet Foreign Minister Comrade Shevardnadze visited the DPRK, and Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and premier of the DPRK State Administration Council, who led a WPK delegation to attend the 27th CPSU Congress, held talks with Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

All these contacts and talks between Soviet and Korean leaders are characterized by the fact that the views of our two parties and governments on the basic and key problems that concern all mankind today have been invariably confirmed. The DPRK has supported Comrade Gorbachev's 15 January statement and the Soviet initiatives for peace elucidated in the CPSU Central Committee's Political Report delivered at the 27th CPSU Congress.

The Soviet people have expressed firm solidarity with the Korean people's struggle to alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula and to achieve the peaceful and democratic reunification of the country.

The peoples of our two countries express their firm determination to strengthen cooperation in the future under the socialist and internationalist principles in accordance with the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance.

USSR-DPRK ECONOMIC COOPERATION HAILED

Mutual Benefits Discussed

PM171452 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 16 Mar 86 p 3

[Article written for SELSKAYA ZHIZN by APN own corespondent V. Moiseyev as part of feature entitled "USSR-DPRK: Friendship, Brotherhood, Cooperation": "Mutual Benefit" -- first three paragraphs are an editorial introduction to the feature]

[Text] The friendship between the Soviet Union and the DPRK has long-standing strong traditions. The USSR was the first to help the Korean people in building a new life. Broad horizons for labor accomplishments and victories opened up for working people in the Land of the Morning Freshness, as the Koreans call their motherland.

The national economic sectors of the DPRK's industry are developing successfully. A solid material and technical base fully in line with the requirements of the present is being created. In just one day the country produces industrial output equal to that produced by North Korea in the whole of 1946. Cooperation between our countries is strengthening and developing. Our all-around relations have risen to a qualitatively new level following the 1984 visit to the USSR by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee and DPRK president.

Pyongyang -- No matter which corner of people's Korea I have had an opportunity to visit, the tangible fruits of Soviet-Korean economic cooperation are visible everywhere. Soviet technologies are used in many sectors of the republic's industry -- primarily, of course, in the 69 enterprises built or reconstructed here with the USSR's assistance.

The Soviet Union supplies people's Korea with the machines and equipment, petroleum and petroleum products, coke and coking coal, cotton, and consumer goods it needs. In return the USSR receives magnesite powder for the metallurgical industry, motor car batteries, nonferrous and ferrous metals, light industry products, and agricultural produce.

Cooperation is developing successfully in timber and industrial chippings procurement in East Siberia. Several Korean timber procurement organizations are operating on the territory of Khabarovsk Kray and Amur Oblast. The mutual advantage of such production sharing is obvious: While possessing rich natural resources and the necessary equipment, the Soviet Union is at the same time experiencing a manpower shortage. In contrast, the DPRK needs timber materials and has the opportunity to recruit thousands of workers for timber procurement but has relatively small timber reserves.

The significance of this cooperation for the DPRK is not restricted to the opportunity to obtain timber in volumes sufficiently to satisfy more than half of the country's requirements. During their time in the USSR tens of thousands of Korean citizens have acquired the skills of tractor and motor vehicle drivers, machine operators, and so on.

Our ties in the fishing sphere have reached a high level. In accordance with existing agreements, Soviet and Korean fishing vessels carry out their operations in each other's economic zones and also enjoy the facility of obtaining fuel in USSR or DPRK ports and of carrying out repair work if necessary. There are reciprocal exchanges of fishing industry specialists and of information on questions concerning the industry's equipment, fish processing technologies, shellfish and seaweed farming, and the development of pond fishing.

The tasks facing our countries demand incessant deepening of cooperation and coordination of national economic plans. Plans for the next 5-year plan period envisage the concentration of efforts on expanding ties in the sphere of the development of power engineering, the mining and metallurgical industry, machine building, light industry, and agriculture.

There are good prospects for cooperation in shipbuilding. On the basis of Soviet technical documentation Korean shipyards will build for the USSR seiners and trawlers, "river-sea" dry cargo ships, barges, and timber carriers.

It is planned to place in the DPRK an order for the manufacture for the Soviet Union of railroad gondola cars designed by us and also to build on a barter basis a number of enterprises whose output will be delivered to the USSR.

Yakovlev Comments

SK141100 Moscow International Service in Korean 1130 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Yakovlev commentary]

[Text] Meetings have been held in Moscow between the government trade delegations of the Soviet Union and Korea. The meetings discussed issues in various fields related to the development of economic cooperation between the two countries in a businesslike [silmujogin] atmosphere. In this connection, station commentator Yakovlev writes as follows:

The Soviet-Korea trade talks ended under special circumstances, and a long-term trade agreement for the period of 1986 through 1990 has been signed between the two countries. This coincided with the 27th CPSU Congress, a significant event in the lives of the Soviet people.

In the Political Report delivered by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the congress, a task was put forth to comprehensively develop Soviet relations with the socialist countries, including the DPRK. Therefore, it is natural that the new trade agreement envisages the further development of Soviet-Korean trade and a deepening of reciprocal cooperation.

During the period 1981 through 1985, the trade volume between the two countries reached nearly R3.6 billion. This will more than double in accordance with the new trade agreement.

The trade talks noted the need to make continued joint efforts to fulfill the considerably expanded mutual trade pledges during the current 5-year plan, the possibilities for further expanding and deepening trade and economic relations between our countries based on equality and recripocity, and the need for the rational and complete utilization of all hidden potentials.

The trade agreement envisages a considerable increase in the supply of much modern Soviet machinery and facilities, and Soviet fuel and materials needed for the development of the people's economy of the DPRK and for its regular operation.

Meanwhile, the DPRK will increase the traditional export items of the Republic to the Soviet Union -- magnesia clinker, nonferrous and ferrous rolled metal products, cement, people's consumer goods, and the supply of products from enterprises built in people's Korea through Soviet technical support in accordance with the principle of the distribution of goods. Included in the export items are car batteries, small motors, and nonferrous rolled metal products.

The achievements which the peoples of the Soviet Union and Korea have won in the economic development of their countries guarantee the favorable conditions to expand trade based on reciprocity.

The Soviet people are greatly interested in socialist construction in people's Korea and rejoice over the successes of the fraternal Korean people as their own success.

The DPRK is presently fulfilling the long-range goals of economic construction for the eighties put forth at the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea. The successes are a fruition of the unyielding struggle of the Korean people and the great political vitality of the WPK. At the same time, they are a result of the equal and reciprocal cooperation between the Soviet people and the peoples of the other socialist countries.

The experiences of the past convincingly prove that friendship and cooperation have enabled the working people of the DPRK to overcome the remnants of the past colonial rule in a short period and the (?ravages) of war, and are contributing to the common interests of socialist and communist construction and to the cause of the consolidation of peace and security in the Far East.

Trade between the two countries in playing an important role in the development and consolidation of Soviet-Korean relations. During the quarter century since 1961, trade has continued between the two countries in accordance with systematic long-term trade agreements. The long-term 1986-1990 Societ-Korea trade agreement, too, will actively contribute to the further perfection, consolidation, and enrichment of Soviet-Korean trade and economic relations.

Thoroughly implementing all items of the agreement is the priority task of the trade functionaries of the two countries for the period of the new 5-year plan.

DPRK PROPOSES 'IMPORTANT' PEACE INITIATIVES

LD141803 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1145 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Vasiliy Kharkov commentary]

[Text] Moscow, 14 Mar (TASS) -- Ensuring peace and security in the Asian-Pacific region is one of the urgent tasks of the present time. The development of the situation in this vast region of the globe is convincing the states there that the only way to solve this problem is by an integrated approach uniting the efforts of all countries. A whole range of important and constructive initiatives have already been put forward on various aspects of Asian security. The DPRK is making an active contribution to this common cause of the Asian peoples.

The proposals put forward by the DPRK are marked by their specific nature and are imbued with the striving for a radical improvement in the situation on the Korean peninsula and for assisting Asia in becoming a continent of peace, stability,and good-neighborliness. Does it need to be said that if there is no calm on the whole of the Asian Continent? At the same time, south of the 38th parallel, which has artificially divided the Korean nation, the Pentagon has set up a network of military bases on which over 1,000 units of nuclear weapons are deployed. U.S. nuclear mines have been installed in the zone directly adjacent to the demarcation line. Washington makes no secret of its intentions to deploy cruise missiles with nuclear warheads in South Korea. If one adds to this the fact that U.S. vessels with nuclear weapons on board constantly call at the ports of South Korea as well as those of neighboring Japan, then it will become more clear that the nuclear threat is felt particularly acutely here.

In these conditions, the DPRK's proposals on the withdrawal of all types of nuclear weapons and U.S. troops from South Korea and on turning the peninsula into a nuclear-free zone, into a peace zone, are of particularly great importance.

As is known, the United Nations in a special resolution demanded that the United States cease its military presence in South Korea. Seeking the implementation of this decision by the world community, the DPRK introduced a number of proposals creating real prerequisites for a peaceful and independent unification of the country, for the elimination of the confrontation between North and South Korea by means of arranging dialogue and elaboration a declaration of nonaggression.

Recently, the DPRK put forward yet another extremely timely initiative that is important for the cause of peace and Asian security. It decided not to conduct any major military exercises and called on the other side to cease all military exercises during the talks between North and South. By rejecting this initiative and beginning the large-scale "Team Spirit-86" maneuvers, Washington and Seoul have gone in for a further complication of the situation on the Korean peninsula and have thrown down an open challenge to the national hopes of the Korean people and to the peace aspirations of all Asian peoples.

U.S.-SOUTH KOREAN' TEAM SPIRIT' EXERCISES ASSAILED

PM171114 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 16 Mar 86 p 3

[International observer M. Nepesov article: "The Pentagon's Nuclear Powder Keg"]

[Text] The situation prevailing in Asia and the Pacific was one of the many pressing world problems discussed at the 27th CPSU Congress. This attention is fully legitimate, because our country's territory lies not only in Europe but also in Asia. Indeed, most of it is actually in Asia. It is therefore understanbadle that we are far from indifferent about the development of the situation in this vast region, where complex knots, contradictions, and political instability [neuregulirovannost] are to be found in considerable quantities.

In particular, there has been an appreciable intensification of imperialist forces' military activeness in the Far East. Major military maneuvers by the United States and South Korea involving at least 200,000 servicemen have been in progress there since 10 February. These provocative exercises, codenamed "Team Spirit 86," will last until the end of April in the southern Korean peninsula, the Sea of Japan, and the Yellow Sea. This means that nuclear strikes will be simulated, live shells and bullets will be used, and combat aircraft and ships equipped with everything necessary to conduct far from game-like military operations will be moved to the immediate vicinity of the state borders of the DPRK, the PRC, and the USSR. According to Japanese press reports, the scenario for these maneuvers envisages the rehearsal of so-called "in-depth" and "preemptive" strikes deep inside enemy defenses.

It has come to light that, in addition to "Team Spirit 86," joint maneuvers by Japanese Army units and U.S. troops stationed in the south of the peninsula will be held this year on South Korean territory. Chon Tu-hwan's mercenqry clique, totally unconcerned that recollections of the atrocities committed by the Japanese military during the last world war are still alive in the people's memory and will never be obliterated, is giving the descendants of the bloody samurai an opportunity to trample on Korean soil again. For what purpose are the militarists in Washington, Tokyo, and Seoul conducting essentially uninterrupted military exercises of an offensive nature in Asia and the Pacific? There is only one answer: to fan anti-Soviet and antisocialist hysteria and to intimidate the forces of peace and progress in Asia.

The region contiguous to southern Korea, as well as the entire Pacific basin, have long been seen by imperialist strategists as one of the areas of military-political confrontation with the USSR, the DPRK, other socialist countries, and the Asian peoples' national liberation movements. This is the reason why the United States maintains in southern Korea a large contingent of its forces, in excess of 40,000 soldiers and officers. The greatest alarm is caused by the fact that more than 1,000 units of different nuclear weapons, including neutron weapons, have been shipped to U.S. military bases there. The transformation of South Korea into the Pentagon's nuclear powder keg is fraught with deadly danger not only for Koreans, and not only for Asia. The time has come to realize fully the grim realities of our time: Nuclear weapons are bearers of a maelstrom capable of wiping humankind off the face of the earth.

While on the subject, it should be recalled that the first explosion of a U.S. atom bomb occurred in the Far East, above the Japanese city of Hiroshima. In the light of this explosion, the simulations of nuclear strikes taking places in the course of the "Team Spirit 86" U.S.-South Korean military exercises appear particularly blasphemous. Bearing in mind the nature of present-day weapons, this is not the type of "exercises" that ought to be engaged in. The ensuring of any state's security is increasingly becoming a political task, and it can be resolved only by political means.

This is why the Soviet Union, the DPRK, and Asia's other socialist states counter the destructive imperialist policy with a sensible alternative. For example, both nuclear powers in Asia -- the USSR and the PRC -- have pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. As for the Korean peninsula, the implementation of the DPRK Government's proposals to transform it into a nuclear-free zone of peace would be a major step along the path of strengthening security in Asia and the Pacific. Moreover, Pyongyang is proposing a broad range of peace-loving initiatives aimed at the country's unification and the expansion of dialogue between the North and South of Korea. Specifically, to restore railroad communications between the two parts of the peninsula, to embark on the joint working of mineral resources, and so on. Of course, these and many other proposals can materialize only after the U.S. military presence in the south of the country is ended.

SOKOLOV GREETS MONGOLIAN COUNTERPART ON ARMY DAY

PM181103 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Mar 86 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Mongolian Defense Minister Colonel General Comrade J. Yondon

Esteemed Comrade Minister! On the 65th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Army, on behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own behalf, I send to you and all Mongolian servicemen fraternal greetings and cordial congratulations.

The Mongolian People's Army, born in the flames of the revolutionary struggle, fulfills with honor its patriotic duty in defense of the Mongolian people's peaceful creative labor and their freedom and independence, and makes a fitting contribution to the cause of strengthening the socialist community's defense might.

On this noteworthy day I wish you, Comrade Minister, and all servicemen of the Mongolian People's Army new successes in strengthening your socialist motherland's defense capability to greet the 19th Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Congress.

With communist greetings,

S. Sokolov, Marshal of the Soviet Union, USSR defnese minister

DEMICHEV CONVEYS GORBACHEV GREETINGS TO GANDHI

LD181336 Moscow International Service in Russian 0945 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] New Delhi, 18 Mar (TASS) -- Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi today received Petr Demichev, an alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and USSR minister of culture, who is paying an official visit to India at the invitation of its government.

Petr Demichev conveyed to Rajiv Gandhi friendly greetings and best wishes from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other Soviet leaders. In the course of the meeting the sides discussed bilateral relations and ways to further develop multilateral Soviet-Indian cooperation.

Also touched upon were matters of Soviet-Indian cultural ties, and the forthcoming large-scale and comprehensive USSR festivals to be held in 1987-1988 in India, devoted to the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, and India festivals in the Soviet Union dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the republic's independence. The conversation was conducted in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Petr Demichev was received by Ramaswami Venkataraman, vice-president of India. Meetings also took place with Bali Ram Bhagat, Indian minister of external affairs; and G. Parthasarathy, chairman of the Policy Planning Committee of the Indian Ministry of External Affairs.

Petr Demichev today visited the memorials erected at the cremation sites of the outstanding Indian leaders Mahatma Gandhi, Jawahar Lal Nehrv and Indira Gandhi, and laid wreaths.

Gorbachev To Visit in 1986

HK190625 Hong Kong AFP in English 0525 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] New Delhi, March 19 (AFP) -- Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev is to visit India this year, Soviet Culture Minister P.N. Demichev has said, PRESS TRUST OF INDIA reported Wednesday. It quoted Mr. Demichev as saying Tuesday that Mr. Gorbachev had accepted an invitation to make a visit this year.

Mr. Demichev, who led a Soviet delegation to the 13th congress of the pro-Moscow Communist Party India (CPI) here, called on Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi Tuesday. PTI said that he informed Mr. Gandhi of the planned trip, bit added that no dates had yet been finalised. Official comment on Mr. Demichev's reported statement was not immediately available.

DRA STATEMENT REJECTS UN HUMAN RIGHTS RESOLUTION

LD141516 Moscow TASS in English 1456 GMT 14 Mar 86

[text] Kabul March 14 TASS -- U.S.-led international imperialism, in a bid to divert the attention of the world public from facts of violation of human rights in the Republic of South Africa or on the Israeli-occupied Arab lands, has forced into the agenda of the 42nd session of the U.N. Commission on Human Rights, which is under way in Geneva, the notorious question of the alleged flouting of human rights in Afghanistan, says a statement of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, which has been issued here. Using its usual power pressure tactics, the United States goaded the session into adopting an absolutely unfounded resolution on that issue, the statement says.

Both at previous and at the latest session the commission adopted a number of resolutions, which fully meet the interests of protection of human rights in different parts of the world. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has invariably come out in support of these documents, the statement stresses. Unfortunately, the resolution, adopted by this session, "On the Situation in Afghanistan," is obviously detrimental to the prestige of that competent international organization.

The unprejudiced person cannot but see the considerable successes which have been attained by democratic Afghanistan in the observance and protection of human rights over the years that passed after the April Revolution victory. Respect for man, equality of all peoples of the country, social progress -- all that has become a reality of Revolutionary Afghanistan, and has been recorded in the basic documents of the People's Democretic Party of Afghanistan and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The letter and the spirit of all basic international documents, pertaining to protection of human rights, are being observed in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Distorting in the eyes of the world public the real state of affairs in the sphere of protection of human rights in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the forces of international imperialism and reaction are meanwhile carrying out ever growing interference into Afghanistan's internal affairs. The fact of counterrevolutionary gangs being trained and sent to the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is a very gross violation of all norms and principles of international law the violation of the basic human right -- the right to live.

The following could be said about the very "Report on the Situation in Afghanistan." The report does not contain a single favorable appraisal of broad-scale transformations aimed at improving the living conditions of the working people of the country, the measures aimed at democratisation of society. Instead, the report contains a heap of slander based exclusively on malicious fabrications of mercenary assassins and terrorists being sent to Afghanistan from abroad. For instance, the report's section on the status of women and children, the system of public education in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan can be qualified only as a manifestation of political narrowness and tendentiousness. The report as a whole, the statement points out, is an expression of hostility for the people which cast off the yoke of colonialism and neo-colonialism.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan believes that the adoption of the resolution by the session of the U.N. Commission on Human Rights is a gross violation of the principles and norms of international law, the relevant provisions of the U.N. Charter, and firmly turns down the assertions made in the report which is a malicious anti-Afghan fraud.

NEWS CONFERENCE CONDEMNS WEST ON RIGHTS ISSUE

LD132135 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Correspondent M. Leshchinskiy video report from a 13 March news conference held in Kabul devoted to human rights in Afghanistan; from the "Vremya" newscast -- recorded]

[Text] Before this news conference began, journalists were shown new specimens of weapons for the inhuman annihilation of the population in recent battles with the dushmans. You can see here both small arms and mines, grenades. Here, too, there are plastic bombs, specimens of chemical weapons. A little further there is a stand of an unusual photo exhibition where the victims of dushman raids have been recorded.

It needs to be said that we have more than once told you about this in our report from Afghanistan -- in reports from scenes of action -- where for many years now an undelcared war has been waged. However in the West, anti-Afghan campaigns continue to be waged during which it is claimed that allegedly it is precisely Afghanistan's popular authorities who are violating citizens' rights and freedoms. All this was duly rebuffed at today's news conference.

In the official statement which was delivered at the news conference by David Kawian, president of the BAKHTAR news agency, new facts and figures were cited which are evidence of the counterrevolutionaries' inhuman actions. Just recently they have burned over 133 mosques, 2,707 schools and 130 hospitals. Hundreds of priests, teachers, and educational workers have died at the hands of hired murderers. At the same time, it was noted in the statement, the popular revolutionary authorities from their inception have set themselves the task of unswervingly observing human rights in Afghanistan. In revolutionary Afghanistan not only are human rights observed but the rights to education, medical services, and work are being developed in every way.

All the news conference participants unanimously condemned the so-called hearings on human rights in Afghanistan which are being organized in the West.

DRA PROTESTS PAKISTANI 'AGGRESSIVE ACTIONS'

LD131745 Moscow TASS in English 1531 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Kabul March 13 TASS -- Pakistan's charge d'affaires ad interim in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has been summoned to the Afghan Foreign Ministry and told there that Pakistani military authorities are continuing to interfere in the internal affairs of this country, engaging in aggression and giving direct support to Afghan counter-revolutionary gangs, BAKHTAR news agency reported.

Between March 3 and 9, for example, the area of the populated locality of Sulaiman in Paktia Province repeatedly came under artillery and rocket shelling which killed 13 people, including women and children, gravely wounded another 52, ruined 20 houses, damaged 40 kilometers of irrigation canals and destroyed 280 tons of food and a large number of fruit trees.

The Afghan Government declared a strong protest over these aggressive actions by the Pakistani Armed Forces and demanded that the Pakistani authorities end them immediately.

It said the responsibility for the aggressive actions is squarely on the Pakistani authorities.

UN'S CORDOVEZ SATISFIED WITH TALKS IN KABUL

LD181221 Moscow TASS in English 1103 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Kabul, March 17 (CTK correspondent) -- U.N. Deputy Secretary General Diego Cordovez has voiced satisfaction with the results of his consultations with Afghan officials in Kabul before leaving for his third visit to Islamabad in two weeks today. He will inform the Pakistani side of the Afghan Government's views on the talks on the Afghanistan situation in Geneva. Cordovez announced that the talks in Geneva would continue soon.

PRAVDA REPORTS PDPA POLITBURO SESSION IN KABUL

PM171607 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Mar 86 First Edition p 4

[Tass report: "A United Front"]

[Text] Kabul, 14 Mar -- A session of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo has taken place here. It was addressed by B. Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, who headed the Afghan party delegation to the 27th CPSU Congress. He noted the principled, firm position which the CPSU and the Soviet Government hold with regard to Afghanistan and the fraternal and internationalist nature of the USSR's assistance to the Afghan people, who are defending their motherland's sovereignty, territorial integrity, and independence. The results of the 27th CPSU Congress' work, the Afghan leader stressed, are evidence of the process of strengthening the world socialist system and the communist and workers movement, which form a united front against the forces of imperialism and for the preservation of life on earth.

THATCHER'S RECEPTION OF AFGHAN REBEL LEADER CRITICIZED

Letter From Women's Leader

PM171657 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Tass report: "Afghanistan-Britain; Profound Indignation"]

[Text] Kabul, 15 Mar -- A. Ratebzad, chairman of the Democratic Organization of Women of Afghanistan, has sent an open letter to British Prime Minister M. Thatcher in which, on behalf of all Afghan women, she has expressed profound indignation at London's official reception of one Abdul Haq, ringleader of the Afghan dushmans.

By receiving the murderer on whose conscience are bloody crimes against his own people and by promising him support, the letter says, you are essentially acting in the role of patron of terrorists who resort to any means to return Afghanistan to the Middle Ages. Tens of millions of pounds are being sent by the British Government to the counterrevolution to continue the undeclared war against Afghanistan, whose first victims are women and children. On Afghan soil the dushmans have destroyed 38 hospitals and 111 medical centers, demolished 2,000 schools, and blown up over 250 mosques. In the brief period since the victory of the April national democratic revolution in Afghanistan, the letter notes, more has been done for the people than in the country's entire preceding history. Women enjoy equal rights in all spheres of state and public life. Free democratic elections are taking place for the first time in the country's life.

Mikheyev Comments

PM181529 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Mar, 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Mikheyev "International Commentary": "London Protects Dushmans"]

[Text] The Afghan terrorist leader Abdul Haq's high-level "consultations" in London have shown that the Conservative government is intent on playing a more appreciable part in the undeclared war against the DRA.

The Tory party's political sympathies have never been a secret, particularly since Prime Minister M. Thatcher used a telescopic sight to survey DRA territory a few years back from the heights of the Khyber Pass. Last year the prime minister acknowledged during a television interview that she had granted 4 million pounds to the Afghan rebels. According to local press reports, there was discussion about further appropriations for the war against the Afghan people during the audience given by M. Thatcher to Abdul Haq. However, the details of the bilateral accord remain a secret.

The secret deal with the Afghan dushman chief was no surprise. What is new in British diplomacy in the Middle East [as published] is direct contact between the prime minister and the person who uses his 5,000 cutthroats to organize sabotage and acts of terrorism. Previously, REUTER stresses, M. Thatcher "Has invariably refused to meet rebel leaders on the grounds that they supported violence."

Fairness requires one to observe that this has not prevented and does not prevent London officialdom from acting as the protector of extremist groupings. It is no accident that the headquarters of the separatist movement to create the Sikh "state of Khalistan" has been established on the banks of the Thames. The movement's leader, the not-unknown Jo Chohan, "predicted" Indira Gandhi's assassination with striking accuracy. He has also already made threats against Rajiv Gandhi, which were broadcast on BBC radio services. Other Sikh separatists have made a niche for themselves in Birmingham, where they collect funds to destabilize the situation in India through terrorist acts. Hijackings of Indian aircraft form part of the arsenal of methods used in their "struggle."

It is not just connivance with foreign terrorist organizations. International Law, the norms of interstate relations adopted in civilized society, and the UN Charter are also being flouted.

If Sikh extremists feel themselves at ease under the protection of London officialdom, the Afghan counterrevolutionaries, too, who are using methods of terror in their fight against the people's power, have no reason to stand aside. Nor are their calculations unfounded. During Abdul Haq's talks with G. Howe, foreign secretary, and Baroness Young, minister of state at the Foreign Office, the British side morally committed itself to giving "full support" to the dushmans. Official contacts with leaders of the Afghan counterrevolution were also blessed. London thus issued an official challenge to the DRA, with which it maintains diplomatic relations. Kabul has sent an official protest to Britain regarding Abdul Haq's invitation to London.

The prospect of a political settlement is clearly so unacceptable to London that it is ready to be unstinting in its provision of generous infusions of money, which enable the mercenary dushman formations to exist. Thus London is matching Washington in becoming yet another "godfather" of the policy of state terrorism.

GORBACHEV, LE DUAN SHARE 'IDENTICAL VIEWS' ON ISSUES

OW151131 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] An exchange of views was conducted on 14 March between Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee.

On behalf of the leadership of the CPV Central Committee and all Vietnamese Communists, Comrade Le Duan warmly congratulated Comrade Gorbachev on his re-election as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and wished him many achievements in his lofty position.

Highly valuing the work of the 27th CPSU Congress, Comrade Le Duan stressed that the documents approved at the congress are of great significance and are highly encouraging, not only for the Soviet Union, but also for all the world's revolutionary and progressive forces. Comrade Le Duan wished Soviet Communists and the entire Soviet working people splendid fulfillment of the tasks set out at the congress.

The SRV fully supports the Soviet Union's program of struggle to eliminate nuclear and chemical weapons, to establish a comprehensive international security system, and to counter the schemes of aggression of imperialism and reactionaries.

Comrade Le Duan kept Comrade Gorbachev informed of the preparations for the Sixth CPV Congress. The congress will determine new objectives for Vietnam's economic and social development.

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev expressed his gratitude to Comrade Le Duan for highly valuing the resolutions passed at the 27th CPSU Congress. He stressed the unswerving solidarity of the CPSU and the Soviet people with Vietnamese Communists and the Vietnamese people, who are closing their ranks in the struggle to defend their revolutionary gains and consolidate the position of socialism in Vietnam. The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee conveyed to Vietnamese Communists and the entire Vietnamese working people his fraternal greetings, and wished them new achievements in honor of the Sixth CPV Congress.

During the exchange of views, both sides dealt with key issues in Soviet-Vietnamese relations, which have been developing on the basis of the principles of Leninism and socialist internationalism, and on the points mentioned in the USSR-Vietnam Treaty of Cooperation and Friendship. Both sides also resolutely condemned the actions of the imperialist circles and reactionaries in Southeast Asia, and affirmed their readiness to contribute to accelerating the quest for ways to resolve the lingering disputes in the region.

The Soviet Union actively supports the constructive steps of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia, designed to make Southeast Asia a zone of peace and stability, and to ensure security in the entire Asia-Pacific region.

The exchange of views proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and sincerity, in which identical views were shared on all issues discussed.

AUSTRALIA OPPOSES U.S. CENTRAL AMERICAN POLICY

LD190949 Moscow TASS in English 0858 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Canberra March 19 TASS -- The Australian Government has repeatedly informed Washington of its firm opposition to any plans to provide military aid to the "contras" in Nicaragua, the Prime Minister of Australia Robert Hawke said at a session of the parliamentary faction of the ruling Labour Party.

Speaking in the House of Representatives of the Australian Parliament, Foreign Minister William Hayden stressed that the first and foremost principle by which Australia abides with regard to Central America is that all states in the region should have the opportunity to solve their problems individually without outside interference and that it is essential that the territorial borders of all Central American countries be respected. He said that the best way to achieve settlement of the Central American problems is support for the Contadora process.

INVESTIGATION INTO MARCOS FINANCES VIEWED

LD151746 Moscow TASS in English 1658 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] Manila March 15 TASS -- Philippine President Corazon Aquino has had a meeting here with a delegation of the International Monetary Fund.

Representatives of the fund, controlled by U.S. capital, have come to discuss with the new leadership of the country the terms of economic aid to the Philippines. The agenda of the talks includes the repayment of foreign debts, totalling almost 30 billion dollars, to Western creditors. The Aquino administration intends to ask for rescheduling debt repayment. Local observers note that the extremely grim economic situation in the Philippines is explained by the country's strong dependence on the Western financial institutions and also by the predatory policies of U.S. monopolies.

The Philippine Government continues to investigate the siphoning off of large funds from the state treasury under the previous administration. The PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER writes that Marcos made large donations to the election campaign of U.S. President Reagan. Since the 1980 presidential election, about 70 million dollars were transferred from the Philippine treasury to the other side of the ocean. Trying to secure Washington's support, the newspaper says, the former Philippine president generously supplied with money the White House chief and his closest entourage, including Defense Secretary Weinberger and CIA Director Casey.

The investigation of these machinations and of the bank assets of the Marcos family abroad is the responsibility of a presidential commission set up to oversee the activities of the government under Jovito Salonga. However, as President Aquino's executive secretary said at a press conference here, the Philippine Government has reason to believe that the USA has no serious intention of facilitating the return of the property belonging to the Republic.

New York March 15 TASS -- The ABC T.V. Company reports that the U.S. Federal Court blocked the access of members of the commission led by Salonga, who arrived in Washington, to documents taken by Marcos along as he had fled from the Philippines to Hawaii. The more than 1,500 various documents taken away by the former president, it is believed, could shed light on the character and size of the operations of the Marcos family.

FILIPINO WORKERS AT U.S. BASES GO ON STRIKE

LD180812 Moscow TASS in English 0759 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Manila March 18 TASS -- TASS correspondent Alexander Kisilyov reports: The leadership of the trade union of Filipino civilian workers at U.S. military bases in this country today announced a massive protest campaign against the discriminatory practices of the U.S. military authorities there.

Responding to its call, more than 30,000 Filipino workers from seven U.S. military facilities in the Philippines, including the Pentagon's largest overseas bases at Subic Bay and Clark Field, mounted protest demonstrations, pickets and strikes.

The broadest-ever labor action was launched following the U.S. military command's refusal to accept the terms of a collective bargaining agreement suggested by the Philippine trade union. It provided for better working conditions and amenities, higher pay and bigger social welfare allowances for Filipino workers. The union also demanded that the 66 fired Filipino workers, including union activists, be reinstated in their former jobs at the Subic Bay base.

The union's Chairman Roberto Flores said its leadership was determined to go on with the campaign until the U.S. military command met all those demands.

The massive union protest, the press agreed, underlines a growing class awareness of the Filipino workers unwilling to put up with their "second-rate people" status formalized in the inequitable agreement on labor relations at the bases, which was foisted on the Philippines by the United States in 1968.

IZVESTIYA PROFILES PHILIPPINES' CORAZON AQUINO

PM171435 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 3

[Unattributed article under the rubric "Who's Who": "President of the Philippines Corazon Aquino"]

[Text] Born in 1933 in Tarlac Province, not far from Manila. She received higher philological and legal education in New York and Manila. She married Benigno Aquino, an eminent politician who was the most consistent opponent of President F. Marcos among the bourgeois opposition. B. Aquino advocated the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Philippines and the USSR. In 1969 he visited the USSR.

In 1972-1980, B. Aquino was imprisoned in connection with accusations by the authorities of antigovernment activity. In 1980, B. Aquino received permission to travel to the United States for medical treatment. He flew home from the United States in August 1983. On arriving in Manila he was killed at the airport as he left the aircraft. The circumstances of the crime have still not been definitively cleared up.

The death of her husband and Corazon Aquino's subsequent criticism of the ruling regime won her the sympathy of the middle and petite bourgeoisie and representatives of the country's poorest strata. C. Aquino was also supported by a section of the opposition-minded big bourgeoisie.

In her election statements, C. Aquino promised to take decisive steps to eradicate corruption and abuses and to improve the population's living standards. She stated that she would support relations with all countries irrespective of their social systems. Here emphasis was placed on the consolidation of relations with the United States and the ASEAN States.

Refusing to recognize the results of the 7 February election announced by F. Marcos and stating they had been rigged, C. Aquino and her supporters launched a campaign of civil disobedience. When C. Aquino was supported by the leadership of the Armed Forces, F. Marcos resigned as president and left the Philippines. On the same day, 25 February, C. Aquino was proclaimed the country's new president. C. Aquino has five children.

FURTHER ON SHEVARDNADZE'S VISIT TO POLAND

Jaruzelski Meeting Elaborated

LD181448 Moscow TASS in English 1436 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw March 18 TASS -- Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PUWP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of Poland, today received Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, paying an official visit of friendship to Poland at the invitation of the Polish Government.

In the course of the conversation, which passed in a warm and comradely atmosphere and in the spirit of complete mutual understanding, the sides expressed satisfaction with the fruitful development of relations between the USSR and Poland, firmly based on the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. The fraternal alliance between the CPSU and the PUWP that is constantly growing stronger and their comprehensive development and further improvement of Soviet-Polish cooperation in every field.

Exchanging opinions on international affairs, the sides noted that, given continued world tension, special importance attached to the cohesion of the fraternal countries and to further improvement of the efficient coordination of their actions on the international scene. In this context they noted the growing role of the Warsaw Treaty Organization as an instrument of achieving concerted foreign policy strategies and actions of the countries of the socialist community for peace, international security and disarmament.

Orzechowski Talks 'Total Success'

LD190251 Moscow International Service in Polish 1500 GMT 18 Mar 86

["Facts and Comment Magazine" commentary]

[Text] A commendable tradition of verifying our fraternal countries' progress in solving the most important issues of our time has existed for many years. It takes place at various levels: from heads of states, parties and governments to ministers. Now another exchange of views on a number of most important matters forming the basis of close cooperation between the Soviet Union and People's Poland has taken place. Talks between Comrade Eduard Shevardnadze, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, USSR foreign affairs minister, and Comrade Marian Orzechowski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo candidate member, Poland's foreign affairs minister, have taken place in Warsaw.

Primarily it should be emphasized that the present talks, like those before, took place in an atmosphere of complete mutual understanding and again confirmed the unanimity of views between the Soviet Union and Poland on all current international matters, and their steadfast will to actively struggle for a radical positive change on the European Continent and throughout the world. The results of this meeting will undoubtedly be analyzed both in Moscow and in Warsaw, as well as in the capitals of other countries. But already today there are grounds for speaking of a total success and productive nature of the talks. Comrade Shevardnadze stressed that it could not have been otherwise, since they had been preceded by an important meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, and Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, chairman of Poland's Council of State. That meeting, it was stressed during the talks in Warsaw, laid out clear signposts and directions for developing cooperation in the future interests of peace and socialism.

In Warsaw it was said openly that Poland has lived through a difficult time. It has gone through ordeals sorely felt by every Soviet [as heard] citizen. But today, when the perfidious plans of the antisocialist forces and their imperialist patrons have been thwarted, it is possible to look to the future with optimism and to seriously address matters of long-term cooperation. This is shown by the Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic and Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Between the Soviet Union and Poland Through the Year 2000. The document, of great political significance, has made a weighty contribution to the collective efforts of the countries of the socialist community striving for a reliable defense against the subversive financial-economic machinations of the imperialist forces.

The present talks in Warsaw were influenced by the fact that they took place soon after the completion of the proceedings of the 27th CPSU Congress and on the eve of another forum of the Polish Communists. The agendas of these congresses contain different tasks and different methods of resolving them. But there is only one objective -- to strengthen the might of our indissoluble alliance and to raise the living standard of the working people of our countries. Faithful to its internationalist duty, the Soviet Union and its party have always been and will continue to be on the side of fraternal Poland and will always readily share with it -- as with other fraternal countries -- their rich experience of building a new society.

In the Soviet Union, Comrade Jaruzelski's words that everything done now in the Land of the Soviets is of great significance for the fraternal parties of the socialist community, for the international communist and workers movement, and for the destiny of all mankind, were received with gratitude. The Soviet-Polish alliance constitutes an important factor of security in Europe. It is of fundamental significance in the international situation that has arisen, namely when in some Western capitals, above all Washington, attempts are made to act from positions of strength and diktat, and an unprecedented arms race is being fanned. Considering all these factors, the participants in the talks in Warsaw declared their resolute will to oppose with every means the policy of confrontation conducted by the United States, as well as all attempts, made first and foremost in the FRG, to question the territorial-political postwar realities. This is a most timely warning.

And so, the visit to Poland by Comrade Eduard Shevardnadze, the Soviet Union's foreign affairs minister, can be completely and justifiably described as political. The talks in the Polish capital will undoubtedly contribute to a further tightening of our countries' fraternal cooperation.

PRAVDA Publishes Communique

PM181700 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Mar 86 First Edition p 4

["Soviet-Polish Joint Communique" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, was on an official friendly visit to Poland 17-18 March 1986 at the invitation of the Government of the People's Republic of Poland.

E.A. Shevardnadze was received by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZRP Central Committee and chairman of the Polish State Council. In the course of the conversation satisfaction was expressed at the dynamic development of Soviet-Polish relations and the close cooperation between the USSR and Poland in the international arena.

An exchange of views took place between E.A. Shevardnadze and M. Orzechowski, candidate member of the PZRP Central Committee Politburo and Polish foreign minister, on the state and prospects of relations between the two countries in the spirit of the accords reached in the course of meetings between M.S. Gorbachev and W. Jaruzelski.

E.A. Shevardnadze familiarized M. Orzechowski with the results of the 27th CPSU Congress' work, devoting particular attention to the foreign policy program approved by the congress. He stressed that Soviet people have embarked on the active implementation of the plans outlined by the congress.

On behalf of the Polish leadership, M. Orzechowski stated that the 27th CPSU Congress decisions have received widespread support in Poland. In turn he described the progress of preparations for the 10th PZPR Congress and the discussion of the draft program and other documents submitted for examination by the party forum.

The ministers again confirmed the abiding significance of the Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Aid Treaty between Poland and the USSR for the development and consolidation of the allied relations of friendship and all-around cooperation between the two countries. These relations, which are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and on the unity of the objectives of the CPSU and the PZPR and of the vital interests of the USSR and Poland and the two countries' peoples, are developing successfully in all fields.

The ministers expressed the conviction that the consistent implementation of the Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Between Poland and the USSR for the Period Through the Year 2000, of all other agreements and bilateral accords, and also of mutual commitments within the CEMA framework must serve the further deepening of cooperation and integration and the resolute acceleration of the two countries' socioeconomic development.

The sides recorded the fact that the implementation of the agreements concluded and understandings reached is proceeding successfully. At the present time all efforts must be aimed at more effective utilization of manpower and resources toward the joint resolution of paramount problems in the socioeconomic development of the USSR and the Polish People's Republic on the basis of scientific-technical progress.

The talks reaffirmed a complete unity of views in appraising the present international situation and of conclusions flowing from that appraisal in terms of the foreign policy of the two states. The ministers noted that the international situation remains extremely tense. The danger of nuclear catastrophe has not diminished. The United States and its NATO allies have not renounced the intention to secure military superiority. The siting of American first-strike missiles in certain West European countries continues. Intensifying the arms race in all spheres, the United States is striving to also extend it to outer space.

The sides again drew attention to the fact that the "star wars" program in which the United States is embroiling a number of allies, intensifies the arms race and threatens to make it irreversible in character, tends to upset strategic stability, and creates a serious threat to international security. Imperialism's militarist policy and its pretensions to world domination are the main obstacle in the way of lasting peace, security, and cooperation.

The complete elimination of nuclear weapons before the end of this century, with a simultaneous ban on space strike weapons, is the only solution acceptable to all countries and peoples. The Polish People's Republic again expresses full support for the comprehensive program for disarmament and for a peaceful future for the world advanced in the 15 January 1986 statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and in the 27th CPSU Congress documents.

It was stressed that under present conditions the halting of all nulear tests could and should be an important step on the way to freeing mankind from nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union's decision, made in response to an appeal from the leaders of Argentina, India, Mexico, Tanzania, Sweden, and Greece, not to carry out nuclear explosions even after 31 March -- until the first U.S. nuclear explosion -- enables the resolution of this urgent problem to be shifted onto practical lines.

The sides expressed the unanimous opinion that the total liquidation of medium-range U.S. and Soviet missiles in the European zone on a reciprocal basis must become one of the first steps on the road toward the elimination of the threat of nuclear war. The reaching of an agreement on this issue would facilitate the liquidation of nuclear weapons on a global scale. Poland fully supports the USSR's constructive stance at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on nuclear and space weapons.

The ministers expressed themselves in favor of activating the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe and they stressed in this regard the importance of the transition without delay to drafting the text of an agreement on initial reductions of troops and armaments of the USSR and United States. The socialist countries' 20 February 1986 proposals could serve as the basis for the start of this work.

Poland and the Soviet Union have made and will continue to make every effort necessary to avert a dangerous development of events, to eliminate the threat of nuclear war, and to return to detente [razryadka] in international relations.

The ministers declared once again that respect for the territorial and political realities which have taken shape as a result of World War II and postwar development is an essential condition of peace and security in Europe. The aspiration of revanchist forces, above all in the FRG, to alter the established territorial-political setup threatens the foundations of peace in Europe.

Expressing disquiet at the growing exacerbation of the situation in many regions of the world, the ministers stressed the urgent necessity to eliminate hotbeds of tension and conflict through negotiation, taking into consideration the vital interests of the peoples of the states concerned.

The ministers confirmed that the USSR and the Polish People's Republic will continue to promote the consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community states. The improvement of the all-around, allied cooperation of the Warsaw Pact member-states is an essential condition of their security and successful development, and at the same time is an important factor for the preservation and consolidation of peace in Europe and throughout the world.

The talks passed in an atmosphere of allied friendship, full mutual understanding, and unity of views on all questions discussed.

E.A. Shevardnadze conveyed to M. Orzechowski an invitation to make a friendly visit to the Soviet Union. The invitation was received with gratitude.

ARISTOV WELCOMES HONECKER AT LEIPZIG FAIR

LD161800 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1640 GMT 16 Mar 86

[Text] Leipzig, 16 Mar (TASS) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR State Council, and other party and state figures of the republic visited the Soviet pavilion at the International Leipzig Fair, which opened here today. They were greeted by Boris Aristov, the head of the Soviet Government delegation and USSR minister of foreign trade, and Vyacheslav Kochemasov, USSR ambassador to the GDR.

Speaking at the USSR pavilion, Erich Honecker stressed that this exhibition embodies the outstanding achievements of Soviet science and technology. All that is presented here, he said, confirms the profound impressions of the SED delegation about the 27th CPSU Congress.

Erich Honecker further noted that in the Political Report delivered by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and also in the other congress documents, tasks directed far into the future are set out.

The GDR leader expressed the assurance that the USSR will successfully fulfill the mighty plans, which will have decisive significance for the strengthening of socialism and peace.

Erich Honecker stated the the GDR wholly and entirely supports the all-embracing program to free the world of nuclear weapons before the year 2000, put forward by the USSR. This program is the only historical chance of its kind to save mankind from nuclear disaster, and to replace confrontation with cooperation. Peaceful coexistence must become the universal norm for relations between states. The GDR vigorously favors this, together with the USSR and other fraternal countries.

The speaker pointed to the enormous significance of the comprehensive program for scientific and technical progress up to the year 2000, adopted by the CEMA countries for the further deepening of socialist economic integration.

HONECKER EXPRESSES DESIRE TO VISIT FRG IN 1986

LD161528 Hamburg DPA in German 1154 GMT 16 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Bonn, 16 Mar (DPA) -- GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker wants to visit the Federal Republic this year. This impression has increased among observers of the talks between Chancelor Helmut Kohl and Honecker occasioned by the funeral of murdered Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme in Stockholm. Government Spokesman Friedhelm Ost, who accompanied the chancellor to the Swedish capital, however, declined to answer questions on the visit when he spoke to DPA today.

Ost also said he did not want to fuel speculation regarding a visit to Bonn by Soviet General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev. Nothing is known about any such plans. However, the Kremlin leader, like Honecker, has been invited to visit the Federal Republic.

Ost said Kohl spoke twice with Honecker on the sidelines of the ceremony in the Stockholm city hall and at the reception which followed at the Swedish Foreign Ministry. The time taken up by the talks between the two men, who also sat next to one another at the ceremony, was put at around 30 minutes. The chancellor once again stressed his concern for an improvement in relations between FRG and GDR citizens. More favorable opportunities for travel can contribute to this.

HONECKER MEETS VOLGOGRAD DELEGATION IN MOSCOW

DW042034 East Berlin Television Service in German 1830 GMT 4 Mar 86

[Text] In the Kremlin today in Moscow a friendly meeting took place between the SED delegation led by Erich Honecker and the Volgograd region delegates to the party congress. Memories of many years of friendship were exchanged. They talked about numerous meetings between workers, peasants, scientists, and in particular young people of the GDR and inhabitants of the city of heroes on the Volga. Vladimir Kalashnikov, first secretary of the CPSU regional committee, informed Erich Honecker about the productive effects of the Volgograd-Karl-Marx-Stadt partnership on their all-round relations. He said that on a recent visit to the Fritz Heckert combine with a delegation he had an opportunity to see the acceleration of scientific-technological progress, particularly in robot technology. That had impressed them very much, he said, because such tasks were being discussed here at the party congress and had also to be resolved in the Volgograd region.

Erich Honecker agreed that such partnership relations were very helpful for both cities in learning from each other and enhancing cooperation. In the course of the vivid conversation during one of the breaks in the Kremlin, the visit by Erich Honecker and a party-state delegation to Volgograd in 1975 was also broached. The people of Volgograd remember very well how the GDR representatives honored the heroes killed in the battle of Stalingrad. Honecker said that the youths of both countries had established close ties of friendship, and the FDJ-Komsomol festival in Volgograd had contributed to that. Erich Honecker and the members of his delegation wished the delegates from the city of heroes best successes for their work following the party congress. Erich Honecker asked them to convey to all Volgorad people fraternal greetings of friendship.

GDR STATEMENT HAILS USSR MORATORIUM EXTENSION

LD141730 Moscow TASS in English 1704 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Berlin March 14 TASS -- The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic today issued a joint statement hailing the Soviet Union's decision not to conduct nuclear explosions also after March 31 -- until the first nuclear explosion in the United States.

This position taken by the USSR, the statement said, demonstrates its unwavering determination to put an end to the arms race and secure effective steps to disarmament.

It also facilitates the fulfilment of the unique program for the stage-by-stage deliverance of mankind from nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, the statement added.

It said further that the joint message of the leaders of Argentina, India, Mexico, Tanzania, Sweden and Greece and the reply to that message by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, reflects a desire to halt the further upgrading of nuclear weapons by stopping nuclear explosions and create favorable conditions for measures to terminate the arms race on earth and prevent it from spilling over into outer space. This stand, the statement said, is fully supported by the GDR. The state statement noted the Soviet leader's reply makes clear-cut proposals on verification. After the latest constructive step by the USSR it is now the U.S. turn to contribute to an end to nuclear blasts by stopping its nuclear testing.

GDR'S AXEN AWARDED ORDER OF FRIENDSHIP

PM061133 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Mar 86 Second Edition p 3

[USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decreee: "On Awarding Comrade Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and Secretary of the SED Central Committee, the Order of Friendship of the Peoples"]

[Text] Moscow, the Kremlin, 5 Mar -- In recognition of his great services in strengthening fraternal friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the Soviet Union and in connection with his 70th birthday, Comrade Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, is awarded the Order of Friendship of the Peoples.

A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

ZHIVKOV VISITS MOSCOW INSTITUTE DURING CONGRESS

LD030041 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 2 Mar 86

[Text] The BCP delegation to the 27th CPSU Congress, headed by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the Bulgarian People's Republic has visited the Moscow M.M. Shemyakin Bio-Organic Chemistry Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, where scientists told the guests about the latest achievements in genetic engineering.

ACTIVITIES OF BCP DELEGATION AT 27TH CONGRESS NOTED

Stanishev Speaks at Press Center

AU012112 Sofia BTA in English 2025 GMT 1 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, March 1 (BTA correspondent Nencho Khranov) -- A meeting with members of the Bulgarian Communist Party delegation attending the 27th Congress of the CPSU was held today in the congress's international press center. The members of the Bulgarian delegation were Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, and Mr Ivan Panev, member of the CC of the BCP and first secretary of the County Committee of the BCP in Plovdiv.

"We have every reason to state that the 27th Congress of the CPSU is a congress of Communists' historical optimism, and congress aiming at a peaceful future, noted Mr Dimitur Stanishev. "This is being felt with great strength in the extremely important Political Report of the CC of the CPSU read by Mr Mikhail Gorbachev. The new edition of the Program of the CPSU and the main trends for the economic and social development of the U.S.S.R. are of new theoretical contribution to the further development and improvement of the socialist society, to the growth of the national wealth, to man's comprehensive advancement, to the turning of socialism into the most attractive force for millions of people all over the world. The theoretical contribution, the creative and business-like approach to the fulfulment of the tasks standing before the Soviet society, the inspiring Leninist sincerity and critical and self-critical attitude of the 27th Congress of the CPSU are a source of strength and serve as an example for the Bulgarian Communists," stated Mr Stanishev.

"We, Bulgarian Communists, firmly support the CPSU's course of deep changes and brave decisions," continued the secretary of the CC of the BCP. The historical need to adopt this course has been determined by the objective needs stemming from the current stage on the development of the Soviet State, of the states of the socialist community. This course if truly international since it provides the only possible basis for the further dynamic interaction between the fraternal states in the economic, scientific and cultural fields, and for the maintaining of their defense potential at the necessary level."

"Bulgaria," said Mr. Stanishev, "warmly and enthusiastically supports the Soviet program for a peaceful space, for a world free of weapons and wars. This is a program which clearly demonstrates that world peace and socialism are an unbreakable entity. We raise our voice in unison with the appeals and actions of the progressive, democratic and antiwar forces -- supporters of peace, detente, disarmament and social progress."

Dwelling upon the state and future of the Bulgaro-Soviet relations, Mr. Dimitur Stanishev said that the course of cooperation in all fields between the BCP and the CPSU, between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union, is the fruitful and dynamic course of socialist internationalism, which will be pursued unflaggingly in the future. This has been confirmed by Mr. Todor Zhivkov's address to the congress which stated that our whole life -- party, state, public, and even private -- confirms this fact," stated Mr. Stanishev.

The speaker went on to brief the audience with the preparatory work for the 13th Congress of the BCP.

The secretary of the CC of the BCP dwelled upon Bulgaria's active and peaceloving foreign policy, on the country's efforts directed at turning the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons, a zone of good neighbourly relations, understanding and peaceful cooperation. He emphasized upon Bulgaria's desire to maintain cooperation and friendship with the neighbouring countries, based on the principle of noninterference in other countries' internal affairs. Mr. Dimitur Stanishev stated that Bulgaria is ready to talk with Turkey at all levels with the aim of improving the relations and developing the cooperation between the two countries. However, Bulgaria refutes all fabricated problems, which are related to her internal affairs.

Filipov, Delegation Visit Georgia

AU042109 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 4 Mar 86

[Text] The delegation of the BCP which is visiting Georgia and which includes Grisha Filipov, Dimitur Stanishev and Ivan Panev, laid a wreath at the Lenin monument in the center of Tblisi.

Following this, a talk was held at the council of ministers headquarters of the republic. Dmitriy Kartvelishvili, chairman of the government, briefed the Bulgarian guests on economic development, on the development of agriculture, science, and culture in Georgia, as well as on the work of the Georgian working people in implementing the tasks assigned by the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 27th congress.

Comrade Grisha Filipov discussed preparations for the 13th BCP Congress and dealt in particular with the qualitatively new stage of development in Bulgarian-Soviet relations, namely on the establishment of joint production trusts.

The Bulgarian delegation visited the Elva scientific-production trust for electronic computers and calculating machines. The members of the Bulgarian delegation held a very useful and meaningful talk with the members of the Georgian Academy of Sciences Presidium. In the Komsomol city near Tblisi, the Bulgarian guests visited the Republic Center of Figurative Arts, and Comrade Grisha Filipov planted a tree in the lane of guests of honor.

The BCP delegation visited the Palace of Festive Ceremonies and the national museum of Georgia, as well. The delegation returned to Moscow tonight.

USSR DEPUTY MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON FOREIGN POLICY

AU272208 Sofia NARODNA MLADEZH in Bulgarian 25 Feb 86 p 3

[Interview with Leonid Ilichev, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, by unnamed NARODNA MLADEZH correspondent; date and place not given]

[Text] "I am glad to take advantage of this opportunity which enables me to address the younger generation in fraternal Bulgaria from the pages of your newspaper. You people here manifest a constant interest in the life of people in our country, in its Communist Party, and in the Soviet state. It is with satisfaction that I note the interested approach of Bulgarian youths to international problems and I consider this a confirmation of the active stand of those who are the militant reserves of the fighters of communism, for a world without wars, for clear skies over our earth."

This is the opening statement with which Leonid Fedorovich Ilichev, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, delegate to the 27th CPSU Congress, began his interview with our correspondent in the USSR.

[NARODNA MLADEZH]: Can you describe the characteristic features of the new edition of the draft CPSU Program as regards USSR foreign policy at the present stage of development?

[Ilichev]: The CPSU Program which is now still valid was adopted at the 22d CPSU Congress in 1961, as you know. The quarter of a century elapsed since then has confirmed the correctness of this program's fundamental, political postulates, as well as our party's and the Soviet state's general line on the international scene. Naturally the basic postulates laid down in the aforementioned program remain valid and are preserved in the new draft program, which has been submitted to the CPSU congress. This is why the first characteristic feature of this program can be described as a continuation of the existing CPSU Program.

However, time goes on. Within the last 25 years, and I presume that the majority of your readers are of the same age, or approximately 25 years old, the colonial empires collapsed and dozens of new states were established on their ruins. An approximate military-strategic balance was achieved between the USSR and the United States. The world has changed and it is fully understandable that the time has come to analyze the experience accumulated and the new phenomena of international life on a scientific basis, in order to be able to determine the chief trends and goals of our policy under current historical conditions in a more precise and specific manner. The analysis of the new, contemporary world and of its development from a Marxist-Leninist point of view, the critical evaluation of certain former postulates, which are outdated, and the innovative approach to the crucial problems and to the strategy and tactics of our country on the world scene can be defined as the second characteristic trait in the foreign policy of the CPSU and of the Soviet state.

The draft program is characterized by another trait as well. The Central Committee commission that worked on the text of the new draft program based itself on the Leninist instructions stating that the CPSU Program must express our basic views, based on principle, and our long-term political goals, that this program must be an unmistakable and accurate presentation of the goals for which the CPSU is struggling and which it will struggle for within the foreseeable future. This is precisely why the draft CPSU Program is based on a strictly realistic approach that precludes going into unnecessary details, which are likely to tie our hands and to prevent creative, innovative actions.

In other words, the chief emphasis is placed on the determination of the strategic trends in the party's work and on its objective evaluation of its own opportunities and future prospects. It is particularly important to stress that in saying all this, we must add that the foreign policy portion of the draft program (and this is quite understandable) is aimed at a peaceful manner of settling the historical controversy between the two opposed social systems into which the contemporary world is divided. We are convinced that socialism is capable of and obliged to prove its advantages by the strength of the creative example and not by the force of weapons.

[NARODNA MLADEZH]: The new draft CPSU Program stresses the enhanced role of the developing countries in the worldwide political and economic sphere as a characteristic feature of our present-day epoch. Now can you describe the importance of the developing countries in the joint struggle for peace and international security?

[Ilichev]: The forceful mass presence of the young states on the world scene is a qualitative leap in the system of international relations, which made this system a truly worldwide system for the first time in history. The world's political structure changed as a result of this. The participation of all peoples from the East in the settlement of the fate of all mankind, was predicted by Vladimir Ilich Lenin, became true. If we consider the world of the developing countries and the trends that are prevailing in this world, in their entirety, the answer to your question can be quite definite: The newly liberated countries, as some of the most political forces of the world, are indubitably playing a positive role in the joint struggle for peace and for international security. In other words, in the deployment of world forces, these countries belong to the antiwar and anti-imperialist forces.

Out party, the CPSU, has always devoted great attention to the consolidation of the relations between the Soviet Union and the newly liberated countries. The new draft CPSU Program devotes an entire section to this question, in which the basic trends of further development of these relations are mapped out.

The alliance of the forces of social progress and of national liberation guarantees a better future for mankind. It is on this basis that the Soviet Union will further develop its relations with the newly liberated countries.

Going back to the thesis that the solution of numerous international problems also depends upon the newly liberated countries, I would like to say that this is not only due to their number, according to which they represent more than -thirds of the states existing in the world today. It is because in their zone dangerous conflicts are erupting today, conflicts whose influence reaches far beyond their borders, exacerbating the already tense international situation. Without the participation of the newly liberated countries the main problem of our contemporary epoch the problem of war and peace cannot be solved. International security demands today that peace should be ensured not only in Europe, but also in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, as well as on the oceans. To consolidated international security this is the cause of every country and every nation, the cause of broad internationalcoalition of peace-loving forces in our world.

WEINBERGER, UK'S YOUNGER DISCUSS 'STAR WARS' TIES

LD182235 Moscow TASS in English 2132 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] London March 18 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Pakhomov reports: Casper Weinberger, U.S. secretary of defence, who is on a tour of Western Europe on the eve of opening in the FRG of a scheduled meeting of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group, is currently staying in the British capital. Whitehall has made no official statements on the visit, yet the TASS correspondent was told at the British Defence Department that Caspar Weinberger has met with his British counterpart George Younger to discuss a number of military problems, including arms control and Britian's participation in the research programmes within the framework of the U.S. "Strategic Defence Initiative."

In the opinion of local observers, the discussion of the question of "arms control" actually centred on coordinating Washington's and London's efforts to block any progress on this field. The arrival of the American hawk to the banks of the Thames has coincied with the confirmation by the British Government of its refusal to give a positive response to the Soviet peace initiatives directed at curbing the weapons race and eliminating nuclear weapons stage-by-stage.

The Tory Cabinet's servile following of Washington's lead, its obstructionist policy have been strongly criticised by Denis Healey, foreign secretary in the Labour Party "shadow cabinet." Speaking in a BBC television interview, he accused the government of surrender and of invariably yielding to American pressure in its wish to accommodate itself to the Reagan administration's stand.

Meanwhile, Denis Healey stressed, even many American experts, who earlier took part in talks with the Soviet Union, consider this stand to be totally "unrealistic." The Labour figure has strongly condemned the support by the British Government of the refusal of the USA to join in the Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions.

As far as the discussion of the "star wars" plans at the meeting of Caspar Weinberger with George Younger is concerned, the talks, in the opinion of observers, centred on a further broadening of cooperation of the USA and Britain in implementing that programme directed at militarizing outer space.

REPORTAGE ON FRENCH POLITICAL SITUATION

Chirac Asked To Form Government

LD181959 Moscow TASS in English 1944 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Paris March 18 TASS -- French President Francois Mitterrand today offered the post of prime minister to Jacques Chirac, the leader of the Rally for the Republic Party, and suggested that he should form a new government of the country. Representatives of the right-wing parties that earned the majority of votes at the parliamentary elections held last Sunday, are expected to enter Elysee Palace, Jacques Chirac will shortly give an answer to the president's proposal.

Parties Support Appointment

LD190555 Moscow TASS in English 0550 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Paris March 19 TASS -- The Rassemblement pour la Republique (RPR) and the Union for French Democracy have accepted the proposal of Francois Mitterrand, president of France, to appoint RPR President Jacques Chirac to the post of prime minister.

This has been stated by Jean Lecanuet, leader of the Union for French Democracy, who took part in a meeting of leaders of right-wing parties in Paris.

The meeting was convened for discussing the decision taken by the president on Tuesday to suggest to Jacques Chirac that he form a government. Today the RPR president will start consultations with French politicians with the aim to form a new Cabinet which will include representatives of right-wing parties.

IZVESTIYA Comments

PM181159 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Report by unnamed "own correspondent": "France; Results of Elections"]

[Text] Paris -- Elections to the National Assembly have been held in France. According to preliminary figures, the two biggest right-wing parties -- the Rally for the Republic [RPR] and the Union for French Democracy [UDF] -- have collected about 42 percent of the votes and, together with the other right-wing groups, will have 291 seats, while an absolute majority is 289 seats. In the previous National Assembly, the RPR and the UDF had 86 and 62 deputies respectively. The Socialist Party together with the Left Radical Movement has received approximately 33 percent of the votes and has 216 deputies (previously it had 285). About 10 percent of the voters voted for the Communist Party [PCF] and it will be represented by 35 deputies. For the first time, representatives of the extreme right-wing "National Front" -- 32 deputies -- will sit beneath the vaults of the Bourbon Palace.

People here are drawing attention to the fact that the election campaign and the elections themselves left many French people indifferent. Nearly one voter out of every four (about 23 percent) abstained. In accordance with the electoral reform carried out by the authorities, for the first time during the Fifth Republic, the elections were held in one round under the proportional representation system, not the majority system. The number of seats in the new National Assembly has increased from 491 to 577. Elections to the regional councils were held at the same time.

The results of the elections reaffirmed that the policy of the Socialist government and above all their inability to solve the unemployment problem has caused dissatisfaction among the electorate. This has led to the point where the right-wing forces will henceforth have the majority in the National Assembly. But counter to expectations they obtained only a slight majority -- just two seats -- and many of them do not conceal their disappointment at the election results.

A statement from the PCF Politburo stresses that the rightists' victory will have adverse consequences for the working people. The "stringency" policy which the Socialist government pursued, the statement notes, has weakened France, increased unemployment and social inequality, and thus opened the door to the rightists.

The country's democratic public and politicians of various orientations are expressing alarm and concern at the fact that representatives of the "National Front" have joined the National Assembly. Scarcely had the results been made known before the National Front's leader, Jean-Marie Le Pen, hastened to announce that the extremists intended to take part in the country's administration.

Since the elections, for the first time in the entire history of the Fifth Republic a situation has formed in France whereby the president (a Socialist) and the parliamentary majority belong to different political camps. This, commentators stress, raises the complex problem of their "cohabitation."

The president has to appoint a prime minister (from the right-wing majority) who must form a government. Observers note that the slight majority which the rightist possess (not counting the extremists) complicates their task and, conversely, expands the president's opportunities for maneuvering.

FRENCH BUSINESSMEN END VISIT TO MOSCOW

LD141839 Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 14 TASS -- A delegation of French businessmen ended a visit here today, which marked a noticeable step forward in broadening and strengthening commercial contacts between the USSR and France. The trip was arranged by the Franco-Soviet Chamber of Commerce.

During their nearly week-long visit the members of the delegation, including 80 representatives of 50 French firms and banks, were able to familiarize themselves with prospects for the Soviet Union's economic development as well as its import needs and export possibilities and make business contacts with various Soviet organizations and departments such as the chamber of commerce and industry of the USSR, the Ministry of Foreign Trade, foreign trade associations, the State Committee of the USSR for Science and Technology, and Moscow city organizations.

Jean Fevrier, secretary-general of the Franco-Soviet Chamber of Commerce who led the delegation, said before flying back home that such trips enable French firms to have a better knowledge of the Soviet market. High-level contacts and diverse meetings also help French companies acquaint a broad circle of Soviet specialists with their products. This is especially important to small and medium-size firms whose financial possibilities to study external markets are limited, Fevrier said. He added that two-thirds of the delegation members represented precisely such firms.

Seeking to extend and consolidate relations between the two countries, the Franco-Soviet chamber, its secretary-general said has been stepping up its promotional and informative work in different areas of France. It has also started organizing symposiums by French firms in the USSR. Fevrier said he estimates that more than 60 symposiums and other Soviet-French expert meetings will be held in the Soviet Union this year, where French companies will be able to demonstrate their products and technical expertise.

ARISTOV RECEIVES AUSTRIAN ECONOMY CHIEF

PM141019 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Mar 86 First Edition p 4

[Text] USSR Foreign Trade Minister B.I. Aristov received R. Sallinger, president of the Austrian federal chamber of the economy, on 13 March. During the meeting the sides exchanged opinions on questions of Soviet-Austrian economic cooperation in connection with the exhibition of "Modern Austrian Industrial Technology" to be held in Moscow in April of this year. H. Grubmayer, Austrian ambassador to the USSR, took part in the talk.

ARD CORRESPONDENT 'RUNS INTO' YURCHENKO IN MOSCOW

LD141847 Hamburg DPA in German 1722 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, 14 Mar (DPA) -- Vitaliy Yurchenko, the double defector and KGB officer (49) rumored dead in the West, is in fact alive. He surfaced surprisingly in the bar of the Press Center at the Soviet Foreign Ministry in Moscow today (Friday). The allegedly dead man acknowledged that he is working with the security service for foreign representatives of the USSR. The entrance to the Press Center, which is accommodated in the building of the semi-official NOVOSTI Press Agency, responsible for foreign propaganda, is guarded by uniformed police and can as a rule only be passed with a special card.

PRAVDA, the party organ, had on Tuesday denied the version circulating in the West that Yurchenko had been executed. The newspaper announced that Yurchenko, who "had been mistreated for 93 days in the CIA's torture chambers" is now working on his "memoirs."

Lutz Lehmann, the Moscow ARD correspondent ran into Yurchenko by chance today (Friday) in the bar of the Press Center. He readily allowed himself to be interviewed in front of the camera. When asked whether he was really Yurchenko, he said: "Yes, I am Vitaliy Yurchenko. Should I show you my passport?"

Yurchenko said that he had spent a few weeks in hospital for treatment after his press conference in Moscow last November. "Then I was recuperating, and now I'm working in my office again and am living here in Moscow." As to whether he had had any difficulties with the Soviet authorities, Yurchenko said: "No, I have none, had none, and shall have none."

He was, he said, living with his family in Moscow and also goes to the theater there. His work in the USSR Foreign Ministry is "the protection of our representatives abroad." He is working at his old place of employment. There, he is busy "applying" his experiences "for the better protection of our representatives abroad."

Yurchenko answered the question as to whether he would travel abroad again by saying that he "would do this from time to time." He would not be visiting the United States again. On the PRAVDA announcement that he is working on his memoirs, Yurchenko said: "I am making a few notes so that I can recall my story." But he does not know whether a book or some articles will come of it. "I am not a reporter or an author...I do not need the publicity."

On Western reports of his exection, Yurchenko said: "I am here, alive, and this is the best confirmation that I am alive."

KOMAROV, FINLAND'S LAINE DISCUSS JOINT TRADE

LD182103 Moscow TASS in English 1655 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 18 TASS -- First deputy foreign trade minister of the USSR, N. Komarov today had a conversation with Finland's Foreign Trade Minister Jermu Laine. The sides discussed the present state and prospects of Soviet-Finnish trade. Finland's ambassador to the USSR Aarno Karhila took part in the conversation.

BRIEFS

TAX CONVENTION WITH SPAIN -- Moscow March 18 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet ratified on Monday the convention between the Government of the USSR and the Government of Spain on preventing double taxation of incomes and property, signed in Madrid on March 1, 1985. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1451 GMT 18 Mar 86 LD]

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVES IN CAIRO

LD181845 Moscow TASS in English 1831 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Cairo March 18 TASS -- A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, headed by Vice President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Pavel Gilashvili, arrived here from Moscow on an official visit today. The delegation includes deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet Sergey Losev, Anatoliy Mayorets, Nikolay Popov and Dzhanikul Yusupov.

At Cairo Airport the Soviet guests were welcomed by the speaker of the People's Assembly of the Arab Republic of Egypt Rif'at al-Mahjub, chairman of the People's Assembly's Foreign Affairs Commission Muhammad 'Abdal-allah and other officials.

AL-QADHDHAFI CITED AT 'ANTI-IMPERIALIST' FORUM

PM181359 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] Tripoli, 17 Mar -- The conference of anti-imperialist forces has begun work in the Libyan capital. Taking part are about 300 delegations from various countries, including representatives of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with the Countries of Asia and Africa.

M. al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, who addressed the opening of the conference, expressed concern at the activation of the reactionary forces struggling against the planet's freedom-loving peoples. In this connection, he called for the consolidation of joint efforts in countering the aggressive plots of U.S. imperialism, racism, and Zionism.

M. al-Qadhdhafi denounced the U.S. Administration for steering a course of "neoglobalism." The United States, he said, is terrorizing the peoples by its nuclear missiles and military fleets and has created a ramified network of military bases throughout the world. The arsenal of U.S. imperialism's weapons includes aggression and the seizure of other people's lands, economic subversion, and the physical elimination of politicians inconvenient to Washington. Essentially, al-Qadhdhafi pointed out that the United States, which uses its stooges and allies as an instrument for achieving hegemonist goals, stands behind all criminal actions of the present day on a state scale, be they Zionists' crimes against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, the genocide practiced by the Pretoria racists against the black majority in South Africa, or the bloody reprisals wrought by the fascist regimes of Latin America against the freedom fighters.

IRAQI DELEGATION MEETS COMMITTEE MEMBER

JN181713 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1632 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, 18 Mar (INA) -- The Iraqi peace and solidarity delegation led by its deputy secretary general, Dr 'Isam 'Abd 'Ali, met here today with Igor Belyayev, deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for Combatting Zionism and Soviet peace and solidarity committee member [name and title as received]. They discussed preparations for the scientific conference of international nongovernmental organizations to end the Iraq-Iran war scheduled to begin in Geneva next month. They also discussed the dire consequences of the treacherous Iranian aggression against Iraq and the Iranian threats to the Arab Gulf states, in addition to ways to bolster the unity struggle of the Arab masses against the imperialist and racist Zionist onslaught.

ALGERIAN PRESIDENT TO VISIT USSR IN MARCH

LD181505 Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 18 TASS -- Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic and general secretary of the National Liberation Front on Algeria, will pay an official visit of friendship to the Soviet Union at the end of March at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

BRIEFS

SOVIET-ARAB FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY -- The sixth accounting-electoral conference of the Turkmen republican branch of the Soviet-Arab Friendship Society was held in Askhabad today. Those who addressed the conference spoke about the strong versatile contacts between the peoples of the USSR and the Arab countries and about the common struggle against imperialism, Zionism, and reactionism and for peace, national independence, and progress. They proposed measures for consolidating friendship and for exchanging experience. Muradov, Turkmen SSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education, was elected as chairman of the Turkmen republican branch of the Soviet-Arab Friendship Society. [Summary] [Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 12 Mar 86 GF]

TASS VIEWS WISNER NEWS CONFERENCE IN CAPE TOWN

LD151014 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1225 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Washington, 14 Mar, (TASS) -- "Good relations" are being strengthened between the United States and the RSA, Frank Wisner, deputy assistant secretary of state for African affairs, has stressed. At a news conference in Cape Town, he told journalists that during "fruitful" talks with South African Foreign Minister R. Botha they discussed the RSA's new "proposals" for settling the Namibian problem.

Washington is trying to impose on Africa these "proposals," which make the withdrawal of Cuban internationalists from Angola a condition for holding a general election in Namibia. The aim of these far from new proposals is to weaken People's Angola in the face of South African intervention and to remove SWAPO from the settlement process. The State Department envoy's tour of southern Africa, following the recent U.S. visit by Savimbi, ringleader of the anti-Angolan terrorist group UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], demonstrates that Washington has not given up its policy of "quiet diplomacy" combined with strong pressure on the "Frontline States." The administration will use all means to "change the political orientation" of the countries of southern Africa, Secretary of State Shultz said at congressional hearings.

Frank Wisner's task is also to present in a good light the administration's African policy, which has come under fire in the past days in Congress. U.S. military aid to the UNITA group will draw the United States into an armed conflict in Angola, warned Richard Moose, former U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, speaking on Thursday at the congressional hearings. He stated that the RSA authorities are seeking direct U.S. armed intervention in Angola in order to release forces for the suppression of unrest among the African majority inside the RSA.

PRAVDA DERIDES S. AFRICAN 'MANEUVER' ON NAMBIA

PM171035 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Mar 86 First Edition p 5

[Article by Igor Tarutin: "Empty Gesture"]

[Text] P. Botha, president of the Republican of South Africa (RSA), recently addressed parliament with proposals on the Namibian problem. He expressed "readiness" to set about fulfilling the UN resolutions on granting Namibia its independence effective 1 August this year.

But having begun on a good note, the chief of the racist regime quickly ended on a bad one. He once again repeated Pretoria's long-standing demand: that the Cuban contingent be withdrawn from Angola before RSA troops leave Namibian territory.

It is a question of the so-called "linkage" between two issues that have nothing in common with one another. An attempt is being made to artificially make the liberation of Namibia -- which the RSA is suppressing contrary to all international norms -- conditional on the Angolan people's renunciation of their legitimate right to turn to their friends for assistance in protecting their independnece and sovereignty, which is fully in accordance with the UN Charter.

This old RSA trick has already once been rejected by Angola, by the South West Africa People's Organization [SWAPO] (the organization fighting for Namibian independence), and all the "Frontline" States.

It has been condemned by the OAU and the United Nations. However, as we can see, Pretoria is once again putting forward its absurd demand.

Why did the racists need to make a gesture with "new" proposals? To all appearances, several aims are being pursued at the same time. One of these aims is to pressure Angola. This is being done at the very moment when the United States has switched to direct intervention in Angolan international affairs, increasing aid to the anti-government UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] terrorist group. It is striving to destabilize the country from within through the counter-revolutionaries and to gain concessions from it, notably on the Namibian question. And Pretoria is bringing parallel pressure to bear from outside, speculating on Angolans' interest in eliminating the hotbed of tension on their borders.

At the same time, aware of the unacceptability of this "linkage," the racists are marking time in order to strengthen the positions of their proteges from among the "internal" puppet Namibian parties. A "transitional government" made up of these parties has already been knocked together in the hope of transferring power to it and bypassing the United Nations.

They try to conceal these behind-the-scenes intrigues by putting forward various "initiatives" such as the present one. The aim of this "marking time" is to create the appearance that the RSA is also supposedly striving for a settlement and offering various proposals to that end, that it is only a question of Angola's and SWAPO's refusal to compromise. Imperialist propaganda, incidentally, gladly clutches at this straw. A clear shortage of arguments is now apparent in the West in favor of continuing cooperation with the apartheid regime, which has unleashed cruel terror within the country and engages in piracy abroad. Even now some have begun depicting Botha's proposal as a "positive step." But maneuvers of this kind will delude no one.

CPSU, TANZANIAN PARTY AGREE ON COOPERATION

LD182318 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1555 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 18 Mar (TASS) -- A plan for party ties between the CPSU and the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania (CCM) for 1986-87 was signed in the capital of Tanzania today. It provides in particular for an exchange of delegations and information on party work experience.

Speaking at the signing ceremony, F.P. Muro, deputy head of the International Department of the CCM Secretariat, highly praised relations between the CPSU and CCM. He pointed to the community of views between the two parties on many international problems, including the question of offering help to the peoples of southern Africa and Namibia in their liberation struggle against the inhuman apartheid regime.

F.P. Muro declared CCM support for Soviet peace initiatives aimed at curbing the arms race and reducing and eliminating nuclear arsenals. He expressed his conviction that the signing of the document on interparty cooperation would serve the cause of strengthening friendly ties between the Soviet Union and Tanzania.

REPORTAGE ON REACTION TO U.S. NICARAGUAN POLICY

Reagan's Address Criticized

LD170958 Moscow TASS in English 0939 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] Washington March 17 TASS -- The Government of Nicaragua has stated a protest against the accusations voiced by President Reagan in a U.S. national television appearance. In the statement circulated here by the embassy of Nicaragua in the United States, the assertions by the head of the Washington administration are qualified as "instigatory rhetoric based on false premises and on overt distortion of facts."

Contrary to the President's assertions, the statement points out, the expansion of the aid to the "contras" runs counter to the efforts which are being made by the Contadora Group with a view to avoiding war through a peaceful dialogue and talks. To suppose something else is to try to deceive the Congress and the U.S. public opinion in order to win support for the policy of military interference in Nicaragua. The statement of the Nicaraguan Government points out the need for a "serious and responsible" approach by the United States to the problems of Central America.

Ortega Ready for Talks

LD171050 Moscow TASS in English 1017 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] Stockholm March 17 TASS -- Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega had denounced U.S. criminal policy against his country. Speaking at a news conference in the Swedish capital where he attended the funeral of Olof Palme, he said the U.S. Administration's striving to overthrow the Sandinist government is "disquieting."

Ortega said that by executing an aggressive policy against Nicaragua, a policy protested the world over, the United States is flagrantly violating human rights. The Nicaraguan Government, he said, will never sit down at the negotiating table with bandits from counter-revolutionary gangs.

Ortega expressed his government's readiness to normalize relations with Honduras. He called, in particular, for setting up a special international commission under the Contadora Group and under the support group, which would monitor the situation on the Nicaraguan-Honduran border. The Nicaraguan president also said he is ready to hold talks with Ronald Reagan on a political settlement in Central America.

Ramirez Condemns 'Diktat'

LD151129 Moscow TASS in English 0827 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] Managua March 15 TASS -- The United States has absolutely no right to meddle in Nicaragua's home affairs, said Vice-President Sergei Ramirez of Nicaragua. Addressing a press conference in Managua after a meeting with U.S. congressmen from the Republican Party, he pointed out that the Nicaraguan Government was ready for peace talks with the USA to end bloodshed and normalise bilateral relations but will never subordinate to its high-handed diktat and will not agree to "dialogue" with Somozista mercenary gangs financed by the CIA. The Nicaraguan Government, Ramirez said, has notified the U.S. delegation that it considers the current debate at the U.S. Congress on new appropriations running into many millions for the Somozistas to be an unlawful and immoral act in conflict with the basic norms of international law.

Tinoco Attacks 'Terrorist' Funds

LD151150 Moscow TASS in English 0833 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] Managua March 15 TASS -- The consent of the U.S. Congress to grant 100 million dollars to the Somozista terrorists would involve a fresh aggravation of tensions in Central America and would be detrimental to the efforts of Nicaragua and Costa Rica aimed at ensuring security along the common border, said Victor Tinoco, first deputy foreign minister of the Republic. Speaking to newsmen, he pointed to the great significance of the agreement reached between the Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica to set up an international commission for control and observance in the border zone, which has become an arena of provocative sorties by the American mercenaries. While the Latin American countries are proceeding the path of dialogue and strengthening peace, the USA is banking on a toughening of its policy of war and aggression in the region, Tinoco stressed.

FMLN LEADER NIDIA DIAZ ON SITUATION IN EL SALVADOR

PM141311 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Statement by Nidia Diaz, member of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] leadership, in response to questions by IZVESTIYA correspondent A. Kamorin in Moscow; date not given, first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] During the days of the 27th CPSU Congress, Nidia Diaz, member of the [El Salvador] FMLN leadership, was in Moscow. IZVESTIYA correspondent A. Kamorin met with her and asked her to talk about the Salvadoran patriots' struggle.

[Diaz] The 27th CPSU Congress undoubtedly marked a qualitatively new stage in Soviet society's development along the path of communism. The humanism of the plans put forward at the congress for the further improvement of socialism and the Soviet Union's adherence, again confirmed during these days, to the ideals of peace and social progress will have a great influence on strengthening the forces of democracy and national liberation.

The proposition put forward in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report on the fair, political settlement of international crises and regional conflicts is particularly important for us participants in the struggle for El Salvador's independence and democracy. We are consistent supporters of peace, and from the very beginning of our struggle we have sought the opportunity to resolve existing contradictions by political means. However, in 1981 we were forced to go over to armed struggle for our people's rights. At the same time we once again submitted proposals to the ruling regime for a peaceful settlement. That settlement was thwarted by the interference of the United States, which, following its strategic line of the "military solution" of El Salvador's problems, supported a large-scale war against the patriots.

Despite this, our peace proposals remain in force. For us, a political solution in El Salvador means the elimination of our motherland's ignominious dependence on American imperialism; an end to the bloodshed, abductions, and destruction; the restoration and development of our country's economy; and a guarantee that Washington will not interfere in our internal affairs. We are prepared to have a serious dialogue with the Duarte regime on all these questions. As recently as 13 December last year, our revolutionary organization again proposed that a dialogue should begin.

But the authorities, while demagogically declaring their "dedication to dialogue," are following in the wake of a U.S. policy which offers only one solution to the Salvadoran problem -- a military one.

Guided by this doctrine, the United States is increasing the scale of its military aid to the ruling regime. There are U.S. advisers in the country who are not only training goons, but are actually participating in combat actions. Moreover, the White House is prompting Duarte to carry out so-called "social reforms," and the efforts to implement them have demonstrated how utterly futlie they are and have reemphasized the antipeople nature of the puppet regime. The failure of the "reforms" is pushing the authorities onto the path of fiercer repression. In these conditions our peace proposals are the only way to end the Salvadoran people's suffering.

The FMLN bases its activity on a combination of military and political struggle. In the political sphere we are focusing attention on strengthening the unity of the people's mass organizations and all forces advocating independence and democracy. The creation of the National Union of Salvadoran Working People -- the biggest mass trade union organization in the country -- was a considerable step forward on this path.

In conditions of worsening economic crisis, regular violations of human rights, and increasing U.S. interference, working people are seeking to unite their efforts in the struggle to eliminate the causes of the conflict -- poverty, exploitation, and repression.

In the military sphere the plans of Duarte and his masters, aimed at destroying the resistance forces, have totally failed. Today our detachments are operating on 90 percent of national territory. The forces that have been sent to fight us are sustaining considerable losses; On the average, 25 men and officers per day. We have learned to combine daily partisan actions with massive strikes against the goons. District partisan forces and a people's militia have been organized and are being strengthened. On the other hand, there are obvious symptoms of demoralization in the ruling regime's forces: There is a lack of unity in the Army command, and desertion and insubordination are increasing.

Our struggle is a people's struggle. El Salvador is a small country with an area of 21,000 square km and a population density of 234 people per square km. As you will appreciate, it is very difficult to wage covert combat actions in such conditions. But thanks to the people's support and their active involvement in our struggle, we are not only continuing to operate but are constantly increasing the scale of operations. The masses know that the FMLN is struggling for a just cause, and that is the guarantee of ultimate victory.

As for the foreign political conditions in which the battle for El Salvador's freedom is unfolding, it must be noted above all that the USSR's consistent, peace-loving policy, which meets with a broad response on all continents, is increasingly altering the correlation of forces in the world arena in favor of the forces of democracy and progress. Consequently, it is aiding our struggle as well.

We want only one thing -- we want Salvadorans to have the chance to exercise their right to self-determination without foreign interference in our affairs. The United States today is one of the main warring sides in El Salvador. In an attempt to conceal its intervention, Washington claims that Nicaragua is supplying us with weapons. This is a downright lie. We get our weapons in battles, and our warriors are trained at our own training bases. People not only in Central America but all over the world are increasingly realizing this.

CUBA 'DENOUNCES' CALL FOR SOVIET UN STAFF CUT

LD150643 Moscow TASS in English 0637 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] Havana March 15 TASS -- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Cuba has described the demand of the U.S. Administration on the reduction of the personnel of the U.N. missions of the USSR, the Ukraine and Belorussia in New York as another attempt to bring pressure to bear on the U.N. and restrict the rights of the U.N. member states.

A statement circulated here stresses that those actions constitute a gross violation of the norms of the international law. Their purpose is to subordinate the U.N. to the diktat of Washington. The U.S. Government seeks to hamper the struggle of the countries of the socialist community and all the progressive forces within the U.N. framework for peace, for the termination of the arms race, for the respects for countries' independence, for the social progress of peoples on behalf of the Cuban Government the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Cuba strongly denounces this step.

COMMENTARY ON CHILEAN POLITICAL SITUATION

LD180000 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1954 GMT 17 Mar 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Valeriy Korzin]

[Text] In accordance with the so-called constitution which the Chilean junta compiled in 1980, General Pinochet should remain in power until 1989. But, it would seem that the seat beneath him is beginning to rock much earlier than that. The United States, in the UN Human Rights Committee, has expressed disquiet at the human rights situation in Chile. As they say, there you have it. Quite recently, Pinochet was gushingly praising his cordial relations with Washington. Less than 1 year has passed since he met Motley, the former assistant U.S. secretary of state, and said in Santiago that the West should be grateful to the Chilean dictator for the overthrow of Allende, that the overthrow of the legitimate government led to an improvement in the general atmosphere in Latin America. There you have it. Washington suddenly seems to have seen the light. Well, as you know, it is rare in politics that something happens quickly, even if at first glance something appears unexpected.

The situation is heating up in Chile. Action by the people is taking on an increasingly organized nature. Recently, a member of the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front said that 1986 will be decisive for the consolidation of forces waging the struggle against the regime existing in the country. Naturally, they cannot fail to know this in Washington. There have been reports that in recent months the White House has been trying to influence Pinochet, to make him get down to it and create a semblance of democratic change, even attempting to persuade him to allow the possibility of some kind of legal opposition, of course, acting under control. THE NEW YORK TIMES ran a front page report on this topic. The United States is afraid, it says, that Pinochet's reluctance to permit a non-communist opposition will strengthen the position of the communists. That is what it is all about. Apparently, the head of the junta, having dug in his heels, has ventured to disobey his mentor and patron and has hit below the belt.

I am far from saying that tomorrow, or at some time in the near future, Pinochet will, like Duvalier, be secretly taken out by a U.S. aircraft, thus saving both a bankrupt dictator and the U.S.' interests. But one cannot exclude the idea that the public condemnation of the Chilean junta and its leader that the United States has come out with will turn out to be the first bell for a change of window dressing, much like what happened in Haiti.

Donald Regan,the White House chief of staff, in an interview with NBC tried to dispel any doubts. The U.S. Administration has no intention at all, he said, of destabilizing or overthrowing the Pinochet regime. In fact, too much links Pinochet with Washington. If Regan's assurances correspond to reality, this means that the condemnation of the head of the military-fascist dictatorship in the UN Human Rights Committee was simply the usual propagandistic ruse.

FBIS DAILY REPORT
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Dagestan Party Chief

PM051635 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Mar 86
Second Edition p 7

["Speech by Comrade M.Yu. Yusupov, First Secretary of Dagestan CPSU Obkom" (*PRAVDA* headline) delivered at 4 March afternoon session of 27th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Comrade delegates! The Communists and all working people of Dagestan, as in the entire country, have given a very enthusiastic welcome to the Political Report of our party's Central Committee, delivered by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The inspiring and mobilizing force of the ideas of this scientifically substantiated program document is of lasting significance for further strengthening our motherland's economic and defense might.

The report by Comrade Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, reflected the theoretical elaborations of the CPSU Central Committee Political Report on fundamental questions of the building of communism.

We wholeheartedly support the set strategic course of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and the party's dynamic work on strengthening order and discipline and reinforcing healthy principles in all spheres of life. The changes occurring since the Central Committee April (1985) Plenum convincingly confirm the correctness of this policy and the vital need for it.

In Dagestan, as throughout the country, the working people's activeness and their understanding of their responsibility for implementing the set tasks are increasing. The volume of industrial production increased 29 percent during the 5-year plan.

But we see that considerably better use could be made of reserves for accelerating socioeconomic development. A demand for the efficient utilization of the potential of each republic and region and for an increase in their contribution to the unified national economic complex has rightly been advanced at the party congress.

From these positions it has to be admitted that certain sectors of the national economy are not working efficiently enough in the republic and are developing at a slow pace. At the recent report-and-election meetings and conferences Communists pointed to poor work in intensifying livestock raising, including fine-wooled sheep raising and also vegetable growing, horticulture, and viticulture. The oblast party organization is disposed to resolutely rectify the state of affairs.

For this, more efficient use must be made of irrigated land, of which there are 300,000 hectares in the republic. But we are still not getting the proper return. Our efforts will be aimed at modernizing old reclamation systems and improving their standard of operation. At the same time, it is necessary to accelerate the opening up of the land stock for reclamation in the arid steppe zone of our region. In our view, the proposals being advanced here to commission additional water sources deserve greater attention.

But it is unforgivable to delay the implementation of measures to utilize the water resources of local rivers, including the Terek and the Samur. At present more than one-third of their flow is not being used — enough to irrigate an additional 700,000 hectares of land. What is hindering this?

Planning organizations have been working for decades, but the question of regulating the flow of these rivers with regard to the interests of water management and the preservation of the Caspian's unique fish wealth is not being resolved. The USSR Gosplan and the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources do not devote proper attention to this important national economic problem. We consider this an abnormal situation which must be rectified.

We support the proposal set forth in the draft Basic Guidelines for the efficient development of the fuel and energy complex in conjunction with the active implementation of an energy-saving policy. The planned accelerated construction of nuclear stations is perfectly substantiated. At the same time, in regions that have been opened up economically, in our opinion, fuller use must be made of the existing hydroelectric power resources — a considerable reserve for obtaining cheap energy and comprehensively resolving the national economy's problems. This is also important because high efficiency is achieved in nuclear and thermal stations when they are used in combined operation with hydroelectric stations.

Such stations include the recently constructed Chirkeyskaya GES with a capacity of 1 million kilowatts and the Miatli GES, commissioned on the eve of the 27th CPSU Congress, which together will make it possible to save more than 1 million tons of ideal fuel per year.

The republic possesses great water power resources. Hydroelectric stations with a capacity of 5.5 million kilowatts could be constructed on its territory. Their construction would not involve the flooding of useful land. However, the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification has relaxed its attention to the creation of groundwork and the pace of hydroelectric power construction. In our view, the ministry does not always detect in time or anticipate trends leading to a deficit in the energy balance now in our region, now in another, as has happened in the North Caucasus region. We believe that the corresponding conclusions must be drawn from this.

The high level of research into energy resources, many years of cooperation with specialists in Leningrad, Kharkov, and Zaporozhye, and the existence of a skilled collective of thousands of hydroelectric construction workers make it possible to commission the first unit of the Irganay GES in the current 5-year plan and to create the conditions for commissioning two more stations in the next 5-year plan. This is a realistic task, and we will work actively in this direction.

The utilization of the existing free labor resources is a great reserve for increasing the republic's contribution to the national economic complex. This problem is particularly acute in the mountains, where approximately one-third of the republic's population lives. We must be more active in inducing people to stay there, despite the great costs and complexities, constructing roads and sociocultural establishments, developing mountain-valley and terrace farming, and making more efficient use of mountain pastures.

The question of people's employment in the mountains and in small cities can be resolved by creating small enterprises and branches to manufacture output that is not materials-intensive. Some experience has already been accumulated in this regard. Some ministries have already joined in this work; but far from all are doing so. Certain ministries do not always move to resolve territorial tasks and questions of social development.

We fully share the criticism voiced at the congress that questions are not resolved properly in many components of our apparatus — thus proposals dictated by state interests are not supported — and that there is still a lot of departmentalism. We hope that the USSR Council of Ministers will call ministers more strictly to account and enhance their responsibility for the prompt resolution of questions raised locally.

Unemployment among people is also a breeding ground for negative phenomena. There are many people in the republic with a consumer mentality, inclined to moneygrubbing, parasitism, and embezzlement. Vigorous measures are now being taken and will be taken to combat this evil.

Difficult work still lies ahead. We must overcome the unscrupulousness and connivance of some of our cadres and create everywhere an atmosphere of universal implacability toward persons living on unearned income.

But this question also arises: Why in our society, which has proclaimed the principles of honesty and social justice, do we not find ways to openly control such persons' sources of income? We think that legislative measures must be formulated to control income. (applause)

Undoubtedly, we above all bear the responsibility for resolving the problems which have piled up. The oblast party organization will take measures to restructure cadres' awareness and to prevent parochial and parasitic sentiments and will not put off the resolution of acute and urgent tasks.

Comrades! We have perceived with great satisfaction the points in the Political Report to the effect that the party will continue to indefatigably strengthen the fraternity and friendship of our country's peoples and display special sensitivity and circumspection in everything that concerns the development of national relations.

Today our republic is a graphic example of the triumph of Lenin's nationalities policy. It is precisely as a result of development within the framework of the unified Soviet state that our small ethnic groups have entered the orbit of modern civilization. Could this have been achieved under different conditions? No; history knows no such example. The small peoples of Dagestan, as of the entire country, could realize their potential in this way only under socialism.

The leading role in uniting all nations and ethnic groups in the struggle for communism and in their international cohesion belongs to the great Russian people. Dagestanis have felt this at all stages of socialist building. There are approximately 70 nations, nationalities, and ethnic groups living in our mountain region. Literature, newspapers, and magazines are published and radio broadcasting is conducted in 11 languages. In Dagestan there are seven national theaters, five VUZes, and a branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The Russian language, which has become the universally recognized means of the peoples' interaction and mutual enrichment, has played an incalculable role in ensuring that broad scope has been created for the development of culture and education and that national languages function at a high level.

We also mention this because bourgeois propaganda is stepping up slanderous attacks on our party's nationalities policy. The ideologues of anticommunism, furiously defending imperialism's class interests, are seeking to divert public opinion away from their own very deep sores and their inability to solve the nationalities question.

Socialism's enemies are gambling on undermining the unity and friendship of the USSR's peoples. But these attempts are in vain. No one will ever succeed in shaking our friendship and fraternity. (applause)

To speak of the existing reality, the whole world is witness to the nationalism, racism, and chauvinism raging in the United States, Northern Ireland, the Republic of South Africa, and other capitalist countries. This is combined with a policy of diktat and of robbing and enslaving other countries and peoples pursued by imperialism.

Under these conditions we believe that the country's press, radio, television, and scientific and creative organizations must expose the anti-Marxist concepts of the nationalities question in a better-reasoned and more assertive manner and show more convincingly the practice of national relations in the USSR. Our very reality is a worthy reproof to falsifiers of various kinds. Dagestan today is proving to be a real discovery for many representatives from abroad.

The international and patriotic education of the population, particularly young people, is assuming great significance under present conditions. However, we do not always take account of the fact that inter-nation relations are manifested in everyday life in relations between specific individuals. Educational work is poorly aimed at the real person, at fostering in him the culture of inter-nation contacts. We have much to do here.

As our party's entire experience shows, the exchange of cadres helps to broaden and deepen friendship and fraternity between nations and ethnic groups. Delegates have already spoken about this. This work is now being enlivened. Unfortunately, at a certain stage there was a reduction in attention to it. This problem is of great significance.

For example, people in every city and rayon of Dagestan remember the influence exerted on the republic's development by teachers, doctors, party and soviet workers, and cadre workers who came from many RSFSR oblasts and other republics. They played an incalculable role in developing the economy and training cadres and in the working people's international education. In turn, many of our national cadres are receiving training in the country's industrial centers. These fruitful traditions must be developed in every possible way.

Under conditions of the acceleration of scientific and technical progress large centers can exert a greater influence on the development of all regions and the training of cadres for them. In our view, not only local party and soviet organs but also the USSR Ministry of Education, the USSR Ministry of Health, the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, and other departments must be more active in implementing these principles of the party's cadre policy.

Comrades! We firmly believe that the grand plans outlined by the 27th party congress will be fulfilled. Dagestan's Communists and working people will devote all their strength and knowledge to further strengthening our socialist motherland's might. (applause)

Kokchetav Obkom's Sagdiyev

PM101544 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Mar 86 Second Edition pp 4, 5

["Speech by Comrade M.R. Sagdiyev (First Secretary of the Kokchetav Kazakh Communist Party Obkom)" (*PRAVDA* headline) delivered at 5 March morning session of 27th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Comrade delegates! Kokchetav Oblast's Communists and working people, like all Soviet people, totally and fully approve the propositions and conclusions of the Central Committee Political Report to our party's 27th congress and the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy. At rallies and meetings being held at this time, they declare their adamant determination to implement the beloved Leninist party's plans for the acceleration of our country's economic and social development and the strengthening of peace and cooperation between peoples.

The lofty patriotic and labor enthusiasm of our people, the businesslike mood, and the discussion — direct, frank, and exacting in the party fashion — that is taking place at our congress provide the best and most accurate assessment of the political line and practical activity of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo. (applause)

People are very satisfied with the desired changes that are taking place within the party and the country and with the healthy moral and political climate which is being increasingly established in all spheres of activity. The absolute majority of our people like the measures to step up exactingness and to strengthen organization, discipline, and law and order. We perceive in all this a clear consistency in implementing the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum's decisions, which enjoy the unreserved support of all Soviet people.

Comrades! Vladimir Ilich Lenin said: "We value communism only when it is economically substantiated." Yes, we Marxist-Leninists are well aware that the resolution of the fate of socialism and its communist future is increasingly shifting to the economic sphere. And this is precisely why it is necessary to accelerate our development, introduce more actively the achievements of scientific and technical progress, improve the methods of economic management, and strengthen discipline and organization.

Much has been done, but much more still remains to be done. This was convincingly stated in Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov's report "On the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000."

The last 5-year plan did not prove easy for us. But even under these conditions, the party organizations strove with the utmost persistence to make fuller use of the production and economic potential and to mobilize labor collectives for the solution of complex and responsible tasks. This made it possible to overfulfill industrial production plans and to increase the production of consumer goods. In the last few years measures to implement the Food Program made it possible to ensure growth in the production of agricultural output and secure positive changes in the countryside's social development.

At the same time, it must be self-critically admitted that the oblast could have done much more in these years, and reserves for economic growth could have been brought into play more quickly. The reasons for the slowdown in acceleration are that we are still timid in overcoming the old work style, have failed to ensure effective party influence on the national economy's most important sectors, are insufficiently exacting toward cadres, and analyze poorly the causes of omissions. We have failed to establish everywhere an atmosphere of lofty responsibility and compliance with state, plan, and executive discipline, and also to fully eliminate inertia and obsolete methods of leadership. As a result, in terms of the 5-year plan results, the kolkhozes and sovkhozes were in debt to the state as regards grain, meat, and milk procurements, and many of them operate at a loss.

We are still utilizing poorly the oblast's rich potential. This is also why we fail to obtain proper returns on the sizable capital investments, particularly in the agro-industrial sector. Also causing concern is the fact that different end results are obtained by rayons and farms with approximately the same conditions and potential.

The oblast party organization clearly perceives the unsolved problems. They were discussed with the utmost directness, keenness, and frankness at the oblast party conference and the 16th Kazakh Communist Party Congress. We are taking measures to remove shortcomings and eliminate "bottlenecks." The emphasis is being placed on ensuring that party organizations, labor collectives, and our cadres work creatively and display initiative and persistence in attaining the set goals.

As Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev noted at the party-economic aktiv conference in Tselinograd, the paramount party concern and key problem for us virgin-landers is the increasing of grain production and procurement in every possible way. Our main task is to produce at least 3.6-4.0 million metric tons a year in the oblast, mainly of strong, durum, and valuable wheat, which will now be cultivated mostly by intensive technologies.

Considerable opportunities exist to increase grain production in the oblast. This is indicated by the experience of many kolkhozes and sovkhozes. "Zlatopolskiy" sovkhoz, for example, has for 10 years now harvested each year, under all weather conditions, an average of at least 21 quintals of grain crops per hectare, while the figure for the oblast as a whole is only 11-12 quintals. All this testifies that the reserves for increasing grain production are far from exhausted. Oblast schools of advanced experience have now been set up on the basis of the best farms. A number of other measures are also being taken to scale the projected heights.

However, there is much that is holding us back. There is the low yield of grain crop varieties, the lack of the necessary equipment, the shortage of the necessary fertilizers, and imperfect forms of labor organization and pay.

Last year we widely employed intensive technologies in wheat cultivation, but, to our chagrin, failed to obtain the planned yield. This can be attributed to several factors.

First, intensive techniques for grain crop cultivation applicable to our zone's soil and weather conditions have still not been fully optimized.

Second, the leaders of fertilizer-producing ministries do not heed the voice of the virgin-landers and fail to supply the full range of fertilizers. Yet the application of compound fertilizers containing a high percentage of nitrogen instead of phosphoric fertilizers results in extended wheat vegetation, a shortfall in yield, and a decline in grain quality.

Third, wild oats are now a real scourge for virgin land crop farming. The farms are experiencing a great shortage of herbicides to combat them.

Fourth, the "Saratovskaya 29" variety has been cultivated for almost 30 years in the virgin lands, but there is still no replacement for this type of wheat. The grain growers expect from the scientists specializing in selection work new earlier-ripening and higher-yield varieties of spring wheat meeting all the requirements of intensive techniques.

There have been many occasions when our party congresses and CPSU Central Committee plenums have raised the question of the need to have a system of highly productive agricultural machines in the agro-industrial complex. Single years and 5-year periods go by, however, and, as in the past, there is no sign of this extremely necessary highly productive equipment.

Take, for example, the "Step" wide-cut harvesting unit. It is a good harvesting machine. It is impatiently awaited on sovkhozes and kolkhozes. But when will it actually go out into the fields? Its production is being delayed because of unsolved interdepartmental questions and complex multisectorial production sharing, which involves 105 supplier plants under 19 ministries and departments. Even *PRAVDA* wrote about this recently. The time has come to ask the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building and Minister A.A. Yezhevskiy to finally get things moving and solve the question of creating as soon as possible the capacities necessary for the production of this unit. (applause)

Stockraising remains a highly complex sector. Despite our efforts, no noticeable advances have occurred in the sector's development. The main factor holding back the production of output is the lack of a firm feed base. We have neither early-ripening high-yield corn varieties and hybrids nor sophisticated equipment for feed harvesting and preparation; there is also a shortage of feed storage facilities. We also lack precisely elaborated techniques to resolve comprehensively on a scientific basis and under the conditions of intensification questions concerning reproduction, breeding work, and the struggle against infectious diseases among animals. The situation now is this: There are as many ideas as there are scientists. What a range of systems and methods have been applied in the virgin lands in the last 3 decades! The problem is that they were transplanted from other zones and regions in the country mechanically, without sufficient scientific substantiation, and regardless of local conditions and potential, and therefore failed to survive. Consequently the proper results did not materialize.

The V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences and its president, A.A. Nikonov, together with numerous research institutes and their branches, are being slow to restructure their activity in the spirit of the increased tasks. The time has also come for agrarian scientists to switch to intensive methods of work and draw closer to production. (applause)

The comprehensive mechanization of stockraising is severely lagging begind. It must be said openly that throughout its existence the USSR Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Feed Production (L.I. Khitrun) has proposed essentially nothing new in the way of equipment for stock units. The units and machines being produced for feed procurement and processing are imperfectly designed and their productivity is low. But even this equipment is in short supply.

These problems in stockraising need not have been discussed today had the relevant ministries and departments ensured the prompt and conscientious fulfillment of resolutions adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers for the development of this vitally important sector.

We are also highly perturbed by the question of retaining cadres in rural areas. It was absolutely correctly said in the Political Report that constant concern for rural working people's working and living conditions offers the most reliable guarantee of all our successes. Much has been done in the process of opening up the virgin lands: new settlements have appeared, railways and asphalt highways have been laid, Central Television can now be received, and mighty power transmission lines have spread.

But this is now insufficient. Demands are growing. The contrast between rural and industrial labor and between rural and urban living conditions remains extremely large. Questions of the remuneration of cultural workers satisfying the spiritual requirements of rural working people also await solution. The USSR Ministry of Culture and the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems must carefully consider why cadres of cultural enlightenment workers cannot be retained in the countryside.

People today want to work and live well and to enjoy skilled medical help, multifaceted development, and active leisure. This, in turn, calls for well-appointed housing, schools, hospitals, preventive medical clinics, and culture and sports complexes.

Powerful construction organizations and a solid industrial base are needed in the countryside in order to resolve the vital problems as soon as possible. At present, construction on kolkhozes and sovkhozes is done basically by relying on farms' own resources. Moreover, it is still inadequately supplied with material resources. Another point: The problem of transportation remains as acute as ever on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Because of the shortage of automobiles, farm specialists often use trucks for official purposes, and this is extremely uneconomical. This has been repeatedly said at different levels, but there are no changes for the better yet. We place great hopes in the USSR Agro-Industrial Committee as regards the solution of these and many other urgent questions.

Comrades! We are well aware that the party's innovative course must be matched by more efficient methods of organizational and political work. The party obkom, evaluating its activity since the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum, considers that as yet only the first steps have been taken in reorienting the thinking of our leadership cadres and restructuring their work style in the spirit of contemporary demands. The oblast's party organizations, as required by the CPSU Program and the party statutes, currently give exceptionally great importance to the realization of the human factor and the education of Communists and all working people in a spirit of lofty morality, ideological commitment, purity, propriety, and civic activeness.

Comrades! Unanimously approving the draft Basic Guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR, Communists and all working people in Kokchetav Oblast will work creatively, enthusiastically, and with the utmost effort to implement the historic decisions of the 27th congress and the tasks of the 12th 5-Year Plan. (applause)

BAM Trust Worker

PM101630 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Mar 86
Second Edition p 4

["Speech by Comrade G.S. Kostenko (Bricklayer and Installation Worker from Construction and Installation Train No 544 of the 'Tsentrobamstroy' Trust, Amur Oblast, and Holder of the Three Classes of the Order of Labor Glory)" (*PRAVDA* headline) delivered at 4 March afternoon session of 27th CPSU Congress]

[Excerpts] Comrade delegates! Here in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses the tasks outlined by the party are particularly clear to me, a working woman. They are understood by all Soviet people and call for vigorous actions from us. There is a sense of Leninist professionalism, principledness, and an acute political thrust in everything. And the tone in this was set by the Political Report delivered by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The report's propositions and conclusions leave no one indifferent and are ardently supported and approved. Every day we receive reports about this from Amur Oblast and from the labor collectives of the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad [BAM] named for the Lenin Komsomol.

The great attention which the party Central Committee is devoting to the development of the country's eastern regions is clear from the report by Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The working people of Amur Oblast and all of BAM's builders greet with great satisfaction the course adopted by the party of ensuring the accelerated development of the Far East, the economic opening up of the BAM zone, and the improvement of working and living conditions for those who are opening up this tough area.

In the distant taiga and under permafrost conditions, transport construction workers together with sponsors from the union republics, Moscow, and Leningrad have laid the steel tracks from Baykal to the Amur a year ahead of schedule. This means that we now have the keys to natural riches.

Twelve years ago, embarking on opening up the new region, we all clearly realized that we had to be patient. And we were. But the time for the entire railroad to be permanently commissioned is approaching. The timetable for the commissioning has been set, but conditions for normal work and life have by no means been created everywhere as yet.

One gets the impression that the Ministry of Transport Construction and the Ministry of Railways are more concerned with laying tracks and give little thought to those who will drive the trains or repair the locomotives and railroad cars.

It is not entirely clear to us today what the labor collectives that have been created will do after the track is constructed. After all, we have come to this region for good. I think that the Basic Guidelines and our plans for the 12th 5-Year Plan should define more clearly the prospects for opening up the BAM zone. People must know specifically what enterprises will be built and where. After all, they plan their lives on that basis. Otherwise, they will leave, which is already happening today.

One other thing: For a long time there was enormous interest in the BAM. This helped us to work well. But since the opening of through train traffic, which was reported nationwide, many people's interest in the construction project has cooled. Some people clearly thought that the work was finished. Leaders of ministries and sponsoring republics, krays, and oblasts have stopped visiting us. Supplies and the allocation of the necessary funds have taken a turn for the worse. Well-known artists and sportsmen visit us less and less regularly. Iosif Kobzon is the only great master who still visits Tynda regularly. (applause) In the last 10 years not one major work has appeared about the "project of the century," which has given the motherland more than 20 heroes of socialist labor.

I want to warmly support Comrade Petrov, the party veteran who spoke here, and express the hope that masters of culture will create more works about people at construction projects such as the BAM. They deserve this just as much as the heroes of the first 5-year plans. (applause)

The opening of train traffic along the BAM is only the start of the opening up of this region. That is why I think that there is no reason for attention to the construction project to be relaxed.

SED's Honecker

PM281523 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Feb 86
Second Edition p 6

["Speech by Comrade Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR State Council" (*PRAVDA* headline) delivered at the 26 February afternoon session of the 27th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Dear Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev; dear comrades, delegates, esteemed guests: It is with great joy that I convey to you, all Soviet Communists, the whole Soviet people, the fraternal fighting greetings of the SED [Socialist Unity Party of Germany] and of the people of the GDR. (applause)

The 27th CPSU Congress is an outstanding event on the course of the Soviet Communists for the organization of a new, the truly free, human society of socialism, a course which is full of struggle and glory. Looking toward this course are all those in the world who endeavor for a life of the peoples in secure peace and in progress. We, your friends and comrades-in-armes, are at this moment filled with a particularly deep feeling of close and indestructible unity with the party and country of Lenin. (applause)

We are most profoundly impressed by the businesslike mood, creative spirit, and historical optimism of the deliberations of the 27th party congress. With its decisions concerning the systematic, all-sided perfection of socialism and the main direction of the socioeconomic development up to the year 2000, it will set forth a program of action by whose implementation the intellectual and material potential of the Soviet Union will immensely increase. This is of fundamental significance for the well-being of the Soviet people, and at the same time it will decisively affect the course of world affairs.

To express it with the words of our unforgotten comrade, Ernst Thaelmann, the leader of the Communist Party of Germany: The triumphant advance of socialism in the Soviet Union is our strongest argument. (applause)

Audaciously and with determination you, dear Soviet comrades and friends, are working to accelerate the pace in the building of socialism and enhance the economic potential, and to this end you are applying on the broadest possible basis the most modern findings of science and technology. You are posing for yourselves tasks of a new dimensions which even today convey an idea of the profound transformations that will take place in your country in the coming years.

As a result of the development of the creativity and the enery of the Soviet people, the utilization of the advantages and propellant forces of socialism, your party will be able — and the 27th party congress convincingly heralds it — to master this great job. From all our hearts we wish you full success in that respect. (applause)

Since the Red October the Soviet country has experienced an unprecedented upward surge and manifested its historical role as the trailblazer of social progress. It went through the hardest tests of the class struggle and defeated all enemies who tried more than once to halt the advance of and eliminate socialism. People in our contry will never forget the liberation deed performed by the Soviet people under the leadership of its Communist Party through the victory over Hitlerite fascism by which it saved mankind and thus also the German people from perishing in barbarism. (applause)

Guided by the bright ideals of communism, the Soviet people proves its worth as the vanguard in the building of a new world. The course and the results of the 27th CPSU Congress will have a profound impact on the whole socialist community. In view of the tasks which our countries must solve in the new, higher phase of their development, the collective theoretical and practical cooperation and the mutual exchange of experiences are required more than ever before. The 27th CPSU Congress will convey valuable impulses for this even more effective cooperation. Our party will also derive from it important ideas for its future work. Inherent in the unity and cohession of our socialist community is a strength that cannot be replaced by anything else. The SED and the GDR will continue to contribute toward constantly consolidating and enhancing it. (applause)

Dear comrades, in the name of our delegation I would like to state that we fully support the Peace Program outlined here by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. It has deeply impressed the planet's people because it is evidence of the Soviet Union's love of peace, its constructive will, and its new approach to tackling the most burning global problem of the present time — averting a nuclear catastrophe both in space and on earth — and to translating concrete disarmament measures into reality. This comprehensive program aimed at liberating the world from all nuclear weapons up to the year 2000 offers a historical chance that must not remain unused. Never since Lenin's Decree on Peace was international approval of peace policy emanating from socialism so great as in connection with these significant proposals.

The people do not want a "star wars" project as pursued by the United States with which it increases the risk of man's self-destruction; they want lastingly secured peace. The people do not want to be tortured by the fear that the amassment of always new weapon systems will lead some day to a catastrophe. They want reliable guarantees for a peaceful prospect of the current and future generations. This pertains especially to Europe where two world wars in this century have left their bloody and devastating imprints on the life of many peoples.

At the side of the Soviet Union and the other brotherly states, the GDR will persistently use all its strength to preserve peace in the cosmos and on earth. This aim can be achieved only on the basis of equality and identical security for all. The people who are guided by reason and realism must unite and act together, disregarding existing differences. This corresponds to the profound truth stated by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. He said that mankind must not jointly be destroyed in the fire of nuclear war, it must live together, and the states with different social systems must learn to get along well.

I can state for the GDR in full responsibility that war will never again emanate from German soil, from GDR territory. The first socialist workers and farmers state will at any time live up to its task as a cornerstone of socialism and peace in Europe. (applause)

Dear comrades, in our country life is fully devoted to preparations for the 11th SED Congress that will take place in April this year. For months already a broad discussion has been going on among the people in the course of which all important foreign and domestic policy problems have been discussed and the confidence between the party and the masses has constantly deepened. A competition movement full of initiative creates positive prerequisites for the decisions of our party congress on the further forming of the developed socialist society.

The current 5-year period again demands a dynamic increase in economic achievement which can be guaranteed only through comprehensive intensification of production. We envisage from 1986 to 1990 to achieve a gross national product of about M1.3 trillion, with 90 percent of the increase to be achieved through increased labor productivity. The annual GNP increase rates will be 4-5 percent. In this way it will be possible to demonstrate the unity of economic and social policies and to increase the material and cultural living standard of the people according to plan. Connected with it are great efforts to strengthen the material-technical basis, the comprehensive opening up of domestic raw materials and their higher refinement in the development and production of the newest production equipment and the modernization of basic assets.

We pay great attention to the further shaping of our socialist educational system. In our views the close connection of the scientific-technological revolution with the advantages of socialism is a decisive factor. The most important thing is the broad utilization of the most modern technology, with high technology — for example, microelectronics — ranking first. We note with pleasure that it is in particular the young people who make themselves increasingly familiar with this test field.

We always proceed on the assumption that man proves to be the decisivae production force when the requirements of science and technology grow. Along with the workers' performance their working and living conditions will also improve. Our people's-owned combines where science and production are directly interrelated constitute the main force for mastering the scientific-technological revolution. They cooperate most closely with the institutions of the GDR Academy of Sciences, universities, and colleges on the basis of financial autonomy.

In this way the country's intellectual potential is focused on the implementation of the party's economic strategy. In the most important areas we have to hold existing and gain new international top positions.

In our view the long-term program of the development of cooperation between the GDR and the USSR in the fields of science, technology, and production until the year 2,000 is a decisive basis for the continuation of the unity of economic and social policy in the second half of the eighties. The high goals make the close connection of the intellectual and material potential absolutely necessary.

Our cooperation with the other fraternal socialists countries has been contractually agreed until the turn of the millenium. We always consider our cooperation as being an essential contribution to increasing the strength of the whole socialist community and to further strengthening the material basis of its peace policy. (applause)

Dear comrades, inspired by the ideals of socialism and communism, of peace and the peoples' happiness, together we work for great and noble goals. In this sense, I wish all Soviet comrades and friends and the great Soviet people the best success in the implementation of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions. (applause) Long live the fraternal militant alliance of the SED and CPSU. (applause) Long live the struggle for socialism and peace. (prolonged applause, all rise)

Lebanon's Junblatt

PM030959 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 March 86
Second Edition p 9

["Speech by Comrade Walid Junblatt, Chairman of the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon" (*PRAVDA* headline) — date and place not given]

[Text] Respected comrades!

There is no doubt that the main task of all truly progressive forces of peace is to fundamentally solve the problem of the arms race. This will make it possible to remove the threat of a nuclear catastrophe capable of destroying human civilization and life on earth itself.

Problems must be solved only by peaceful means, with consideration for people's legitimate rights. Only in this way can we stop the international bloodshed and constantly increasing violence.

As representative of the progressive Arab forces of Lebanon, which is situated in the Middle East, I believe it important to stress the following:

First: We are in favor of an unconditional and unreserved withdrawal of Israeli troops from southern Lebanon and fulfillment of the UN resolutions on this issue. We believe that the conditions of a truce between Lebanon and Israel must be observed, because they form the only possible framework of relations between them.

Second: A serious dialogue must be begun in Lebanon in order to find solutions to the complex and contradictory internal problems, having laid down our weapons and guarded our citizens' lives from constant threats.

Third: In our opinion, there can be no solution to the conflict between Israel and the Arab world if the Palestinian people are not guaranteed their legitimate rights, including the right to form an independent state on the soil of their motherland. The 1947 UN resolution on the Palestinian question could serve as the basis for this process.

It should be noted that the rights of the heroic Palestinian people can only be represented by a united Palestine Liberation Organization, an organization which rejects separate solutions and capitulation and acts objectively in alliance with progressive Arab forces headed by Syria.

Fourth: A peaceful solution must be found to the Iran-Iraq conflict, and the bloodshed which is causing great damage to both countries must be stopped. This war is having a negative influence on solving the problems of the Arab world and the Islamic states.

Fifth: Lebanese patriots decisively spurn any U.S. threats addressed to the Arab peoples. We are principled opponents of any terrorist actions, by whatever side they may be committed.

The bold and well-considered program put forward by Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the 27th CPSU Congress is, in our opinion, a qualitatively new, revolutionary move along the path toward further strengthening the positions of socialism in your country and strengthening friendship and cooperation between people.

On behalf of all Lebanese patriots and the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon, I express deep gratitude to the great Soviet people and their vanguard — the CPSU — for giving us comprehensive help and support.

Please accept best wishes for a beautiful future for your people and universal peace. (prolonged applause)

Salvadoran Front Leader

PM061305 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Mar 86 Second Edition p 11

["Speech by Comrade Ferman Cienfuegos, Member of the Leadership of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front of El Salvador" (*PRAVDA* headline); date and place not given]

[Text] Comrades! On behalf of the command of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front of El Salvador, permit me to convey our combat greetings to the 27th CPSU Congress, which signifies a historic turning point in the affairs of the Soviet people and a new, qualitative stage in the development of socialism.

The CPSU Program sets the paramount task of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development on the basis of utilizing the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution and improving management of enterprises and a system of popular self-management. The implementation of this task requires high socialist awareness by the people. We are certain that the CPSU Program adopted by the congress will be successfully fulfilled.

We consider it necessary to note that the entire world greeted with great joy and hope the 15 January 1986 statement by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which outlines paths for the gradual reduction of nuclear weapons right up to their complete destruction within the next 15 years, which would undoubtedly serve the cause of strengthening peace throughout the world. This statement inspires the hope in all people of good will that peace will be preserved, and this would meet the interests of all peace-loving peoples.

The people of El Salvador, together with the revolutionary people of Nicaragua, are heroically fighting on the frontline of the anti-imperialist struggle in Latin America.

We are offering resistance to the interventionist actions of the U.S. ruling circles, which are waging an undeclared war against us, trying to deny the victory of genuine democracy in our country and hamper our country's economic and political development on an independent and sovereign basis in accordance with a people's right to determine their own destiny.

Our small nation, which numbers about 5 million people, with great enthusiasm and revolutionary vigor is doing everything to strengthen the rebel forces and consolidate the broad political front opposing the Duarte government.

Capably combining the political and armed forms of struggle, the patriots of El Salvador are increasing resistance to the antipeople regime.

Our successes are possible thanks to close ties with the broad masses who, under the leadership of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front of El Salvador, are mastering military skills and accumulating experience in offensive operations to better withstand imperialist and counterrevolutionary operations. Using the simplest kinds of combat equipment and combining various forms of struggle and organization, they are thereby developing a new type of revolutionary combat action.

Strikes and protest demonstrations in the country, produced by El Salvador's severe economic situation, are now becoming widespread. These demonstrations by working people, which are full of revolutionary spirit and militancy, will inevitably lead to extensive clashes with the Duarte government.

Thus, conditions for a revolutionary situation are ripening everywhere in the country, in which the enemy has exhausted opportunities for political maneuvering and a popular alternative has developed of creating a broadly representative government that could lead the country to peace.

Despite the interference of U.S. imperialism, which threatens direct intervention, our people have faith in victory. Invaders would be met with stubborn and heroic resistance and would be inevitably thrown out of our country.

Comrades! On behalf of the delegation of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, we express our affection and admiration for the Soviet people. We wish you great achievements in the cause of implementing the party program.

Long live the 27th CPSU Congress!

Long live the friendship between the peoples of El Salvador and the Soviet Union! (prolonged applause)

Sandinist Leader Arce Castano

PM060949 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Mar 86
Second Edition p 8

["Speech by Comrade Bayardo Arce Castano, Vice Coordinator of the Executive Commission of the National Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua" (*PRAVDA* headline) delivered at the 3 March morning session of the 27th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Comrade members of the presidium!

Esteemed comrades!

On behalf of the national leadership of the Sandinist Front, its members, and the government and revolutionary masses of Nicaragua, permit me to convey from the distinguished rostrum of the historic 27th CPSU Congress our ardent fraternal greetings to the Leninist party, all Soviet people, and Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, and express gratitude for the Soviet people's solidarity with the struggle of the Nicaraguan people. (applause)

This congress is taking place at a time when international tension has reached an extreme point and when the danger of the destruction of mankind has developed as a result of imperialist ambitions. We believe that mankind is experiencing a decisive moment in its history.

Our people, government, and the Sandinist Front fully approve the precepts of the new edition of the CPSU Program. In our opinion, there is no more important task today than preserving peace. At the same time, peace and detente are not the only alternatives to war. There is also the struggle against hunger and backwardness in Third World countries and the reorientation of their resources, which are now being spent on military preparations, to the goals of economic development.

We Nicaraguans share the view of all rational people in the world that the Peace Program advanced by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev on 15 January this year, which envisages the gradual destruction of nuclear weapons over a 15-year period, is realistic and, in our opinion, revolutionary. (applause) It reflects the interests of all mankind. (applause)

We Sandinists support the appeal: Detente for the sake of development. The successes attained on the path of strengthening peace will indisputably improve the standard of living of people throughout the world, particularly the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

We are convinced that our duty is to mobilize state, political, and public forces throughout the world to implement the proposals of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which the congress has ardently supported. Nicaragua highly assesses the Soviet Union's resolute opposition to attempts by the U.S. Administration to make implementation of detente agreements conditional on the settlement of so-called regional conflicts. These arguments by the Reagan administration simply conceal a lack of desire for peace and impudent persistence in conducting its policy of war not only on earth, but also in space.

Comrades! Just as the people of Lenin fought the White Guards in the first years after Great October, the people of Sandino, having become the victims of the U.S. policy of imperialism, are today repelling the attacks of the contras, which are supported by the Washington administration and act on its orders. U.S. imperialism is striving to stifle the young revolutions in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

The people of Sandino have resisted the aggressive policy of imperialism for 5 years now. They are fighting mercenaries, for whom President Reagan is asking an additional $100 million. Our people are not afraid of a trade and economic blockade. They do not yield to the intimidation of continuous military maneuvers and repulse provocations in which spy planes are used. They are fighting against sabotage directed at destroying the industrial infrastructure, the mining of ports, and blackmail of international financial institutes aimed at depriving Nicaragua of credits. They are overcoming socioeconomic difficulties that have developed as a result of aggression which has inflicted enormous material losses on our country, put it a difficult economic situation, and led to great human casualties.

Our people are fighting, shedding the blood of their warriors, workers, peasants, women, and young people. If the United States were to suffer losses of their population in the same proportion, they would amount to 1 million people. However, despite difficulties, the revolution continues to desire strength from the masses and the close links of the Sandinist Front with the people. Nicaragua is successfully resisting the mercenaries — the basic shock force of the North American aggressor. The revolution is developing in a war situation. So the peasants, after receiving land, take rifles into their hands to defend the revolution.

By overcoming difficulties, the revolution raises the patriotic spirit of everyone involved in the national economy. It motivates efforts directed at increasing product output. And this gives us an opportunity to withstand and survive. (applause)

Economy, efficiency, and thrift — these are the slogans of workers and peasants engaged in production.

Despite the destruction and war, our democracy, which our people have never before known, is being refined. We have drawn up the draft of the first democratic constitution in Nicaragua's history. It will legislatively consolidate the realistic course of a mixed economy and political pluralism, as well as a policy of nonalignment, which the Sandinist Front is conducting.

Comrades! It can be said that our primary tasks were and remain: defending the regime from mercenaries and preparing to repulse possible direct U.S. intervention; ensuring the survival of our economy in crisis conditions; strengthening the vanguard role of the Sandinist Front; developing our government's broad international ties; achieving peace in Central America on the basis of mutual respect and political decisions that do not encroach on the dignity of peoples, primarily of Nicaragua and El Salvador.

We will never agree to talks with the U.S. Government that would mean our recognition of the legality of its interference and hegemonistic pretensions. (applause) We clearly understand that the Sandinist revolution is defending the right of Third World peoples to self-determination and to an independent choice of the path of development, particularly in contemporary conditions, when developing countries are carrying the monstrous burden of foreign debt.

That is our contribution to the cause of peace.

Comrades! Speaking from this rostrum, I express gratitude to the Soviet people, the CPSU, and the Soviet Government for their effective solidarity and cooperation during all the years of imperialist aggression against our country. (applause) The close and fruitful relations between our governments and parties are developing in the spirit of friendship and mutual respect. They are based on revolutionary principles, are unshakeable, and able to endure any test. (applause)

In the historic year of the 27th CPSU Congress, the people of Sandino are marking the 25th anniversary of the formation of their vanguard — the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua — and the 60th anniversary of the beginning of Sandino's struggle against U.S. intervention. We assure you from this rostrum that the Sandinist people's revolution, as part of the world revolution, is historically irreversible (applause), and that our people and its vanguard will resolutely proceed with weapons in hand toward final victory and strengthen international solidarity. (applause) Long live friendship between the Soviet Union and Nicaragua! (applause) Long live peace! (applause) A free homeland or death! (prolonged applause, all stand)

Palestinian CP Leader

PM061153 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Mar 86 Second Edition p 8

["Speech by Comrade Sulayman al-Najab, Member of the Palestinian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo" (*PRAVDA* headline); date and place not given]

[Text] Dear comrades!

Our party delegation conveys greetings to you from the Palestinian Communist Party Central Committee, Palestinian Communists, working people, and patriots both in the occupied territory and beyond its borders, and also wishes for success in the work of your party's 27th congress.

The 27th CPSU Congress has great historical significance. It is being held in the conditions of a complex international situation and at a turning point in your country's development. The congress has to adopt basic party documents: the new edition of the CPSU Program and the revised CPSU Statutes. The convocation of the congress was preceded by intensive, dynamic work on the part of the party leadership, the whole party, and all Soviet people. Consequently, all revolutionary forces of our time and countries the world over show great interest in the progress of your congress work and in its decisions.

The documents presented for discussion by the congress and the Political Report delivered by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, define the basic tasks: to accelerate and intensify the process of economic and social development, which is aimed at ensuring the well-being of the Soviet individual and his security, and to defend peace throughout the world and people's freedom. There is an indissoluble dialectical connection between these two tasks.

We deeply believe that your party congress will successfully carry out these tasks and will help to achieve necessary and positive changes in the life of your country and in the international arena. The CPSU is armed with Leninist principles, follows these principles, and is loyal to Marxism-Leninism. It is precisely because of this adherence to principle that your party enjoys the trust of all Soviet people and plays a prominent role in the international communist and revolutionary movement.

We fully support the initiatives and proposals of the CPSU leadership and the Soviet state, which are aimed at solving complex international problems. The latest Soviet initiatives, which envisage the total elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons by the end of this century, constitue a specific, realistic program for all peace-loving forces on earth and form the basis of their unity; they inspire and direct this action and provide an opportunity to fulfill mankind's dream: a world without weapons.

Dear comrades! The Middle East is one of the most dangerous hotbeds of tension and consequently is a threat to general peace. The connection between the problems of the peoples of this region, and primarily the problems of the Palestinian people, and the international situation and questions of war and peace is becoming increasingly clear.

Washington's rulers give an important place to precisely this region in their aggressive policies. They mainly rely on the aggressive "strategic alliance" concluded with Israel's rulers, the spearhead of this alliance being directed against patriotic regimes in the region, mainly in Syria, Libya, and Democratic Yemen. The aim of this alliance also consists in preventing a just solution to the national problem of the Palestinian people, depriving them of their legitimate rights, and thereby implementing "strategic unity" in the Middle East, that is, subordinating the entire region to its military and political domination and turning it into a bridgehead for nuclear missiles aimed at the Soviet Union.

In order to achieve these aggressive aims, the rulers of Washington and Israel count on using the Camp David agreements, and also insufficient Arab solidarity, which weakens any rebuff of their aggressive, piratical actions. They make use of the split within PLO ranks, particularly since its official leadership signed the Amman agreement with Jordan — this deal directed against the national program and aims of the Palestinian people.

The Israeli invaders are continuing their "iron fist" policy in occupied Palestinian lands and are resorting to acts of brutal oppression of our people and their fighters, to murder, and exile from the motherland. They are stepping up their actions to seize Arab lands and establish Zionist settlements on them, and they rob our people. They encourage fascist activity by bands of Zionist extremists. There is a serious danger of new mass atrocities and the banishment of hundreds of thousands of Palestinians from their homeland.

With a great sense of responsibility for the national cause of its people, for the ensuring of just peace in the region, and for peace throughout the world, the Palestinian Communist Party resolutely defends our people's right to a homeland and to the fomration of an independent state on the West Bank of the River Jordan, including the Arab section of Jerusalem and the Gaza Strip. We express our satisfaction with our total unanimity with the fraternal Communist Party of Israel on this issue and with our joint struggle for the good of both peoples.

Regarding the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, our party firmly and consistently defends PLO unity on an anti-imperialist, anti-Zionist basis and on the basis of observing the national unity program and the program of self-determination and adhering to the decisions made by the meeting of Arab heads of state in Fes. We support the Soviet proposals for a settlement of the Middle East conflict, the core of which is the Palestinian problem, and we are in favor of calling an international conference with the participation of all sides, including the PLO, on an independent and equal basis.

Our party and all Palestinian patriotic forces highly appraise the principled position of the friendly Soviet Union in supporting our people's rights and their struggle and efforts aimed at defending PLO unity and strengthening its combat ties with anti-imperialist forces in the region and throughout the world.

Pursuing a principled policy and waging a stubborn, selfless struggle for its people's rights, our party is constantly developing and strengthening its authority and influence within the ranks of the Palestinian patriotic movement. It is also strengthening its international relations with friendly communist and worker parties. In the forefront of these parties stands your glorious party loyal to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Dear comrades! In one of his replies to journalists, M.S. Gorbachev defined the basic task of your party as follows: "Today, in the eighties, we set the task of giving powerful impetus to the cause begun by the Bolshevik party almost 70 years ago." We are absolutely sure that the Leninist party will fulfill this task with the same Bolshevik determination, devotion, and revolutionary purity!

Long live the 27th CPSU Congress!

Long live the unity of the international communist movement and the unity of revolutionary forces throughout the world!

Long live peace throughout the world. Long live communism! (prolonged applause)

Iran's Tudeh Party Delegate

PM051918 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Mar 86 Second Edition p 11

["Speech by Comrade Ali Havari, First Secretary of the Iranian People's Party Central Committee" (*PRAVDA* headline) — date and place not given]

[Text] Dear comrades! On behalf of the Iranian People's Party Central Committee and all members and supporters of this party of the Iranian working class, allow me to convey the most sincere congratulations to the glorious CPSU and to all working people of the great Lenin's motherland in connection with a historic forum — the 27th CPSU Congress.

The 27th CPSU Congress is a most important historic event of our time and has epoch-making significance.

The importance of this forum is determined by the documents submitted for discussion — the drafts of the new edition of the program and changes to the CPSU Statutes, and the draft Basic Guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR in the 12th 5-Year Plan and the period through the year 2000.

The 27th CPSU Congress serves as an embodiment of the Leninist strong will and of the bold, well-considered decisions of the generation of Soviet Communists which, relying on the powerful foundation of developed socialism's achievements and the vast economic, scientific, technical, and cultural potential of the first socialist state in the world, has set the aim of raising the Soviet people's standard of living still higher and ensuring peace throughout the world.

The scale of change and the acceleration of Soviet society's socioeconomic and spiritual development, on which the CPSU's attention is concentrated, is so ambitious that the period of practical implementation of what is planned will undoubtedly go down in history as an era of profound change and a qualitatively new stage in the history of socialism.

With a powerful industry and developed, mechanized agriculture at its disposal and occupying, as it does, leading positions in many scientific and technical spheres, the Land of the Soviets has all the necessary conditions for making a powerful leap, unprecedented in history, in its development and entering the 21st century with an industrial potential double that of today. The USSR not only meets in practice the requirements of harmonious economic development and further growth of Soviet people's living standards, but has also been able — relying on its vast economic, scientific, and technical potential and showing strong will in its defense of socialism's achievements — to achieve military and strategic parity with the United States, which is the main guarantee of preserving general peace. The Leninist foreign policy of the USSR and other socialist countries is conducted with consideration not only for the requirements of the socialist states' development, but also for the interests of all peoples on earth. Peoples' correct understanding of this policy helps to further broaden the struggle in defense of peace and against the main source of tension and wars — imperialism, and primarily Amereican imperialism. This struggle has become an important, effective factor in preserving general peace.

The USSR's determination and strong will in the struggle for peace were clearly apparent in the statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on 15 January, which set out clear-cut, constructive proposals aimed at the gradual, step-by-step elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons by the end of the 20th century. All the peace-loving proposals and initiatives, as well as the practical actions of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, help to expose in the eyes of the world public the fabrications of a "Soviet military threat."

Dear comrades! Three years have passed since the beginning of the cruel offensive on the Iranian People's Party — the party of our country's workers class. Thousands of our party's activists and rank-and-file members have been thrown in jail and are subjected to cruel repressions. Hundreds of our comrades have been sentenced to long (between 10 and 30 years) imprisonment. Trials of Tudeh Party members in camera continue even today. These repressions have been brought down not only on our party but also on our comrades-in-arms — members of the Fedayeen-e-Khalq (the majority), and also other progressive Iranian organizations.

The fratricidal Iran-Iraq war between the peoples of the two neighboring countries is now in its 6th year — the result both of imperialist intrigues and of a policy pursuing an unrealistic aim harmful to the interests of our country — the export of "Islamic revolution." As a result of military operations, on the Iranian side alone 700,000 people have already been killed and crippled, while 2 million have been made refugees. Hundreds of towns, villages, industrial enterprises, and other economic units have been destroyed. The war serves only the interests of U.S. imperialism and its NATO allies and helps to increase the imperialist military, political, and economic presence in the important region of the Persian Gulf, which is rich in resources. The Iranian Tudeh Party is opposed to the continuation of the war and urgently calls for the speediest possible end to this tragic conflict.

Our country is today gripped by deep socioeconomic crisis. Millions of people have no work and inflation and price rises are increasing. There are no democratic freedoms. All this has created difficult conditions for the Iranian working people, who several years ago carried out a revolution which was a significant event in the history of our country.

Despite many difficulties, the Iranian Tudeh Party has not laid down its arms. As before, it holds high the banner of struggle to achieve the lofty aims of the vanguard party of the Iranian workers class — freedom, independence, and social justice.

Our country's people will never forget the fraternal assistance and sense of disinterested friendship shown by the great Leninist party and the Soviet state throughout the history of relations between the USSR and Iran.

Once again congratulating those present in connection with the 27th CPSU Congress, the Tudeh Party expresses its sincere gratitude for the fraternal, disinterested feelings of solidarity shown our party by Communists in the Soviet Union.

Long live Marxism-Leninism!

May the fraternal solidarity of the Iranian Tudeh Party and the CPSU strengthen! (prolonged applause)

Iran's Fedayeen-e-Khalq Leader

PM071115 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Mar 86
Second Edition pp 9-10

["Speech by Comrade (Farrokh Negyakhdar), First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Iranian Fedayeen-e-Khalq — Majority" (*PRAVDA* headline) at the 27th CPSU Congress — date not given]

[Text] Dear comrades! On behalf of the Central Committee and all members of the Iranian Fedayeen-e-Khalq — Majority, we congratulate you on the occasion of the 27th Congress of the CPSU — the great party of Lenin.

Each success of the USSR and the other socialist countries brings closer the victory of the peoples struggling for independence, democracy, and social progress. That has been the reality of life from the time of the October Revolution through to our day.

The Soviet Union, guided by the Communist Party, plays an exceptionally important and decisive role in defending universal peace and supporting the struggle for the peoples' liberation. From the October Revolution's victory through to the present time, all revolutionary, democratic, anti-imperialist, and progressive movements, whereever they have waged the struggle, have always relied on the USSR's active and effective support.

The Fedayeen-e-Khalq — Majority resolutely supports the initiatives and responsible practical actions of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, particularly M.S. Gorbachev's recent proposals aimed at reducing and completely eliminating nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction. Our organization resolutely condemns the U.S. Administration's aggressive, adventurist course and, above all, R. Reagan's attempts to militarize space and the crude interference in the affairs of Afghanistan, Nicaragua, Angola, Cambodia, and other countries.

The Iranian people have correctly assessed the position of the USSR, which issued a firm warning about the impermissibility of interference in Iran's affairs on the eve of the 1979 February revolution, and also the Soviet Union's assistance at a time when the United States had declared an economic embargo on our country.

The futile and tragic Iran-Iraq war has been going on for 6 years now. It only benefits imperialism. Hundreds of thousands of workers and peasants have already fallen victim to this war. The military operations have been used as the excuse for the further deterioration of our people's living conditions and the destruction of the country. We actively oppose the war and advocate its end and the establishment of peace between the two neighboring states.

We are struggling to ensure that democracy is established in our country and that the persecution and repression of representatives of the democratic forces there are ended. The Fedayeen-e Khalq — Majority advocates the granting of autonomy to the Kurdestan people, the repeal of reactionary laws, and the cessation of the degrading treatment of women. Our organization actively supports the working people's demands for a 40-hour week, the creation of trade unions, and the right to strike. We favor the transfer of the land to the peasants who cultivate it and the elimination of large-scale land ownership. Our organization struggles against big capital and supports the creation of the kind of socioeconomic system which would meet the Iranian working people's interests. We demand an end to the country's economic dependence on imperialism and urge the strengthening of OPEC to oppose the imperialist monopolies. The Fedayeen-e-Khalq — Majority urges that the hostility in relations with revolutionary Afghanistan be removed and friendly ties be established with all progressive and nonaligned states.

Thus, the Fedayeen-e-Khalq — Majority is an Iranian working class organization of the new type, which, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, sets for itself the goals of struggling for peace, democracy, independence, and social progress. On that path we are carrying out comprehensive cooperation with the People's Party of Iran. The Fedayeen-e-Khalq also strives to involve the country's other democratic forces in cooperation and alliance in the struggle for the common goals.

Cmrades! Despite exceptionally complex conditions, the Fedayeen of the Iranian people, relying on their active and disciplined revolutionary organizations within the country, continue to hold aloft the banner of working class struggle. We study the Leninist, Bolshevist style of work and, in light of specific conditions, use it to maintain our organizations as centers of leadership of the people's struggle at enterprises, in cities, and in rural localities.

In the 15 years since the Fedayeen-e-Khalq — Majority party was created, our enemies have not succeeded in making us capitulate, despite their criminal actions. Hundreds of our best comrades have lost their lives, but the Fedayeen-e-Khalq has raised the banner of struggle even higher. We believe in the inevitable failure of all attempts by imperialism and reaction, including the use of reprisals against revolutionaries, to reverse the course of history. We are confident that the working people will be victorious.

Dear comrades! We, the Fedayeen of the Iranian people, are convinced that the socialist society in your country will develop successfully. We rate highly the Soviet Union's position favoring the speediest end to the Iran-Iraq war, making the Iran-USSR border one of peace, friendship, and mutually beneficial cooperation, and supporting the Iranian people's finding their own path to freedom and prosperity.

May the friendship between the peoples of Iran and the USSR strengthen!

Glory to the CPSU! (prolonged applause)

Honduran CP's Padilla

PM071433 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Mar 86 Second Edition p 10

["Speech by Comrade Rigoberto Padilla, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Honduras" (*PRAVDA* headline) delivered at the 27th CPSU Congress — date and place not given]

[Text] Dear comrades! The Communists and Honduran revolutionaries have instructed me to convey to you, the CPSU, the motherland of Lenin, warm, cordial greetings in connection with an event which will undoubtedly be a milestone in Soviet people's social and political life — the 27th congress of your great party.

The problems which are being discussed at this great congress are of vital interest not only to you. They perturb the peoples of the whole world. Is it not for this reason that guests have assembled in Moscow from various countries belonging to different races and speaking different languages? We all highly prize the efforts of the Soviet Union and its Communist Party aimed at barring the way to the warmongers.

We welcome the resolute initiatives of Comrade M.S. Gorbachev aimed at saving mankind from self-annihilation and providing for specific steps which would free the world from nuclear armaments by the beginning of the third millenium. This noble aim accords with the aspirations and hopes of all peoples of the world.

We are following with alarm and indignation as the Reagan administration — the loyal servant of the military-industrial complex — insists on new appropriations to continue its senseless adventurist and interventionist policy and the arms race, which it wants to crown by the "star wars" system, the notorious Strategic Defense Initiative.

This problem is acquiring a dramatic nature. Hitler with his fascist stooges once marched across Europe before beating his head against the wall of Soviet heroism. And we could remind Reagan of the lessons of history. But it would still be best if this terrible experience were not repeated. After all, its price would not simply be too high; there would possibly be no one left at all to draw lessons from it. Today we are faced with a dilemma — to be or not to be. A great gain of human genius — atomic energy — must be placed at the service of all. It should not become an instrument for our own annihilation.

For the "Third World" countries and for our Latin America there also exist other problems: the struggle against backwardness and economic dependence, the abolition of the gulf separating us from the most developed countries, the establishment of a new international economic order which would put an end to the harsh exploitation of our countries by the imperialist states and establish fair conditions for trade exchange. It is also essential to resolve energy problems, the problem of hunger and health protection, and, finally, the problem of the foreign debt which is devouring all our assets and which can no longer be paid, because in Latin America alone it has exceeded the fantastic sum of $370 billion.

Honduras is a small country with 4 million inhabitants situated in the very heart of Central America.

The leaders of our people's struggle for indepence. (Valye) and Morazan, used to say that Honduras' privilege is its geographical position. Washed by two seas, it is at the center of the continent's maritime trade routes. The country is now essentially occupied by the U.S. Army and has lost its political independence. Moreover, there is a danger that we will lose our national countenance entirely. The privileges of which (Valye) and Morazan spoke have brought us misfortune, because they have attracted to us the avid gaze of North American imperialism. Our country, like Thailand, Pakistan, and the Republic of South Africa, has been turned into a bridgehead for mercenary troops to attack neighboring countries. Masking its occupation behind military maneuvers, U.S. imperialism is deploying its bases and Marines in Honduras.

This is a dirty, shameless war which Reagan and the Pentagon generals do not even conceal. It is a war aimed at undermining and destroying the Sandinista revolution. It is being waged at the same time as constant attacks on the Cuban revolution and attempts to "stifle in the cradle" the Salvadoran revolution.

Reagan in his cynicism calls the mercenaries operating in Cambodia, Angola, Afghanistan, and Nicaragua "freedom fighters"! But he knows he cannot lay his hands on Central America without suppressing the freedom of its peoples. That is why, since 1981, we have experienced harsh repressions. Hundreds of our activists have been seized and tortured and have disappeared in secret torture chambers. Constitutional guarantees are being shamelessly flouted and human rights violated.

On the pretext of combating "terrorism," Reagan and his stooges like Israel are practicing international terrorism. Closing their eyes to the profound social, economic, and historical roots of the people's struggle in Latin America, they are trying to explain the demonstrations against tyrants like Pinochet, Stroessner, or Duvalier by the confrontation between East and West and clamor about the alleged interference of Moscow, Havana, or Managua.

The USSR's only blame consists in setting us examples of selfless, heroic labor and a consistent policy of friendship among the peoples. We follow the Soviet Union, carried along by its example, said one of our party's founders, (Kaliks Errera). The Honduran Communists, now compelled to operate under the conditions of the underground, are struggling for the cohesion of the country's revolutionary forces. We are seeking to expand the alliance with all democratic circles of Honduras which resolutely oppose U.S. occupation, repressions, and the arms race and advocate a fitting peace in the region. We state our firm solidarity with Cuba and Nicaragua and the right of all peoples of Central America and the Caribbean, in particular Haiti, to free self-determination without outside interference. We are extending a hand to all those patriotic circles of the armed forces and the Catholic church which want to see Honduras democratic, respectful of its neighbors, and independent.

Comrades! We see in the USSR and its party our hope and a firm shield for the peoples struggling for freedom and independence. We express once more our thanks, admiration, and fraternal solidarity!

Long live the eternal friendship between our two countries!

Long live proletarian and socialist internationalism! (prolonged applause)

Afghanistan's Karmal

PM011744 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Mar 86 Second Edition p 11

["Speech by Comrade Babrak Karmal, General Secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and Chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council" (*PRAVDA* headline) delivered at the 28 February morning session of the 27th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Dear Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev!

Dear Soviet comrades and friends!

From this rostrum — the loftiest rostrum of peace and progress — I convey to you, the delegates to the 27th CPSU Congress, the party of the great Lenin, and to all the noble Soviet people ardent greetings from the fighting PDPA. (applause) Each CPSU Congress is a truly historic event, a turning point for all progressive mankind. Participation in the congress provides invaluable schooling in genuine patriotism and internationalism, schooling in building a new society. (applause)

The Political Report delivered by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the other documents submitted to the congress are permeated by scientific profundity, adherence to principle, humanism, and the great force of life's truth. (applause) In putting forward the concept of the all-around acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development, the CPSU has called upon the Soviet people to elevate the efficiency of creative labor to a qualitatively new level. These great strides are dictated by the creative nature of the Soviet system and are particularly topical in the current complex and explosive international situation.

The CPSU demonstrates a Leninist approach to the solution of global problems. "Peace to the peoples" — the party inscribed this great slogan on the banner of October in 1917. (applause) "Peace to the peoples" — the CPSU confirms this in its program right now and calls on mankind to arrive at the year 2000 without nuclear weapons. (applause) How much meaning there is in the fact that this year, the year of the 27th CPSU Congress, has been declared an International Year of Peace. (applause) That is the order given by history itself! Peace is the chief delegate to the 27th congress. (applause)

Here in Moscow there is freedom, genuine justice, democracy and human happiness. (applause) Socialism is the creator of peace. Over there in the West is an arms race, a policy of war, aggression, reaction, discrimination, oppression, and exploitation. Imperialism is the source of war, and the Afghans have come to understand this very well and have felt it with their whole being during the years of the undeclared war unleashed against us. We have the right to arraign international imperialism before the court of the peoples on a charge of mass murder, unprecedented mockery of humanity, and the destruction of factories, schools, hospitals and homes. And while accusing international imperialism, we are combating it!

The April Revolution was accomplished 8 years ago and brought freedom to our people. All these years people's power in the DRA has been forced to wage a bitter class struggle and a just war. But even under unprecedentedly difficult conditions, the Afghan people, under the leadership of their vanguard — the PDPA — thanks to the all-around assistance of the Soviet Union, and overcoming age-old backwardness, have achieved great successes. (applause)

Revolutionaries the world over well remember V.I. Lenin's catch phrase: "Any revolution is only worth something when it knows how to defend itself..." (applause) The concluding part of that phrase is also remembered: "...but a revolution does not learn how to defend itself all at once." The development of our revolution was not a smooth process. But we learned a great deal. We ourselves became different people. In the struggle against the enemies, we have been relying more and more on the energy of the masses. Armed forces of a new kind have been created. Today more than 60 percent of the members and candidate members of the 150,000-strong party are fighting in the ranks of the Armed Forces against counterrevolution. And we believe, we are convinced that victory will be ours! (applause)

Despite the war, the first 5-year plan for the country's socioeconomic development has been elaborated. Land and water reform is being carried out; construction is developing; free education and medical care are expanding. The movement for the elimination of illiteracy is expanding. The new political system engendered by the revolution is operating increasingly efficiently. Elections of people's representatives to the local organs of power are proceeding successfully. The ranks of the mass public organizations and of the National Fatherland Front, in whose activity the ideas of our revolution and the desire for the consolidation of all patrioitic forces are most fully expressed, are swelling.

We are taking steps for the democratization of the state apparatus. Equal rights have been granted to all citizens of our country, regardless of their social standing, nationality, sex, or religion. With each passing day the social base of the people's power is growing broader. The Great Jirga and the Supreme Jirga of the Tribes fully supported the revolutionary system and our party's domestic and foreign policy. The free Pushtun tribes which are putting up resistance to the aggression of Pakistan's militarist regime have also declared solidarity with the April Revolution. The world has seen for itself that the ominous conspiracy of U.S. imperialism is directed not just against the DRA but also against the peoples of our neighboring countries.

The shortsightedness of the ruling circles of Pakistan, which is falling prey to the aggressive policy of the United States, is astonishing and striking. Iran's course is, in essence, hostile to our revolution. To our deep regret, socialist China is also pursuing a shortsighted policy toward the people of Afghanistan. We must all seek paths leading to mutual understanding. The situation surrounding Afghanistan can be normalized only through political negotiations, the results of which will also settle the question of the withdrawal of the limited Soviet troop contingent.

We have a saying: Before building a house, choose your neighbor. Our courageous ancestors bequeathed to us the exhortation: For the sake of preserving freedom and independence, always be with Russia. (applause) And this very day sees the 65th anniversary of the signing of the historic treaty of friendship between Afghanistan and Soviet Russia. (applause)a Our friendship, illumined by Great October and the genius of Lenin, shines for us Afgans like the sun of liberty. Since the April Revolution it has assumed a truly fraternal character. (applause)

The entire history of the Land of the Soviets is a history of internationalist, sincere, genuinely disinterested, fraternal assistance to the fighters for national liberation. Our people will never forget the tremendous and totally incomparable assistance of the USSR. (applause) Only the motherland of Lenin is capable of establishing such relations with a developing country. (applause) Only a true friend and brother can so selflessly assist in the building of a new society and in repulsing external aggression. (applause)

Once again I express the appreciation of the revolutionary Afghan people to the CPSU Central Committee, to you, the congress delegates, and to all the Soviet people, the internationalist people. (applause)

Long live the great Soviet people — indestructible bulwark of peace, freedom, and progress throughout the world! (applause)

May the indestructibe fraternal Afghan-Soviet friendship be eternal! (applause)

Long live the party of Lenin! (applause)

Long live proletarian internationalism! (prolonged applause, all rise)

Ukrainian Deputy Minister Dismissed for Fraud

PM181049 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian
14 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 2

[Unattributed report under the rubric "After *IZVESTIYA* Action": "Punished for Fraud and Toadyism"]

[Text] "Ukrainian SSR Deputy Minister of the Construction Materials Industry Failed Apartment Test" (No 51)

This was the headline under which a report was published by A. Dolenko on how the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium had examined the results of a check on complaints from N. Safronova, a worker at the Slavyansk ceramics combine, Donetsk Oblast, on abuses of his official position by M. Popereka, Ukrainian SSR deputy minister of the construction materials industry, in resolving his daughter's apartment problem.

By an order of the Ukrainian SSR minister of the construction materials industry, M. Popereka has been relieved of his duties as deputy minister. The Ukrainian SSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry party committee, having examined the personal case of CPSU Member Comrade Popereka, imposed a severe sanction on him with an entry in his report card. A joint resolution of the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry Collegium and the Presidium of the Trade Union of Construction and Construction Materials Industry Workers republican committee has strictly sanctioned Yu. Dzhim, director of the Slavyansk ceramics combine, and sanctioned I. Skomorozhin, deputy chairman of the combine trade union committee, for the gross violations of housing legislation they have committed, for lack of principle and for rendering assistance in reregistering M. Popereka's apartment in his daughter's name.

The Donetsk Oblispolkom and Slavyansk Gorispolkom and the Donetsk Oblast internal affairs administration have examined cases of violations of housing legislation at the Slavyansk ceramics combine and the regulations for registering citizens and exchanging housing in Donetsk. The culprits have been made answerable.

Alma-Ata Officials Punished for Shortcomings

LD191010 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Kazakh
0001 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] The republic's People's Control Committee has examined serious shortcomings in the use of metal-cutting machine tools with computerized control and robot technology in several enterprises in Kazakhstan under the USSR Ministry of Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry. It was noted that expensive equipment is often acquired by enterprises without proper study of the economic and technical expediency of its use, the load coefficient for machine tools is low, and the rates at which new generation technology is being introduced are needlessly drawn out. The Chimkent production association for the production of forge and press equipment recently installed computerized machine tools worth over R5 million; so far, no savings have been effected as a result of their introduction. At the "20 Years of October" machine tool works in Alma-Ata, during the inspection period, nearly one-third of the metal-cutting machine tools and all three robot technology complexes were not working and the load coefficient for machine tools with programmed control was half of that envisaged in the industry. There was practically no use of collective forms of organization and remuneration for the labor of operators, machine tool operators, and their auxiliary personnel. One of the main reasons for the shortcomings at the enterprises which were checked is the absence of a precise program for the accelerated introduction of high-efficiency equipment and the restructuring of engineering production in light of modern requirements.

(Blyunkov), chief engineer of the Chimkent industry association and (Bulygin), director of the Alma-Ata machine tool building factory were severely punished by the committee for tolerating these deficiencies. They were instructed to report the shortcomings of their own enterprises and collectives and to outline measures to eradicate them. The USSR Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry is to be notified of the results of the check.

Aid Needed in Sakhalin To Deal With Cyclone Effects

LD182333 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1600 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Summary] As we have already reported, Sakhalin and the Kuriles have been affected this week by a deep and extensive cyclone, which brought a sharp deterioration in the weather and caused great difficulties for the population and economic organizations. Here is an interview given to our correspondent by the chief of the oblast headquarters for countering national disasters, Nikolay Viktorovich Arsenyev, first deputy chairman of Sakhalin Obkom.

[Arsenyev] "Leaders of oblast departments and rayon and town executive committees were warned in good time about the approach of the cyclone by the oblast hydrometeorological service; this enabled enterprises to take certain measures and face the onslaught of the elements in a well-organized way. During the passage of the cyclone, enterprises working on a continuous basis — pulp and paper plants, power stations, mines — continued to work. Work on clearing streets and main thoroughfares in towns and settlements was organized on an around-the-clock basis. There were food supplies for the population and water and heating supplies continued to work. Their normal operation was ensured by emergency teams which displayed courage and heroism in extreme conditions.

"Thus, in the town of Makarov a team worked in almost nil visibility to repair a transformer substation and restored power to the town in 2 hours. A very difficult situation arose on the stretches of railway between Tikhaya and Arsentyevka and between Tomari and Penzenskaya where snowdrifts were as deep as 3 to 5 meters and heroic work finally cleared a way through to Tikhaya station for a passenger train which had been held up for 6 hours.

"The population of the oblast tackled the elements in a steadfast and well-organized way. The cyclone has now moved away into the Sea of Okhotsk. Work is underway everywhere to clear snowdrifts from streets and pavements, from railway lines at stations and enterprises. Schools, movie houses, eating places, and shops are working. Life is returning to normal in the rest of the oblast [as heard]. But for these difficulties to be coped with more quickly help is needed from ministries and their subsidiary enterprises in the form of provision of snow-clearing equipment, fuel, and lubricants, roofing and other materials. It should not be forgotten that these enterprises are nearly always working in extreme conditions."

Increase Planned for Social Consumption Funds

LD181314 Moscow TASS in English 1231 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, March 18 TASS — TASS commentator Boris Prokhorov writes: The 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has reaffirmed the party's and the Soviet Government's policy of giving priority to increasing social consumption funds which guarantee all citizens an equal opportunity to enjoy the principal social benefits.

The funds provide the money for free medical services, free education at all levels, free or cut-rate room and board at health resorts, the upkeep of children at nursery schools, the noncontributory pension scheme, scholarships, and all manner of allowances.

Plans endorsed at the 27th party congress call for the average monthly pay of wage and salary earners in the country in the next five years to be raised 13 to 15 percent, while the social consumption funds are to grow between 20 and 23 percent.

Importantly, the tax rates, rent, public transport fees, and retail prices of staple foods and basic manufactured goods will remain as low as they are.

Even today, the social consumption funds are responsible for about one-third of all material benefits and services granted to the Soviet people. But the share will keep growing in the future as well.

Although the socialist principle of distribution is "to each in accordance with his work" (which is observed in what concerns pay), the benefits finanaced out of the social consumption funds are distributed among the people irrespective of their contributions to society through work.

But it was emphasized in the CPSU Central Committee's policy report to the 27th Party congress:

"We hold that they (social consumption funds) are in no way charity. They play an important role in providing equal access for members of society to education and culture, equalizing conditions for the raising of children, and easing the life of those who may, for one reason or another, need a grant or continuous assistance."

The social consumption funds mean additions to the budget of any Soviet family but the importance of these varies from family to family.

In small high-income families they come, as a rule, to not more than 15 percent of their budgets, while in lower-income families, with more aged people and children, the figure is 40 and sometimes 50 or more percent.

This illustrates one of the funds' paramount missions, which is to level out living standards for the children and the elderly.

No wonder that the social consumption funds here are often called justice funds.

This explains why they are being increased at priority rates. A quarter-century ago payments out of these funds amounted to 27 billion roubles, while ten years ago the total reached 90 billion roubles and last year it was close on 150 billion roubles.

Soviet society is thus increasingly becoming a society of genuine social justice.

Moscow Prosecutors Told To Listen to Complaints

PM190851 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
16 Mar 86 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report under the rubric "After Criticism" and the headline "Reacting Clearly to Press Signals"]

[Text] The rejoinder "How To Verify in the Future" (*PRAVDA* 1 February) was discussed at a session of the Moscow Oblast Prosecutor's Office Collegium. The attention of M. Avdyukov, oblast deputy prosecutor, was drawn to the inattentive attitude he displayed to the verification of press signals and the statements by war veteran S. Shekhanov, which were discussed in the rejoinder. For this same shortcoming R. Abramova, Odintsov City deputy prosecutor, was severely reprimanded, and A. Krivonosov, prosecutor at a department of the oblast prosecutor's office, who carried out the verification, was disciplined. N. Fufayev, Odintsov city prosecutor, was previously relieved of his duties and expelled from the prosecutor's office organs.

The conference of city rayon prosecutors and staffers at the Moscow Oblast prosecutor's office apparatus drew the attention of all operatives to the need to react more clearly to complaints and statements from citizens and press signals. The editorial bureau was informed of this by A. Titov, RSFSR deputy prosecutor.

Azerbaijan Conference Views Technical Training

GF181606 Baku International Service in Azeri
1300 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] A republic-level practical and scientific conference is currently discussing the further development of the use of technical training means in the training and educational process. The conference is being held in accordance with the demands of the reforms program effected in the general education and vocational training schools.

Kamran Ragimov, minister of education of the Azerbaijan SSR, and the other speakers who addressed the conference pointed out that the main task at the present time is to consolidate the polytechnical aspect of education and increase the productivity of the work training and vocational (?education) given to students. This is the direction pointed out to the teachers by the decisions adopted by the recent 27th CPSU Congress.

The scientific conference has noted that the most current technical training means are being used in Azerbaijan SSR on a gradually broadening scale.

Azerbaijan Rayons Hold Conference on Atheism

GF131949 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri
0205 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] The Azerbaijan SSR Society for Knowledge and the Imishlinskiy Rayon Party Committee organized a seminary conference attended by lecturers from Imishly, Sadyrabad, and Saatlinskiy Rayons. The conference discussed the current problems of the atheist training given to the people, as derived from the decisions adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress and the 31st Azerbaijan Communist Party Congress. Kadyr Ismail-Zade, first secretary of the Imishiinskiy Rayon Party Committee, opened the meeting.

The conference participants heard a report by Mikhail Mamedov, a department chief affiliated to the board of the Society for Knowledge, on the theme "The Scientific Voice of Atheism." They also heard reports by [names indistinct]. Experience was exchanged on a large scale during the seminary conference.

Commentary Stresses Value of Scientific Atheism

LD071439 Dushanbe Domestic Service in Tadzhik
1145 GMT 18 Feb 86

[Commentary by Musamir Gulakhmadov, candidate of philosophy: "Atheist Education and the Requirement of Time"]

[Excerpt] In his works *Socialism and Religion* and *The Attitude of the Workers' Party to Religion*, V.I. Lenin has put together Marxist teachings on the reactionary nature of religion. He showed that religion and the traditions of the past have a reactionary nature which harms the construction of the new society in every way. V.I. Lenin put forward the need for the elimination of religion, [word indistinct], and its remnants. The conscientious worker today, V.I. Lenin wrote, who has been brought up in large-scale industry and who is influenced by urban life, rejects with resentment religious superstitions, leaves its [word indistinct] to the hypocritical bourgeoisie, and begins a new life for himself.

It is obvious that before the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution most religious sects forced large masses of the workers to observe religious tenets and reactionary traditions. For example, long before the Great October Revolution the people of Central Asia were under the influence of the reactionary ideology of Islam; their entire lives were determined by the dogmas of the Koran and the laws of Sharia. In addition to this, religious superstitions in the Central Asian republics, coupled with other remnants of the past, were appearing in the life and [words indistinct] as traditions, customs, and habits. After the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, a resolute struggle was waged against religion, bourgeois morality, superstitions of the world of private ownership [as heard], reactionary traditions, individualism, and antagonism.

The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution paved the way to freeing the Soviet people from some of the remnants of the past and the reactionary superstitions of religion. Socialism eliminated forever private ownership, exploitation, national oppression, [word indistinct] antagonism, social inequality, and the social and [word indistinct] roots of religion. In addition to the socialist and economic renewal of society, socialist construction brought about comprehensive transformations in social (?conscience) which resulted in the total victory of scientific atheism. The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the construction of a socialist society, the (?spread) of scientific and cultural successes among the masses, and the mobilization of workers, kolkhoz workers, and the intelligentsia were the reasons behind the freeing of millions of people from the influence of religion and religious sects.

In our republic today, any measure regarding antireligious propaganda in works, factories, establishments, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes will widen the atheist (?world outlook) of the Soviet man and will create in him a hatred and resentment of religion and superstitions. In particular, education in secondary schools and institutions of higher education, party and Komsomol [words indistinct], atheist clubs, [words indistinct] (?universities), atheist universities, lectures and talks, seminars, and other forms of antireligious propaganda provide broad opportunities for people to consciously realize the reactionary nature of religion.

In recent years, antireligious propaganda has been steadily expanding in the towns and villages of the republic and its fruits have helped the formation of atheist beliefs in young people more than ever before. In our country, including in Tajikistan, every condition has been prepared to carry out scientific atheist propaganda among the broad masses of people. The national education system, party and Komsomol political education, [word indistinct] propaganda, universities, the state press, radio and television, schools, political literature, cultural and enlightenment institutions, cinema, theater, literature and industry, [word indistinct] of sport, talks, and other effective ideological methods have been employed to implement this task. The Communist Party and the Soviet Government have assigned the task to party, soviet, and Komsomol organizations and ideological workers to educate the Soviet man with the lofty ideals of communism and the principles of scientific atheism, and to nurture their endless loyalty to the teachings of Marxism-Leninism. The 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and the 19th and 20th Congresses of the Tajik Communist Party put forward the need for further accelerating scientific and atheistic propaganda and pointed out the effective way of carrying it out. The 20th Congress of the Tajik Communist Party stated: Party organizations have a duty to teach about the resolute struggle against superstition and other traditions and customs of the past and the observance of communist ethics.

At present in our republic, 3,084 general secondary schools, 409 preschool establishments, 10 institutions of higher education, 105 special secondary schools, vocational and technical schools, 4,275 public libraries, clubs, people's theaters, cultural and rest-gardens and museums are taking valuable part in the atheist education of workers. The role of the House of Scientific Atheism of the republic's Knowledge Society in speeding up atheist propaganda is not small. At the initiative of the House of Scientific Atheism, scientific atheist propaganda has steadily increased among the workers of the republic's towns and villages in recent years and in this connection, scientific and theoretical conferences, question and answer evenings, [word indistinct] antireligious literature, individual talks, etc, are being held effectively. The education of workers in scientific atheism and the nurturing of communist beliefs in them are being carried out at a time of irreconcilable struggle between bourgeois and socialist ideologies. V.I. Lenin (?realized) the need for this struggle and wrote: Bourgeois ideology or socialist ideology; there is no middle road.

The Communist Party, accepting this teaching of great Lenin, always pursues an irreconcilable struggle against bourgeois ideology. The Communist Party's struggle against bourgeois ideology in our country has resulted in great achievements. Now, the new man possesses a communist world outlook, ethics, beliefs, loyalty, culture, and enlightenment.

Murakhovskiy Presents Prizes to Tractor Drivers

PM181009 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian
14 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "For the Successors of Pasha Angelina"]

[Excerpts] The traditions of the shock workers of the first 5-year plans are continued today by many of the country's female machine operators, who are setting examples of highly productive labor on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The 30 winners of the 1985 all-union socialist competition who achieved the effective use of equipment, the improvement of the quality of work, and the saving of resources have been awarded prizes named for the renowned tractor driver Praskovya Nikitichna Angelina.

V.S. Murakhovskiy, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, presented the prizes 13 March. Warmly congratulating the recipients, he wished them successes in fulfilling the decisions of the 27th party congress.

Minister, Chairman Awarded Order of Lenin

Deputy Foreign Minister

PM171601 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
15 Mar 86 First Edition p 2

["USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree on the Award of the Order of Lenin to Comrade L.F. Ilichev" — *PRAVDA* headline]

[Text] For services in diplomatic work and to mark his 80th birthday, Comrade Leonid Fedorovich Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister, is awarded the Order of Lenin.

A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Moscow, Kremlin. 14 March 1986.

Supreme Court Chairman

PM181231 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
18 Mar 86 First Edition p 2

["USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree on Award of the Order of Lenin to Comrade V.I. Terebilov" — *PRAVDA* headline]

[Text] Moscow, Kremlin, 17 Mar — For services to the Soviet State and in connection with his 70th birthday, Comrade Vladimir Ivanovich Terebilov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Court, is awarded the Order of Lenin.

A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Briefs

Azerbaijan Ceremony — A literary and cultural evening was organized in the Azerbaijan SSR State Academic Drama Theater Hall last night to mark the 80th birthday anniversary of Suleyman Rustam, a popular poet and socialist work hero. Comrade Kyamran Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, and other party and government leaders attended the jubilant ceremony. Popular poet Bakhtiyar Vahabzade spoke about Suleyman Rustam's life and creative work. Geydar Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium, sent a congratulatory telegram to the meeting. [Summary] [*Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0205 GMT 18 Mar 86 GF*]

Red Banner Award — A jubilant meeting was held by the Khorezm Oblast Gurlenskiy Rayon workers on 13 February dedicated to the presentation to the rayon of the Challange Red Banner Award of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Central Council of Trade Unions, and the USSR Komsomol Central Committee. Gurlenskiy Rayon was deemed worthy of the award for achieving success in the all-union socialist competition for realizing the plans of 1985 and the entire 11th 5-Year Plan period and for worthily welcoming the 27th CPSU Congress. Comrade Dogonkin, chief of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department, presented the award. [Summary] [*Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0215 GMT 14 Feb 86 GF*]

Silayev Outlines Machine Building Bureau Tasks

PM141236 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 2

[Interview with I.S. Silayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, by B. Konovalov under the rubric "27th CPSU Congress: Strategy of Growth": "The Tasks of the Bureau for Machine Building" — place, date not given]

[Text] Question: Ivan Stepanovich, a Bureau for Machine Building was set up under the USSR Council of Ministers in the course of the restructuring of the national economy which is currently under way, and you have been instructed to head it. The 27th CPSU Congress decisions assigned it big and responsible tasks. On what principles is the bureau's work built?

Answer: The organizational period is now approaching completion. It was decided that the bureau, which is intended to coordinate and manage the activity of machine building sectors, should not be too large. It will not be a ministerial "superstructure" but an organ whose purpose is to enhance the role of the state in managing the machine building sectors and to implement a unified technological policy. There is an urgent need for such an organ. This is why the bureau's organizational structure is functional, ensuring the management of groups of sectors producing related equipment for, say, the agro-industrial and the fuel and energy complexes.

The bureau began its work with the implementation of directives concerning changes in the management structure of machine building. In the course of this restructuring, the numerical strength of the management apparatus was reduced and the all-union industrial associations which were part of the ministries were abolished. This strengthens the independence and responsibility of the actual producing component — the production and science-and-production associations. It is planned to create 430 production associations and 150 science-and-production associations in the machine building sectors. This will make it possible to organize work in the ministries according to the two-tier system of management, under which production associations and science-and-production associations must have direct links to deputy ministers, and also to the functional administrations — technical, financial, and planning. This means that associations will be free of petty departmental supervision, while the leadership of ministries will be able to concentrate on the solution of major fundamental problems.

Today the enterprises working under the two-tier system of management are already producing more than 50 percent of all machine building output. A number of sectors — the Ministry of Power Machine Building and the Ministry of Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building — have transferred entirely to the two-tier system of management.

Question: Science plays a special role in raising the standard of machine building. The machine building complex is now being served by a large number of institutes and design and planning organizations. But the return is still small, and the standard of development projects is poor. What measures will you implement to enhance the efficiency of science?

Answer: As a result of the restructuring that is now under way in science, approximately 75 percent of sector institutes have already been incorporated in science-and-production associations or production associations. This will strengthen the ties between science and production and will reduce the time taken to create new technology. The incorporation of institutes in science-and-production associations and production associations will set in motion economic levers for boosting the return from scientific workers.

The work of umbrella sector institutes must also be restructured in the new fashion. They must seek, conduct research in their field, study world experience, analyze it, determine the development prospects for their sectors, and shape the makeup of new equipment. The scientific subdivisions of science-and-production associations and production associations will engage in specific development projects on this basis.

Moreover, sector science must work in close contact with VUZ and academy science, which often produce important fundamental solutions that can substantially improve the specifications of new equipment or even fundamentally alter its makeup. The institutes and design bureaus under our ministries will participate in the work done by intersector scientific and technological complexes which are in the process of being formed, and also in the implementation of the Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technical Progress in CEMA Countries Through the Year 2000 along the priority avenues most closely linked with machine building.

In order to raise the technical standard of all our machine building, it is necessary to change the actual approach toward the solution of this task. At present, as a rule, when the development of a new product is tackled, people look at similar products. There is nothing bad in this in principle — all existing experience, including experience abroad, must be analyzed. But if at the start of the development process we compare the planned product with models that are in series production abroad and take them as "the highest world standard," we are automatically building in a lag.

Until now the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and the USSR State Committee for Standards (particularly at the certification stage) have set the required standards for new equipment. According to the rule being introduced now, the sector umbrella institutes in machine building are fully responsible for the correct evaluation of the technical standard of products.

Scientists must analyze the current world situation, forecast the future, and develop technological policy accordingly. Unfortunately, this has not always been the case so far. For example, when we examined some new motor vehicles and tractors from this viewpoint, it appeared that by the time series production begins they will no longer match the highest world standards in terms of some of their specifications, such as interior comfort or fuel consumption. Measures are now being taken to correct the situation.

In the future the Bureau for Machine Building will monitor the correctness of evaluations by sector umbrella institutes. All new major developments will be examined by our bureau's technical council, analyzed, and, if necessary, corrected by means of directives.

Question: Priority has now been given to the development of machine building as the basis for enhancing labor productivity in the entire national economy. The 27th CPSU Congress decisions plan a substantial acceleration of its growth rate and a sharp improvement in the quality of machine building output. What strategy are you elaborating to achieve these goals?

Answer: The 27th CPSU Congress criticized quite sharply the quality of output by machine building sectors and noted the poor reliability of many machines and mechanisms. Our bureau's attention is focused on these questions.

The following strategy has been chosen: that equipment shortcomings should be brought to light not by the consumer, which is rather expensive for the country, but by its creator and producer. There are modern methods making this possible, and they are well known. They include model-building and trials at test sites which reproduce standard conditions of use and extreme external effects. A different tradition has hitherto dominated many sectors — make a prototype and an experimental consignment and conduct trials under field conditions; this will bring everything to light, it is claimed. But what can be brought to light during, for example, harvest time which lasts only 2 weeks?

In our view, it is necessary to adopt more boldly the experience of the aviation and space industry and to have test centers supply all the necessary data regarding the reliability of machines in the process of design and manufacture and at the post-assembly stage. All the conditions which may be encountered during future use ought to be simulated at the test sites — hot and cold weather, shock labor work loads, dust, vibration — to put it briefly everything that may affect the reliable functioning of machines and mechanism. We must approach series production with open eyes, having complete information about the features of machines.

Such restructuring has already begun in the work of many machine building sectors. For example, a complex of text sites for the "Don" combine harvester is being created under the All-Union Institute for Agricultural Machine Building. The task we are setting is to conduct comprehensive test site checks and field trials in order to be certain that the series-produced "Don" combine harvester will work without breakdown during the harvesting period.

Test site trials must become the main ones by the end of the 12th 5-Year Plan. The task which must definitely be solved is to guarantee the expected reliability even before series production begins.

Of course, very much depends on the way in which any model, even the best single prototype, is embodied in series production. Here we intend to rely mainly on economic levers. There will be comprehensive evaluation both of design and technological standards and of the quality of actual manufacture of machines in the process of certification for the top-quality category. Today it is clear that high quality can be achieved only if it is guaranteed at all stages of production. This is why we are now setting the task of making the certification of production correspond to the potential to produce high-quality machine components. This will require the periodic inspection of machine tools and the entire technological complex in order to ensure the required precision of component processing. At present this is done only during maintenance shutdown periods. Between maintenance shutdowns, the poor work by a machine tool is in practice discovered only through the quantity of substandard output. Matters must not be allowed to go that far. What is necessary is strict and systematic monitoring of the condition of all types of equipment. This is already being done at the Volga motor vehicle plant, for example, and this type of preventive work must become the law for other plants too.

Question: But, Ivan Stepanovich, very much also depends on the actual pool of machine tools. There is now a sharp imbalance between deliveries of new machine tools and the scrapping of obsolete ones. Equipment renewal is progressing very slowly. What is the way out of this situation?

Answer: Yes, the country's pool of machine tools is continuing to grow but, unfortunately, not only on the basis of the latest machine tools. It was justifiably remarked at the congress that our country now has more machine tools than machine tool operators. This situation must be resolutely altered, because it results in the operational part of fixed capital being highly underutilized and we are simply immobilizing capital investments.

The renewal process must occur from two directions. There must be energetic introduction of new productive and robotized equipment making it possible to organize multi-machine operation and to have at least the night shift operating without human intervention. On the other hand, obsolete equipment must be even more energetically withdrawn from current production.

This has already been written into our plans. Emphasis is placed on the production of new types of more productive and efficient technological equipment. There will be a simultaneous reduction of the number of obsolete equipment, basically universal machine tools. Already in 1986, for example, the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry will produce 130,000 machine tools, which is 20,000 fewer than last year. But to compensate for this, their total productivity will be higher than that of last year's 150,000 machine tools.

At the same time, while only small quantities of old and worn-out equipment were written off in the past, renewal will be sharply accelerated now. A major single-occasion write-off of obsolete equipment is planned for 1986. Annual write-offs in the future will be 2-2.5 times higher than in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

Question: It is fair to say that machine tool building is the main bearer of technology in machine building. Unfortunately, the main attention in our country is focused on the development of metal-cutting equipment. It is becoming increasingly automated and productive; yet even so, much metal goes into swarf. How is this situation to be changed?

Answer: Unfortunately this is true. Metal-cutting equipment is traditionally at the focus of attention of the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry. It is necessary to break with this attitude; much more attention must be devoted to methods of plastic deformation, metal extrusion of finished products under high pressure, and other waste-free technologies. Equipment for this purpose must be rapidly created.

The necessary prerequisites do exist. Now it is up to the machine tool builders. Good powders are now avaliable for the molding of complex components without any resulting swarf. There is, however, a shortage of good automated pressing equipment for powder technology. Because of the lack of necessary equipment, machine building is still making inadequate use of laser technology for the processing and hardening of key components.

It is necessary to create more quickly equipment for metal-saving technologies. Our ministries are vastly in arrears to the country in this respect, also. The bureau is working on these questions. We perceive our bureau's task as being to accelerate the priority development of the output of equipment that would ensure the materialization of resource-saving technologies.

Question: Unfortunately, the capacities of enterprises producing output for general machine building purposes are still underdeveloped. Specialization in this sphere promises great benefits. Furthermore, the sector's independent development has resulted in the very slow unification and standardization of machines and mechanisms produced by the various ministries. Interdepartmental barriers are too powerful. What measures are being planned to change this situation?

Answer: Yes, there are vast hidden reserves here to accelerate the development of machine building. The 5-year plans are now being finalized. The bureau's most important task is to ensure a reliable "linkup" between machine building ministries. The damage resulting from lack of departmental coordination is still great.

It is necessary to create major intersector and automated production units which would work for all 11 ministries. We are working on such a program. It will be drawn up in the second half of 1986. It will, however, be necessary to demolish quite a few departmental barriers, and we firmly intend to do so. Here and there we have already managed to pool ministries' efforts for the solution of tasks that are vitally important for the country.

The problem of creating efficient machines for railroad track maintenance, for example is now very urgent. It has been decided that this equipment will be produced as a result of the elimination of interdepartmental "lines of demarcation." We are organizing specialized production of standardized components at enterprises under the jurisdiction of several ministries, while the umbrella sector — the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building — will develop capacities for assembling the rolling stock.

As for the standardization of products made by various ministries, we are only just beginning this work, while being perfectly aware of its importance. The task has been set, for example, of manufacturing piston rings for the engines of different types of vehicles — motor vehicles, tractors, combine harvesters.... It is now planned to standardize them. Specialized production will be concentrated basically in two enterprises. They will produce piston rings for all motor vehicles, combine harvesters, and tractors. Matters are now being held up by machine tool building. The problem of creating high-precision and highly productive automatic lines has arisen. We have decided that Moscow's 50-Letiye SSSR automatic lines plant will play the main role in the production of this equipment.

Hitherto it has been rather complex to organize production sharing and standardization, but we are at long last discovering a common language with the ministries. If need be, we can also make decisions in the form of directives. The bureau is empowered to issue government instructions for the solution of specific questions concerning the activity of the entire machine buulding complex.

Question: Will we see, at long last, a simplification of the procedure for formulating documentation for the production of new machine tools and other machines? After all, under current regulations it is necessary to collect about 100 concurring and confirming signatures for every project....

Answer: Yes. The USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving Procedures for the Elaboration and Coordination of Technical Documentation During the Creation and Putting Into Production of New (Modernized) Machine Building Products" was published last January. This resolution eliminated the need to collect a multiplicity of signatures.

The development engineer [razrabotchik] and the client are now the key figures in the process of creating new machines. But their responsibility has been enhanced. The client is no less responsible than the development engineer for high technical standards. The evaluation of the equipment that has been created will be carried out by an independent state commission of experts.

At present development engineers are largely prevented from aiming for high technical standards in their products by the inertia of partners who have to supply various materials or components. It often happens that the design engineer writes: I would like to use your materials, but they must function under such-and-such conditions. The answer is: No, our materials are not suitable for these conditions. And that is all.... Consequently, he is forced to use old-fashioned materials and components which, of course, reduces the standard of new equipment. Now, however, having received the request for materials and components from the main product's design engineer, the partners must confirm their acceptance and, if necessary, commission supplementary work or even a completely new development project. A contract based on the request must be signed within 1 month. Our task is to implement this directive more swiftly.

The government resolution reinforces the contractual basis of relations between client and development engineer. Essentially it gives consumer-orientation the force of law. Now the manufacturer of new equipment knows that the client will monitor his work and will aim to ensure the fulfillment of set conditions, because he is responsible to the state for this.

Question: We are now suffering great losses due to the lack of equipment design competitions and competitive trials of machines that have been created. We have only a few test sites and essentially lack a well-organized machinery for equipment evaluation by state experts. Let us recall that during the difficult war years, despite the fact that our resources and potential were limited, several aviation design bureaus developed fighter prototypes of their own. Only the two which won the competitive contest went into series production. Why is it that now, when we have considerably more resources and funds, we have essentially abandoned competitive contests and have left matters in the hands of umbrella organizations?

Answer: We do have a competition system to a certain extent. Recently, for example, the order to develop engines for future passenger aircraft was deliberately placed with two design bureaus in order to pick the best and more economical solution.

Generally speaking, the country's design bureaus and institutes have their well-established profile and specialization — and there is no getting away from this. But wherever their potential overlaps, there is good reason to organize competitions, particularly in view of the fact that we always have a competitor — foreign firms — and our equipment is always compared against their products.

In my view, there is a particularly urgent need for all-union competitions in the spheres which lag behind world standards. This will not be eliminated by administrative measures alone. Creative competition can rapidly resolve the problem. Therefore, it is necessary to give some thought as to how and in which spheres the competitive system of work should be organized. This work will definitely be useful.

The country's economic growth rates depend on machine building to a decisive extent. And it is natural that the problems of machine building development were analyzed comprehensively and in depth at the 27th CPSU Congress. We regard the provisions and conclusions in the keynote reports and delegates' proposals and criticisms directed at machine builders as a guide to action and are embarking on their implementation.

Academician Aganbegyan Interviewed on Economy

Viennese Article

AU112153 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German
11 Mar 86 p 3

[Erich Feichtinger report from Moscow]

[Text] The party congress reports given by Mikhail Gorbachev and Nikolay Ryzhkov broached several sensitive economic and social topics, including the issue of wages and prices. We asked Abel Aganbegyan, member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and one of the most prominent economists in the USSR, about his opinion on these remarks. Ryzhkov, for instance, said it is "of outstanding importance to raise the efficiency of the wage system." He demanded: "The earnings of each employee must strictly correspond to the results of his work." In his Political Report Gorbachev said the state's wage policy "must guarantee strict dependence of wages on quality and quantity of work."

Aganbegyan's comments on this: "The economic experiment has already changed the creation of wage funds. Enterprises receive an additional 0.4 percent per 1 percent of productivity growth for the wage fund and the rights of the enterprises in allocating the wage fund are being expended. Extra allowances of up to 30 percent can be granted."

Increasing Wages by 25 to 30 Percent

In many sectors tariffs and wages were fixed 10 to 15 years ago. In the meantime, certain adjustments and a leveling process were carried out, Aganbegyan says. Now it is envisaged to increase wages in production by 25 to 30 percent over the next 5 years. This is, however, not going to be done at the cost of the budget, but out of the enterprises' own resources. The planned wage increases in the nonproduction sector will, of course, be financed by the state budget.

And the prices? Here Gorbachev announced they must "become an active instrument of economic and social policy." Aganbegyan: "In the June session of the Central Committee a radical change was discussed. The direction of price changes has already been determined. In this process, the social necessity of the product must be taken into account, then quality, technical level, and several other factors."

The Soviet price system is very complicated. There are, after all, 20 million different products and goods. "It takes years to prepare a price reform; thus, there will be no such reform in the near future. As of January percentage bonuses for best quality or reductions for bad products on the basis of the existing prices have, however, been introduced."

All this only applies to industrial and wholesale prices. What about retail prices? "In the opinion of many scientists these prices also have to be improved. But we do not plan any more profound reforms in the near future. A price rise for bread, meat, and milk, which cost the state millions in subsidies, has been discussed. In case of a price increase, a compensation would, however, be granted so that the population's real income would not be affected. I would like to emphasize that this is not the official position, but the opinion of individual scientists."

And your personal opinion? "I think the price system should be radically changed. State subsidies should be abolished — except for those concerning goods for children, pharmaceuticals, and books."

Revitalization of Small Business

Abroad they always speak of imminent unemployment in the USSR. How does this appear in connection with intensification? "The majority of those workers who have to do monotonous, dirty, unattractive work are older people, who only attended a primary school. We are already wondering who will replace them. Even for very high wages the young people are not willing to do this work. With the new technology we want to make labor superfluous in these particular fields. New, young employees who go into enterprises want more intellectual work. By the way, in many sectors the enterprises are functioning with only one shift. Therefore, we still have enough jobs."

A revitalization of small business was also discussed. "We not only discuss it; there are also measures to implement it. There is, for instance, an experiment in the service sector. People are working on a contractual basis in order to repair television sets, for instance. Here there are two possibilities. The first: The enterprise gets 40 percent and the worker can keep 60 percent of his income. The second: They say you have to deliver R100 per month, the rest belongs to you and nobody asks you how much you have earned."

Positive Experiences in Other Countries

Aganbegyan referred to the positive experiences which were gained in the GDR, in Bulgaria, and in Hungary with individual initiative and stressed: "These are, of course, only additional resources. They cannot be made the main economic basis."

The large-scale economic experiment has been carried out in the Soviet Union for some time. What are the experiences that have been gained to date? "First of all, one has to say that the experiment is going in the right direction — the expansion of the rights of enterprises and production associations. Second, it has led to positive results: Delivery plans have been better fulfilled, prime costs have been reduced, and the rate of labor productivity increase has increased. The results concerning quality incease and introduction of new technical achievements were not so good. In general, however, the experiment has not yielded the amount of good results that we need."

Therefore, the experiment must not only be developed, but also deepened. "We need more radical measures. We have to integrate the State Planning Committee, the banks and ministries, and the supply system. The solution: One has to pass from the experiment to the cohesive control of all these institutions. But in addition to the large-scale experiment, there are also smaller tests, for instance, at the Belorussian railroads and in an automobile factory at the Volga, which was adapted to complete internal financing."

Why was the reform of 1965 not continued? "This was in the Eighth 5-Year Plan period, a great period with accelerated economic development. But there were setbacks and stagnation in purely administrative management. Therefore, this reform was not continued. Now we are, of course, faced with different requirements than in 1965."

KYODO Report

OW130859 Tokyo KYODO in English
0842 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, March 13 KYODO — An economic scientist close to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev says the Soviet Union must take drastic action to turnabout its economy. In an interview with KYODO news service Wednesday, A.G. Aganbeygan of the Soviet Academy of Science admitted that the Soviet economy has been on the decline in the past 15 years.

Aganbegyan, an economic "reformer" close to Gorbachev, said the Soviet Union must take drastic steps to put a stop to the economic decline. In this connection, he said the recently closed 27th Soviet Communist Party convention was a turnabout gathering.

Aganbegyan said new technology has brought about revolutionary changes in production facilities. Investment in the machinery industry in the 11th economic plan — from 1981 to 1985 — marked a 20 percent increase from the previous plan, he said. In the 12th economic plan from 1986 to 1990, he added, machinery investment will increase another 80 percent. He said half of the existing facilities will be scrapped in 1990 and two-thirds of production will be turned out by new machinery.

Aganbegyan said reform of management control is also necessary, citing reduction of central planning, production in response to consumer demand, abolition of medium-sized organizations that deal with various ministries, and more private enterprises as important measures to be taken.

Aganbegyan said the reform is in its first stage at present and will not be achieved for another five years when the 12th economic plan is near completion.

Referring to the introduction of private businesses mentioned by Gorbachev at the party convention, Aganbegyan said private service and repair businesses will rise to the same level as those in other socialist countries.

Touching on the wage system, he said higher wages will be given to enterprises where workers are industrious, save resources and produce high quality products.

Speaking on state subsidies of foodstuffs, which have been squeezing the Soviet Union's national finances, Aganbegyan said authorities have no intention of raising food prices. He said there are historical circumstances involving the state subsidy system, adding that even if price hikes were reconsidered, authorities would take steps to avoid reducing Soviet citizens' real earnings.

Public utility rates will be lowered, he said.

The Soviet Union wants to reduce military spending, because, as Karl Marx said, military expenditures are like throwing part of national income into the river. That is why the Soviet Union has proposed a ban on nuclear weapons by the year 2000, he said.

He also said that the Soviet Union's goal is to develop untapped natural resources in Siberia by itself, but indicated that Japan could expand economic cooperation with the Soviets.

Early March Farming Weather Shows Warming Trend

PM181153 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 15 Mar 86 p 4

[USSR Hydrometeorological Center report prepared by agrometeorologist L. Platonova: "Weather and Crops"]

[Text] Snow cover has diminished over the USSR's European territory as a result of mild weather. It has disappeared south of a line running through Kishinev, Kharkov, Elista, and Guryev. There is no snow either in the Transcarpathian region, Lvov and Kaliningrad Oblasts, or the west of the Lithuanian SSR. However, the soil is still frozen in many regions. It has completely thawed out in the Crimea Oblast, Krasnodar Kray, and areas of the North Caucasus autonomous regions, where daytime temperatures have risen to 8-14 degrees. Winter grain crops have resumed growth there and the buds of sweet and sour cherry, plum, and apricot trees have begun to swell.

Winter weather conditions persisted over the remaining bulk of the European territory in the first 10-day period despite a thaw of 2-8 degrees. Fields everywhere had snow cover. In the Northern region, most oblasts of the Central and Volga-Vyatka Regions, and the northern half of the Volga Region snow cover was in excess of 30cm.

It became considerably warmer in the Transcaucasian republics. Maximum air temperatures rose to 15-22 degrees and in Armenia and the east of Georgia to 5-12 degrees. This weather caused fruit crop buds to swell everywhere. Sap began to rise in vines.

The weather in the republics of Central Asia and southern Kazakhstan were mild. The average air temperature for the 10-day period in the southern half of the Turkmen SSR, the Tajik SSR, and the Uzbek SSR was 5-8 degrees, with a maximum of 18-24 degrees. Active growth was proceeding in fruit crops. Mulberry, apple, sour cherry, pear, apricot, peach, cherry plum, and almond trees were burgeoning everywhere in those regions and in places buds had opened.

The first 10-day period of March was milder than usual in West Siberia and north Kazakhstan.

Mild weather persisted in the Far East in the first 10-day period of March. The average air temperature was 3-7 degrees above the perennial mean, 1-2 degrees above in Khabarovsk Kray.

Pace of Farm Work Increases as Spring Nears

PM141100 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 2

[V. Gavrichkin "Agricultural Review"]

[Excerpts] According to USSR Central Statistical Administration [CSA] figures, as of 1 March kolkhozes and sovkhozes had prepared the following equipment for work: 89 percent of all makes of tractors; 83 percent of trucks; 97 percent of tractor-drawn drills, plows, and cultivators; and 96 percent of potato planters. Farms were largely supplied with the requisite stocks of seed.

In the Central Asian republics and in our southern granaries farmers are already engaged in earnest in spring work. Over part of the area fall-sown crops have wintered poorly and need extra attention and even reseeding. For this reason, the amount of spring field work is trebled in some places. Under these conditions, it is the skill and organization of labor collectives and a high level of preparedness which will determine success.

Whereas, in the Ukraine, for example, 94 percent of laboratory-tested grain and pulse crop seed was graded top class and in Belorussia the figure was 93 percent, in Uzbekistan the figure stood at a mere 10 percent and 14 percent in Tajikistan. In Estonia 26 percent of the wheat seed out of the batches tested had not been brought up to sowing condition and the figure for Kirghizia was 14 percent; moreover, all seed needs further cleaning. In Turkmenia 16 percent of rice seed was substandard; in the RSFSR the figure for buckwheat seed was 14 percent; and in Kazakhstan the figure for sunflower seed stood at 73 percent.

According to the report, repair work is proceeding quite well. Compared with last yeaer, the increase amounts to 1-2 percent for all makes of tractor and all kinds of equipment. Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes have still not broken the habit of putting off the preparation of combines and other harvesting equipment until summer. A number of enterprises under the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building are undersupplying agriculture with spare parts. Alarm signals are coming from various regions of the country about delays in fuel supplies. The USSR State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products must take urgent measures. It is not days so much as hours that count now. Spring field work is a harsh taskmaster and the farmer pays for the slightest mistake with a harvest shortfall.

Kaluga Oblast Computerizes Agro-Chemical Activities

LD101602 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] In Kaluga Oblast an automated control system has started monitoring the application of fertilizers. It seems that on some farms more fertilizers were being used than needed for the coming harvest. Specialists from the oblast association Selkhoztekhnika, using a complex of computers, have now accumulated a bank of information after researching the soil condition in various regions of the oblast. They have already made up agrochemical standard operating procedures [SOP] for nearly 70 kolkhozes and sovkhozes, these SOP's not only include specific fertilizer application rates for individual fields, but also optimal routes for the movement of transport in the fields and optimal fuel consumption levels.

Briefs

Uzbek Land Reclamation — The Uzbek SSR plans to reclaim over 400,000 hectares of arid land and to supply irrigation water to over 1 million hectares of reclaimed land during the current 5-year plan period. The length of irrigation canals in Uzbekistan currently exceeds 160,000 km. [Summary][*Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 13 Jan 86 GF*]

Gorbachev Discusses Vega Project With Scientists

PM191022 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
19 Mar 86 First Edition p 1

["M.S. Gorbachev's Meeting With Scientists and Specialists, Participants in the Work on the 'Venus-Halley's Comet' Project" — *PRAVDA* headline]

[Text] Moscow, March 18 TASS — A meeting was held in the Kremlin on 18 March between General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mkkhail Gorbachev and President of the USSR Academy of Sciences Anatoliy Aleksandrov, Vice President of the USSR Academy of Sciences Yevgeniy Velikhov, Director of the Space Research Institute, Academician, Project Research Director Roald Sagdeyev, chief designer, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Project Technical Director Vyacheslav Kovtunenko, Director of Work on Ballistic Calculations, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor Yuriy Mozzhorin, and head of the USSR Glavkosmos Organization Aleksandr Dunayev.

The scientists described the basic results and main features of the flight of the Vega automatic space probes. Two celestial bodies, Venus and Halley's Comet, were studied by the two probes in one flyby.

Instrumented balloons were jettisoned into Venus's atmosphere and measured, for the first time, the circulation and meteorological parameters of the planet's atmosphere. Descent modules landed on Venus and, operating under harsh conditions with a temperature of about 500 degrees centigrade and a pressure of 100 atmospheres, continued the investigation. The composition of its soil, temperature, pressure, cloud structure and composition, and the physico-optical characteristics of the atmosphere were investigated.

In the second stage of the experiment, the probes, after 15 months and 1,200 million km of flight, entered the coma of Halley's Comet on March 6 and 9 respectively, and flew by 8-9 thousand kilometres from its nucleus. Large-scale images of the comet's nucleus were received for the first time. Changes in the temperature and other physico-chemical properties were measured. The chemical composition of the gas and dust envelope were analyzed and the electromagnetic fields and physical processes investigated.

Comprehensive studies of comet substance are of fundamental importance, since it is only comets, spending most of their time far from solar influence, that preserve the primordial substances that formed the solar system.

About 150 Soviet organizations and enterprises took part in work on the creation [sozdaniye] of the Vega space probes. Instruments, equipment, and systems were designed and manufactured on the basis of up-to-date achievements in the field of electronics, computer technology, scientific instrument-making, material study, and technology.

A great deal of experimental work was carried out on the ground in conditions as close to real ones as possible. The complex problems of estimating with great accuracy the probes' flight towards Halley's Comet (its coordinates being insufficiently known), ensuring the faultless functioning of the probes in conditions of intensive bombardment by meteorites and dust particles, photographing the comet in various spectres, and ensuring a reliable, real-time transmission of images and information to earth were successfully resolved.

The implementation of the project is of great scientific and practical significance. The new technical means, research equipment, promising material and methods of processing large quanitities of digital information, design and technological solutions are used and will be used in the future development of space technology and in the interests of science and national economy.

Scientists and engineers from Austria, Bulgaria, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, and Czechoslovakia played an extensive part in the creation [sozdaniye] of scientific apparatus for the Vega probes.

Mikhail Gorbachev expressed profound satisfaction with the results of the outstanding space experiment conducted by Soviet scientists, engineers, and workers. He stressed that the flight is a brilliant achievement of Soviet science and engineering and a convincing example of fruitful international cooperation in the peaceful exploration of outer space.

The completion of the major experiment coincided with the work of the 27th CPSU Congress and justly gladdened Soviet people, all friends of our country, and all those who cherish the cause of peace. The implementation of the project "Venus-Halley's Comet" and the launch of *Mir*, a new-generation space station, became yet another confirmation of the peace-loving course of our Leninist party and the Soviet people.

Cordially congratulating all participants in the space effort, Gorbachev wished them new creative successes in the important and noble cause, good health and happiness.

Lev Zaykov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Mikhail Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the conversation.

'Progress-25' Freight Ship Launched 19 Mar

LD191144 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1130 GMT 19 Mar 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] The automatic freight ship *Progress-25* was launched today in the Soviet Union. The aim of its launch is to deliver expendable materials and various freight to the orbital station.

'Day of Rest' on 'Mir'; Systems Functioning Normally

LD181110 Moscow TASS in English 1043 GMT 18 Mar 86

["Cosmonauts Render *Mir* Station Habitable" — TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, March 18 TASS — The orbital scientific space station *Mir*, with Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev on board, circled the earth 420 times by 13.00, Moscow time. The cosmonauts carry on the planned operations to reactivate the on-board equipment and apparatus. They have put into a working order the system for the regeneration of water from atmospheric moisture, tested radio and TV communications equipment, and reactivated life support and thermal regulation systems. It is a day of rest on board the orbital complex today in accordance with the planned flight program.

According to the conclusion drawn by physicians of the group for the medical support of the flight, Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev are enduring well the process of adaptation to zero-gravity conditions. Crew reports and telemetric data indicate that the on-board systems of the manned orbital complex *Mir — Soyuz T-15* are functioning normally.

First Fiber-Optic Communications Link Operational

PM131520 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Mar 86 First Edition p 1

[TASS report under the general headline "Acceleration Is Slogan of 5-Year Plan"]

[Text] Leningrad — The country's first main fiber-optic line has been commissioned. Using it, railroad workers on the October Main Line have had telephone conversations among the stations of the Leningrad transport center. This equipment raises the development of communications services — a target set by the resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress — to a qualitatively new level. Implementing the "Intensification-90" program, Leningrad specialists are creating a unified data-transmission system based on the use of reliable, fast, and economic fiber-optic lines.

Radioactive Waste Storage Enterprise in Operation

LD152149 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1700 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] An unusual enterprise, Radon, is operating near Moscow. It is a unique insulator for radioactive waste. The waste remaining after utilization of radioactive materials for peaceful purposes in the national economy is stored there in concrete depots. The waste will last 300 or even 500 years in these subterranean bunkers without causing harm. In discussion with journalists, the heads of the enterprise said that the experience acquired could be of use in elaborating technical solutions for disassembling nuclear warheads. In this case, their fission material can be used in nuclear power stations, the waste being stored. Accordingly, thanks to science, there is a real possibility of purging the planet of nuclear weapons.

Tsunami Studies Allow Construction in Kurile Islands

LD151115 Moscow TASS in English 0916 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] Krasnoyarsk, March 15 TASS — Experts of the Krasnoyarsk computer centre of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR have succeeded in identifying by means of computers dangerous areas of the Far Eastern coast in the origination of tsunami. Today they can confidently predict within what time interval and to what part of the world a dangerous wave will arrive, should tsunami originate in the ocean. Scientists marked on the map the most dangerous areas in case of origination of tsunami and the places where no waves can be expected. Scientists have carried out a detailed calculation for a number of areas of the Kurile islands and determined specific areas where it is possible to start industrial and housing construction without running any risks. The International Oceanological Commission of the United Nations Scientific, Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization requested Soviet scientists to compile a map of the areas reached by tsunami waves for all countries of the Pacific region.

Briefs

New Oil Deposit Discovered — A new oil deposit, Kolotushnoye, has been discovered in Tomsk Oblast. Its value lies in the fact that it is located close to the Vasyugan field, which will considerably reduce the material outlay needed to provide operation facilities. [Summary][*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2330 GMT 23 Feb 86 LD*]

Turkmenistan Drilling Rig — Installation has been completed of the first Uralmash drilling rig in Turkmenistan, intended for ultradeep boreholes. Correspondent Kurban Babayev reports from the field that the rig is aimed at strata lower than 6,000 metres. The head of geology at Turkmenneft, Oleg Nikolayevich Ryzhkov, says this borehole is to resolve the question of prospects for oil and gas recovery from deep deposits here. Perhaps this research is a bit behind the times; this is connected with the very complex deep structure and problems which arose for seismological prospectors in (?deciphering the structure). Introduction of modern equipment is very important in improving links with suppliers as is reducing the staff turnover by improving people's working and living conditions. [Summary] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0300 GMT 24 Feb 86 LD*]

Kamchatka Research Vessel — The scientific reconnaissance vessel *Darvin* has left Vladivostok on another voyage. Its crew is to work off the western shore of Kamchatka. The scientific group, which consists of geologists, engineers, and hydrologists, will carry out the 'Tinro' program for the study of Alaska pollock, a valuable food fish. It is fished for the longest time — two quarters of a year. For this reason the crew of the *Darvin* will determine the quantity of young Alaska pollock, its migration, and areas of highest concentration. Apart from this, if the ice situation permits, the researchers will carry out prospecting of new fishing regions off the northeast shore of Sakhalin. [Text] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0001 GMT 16 Mar 86 LD*]

Major General Censured Following Criticism by Press

PM190930 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Mar 86 Second Edition p 2

[Unattributed article under the rubric "After *KRASNAYA ZVEZDA* Article": "'Words and Deeds'"]

[Text] "Words and Deeds" was the title of an article by Colonel L. Nechayuk published on 12 January which discussed the fact that in the military construction organization whose political section was headed by Major General B. Shkibtan the attitude toward press criticism and the style of leadership did not accord with present-day demands.

The editorial bureau has been informed by Major General M. Simakov, first deputy chief of the Military Construction Units Political Directorate, that the newspaper article was deemed correct and topical.

On-the-spot verification established that the facts in the article had indeed happened. The political section headed by Maj Gen B. Shkibtan and the political organs under its jurisdiction were still being slow to restructure their working style and methods in light of the party's present-day demands and had not shown proper efficiency and keenness in reacting to the shortcomings noted in the letter from Soviet Army serviceman M. Kakhanovskiy "I Do Not Want To Work at Half Strength" previously published by the newspaper.

The answers given to the *KRASNAYA ZVEZDA* editorial bureau were very late in materializing and failed to provide an exacting assessment of the cases of mismanagement and poor labor organization at a number of building sites or of the serious failings in the activity of leading engineering and technical workers.

Both newspaper items were discussed at the Military Construction Units Political Directorate with the chiefs of construction and billeting organ political sections and practical measures to improve work with letters, complaints, statements, and critical press articles were outlined.

Maj Gen B. Shkibtan was severely reprimanded for having adopted an incorrect attitude with regard to the item "I Do Not Want To Work at Half Strength" and for not taking timely and effective measures to eradicate the shortcomings that it had highlighted. Colonel B. Chelogayev was disciplined for reacting ineffectively to the press criticism.

The command and political section of the military construction organization has worked out and implemented specific measures to improve the financial and economic activity of the chief of works directorate headed by Colonel V. Dmitriyev and to improve the atmosphere in the collective.

The Military Construction Units Political Directorate has stepped up monitoring of timely and businesslike reaction to critical press articles.

Impact of CPSU Congress on Military Assessed

LD152026 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Commentary by Lieutenant General Professor Dmitriy Antonovich Volkogonov, doctor of philosophy; from the "I Serve the Soviet Union" program]

[Text] It is difficult to overestimate what an immense role is played by the 27th CPSU Congress and its decisions in the life of our society and how strongly they influence the present and the future. I, as a delegate to the congress, thinking about its role in the destinies of our people, see its abiding significance first of all in the following: The congress has formulated the strategic conception of our accelerated movement ahead, which proceeds from the premise of the harmonious perfecting of both the material foundation and its superstructure. I also see significance in the fact that the congress expressed with immense force the striving of all Soviet people to fight for a most important condition of development: a stable peace and the elimination of the threat of nuclear war. The congress decisions are an exceptional program of action in this sphere. Finally, I would say that at the congress, to sum up the main point, the basic idea was expressed that in order to make acceleration a reality, the human factor needs to be activated to the maximum. This can be done by means of a well thought-out economic strategy, a strong social policy and purposeful ideological education work.

We congress delegates who represented our Armed Forces, listening to the Political Report and adopting the new edition of the CPSU Program and other documents, have understood and understand that the implementation of these grand plans requires, first of all, that the external defense and security of the Soviet people should be reliably provided for [trebuyet prezhde vsego nadezhnogo vneshego obespecheniya zashchity i bezopasnosti sovetskogo naroda]. Therefore, it is natural that our special attention was riveted to those tenets of the congress decisions which are addressed to the personnel of the Army and Navy. It can even be said that in the congress materials the Leninist doctrine about war and the army, the doctrine about the defense of the socialist fatherland, have undergone further development.

I will touch upon only a few tenets. Our party and state believe that the greatest guarantees of security in the face of the militarist challenge of the United States and NATO lie in the capability of socialism to maintain military-strategic parity. Its establishment is assessed in the program as an historic achievement for socialism. The equality in strategic forces, which has been achieved, has strengthened the positions of our country and other socialist countries, and has upset the calculations of imperialism's aggressive circles for winning a nuclear war. The preservation of this balance, the party document stresses, is a substantial guarantee that peace and international security will be safeguarded.

The very tackling of the concrete tasks of safeguarding the security of the socialist state we know to be entrusted to the Soviet Armed Forces. And they, as is stressed in the program, must display great vigilance and always be ready to suppress imperialism's intrigues and rout any aggressor.

In line with our party's demands, the question of maintaining a high level of combat readiness are at the center of attention for commanders, political organs and headquarters. In conformity with the defensive nature of the Soviet military doctrine — and in the party program it is characterized as exclusively defensive — we will never be the first to use nuclear weapons. But, taking into account the perfidy of the probable aggressor, we must always be ready for the possibility of a sudden attack and the absolute rout of the potential aggressor.

The party's program document stresses that, as before, the ultimate foundation for the strengthening of the defense of the socialist homeland is the Communist Party's leadership of military building. In what is the party's leading role regarding military building expressed? Well, first of all, in determing the state's military policy, in drawing up the military doctrine, in the concrete management of military affairs and military building. I would say that this implementation of the party's leading role is in line with the strategic course of the party which today is aimed at accelerating the social and economic development of society and the perfecting of all aspects of its life.

The successful tackling of the party's long-term tasks, the new edition of the party program stresses, is connected first of all with the utmost enhancement of the role of the human factor. By that we understand the broad set of those spiritual and material possibilities which individuals, collectives, and the entire Soviet people have. The creative realization of the possibilities contained in the human factor is a most important condition for implementing and translating the program aims, which are formulated in the congress documents and decisions, into reality, life, deeds, and actions.

I would like to discuss the human factor further, if only briefly. This factor, as the expression of inexhaustible spiritual and material possibilities, also has a direct military expression. Usually the Marxist-Leninist doctrine about the war and the army was always expressed as a moral and political factor. And while, in accordance with the long-term party line, we must, are simply obliged, to do everything to maintain and preserve parity of a military strategic nature, which is expressed in the quantity of nuclear delivery vehicles, warheads, and other military-technical data, there can be no moral-political balance whatsoever with imperialism. Socialism, the party program stresses, has indisputable socioeconomic, political, ideological, and moral advantages over capitalism.

This was only a brief examination of just a few tenets which relate to military problems and which, developed in the congress materials, stress time and again the immense importance of the congress for the theory of military affairs and for the entire process of strengthening the country's defense capabilities.

The Central Committee's Political Report presented by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev contains the following profound words: The Soviet Union's defense might is maintained at a level which allows it to reliably protect the peaceful work and peaceful lives of Soviet people. Reading and hearing these words, every soldier understands what a high responsibility is being vested in him, in his comrades, and in all the Armed Forces. People are building bridges, works, and creches; are hoping, dreaming, grasping the secrets of science; and are striving onward and upwards, secure in the confidence that the Soviet soldier, the Soviet serviceman, will always be equal to the destiny that the homeland has vested in him.

Military Medical Chief Yurov Obituary Published

PM051809 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Mar 86 Single Edition p 4

[Obituary: "I.A. Yurov"]

[Excerpts] Lieutenant General of Medical Services Ivan Aleksandrovich Yurov, honored doctor of the RSFSR and first deputy chief of the USSR Defense Ministry Central Military Medical Directorate, has died at the age of 65 after a serious, prolonged illness.

In the postwar period he held the posts of chief of the military medical section of the Southern Group of Forces and the Leningrad Military District, deputy chief of the S.M. Kirov Military Medical Academy, and deputy and later, first deputy chief of the USSR Defense Ministry Central Military Medical Directorate.

S.L. Sokolov, S.F. Akhromeyev, V.G. Kulikov, V.I. Petrov, A.D. Lizichev, V.L. Govorov, S.K. Kurkotkin, N.F. Shestopalov, I.N. Shkadov, P.I. Sysoyev, I.M. Golsuhko, V.P. Timonin, F.I. Komarov, V.N. Dutov, N.G. Ivanov, K.V. Fedorov, Ye.N. Borisov, I.V. Sinopalnikov, Ye.V. Gembitskiy, K.M. Lisitsyn, and V.A. Pribytkov.

Military History Administration Chief Dies

PM121225 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Mar 86 Second Edition p 4

["Obituary of P.F. Isakov"]

[Excerpts] Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor Major General Pavel Fedorovich Isakov, chief Of the USSR Defense Ministry Military History Institute Administration, has died after a serious illness at the age of 65. He died a true son of the Soviet people who devoted all his conscious life to selflessly serving the motherland and the Communist Party, of which he had been a member since 1940. On graduating from the V.I. Lenin Military Political Academy he was engaged in lecturing work at higher military educational establishments. From 1968 on he worked at the USSR Defense Ministry Military History Institute, where he successively held the posts of department chief, chief editor of the board of the Soviet Military Encyclopedia, and chief of the institute's administration.

A.D. Lizichev, A.I. Sorokin, V.S. Nechayev, D.A. Volkonogov, V.D. Lukinykh, V.G. Serebryakov, N.I. Smorigo, G.V. Sredin, P.A. Zhilin, N.V. Shapalin, N.V. Usenko, I.N. Petrov, and V.K. Luzherenko.

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SUPREME SOVIET APPEALS TO CONGRESS ON NUCLEAR TESTS

PM191630 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 1

["USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Appeal to the U.S. Congress" -- IZVESTIYA headline]

[Text] Esteemed members of the U.S. Congress!

On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet, its Presidium considers it its duty to appeal to you on a question of exceptional importance -- the immediate ending of nuclear weapon tests.

M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has received an appeal from the leaders of Argentina, India, Mexico, Tanzania, Sweden, and Greece. They recall that at the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva determination was expressed to achieve the speediest results at the talks on nuclear and space arms. The message also expresses the healthy proposal that the USSR and the United States refrain from any nuclear tests until the next summit meeting.

We know that President R. Reagan also received a similar appeal.

In his reply M.S. Gorbachev noted that the Soviet Union will not carry out nuclear tests even after 31 March -- until the first nuclear explosion in the United States.

The Soviet Union has thereby acceded to the view of the six countries. This means that seven states are now making an insistent appeal to the leadership of the United States to end nuclear weapon tests. Over 1 billion people live in these states on various continents. They are joined by all to whom peace is dear.

For more than 7 months now the Soviet Union has unilaterally not been conducting nuclear tests. During this time the United States has carried out seven officially announced nuclear explosions and is preparing an eighth for April. Thus, the entire world can see the fundamental difference in the two states' position.

Addressing the USSR and the United States, the leaders of the six countries stated: "You bear the main responsibility for safeguarding our survival." For its part the USSR is fully aware of this responsibility. It is prepared for talks on banning nuclear weapon tests on any basis -- bilateral, trilateral, or multilateral. It is now up to the United States.

The arguments of the opponents of a mutual moratorium on and complete cessation of nuclear tests, it is our conviction, do not withstand criticism.

They say, for example, that tests are necessary to verify [kontrol] the "reliability" of U.S. nuclear weapons. But in reality the tests are carried out for the purpose of modernizing these weapons, upgrading their combat and destructive properties, and creating [sozdaniye] new types, including for use in space. Thus, a stake is being made on seeking to ensure that the potential of mass destruction weapons continues to grow, although those which already exist could blow up mankind and cover the planet with the dust of the grave. They also state: Let us limit ourselves to elaborating [razrabotka] methods of verification [kontrol]. But what they propose verifying is not compliance with accords on ending tests, but the nuclear explosions which they want to continue.

We are convined that nuclear tests must be ended in the interests of all mankind. Moreover, the Soviet Union is prepared to go further. It has put forward a detailed stage-by-stage program for totally liberating mankind from nuclear weapons even before the end of this century. All states, all parliaments, and all governments in the world have been notified of this program. It is also known to the U.S. Congress.

Of course, the Soviet Union, which is just as interested as the United States in the rigorous observance of accords, attaches great importance to verification [kontrol]. Scientists and specialists proved long ago that verification [kontrol] of the observance of agreements on ending nuclear tests and subsequent nuclear disarmament treaties can be ensured by national means and also with the help of international procedures -- and via on-site inspections, if necessary, to which the Soviet Union has given its consent.

The question of ending nuclear tests is today at the center of attention of the world's peoples. Politicians, public figures, parliamentarians, and eminent scientists in all countries, including famous U.S. scientists, point out the urgent need to put an end to nuclear weapon tests.

WE APPEAL TO CONGRESS TO DO EVERYTHING WITHIN ITS POWER TO ENSURE THAT THE U.S. STANCE IS CONSONANT WITH CARRYING OUT THE TASK OF ENDING NUCLEAR TESTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE WILL OF THE PEOPLES AND THEIR PASSIONATE DESIRE TO ENSURE LASTING PEACE ON EARTH. [Uppercase passage published in boldface]

It is incumbent on our two countries, which possess the largest stockpiles of nuclear weapons, to be the first to end tests of these weapons. Our two countries can and must vindicate the hopes for peace nurtured by all peoples.

The USSR is against nuclear explosions.

The USSR is against nuclear weapons altogether.

But now the first step must be a decision on the nonresumption of nuclear explosions by either the Soviet Union or the United States.

USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

TOLKUNOV INTERVIEWED ON PREVENTION OF WAR

AU131623 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 11 Mar 86 p 3

[Interview with Lev Tolkunov, CPSU Central Committee member and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Council of the Union, by NOVOSTI commentator O. Trofimova: "NOVOSTI Especially for RZECZPOSPOLITA -- the Battle Against War" -- date and place not given]

[Text] [Trofimova] The Central Committee's Political Report to the 27th congress stressed that the CPSU sees the essence of its foreign policy strategy in an active participation in the battle against war. What are the conditions of this battle at its present stage?

[Tolkunov] Do you remember the warning from the congress rostrum? Nothing will be done by itself; it is necessry to fight for peace, to fight indefatigably with a view to reaching the goal.

The Communists do not delude themselves. The common home of all the inhabitants of this earth has now become too small and too fragile for waging wars and pursuing a policy of strength. It is easy to set off an explosion. The reason for increased tension and for a threat of war are not secrets stowed away in the bowels of the earth. Millions and millions of people living in various parts of our globe continue to realize more and more with each passing day that these reasons are rooted in the policy followed by Washington and some of its close allies who bank on achieving military superiority. The rightist forces believe that positions of military domination in the world constitute typical springboards that make it possible to accomplish a social tit for tat [rewanz spoleczny] and to impose systems favorable to themselves on other countries and peoples. Following the line of "nuclear rearmament" since the beginning of the eighties and seeking to realize the "star wars" program in the past few years, Washington actually continues to push mankind toward the chasm of a nuclear catastrophe.

The leadership of the CPSU and the USSR takes the view that in this new situation it is necessary to crucially change the ways of thinking and acting that have existed for centuries. It would be naive now to look for security through improving the effectiveness of the sword and the shield. In the era of nuclear missiles it is impossible to ensure security through weapons and military power. When experts continue to deliberate only on the question of how mankind can be annihilated many dozens of times over by means of the present stocks of nuclear weapons, it is high time to begin taking practical measures to abandon the policy of balancing on the brink of war and the policy of the balance of terror and to turn toward the normal civilized standards of mutual relations and between countries possessing different social systems.

As M.S. Gorbachev said at the congress, the crucial struggle will gain in intensity in the coming years precisely in connection with the real issues of the policy capable of preserving peace. This will be a complicated and multifaceted struggle because we have to deal with the people of a country whose leading circles refuse to soberly appraise the world's reality and prospects. (One more proof in this regard is provided by the U.S. President's reply to the most recent Soviet proposals -- a reply which is full of various reservations and "conditions" and which in fact blocks efforts to resolve basic disarmament issues). The decisive factors in this struggle are the balance of forces in the international arena, the increase and militancy of the forces of peace, and these forces' ability to effectively oppose the threat of nuclear war.

At present two closely related truths, of which everyone should be aware, top the list of important issues. They state that it is impossible to win the arms race or nuclear war as such and that no other choice can be made except cooperation among all countries. This means that objective conditions have been created in which the struggle between capitalism and socialism can take place only in the form of peaceful competition.

[Trofimova] What will be the main thrust of Soviet foreign policy in the coming years?

[Tolkunov] Offering peace to all countries and peoples, the CPSU continues to fight for it every day and every hour. The socialist countries are together with us in this struggle, and peace continues to be guarded by the Warsaw Pact, the members of which are linked by common ideals of Marxism-Leninism and common security interests.

The world of socialism does not appeal to bombs and missiles. It appeals to the reason of the people no matter where they live and what ideology they profess. This appeal continues to enjoy a warm response. This has also been the case with the historic proposals on completely eliminating nuclear weapons by the end of this century and on preventing militarization of space. These proposals were made by M.S. Gorbachev on 15 January 1986.

What is it that continues to attract people to this program? The best answer to this question is the words that the leader of the Soviet Communists used in his Political Report to characterize this program: It is a combination of a philosophy that believes in creating a secure world in the era of nuclear space with a platform of specific actions. The USSR proposes that disarmament issues should be approached in a comprehensive way and that a plan for specific and precisely scheduled actions should be taken into consideration in this connection. The main task of the USSR and its socialist allies is to seek to have this plan fulfilled.

This idea was also expressed by the leaders of the fraternal parties and countries when they spoke in the Kremlin. We must not waste the historic opportunity provided by the Soviet program, the opportunity to completely free our world from nuclear weapons, Comrade Erich Honecker said.... That today Leninist foreign policy continues to provide real opportunities to ensure international security is of tremendous significance for mankind in the future, Comrade Gustav Husak said.... The peace offensive of the USSR and the countries of the socialist community continue to gain in strength, Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski said. The importance of the worldwide forces of peace and progress continues to increase.

Today, it was stressed at the congress, it is more than ever important to find ways of closer cooperation with the governments, parties, and social organizations and movements that are really interested in peace on earth. Only joint efforts will enable us to create a comprehensive system of international security. The leader of the Soviet Communists has proposed a logical structural scheme for such a system involving military, political, economic, and humanist areas. The assumptions in this connection fully correlate with the specific initiatives of socialism in foreign policy.

[Trofimova] There is no doubt that the voice of peaceful forces taking part in the great antiwar struggle is sounding louder and louder. An important role may be played here by parliaments and parliamentarians from various countries. What is being done in this direction?

[Tolkunov] We have noticed in recent years that in a series of Western countries, parliaments are participating more energetically in talks on foreign policy matters. The halls of parliaments are echoing with the voices of people demanding an end to the material and ideological preparation for a new war. Thus, the idea of a nuclear freeze, supported by broad sections of American society, possesses many adherents in the U.S. Congress. The FRG Bundestag has discussed an SPD [Social Democratic Party] motion concerning a purely peaceful use of space, which is also being supported by the "Greens" party. There is a powerful opposition inside the Netherlands parliament toward plans to deploy American cruise missiles in that country. One can mention more examples like this.

The noble aims of consolidating peace lie unchangingly at the roots of the multilateral activity of the USSR Supreme Soviet and its Presidium, and of the USSR parliamentary group in the international arena.

Among the documents that have been approved by the Soviet parliament recently, I wish to mention two. The first of these is the resolution "On the Results of the Soviet-U.S. Summit in Geneva and on the International Situation," adopted by M.S. Gorbachev at the recent USSR Supreme Soviet session. The second document is the message to the U.S. Congress containing an appeal to support Moscow's program for total and universal elimination of nuclear weapons and a proposal for a bilateral Soviet-U.S. moratorium on all kinds of explosions as the first step in this direction.

In the new version of the CPSU Program, the party proclaims a line aimed at consolidating the international relations of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, which includes developing contacts between their legislative bodies.

The USSR Supreme Soviet is devoting particular attention to the expansion of contacts and exchange of experience with the supreme bodies of authority in the fraternal countries. Periodic meetings between the chairmen of parliamentary groups have become a good tradition. In May of last year, the parliaments of the Warsaw Pact member-states called on the parliaments of Europe and the world to participate in a partnerlike way in the struggle against the danger of nuclear annihilation. Their work schedule is also rich with various undertakings this year, which has been declared International Peace Year by the United Nations.

[Trofimova] You are also chairman of the influential Soviet Committee for Security and Cooperation. How do you view this committee's work since the CPSU congress?

[Tolkunov] The committee will continue to work but with 10 times the energy, mobilizing Soviet society to join the struggle against the nuclear threat in Europe. We are guided by the principle established at the 27th CPSU Congress whereby Europe's future involves peaceful cooperation between its states. It is important to preserve the capital we have accumulated and at the same time move forward -- toward mature detente and permanent security based on the process that was started in Helsinki.

The words of M.S. Gorbachev may become a slogan for our work: We must by all means achieve success in the struggle against war, a success that will be a historic victory for all mankind and every person on earth.

BEGLOV CONTRASTS USSR, U.S. ARMS CURB STANCES

PM201004 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 20 Mar 86 First Edition p 1

[Spartak Beglov "International Review": "Position of Reason and Conscience"]

[Excerpt] In the 27th CPSU Congress documents the Soviet approach to the security problem is raised to a new level of realism taking into consideration the requirements of a modern world abounding with dangers and contradictions. By virtue of the dialectical law on the unity and struggle of opposites, the world has become an interconnected and largely integrated system. As for the nuclear danger, it has equated states in one respect, irrespective of the differences between them: In a big war nobody can stand to one side or benefit from other people's misfortune. If we are talking about the USSR and the United States, security can only be reciprocal, whereas for the world as a whole it can only be universal. Lack of security for one means insecurity for all. And this means that not only nuclear war but also preparations for one -- that is, the arms race and an aspiration for military superiority -- cannot objectively provide political benefits for anybody. Thus, safeguarding security is increasingly a political task which can only be carried out by political means.

Has this voice of reason reached the centers of political power in the West?

Last Wednesday the White House again disappointed the public. The U.S. position on the question of nuclear tests, it noted, has not changed, since the United States continues to gamble on nuclear weapons as "an important element of deterrence for the foreseeable future." However the very next day the world turned its gaze toward the capitals of the two powers with new hope. The CPSU Central Committee general secretary's reply to the appeal from the leaders of six countries -- Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden, and Tanzania -- who urged Moscow and Washington to refrain from nuclear tests until the projected Soviet-U.S. summit meeting is held, was made public. Although the 8th month of the unilateral Soviet moratorium has passed without a reciprocal step by the other side, the Soviet reaction to the appeal from the "six" was nevertheless constructive: The Soviet Union will not conduct nuclear explosions even after 31 March-- until the first nuclear explosion by the United States.

But what about Washington? A new deceptive maneuver was forthcoming, involving a "counterproposal" on the technical form of the procedure for on-site verification [proverka] and a repetition of the invitation to send observers from the USSR to nuclear tests in the United States.

Imperial arrogance and a course aimed at undermining peoples' sovereignty is the only way you can describe the program for direct U.S. interference in the affairs of Nicaragua and other states spelled out in President Reagan's 16 March television address and other statements by him on this subject.

A few days earlier we heard a U.S. Government demand for a reduction in the number of personnel of the permanent representations of the USSR and a number of other UN members at the New York headquarters of this international organization. In other words, yet another attempt has been made to dictate its will to the world community.

So what remains of the statements which the U.S. President made at the November summit concerning his readiness to make a real contribution to the cause of ending the arms race and averting a nuclear war? It is clear to everybody that the fate of the next Soviet-U.S. summit meeting depends to a considerable extent on the answer to this question.

When, 4 months after Geneva, the U.S. President starts to tell his compatriots with renewed force that the fate of every stage in negotiations with the USSR is determined by a new addition to U.S. military strength, reality and illusion enter into sharp contradiction with each other. To put it figuratively, a single escalator cannot operate in opposite directions -- up and down -- at the same time.

News has come in from the United States that public debates on the theme "A Strong National Defense and Arms Reduction: Are They Compatible?" were held at Harvard University's J.F. Kennedy School last Friday. U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger's speech was again in the vein of "the logic of the absurd": In order to promote the cause of arms reduction... it is necessary to continue to arm(!). Senator Edward Kennedy rejected these assertions, including the fairy tale that the USSR returned to the negotiating table only because the United States "has become strong." In practice it was precisely the U.S. Administration that was compelled to agree to this under the pressure of circumstances and public opinion in the United States and other countries. The senator showed on the basis of facts that the USSR has found the requisite response whenever the American side has opted for a new spiral of the arms race. The same will also happen with SDI. This program will lead to futile expenditures of money and resources.

"Even now, of course," M.S. Gorbachev noted in his speech at the final session of the congress, "aggressive forces would prefer to freeze in and perpetuate confrontation. But what are we to do, comrades? Slam the door? It cannot be ruled out that this is precisely what we are being encouraged to do. But we are will aware of our responsibility for the fate of the country and the fate of peace. Therefore we do not intend to pander to those who would like mankind to live with the nuclear threat and the arms race."

The only choice which is acceptable for mankind has in fact been made already by the reason and conscience of all people of good will. It has been powerfully reinforced by the foreign policy strategy proclaimed by the 27th CPSU Congress on behalf of our entire 278 million-strong people. And the future lies with this policy.

PRAVDA REPORTS NEWS CONFERENCE ON NUCLEAR ISSUES

PM201114 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Mar 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "To Terminate Nuclear Tests"]

[Text] A briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists on current issues of international relations was held at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center on 18 March.

It was noted at the briefing that statements by many statesmen and politicians from various countries testify that the Soviet initiatives set out in M.S. Gorbachev's 15 January statement and in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th CPSU Congress meet with the support of the broad international public. Statements by official spokesmen from the United States and its NATO allies are in evident discord with this. As before, leaders of Western powers, and primarily of the United States, are concentrating their efforts on seeking not ways to reach accords but arguments justifying the rejection of accords.

A few days ago the Soviet Union declared its readiness to refrain from nuclear tests even after 31 March -- until the first nuclear test in the United States -- and called for the start of talks on a comprehensive ban on nuclear weapon tests.

And yet the U.S. President, in a recent statement, not only continued to insist that nuclear tests must be conducted, but even proposed to legalize them by the presence of Soviet representatives.

It is well known that the Central Committee Political Report to the party congress put forth the concept of an all-embracing system of international security. Confirmation of the need for joint efforts in the quest for ways to solve regional conflicts is an integral part of this concept.

The U.S. leadership reacted quite strangely to the submission of the Soviet concept of security. A few days ago the U.S. President sent to Congress a special message on questions of regional security in which he again attempted to find a moral justification and provide some kind of theoretical basis for the policy of unceremonious interference in the affairs of soverign countries and peoples. Nor did the U.S. President refrain from crude anti-Soviet attacks, camouflaging the policy of state terrorism and "neoglobalism" implemented by Washington.

A request was made for comment on the statement made by Britain's prime minister in Parliament to the effect that the Soviet proposals on medium-range missiles would supposedly mean that "a certain number of missiles will be transferred to the Far East" and that these missiles -- or so it was claimed -- "can of course be redeployed."

This statement makes it evident, the USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman noted, that people in the West continue to make attempts to distort the essence of Soviet proposals. The January statement by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee says perfectly clearly that we are in favor of the complete elimination of USSR and U.S. medium-range missiles in the European zone, both ballistic and cruise missiles, as a first step along the path of freeing Europe from nuclear weapons. Attempting to complicate the reaching of agreement, London is artifically raising questions of the military balance in Asia, whose practical solution is envisaged by the Soviet program at the appropriate stage. Thus, matters are being held up not by the Soviet stance but by the lack of political will on the part of the leaders of a number of Western countries to take the path of nuclear disarmament.

WARSAW PACT FOREIGN MINISTERS END MEETING

LD201213 Moscow TASS in English 1204 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw March 20 TASS -- A regular meeting of the foreign ministers' committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries completed its deliberations here today.

During the meeting that passed in an atmosphere of friendship and comradely cooperation the sides exchanged views on the situation in Europe in the light of the over-all state of the international relations and prospects for their development.

Special attention was devoted to the study of measures directed at the practical realization of the proposals formulated in the statement passed by the conference of the Political Consultative Committee in Sofia in October 1985, the final document of the meeting of the leaders of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries in Prague in November 1985, and the subsequent peace initiatives of the allied countries, especially those set forth in the statement made by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on January 15, 1986.

The meeting adopted a joint communique.

CEMA WORKING MEETING HELD IN MOSCOW 18-19 Mar

LD192031 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1650 GMT 19 Mar 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] In Moscow on 18 and 19 March a working meeting was held of permanent representatives of the CEMA countries. Taking part in the meeting were deputy heads of government Comrades Lukanov, of Bulgaria; Marjai, of Hungary; Tran Quynh, of Vietnam; Kleiber of the GDR; Esquivel, of Cuba; Peljee, of Mongolia; Gwiazda, of Poland; Totu, of Romania; Antonov, of the USSR; Rohlicek, of Czechoslovakia; and Sgchev, the secretary of the council.

Questions concerning CEMA work and further measures to implement the decisions of the economic summit of the CEMA countries, as well as the comprehensive program for the scientific-technical progress of the CEMA member-countries up to the year 2000 were discussed. The meeting took place in an atmosphere of friendship and comradely cooperation.

CEMA MACHINE BUILDING COMMITTEE MEETS IN BUDAPEST

LD181349 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1110 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Budapest, 18 Mar (TASS) -- Today, the fourth sitting of the CEMA committee for cooperation in the field of machine building has begun here.

The plenary sitting, the MTI agency reports, was opened by Laszlo Marothy, member of the Politburo of the MSZMP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic.

BOGOMOLOV ASSESSES WORLD SOCIALISM'S PROSPECTS

PM181250 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Mar 86 First Edition p 4

[Interview with Academician O. Bogomolov, director of the Institute of the Economy of the World Socialist System, by unidentified PRAVDA correspondents: "By the Force of Example" -- date and place not given]

[Text] In an interview with PRAVDA correspondents Academician O. Bogomolov, director of the Institute of the Economy of the World Socialist System, answered a number of questions linked with the development of the world socialist system.

Question: How can the world socialist system's role and place in the international community be described today in the light of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions?

Answer: The congress drew fundamentally important conclusions from the generalization of the experience of socialism's development as an international phenomenon. World socialism today constitutes a large group of countries and peoples. It is a powerful international community uniting one-third of mankind and many countries and peoples following the path of the comprehensive uncovering of the intellectual and moral riches of man and society. A new way of life based on the principles of social justice has emerged. Its distinguishing features are collectivism and comradely mutual assistance, the triumph of the ideas of freedom, the indissoluble unity of the rights and obligations of every member of society, dignity of the individual, and real humanism. The world of socialism possesses a major production, scientific, technical, and defense potential. It does not as yet hold the dominant position in world production and world trade but has an advantage in the dynamics of development in comparison with capitalism. In the last 5 years the volume of industrial production in the socialist world has increased 30 percent, whereas the figure for the industrially developed capitalist states is 10 percent.

As the new edition of the CPSU Program states, the establishment of military-strategic parity between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact Organization and NATO was a historic achievement for socialism. This has strengthened the position of the USSR, the other socialist countries, and all progressive forces in the international arena and overturned aggressive imperialist forces' calculations of victory in a world nuclear war.

The 27th congress documents contain a realistic assessment of both the advantages and achievements of world socialism and also of the complex problems and contradictions that arise in its development. Drawing lessons from collective experience, the CPSU Program spells out the general natural laws governing the building of the new society. It should be noted that, irrespective of the complexities and no matter how diverse and difficult the path of the establishment of world socialism has been, one thing is indisputable: The new social system makes it possible to solve urgent problems of the age on a collectivist and internationalist basis. This system possesses tremendous reserves for self-improvement and is intensifying its moral and material influence on the development of modern civilization.

Socialism's historic vocation is to avert war and protect mankind from a thermonuclear catastrophe. The socialist community -- the most authoritative force of the age -- is a firm bastion of peace in the world and the main obstacle in the path of imperialist reaction.

Question: What new arguments in socialism's favor in its historical competition with capitalism have emerged at the present stage of world development?

Answer: Today the whole of mankind is at a turning point in its history since its very fate and survival are at stake. Averting the threat of nuclear destruction has become the key question of the age. This is where the watershed lies between progress and the lethal abyss of war, between hope and despair. In their approach to this question of priority vital importance the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries display the greatest responsibility, a firm will to seek mutually acceptable solutions, political boldness and flexibility, and honesty and openness in their policy. The 27th congress provides the most convincing confirmation of this. The peace strategy and bold foreign policy initiatives of the USSR advanced by the congress constitute a weighty argument in favor of socialism in its historical competition with capitalism.

In encountering changed domestic and international conditions of its development and a new reproduction situation [vosproizvodstvennaya situatsiya] the socialist world has no intention of relinquishing its historical advantage in economic growth rates and in its ability to restructure economic and social relations in in conformity with the requirements of the present stage.

The Soviet Union has embarked on the implementation of the program approved by the 27th congress for the acceleration of its socioeconomic development, which will raise our society to a qualitatively higher level. Many socialist countries' stable development dynamism and bold plans for the future are impressive. What socialism is doing to exalt the working person, guarantee his social rights, and ensure his active participation in management -- in brief, to comprehensively realize the human personality -- is winning it the sympathies and support of millions of working people in capitalist countries and developing states. But the ultimate outcome of the economic competition with capitalism will be determined by socialism's achievements in increasing labor productivity and mastering the results of the scientific and technical revolution. The implementation of our plans through the year 2000, which envisage reaching leading positions in the world in terms of labor productivity and technical progress, and of the Comprehensive Program for the Scientific and Technical Progress of CEMA Countries Through the Year 2000 will be a most weighty argument in socialism's favor.

Question: Which important new tasks whose resolution is linked with seeking and overcoming contradictions and difficulties are being posed for world socialism by social development?

Answer: As past decades have shown, the development of world socialism is characterized by the existence of a number of natural laws and problems that are common to the countries concerned and at the same time by considerable diversity in the approach to solving these problems and differences in the historical stages reached in building the new society. For many socialist countries, primarily those in Europe, a task that has arisen with great insistence is that of transferring the economy to the tracks of primarily intensive development by accelerating scientific and technical progress, extensively applying its results in the economy, mobilizing all organization-economic and social reserves, and increasing social labor productivity. Life demands of these countries a considerable intensification of their economic cooperation by shifting the center of gravity here from trade exchange to production, scientific, and technical cooperation. In a word, it is a question of fundamental shifts in increasing the effectiveness of both domestic economic development and mutual economic cooperation. And this involves a creative search for new forms and mechanisms for the planned management of economic processes, new strategic approaches in scientific, technical, and structural policy, and the overcoming of inertia in thinking. Reciprocal study of economic management experience and the internationalization of proven forms and methods for solving urgent problems is highly beneficial here. Each socialist country makes its own contribution to uncovering the new system's potential more fully.

Question: Proceeding from international experience, what today is the vocation of the ruling communist and workers parties of the countries of the world socialist system?

Answer: As collective experience testifies, the role of the socialist countries' communist and workers parties is increasing substantially at the present stage of their development. We are convinced of socialism's ability to resolve its most complex tasks. Vital importance for this is attached to active collaboration, which has the effect of not only aggregating but multiplying our potentials and serves as a stimulus to the acceleration of social progress. The ruling communist and workers parties are the driving force of this comprehensive cooperation.

Question: What, in your view, are the prospects for the future shaping of mutual relations between the socialist countries given full observance of equality and mutual respect for national interests?

Answer: In mutual relations among the socialist countries in the long term their national-state interests and common international interests will be realized increasingly fully. This presupposes both the further development and strengthening of the democratic foundations of these relations and also consistent observance of the principles of socialist internationalism.

In improving the mechanisms and institutions of cooperation the socialist countries will continuously improve their mastery of the art of coordinating their interests and jointly resolving the economic and foreign policy tasks facing them.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE MEETING HELD IN MOSCOW

LD170434 Moscow TASS in English 1626 GMT 16 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 16 TASS -- The third information meeting-dialogue of Soviet political and public figures, prominent scientists and experts on disarmament problems with representatives of anti-war organizations and movements of Western Europe, the U.S. and Canada was held in Moscow on March 15 through 16. It was organized by the Soviet Peace Committee and the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation. The meeting was attended by 120 representatives of 114 mass peace movements of various political and ideological outlooks.

They discussed in detail the Soviet program of nuclear disarmament by the year 2000 and the concept of all-embracing security set forth in the statement of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, of January 15 and in the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 27th CPSU Congress, as well as the state and prospects of Soviet-American relations, questions connected with the consolidation of security and the prevention of the arms race in space.

Participants in the meeting emphasized in their reports that the package of new Soviet peace initiatives had met with a positive response on the part of all the true peace champions irrespective of their political and ideological convictions. Those initiatives promote the solution of a tangle of contradictions of the present-day world, open up a concrete prospect of liberating humanity from the burden of the arms race and give clear guidelines in the struggle for peace and security for all.

The meeting devoted much attention to the discussion of questions connected with cooperation of peace-minded forces, the consolidation of their unity in the struggle for the prevention of a thermonuclear war and of the militarization of space.

BELORUSSIAN SSR PROPOSAL ON HUMAN RIGHTS PASSED IN UN

LD141621 Moscow TASS in English 1504 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Geneva March 14 TASS -- The 42nd session of the U.N. Commission on Human Rights, which is under way here, has passed a resolution without vote, as was proposed by the delegation of the Belorussian SSR, on measures that should be taken against all totalitarian or other ideologies and practices, including Nazi, fascist and neo-fascist, based on racial or ethnic exclusiveness or intolerance, hatred, terror. In the resolution it is noted that "in the present-day world there continue existing different forms of totalitarian ideologies and practices which entail disregard for the personality or denial of dignity and equality, inherent in all the people, and of equal opportunities in the civil, political, economic, social and cultural areas."

The U.N. Commission on Human Rights "expresses its determination to oppose all totalitarian ideologies and particularly their practices which deprive people of basic human rights, basic liberties and equal opportunities."

In the resolution there is the call upon all the states "to take the necessary steps with a view of a thorough investigation, search, arrest, extradition and punishment of all war criminals and persons guilty of having committed crimes against mankind who have not yet faced trial and have not been duly punished."

COMMENTATORS VIEW 'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION'

LD142353 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 14 Mar 86

["International Situation -- Questions and Answers" program, introduced by Konstantin Patsyuk, All-Union Radio commentator; with Spartak Beglov, APN political observer; Eduard Vasilyevich Kovalev, international affairs journalist; Nikolay Agayants, foreign political commentator of All-Union Radio; and Vladimir Bogachev, TASS observer on military affairs]

[Excerpts] [Patsyuk] Soviet people followed the proceedings of the 27th CPSU Congress with great interest. Meeting at a turning point in our country's history, the congress approved the concept of the acceleration of the USSR's social and economic development and reaffirmed the Soviet program for the elimination of nuclear and other types of weapons of mass destruction on earth by the end of this century. Numerous letters, which we are currently receiving, express support for our party's domestic and foreign policies and satisfaction with the results of the congress' work. Our listeners Tamara Petrovna Barinova; the Gribanovs, husband and wife, from Moscow; Oleg Borisovich Dmitriyev from Rostov na Donu; and many others ask us to describe the impact made by the 27th CPSU Congress in the world. To accommodate their wishes, we have asked Spartak Ivanovich Beglov, APN political observer, to appear on our program. Spartak Ivanovich, how can one describe the overall world reaction to the proceedings and decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress?

[Beglov] Let me start by saying that even before the 27th CPSU Congress ended, the following thought emerged in the assessments of a whole number of international observers, including the foreign correspondents I met at the Moscow Press Center: There has perhaps not been in recent times a party congress like it in any country, attracting as it did by its content and its decisions such rapt and interested attention from the whole world. And it is clear why. It is not just because of the fact that it marks a watershed in the life of our people, who have set a course for qualitatively new reference points in the perfection of their society and the acceleration of its progress, but also because the foreign policy strategy worked out by the congress is notable for its high degree of realism; it reflects as fully as possible the conditions in which humanity exists, and sets tasks dictated by an age of great social revolutions and scientific-technical progress.

[Patsyuk] Our country's efforts on the international scene are focused on certain principal points, principal areas. What is the foundation, what is the nucleus, so to speak, of the congress' foreign policy platform?

[Beglov] The congress set out a clear, precise and well-constructed concept of peace and security in the nuclear age. Here are its main ideas. The world has become too small and fragile for wars and the policy of force. The combination of competition and historical confrontation between the two systems with the growing tendency toward an objective interdependence of the world community is the real dialectic of contemporary world development. The course of history demands with increasing insistence that close cooperation be established between states and peoples on a worldwide scale with a view to mastering the science and art of living in a state of proper international intercourse and cooperation. There can be no winners in either a nuclear war or in the arms race. The maintenance of security in the interests of the survival of mankind is a political task which must be carried out by political means. To implement this approach, the idea of creating an all-embracing system of international security was advanced at the congress. For the first time, international security is presented in terms of all its dimensions: military, political, economic, and humanitarian.

[Patsyuk] And how does the policy of the United States and NATO appear in the face of the Soviet concept of peace formulated at the 27th CPSU Congress?

[Beglov] The program which the Soviet Union has put forth for the elimination of nuclear weapons by the start of the 3d millenium was defined in the report of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee as the central thrust of the Soviet state's foreign political activities in the forthcoming years. The advancement of such a vitally important task has turned into a test of the willingness and sincerity of every government to joint actively in the cause of disarmament. Unfortunately, Washington's first official reaction to the Soviet proposals amounted to a whole cascade of assorted U.S. conditions and reservations standing in the path of specific practical steps toward nuclear disarmament. It is legitimate to ask whether the U.S. leadership has in practice managed to adapt its psychology and its approach to world affairs. Regrettably, we can observe once again a growing lacuna in the West between words and actions.

Remember the words to which the U.S. President put his signature at the Soviet-U.S. summit last November: They stated the impossiblity and inadmissibility of chasing after military superiority, and the priority of nuclear disarmament. The day after the opening of the congress in Moscow, the U.S. President found nothing better than to declare again that force is the most convincing argument that we have. Is this not a return to the old way of thinking, to the illusion that the more weapons there are, the more reliable security is, an illusion that has outlived its time? The politicians of the NATO countries have been bluntly faced with the question of whether they are at all prepared to give up nuclear weapons. The statements which are currently emanating from Washington, London and the other NATO capitals show that the leaders of these countries seem to have become so accustomed to nuclear weapons that in the face of the urgent steps on the path to a world without nuclear weapons, as proposed by the Soviet Union, they are not averse to repudiating their own assurances of their commitment to nuclear disarmament. But the moment of truth has arrived. In light of the ideas and proposals of the 27th congress, the true value of the policy of each of the partners in disarmament talks is emerging.

[Patsyuk] I am holding a number of letters whose authors condemn the policies of the U.S. Administration and its approach to our proposals. This is stated, in particular, by Comrade Khrushcheva from Novomoskovsk and Vladimir Dmitriyevich Petukhov from Leningrad. Comrade Petukhov says bluntly that it is difficult to believe that they, the imperialists, will opt for disarmament.

[Beglov] We do not close our eyes to the fact that the aggressive forces of imperialism are attemping to perpetuate confrontation and to give a boost to the arms race. But another tendency is irreversible. It is increasingly difficult for Western politicians to fail to reckon with the mood of the broad masses calling for disarmament. Throughout the world a powerful counterweight to militarist policies is growing: I refer to the enormous potential of world socialism, of the forces of national and social liberation, and of the mass democratic antiwar movements which have recently entered the arena. One must also mention here the still far from fully realized potential for common sense of a certain proportion of the ruling circles of the capitalist world. As is clear from what I have said, the CPSU's approach to problems of foreign policy combines a firm defense of the interests of the Soviet people and resolute opposition to the aggressive policies of imperialism with a willingness for dialogue and constructive tackling of international issues through talks.

The implementation of the party's foreign policy course will demand great work and effort. But we are certain that the future belongs to just such a policy.

[Patsyuk] And now some other letters from listeners. A number of letters deal with U.S. activities at the United Nations. Lidiya Vladimirovna Pobedinskaya from the town of Ivanovo, and the Mandrusovo family from Smolensk are interested in this.

Others, such as Nikolay Mikhaylovich Boyko, a resident of the town of Staraya Russa in Novgorod Oblast; Ivan Timofeyevich Pankov from Perm; and Antonina Nikolayevna Karateyeva, who lives in the town of Klimovsk in Moscow Oblast; ask bluntly on what basis the U.S. delegation enjoys the right of veto in the Security Council. We have replied to this question on numerous occasions. Nevertheless, more and more letters have come in, and that is why we are again returning to this subject which is of interest to you, comrades. The United States is not the only country that has the right of veto. Four other permanent members of the Security Council also have it: the USSR, Britain, China, and France. This right is guaranteed under the UN Charter. Official Washington, however, manifestly abuses it. It has effectively turned the veto into an instrument for sabotaging some of the most important decisions aimed at averting conflicts and maintaining peace. Judge for yourself: Since the beginning of the year, the U.S. delegation has used its veto three times, wrecking the adoption of resolutions condemning the, by now, totally unrestrained actions of the Israeli aggressors. The United States adopts the same position when it comes to considering the aggressive actions of South Africa with regard to neighboring African countries. Tel Aviv and Pretoria are thus encouraged to commit new crimes.

But it is not just in these matters that one can discern a divergence of views between the United States and other UN member-states. And it is not just in the Security Council, but also at sessions of the UN General Assembly. I would like to note here that the discrepancy is particularly striking in their approach to problems of disarmament. Thus at the last anniversary session of the UN General Assembly, the U.S. delegation supported only nine out of 49 resolutions; it voted "against" 27 times and abstained in 10 cases. These figures and facts very accurately reflect the changes which have taken place within the walls of the United Nations and Washington's loss of voting machines which were once obedient to it; this causes growing irritation in the White House. The constant attempts to discredit the fellowship of nations and to change the direction of the organization stem from this. In order to achieve these aims they stop at nothing in Washington, right up to the violation of international obligations.

The last such act has been the demand to cut by 40 percent the diplomatic personnel of permanent missions of the Soviet Union, the Ukraine and Belorussia at the United Nations. The international public has assessed this political step by the United States as hostile and illegal. The question is being asked with increased frequency in UN circles: Is a country which does not fulfill its obligations before the fellowship and which hinders the normal work of the United Nations a suitable one for the location of this organization?

[Patsyuk] In connection with recent events in the Philippines, our constant listener Comrade Davletbiyev from the mountain settlement of (Germencheg) in Babayurtskiy Rayon, Daghestan SSR; and Muscovite Tatyana Markova ask us to talk in greater detail about U.S. military bases on that archipelago. Over to my colleague, Nikolay Agayants.

[Agayants] Quite recently, in repelling meticulous journalists who were pressing him, U.S. President Ronald Reagan stated, and I quote, out of all the Pentagon's bases abroad the most important for us, from all points of view, are the bases on the Philippines. This admission is forced and very symptomatic, for it very accurately joins the concept now adopted by official Washington of neoglobalism, which, I will recall, declares practically almost all regions of our planet to be spheres of vital interest to the United States. From this comes the striving of Uncle Sam to increase his military presence in strategically important regions of the globe. If in 1933, U.S. troops were found on the territory of three foreign states; and in 1949, after the creation of NATO, in 39 countries; now they are deployed, roughly, within the limits of more than 110 states. According to official data about 2,500 U.S. bases and military installations are now accommodated on foreign soil.

Two gigantic bases such as Subic Bay and Clark Field in the Philippines are among them. The first serves as a deep-water moorage for warships and nuclear submarines of the U.S. 7th Pacific Fleet, and the second as a shelter for strategic bombers. All in all, more than 15,000 GI's and about 45,000 local inhabitants are working there. The direct proximity to the Asian Continent and to the most important marine communications undoubtedly give Subic Bay and Clark Field a special significance. It is understandable why the Pentagon brass hats get so hot under the collar about them. Long before the elections in the Philippines, forecasting the outcome, the U.S. journals NEWSWEEK and U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, without agreeing beforehand, unanimously wrote that in the event of Marcos winning, one could expect undesirable complications and perhaps even civil war in the country. These events would create enormous difficulties for the U.S. military presence in a strategically important region. Therefore, they linked their interests with the coming to power of representatives of the opposition. The stubborn unwillingness of the former Philippines president to voluntarily give up his post caused open displeasure in Washington. As a result, Marcos had to step aside and leave his state.

The new head of the Philippines, Corazon Aquino, stated that the previous agreement on leasing the Subic Bay and Clark Field bases would remain in force even after 1991, that is, after the term of the agreement expires. People in the Pentagon are extremely pleased at such an outcome, and now units of the Rapid Deployment Force, combat planes, and military equipment are being transferred from U.S. bases on the Philippine Islands to South Korea for participation in wide-scale maneuvers codenamed "Team Spirit-86." The progressive public of countries of the Far East is following with alarm how the United States is turning its bases on the Philippines more and more into a springboard for U.S. expansion on the whole Asian Continent and the Pacific Ocean region.

[Patsyuk] Comrade Ivanov from the town of Koryazhma in Archangel Oblast asks us to talk about the U.S. space shuttles. We asked Vladimir Ivanovich Bogachev, TASS observer on military questions, to answer this letter.

[Bogachev] To start with, a few words about the technical characteristics of the ship. Its chief peculiarity is that the shuttle is a reusable ship and is intended for 100 flights. After the Challenger catastrophe three ships of this series remain in the United States.

[Patsyuk] And now, what about the purpose of these ships.

[Bogachev] The space shuttle program occupies a large place in U.S. plans for "star wars," and in general nobody hides this. The reusable ships particularly have to fulfill tasks in carrying out reconnaissance and in intercepting the satellites of the other side. During the Challenger flight in 1983, the astronauts carried out corresponding tests, and with the help of a 15-meter long mechanical arm, they removed a U.S. satellite from orbit. It is also planned to use the ships for delivering military satellites and elements of strike space weapons into orbit. The possibilities of the ships as means for destroying space installations and as means for deploying [razmeshcheniye] space mines in near-earth space are being studied. The Pentagon's space caddies [izvozchiki] as the shuttle is called in America, can be adapted for inflicting strikes on especially important strategic targets on earth.

[Patsyuk] That is, in other words, these ships to a great extent will be carrying out military tasks, and with their help the United States is pursuing a quite definite aim. Is that not it, Vladimir Ivanovich?

[Bogachev] Yes, quite right, Konstantin Nikolayevich. One of the shuttle commanders, U.S. Air Force Colonel Jack Lousma, stated straightforwardly: Space is a place from which the whole world can be held in fear.

U.S. observer Jack Anderson noted that with the help of the space shuttle program the United States intends to ensure its strategic superiority. But through an irony of fate, the shuttles which are called on to demonstrate the technical feasibility of the U.S. "star wars" program, have shown just how dangerous the militarization of space is to mankind. I am thinking of the Challenger catastrophe with the astronauts on board.

[Patsyuk] Our country, as we know, proposes a different space program.

[Bogachev] Yes. From the very beginning of the space era, the Soviet Union has spoken out and continues to speak out for the use of space only for peaceful aims. Our country has put forth a wide-scale program for its peaceful development. There is no room for weapons in space. Near-earth space should not become an arena for the arms race. In contrast to the United States, our country proposes "star peace", not "star wars". The present flight of Soviet cosmonauts will become another contribution to the peaceful development of space. The remarkable achievements of the human mind should serve not the aims of the destruction of the world's civilization, but the aims of its progress.

WORLD LEADERS CONGRATULATE GORBACHEV ON ELECTION

PM170929 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Mar 86 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Congratulations to Comrade M.S Gorbachev on His Election as CPSU Central Committee General Secretary"]

[Text] Comrade M.S. Gorbachev has received numerous telegrams and letters containing cordial congratulations on his election as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee by the 27th CPSU Congress. They have been sent by the Communist Party Central Committees, Supreme Soviet presidiums, and Councils of Ministers of Union Republics, CPSU kraykoms and obkoms, other party and Soviet organs, trade union and Komsomol organizations, public organizations, party and Great Patriotic War veterans, labor veterans, labor collectives, figures in science and culture, Soviet Army and Navy servicemen, and individual Soviet citizens and they express wishes for great success in his activity in the post of CPSU Central Committee general secretary.

Telegrams with congratulations and wishes for success have been received from the following leaders of communist and workers parties and heads of state and government.

Congratulations have been sent by:

T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council;
J. Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP;
Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee;
E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State;
Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and president of the DPRK;
F. Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Cuban Council of State and Council of Ministers;
Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Lao Council of Ministers;
J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium;

W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of State;

N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP Central Committee and president of Romania;

G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR;

V. Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium;

Heng Samrin, chairman of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Kampuchean council of state;

K. Miyamoto, chairman of the Japanese Communist Party [JCP] Central Committee, and T. Fuwa, chairman of the JCP Central Committee Presidium;

L. van Geyt, president of the Belgian Communist Party;

M. o'Riordan, national chairman of the Communist Party of Ireland, and J. Stewart, general secretary;

N. Isa Conde, secretary general of the Dominican Communist Party Central Committee;

G. Ghiotti, secretary general of the San Marino Communist Party;

The Paraguayan Communist Party Central Committee;

S.J. Handal, secretary general of the Salvadoran Communist Party Central Committee;

A. Vassalo, secretary general of the Communist Party of Malta Central Committee;

A. Dansokho, secretary general of the Senegalese Independence and Labor Party Central Committee;

Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee and chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia;

S. Machel, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique;

J. Bernardo Vieira, secretary general of the African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde Central Committee and chairman of the Guinea-Bissau Council of State;

P. Vayrynen, chairman of the Finnish Center Party, and S. Kaariainen, general secretary;

Sean Garland, general secretary of the Workers Party of Ireland;

C.S. Aslam, president of the Pakistan Socialist Party,

R. Gandi, president of the Indian National Congress-Indira Party;

H. al-Asad, general secretary of the Ba'th Parth and president of Syria;

Lansana Conte, president of the Republic of Guynea;

Colonel M. al-Qadhdhafi;

M. H. Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt;

A. al-Jumayyil, president of the Republic of Lebanon;

K. Kaunda, president of Zambia;

Maayouia Ould Sid Ahmed Taya, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and chief of state of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania;

Congratulations were also sent by:

I. Zakariya, general secretary of the WFTU;

C. Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League;

P. Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union.

Congratulations are continuing to arrive.

BLACK SEA INCIDENT MOTIVATED BY 'POLITICAL ENDS'

LD191211 Moscow TASS in English 1155 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] New York March 19 TASS -- The violation of the Soviet state border by U.S. warships in the Black Sea off the southern coast of the Crimea on March 13 was a part of a major spying operation of the USA against the USSR, carried out with the full approval of the U.S. Administration, THE NEW YORK TIMES reports today, quoting Pentagon officials.

Those officials, who requested anonymity, admitted that one of the purposes of the operation was "to gather intelligence" about the Soviet Union and its Armed Forces.

To this end the Yorktown cruiser and the Caron destroyer were heavily equipped with electronic sensors and other electronic hardware to collect intelligence about "enemy" armed forces and armaments. In addition, the newspaper says, the Yorktown is equipped with an Aegis fire control system "that can track hostile planes, ships and submarines and can select, aim and fire the weapons best suited to destroy each target."

The Pentagon officials said that the act of provocation had been ordered by the Joint Chiefs of Staff in the name of Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger. The plan of the operations, according to THE WASHINGTON POST, was also approved by the Department of State and the White House. In the way Washington has actually confirmed that the violation of the borders of sovereign states is a typical ploy used by the USA to collect intelligence.

What draws attention is the fact that the latest act of anti-Soviet provocation perpetrated by the U.S. Administration pursued both intelligence-gathering and political ends. The White House hoped to use it further to whip up militarist hysteria in the country and to secure Congressional approval for new U.S. arms buildup programs, envisoned by the U.S. draft federal budget for fiscal 1987. THE NEW YORK TIMES says: "In previous incidents in which the United States flexed its military muscle....the President's popularity jumped and his policies received new support in Congress."

It is not the first time that the U.S. Administration irresponsibly plays with the fate of peace in pursuit of its political objectives. In September 1983, for instance, the United States provoked in the Far East an incident with a South Korean plane, sent into Soviet air space on an intelligence-gathering mission, the incident was used by Washington, inter alia to justify in the eyes of the world public the deployment of hundreds of U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe, which added considerably to world tension. Now, perpetrating fresh dangerous acts of provocation, Washingtonis obviously seeking to "reconcile" the public with its plans further to escalate the arms race and to extend it into outer space.

FURTHER REPORT, COMMENT ON U.S. MANEUVERS OFF LIBYA

Fighters Fly Over Gulf of Sidra

LD192025 Moscow TASS in English 1928 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] New York March 19 TASS -- U.S. carrier-based fighters today began flights in the immediate vicinity of the Libyan coast in the Gulf of Sidra, UPI news agency reported. The fighters are taking off from the Coral Sea and the Saratoga. The aircraft-carrier America is also steaming towards Libyan shores.

3d Carrier in Mediterranean

LD200825 Moscow TASS in English 0730 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] Washington March 20 TASS -- The strike aircraft carrier America has entered the Mediterranean in order to take part in the new U.S. naval exercise started close to the Libyan coast. This has been reported by a spokesman of the Pentagon. Taking part in the naval exercises, the fourth in less than three months, are also the Saratoga and Coral Sea aircraft carriers which are in the Mediterranean today. Carrier-born planes are also taking an active part in the naval exercise. At present over 40 U.S. warships are concentrated off Libya's shores. Political observers of Arab countries describe this naval exercise as a demonstration of the U.S. military might unprecedented by its scope and regard it as a preparation for an armed provocation against Libya.

Pretext for 'Military Blow'

LD192101 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 19 Mar 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] New U.S. Navy maneuvers began today in the Mediterranean in the immediate vicinity of Libya's shores. This is the fourth U.S. military exercise in the last 3 months. Taking part will be aircraft carriers Saratoga and Coral Sea, which are presently in the Mediterranean, and also the aircraft carrier America, which will enter the waters of the Mediterranean in the next 2 days. Altogether, more than 40 warships of the U.S. Navy will take part in the maneuvers.

This demonstration of U.S. military power off the shores of Libya is unprecedented in its scale. Political observers of the Arab countries evaluate it as a direct preparation for armed aggression. Washington's aim is to provoke Libya and thus gain a pretext for inflicting a military blow against the country.

Moves Part of 'Neoglobalism'

LD191559 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Washington March 19 TASS -- The Pentagon has officially announced the start of new U.S. naval exercises in direct proximity to the Libyan coast. The exercises, which will be the fourth ones within a period of about three months, will involve the aircraft carriers Saratoga and Coral Sea which are now in the Mediterannean, and also the aircraft carrier America which will enter the Mediterannean in the coming two days. A Pentagon spokesman has said that carrier-based aircraft of the America will be actively involved in the exercises from the very outset. With that aircraft carrier's arrival, more than 40 combatant ships of the U.S. Navy will be concentrated off the Libyan coast.

Political observers of Arab countries are describing the Pentagon's war-games beginning today as an unprecedented-in-scope show of U.S. military might and as a direct preparation of an armed provocation against Libya. It has become known to the U.S. CBS TV network that these exercises will go beyond the scope of "routine" ones. Washington's aim is to provoke Libya in order to get a pretext for the delivery of a military strike against facilities in Libyan territory.

With this end in view the Pentagon has planned out to stage a demonstrative "visit" by U.S. aircraft carriers to the Gulf of Sidra on Friday. CBS quotes one of U.S. official spokesmen that in the past there was only talk and that this time the naval force is fully prepared for action.

The U.S. Administration, infuriated with the anti-imperialist foreign policy course of the Libyan Jamahiriyah, repeatedly stated that it would "punish" Libya for its "support for terrorism". It turns out, as is being asserted in the White House, that Libya with its population of three million threatens U.S. "national interests" and that only for the purpose of "defending them" Washington has held neither more nor less than 18 military excercises off the Libyan shores in the past five years and applied economic sanctions against that Arab country. There is only one real cause of the USA's strong hostility with regard to Libya and it is accounted for by Washington's endeavours to make the Libyan leadership change the policy of counteracting the U.S. course of "neoglobalism" which pursues the aim of establishing U.S. imperialism's world domination.

ACTING SOVIET UN REPRESENTATIVE VIEWS STAFF CUT

PM191209 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 18 Mar 86 p 9

[Interview with Ambassador V.S. Safronchuk, acting USSR permanent representative to the United Nations, by APN and TASS correspondent Vladimir Simonov in New York: "A Step Back from Geneva" -- date not given; first three paragraphs are Simonov introduction]

[Text] New York -- The Soviet Union proposed to America that we enter the 21st century without nuclear weapons, that we disarm by stages over 15 years.

The American answer was vague. We waited for Washington's intentions to emerge more definitely. They appeared to do so. The U.S. Administration put its own program on the table. For disarmament? No, for complicating the situation. The American authorities demanded a reduction in the number of employees at the USSR's permanent mission to the United Nations, by nearly one-half. Also, incidentally, by stages.

To help LITERATURNAYA GAZETA's readers to get to the bottom of this challenge, I interviewed the man who is at the center of events today -- Ambassador V.S. Safronchuk, acting permanent representative of the USSR to the United Nations.

[Simonov] How did all this come about, Vasiliy Stepanovich? How do the Americans justify their claim to decide for us how many people should work at the Soviet mission?

[Safronchuk] Herbert Okun, U.S. deputy permanent representative to the United Nations, came to us and handed over a note. Every line consisted of groundless, unsubstantiated assertions. They say we have too many staff, and that they are doing things they are not supposed to be doing. These numbers of staff are supposedly "not necessary for UN needs..."

We were not merely surprised at this note -- we were dumbfounded. It seems to have been written by people who have not read the documents signed by our countries' leaders in Geneva. I immediately told Mr Okun that this is an unlawful step on America's part, or, to be more precise, it is completely arbitrary. I had to draw his attention to the fact that this act is directly contrary to the spirit of Geneva.

[Simonov] It is curious that some Americans now seem to be pretending that Geneva is somewhere on another planet. Charles Redman, a State Department official, said in so many words: "The size of missions to the United Nations has nothing to do with American-Soviet relations. We do not understand why this act should hamper American-Soviet relations."

[Safronchuk] No, we do not agree with arguments like that. It not only hampers, it directly undermines the legacy of Geneva and contradicts what was agreed on there with such difficulty. The U.S. step cannot fail to complicate future relations between our countries and the development of contacts and ties. In short, it is sabotaging the results of Geneva. The State Department knows now that we reject its so-called "arguments."

[Simonov] Have you noticed how eagerly the newspapers here are juggling with the figures now? They say: "Your Soviet mission has such-and-such a number of people, but the U.S. mission has fewer"...

[Safronchuk] There is no logic in such comparisons. You cannot compare the USSR's mission with the U.S. mission, which is working at hone. They have Washington, the State Department, and private firms close at hand. I told H. Okun: "You can double or treble the size of your mission in a day, and you do, when the need arises." The Soviet mission is not lucky enough to have this opportunity. That is the first thing. The second thing isthat all our mission's activity is carried out by Soviet personnel alone. Because of elementary security considerations, we cannot rely on the service of New York firms. And, last, there is another decisive argument. The Americans say: "The size of the USSR's mission has grown disproportionately to the work done by its staff." That is not true. Our mission has indeed increased over the last 2 decades, but over the same period the number of UN members has trebled. And the number of UN organs operating in the intervals between General Assembly sessions and Security Council sessions has more than doubled.

[Simonov] What is the attitude of the UN leadership and the secretary general toward the U.S. act?

[Safronchuk] In UN circles, the news was received with great disquiet and condemnation. The secretary general immediately asked the opinion of his legal adviser. The expert's conclusion was totally unambivalent: The U.S. act violates the 1947 agreement on the UN central agencies, and is also contrary to the 1975 Vienna convention on states' relations with international organizations.

[Simonov conclusion] Thanking my interviewee, I emerged onto the street and bought the evening edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES. Richard Gardner, professor at Colombia University and formerly deputy assistant U.S. secretary of state for international affairs, asked this interesting question: How would the United States be feeling now if the Swiss had started dictating to us how big our delegation to the Geneva disarmament talks should be?"

CRITICISM OF U.S. NICARAGUAN POLICY CONTINUES

Kobysh Comments

PM181421 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 19 Mar 86 p 9

[Vitaliy Kobysh "Observer's Opinion:" "An Undoubtedly Lost Cause"]

[Text] A mortal threat hangs over the United States; at any moment it could be sugjected to armed aggression with terrible consequences...

What is this: The "Soviet military threat" again? "The Russians are coming" again?

No, this time the United States faces the prospect of an attack from... peaceful little Nicaragua. I am not joking, nor am I exaggerating. If you will forgive me for putting it in such strong terms, this schizophrenic campaign to intimidate the Americans with the "Nicaraguan threat" has been unleashed in recent days by the leaders of the Washington Administration. "Nicaragua is a country that finds itself in the clutches of a cruel clique of fanatical communists who have waged war on God and man since their very first days," the U.S. President said, to frighten his fellow citizens, in his latest Saturday radio broadcast on 8 March. "Communist Nicaragua puts our national security in jeopardy, threatens our communications in the Caribbean, and, even worse, intends to subjugate the Central American countries to communist domination one after another; that is a sinister prospect..."

What is happening, why this paranoia? The point is that members of the U.S. Congress are refusing to support President R. Reagan's proposal to grant "aid" worth $100 million to the "contras," yesterday's minions of the criminal Somoza and today the hirelings of the CIA and other U.S. special services.

For the CIA, $100 million is nothing, it could easily be sent in through the "special operations" channel which nobody controls, and even bigger sums are sent in when requireed. The problem is this: The majority of congressmen and nearly all ordinary American citizens who are at all well informed consider the present administration's course with regard to Nicaragua and Central America in general to be fatal to the United States. Many of them, not without reason, regard this policy as an exact repetition of the U.S. actions which led to the Vietnam war. And the tragedy, shame, and horror of Vietnam have not gone away and will doubtless not go away for a long time from the Americans' memories.

And now we have the same kind of escalation of lies about Nicaragua as there was before the Vietnam adventure. The Americans are shamelessly deceived about a country where for 43 years Washington kept the Somoza family dictatorship in power -- probably the most cruel, bloody, and corrupt dictatorship in the history of Latin America. For 43 years the river of Nicaraguan blood flowed; under American leadership, the Nicaraguans were mocked and shamelessly plundered at will. Nothing has been forgotten. When that country's people rose up against the tyrant, Washington tried at all costs to keep him in power and save his regime; under the leadership of U.S. instructors, a torrent of violence rained down on the Nicaraguans and systematic mass killings began in the country.

The people of Nicaragua swept away the bloody, corrupt puppet Somoza, just as the people of Cuba before them had thrown out the dictatorship of another loyal friend of Washington's — Batista, and just as the people of Haiti recently freed themselves from the oppression of yet another American placeman -- Duvalier. And then the Washington Administration virtually declared war on the Sandinist people's regime in Nicaragua: On the one hand, they want to starve the country into submission, and on the other they want to subdue it with the violence of the "contras," killers who were in Somoza's own service. Under Somoza and without him, they kill Nicaraguans with American weapons and with the help of American instructors. Many Americans feel frankly sick at the high morality of the administration's course with regard to Nicaragua. Equal repugnance is aroused among them -- and that includes the decent people among American congressmen -- by the truly McCarthyist methods to which R. Reagan and his associates now resort in the attempt to twist the arms of all those who do not agree with piratical, terrorist actions against Nicaragua. The White House calls such people "Reds," and even "traitors to national interests."

P. Buchanan, one of R. Reagan's closest advisers in the White House, stated frankly, in connection with the forthcoming vote in the U.S. House of Representatives on 19 March about allocating $100 million to the "contras": "It will show whether Congress is with Ronald Reagan or with Daniel Ortega (the Nicaraguan president - V.K.) and the communists."

Why does the present administration attach such great signficiance to this vote? R. Reagan and those who think like him would like to use the official appropriation by Congress of these millions of dollars in aid to the "contras" as "carte blanche" for any actions in relations to Nicaragua and other states fighting for their independence. In other words, they would like to be given the "go-ahead" for the implementation of the entire imperialist doctrine of "neoglobalism."

Thus the vote affects many peoples in Central America and southern Africa, the Middle East, and Afghanistan. When this issue of the newspaper comes out, the results of the vote will evidently already be known. Regardless of its results, I may say that R. Reagan's administration has failed with its course on Nicaragua. It has taken up an undoubtedly lost cause: You cannot stop the people's struggle for their freedom and for the right to a life of dignity with the help of killers.

PRAVDA Cited

LD160801 Moscow TASS in English 0745 GMT 16 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 16 TASS -- Voting at the House of Representatives of U.S. Congress on American military aid to Nicaraguan rebels, known as "contras", worth 100 million dollars, as requested by President Reagan, has been slated for March 19. The newspaper PRAVDA, commenting on the move in its International Review, writes:

Ronald Reagan publicly described the Nicaraguan "contras" as "freedom-fighters," and George Shultz as "good guys" -- this about people, many of whom were officers and soldiers in the National Guard of Somoza who had robbed the country for 45 years.

Now the U.S. Administration cynically declares that "contras" are a model of respect for human rights.

Washington does not limit itself to mere praise for the "contras", the newspaper observes. Tensions are kept hight on the Nicaraguan borders. Following the provocative manoeuvres recently conducted by the U.S. Navy off the Nicaraguan coasts, a new series of exercises is being started near the country's land borders with the participation of American and Honduran Armed Forces.

Washington demonstrates its arrogant force in all continents now. In Central America -- it is Nicaragua. In Africa -- it is Angola, where UNITA bandits, whose chieftain was recently feted in the White House, commit atrocities. In Asia -- it is Afghanistan, whose inhabitants are terrorised by killings and sabotage by the dushmans armed in Pakistan on American money.

Wherever counterrevolution is raising its head, PRAVDA concludes, look for American imperialism.

U.S. TRIES TO INVOLVE CANADA IN SDI THROUGH NORAD

LD191925 Moscow TASS in English 1855 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 19 TASS -- TASS News Analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The U.S.-Canadian agreement on NORAD, North American Air Defence Command, will be extended again for another five years in a ceremony in Washington today, following talks in the White House between President Reagan and Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney. It follows from reports of the U.S. press that the Washington Administration seeks to use the NORAD structure to involve Canada in direct participation in the "star wars" program, named for a camouflage "the Strategic Defence Initiative" (SDI).

During a meeting with Mulroney in Quebec in March last year, President Reagan suggested that Canada should join in the plans for research and creation of an ABM system with space-based elements.

The majority of the Canadian public declared resolutely against Reagan's proposal. Taking into consideration the attitudes in the country, the Mulroney government declared in September last that the national policy and priority tasks of the country do not allow for Canada's participation at a governmental level in research under SDI program. True, a loophole has been left; private companies were not prohibited to participate in those programs.

Bypassing Ottawa's official stand, the U.S. Administration then started drawing its northern neighbour in the "star wars" plans through NORAD. The GLOBE AND MAIL newspaper writes that the U.S. Government tries to involve Canada in the so-called long range planning of the future space and anti-missile defence systems in the framework of the North American Air Defence Command.

NORAD itself has been included by the Pentagon among the most important components of the SDI and is viewed as one of the most essential links of the program of "star wars" preparation.

As to the agreement on NORAD, it contains a loophole by means of which the Pentagon intends to involve Ottawa in "star wars". The clause demanding that NORAD's tasks and aims be necessarily in keeping with the ABM Treaty was dropped from the agreement back in 1981. The Canadian side would like that clause to be restored, but they in Washington have a different opinion to this effect. According to a UPI report, at the present talks in Washington Canada insisted again that the NORAD agreement that is being extended should contain an article precluding Canada's participation in an active system of ABM defence. The White House has rejected Ottawa's wish.

Practice shows that they in Washington have very little consideration for the views and stand of the United States' northern neighbour in such an important matter as national security and are guided exclusively by the United States hegemonistic designs.

TASS CITES U.S. PAPERS DETAILING SDI CONTRACTS

LD181847 Moscow TASS in English 1653 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] San Francisco March 18 TASS -- The MERCURY NEWS newspaper reported that the Lockheed Corporation had secured a contract to the sum of 30 million dollars to develop guidance systems for offensive armaments in the framework of the star wars programme.

There are also plans for the production of laser units that could be used against targets in space and on the ground. According to the newspaper, the units will be tested during new flights under the "space shuttle" programme.

According to the information of the AVIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY journal, the Pentagon intends to conclude in the current year over 500 contracts for the development and creation of different components of space arms under the star wars programme. Another 150 orders are to be placed among medium and small corporations of the military-industrial complex in 1987. The Pentagon intends to spend on these contracts 17 billion dollars by 1989.

But this is just the visible tip of the "iceberg" of the appropriations for star wars preparation. TIME magazine notes, specifically, that the number of top secret programmes of the Pentagon is rapidly increasing. Not even congressmen are informed about the content and purpose of those programmes, when they vote on military appropriations. The volume of funds allocated for such programmes increased almost ten-fold in the past six years and will reach 8.6 billion dollars in the next fiscal year.

American observers note that alongside programmes of the so-called modernisation of nuclear potential the present U.S. Administration pays much attention to work to create a large-scale ABM system with space-basing elements. As the ASSOCIATED PRESS reported, this policy is sealed in a special directive of Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger of December 31, 1985, on the build up of the U.S. forces in 1988-1993. It is said in the directive that the Pentagon attaches the same priority importance to the star wars preparation as to the programmes of the build up of the United States strategic nuclear potential.

U.S. SEEKS TO USE PAKISTAN AS 'TOOL' OF POLICY

LD191349 Moscow TASS in English 1329 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 19 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The visit to the Pakistani port of Karachi of a group of ships of the U.S. Seventh Fleet, consisting of the atomic-powered aircraft-carrier Enterprise, two missile cruisers, a nuclear-powered submarine and two destroyers, that is ending today is fresh evidence of the escalation of U.S. military activity in the Indian Ocean. It is the first call of such a large U.S. naval grouping at Pakistani ports in the history of the country. Previously, the Pakistani authorities withheld consent to such calls. U.S. ships did not visit Pakistani ports even when the country was a member of the SEATO and CENTO military blocs. So the call at Karachi is not just a manifestation of Washington's growing military contacts with Islamabad but also extra proof of the U.S. desire to use Pakistan more extensively as a tool of Washington's neoglobalist policy in South and Southwest Asia.

The U.S. ships which called at Karachi carried, in addition to their regular crews, 4,500 Marines from the "Rapid Deployment Force." The Pentagon is strenuously building up the "muscle" of that force, set up to interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign states and constituting an important element of U.S. global strategy.

The Washington Administration is going ahead with an ambitious program to modernize and expand the system of bases for the "Rapid Deployment Force," on which, according to the American press, about two billion dollars has already been spent. The current visit of the U.S. naval grouping to Karachi is not routine, as Washington and Islambad would like to make out. It is a test of readiness for the bases.

A triangle of strongholds for the "Rapid Deployment Force" is being developed in the Indian Ocean, its apex resting on Diego Garcia and its flanks spreading to Africa's eastern coast, on the one side, and to Pakistan and some Southeast Asian countries, on the other.

Pakistan is being cast in the mold of a staging area for the deployment of that force in the region. Islamabad has already consented to the use of some Pakistani air fields by American planes "under emergency circumstances." Now the turn of Pakistani ports seems to have come.

There are carriers of nuclear weapons among the American ships at anchor in the Karachi port. This circumstance aggravates the danger posed by the visit to peace and security in the region. U.S. nuclear arms brandishing is sharply at odds with the idea of establishing a nuclear weapon-free zone in the Indian Ocean, the idea the implementation of which is being blocked by Washington so stubbornly.

The Karachi population responded with mass protests to the call of the American ships. The posters reading "Yankees go home" and "Pakistan must not become an American base" graphically illustrated the nature of those protests. The opposition parties participating in the movement for the restoration of democracy have characterized the visit as violation of the principle of non-alignment, officially proclaimed by Islamabad, and direct complicity with Washington's neo-globalist doctrine.

U.S. MILITARY AID FUNDS 'INTERVENTIONIST' POLICY

LD191209 Moscow TASS in English 0957 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Washington March 19 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lyutyy reporting.

Program of military aid to the American allies is one of the instruments with the help of which the Reagan administration is going to realize its interventionist doctrine of "neoglobalism." This idea is confirmed by the speech made by William Schneider, U.S. under secretary of state for security assistance, science and technology, in Congress.

He made it plain that military aid to other states is an important addition to the funds spent by the United States on its Armed Forces. His further remarks left no slightest doubt that the biggest arms supplies from Washington go to politically-volatile regions of the world which it regards as convenient places for staging aggressive adventures.

In Schneider's words, the U.S. Administration is going to channel more than half of the funds earmarked for military aid in 1987 fiscal to its allies in the most explosive region of the world -- the Middle East. Israel, the main "strategic ally" of the United States there, is to receive of three billion dollars for military purposes. This, according to Schneider, will make it possible to maintain Tel Aviv's military preparedness. A further 2.1 billion dollars are to go to Egypt in a bid to preserve Cairo's allegiance to the separate "peace treaty" with Israel.

In the next fiscal year, it is planned to spend almost three billion dollars on the maintenance and expansion of American military bases in different "strategically important" regions of the world as well as on military cooperation with the states where these bases are situated. According to Schneider, Turkey, for example, is to receive modern military hardware by way of a reward for putting up with U.S. military presence. It is planned to supply the newest F-16 fighter bombers to that country.

The State Department official did not bother to conceal that Washington devotes special attention to building up military capabilities of the countries bordering on the nations against which the U.S. wages undeclared wars. Schneider said that the administration is going to build up the military capability of Thailand from where Khmer counter-revolutionary groups stage destructive raids into independent Kampuchea. More than half a billion dollars is to be spent on military aid to Pakistan whose territory is used as a staging area for the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

U.S. MAKES ECONOMIC POLICY AT EXPENSE OF ALLIES

LD191355 Moscow TASS in English 1232 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 19 TASS -- TASS observer Ivan Ablamov writes:

The Tokyo money market has registered the growth of the exchange rate of the Japanese yen with regard to the U.S. dollar -- 174.6 yen per one dollar, which is an all-time record in the post-war period. The actual revaluation of the Japanese currency is the result of the agreement reached by five leading capitalist states in New York last September -- to take steps with a view to bringing down the overstated parity of the dollar which caused the flow of capital from Western Europe and Japan to the U.S. to a great detriment to their economies. However, quite unexpectedly for Tokyo, the exchange rate of the yen soared so quickly -- by about 28 per cent since last September -- that it brought about serious consequences for the Japanese economy which had experienced the decline in production in the past three quarters.

The growth of the exchange rate of the yen undermines Japanese exports. The Japanese Government had to take urgent measures to support export-oriented medium and small firms and to come out for a joint interference of Western powers in the money markets with the aim to arrest the rapid growth of the parity of the yen.

West European countries are also deeply worried over the fact that the confusion of the currency markets negatively affects their foreign trade and economies which depend very much on the situation in he sphere of foreign trade.

The impression is that by taking advantage of the New York agreement and deliberately bringing down the exchange rate of the dollar with the aim to improving the competitiveness of U.S. goods, the U.S. unleashed a genuine "trade war" against its rivals.

With the help of it Washington seeks to improve the adverse balance of U.S. foreign trade which stood last year at 149 billion dollars and reduce to some extent the enormous budget deficit. The U.S. repeatedly urges its allies not to waste their energies to internal strife and at the same time it is not above improving its economic situation at the expense of Western Europe and Japan.

It is waging the trade and economic struggle in the world market with the help of pressure and open diktat. It is worth recalling how the U.S. unceremoniously breaks into the traditional industrial and agricultural markets of Western Europe and at the same time puts up protectionist barriers on the way of the automobiles, steel and other goods exported from Western Europe and Japan to the U.S. Washington openly threatens to resort to economic repressions against its competitors. It is not accidental that the U.S. economic expansion was criticized recently at a session of the EEC Council of Ministers on the level of ministers of foreign affairs.

The aggressive U.S. foreign economic policy leads not to the overcoming, but to a further aggravation of its contradictions with the allies.

TASS NOTES BUSH TO TOUR PERSIAN GULF 3-12 APRIL

LD181006 Moscow TASS in English 0640 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Washington March 17 TASS -- As the White House said on Monday, U.S. Vice President George Bush is to go on a tour of Persian Gulf area from April 3 to 12, which will take him to Saudi Arabia, Oman, Bahrain and the Yemen Arab Republic. Larry Speakes, White House deputy press secretary, said that the USA has important strategic interests in that area and that Bush will hold consultations on regional security issues with officials of those countries. As is known, Washington, which has arbitrarily announced the oil-rich Persian Gulf region to be a "zone of its vital interests" is intensively arming its allies and using access to military bases and facilities on their territory to consolidate its own military presence in that part of the world.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR U.S. CP CONFERENCE

PM191227 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Mar 86 Second Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "To Take Part in a Conference"]

[Text] Yu. A. Krasin, protector of the CPSU Central Committee Social Sciences Academy, and D.A. Lisovolik, chief of a sector of the CPSU Central Committee International Section, left for New York on 13 March to take part in a theoretical conference to mark the centennial of May Day, at the invitation of the journal POLITICAL AFFAIRS (organ of the Communist Party of the United States).

CANADIAN DEBATE OVER NATO TRAINING BASE VIEWED

PM171143 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Mar 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Shelkov dispatch: "In Hock to NATO?"]

[Text] Ottawa, 12 Mar -- Canadian press attention has lately turned again to the creation of a major NATO base in the Goose Bay region (Newfoundland). The implementation of the plan would mean the appearance on Canadian territory of the first NATO bloc training complex for practicing tactical air force operations.

Goose Bay is already actively used by the Canadian, U.S., British, and FRG air forces for combat exercises.

While a group of NATO experts has been deciding whom to give preference to (a similar training complex could be built in Turkey), sharp controversy has raged in Canada as to whether it is at all expedient to pawn such a large area of Newfoundland as a NATO base. Peace movement activists warn that such a base, as a NATO base where nuclear weapons will most likely be sited, will deprive Canada of the opportunity to pursue a truly independent security policy and will turn it into a hostage of the Pentagon.

SOVIET-CHINESE COMMISSION REACHES AGREEMENT

Satisfaction Expressed

OW190033 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] The Soviet-Chinese Commission for Economic, Trade, and Scientific-Technical Cooperation held its second meeting in Beijing.

A Soviet delegation headed by Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and a Chinese delegation headed by Li Peng, vice premier of the Chinese State Council, reached an agreement on the expansion of economic, trade, and scientific-technical cooperation. Both sides expressed satisfaction with the agreement.

PRC Official Speaks

OW192354 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress to China 0400 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] The second session of the Soviet-Chinese Commission for Economic, Trade, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation was held in Beijing. An agreement was reached on further promoting bilateral cooperation in these areas.

On behalf of the Sino-Soviet work group, Wang Pinqing, Chinese vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade, made a report on the process of drafting the contractual agreement.

Arkhipov has expressed satisfaction with the agreement.

ARTICLE REVIEWS PRC LIGHT INDUSTRY PERFORMANCE

PM191000 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 18 Mar 86 p 3

[TASS report: "Reconstruction of Enterprises"]

[Text] Beijing, 17 Mar -- RENMIN RIBAO reports that 7,000 light industry enterprises have been reconstructed in China in the last 5 years. The newspaper notes that some enterprises failed to ensure even simple reproduction during the preceding period due to technical backwardness and lack of local funds to overcome it.

About 17 billion yuan have been appropriated for the needs of the sector's retooling during the Sixth 5-Year Plan, and equipment worth $2 billion has been imported. As a result of the measures that have been taken, 80 percent of output is now produced by reconstructed factories, and production of a number of new articles has been started up. Exports of light industry products have increased by 75 percent.

At the same time, the newspaper writes, the overwhelming majority of the sector's existing 70,000 enterprises are small. They are unable to satisfy the population's fast growing purchasing power. The Chinese press points out that an 8 percent increase has been planned in light industry output for this year. Nonetheless, a certain gap still remains between demand and supply.

SENATOROV SAYS USSR VIEW ON ISLANDS UNCHANGED

OW191129 Tokyo KYODO in English 1111 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Tokyo, March 19 KYODO -- The Soviet Union's view on the four islands off Hokkaido which it has been occupying since the closing days of World War II has not changed, a visiting vice chairman of the Soviet-Japan Society said here Wednesday.

Aleksey Ivanovich Senatorov made the comment in a meeting with Eiichi Nagasue, vice chairman of the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP), and Akira Watanabe, director of the party's international affairs department. According to officials of the opposition party who attended the meeting, Nagasue said that solving the problem of the islands claimed by Japan, the so-called northern territories issue, is important to enable the two countries to regain mutual trust.

Senatorov said, however, that any discussion of the issue would amount to a review (of the outcome) of World War II. He extended an invitation for leaders of the DSP to visit the Soviet Union, the officials said.

PRAVDA CITES DPRK PAPER ON TREATY ANNIVERSARY

PM191221 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Mar 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Our Friendship Is Inviolable"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Mar -- The USSR-DPRK agreement on economic and cultural cooperation has helped to strengthen the traditional bonds of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and opened up broad opportunities for developing bilateral relations, the newspaper NODONG SINMUM writes in connection with today's 37th anniversary of the signing of the document.

The Soviet people, who shed blood for the liberation of Korea, gave the republic material and moral assistance during the difficult years of postwar restoration. Today the USSR actively assists the DPRK in building socialism and supports the republic's foreign policy course which is connected with peaceful unification of the motherland, the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee organ notes.

The Koreans sincerely rejoice in the Soviet people's achievements and actively support and welcome the steps taken by the CPSU and the Soviet state aimed at eliminating nuclear weapons, preventing the militarization of space, and strengthening general security. The 27th CPSU Congress mapped out important new landmarks in the USSR's domestic and foreign policy. The Soviet people have enthusiastically set about implementing the decisions of the CPSU forum, the newspaper writes.

Soviet-Korean friendship is steadily developing now as it has in the past. The Korean people will make every effort to further strengthen friendly relations between the two countries, NODONG SINMUM stresses.

U.S.-S. KOREAN 'TEAM SPIRIT-86' EXERCISE DENOUNCED

SK150404 Moscow International Service in Korean 1130 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] The "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise of the United States and South Korea is now being staged in earnest in South Korea. In this connection, station commentator Vladimir (Goloyoyev) says:

The U.S. side alone is mobilizing 28 naval ships and almost 30,000 Marine Corps troops for this joint military exercise. This joint military exercise is being staged in the vicinity of the boundaries of the DPRK, the Soviet Union, and other countries. This military exercise is being staged with combat operations on the ground, at sea, and in the skies under the condition of a simulated nuclear attack.

Such a simulated nuclear attack plan has been included in the Pentagon's plan. If such a simulated nuclear attack plan were not included in the Pentagon's plan, the United States would not deploy some 1,000 nuclear warheads in the area of the southern half of Korea. In addition to this, various kinds of nuclear warhead delivery missiles and F-16 fighter-bombers are also deployed in South Korea.

Speaking at the 27th CPSU Congress, Comrade Kang Song-san, premier of the DPRK State Administration Council, who led a delegation of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] to the CPSU congress, said:

[Begin recording] With the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their complete turning of it into a base for nulcear war, Korea today has become not only the arena of our struggle for national sovereignty, but also a site of sharp confrontation between socialism and imperialism, between the international progressive forces and the international reactionary forces, and between the peace-loving and war-loving forces of the world.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities have staged again the "Team Spirit-86" nuclear war exercise against us in South Korea, thereby leading the situation on the Korean peninsula to the brink of war. [end recording]

The organizers of the current military exercise in the Far East are asserting that their act is a result of the so-called possible threat from socialist Korea. But this assertion is indeed an outright lie and fabrication.

Pyongyang has proposed that nuclear weapons be withdrawn from the Korean peninsula and a peace zone be established on the Korean peninsula. As a part of its efforts for this proposal, Pyongyang has unilaterally stopped its military exercises.

The response of the United States and South Korea to this proposal from Pyongyang was the militarist and provocative "Team Spirit-86" military exercise.

The escalation of this military exercise will aggravate the acute situation in the Far East that Washington and Seoul have created.

SUPREME SOVIET'S ORLOV RECEIVES MONGOLIAN VISITOR

PM191544 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] V.P. Orlov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, recieved and had talks 17 March with N. Jagvaral, leader of the Mongolian Great People's Hural delegation, candidate member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo, and deputy chairman of the Mongolian Great People's Hural Presidium, who stopped over in Moscow.

PRAVDA REPORTS END OF INDIAN PARTY CONGRESS

PM191201 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Mar 86 First Edition p 4

[Report by O. Kitsenki, V. Korovikov, and V. Baydashin: "Congress Completes Work, Final Resolutions Adopted"]

[Text] Patna, 17 Mar -- The 13th Communist Party of India (CPI) Congress completed its work today. At the final session the delegates unanimously elected 125 members of the party's supreme leading organ -- the CPI National Council -- plus 13 candidate members of the National Council and 11 members of the Central Control Commission. Approximately 20 percent of the CPI National Council members were elected for the first time.

Rajeswaro Rao, general secretary of the CPI National Council, delivered the closing speech at the congress. Our congress, he said, has been held in an atmosphere of unity and cohesion. The presence of a large number of delegations from fraternal communist and workers parties once again shows that our party is an unalienable component of the international communist movement. We understand that in the present complex international situation great responsibility rests with our party for mobilizing the masses to struggle against nuclear catastrophe and for preserving peace. In this mass movement it is essential to unite all those who cherish peace, irrespective of political, religious, and other differences. We will do everything to ensure that our party carries out this responsible task. From the congress rostrum we once again state that the CPI will continue to carry high the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, will be a staunch defender of the working people's interests, and will struggle to develop the country along a path of peace and socioeconomic progress, Rajeswaro Rao stressed in conclusion.

Thirty-six delegations of fraternal communist, worker, and revolutionary-democratic parties and national liberation movements participated in the work of the congress, including a CPSU delegation headed by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

Before the final day of work, the delegates approved the CPI National Council report on the political situation in the country and the world and on party activity since the 12th congress and also passed a political resolution.

The political resolution notes that the present international situation is extremely complex and dangerous -- for which U.S. imperialism is to blame. The threat of nuclear destruction looming over mankind has never been as serious as it is today. However, there are powerful and reliable forces in the world arena -- primarily the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, nonaligned and recently liberated states, and the extensive world anti-imperialist and antiwar movement -- which are capable of foiling imperialism's plans and eliminating the threat of a nuclear catastrophe.

Regarding the foreign policy conducted by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's government, the resolution notes that the government follows a course of nonalignment and peace. India supports the peoples' struggle for liberation and against imperialism, racism, and neocolonialism. It pursues a policy of friendship with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and its cooperation with the world of socialism is developing in the most diverse spheres. It is opposed to the nuclear arms race and the militarization of space, and also to imperialism's aggressive plans. It also supports the Soviet Union's constructive peace initiatives. As the country chairing the Nonaligned Movement, India plays a prominent role in the international arena.

The resolution condemns U.S. support of Pakistan in its creation of nuclear weapons and the unceasing U.S. deliveries to Pakistan of other modern weapons, which represents a direct threat to India's security.

In the economic section the political resolution stresses the need to comprehensively expand and strengthen the country's state sector and to involve the working class in effective participation in management of this sector. The resolution exposes the neocolonialist plans of multinational corporations with regard to India and demands that effective measures be taken to protect the republic's national sovereignty and economic independence. The comprehensive cooperation that has formed between India and the Soviet Union and other friendly socialist countries, the document states, has helped India to create a powerful state sector and lay the foundations for an independent national economy. This allows it to more successfully pursue an anti-imperialist, peaceful course in the international arena. The Indian-Soviet Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation is a reliable basis for this policy. Consequently, the resolution states, it is extremely important to develop even closer cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and to rebuff any attempts to undermine this cooperation.

The resolution connects the various difficulties encountered by India in the economic, social, and political spheres with the country's capitalist development. The document urges the working masses, the working class, the peasantry, and agricultural workers to rebuff splitting and separatist forces and to strive to implement land reform, protect the peasantry, and uphold the democratic rights of the people and the working class. In the struggle against religious fanaticism, the party calls for united action with all democratic forces, including the Indian National Congress (INC-I). Particular significance in this respect is attached to united action between the CPI and the CPI (Marxist), which in recent years has yielded definite positive results.

Uniting left-wing and democratic forces, the CPI must act as initiator and organizor of the working people's struggle for their rights and interests and must strengthen mass organizations of the working class, the peasantry, and agricultural workers.

Bearing the banner of Marxism-Leninism on high and uniting the broad people's masses around us, the resolution points out in conclusion, we will be able to carry out the task of national democratic revolution and progress along the path of socialism.

It was with profound indignation that the congress delegates received the news of the arrival of a strike group of ships of the American 7th Fleet, headed by the nuclear aircraft carrier Enterprise, in the Pakistan port of Karachi. (Indradip) Singh, secretary of the CPI National Council, published a special congress resolution sharply condemning U.S. military activity close to India's shores.

A large meeting, in which several hundred thousand people participated, was held in the city at the close of the congress. Rajeswara Rao, other Communist Party leaders, as well as representatives of fraternal foreign parties addressed the meeting. V.P.Anishchev, member of the CPSU Party Central Committee, addressed the participants in the meeting on behalf of the Soviet delegation.

USSR MINISTRY DETAILS JOINT DRA TRADE FIGURES

LD191443 Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 19 TASS -- Trade between the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan amounted to over 873 million roubles in 1985, a TASS correspondent has been told at the Ministry of Foreign Trade of the USSR.

Soviet exports to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan amounted to 550.2 million roubles while the USSR imports from Afghanistan increased by 19 million roubles, as compared with the previous year, to reach 323 million roubles.

Mutual trade exchange includes a broad assortment of products ranging from manufactured goods, machine tools, equipment, motor vehicles, to raw materials and food products, electricity, consumer goods. The two sides signed last (?year) big contracts for mutual deliveries of different products in 1986 and subsequent years. The contracts were signed from the Soviet side by foreign trade associations technopromexport, selkhozpromexport, [word indistinct] and many others.

Joint construction of different projects in economy is also an important area of bilateral cooperation. In the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan there are now more than 200 [word indistinct] projects which have already been built or are under construction with technical assistance of the USSR, it has been learnt at the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. These include industrial enterprises, light and food industry factories, transport routes.

A high-capacity line to transmit electricity from the state frontier between the two countries was put into exploitation on the territory of Afghanistan in 1985. It was built in close cooperation between organizations of the two countries. The USSR has started transmitting electricity by the line for the needs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

In the course of bilateral economic negotiations, held last year, the two sides mapped out areas, including new ones, for further development and deepening of mutually-beneficial and equitable trade and economic cooperation between the two countries.

DRA COTTON CULTIVATION, IRRIGATION REPORTED

LD192139 Moscow TASS in English 1733 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Kabul March 19 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Novikov reports:

A new large cotton-growing region is being created in northern Afghanistan. By this spring, the republic's irrigators have prepared for sowing 175 hectares of what was once arid land in Takhar Province, where the construction of a system to irrigate 2,000 hectares of arable lands is nearing completion and housing is being built. In the long-term, several state farms will be set up there to grow high quality cotton on an area of 14,000 hectares.

Irrigation plays an important role in developing agriculture in Afghanistan. Farmers collect two, sometimes three, harvests a year on irrigated lands, the reason why the Government of Afghanistan is paying special attention to irrigation. This Afghan year, wich ends on March 20, a total of 800 million Afghani were allocated for irrigating arid lands. A total of 1,100 hectares was irrigated and water supply of 7,000 hectares imporved. Land improvement workers are a common sight in nearly every region of the contry now. In Helmand Province, noted for its vineyards and other fruit, they are building a new irrigation system, which has already brought water to 3,000 hectares of land.

Under a draft new five-year plan for the social and economic development of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan for 1986-1991, land improvement efforts will get 150 per cent more funds than in the preceding five years, which will make it possible to irrigate another 55,000 hectares.

The Soviet Union renders the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan significant assistance in the latter's land improvement efforts. This Afghan year, the 20th anniversary since the Jalalabad irrigation complex was built with Soviet technical assistance, was marked throughout the country. Owing to a broad network of irrigation canals, this densely-populated region has become a major producer of subtropical cultures.

DRA NEWSMEN'S REBUTTAL ON RIGHTS ALLEGATIONS NOTED

PM171153 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 15 Mar 86 p 3

[Unnamed TASS correspondent dispatch: "False Propaganda"]

[Text] Kabul -- A press conference for local and foreign journalists has been held here in connection with the campaign about "human rights violations" in the DRA whipped up in the West.

The instigators of the undeclared war against the DRA, above all the Washington administration, BAKHTAR Director General (M.D. Kavian) stated, have unleashed malicious propaganda against our country based on CIA-connected reports and statements by so-called "human rights experts." The real aim of this false propaganda is to distract world public attention and to justify imperialism's aggression against the DRA and and the bloody crimes committed by the counterrevolution. The West is giving millions of dollars to the bandits and equipping them with modern weapons.

PRAVDA CITES 'CONCERN' OVER UK ARMS FOR PAKISTAN

PM121219 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Mar 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Arming Pakistan"]

[Text] New Delhi, 10 Mar -- Pakistan is expanding military cooperation with the West. According to a report by the INDIAN EXPRESS newspaper, the Islamabad regime intends to conclude a major agreement with Britain on arms deliveries to the value of 420 million pounds sterling. In accordance with the planned deal, the specific details of which will be discussed during the forthcoming trip to Islamabad in early April by G. Howe, secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, Britain will supply Pakistan with components for self-propelled antiaircraft guns, tank turrets, and other military equipment.

The INDIAN EXPRESS notes in this connection that arms producers in the British Isles are becoming one of the main suppliers of military equipment for the Pakistan Army. The Royal Ordance company, in particular, intends to sell Islamabad 105-mm tank guns. Military plants in Pakistan which have British licenses have already begun producing field guns, ammunition, and communications equipment.

Expressing concern over the increasingly strong military ties between the Islamabad regime and the United States, Britain, and other Western countries, the newspaper stresses the threat to India's security and will lead to a build up of tension in the region.

SRV FOREIGN MINISTRY CRITICIZES PRC POLICY

PM131646 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Mar 86 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "SRV Ministry of Foreign Affairs Memorandum"]

[Text] Hanoi, 10 Mar -- Today the SRV Ministry of Foreign Affairs published a memorandum on the state of Vietnamese-Chinese relations. The document notes that China has recently unleashed a propaganda campaign in an attempt to justify its hostile policy against the SRV and drive a wedge between the ASEAN countries and Vietnam.

After the total victory of the revolution in Vietnam in 1975, Chinese intensified its military pressure and provocation along its border with Vietnam and used Pol Pot hirelings in Cambodia as an instrument of aggression against the SRV. In February 1979 it invaded the SRV with all the force of its 600,000-strong Army. From that day to this, it has not ceased actions aimed at undermining peaceful building in the SRV, maintains 15-20 divisions in direct proximity to the border, subjects all six contiguous Vietnamese provinces to artillery fire, and has occupied a number of high points in the Vi Xuyen District of Ha Tuyen Province. There have been casualties among the population of Vietnam's northern provinces as a result of these operations.

Having suffered all the burdens of the aggressive U.S. war, the Vietnamese people sincerely desire peace, particularly with China -- a great power and their immediate neighbor. The Vietnamese side has more than once expressed good will and put forward specific proposals aimed at easing tension along the border. Unfortunately, the Chinese side claims that "the political atmosphere for negotiations between the two countries still does not exist."

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SHEVARDNADZE VISIT TO POLAND

IZVESTIYA on Speeches

PM191604 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "In an Atmosphere of Friendship and Complete Mutual Understanding"]

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Mar -- E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, arrived in Warsaw from Moscow on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Polish Government on 17 March. He was met at the airport by M. Orzechowski, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo an Polish foreign minister, and other officials. V.I. Brovikov, USSR ambassador to Poland, was among the welcoming party.

Talks were held between E.A. Shevardnadze and M. Orzechowski on 17 March.

The sides expressed profound satisfaction at the dynamic forward development of the entire range of Soviet-Polish relations. The meeting in March this year between M.S. Gorbachev and W. Jaruzelski was of great importance for determining the prospects for strengthening these relations.

The talks reaffirmed the complete unity of views between the USSR and Poland on all topical international problems and their firm resolve, together with the other Warsaw Pact states, to actively struggle to remove the nuclear threat and to ensure a breakthrough for the better on the European Continent and in the world as a whole.

The Polish side expressed total support for the specific program of actions put forward by the 27th CPSU Congress for the sake of maintaining and asserting peace and creating a comprehensive international security system.

The talks were held in an atmosphere of fraternity, cordiality, and complete mutual understanding typical of relations between the CPSU and the PZPR and between the Soviet and Polish peoples.

In the evening, M. Orzechowski hosted a dinner in E.A. Shevardnadze's honor during which an exchange of speeches took place.

Addressing the guest, M. Orzechowski said: This meeting is a continuation of the talks held in Moscow. We exchanged opinions on current questions of Polish-Soviet cooperation and on certain international problems. This exchange of opinions was held in a spirit of complete unity of views on all questions.

We listened with immense attention to the briefing on the work of the 27th CPSU Congress, which was a historic event not only in the life of the CPSU and the Soviet State. The congress is of immense importance for strengthening the might and cohesion of the socialist community states on the basis of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and was an important event in the international communist and workers movement.

Preparing for its 10th congress, the PZPR is making use of the rich theoretical and practical experience of the CPSU. Our congress, having approved the draft PZPR Program, will define the avenues for further building socialism in Poland and will be an important factor along the road of overcoming difficulties and strengthening socialism's position in our country.

Fraternal cooperation between Poland and the USSR is developing dynamically in all spheres. This is evidence of the ideological link between our Marxist-Leninist parties, the commonality of our interests, and the joint struggle for security and world peace.

The decisions made during the meetings and talks between Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, are of prime importance for defining the prospects and avenues of this cooperation. The PZPR delegation's participation in the work of the 27th CPSU Congress was a substantive factor in the development and strengthening of cooperation between our parties and states. We thank you for giving our delegation such a cordial reception.

The recent official friendly visit to the USSR by Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, was also an important contribution to the development of Polish-Soviet cooperation.

Our current talks confirm that the development of Polish-Soviet relations is ascending in all spheres. Polish-Soviet collaboration is acquiring a qualitatively new nature. This is attested by the successful implementation of the Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation begun in 1984 and the implementation of the Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technical Progress begun in 1985, both of which are aimed at the next millennium.

Recently we have achieved considerable progress in developing cooperation in the sphere of culture and science. The plan for cultural and scientific exchanges in 1986-1990 is a reflection of the considerable expansion of its scale and enrichment of its forms. However, we believe that there are still considerable reserves for developing bilateral cooperation in these spheres.

We attach great importance to the development of direct cooperation among enterprises, scientific research centers, higher educational establishments, cultural institutions, creative unions, and social organizations. This makes it possible to establish direct contacts between people, which makes a substantial contribution to strengthening the bonds of friendship between our peoples.

The 27th CPSU Congress is of immense importance for the socialist states' new peace offensive in the international arena. It adopted Comrade Gorbachev's comprehensive plan for preventing the arms race spreading to space and ridding the world of nuclear weapons by the end of this century.

The main aim of the Warsaw Pact states' coordinated foreign policy at this time is to maintain peace and to ensure a return to detente. Poland is doing everything in its power to implement this joint policy. We continue to act in the interests of strengthening the socialist community and consistently oppose the policy of confrontation pursued by the United States and its allies and all attempts, primarily in the FRG, to call into question the postwar territorial and political setup.

We see the strengthening of the alliance and friendship with the USSR as the cornerstone of Polish foreign policy and a long-term strategic goal guaranteeing Poland's successful development, its security, and its position and role in the socialist community and the world.

In conclusion, M. Orzechowski expressed confidence that the current visit and the sincere and constructive talks would serve to ensure further progress in mutual cooperation and the strengthening of fraternal friendship between the two states and peoples.

In his reply speech, E.A. Shevardnadze stressed that being friends with fraternal Poland is a great joy for us. I am visiting your beautiful country for the first time and consequently feel particularly keenly the warmth of its soul and the full extent of its cordial hospitality. It is one thing to know a great deal about the life of a fraternal people and the activity of its party and government; it is another thing to see that land of friends for yourself and to experience the incomparable feelings of meeting its people who are so generous in displaying their friendship and brotherhood.

True friends show friendship in everything. Both in the way they welcome you into their home and in the way they talk about general matters and how they are building them.

The business part of our visit and the talks I had today with my esteemed colleague are the fruitful continuation of our comradely dialogue begun recently in Moscow during the Polish foreign minister's visit to our country. They reaffirm the particularly friendly nature of relations between our countries and peoples and the cooperation that is strengthening in all spheres.

Our conversation was very productive. There is no other way it could have been. For it was preceded by the important meeting between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish State Council. This meeting provided us with clear reference points and a precise vision of the avenues along which we need to continue to develop cooperation in the interests of peace and socialism.

We have discussed topical questions today -- questions which are topical both for our countries and for the world as a whole -- but for all their complexity we found it easy to talk. The unity of views and assessments and identity of positions on the most vital problems of the age which are so characteristic for the CPSU and the PZPR and for our governments has also been manifested in the current talks with all inspiring fullness.

We have come to Poland at a glorious time. Spring -- the season of the renewal of nature -- is coming to the world. In our countries, as throughout the world, people are linking with it hopes for the renewal of the nature of interstate relations, for the awakening of new reason and new thinking rejecting force and intimidation as a means of solving international problems. And although the political horizon is not always clear, and even cold winds can make themselves felt, the ray of hope is not being extinguished. It could be said that it is becoming brighter.

Our visit to Poland is taking place immediately after the 27th CPSU Congress. Like the delegations from the other community countries, a delegation from the fraternal PZPR played a most active part in it. Comrade Jaruzelski's speech at the Soviet Communists' forum and his thought that what is happening in the USSR "is of great importance for the fraternal parties, the socialist community, the international communist and workers movement, and the fate of the whole of mankind" were assessed highly in our country.

We know that the Polish mass media provided extensive coverage of the work of the congress and the decisions it adopted. Here today I would like to stress the following fundamentally important points from Comrade Gorbachev's Political Report to the congress.

The dynamism of the world socialist system's economic and political development is stronger than ever today and influencing the fate of peace and social progress. The forms of cooperation among the Warsaw Pact countries are being improved and enriched. The CPSU attaches increasing significance to living, extensive communication among citizens of the socialist countries.

A solicitous and respectful attitude toward each other's experience and its utilization in practice constitutes a tremendous reserve for the socialist community.

Peace -- the supreme class principle of socialism -- was proclaimed by the congress. The struggle against the nuclear danger and the arms race and for the preservation and consolidation of universal peace was declared to be the main avenue of our party's foreign policy strategy.

Having formulated the principle of solving any international problems exclusively by political means on the basis of equality, trust, and universality [vseobshchnost], the CPSU advanced program tenets for achieving these objectives. In accordance with these, priority significance in all the USSR's foreign policy is attached to the implementation of the program, spelled out in Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's statement, for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons by the end of this century. The historic concept of a nuclear-free world was born of the collective thinking of the entire socialist community. It reflects the aspirations of all the world's peace-loving people.

Poland's active participation in the implementation of the fraternal socialist states' coordinated course aimed at achieving a change for the better in European and world affairs is assessed highly in the Soviet Union.

Our fraternal countries' alliance is a tremendous asset for our peoples. It can be said without exaggeration that this is an alliance of hearts.

You have heard them beating at difficult times for yourselves. The news of the trials which befell People's Poland caused pain in the soul of every Soviet person. Our concern for the fate of socialism in the fraternal country was inseparable from our determination to help you defend it. Like all the socialist countries and the world's entire democratic public, we were with you at that grave time.

Today we react with joy to news that the time of anxiety is receding, the situation is stabilizing, and the first successes have been achieved -- and all this is thanks to the wisdom, will, and energy of the people and the party headed by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski. Socialism and Poland's socialist democracy withstood the harsh trial. It strengthened its positions and is now developing them.

We also note the growth of Socialist Poland's active influence on shaping a favorable world climate and the consolidation of its prestige and authority. This is the result of the purposeful foreign policy activity of the country's party leadership. Your successes are a source of joy to your friends and disappointment to your foes.

Let me recall a saying current among your people. It says: "A brother derives strength from his brother."

Poland and its interests are dear to us. Polish soil, in which 600,000 Soviet soldiers who gave their lives together with Poland's best sons and daughters for our peoples' freedom and happiness, is sacred to us.

Unbreakable Soviet-Polish friendship was, is, and will remain the best memorial to the heroes.

Tomorrow we are to pay a tribute of grateful remembrance. By the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and at the Soviet military cemetery, in front of the eternal monuments to fraternal Soviet-Polish combat cooperation, our mind's eye will not only travel back to the past. During the minutes of silence we will be thinking about the future, which through our joint efforts must become an age without wars or weapons.

This objective is attainable. For its sake "an eternal free spirit will join us in a close ring."

You know this poem by Maria Konopnicka better than I do. But I would also like to add that politics has its own poetry if it serves the happiness of mankind. It is for this that we live and work, for this that our parties act.

An important event will soon occur in the life of the Polish people, their United Workers Party, and our entire community -- the 10th PZPR Congress. The preparations for this most important forum, which will undoubtedly exert a tremendous positive influence on the fraternal country's progress, are being followed with great attention and interest in our country.

In conclusion, E.A. Shevardnadze wished the congress great success and proposed toasts to the strengthening of unbreakable Soviet-Polish friendship and the happiness and flourishing of fraternal Poland.

Shevardnadze Interviewed

LD201102 Moscow TASS in English 1041 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw March 20 TASS -- The plan for stage-by-stage elimination of nuclear, chemical and other types of mass destruction weapons is contained in the statement by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, of January 15 this year. The ideas spelled out in that document were elaborated as a result of collective creativity by the fraternal socialist countries, said Eduard Shevardnadze, USSR minister of foreign affairs, in the PAP agency interview.

Had it only been for us, we would have already started the implementation of that plan. In a certain sense, Eduard Shevardnadze said, we have already done so -- we have not conducted nuclear explosions for seven months now and will not resume them, unless the USA conduct such explosions. The Soviet Union's stand is simple -- let us first end the explosions and then it will be possible to control things as much as one may wish and in any way possible. We have explicitly declared that we agree to any forms of control, including on-site inspection.

Then why the Americans do not agree to a moratorium? [sentence as received] Why have they all of a sudden changed their own stand on control, which is the main problem? They need nuclear explosions for the creation of space weapons, Eduard Shevardnadze continued. The halting of testing destroys their plans of preparations for "star wars".

Now we can hear the following argument: "As long as nuclear weapons exist they must be tested." What is the sense of saying so? As if the other side has such weapons, that do not require testing. The problem of nuclear explosions is precisely the field, in which the real intentions and real readiness of the states to resolve in practical terms the questions of nuclear disarmament most clearly manifest themselves. The truth is that we are prepared for that, while the American side is not.

And one can clearly see from this who really favours peace and who is for preserving and heightening nuclear confrontation. The NATO countries do not wish to withdraw the American missiles from the territory of the West European states and in order to mislead their own peoples, they are artificially bringing in the question of the Soviet operational-tactical missiles in Europe. As if they do not know our explicit statement that they will by withdrawn as soon as the question of medium-range missiles is resolved.

Instead of unravelling the European missile "knot", the foreign minister of the USSR stressed, the NATO countries are trying to tighten it still more by weaving in our missiles in Asia. Here it is, the moment of the truth: When the matter comes to action Washington and its allies do not want nuclear weapons to be eliminated.

Concerning the problem of elimination of debts Eduard Shevardnadze said: Indeed, imperialism is constantly looking for ways to assure its continued economic domination over some or other countries. It is by shamelessly plundering the peoples that the imperialist powers finance their military programmes and maintain their economic welfare. The arms race launched by imperialism entails a progressing impoverishment of countries and peoples. Here are some figures mentioned at the 27th Congress of the CPSU. There is a direct cause-and-effect connection between the one trillion dollar debt of developing states and the more than a trillion dollar increase in the U.S. military expenditures. Over 200 billion dollars are taken away from developing countries yearly. The U.S. military budget in recent years is practically equal to the same sum.

The rechannelling of funds from the sphere of military production into a civilian economy and the use of the funds they released for purposes of civilian development, the minister said, would help solve all the principal economic and social problems of the "Third World". The world where the number of starving people may reach a billion by the end of the century, where a half of newborn babies die before reaching the age of twelve months, and where only one in three children are vaccinated against fatal infectious diseases.

But does this concern developing countries only? In the selfsame "welfare" Western Europe a reduction of military budgets would help save 300 billion dollars.

Here too solutions lie, in our opinion, with the ending of the arms race and disarmament, with a radical restructuring of international economic relations on a just and equal basis. In this connection we attach special importance to acceptance of the concept of international economic security, one of the components of a comprehensive international security system put forward at the 27th Congress of the CPSU. The Soviet Union, as Mikhail Gorbachev said, comes out for the convocation of a world congress on this problem.

Speaking of the results of his official friendly visit to Poland the Soviet foreign minister said specifically: "We have every reason to be satisfied with work done. Our cooperation is growing broader, richer and deeper. This is taking place on the basis of equality, respect for each other's experience. Mutual assistance rests on mutual, and I would say, vital, interest in the successful socialist development of our countries. The better-off you are, the more achievements you have in the economy, social and cultural development, the better it is for your friends in the socialist countries, and vice versa, their acievements are your asset.

"Poland's alliance with the Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community is a guarantee of a strong and prosperous Poland. We see in this a basic quality, a principled difference of relationships between socialist states".

Comparison on Jaruzelski Talks

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian in its 19 March Morning Edition publishes on page 5 a report headlined "Unity of Views on All Questions" which has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published on page F 1 of the 19 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT revealing the following variations:

In the first paragraph, last line, IZVESTIYA reads: ...the Polish Government.

E.A. Shevardnadze conveyed cordial greetings to W. Jaruzelski and good wishes from M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the entire Soviet leadership. For his part W. Jaruzelski asked E.A. Shevardnadze to convey ardent greetings and best wishes to M.S. Gorbachev and other Soviet leaders.

In the course... (adding paragraph, picking up paragraph two, line one);

In paragraph two, line five, IZVESTIYA reads: ...constantly growing stronger and their close political collaboration are the motive forces behind the all-around development and further improvement of Soviet-Polish cooperation in all spheres.

W. Jaruzelski noted that, in preparing for the 10th PZPR Congress, Polish Communists fully support the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, which was a source of inspiration, knowledge, and experience for them.

On behalf of the Soviet leadership, E.A. Shevardnadze conveyed to Polish Communists wishes for success in preparing for and holding their supreme forum and in implementing their efforts to strengthen socialist gains in the country.

Exchanging opinions on... (rewording, adding paragraphs, picking up paragraph three, line one);

Last paragraph, last line, IZVESTIYA reads: ...security and disarmament.

The profound adherence of the Soviet Union and Poland to the fraternal countries' common course of saving mankind from the nuclear threat, limiting the arms race, and maintaining and strengthening universal peace was reaffirmed. The Soviet Union's large-scale proposals -- of paramount importance for all mankind -- which were put forward at the 27th CPSU Congress and in M.S. Gorbachev's 15 January statement and the initiatives and proposals by the other socialist countries in this direction serve to achieve these aims.

On the same day, E.A. Shevardnadze laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and at the Soviet military cemetery.... (adding paragraphs)

JARUZELSKI VISITS MOSCOW PLANT DURING CONGRESS

LD071142 Moscow International Service in Polish 1500 GMT 6 Mar 86

[Excerpts] On 5 March, the PZPR delegation to the 27th CPSU Congress, with party Central Committee First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Polish Peoples Republic's Council of State at its head, visited the Moscow scientific production association (?skravarek).

At the end of the meeting, Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski spoke to those assembled in Russian: Above all, I would like to express thanks for the support given to us, for help, for constructive cooperation with Polish enterprises and institutions established precisely in those areas about which we spoke today, said Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski.

This has not only enormous economic and technological but also, I would say, moral and political significance, particularly at such a stage in history when it must be shown in practice what results the joint, necessary, simply internationalistic solution of problems provide in connection with future development. I believe the best form of political agitation is the joint, correct solution of emerging problems. Facts best convince and manifest what friendship and internationalism are based on, and what concrete contacts give to our countries. I also think, over and above this, that it is very important that in your association, cooperation of a qualitatively higher standard is developing, said Wojciech Jaruzelski. A simple exchange of goods is all very well, however, at the moment, the most important thing for us, (?offering) the greatest prospects, is intense cooperation and specialization in the production of the most modern and flawless products.

Next, Comrade Jaruzelski emphasized that everything that the Polish delegation had witnessed in the Land of the Soviets during the days of the congress, and its very participation in the proceedings of the Soviet Communists' forum, is enormously valuable to its members. In conclusion, Wojciech Jaruzelski thanked the participants of the meeting for their warm words directed to the Polish nation, its working class, youth, and the whole working world.

HUNGARY'S LAZAR VISITS ULYANOVSK DURING CONGRESS

PM030922 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 11

[TASS report under general heading "Cordial, Fraternal Meetings"]

[Text] A meeting of Soviet-Hungarian friendship, attended by the MSZMP delegation, evolved into a manifestation of the unity of thought and inviolability of ties between the CPSU and the MSZMP, between the Soviet Union and People's Hungary. The meeting took place in the assembly shop of the Ulyanovsk plant for heavy custom-built machine tools. The guests were welcomed by V.G. Grishanov, secretary of the plant party committee; design engineer V.A. Shutov, a Patriotic War veteran; R.N. Pinyayeva, core maker at the foundry shop; and Oblispolkom Chairman A.M. Bolshov.

The profound Marxist-Leninist evaluations contained in the Central Committee Political Report and in the delegate speeches at the 27th CPSU Congress are a demonstration of a responsible approach to questions of the Soviet Union's domestic life, its foreign policy, and the contemporary situation in the world, G. Lazar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, said at the meeting. The congress proceedings offer convincing proof that the Soviet people, under the leadership of Lenin's party, are imbued with a desire for renewal and creativity and are prepared to fulfill the inspiring program for the country's socioeconomic development on the basis of accelerated scientific and technical progress. The congress documents are also a true compass for us, and they inspire convincing hope in the triumph of the ideas of socialism, social progress, and peace throughout the world. The Hungarian comrades laid flowers at the V.I. Lenin monument and visited the Great Hall at the Lenin Memorial.

ACTIVITIES OF SFRY DELEGATION IN USSR DESCRIBED

Hosts Dinner for Shcherbitskiy

LD050007 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2228 GMT 4 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, 4 Mar (TANJUG) -- Dimce Belovski, secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee and who is heading an LCY delegation at the 27th CPSU Congress in Moscow, this evening gave a dinner in honor of Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, first secretary of the Ukraine Communist Party and member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee.

Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee; and Milojko Drulovic, SFRY ambassador to Moscow, were present.

Exchange of views on cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU and between the SFRY and the USSR took place in a cordial atmosphere.

Delegation Visits Leningrad

LD052127 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1700 GMT 5 Mar 86

[Text] The LCY delegation led by Comrade Dimce Belovski, visited Leningrad today. The guests from Yugoslavia toured the Piskarev memorial cemetery. The delegation paid their respects to the defenders of the city who died in the years of the Great Patriotic War with a moment's silence. Flowers were laid at the monument to the Mother of the Homeland. Red carnations were laid at the memorial to Vladimir Ilich Lenin at Smolnyy. At the Great October headquarters, the Yugoslav comrades toured the memorial museum of the leaders of the revolution. The LCY delegation also laid flowers at the monument to the heroic defenders of Leningrad.

In the afternoon the guests were warmly welcomed by workers of the Elektrosil enterprise. Generators made by the Leningrad firm are exported to 85 countries. This is one of the largest machinery production enterprises in our country and for one-quarter of a century it has been cooperating with the Yugoslav company, Rade Koncar. During this time, Yugoslavia has received generators with a total power of 1.2 million kw. Soviet experts also provide practical assistance in the construction and operation of powerful electrical machines.

The LCY delegation followed with great interest the tests being performed on a machine of the next century, a [word indistinct] turbo generator with a power of 300,000 kw, which cannot be found anywhere else in the world. Members of the workers' collective were addressed by Comrade Dimce Belovski, who was warmly welcomed by the gathering.

AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH CSSR ON TRANSPORT SYSTEM

PM181517 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Report"]

[Text] Talks between the USSR and CSSR Governments were completed in Moscow on 13 March and an agreement on cooperation in building a high-speed transport system in Bratislava was signed.

The agreement was signedby the following:

For the Soviet side -- A. I. Kachanov, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations;

and for the CSSR side -- L. Vodrazka, CSSR first deputy foreign trade minister.

REPORTAGE ON DEFENSE SECRETARY WEINBERGER'S VISIT

Intentions Criticized

LD192127 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Commentary by station political observer Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] Talks were held today between Pentagon chief Weinberger and FRG Chancellor Kohl at one of NATO's military bases in West Germany. Here is our latest commentary by our political observer Aleksandr Zholkver:

The officially announced subject of today's talks is preparations for the regular meeting of NATO's Nuclear Planning Group, which starts tomorrow here in the FRG. Moreover, the West German press notes that attention at the meeting was focused on the question of involving the FRG in the U.S. plans for "star wars." I should like to remind you that negotiations between Washington and Bonn on the question have been going on for a long time. Several West German expert delegations have already crossed the ocean, and another one sets out next Monday, headed this time by Minister of Economic Affairs Bangemann. The FRG has often been visited by U.S. General Abrahamson, who runs the department that is developing space weapons. Nevertheless, despite Chancellor Kohl's readiness in principle, announced long ago, to conclude the relevant agreement with the United States, serious complications have arisen in preparing it, as West German newspapers themselves admit.

The whole point is that while striving to make use of the FRG's industrial and scientific potential for its own purposes, Washington has not the slightest intention of sharing with its West German ally either advanced technology or more of the profits on the production of space weapons. As the SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG put it, Kohl intended only to stretch out a finger, but the United States is unceremoniously preparing to chop off the whole hand.

Notice that Washington deals in the same way with its other allies as well. One of Gen Abrahamson's advisers was even thrown out of Britain recently because of his absolutely avid interest in the latest British technology. As far as one can judge from an article in THE OBSERVER, a British newspaper, the Japanese too are worried that the United States will make use of the latest Japanese technological research but will give nothing in return.

Such are the morals of the champions of "star wars;" our country adopts a totally different position in space affairs. This was emphasized again during Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's meeting with scientists and specialists taking part in the Venus-Halleys Comet project. That flight is not only a brilliant achievement of Soviet science and technology but also a convincing example of fruitful international cooperation in the peaceful conquest of space.

I would also add the launching of our new space station with the symbolic name "Mir." All this vididly asserts the peace-loving nature of our country's policies, as endorsed at the 27th CPSU Congress.

Weinberger Arrives in Bonn

LD191910 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 19 Mar 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] The situation that is forming on the European Continent is far from simple. This is also shown by the current trip by U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger, to several Western Europe countries.

His talks in London with Younger, Great Britain's secretary of defense, have just ended. In fact they discussed the coordination of Washington and London in their efforts to block any progress in the field of arms control and step-by-step elimination of nuclear weapons.

Today, Weinberger arrived in Bonn, where he immediately had a meeting with Chancellor Kohl of the FRG. Tomorrow in Wuerzburg, in West Germany, the spring session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group opens. The tone of the session will be set by Weinberger. Everyone thinks that the Pentagon chief will try to tie the West European NATO countires even closer to the "star wars" program.

Opens NATO Meeting

LD201122 Moscow TASS in English 1111 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] Wuerzburg March 20 TASS -- The U.S. "star wars" program and a further drawing into its implementation of U.S. partners by the North Atlantic bloc is the main subject of the spring session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group on the level of defense ministers which opened today in Wuerzburg, West Germany. It is held in conditions of strict secrecy.

Caspar Weinberger, U.S. defense secretary, and General James Abrahamson, director of the U.S. SDI program, came to attend the session in order to bring pressure to bear on the allies with the aim to further draw them into the implementation of their militaristic designs. Political observers believe that it is for this purpose that the Washington emissaries will try to discredit the Soviet program of the stage-by-stage elimination of nuclear weapons in the world and to explain their stubborn unwillingness to join the moratorium on all nuclear explosions declared unilaterally by the Soviet Union.

USSR ENVOY COMMENTS ON BONN SDI TALKS

LD191320 Hamburg DPA in German 1215 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Bonn, 19 Mar (DPA) -- The Soviet Embassy in Bonn on Wednesday joined the discussion on the planned SDI agreement between the Federal Republic and the United States with a statement that the SDI program threatened to destroy strategic stability. Concerning the Berlin Clause allegedly being pushed by the Federal Government, charge d'affaires Vladislav Teretskov said at a press conference that according to Western press reports the Americans themselves have reservations about the inclusion of West Berlin.

Teretskov assessed relevant reports as proof of the purely military nature of the U.S. space program. It is still too early to talk about likely effects of Bonn's participation in SDI on German-Soviet relations. This is also true about speculations on a visit by Soviet party leader Mikhail Gorbachev to the Federal Republic. Teretskov denied that exploratory talks are already in progress with Bonn.

The Soviet diplomat once again called for comprehensive nuclear disarmament and asked the United States to give up the SDI program. He said security can not be built permanently on the fear of retribution. Teretskov underlined his country's willingness to conclude a test ban agreement and pointed out that the Soviet Union will not extend her unilateral moratorium indefinitely.

GDR' HONECKER MEETS WITH MAYOR OF WEST BERLIN

PM181237 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Mar 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Developing Relations"]

[Text] Berlin, 17 Mar -- E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has met E. Diepgen, mayor of West Berlin, in Leipzig. The ADN agency reports that the participants in the talk focused attention on questions of preserving peace.

The GDR leader pointed out that the GDR favors forming a stable security zone in central Europe. Consequently, in its relations with West Berlin the GDR strives to respect realities and to strictly and completely fulfill the four-power agreement on West Berlin. The development of mutually profitable relations between the GDR and West Berlin has vindicated the four-power agreement and shown that, given a sense of realism [realnost] and good will, positive results are also attainable in the future, ADN reports.

BOGOMOLOV ON EAST-WEST COOPERATION PROSPECTS

PM111701 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 8, Feb 86 pp 18-20

[Article by Academician Oleg Bogomolov: "Europe: Prospects for Economic Cooperation"]

[Text] What we would like the future to have in store for Europe are first of all guaranteed security, prosperity and cooperation between its nations. It is our ardent wish that military confrontation be done away with for good, giving way to good-neighbourliness, ever broader political and economic cooperation among states, and extensive human contacts. Is all this possible, given present realities: a disunited Europe, huge stockpiles of weapons (including nuclear), and anunstable world economy?

Most of us take an optimistic view and believe that Europe's future will be one of peace and prosperity. Nonetheless, both the experience of older generations and the realism prompted by our troubled times make us cautious in attempting to predict the future course of events.

The fate of Europe is decided not only by the nations that comprise it. It also depends on global international processes, which are causing the gravest concern today. The plan for nuclear disarmament on a global scale, put forward in the statement by Mikhail Gorbachev, offers prospects also for the European nations with whose aspirations they fully accord.

Time To Remove Barriers

The Geneva summit has had a wholesome effect on the political and psychological climate in Europe. The continent's future will depend chiefly on confidence-building between countries of the two systems. Confidence means the assurance that neither side will take action detrimental to the other in whatever form. Confidence means a benevolent attitude to one another, readiness to discuss problems calmly and find sensible compromises.

The indisputable fact that much in the world depends on the relations between the two great powers -- the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. -- in no way detracts from the role the European states have to play in world affairs. The cradle of world civilization, our continent, which has contributed so greatly in the progress of science, technology, culture and advanced social thought, can give an example of how to resolve the most complex problems of today and carry out the principles and policy of detents. The Helsinki conference is a corroboration of this.

The future of the European Community of nations lies in the further deepening of the Helsinki process, despite all the difficulties and obstacles still in its way. It is important to promote the dialogue so as to achieve better mutual understanding and correctly assess each other's interests. The more often we meet and talk at various levels, the less mistrust and hostility there will be.

Naturally, there are many matters on which we disagree. Will this always be the case? In our opinion it is high time that barriers in the way of Europe-wide cooperation were removed and bridges built. These bridges may differ in design, but all of them are to serve the same purpose -- international rapprochement. What should unite us, first and foremost, is our common responsibility for peace.

Building a new Europe presupposes the development of the appropriate political and economic infrastructure which is to facilitate this endeavor. There exist several forums concerned with the problems of strengthening European security. Confidence-building measures are discussed in Stockholm, while troop and arms reduction in Central Europe are negotiated in Vienna. Representatives from the European states which took part in the Helsinki conference are to meet in 1986. The U.N. Economic Commission for Europe has an important part to play in resolving our continent's problems.

Though they have been insufficiently effective so far, measures such as these contribute to the formation of the future structure and mechanism of European security and cooperation. This structure will probably have to be modified, and new forms of political, economic and cultural cooperation sought, with European realities and the need to strengthen all-European unity taken into account.

What is the future of Europe likely to be?

The answer to this question probably lies in an analysis not only of current political but also of economic trends.

East and West

Following the 1980-82 crisis, the worst in postwar years, the capitalist economy recovered slightly. In 1985, however, growth rates slowed down again (especially in the U.S.), and American economists expect this trend to persist in 1986. The problems of unemployment and inflation confronting the member states of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) have lost none of their acuteness. Unemployment figures have reached a postwar high (down slightly in the U.S. in 1984-85, they continue to rise in Western Europe). Over the last few years prices in OECD member countries have been going up at a rate which, though less sharp than previously, nonetheless averaged 4.5 per cent a year.

Military spending remains a heavy burden on the U.S. budget which is balanced out by a growing national debt. Half of the $200 billion deficit is covered by the influx of bank credits from abroad, which has resulted in excessively high interest on credits and in an artificially inflated dollar exchange rate. This makes imports to the U.S. (from Europe too) cheaper, and adversely affects the competitiveness of American exports. Hence the growing U.S. balance of trade and payments deficit. One an international creditor, the world's righest country has become a debtor. Taking advantage of its privileged position in the international financial and trade system, the U.S. largely buys its well-being on credit. The gap in growth rates and employment dynamics between Western Europe and the U.S. is due not so much to West European products becoming less competitive (although this is also partly the case) as to the peculiarities of the international financial mechanism.

If the financial mechanism continues to work to the advantage of the U.S. alone, there will be no avoiding an explosion which will hit all countries, West European included, very hard, indeed. Of special danger under the circumstances is the developing countries' enormous foreign debt, which has topped $1,000 billion. The solvency of these countries is most problematic; furthermore, the payment or at least, reduction of the debt is hampered by the protectionist measures taken by the U.S., Japan and the EEC.

Protectionism has assumed global proportions and is being practised in ever more refined forms. This interferes with the improvement of the world economic situation and the development of East-West relations. The use of trade sanctions and technological embargoes as a means of bringing political pressure to bear on other countries is especially to be censured. By tightening restrictions in their foreign trade, the U.S. and West European countries may lose their markets, and it hard to keep business activity up without expanding trade in all directions. Western Europe has taken up the U.S. and Japanese challenge and is bent on catching up with these two countries in vital spheres of technology. This effort may well pay off, improving prospects for economic development and helping offset negative economic processes on a global scale. East-West economic relationships in Europe should develop along the same lines.

While being affected, to a greater or lesser degree, by global economic processes and the economic situation in Western Europe, the European CMEA member states are governed by economic laws of their own and come up against entirely different problems. Thanks to annual and medium-term plans, these countries' economic development rate is steadier and more confident than that of the market economy of the West. Whereas Western Europe's annual gross domestic product grew by 2.2-2.3 per cent in 1984-85, the figure for the CMEA member states was 3.3-3.5 per cent. The Soviet Union and a number of other CMEA member states have succeeded in arresting the slowing down of their economic growth rates observed at the end of the seventies and the beginning of the eighties. The task now is to speed up development by improving economic management, making further scientific and technological progress, restructuring industry, and other measures. Investments are to grow, and the share of accumulation is to increase in the national income of countries in which it has markedly shrunk over the past few years. The retooling and modernization of industry are bound to have an increasing effect on the CMEA countries' development rate.

The plans of the European CMEA member states are linked, in large measure, with ever closer integrationist cooperation between them. They take part in major industrial, scientific and engineering projects, which are comparable with only a few similar projects in the world, such as the joint construction of oil and gas mains, power transmission lines, atomic power stations, and ore-dressing mills. Furthermore, CMEA member states practise large-scale specialization and coproduction in such fields as electronics, atomic power engineering, electrical engineering, ball-bearing manufacturing, and so on. The recent extraordinary CMEA session adopted the Comprehensive Programme of Scientific and Technological Progress of the CMEA countries for the period up to 2000. Its joint fulfilment will bring these countries onto a par with the highest international standards in the key spheres of science and technology.

Mutual Benefit

The economic situation in the capitalist and socialist worlds influences -- albeit in different ways -- the progress of business cooperation between countries of the two different systems. East-West trade constitutes a mere 3-4 per cent of the world's total. Therefore, the influence of their trade links on global economic processes is insignificant. On the other hand, these links depend to a considerable extent on the state of affairs in the West's economy and foreign trade, characterized by instability.

One should also bear in mind a certain discrepancy in the respective significance of these links for the economic development of East and West. Over the past few years socialist countries have done 26 to 30 per cent of their foreign trade with industrialized capitalist states. The proportion of West European countries in trade with the socialist world is much smaller (although they are interested in trade with socialist countries for economic and political reasons).

In the first half of the seventies, trade turnover between the European CMEA countries and the West grew fast; in the latter half of the seventies the growth slowed down considerably, and in the early eighties East-West trade stagnated. Now this trade is tending to expand again, but how lasting this tendency will be is anybody's guess.

From the angle of purely economic prerequisites and interests, growth potential is reasonably high on both sides. Given an improvement in the political climate, the West's share in the foreign trade of the CMEA member states may increase.

Although the CMEA member states have succeeded in improving the balance of payments with the West and bringing their hard-currency debt to it under control, many other important problems associated with business cooperation are still awaiting their solution. In praticular, it is necessary to improve the commodity pattern of East-West trade. Fuels, raw materials and food still predominate in the CMEA's exports to the West, accounting for 75 per cent and, specifically, of machines and equipment, a mere seven per cent. The prospects for East-West trade depend on the extent to which this pattern is improved.

As they strengthen their collective scientific and technological potential, the CMEA countries do not seek to cut themselves off from the rest of the world in the field of science and technology -- and their June 1984 economic summit reaffirmed this. It is plain that exchanges and contacts in this and many other fields are inevitable. The single most important concern of CMEA member states is invulnerability in the vital spheres of scientific and technological progress.

Intensification of economic progress will add to their import-export potential (vis-s-vis the West, in particular) and alter the pattern of supply and demand. The CMEA countries will step up the efficacy of their imports by increasing the purchases of machine systems and production lines required to retool their mechanical engineering, light and food industries, update their industrial and agricultural infrastructure and introduce industrialized methods in agriculture. The practice of building medium and small industrial plants jointly with Western companies, especially on a compensatory basis, holds good promise.

It would be useful to work out an effective reform of the international currency system, to establish normal contractual relations between the CMEA and the EEC, and take confidence-building measures in the economic sphere as well. The problems of the immunity of all countries, including those in Europe, against any disturbances in the system of world economic relations are steadily gaining in urgency. Our state calls attention to this in the United Nations.

The CMEA countries' and the CMEA Secretariat's moves to normalize relations with the EEC are prompted not so much by business motives as by the need to strengthen European security, build confidence, and gradually overcome the disunity of Europe. To date, the discrepancy in East-West trade is becoming increasingly pronounced owing to the EEC's tendency to deal with each CMEA member state individually. The CMEA is not recognised as the coordinator of its member states' activities and the protector of their interests. All proposals to sign a joint CMEA-EEC declaration providing for bilateral contacts and outlining their tentative spheres get bogged down in talks.

I am certain, however, that a secure future for Europe presupposes the intensification of integration processes not only in the East and the West, but also the extension of contacts between individual states and their communities on a continent-wide scale.

Business cooperation with socialist countries, which develop their economies according to five-year plans and long-term programmes, can bring an element of stability and strength to the foreign economic links established by Western countries, especially those in Europe.

The plans the CMEA countries have drawn up for the next five-year period (1986-90) provide a reliable point of departure for business circles interested in broadening long-term trade and economic links with the socialist countries on the basis of reciprocity and mutual benefit and in seeking new intensive forms of East-West cooperation.

U.S. REPORTEDLY PREPARING TO INTERVENE IN GULF WAR

LD191942 Moscow TASS in English 1904 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 19 TASS — As was to be expected, the February change in the Iranian-Iraqi war, connected with the start of a new offensive by Iranian troops, has resulted in yet another step-up of Washington's military preparations in the Persian Gulf area, Konstantin Geyvandov writes in today's IZVESTIYA. U.S. General Theodore Jenes, whom THE WASHINGTON POST newspaper refers to as the one who is in charge of possible military operations in the area, toured one country of the region after another for several days. Then he held talks with Pentagon representatives. This is a symptomatic fact considering that the forces subordinated to Jenes are part of the U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM).

The Iranian-Iraqi war which has been going on for the sixth year now, IZVESTIYA's news analyst points out, brings innumerable hardships and suffering to the peoples of the two countries. Nevertheless, unfortunately, there is no end to the war in sight. Moreover, it more more and more markedly splashes beyond the scope of the conflict between two neighbouring states, turning into a factor of serious destabilisation in the region. The war poses a direct threat to international peace and security, since it creates a favourable ground for the realisation of the imperialist plans of the United States and of its NATO allies in the important and resources-rich Persian Gulf.

Washington immediately made use of the outbreak of the war in order to reaffirm its claims to that "zone of U.S. vital interest" and came forward with threats to intervene, in an armed way, too, to defend those "interests".

The peoples of Iran and Iraq have experienced imperialist and colonial domination. Would not it be a savage irony of fate if the conflict between these two states will now lead to a return of the armed-to-the-teeth forces of the USA, Britain and France to the regions?! An 'appropriate' pretext for interference has already been invented in Washington and other NATO capitals: protection of the safety of sea lanes and of 'friendly' countries of the Persian Gulf area.

"It is understandable, however, that the true motives of the United States 'actions are not in helping the Persian Gulf states but in asserting and consolidating its presence in the strategically important area of the world".

"There is something else. The ongoing war not only devitalises Iran and Iraq. It has also brought about a serious split in the Arab world, weakening its potential for counteracting the main threat which comes from the U.S.-Israeli 'strategic allies'", IZVESTIYA emphasises.

GILASHVILI-LED DELEGATION IN EGYPT MEETS OFFICIALS

LD201027 Moscow TASS in English 1009 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] Cairo March 20 TASS -- TASS correspondent Ratmir Orestov reports: A delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, led by Pavel Gilashvili, vice president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, now staying in Egypt, had a meeting with Rif'at al-Mahjub, speaker of the People's Assembly of the A.R.E. [Arab Republic of Egypt], and a group of deputies of the Egyptian parliament. They discussed questions of bilateral Soviet-Egyptian relations and certain international problems.

The leader of the Soviet delegation spoke of the main results of the 27th Congress of the CPSU and prospects for the social and economic development of the USSR.

Speaking at the meeting Anatoliy Mayorets, minister of Electric Power Development and Electrification of the USSR, who took part in designing and building the high Aswam Dam project, told about the state of power production in the Soviet Union and plans for its further development as well as prospects for the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. Sergey Losev, TASS general director, reaffirmed the Soviet Union's principled position on the Middle East problem and other international issues.

The Egyptian parliamentarians spoke highly of the Soviet Union's assistance in the socio-economic development of Egypt after the revolution of 1952. It was pointed out that the high Aswan Dam remains a symbol of friendship between the peoples of the two countries. The smooth operation of this hydropower project, its high productivity and seismic stability have defeated all attempts by the enemies of Soviet-Egyptian friendship to find fault with the project. It was the Aswan Dam, a deputy stressed, that saved Egypt from the severe drought that hit a number of regions of Africa in recent years. Other economic projects, built with Soviet assistance, are also of inestimable help to Egypt. Mention was made of traditional ties between the USSR and Egypt in the field of culture, past exchanges of folklore groups, delegations of writers and film-makers. Members of the People's Assembly spoke gratefully of the participation of Soviet specialists in the development of Egyptian ballet, theatre and modern music. A deputy of parliament, one of the 1,500 Egyptian scientists who graduated from Soviet schools and who were awarded scientific degrees there, said that cooperation with the Soviet Union in the field of science and education and the training of Egyptian students in the Soviet Union are of great importance to Egypt.

The two sides expressed mutual desire to expand parliamentary ties between the Soviet Union and Egypt and to develop cooperation in different fields.

COMMENTARY ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF KUWAIT

PM191623 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Shevchenko dispatch: "Everyday Life in Kuwait"]

[Text] Kuwait -- Kuwait recently celebrated a quarter of a century of independence. The thousands of varicolored bulbs which burn on an evening in the capital alongside the neon advertising signs mark the festivities.

Kuwait has traveled a long way in past years -- it has turned from a medieval principality into a dynamically developing modern state. This has been possible thanks to the colossal oil deposits concealed beneath its surface. It is difficult to say what the fate of this small Arab country would have been if the underground reserves of black gold had not been discovered.

The oil boom destroyed a patriarchal way of life and stepped up the social and political processes taking place in Kuwaiti society.

Aware that oil is its main source of wealth, the Kuwaiti Government set about making rational use of its reserves of black gold, establishing national sovereignty over the country's national reserves. People here consider that Kuwait has the world's third-largest oil reserves. But those reserves are finite, and in 1977 a so-called "fund for future generations," which regularly receives 10 percent of oil sales revenue, was set up to ensure for the future. The fund's resources cannot be used until the beginning of the 21st century. Realistic Kuwaitis, however, appreciate that this is no way out of their situation. They regard the basic strategy for developing the country and ensuring its viability as consisting in the creation of its own industrial base.

On a trip to the Al-Shu'aybah oil region south of the capital I was able to see for myself how seriously resolving the question is being approached in Kuwait. The steel structures of oil-refining and chemical enterprises and plants producing fertilizers, glass, asphalt, and auto tires are to be seen not far from the sea shore. One of the world's largest oil refining complexes, fitted with the most modern equipment, was ceremonially commissioned this year in the port of Ahmadi, near Al-Shu'aybah.

In their progress along the path of economic development the Kuwaitis are encountering serious difficulties. These are primarily bound up with the lack of local manpower. The native population of Kuwait accounts for only just over 40 percent of around 1.7 million people living there, the rest being made up of foreigners, mainly immigrants from Arab countries, India, and Pakistan. There are also many South Korean contract workers. The government has now elaborated and is implementing an extensive program to train national cadres.

People in Kuwait are well aware that the successful development of the country and the maintenance of control over natural resources are possible only in conditions of international security and lasting peace in the region. That is why immediately after obtaining independence the Kuwaiti Government began pursuing a policy of positive neutrality aimed at relaxing tension and establishing mutually beneficial relations with diverse countries, irrespective of their sociopolitical system.

Kuwait also maintains friendly ties with our country. The strengthening of those ties is helped by the fact that both countries' stances in resolving key present-day problems coincide in many respect. Kuwaitis broadly approve the Soviet initiatives to improve the international situation, secure disarmament, resolve the Middle East crisis, and strengthen security in the Persian Gulf region.

Soviet-Kuwaiti economic cooperation is developing fruitfully. The recent visit to our country by Kuwaiti Oil Affairs Minister 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah and his meetings with Soviet leaders have given a new boost to the expansion of business ties in various spheres. The local press has given a high assessment of the results of the talks on economic questions in Moscow, which, as the press here notes, should promote a high level of Soviet-Kuwaiti political relations.

In the past the Kuwaitis were famous as fine navigators who could skillfully steer their ships along a true course in bad weather. Kuwait today is overcoming its difficulties, advancing toward its goal according to charted reference points.

PAPER SAYS EGYPTIAN UNREST STEMS FROM ECONOMIC ILLS

PM191016 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 18 Mar 86 p 3

[TASS correspondent V. Yefremov dispatch for SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA: "Cairo: A Grave Legacy"]

[Text] Cairo -- Life in Cairo is virtually back to normal. But the traces of fire on buildings along Al-Ahram Street and the broken restaurant and night club signs still bring to mind the recent unrest by subunits of the internal security forces.

The armored personnel carriers and the tanks have disappeared, but the causes of these tragic events have remained. According to the official version, the reason for the disturbances was rumors that service in the internal security forces would be extended by 1 year. But, as the opposition press points out, the real causes are rooted in the acute socioeconomic crisis being experienced by Egypt. The country officially has more than 100 billionaires and tens of thousands of millionaires, while 40 percent of the population virtually lack the basic means for existence.

This contrast is particularly noticeable along the streets of Cairo, where hundreds of thousands of poor people are huddled together in slums and in the crypts of the "city of the dead," only a stone's throw away from the neon signs of supermarkets, stores, restaurants, luxury mansions, and equally luxurious limousines.

The highly acute housing and food crisis and the problem of providing work for the millions of unemployed are being aggravated by the fast growing population. Egypt's population, now standing at 49 million, increases by an additional million every 10 months. The country consumes more than it produces, and it buys more than it sells. Egypt is languishing beneath the burden of debts amounting to $25 billion, in other words more than the country produces in 1 year. Interest payments alone will be $3 billion this year. Egypt is forced to incur new debts in order to meet these payments. What was it that led to this situation?

The country's present leadership inherited a grave legacy from former President Al-Sadat. His "open door" policy led to the collapse of the Egyptian economy's state sector and to stagnation in industry and agriculture. External debts increased more than tenfold, and the trade and payments deficit rose severalfold. Economically and politically, Egypt found itself firmly dependent on foreign credits, primarily from the United States.

The tense socioeconomic situation became explosive. Egypt's new president, H. Mubarak, who came to power following Al-Sadat's inglorious death in 1981, perceived the need for profound changes and took a number of steps to overcome the prevailing situation. Certain measures are being implemented to provide food for the poorest strata of the population and to solve the housing problem. Even though emergency laws have remained in force in the country since 1981, political life has been somewhat liberalized and the activity of opposition parties has been allowed. The country's leadership is striving to revive the leading role of the state sector as the basis of Egypt's economic development. Measures are planned to boost agriculture. Attempts are being made to make the private sector's activity more productive and to utilize the capital of Western firms, which have operated virtually without any controls since Al-Sadat's time, in the interests of the development of Egypt's national economy. Egypt is also taking a more independent stance in the international arena.

Nevertheless, many of the aforementioned measures are not always consistently implemented, and the Western creditors and the interests of Egypt's big bourgeoisie are borne in mind. Both external forces, primarily the United States and Israel, and domestic ones, opposed to this more independent course of the country's present leadership and interested in weakening it, are highly influential and actively oppose the independent course. All this goes to considerably diminish the effect of the measures being implemented by the Egyptian authorities and hinders the solution of problems that are acute and vitally important for Egyptian society. Yet these problems must be solved as soon as possible. The police riot only served to confirm this again.

SACP'S SLOVO ADDRESSES MOSCOW CONFERENCE

MB041053 Moscow in Zulu to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 2 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Moscow State University hosted a conference for the faculty and students with visiting foreign delegations attending the 27th CPSU Congress in Moscow. Please listen to an address by Joe Slovo, chairman of the South African Communist Party [SACP], at this conference.

[Begin Slovo recording in English fading into Zulu translation] On behalf of the SACP, I have brought the warmest and fraternal greetings to the 27th CPSU Congress. Our presence here demonstrates the high esteem the SACP has achieved. This congress is without precedent not only in the lives of Soviet citizens, but also in the lives of all internationalists committed to the achievement of peace and harmony in world affairs.

The agenda of the congress deals with issues that affect mankind as a whole. We can state without fear of contradiction that the resolutions presented at this congress encompass all areas of activity concerned with the survival of life on this planet. The mere fact that 40 years have passed without an outbreak of a major world war shows clearly that the internationalist policies of the USSR and its socialist allies of preserving and promoting international peace and security have been an outstanding success. It is however true that there are still some elements in this world that are bent on provoking another world war in an effort to topple the socialist states of the world. Such machinations are definitely cursed.

Socialist countries stand for the promotion and preservation of peace from the international warmongers and the promotion of the workers' welfare in a solidly strong and wealthy worker-controlled state. It is quite clear that peace and security are essential of human existence in this world. The success of Soviet foreign policy in the pursuit of international peace has reached unprecedented heights and is frequently discussed in the leading capitals of the world. It assures the total prevention of wars in the future. The public announcement by the CPSU general secretary on 15 January 1986 described in clear terms the procedural phases for nuclear and nonnuclear weapons reduction in the world, so that by year 2000 such weaponry would not exist. That announcement was an affirmation of the Soviet intent to halt the arms race and safeguard international peace and security for all nations.

The international community should unite its efforts in order to make this wonderful dream of humanity -- that the 21st century will be a century characterized by the absence of nuclear weapons -- a reality. The arms race consumes tremendous amounts of the concerned governments' budgets, and in this manner condemns millions of Africans to a state of perpetual poverty, ignorance, starvation, and sickness. This is the reason why the African people cannot stand aside from the campaign for international peace and the halting of the arms race. The campaign coincides with their deep-rooted aspirations. We believe that the issue of international peace and security requires solid and sober deliberations among all concerned parties, especially the communist parties and the workers. It is the hotest issue of our times.

Brothers and sisters, all humanity knows that South Africa is going through a revolution. The present rulers of South Africa are faced with very difficult problems. The apartheid regime is in danger of collapse, as the political and economic situation in South Africa deteriorates.

The leading capitalist of the world, the U.S. Government, has adopted a strategy of constructive engagement with Pretoria regime in an attempt to save the RSA Government from ultimate destruction. On the one hand, the United States tries to pressure Botha to polish up the image of apartheid through sham political reforms, in order to protect and preserve Western economic interests in South Africa. On the other hand, the same United States tries to force the ANC [African National Congress] to cease and desist from further pursuit of the armed struggle, to stop its campaign for freedom in South Africa, to terminate its ties with socialist countries, and divorce itself from the SACP. However, Mr Oliver Tambo, the ANC's president, has unreservedly stated that the SACP is one of the pillars in the pursuit of the freedom struggle in South Africa. We believe quite strongly that there is not capitalist ploy that can ever succeed in dividing the unity of the liberation struggle in South Africa. The thrust of the capitalists is to separate the ANC from its true friends.

Brothers and sisters, this year the SACP, Marx and Lenin's brainchild and the first and oldest communist party in Africa, will observe its 65th anniversary. We state with pride that in all those years, the SACP members have fought valiantly for freedom and justice for all the people of South Africa, irrespective of race, national origin, color, or creed. As happened elsewhere during revolutionary change, the SACP uses all the tactics gained in previous revolutions, paying particular attention to the lessons of Great October Revolution of 1917 in Russia. The SACP provides inspiration and wise counsel to the masses. The success of Lenin in 1917 is our political model. Lenin's success in creating the first socialist state in the world, the USSR, had ramifications that were felt worldwide. This workers' state would not have been possible without the guidance of the CPSU to the Soviet people.

We sincerely believe that the 27th CPSU Congress will go down in the pages of history as an outstanding step in the evolutionary path of the socialist state. We wish it all the success. Finally, I would like to conclude by noting two important issues that affect humanity very seriously: the promotion and safeguarding of international peace and security and the continued evolution of the socialist state, the future hope of mankind. Long live the CPSU. Long live the CPSU's concern and love for humanity, especially the workers. Long live the workers state.

CPSU ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO MALAGASY PARTY

LD191150 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Mar 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution [AREMA] Central Committee

Dear comrades! The CPSU Central Committee sends to the AREMA Central Committee ardent greetings and congratulations on the 10th anniversary of AREMA's formation. Your party, together with the other anti-imperialist and revolutionary-democratic forces, is heading the struggle for Madagascar's development along the path of national independence and social progress and takes a resolute stance for the preservation and strengthening of peace on earth. People in the Soviet Union highly value AREMA's efforts aimed at strengthening the relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples.

We wish AREMA's leadership and all its aktiv members successes in the work to implement the principles of the Malagasy socialist revolution's charter in the interests of the people of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

The CPSU Central Committee

'NEW' U.S. PLAN TO DESTABILIZE NICARAGUA NOTED

LD220955 Moscow TASS in English 0832 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] Managua March 20 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Trushin reports: The USA has got down to a new plan of destabilizing the situation in Nicaragua's Atlantic coast inhabited by the native population of the country. As was reported at a press conference held here by Salvador Perez, a representative of the Ministry of the Interior, the United States seeks to hamper the return of Indians to their native lands, to thwart the process of negotiations on granting them autonomy, to open a new front on the frontier with Honduras, to form in the Atlantic zone the so-called provisional government made of leaders of some counter-revolutionary groups.

The CIA makes stake on the KISAN [Unity of the Nicaraguan Atlantic Coast Indigenous People] organization into which Nicaraguan indians were drawn by force or deception. KISAN established a network of camps in the area of the frontier Rio Coco River with the support of the U.S. espionage agency and the Somoza group "Nicaraguan Democratic Forces" based in Honduras. Those camps are supplied with American weapons by air. Flights of trespasser planes have become more frequent of late in the Vazpan, Leimus and other areas.

Counter-revolutionary bases were also formed in Honduran territory, American military advisers have become frequent visitors of the Mocoron base these days. Experts from the Pentagon, participating in Cabanas-86 exercises in Honduras, have got down to driving highways to the Nicaraguan frontier. Artillery guns installed by them are trained on the territory of Nicaragua.

More than a thousand counter-revolutionaries are undergoing intensive training under the direction of CIA's advisers in one of the areas of Honduras. Their task is to penetrate into zones where Nicaraguan indians live and stage a number of terroristic actions. Commando groups also plan to lay mines in the vicinities of the indian settlement of Vazpan, Leimus, Bismuna and attack Nicaraguan frontier posts.

VAGRIS, DELEGATION MEET VENEZUELAN PRESIDENT

LD191546 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0930 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Caracas, 19 Mar (TASS) -- Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi has received a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Y. Vagris, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which is on an official visit here at the invitation of the country's congress. Vagris handed the Venezuelan president a message from the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

An exchange of opinions took place on some of the most important international problems and on questions concerning bilateral relations. During the conversation, the head of the Soviet delegation set out the USSR's position on disarmament issues, primarily the elimination of nuclear weapons and prevention of the militarization of space.

Lusinchi noted that he fully shares the USSR's concern for the destiny of the world and had learned with interest of Soviet proposals aimed at improving the international situation. He voiced anxiety over the developing countries' growing foreign debt. The president noted with satisfaction the favorable development of Venezuelan-Soviet relations, and spoke in favor of their being further expanded. The meeting was attended by Venezuelan Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi.

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COMMENTATORS EXAMINE NATO NPG MEETING IN FRG

Weinberger 'Pressuring' Allies

PM201035 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Mar 86 First Edition p 5

[Vladislav Drobkov article: "Pressure on the Allies"]

[Text] Pentagon chief C. Weinberger has departed the United States for Western Europe. The very office held by the visitor and his political positions leave no doubt that his trip is connected with a U.S. intention of overtly pressuring the NATO allies.

The visit is timed for the NATO Nuclear Planning Group (NPG) meeting in the FRG, planned for 20-21 March. Sessions of this group precede sessions of the North Atlantic bloc's military and political organs. They seem to be becoming the first lap in the NATO relay, on which the tone is set for the while "race." So the concern shown by the Pentagon, which is striving to influence its West European allies to prevent the slightest deviation from their orientation toward Washington on fundamental issues of war and peace, is no accident.

But Washington sees a threat of deviation in the fact that the constructive Soviet peace initiatives, approved by the 27th CPSU Congress, have forced many in the West to stop and think whether it is not better for mankind to cast off its deadly-dangerous burder of nuclear arsenals on the threshold of the next century. NATO's missile worshipers are even more alarmed by the fact that the USSR has proposed a specific, totally realistic plan to realize mankind's dream of lasting peace.

W shington, as is well known, has avoided giving a constructive response to the Soviet proposals. The American Administration has preferred to submerge the essence of the matter in various conditions and "linkages" blocking the way to a solution of the problem. In addition to this, a massive propaganda campaign has been launched with the aim of persuading mankind that it will supposedly never be able to do without nuclear weapons. Consequently, it is said, the United States cannot (Weinberger himself speaks openly on this) give up its nuclear weapon tests and intends to continue nuclear explosions. This stance embarrasses many of the U.S. NATO allies. Weinberger's task, observers believe, is to "dispel their alarm," that is, simply twist their arms.

Now, on the eve of the spring sessions of leading NATO organs, Washington is striving at all costs to secure a negative reaction from the North Atlantic bloc to any proposals capable of leading to restraint in the arms race or to arms reduction. The possibility cannot be ruled out that this time too pressure of this kind, backed up by the transatlantic emissary's visit, will force the NPG to vote once again in favor of increasing NATO's nuclear arsenal. But it is also clear that the West's stubborn reluctance to heed the voice of reason once again reveals to the peoples the dangerous actions of those forces which are trying to perpetuate the nuclear threat hanging over mankind.

Bogachev Views Meeting

LD201924 Moscow TASS in English 1903 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 20 TASS -- By TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev: Washington is going to respond to the appeal of the leaders of six countries, which asked the Soviet Union and the United States to refrain from all nuclear tests till the next summit meeting, with a nuclear blast this April.

U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, who arrived in West Germany to attend another meeting of NATO's nulcear planning group, said to British television: "As long as we have to rely on nuclear weapons, they will have to be tested."

So, the U.S. Administration solemnly assures world public opinion that it is sincerely striving to render nuclear weapons "impotent and obsolete", but sees no better way to do that then by modernizing these weapons and augmenting their destructive power by means of nuclear testing.

A sophism? Undoubtedly. Nonsense? No, much worse. This is an unconcealed challenge to all mankind, disregard for the vital interests of the people for whom the Pentagon chief made his "explanations" and a mockery of their common sense.

It follows from the interview of Mr Weinberger, that the American delegation that arrived to attend the current meeting of NATO defense ministers in Wuerzberg is determined to stop short any possible talk about the United States joining the Soviet Union-announced moratorium on all nuclear blasts.

The American organizers of the meeting in Wuerzberg told newsmen that the session of the Nuclear Planning Group would discuss "disarmament issues." One can imagine what the Pentagon has in mind when it says "disarmament," considering the fact that the "prevention" of an arms race in space, Washington style, is a planned deployment of thousands of units of strike weapons, including nuclear system, in the near-earth space.

For many years now the leaders of West European countries who have to reckon with public opinion at home have been timidly trying to put in the communiques issued at the end of the NATO gatherings their "special opinion" concerning the need of arms reduction by means of negotiations. Another such attempt will possibly be made at the Wuerzberg session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group. However, it has become a rule for Washington to brush off even the most modest wishes of its allies as regards the problems of war and peace.

There is every reason to believe that the current NATO defense ministers meeting will be no exclusion in this respect.

U.S. 'STUBBORNLY' REFUSES TO MATCH TEST BAN

LD201846 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Political Observer Aleksandr Zholkver commentary]

[Text] Already the initial reaction to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium appeal to the U.S. Congress proves that the question of putting a halt to nuclear tests has now become the focus of universal attention. Nor is this surprising; after all, if the USSR and the United States, which possess the largest nuclear arms stockpiles, were to renounce nuclear explosions, this would represent a most important step toward removing the threat of a nuclear conflagration in which the whole of mankind may perish. Why is it, then, that Washington stubbornly refused to follow our country's example? Our country has unilaterally refrained from carrying out nuclear tests for more than 7 months now, even though in the same period the United States has already carried out seven officially announced nulcear explosions. Up until recently, Washington made it appear as though everything was being held up by the problem of verification. However, scientists, including U.S. scientists, have proven that monitoring the halting of nuclear tests can be fully provided for through national means with the addition, where necessary, of on-site inspection.

The USSR for a long time now has been trying to persuade the United States to reach an accord concerning inspections of this kind and also to make use of the additional proposals of the six Delhi declaration signatory states. However, naturally enough, the point at issue here should revolve around monitoring the halting of nuclear explosions and not their continuation. And, in order to get nuclear arms tests banned, the USSR is ready for talks on any basis -- bilateral, trilateral, or multilateral. Thus, it is clearly not a matter of verification or the nature of the talks, it is a matter of the position taken by United States. And this position is determined by the interests of the U.S. military-industrial complex and of the so-called global strategy of the current U.S. Administration.

Setting forth this strategy in a recent message to Congress, President Reagan stated that U.S. participation in world affairs can no longer be confined to the defense of its national territory and that the United States pursues a global foreign policy. Military might is unequivocally proclaimed as the instrument of this policy.

Moreover, the White House and the Pentagon alike emphasize that nuclear arms were and remain one of the most important components of this military might. As for nuclear arms tests, these are certainly not carried out in order to verify their reliability, but for the purpose of intensifying their destructive properties, of modernizing them and creating new types, including their use in space. And U.S. military concerns receive enormous profits from all this.

However, one cannot fail to note something else: in the United States, including Congress, there is a growing number of sensible politicians who recognize the necessity of curbing the dangerous and ruinous nuclear arms race. And now, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium calls on Congress to do everything in its power so that the position of the United States, too, may correspond to the resolution of a most important task of our time: to put a halt to nuclear tests in the interests of ensuring stable world peace.

'TOP PRIORITY' CONTRASTS SECURITY CONCEPTS

LD181227 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Panel discussion on U.S. and USSR concepts of security hosted by Pavel Kuznetsov with Dr Radomir Bogdanov and Dr Sergey Plekhanov, both from the Moscow United States of America and Canada Institute -- on the "Top Priority" program — live or recorded]

[Text] [Kuznetsov] Last week we discussed the Soviet concept of securty outlined by General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev in the political report to the 27th Communist Party Congress in Moscow. The Soviet concept urges a new approach to security, saying it can be achieved only through political solutions, not through military ones, because the might of modern weapons is such that no military defenses, regardless of how powerful and sophisticated they may be deemed by their creators, will bring the desired protection. Also, security has to be mutual, there being no American security without that of the Soviet Union and vice versa, and in terms of international relations security has to be universal. Well, this being the case, my first question goes to you, Dr Bogdanov. In the White House they see no other way to get rid of nuclear weapons other than through building space defenses in the framework of the "star wars" program or, as it is officially known, the SDI. Well, I would like your opinion on this program.

[Bogdanov] Let me call your attention to one point. In our basics of the new universal international security system SDI takes very important place, in very negative sense, because our point of view is very clear and there is no changing that, which is if you have nuclear sword in the space you dictate your will to the rest of the world.

That's very simple, you know, that's why we are objecting to it very much. It's another side of the medal we have been discussing, of the medal of superiority. Do you agree with me, Sergey?

[Plekhanov] Of course, it's a new way of trying to achieve superiority for the United States. It's very clear. I mean, of course, in public statements from Preident Reagan we have heard the assertion that SDI is supposed to be a peace shield for the world, for the United States in the first place, but if you go and read the statements from the people who are involved in the technical details of the program, statements from the Pentagon officials, from the scientists involved, it becomes clear that what they have in mind is something much more sinister than that. It's simply buttressing the American offensive potential, the nuclear missile potential of the United States with an antimissile shield for the United States which would make it much easier for American defense planners to think in terms of delivering a first strike against the Soviet Union.

[Kuznetsov] Going back to security. We're speaking about security. The Americans, the White House, the people in the White House are also speaking about security and they're talking about it almost every day. So our concept is to phase out nuclear weapons, not to build space weapons, not to spend trillions of rubles or dollars, or whatever. The American concept of security is to build new weapons, space weapons, and at the same time there is work on the MX missiles, on the Trident II missiles; they are building more cruise missiles, they have been testing them all along in Canada and other places. There is great emphasis on new weapons, with the Midgetman and so on and so forth. In other words, we are faced with two radically opposed concepts of security. How do we overcome this contradiction, is there a mechanism, is there a body apart from the Geneva arms control talks to bridge gaps, to make our differences less obvious, less glaring?

[Bogdanov] Oh, yes. I believe that you have just mentioned all the points which are dividing us with the American concept of security, and in connection with that let me say something about our basics. Numbering one is military field, and in this military field how we perceive how it should be. So we have some very important points, that's my answer to your question. Points, the points which take into consideration the worries of the other (?side), (?by the way), it's not unilateral Soviet remedy. No, we take into consideration what the West is worrying about.

For instance, the point number one is our suggestion that we should refuse to go into nuclear war as a means of solving problems between states. Not only nuclear (?issues) but conventional too. It means that dealing with the nuclear arms we suggest to deal with the conventional arms in the way we are dealing with the nuclear arms. So it means that we are also for reducing them, not building up. We don't want dealing with nuclear arms to bring the arms race inte the other (?field, conventional). No. We would like to deal together with both.

Number two, and that is very important, you know, ban on deployment of arms in (?the) space, cosmic striking arms, and at the same time moratorium on the test of all nuclear weapons, with the liquidation of them at the later stage. Then, then, the destruction of chemical weapons -- I mean principled ban on all means of massive destruction of people. If you look at that, you know, you will see that it covers the whole range of the ominous, you know, problems we have to face. Then we say that we at the same time we should strictly go into decreasing military potential of all the states under very strict control by all means.

[Kuznetsov] National, international and on site.

[Bogdanov] Oh, yes, and on-site inspection. So you have a very, very efficient combination of control. And then you (?dissolve) all the military [word indistinct] and then you start (?proportionally) decrease your military budget. And no I believe we should come to the political field of our basics, which are very closely connected to the military.

[Kuznetsov] Yes, I agree. Dr Plekhanov.

[Plekhanov] Well, I'd like to comment on what Dr Bogdanov has just said. He mentioned the decrease of military budgets. Our listeners should not get the impression that we think that it's the last (?on the point). I mean, this thing could be put in the forefront.

[Bogdanov] Oh, yes, of course.

[Plekhanov] We don't mean that it's just a postponement of the (?alliances).

[Bogdanov] No, no, not at all, not at all.

[Plekhanov] Well, let's (?answer) the political area. It is, I think, a very important point which was made in the report by Comrade Gorbachev that this is a world which is undergoing rapid and dynamic changes. And there is a number of (?actors) in the international scene, I mean the governments, the states [words indistinct]. The number of (?actors is decreasing and so) this is a world system in which the politics based on -- the policies based on force will have less and less room. This is a world where one should get what it wants by means of accommodation, negotiations with the other, taking into account the legitimate interests of other states. This is a world, as Mr Gorbachev has emphasized, which is getting too small and too fragile for policies based on force. And therefore, the new international security system which we would like to see built on this planet involves very strict observance of the principle of respect of each nation to choose the ways and forms of its development. No one should impose its own blueprints and its own will on other states.

Another important point is fair political settlement of international crises and regional conflicts. It's very important to pay attention to what's going on in various regions of the world and those regional conflicts which go on in various parts of the world. They are very bad for international security. We are all for finding adequate and fair political solutions not solutions imposed from the outside but solutions which are based on the local interests, (?laws).

[Kuznetsov] Yes, this is important because the Americans -- Washington -- says that to make any progress in arms control we have to solve regional crises first, kind of making it conditional on arms control. I mean, either we solve or there is no progress in arms control. I mean, do you agree with this?

[Plekhanov] Well, in the first place I don't see why work can't be carried out in both areas, proceeding with arms control and proceeding with the solution of regional...

[Kuznetsov interrupting] ...without any conditions.

[Plekhanov] ...conflicts. Yes, without any conditions whatsoever. And in fact I think it could be turned the other way round. Without arms limitations, without measures to do something in the military area, the solution of regional conflicts becomes more difficult because there are far too many arms in the world.

[Kuznetsov] There are certain areas in which we see eye to eye with the United States. For example, the United States Administration agrees and has gone on record as saying that there can be no winner in a nuclear war. We fully agree with the statement but still there are wide differences.

[Plekhanov] There is another point on which theoretically we agree and that is the danger of terrorism. Comrade Gorbachev emphasized that we consider terrorism a very dangerous phenomenon and that measures, international measures, should be taken to combat terrorism because this is very important. But the problem is, that declarations may sound similar, but when you go into the way those declarations are or are not being implemented, that's where you see the difference.

[Kuznetsov] As President Reagan said, if you want peace prepare for war.

[Bogdanov] Yes,and we have another area of basics, you know, like economical, like humanitarian. We have no time to (?deliberate) on that but I also hope that we will have time. But I just would like to emphasize it's a comprehensive problem including economical and humanitarian problems and if you adopt basics you may come to the conclusion that it's a very good base for a dialogue between all the states and first of all members of the Security Council. Why? Because the responsibility for the security lies with the members of the Security Council. Not because that is their privilege, that is their responsibility. Then it is suggested in the report, very rightly, that why not five permanent members of the Security Council may not get together to discuss all the human, world problems within the frames of that basic. I think it sounds very, very, very convincing and very promising.

[Kuznetsov] My last question to you, Dr Bogdanov. How do you see -- what is your impression of the Soviet concept of security? Do you believe that it can be realized, implemented, given certain differences and at times very wide differences with the United States?

[Bogdanov] You know, basically, unfortunately, I am a pessimist in the field of the present state of the Soviet-American relations but in this particular case I am more optimistic. You know why? Because all those basics are so appealing, so realistic that after all, Pavel, you know, nobody expected that they will be immediately accepted by USA, by the other countries. It's very good food for thinking, you know. It's a process. It may take some years or decade or so, but I believe that common sense -- and the American people is very famous for the common sense, you know that -- the common sense will prevail and the basics in one way or the other will become a universal, you know, form of cooperation and interaction between states. That's my belief.

[Kuznetsov] Thank you, Dr Bogdanov, thank you, Dr Plekhanov. This is "Top Priority". I am Pavel Kuznetsov, your host. Please join us a week from now for another edition of "Top Priority" from the North American service of Radio Moscow.

'SERIOUS QUESTIONS' REMAIN AFTER CDE SESSION

PM201445 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Dispatch by own correspondent A. Sychev: "Who Is Delaying Work"]

[Text] Stockholm -- The latest session of the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe has ended in the Swedish capital.

What are the session's results? The 15 January 1986 statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the 27th CPSU Congress, which confirmed the Soviet state's unswerving desire to consolidate peace, had positive influence on its progress -- and this was noted in a number of speeches at the final plenary session.

At the session the USSR and the socialist countries again undertook vigorous actions to lead positive impetus to the conference's work and promote its successful completion. The socialist countries submitted in the working groups formulas for editing the final document, taking into account the positions and interests of their partners in the talks.

As is well known, the Soviet Union expressed the readiness to adopt the idea of a number of states on the mutual exchange of annual plans of military activity. The Polish delegation submitted detailed proposals for inviting observers.

Great activeness was displayed also by representatives of the neutral and nonaligned countries who sought to promote the search for and development of mutually acceptable decisions. Thanks to the efforts of the majority of those taking part in the conference definite dynamism was displayed in its work.

Nonetheless it must be noted that many serious questions remain unresolved. As is well known, the question of giving notification of naval activity in sea and ocean regions adjacent to Europe was a delaying factor.

To overcome this obstacle the Soviet Union put forward the proposal to examine right now questions of giving notification of the activity of ground forces and air forces and to carry out the naval forces to the next stage of the conference, stipulating this in a jointly drafted document.

But the NATO countries and above all the United States which throughout the conference opposed the navy being encompassed by confidence-building measures are also opposing the carrying over of this question. Where is the logic? What is this, an attempt to retain the deadlock? After all, it is perfectly obvious that without a gradual discussion of the problems work will eventually come to a halt not only in the field of notification but also in its connected aspects such as the exchange of annual plans in military activity and the invitation of observers.

Nonetheless, instead of a constructive reply the United States' bloc partners are trying to present the Soviet initiative as a refusal to give notification of naval activity. Failure to understand or unwillingness to understand? The USSR gave clear explanations: It is a case only of carrying over in accordance with the conference mandate, not of removing this complex problem from the conference table which, given the time, would make it possible to investigate it more carefully and find a solution according with the security interests of all. There can be no doubts that the activity of the ground forces, air forces, and navies throughout Europe and in adjacent sea and ocean regions and air space should be subject to notification.

The NATO countries' submission, after 2 years' silence, of their proposals for editing adocument on the nonuse of force is as a whole undoubtedly a useful advance. But unfortunately their proposals still contain an attempt to emasculate the universality of the principle of the nonuse of force, to express it through the collection of military-technical confidence-building measures, and they discard the main provision -- the nonuse of military force, nuclear or conventional.

The NATO countries' attitude toward editing the document also puts us on our guard. They have in fact failed to alter their position on a single question. Their representatives inundated the working groups with depressing monotony with formulations taken from old proposals, many of which were rejected long ago or which are totally unacceptable. Is it not time to remove them and not to overload the talks with burdensome but futile debates?

Other examples can be cited of the NATO countries' blatantly unconstructive approach. "The coordination of the positions of 35 states with different political, economic, and social systems is, of course, no simple matter," special envoy O.A. Grinevskiy, the leader of the Soviet delegation, said. "We do not want to dramatize the situation. But the time has come to renounce futile attempts to achieve one-sided advantages, it is essential to embark on the settling of unresolved problems. That is the only guarantee of the conference's successful completion."

'UNCONSTRUCTIVE' UK STANCE ON MISSILES ASSAILED

PM201100 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Melor Sturua article: "Independence or Shortsightedness?"]

[Text] The other day THE WASHINGTON POST published an article which started somewhat enigmatically. The newspaper wrote: "Now that all the animals and gods of the superpowers' nuclear arsenals are well known the the entire world -- all those 'poseidons' and 'titans,' 'bisons, and 'bears' -- yet another terrifying arsenal has emerged: 'hades,' 'chevalines,' and 'plutos.'" What was it talking about? French and British nuclear arms. The newspaper noted with alarm that these countries' nuclear arsenals are "growing at a sensational pace."

In this instance the definition "sensational" is by no means sensational. It is wholly adequate and gives a realistic reflection of the heart of the matter. Here are facts drawn from Western sources concerning Britain. At this stage Britain has 64 Polaris nuclear warheads. In implementing its so-called "modernization" program, the British Navy is building a new submarine fleet, including 4 submarines equipped with 16 Trident missiles, each of which will carry 8 individually targetable warheads, and is equipping 4 submarines with 64 new Chevaline missiles carrying 2 warheads each. Construction of new nuclear-capable Tornado jet aircraft is also under way. As a result of the implementation of the program the British Navy will have 512 nuclear warheads and Britain's total nuclear potential will reach 1,088 warheads. But it is not just a question of quantity, even though the manyfold increase in the British nuclear arsenal is sufficiently noteworthy in itself. The fact is, as the newspaper THE GUARDIAN writes, that "Trident will create the potential for inflicting a first-strike against the Soviet Union and this opinion is backed up by the privately expressed opinions of the Americans, who know more about it."

Thus, the British Isles are gripped by a strong nuclear arms race fever. Why? Perhaps they are directly threatened by invasion? In no way, unless, of course, one includes the U.S. nuclear missile infrastructure in this invasion. So what is the matter? The official standard position of the Tory government is that Britain needs an "independent deterrent."

Here is yet another example of the famed British hypocrisy. It is particularly visible in the word "independent." The nuclear arms race that Britain has launched makes it even more dependent on the United States. I can back up that statement. Here are certain examples that by no means exhaust the line of argument. Trident missiles will be bought from the United States. Servicing and spares will be provided from U.S. bases in Kings Bay, Georgia.

The key aspects in the planning of British submarines will depend on the U.S. concern General Dynamics. The enriched uranium used as fuel on the submarines will be bought in the United States. Tests of the modernized Trident warheads will also be held in the United States -- in Nevada. But that is by no means all. Washington will have control of the systems for planning the trajectories and targeting the missiles themselves. This will be carried out by the U.S. joint strategic staff in Omaha, Nebraska using U.S. codes. Intelligence information will be obtained from U.S. spy satellites. (British submarines will depend on U.S. Navstar satellites to fix their position before missile launch. And access to these satellites is totally controlled by Washington.)

That is the background against which British Prime Minister Thatcher replied to the 15 January Soviet proposals. She described them, according to a Press Association report, as "unacceptable." Clearly, consistency is not one of the British premier's virtues. Quite recently Mrs Thatcher advocated removing Soviet medium-range missiles from Europe and urged that the question should not be linked with strategic and space arms. She even compared such a development with "the best Christmas present possible," stalling with a story about "Greeks bearing gifts." As Mrs Thatcher stated the other day in the House of Commons, her government refuses to freeze its nuclear arms and will continue to modernize them.

The key phrase in the British premier's speech was: "If a deterrent is not modernized it stops being a deterrent." Simple logic -- and the British have always been strong on logic -- says: If deterrents are eliminated on a mutual basis, there will be nobody left to deter or to be scared. Thatcher once welcomed the Soviet-U.S. summit talks in Geneva, stating that they "hold out the hope of ensuring peace worldwide." But what did she and her cabinet do to implement that hope? Nothing apart from trying to clip its wings. What London calls "modernization" is actually the sabotaging of that hope.

London's negative and unconstructive position took many Britons aback and caused indignation in the broadest circles of the British public. THE GUARDIAN described it as a "fatal and cowardly act." With unconcealed irony it wrote that London "has decided that it likes the cruise missiles that have been deployed, and if they are taken away it will feel robbed." THE GUARDIAN's irony is all the more bitter because the "modernization" organized by Thatcher will cost British taxpayers 11 billion pounds sterling. Yet Britain is now spending more per capita on military purposes than any other West European NATO member. Britain's military budget has been growing nonstop for 7 years in succession.

But the threat to Britain's national security has been growing nonstop too -- and growing appallingly, to use Mrs Thatcher's terminology. Blocking the resolution of the disarmament problem in the diplomatic sphere, particularly in Europe, and whipping up the nuclear arms race in the military sphere, the British Tory Government is showing dangerous, if not criminal, shortsightedness. Not for nothing is it said that people who live in glass houses should not throw stones.

While the British public is expressing its discontent at Thatcher's negative position, the Pentagon, according to THE WASHINGTON POST, is "enthusiastically supporting her." The newspaper is by no means exaggerating. That was the spirit in which the statement by Richard Perle, U.S. assistant defense secretary, was couched the other day. Well, one can understand the Pentagon: An odd missile in the anti-Soviet arsenal or an odd wrench in the works of disarmament has never bothered it. Britain's national interests are another matter. As is well known the umbrella is a constant feature of a Briton's wardrobe, or rather, of his equipment. Now they want to turn this constant feature into a "nuclear umbrella." But whereas the first offers protection against rain, the second not only offers no protection against a nuclear downpour but might even provoke one. The best and most reliable means of avoiding this deadly downpour is to modernize thinking, not instruments of mass destruction.

WARSAW PACT FOREIGN MINISTERS COMMUNIQUE

PM201715 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Mar 86 First Edition p 4

["Communique of a Session of the Warsaw Pact States Foreign Ministers Committee -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] A routine session of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the member-states of the Warsaw Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance was held in Warsaw 19-20 March 1986.

Taking part in the meeting were Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Petur Mladenov, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic Peter Varkonyi, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the German Democratic Republic Csar Fischer, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Polish People's Republic Marian Orzechowski, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania Ilie Vaduva, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Eduard Shevardnadze, and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Bohuslav Chnoupek.

1. The ministers exchanged opinions on the situation in Europe in light of the general state of international relations and the prospects for their future development. They placed on record the fact that the international situation remains tense and dangerous. Concern was expressed over the intensification of the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, and the actions being taken to extend it into space. The United States and its NATO allies are pressing ahead with the arms race in all directions. The unceasing deployment of American medium-range missiles in a number of West European countries causes serious alarm. The imperialist policy of force and of interference in other states' internal affairs continues. All this increases the danger of worldwide nuclear catastrophe, threatening the destruction of life on earth.

At the same time a real hope of changes for the better in the international arena has appeared thanks to the vigorous and purposeful actions of socialist states, and the faith of people in a peaceful future has been strengthened.

The ministers stressed that the peace proposals, set forth by the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Treaty member-countries in Sofia in October 1985, are directed at carrying out the most urgent, cardinal task of our time -- to eliminate the threat of nuclear war, to stop the arms race, first of all the nuclear arms race, and to switch over to disarmament. The consistent, peace-loving policy of the Warsaw Treaty member-states opens up real possibilities for the attainment of these aims, for a constructive dialogue on the most pressing and burning problems of international relations.

The Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva created preconditions for a transition from the present state of confrontation to a normalization of relations between the USSR and the United States and for improving the international situation.

By the joint vigorous and persistent actions of governments and peoples, of all realistically thinking forces, it is possible to ensure a turn for the better in European and world affairs, a revival of the policy of detente and constructive cooperation.

The states represented at the meeting fully supported the program of fully liquidating all arsenals of nuclear and chemical arms before the end of this century and banning space strike arms set forth in the 15 January 1986 statement by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Stessing the very great importance of this program, they are determined to make every effort to carry it out. This would remove the threat hanging over mankind, lead to a radical improvement of the international situation, and provide an opportunity for doing away with weapons of mass destruction for good.

The Warsaw Treaty states insistently urge the NATO countries, above all the United States, Britain, and France, to display realism and responsibility with a view to reaching accords, taking into account the interests of both sides and all other states, concerning a radical reduction of nuclear weapons and their subsequent elimination and prevention of an arms race in space.

Elimination of weapons of mass destruction should be accompanied with an appropriate reduction of conventional arms and armed forces. The states represented at the meeting reaffirmed their principled position and proposals on matters of disarmament, stronger peace, and international security. They come out for strict observance of the principle of equality and identical security and for ensuring military balance at a lower level.

It was stressed that the forthcoming Soviet-American summit meeting should center on questions connected with reaching concrete agreements on stopping the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, on earth and preventing it in space. At this meeting accords could be reached at least on questions of ending nuclear tests and eliminating American and Soviet medium-range missiles in the European zone.

It was stressed at the meeting that it is necessary for all states to strictly observe the principles of respect for national independence and sovereignty, nonuse of force or threat of force, inviolability of borders and territorial integrity, a peaceful settlement of disputes, noninterference in internal affairs, equality and other generally recognized norms of international relations.

2. The Warsaw Treaty states are most resolutely against the further stockpiling of nuclear weapons in Europe, and for completely freeing the continent of nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical. They stand for complete elimination of Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles -- both ballistic and cruise missiles -- in the European zone as the first step in this direction.

Implementation of such a measure requires that the United States make a commitment not to supply its strategic missiles and medium-range missiles to other countries while Britain and France make a pledge not to increase their corresponding nuclear armaments. Once American medium-range missiles are completely eliminated in Europe, there will be no need for the further presence of Soviet operational-tatical missiles of enhanced range in the countries where they wre installed.

Participants in the meeting believe that the establishment of nuclear-free zones in different regions of the continent would be a good step on the way to delivering Europe from nuclear weapons. They support the proposals for establishing such zones in Scandinavia and the Balkans as well as proposals for creating a nuclear-free corridor along the line dividing the NATO and Warsaw Treaty countries in central Europe.

The states represented at the meeting want the European Continent to be fully cleared of chemical weapons. In this connection they support the proposals of the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, and Romania for establishing zones free of chemical weapons accordingly in central Europe and the Balkans.

The ministers consider it necessary to envigorate the Vienna talks on mutual armed forces and arms cuts in central Europe to most speedily reach mutually acceptable agreements. The proposals presented on 20 February 1986 by the allied socialist states -- direct participants in the talks -- contribute to drawing the sides' stands closer. Hope was expressed that these proposals will meet with a positive response.

The Warsaw Treaty member-states call for steadily carrying on the all-European process, and for strengthening security and developing cooperation in Europe.

The ministers have discussed the state of affairs at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe and consider it necessary to accelerate its work in order to complete the first stage by the adoption of a substantial final document, that would be tabled at the Vienna meeting of representatives of the states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The ministers expect the forthcoming meeting in Berne of experts of the states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe dealing with questions of contacts between people, institutions, and organizations to be held in a constructive atmosphere. It was pointed out that the socialist states will further consistently work for fully ensuring, given the respect for the sovereignty of states, human rights in all fields, especially, the right to life in conditions of peace and freedom.

An exchange of views and information has been held on the course of preparations for the scheduled meeting of representatives of states -- participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which is to open in Vienna this autumn. That meeting is designed to make a substantial contribution to improving the political climate and reviving detente in Europe and in the world, in coordinating major new steps for lowering the level of military confrontation on the European Continent, and broadening cooperation between European states. The need for developing economic and scientific-technological cooperation and building up conficence in economic relations was stressed.

The opening of the Vienna meeting at the foreign ministers level would give it the necessary political impetus.

The ministers have examined in detail questions pertaining to strengthening peace and security and the development of cooperation on the European Continent, and have resolutely declared that the invoilability of borders, respect for territorial-political realities, which were shaped as a result of World War II, and post-war developments are the necessary prerequisites for preserving peace and security in Europe. They have condemned the dangerous activity of the revanchist forces, above all in the FRG, and stressed that revanchism and support for it anywhere poison the political atmosphere and are detrimental to mutual understanding among the European nations, thus threatening the outbreak of a military conflict.

3. The ministers have stressed the importance of accelerating work at the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons for a practical response to the problem of preventing an arms race in outer space and ending it on earth, and achieving weighty results in the interests of all peoples. They support the Soviet Union's contructive stand at the talks directed at this.

The meeting reaffirmed the need to prevent the spread of the arms race into outer space and to limit the use of outer space solely for peaceful aims for the benefit of all mankind. Preserving a peaceful outer space is the necessary prerequisite for carrying out far-reaching cuts and eliminating nuclear weapons.

Note was taken of the serious responsibility assumed by the initiators of the program for the emplacement of weapons in space and those who join in carrying it out, and also of the danger which the implementation of projects, similar to the so-called "European Defense Initiative," advanced in some Western European countries, would entail.

Noting the urgent need to end nuclear testing as an important measure to improve the international atmosphere and a major step along the road toward eliminating nuclear weapons, the Warsaw Treaty member-states call on the United States to terminate any nuclear explosions the way the Soviet Union did. The participants in the meeting welcome the statement of the USSR in which it said it would not conduct nuclear explosions after its unilateral moratorium expired on 31 March 1986 -- until the United States carries out its first nuclear explosion.

Everything should be done to reach agreement on the termination of all nuclear explosions. They came out in favor of an undelayed beginning of bilateral Soviet-American, or the resumption of tripartite -- involving Britain -- talks, on the complete and universal prohibition of nuclear weapon tests and in favor of holding multilateral talks on that problem within the framework of the Geneva conference on disarmament. Agreement was expressed with the proposal of the nonaligned countries on holding consultations with a view to making the 1962 Moscow treaty banning nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, in outer space, and under water apply also to underground tests, which are not covered by the treaty.

The Warsaw Treaty member-states believe the task of the complete elimination of chemical weapons and the industrial base for their manufacture as early as in this century to be quite feasible. Talks on the conclusion of an international convention on the prohibition of chemical weapons and the destruction of the existing stockpiles of such weapons should be intensified. They stand for reaching accords on a multilateral basis on the non-transfer of chemical weapons to anyone whomsoever and on their non-emplacement on the territory of other states. The states represented at the meeting, themsleves adhering to this, call on the NATO countries to display similar restraint.

They came out in favor of a ban on the creation of non-nuclear weapons based on new physical principles which, in terms of their casualty-producing capabilities, are approximate to means of mass destruction.

The states represented at the meeting confirm their stance in favor of not increasing and in favor of reducing the military expenditures of states, and above all those possessing a major military potential.

They proceed from the need for efficacious, effective monitoring [kontrol] in all spheres of the limitation and reduction of arms and disarmament -- the kind of monitoring which must accord with the volume and nature of pledges made by the sides.

The meeting's participants advocate that each arms limitation and disarmament measure should not only bring greater security but must also make it possible to allocate more money for the improvement of people's conditions of life, and for the elimination of their military organizations. The Warsaw Pact member-states as before, are prepared to enter into negotiations with the NATO member-states to reach an appropriate agreement, starting with the question of the mutual reduction of military activity.

They renew their proposal that a treaty be concluded on mutual non-use of military force and maintaining relations of peace, that would be open also to all European and other countries concerned.

4. The ministers have stressed the need for resolutely putting an end to the imperialist position of strength policy and interference in the internal affairs of other states, with its manifestations in acts of aggression, state terrorism, hostile campaigns to discredit the policy of other states, and discriminatory measures in economic relations.

The socialist countries represented at the meeting reaffirm their determination to work for strict observance of the right of all people to independently decide their destiny. They are ready to contribute actively to settling conflict situations and disputes between states peacefully and through negotiations.

The participants in the meeting have noted the important role of the Nonaligned Movement as an influential force in the international arena, its contribution to preserving and strengthening universal peace, to the anti-imperialist struggle for abolishing racism, neocolonialism and economic discrimination, and to developing equitable international political and economic cooperation.

An essential task is to establish a new international economic order, to eliminate economic backwardness, and to justly settle the foreign debt problem. Businesslike talks within the UN framework with the participation of all states for a global settlement of the most important international economic problems would contribute to that.

The Warsaw Treaty member-states call for convening a world forum to discuss the complex economic and security problems, the establishment of a new international economic order, the development of trade and scientific-technological cooperation, and the removal of all that hampers world economic ties.

5. The ministers have stressed that in the complex international situation speical significance is assumed by the strengthening unity and cohesion of the Warsaw Treaty member-states. The states represented at the meeting reaffirm the importance of their defense alliance for ensuring their security and peaceful development, and for strengthening European and universal peace. They will further closely cooperate in international affairs, in outlining and implementing an agreed policy of peace, security, and international cooperation.

The significance of developing mutual economic relations, strengthening and perfecting cooperation within the CMEA framework, speedily implementing the comprehensive program for progress in science and technology, successfully implementing the socio-economic development plans, strengthening the international positions of the socialist states and achieving the aims of their peaceable foreign policy were noted.

The states represented at the meeting favor constructive cooperation with the governments, parties, public organizations, and movements concerned with the destinies of peace on earth, with all peoples with the aims of creating a comprehensive international security system, affirming the principle of peaceful coexistence in inter-state relations. They stress that at present ensuring the security of states is above all a political issue, which is to be resolved only through political means.

The Warsaw Treaty member-states will do everything in their power so that 1986, which the United Nations Organization has declared an international year of peace, will be marked with real progress towards an improvement in European and world affairs.

The meeting of the foreign ministers committee proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and comradely cooperation. It was agreed that the next meeting will be held in Bucharest.

CEMA MACHINE BUILDING SESSION IN BUDAPEST NOTED

LD210037 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] A routine session of the CEMA committee on cooperation in machine building has taken place in Budapest. Taking part in its work were representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, Czechoslovakia, and also Yugoslavia. Questions on implementing the comprehensive program of scientific and technological progress of CEMA countries up to the year 2000, including questions on speeding up scientific and technological progress in machine building industries and significantly raising the quality of machines and equipment, were considered. Representatives of the countries in the committee were received by Lazar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

UN SECRETARY GENERAL PRAISES SOVIET UN ACTIVITY

LD210808 Moscow TASS in English 0745 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Text] New York March 21 TASS -- U.N. Secretary General Perez de Cuellar spoke highly of the U.S.S.R.'s activity at the United Nations Organization aimed at promoting peace, international security, mutual understanding and cooperation among nations. Receiving the credentials from Yuriy Dubinin, permanent representative of the U.S.S.R. to the United Nations and representative of the U.S.S.R. in the Security Council, he stressed the importance of the Soviet peace initiatives for curbing the arms race, removing the threat of nuclear catastrophe and ensuring universal security through disarmament. The U.N. secretary general pointed out that at the present-day complex international situation the principal task of the United Nations is to intensify efforts to maintain world peace and security and to work for peace all over the world.

ARBATOV ON NEED FOR INTERNATIONAL BREAKTHROUGH

AU171611 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 11 Mar 86 p 4

[Academician Georgiy Arbatov article: "The Decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress: Strategic Course Toward Universal Security"]

[Text] In the international arena a breakthrough is needed for the better. The nations of the world expect it and are insistently demanding it. The practical approach toward this great goal was yet again confirmed in the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee delivered by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev. This report defines the basic aims and directions of the party's foreign policy strategy. The humanism of the communist ideology and its moral values also determine our ideal for building international relations at this stage; it is an ideal for a world free of weapons and force, a world in which each people freely chooses its own path of development. And as was noted in the Political Report, "in the future the main line of the party's activity in the world arena remains the struggle against the nuclear threat, against the arms race, and for the preservation and strengthening of general peace." There is no alternative to this policy, and we are not looking for one.

On 3 October 1985 in Paris Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in remarking that human thought possess the sad capacity of lagging behind fast-changing reality, noted that we in the Soviet Union are beginning to rethink many things and to bring them into full conformity with the new realities, including in the military and political fields. In other words, here we are speaking of the development of a new concept for international security, of a new approach toward such security. In the Political Report a detailed analysis is made of everything which arises from the setting of such a task. In the development of the new conception examination is not simply confined to concrete proposals; our approach to these important international problems is also set out in a larger conceptual framework.

First, in our epoch reliable security must not and cannot be provided solely by military-technical means. Security is a political problem and can be solved only by political means. This became particularly evident when new weaponry appeared, which turned military might into a nuclear boomerang. "Security cannot be built forever on the fear of retribution, that is, on the doctrines of "deterrence" or "threats." Second, in developing the new conception concerning security, we proceed from the standpoint that you cannot have security at the expense of another country or to the detriment of another country. Now we can mutually have either security or absolute risk. If we speak of the relations with the United States, the security is mutual, while if we speak in a broader international framework, then universal security and security for all is a term which was coined in the report of the "Palme Commission."

We proceed from the standpoint that such an approach meets mutual interests. Although the United States, as was said in the Political Report, even today remains the engine of militarism, nonetheless such an approach corresponds not only to our interests, but also to those of America. Apart from this, the world does not consist solely of the United States. It is much wider, and universal security meets the interests of the whole of mankind, of all countries and peoples. And there is a further element in our approach. It consists in the fact that the world finds itself in a process of impetuous experimentation and of headlong changes, and no one is in a position to preserve an eternal status quo in the world. This is a reality which we have to take into account -- dozens of states exist in the world, each of which has its own legal rights and interests, but in addition to this all must -- with all the sharp contradictions -- master the science and art of peaceful coexistence, the science and art of behaving in the international arena in a restrained, attentive, and civilized manner, that is, in conditions of correct international dealings and cooperation.

USSR DEPUTY MINISTER ILICHEV ON FOREIGN POLICY

AU272208 Sofia NARODNA MLADEZH in Bulgarian 25 Feb 86 p 33

[Interview with Leonid Ilichev, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, with unnamed NARODNA MLADEZH correspondent; date and place not given]

[Text] "I am glad to take advantage of this opportunity which enables me to address the younger generation in fraternal Bulgaria from the pages of your newspaper. You People show a constant interest in the life of people in our country, in its Communist Party, and in the Soviet state. It is with satisfaction that I note the interested approach of Bulgarian youths to international problems, and I consider this a confirmation of the active stand of those who are the militant reserves of the fighters of communism, for a world without wars, for clear skies over our planet."

This is the opening statement with which Leonid Fedorovich Ilichev, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, delegate to the 27th CPSU Congress, began his interview with our correspondent in the USSR.

[NARODNA MLADEZH] Can you describe the characteristic features of the new edition of the CPSU draft program regarding USSR foreign policy at this stage?

[Ilichev] The CPSU Program which is now still valid was adopted at the 22d CPSU Congress in 1961, as you know. The quarter of a century which has elapsed since that time had confirmed the correctness of this program's fundamental, political postulates, as well as our party's and the Soviet state's general line on the international scene. Naturally the basic postulates laid down in the aforementioned program are still valid and are preserved in the new draft program which was submitted to the CPSU congress. This is why the first characteristic feature of this program can be described as a continuation of the existing CPSU program. However, time goes on. Within the last 25 years, and I presume that the majority of your readers are of the same age, or approximately 25 years old, the colonial empires collapsed and dozens of new states were established on their ruins. An approximate military-strategic balance was achieved between the USSR and the United States. The world has changed and it is fully understandable that the time has come to analyze the experience accumulated and the new phenomena of international life on a scientific basis in order to be able to determine the chief trends and goals of our policy under the present historical conditions in a more precise and specific manner. The analysis of the new, contemporary world and of its development from a Marxist-Leninist point of view; the critical evaluation of certain former postulates, which are outdated; and the innovative approach to the crucial problems; and to the strategy and tactics of our country on the world scene can be defined as the second characteristic trait in the foreign policy of the CPSU and of the Soviet state.

The draft program is characterized by anotehr trait as well. The Central Committee Commission which worked on the text of the new draft program based itself on the Leninist instructions stating that the CPSU Program must express our basic views, based on principles, and our long-term political goals, that this program must be an unmistakable and accurate presentation of the goals for which the CPSU is struggling and which it will struggle for within the foreseeable future. This is precisely why the CPSU draft program is based on a strictly realistic approach without going into unnecessary details that are likely to tie our hands and prevent creative innovative actions. In other words, stress is laid on the determination of the strategic trends in the party's work and on its objective evaluation of its own opportunities and future prospects. It is particularly important to stress that in saying all this, we must add that the foreign policy portion of the draft program (and this is quite understandable) is aimed at a peaceful manner of settling the historical controversy between the two opposed social systems into which the contemporary world is divided. We are convinced that socialism is capable of and obliged to prove its advantages by the strength of the creative example and not by the force of weapons.

[NARODNA MLADEZH] The new CPSU draft program stresses the enhanced role of the developing countries in the worldwide political and economic sphere as a characteristic feature of our present-day epoch. How can you describe the importance of the developing countries in the joint struggle for peace and international security?

[Ilichev] The forceful mass presence of the young states on the world scene is a qualitative leap in the system of international relations, which made this sytem a truly worldwide system for the first time in history. The world's political structure changed as a result of this. The participation of all peoples from the East in the settlement of the fate of all mankind, which was predicted by Valdimir Ilich Lenin, became true. If we consider the world of the developing countries and the trends that are prevailing in this world, in their entirety, the answer to your question can be quite definite: The newly liberated countries, as some of the most important political forces of the world, are undeniably playing a positive role in the joint struggle for peace and for international security. In other words, in the deployment of world forces, these countries beong to the antiwar and anti-imperialist forces.

Our party, the CPSU, has always devoted great attention to the consolidation of the relations between the Soviet Union and the newly liberated countries. The new CPSU draft program devotes an entire section to this question, in which the basic trends of the further development of these relations are mapped out.

The alliance of the forces of social progress and of national liberation is a guarantee for a better future for mankind. It is on this basis that the Soviet Union will further develop its relations with the newly liberated countries.

Going back to the thesis that the solution of numerous international problems depends on the newly liberated countries as well, I would like to say that this is not only due to their number, according to which they represent more than two-thirds of the states existing in the world today. It is because in their zone, dangerous conflicts are erupting today, conflicts whose influence reaches for beyond their borders, exacerbating the already tense international situation. Without the participation of the newly liberated countries the chief problem of our contemporary epoch -- the problem of war and peace -- cannot be solved. International security demands today that peace should be ensured not only in Europe, but also in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, as well as on the oceans. To consolidate international security -- this is the cause of every country and every nation, the cause of the broad international coalition of peaceloving forces on our planet.

REACTION CONTINUES TO CONTRA AID CAMPAIGN, VOTE

Reagan Broadcast Hit

PM201155 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Mar 86 First Edition p 5

[V. Gan article: "Truth Will Out"]

[Text] Washington, 17 Mar -- President Reagan today addressed the country on national television and tried to "substantiate" Washington's support for the anti-Nicaraguan bandits -- the "contras" -- and whitewash its interference in the affairs of a sovereign state.

The President said nothing new in his speech, which was made up of slander and anti-Soviet insinuations. Manipulating a blatant lie, he made unpardonable attacks on the Soviet Union and Cuba, which allegedly have one thought alone -- "a communist takeover of Central America." Presidential advisers had not been idle and had furnished Reagan with a false picture intended to "graphically illustrate" the scale of the "Red threat" in the region. Under this farfetched thesis the President was able to bring up "arguments" amounting to the suggestion that little Nicaragua "is a threat to U.S. security." As if ignorant of the fact that his country maintains diplomatic relations with the Managua government, Reagan called the Sandinists a "criminal regime" guilty of all the mortal sins. He extolled in every way possible the CIA-protected terrorist groups, even going as far as to say that Americans are supposedly "indebted to them" for protecting "U.S. security."

Insisting on a direct military solution to the conflict, the President groundlessly claimed that his administration has "striven and is striving for peace through negotiations." It is well known, however, that responsibility for the breakdown of negotiations rests with Washington, which would have liked to turn them into a means of diktat and of imposing its will on the Nicaraguan Government.

At the same time, Reagan, willingly or unwillingly, disclosed the true state of affairs with respect to the anti-Nicaraguan hysteria. From his words it is evident that the Pentagon considers Central America a most important region in strategic respects both for the United States and for all its allies. It is clear that countries pursuing independent policies in this region stick in American strategists' craw.

Kindling chauvinism and anti-Sovietism, Reagan has virtually blackmailed congressmen who, despite pressure from the administration, show no desire to allocate $100 million in aid for the "contras." In an attempt to deprive the legislators of "freedom to maneuver," the President has stated the issue thus: Either you vote for military supplies for terrorists, or you throw them to "the mercy of communist enemies."

A lie, as is well known, will not stand up for long. The President's speech aroused indignation among the American public and many members of Congress. Answering the President on behalf of the Democrats, Senator J. Sasser from the state of Tennessee said that the majority of Americans do not approve of the administration's aggressive, confrontational policy. On the one hand, he said, the White House is demanding that the people "tighten their belts" to get rid of the budget deficit while, on the other, it is trying to get an allocation of $100 million for undelcared war against Nicaragua. Noting the brutalities committed by the "contras" with American assistance the senator pointed out that almost every government in the region supports the "Contadora process." The Sandinists have indicated their willingness to hold negotiations; but the President insists on "expanding the war against Nicaragua," urging a blind rush into the quagmire of military operations. We have already been in that quagmire, Sasser noted.

During the President's speech, approximately 600 representatives of the American public gathered around the White House fence, protesting U.S. interventionism in Central America. "United States and CIA -- Out of Nicaragua!," "Hands Off the People of Nicaragua!", "Feed the Starving, Not the 'Contras'!" -- the banners read.

"We support the Nicaraguans' right to independent development and their desire to choose their own future for themselves," a representative of the "Information Committee in Support of Nicaragua," which organized the demonstration, told our correspondent. "We are opposed to aid for the 'contras' and to any compromises by Congress in this issue. Our President has not told the truth, in an attempt to blacken the great achievements of the Sandinist government in satisfying the needs of its country's people. This is provocative rhetoric which has nothing in common with actual reality."

...In his speech Reagan claimed that history will call the United States to aocount if the "contras" do not receive American military aid. History will indeed call the United States to account if the blood of a freedom-loving people of a freedom-loving country flows once again in the name of the United States and by the use of its weapons.

Congress Rejects Aid

LD202040 Moscow TASS in English 2002 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] Washington March 20 TASS -- Today, despite the gross pressure on the part of the White House, the U.S. House of Representatives turned down the administration's request for the allocation of 100 million dollars in aid to the Nicaraguan "contras".

'Sharp Discontent' Noted

LD210803 Moscow TASS in English 0739 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Text] Washington March 21 TASS -- President Reagan has expressed sharp discontent with the refusal of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress to approve the administration's request for the release of 100 million dollars in aid to survivals of Somoza followers. The White House has published a statement by the head of the administration, in which the latter declares his firm determination to go ahead with getting Congress to pass his bill on real and effective aid to gangs of counter-revolutionaries and, among other things, to intensify a campaign of pressure on Congress. Reagan's intensive lobbying campaign is connected with the upcoming vote on the administration's request in the Senate and the votes on the "alternative variants" of aid to the Nicaraguan "contras" in the House of Representatives are scheduled for mid April, Reagan advised the enemies of the Nicaraguan people not to lose hope.

No-Confidence Vote Given

LD210955 Moscow TASS in English 0950 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Text] Washington March 21 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lyutyy Reports:

Washington faced a no-confidence vote from U.S. lawmakers for its policy of institutionalized terrorism against sovereign Nicaragua.

On Thursday, the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress voted to 210 to reject the Reagan administration's request for releasing 100 million dollars in aid to gangs of the survivals of Somoza followers who make attempts with the assistance of the Central Intelligence agency to overthrow the lawful Government of Nicaragua. Seventy million dollars out of this sum were to be allotted to shipments of modern weapons and 30 million -- for equipment, clothing and food for the enemies of the Nicaraguan people.

The results of the vote in the House of Representatives became, as UPI news agency put it, a major foreign policy defeat for President Reagan who personally led a campaign to condition Congress and the public, a campaign which is unprecedented in terms of its intensity and shrillness. Reagan devoted his recent television appearance and also several radio addresses to the issue of boosting aid to the "contras". The President and other senior officials of the administration were engaged in "arms twisting" making numerous telephone calls and summoning congressmen to the White House. Besides, the White House was not averse to employing openly McCarthyist tactics, accusing the opponents of aid to the "contras", of lack of patriotism and all but support of communism. Congressman Ronald Dellums said that attempts were made tolabel him as "red", he was intimidated and hounded.

However, the CBS television network states that despite the intensive lobbying campaign by the White House and its allies in extreme right-wing organisations, the administration's efforts failed to produce a result. This was primarily due to the fact that many lawmakers and Willy-nilly to consider the sentiments of their electors, the majority of whom, as public opinion polls showed, oppose extension of U.S. armed interference in Central America. These sentiments were reflected during stormy two-day debates ahead of the vote. Speaker of the House of Representatives Thomas O'Neill said that the policy of boosting arms shipments to the "contras" pushed the country onto a wrong road, the road of escalating the conflict what could ultimately lead to direct involvement of U.S. troops as was the case in Vietnam.

O'Neill stressed that he was deeply worried over the tactic employed by the administration towards all opponents of this course. He likened the campaign to the times of McCarthyism when those who did not wish their country to be involved in armed ventures abroad were charged with disloyalty to the government.

At the same time, AP news agency writes, the administration's defeat in the House of Representatives still does not by any means signal that the President's bid to secure extra aid for the "contras" has been a setback. The vote is ahead on the Administration's request in the Senate where the Republican Party holds a majority. Besides, a vote on a whole number of "alternative variants" of support of the terrorist anti-Nicaraguan gangs in scheduled inthe House of Representatives in mid-April.

LOMEYKO'S 20 MARCH PRESS BRIEFING REPORTED

LD201620 Moscow TASS in English 1608 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 20 TASS -- Soviet and foreign correspondents have been told at a briefing of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR here today that the participants in a regular meeting of the committee of the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member countries in Warsaw on March 19-20 fully supported the complex of major foreign policy actions of the USSR, outlined by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his statement on January 15, 1986, and urged the NATO countries, primarily the USA, Britain and France, to show full responsibility in approaching the proposal on nuclear disarmament.

Addressing the journalists, Vladimir Lomeyko, chief of the Press Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, said that the foreign ministers had expressed the hope that the forthcoming Soviet-American summit would concentrate on questions involved in reaching concrete agreement on cuts in nuclear armaments. The United States, naturally, should undertake not to supply its strategic and medium-range missiles to other countries and Britain and France not to build up their appropriate nuclear armaments.

The participants in the meeting especially emphasized that the common interests of the European countries call for rejecting any programs and ideas for spreading the arms race to outer space. They pointed to the dangerous nature of plans for the so-called European Defense Initiative and other projects threatening to accelerate the arms race in the European Continent. Stress was made at the Warsaw meeting, the spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry said, on the urgency of the issue of stopping nuclear testing as a top-priority practical measure that will appreciably improve the atmosphere ahead of the new Soviet-U.S. summit meeting. Attention was also called to the need for effective, including international, verification in all fields of arms limitation, arms reduction and disarmament, verification that should correspond to the scope and nature of the obligations assumed by the sides.

When answering questions from journalists, the head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Press Department, said that the Federal Republic of Germany's involvement in the U.S. "star wars" program shows that the West German military-industrial complex wants a part in the arms race which it intends to extend to outer space. Any form of participation in the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative, he said, is dangerous for West Germany itself as well as for other European nations and ultimately for the world in general.

Dwelling on the statement of the U.S. Department of Defense with the help of which it tried to justify the violation of the state frontier of the U.S.S.R. by U.S. naval ships with references to the right of peaceful passage through the territorial waters of a country, Lomeyko emphasized that this provocative action had nothing in common with peaceful passage. It was nothing less than a wide-scale espionage operation against the U.S.S.R. which pursued the aim of collecting intelligence data about the Soviet Armed Forces. An official spokesman for the Washington administration told journalists in the Pentagon in this connection that the decision about the violation of the Soviet state frontier by the U.S. naval ships was a political decision taken at a markedly higher level than the commanders of those two ships. In other words, Lomeyko said, Washington's reaction confirms that the case in point was a pre-planned defiant provocation against the Soviet Union.

REPORTAGE ON U.S. ACTIVITIES IN MEDITERRANEAN

Libyan Forces on Alert

LD201605 Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] Washington March 20 TASS -- According to a Pentagon spokemsan, the U.S. attack aircraft carrier America sailed through Gibralter and entered the Mediterranean Sea. Escorted by 10 warships, it is heading for a rendezvous with the U.S. naval armada, now on maneuvers in the southern part of the Mediterranean. According to reports from the region of the exercises, the warplanes based on the aircraft carriers Saratoga and Coral Sea are drilling tactical technique during training flights in daylight and at nighttime. Surveillance planes stuffed with modern electronic gear make flights in proximity to the frontiers of Libya's air space.

Tripoli March 20 TASS -- The Armed Forces of the Libyan Jamahiriyah have been put on standby alert.

The Libyan people, the JANA news agency reports, is ready to repel any provocation American military may stage and are determined to defend independence and sovereignty of their country. Demonstrations and rallies in support of the anti-imperialist course of the Libyan leadership have been held in the capital of Libya and other cities. The demonstrators have strongly condemned the provocative manuevers of the 6th U.S. fleet off the coast of Libya and branded Washington's policy of blackmail and military pressure.

Lomeyko on Exercises

LD201711 Moscow TASS in English 1656 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 20 TASS -- "The anti-Libyan campaign which has been launched by the United States should not be viewed as some isolated and the only instance," Vladimir Lomeyko, head of the Press Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, stated here today at a briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists. "The campaign is a link in the chain of U.S. imperialism's actions to destabilize the situation in other parts of the world and in other progressive states, such as Angola, Nicaragua, etc."

In answer to a question as to how the situation around Libya is estimated in the light of the continuing threats and provocations on the part of the USA, the ministry's spokesman pointed out that the U.S. Navy had started large-scale exercises near the Libyan coast, the exercises which are already the fourth ones within a period of about three months. "Today one would like to emphasize once again that the militarist fuss, the U.S. provocative war-games which are directed against the sovereign Arab state cannot be regarded otherwise than the imperial concept of 'neoglobalism' in action. Libya's active anti-imperialist course and its resolute opposition to Washington's attempts at establishing an 'American-style peace' in the Middle East simply 'do not suit' the U.S. Administration. Therefore the USA through methods of crude military-political and economic pressure seeks to undermine the progressive Libyan regime, to intimidate the people of that country and to make it abandon the pursuance of the independent domestic and foreign policy."

The head of the Press Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs went on to say that the Soviet Union, coming out in support of the Libyan people, most firmly condemned the hostile anti-Libyan campaign launched by the USA and Israel, the economic sanctions and the ostentatious military proparations against the sovereign Arab state. "Such kind of actions cannot be viewed otherwise than posing a threat to peace and security not only in the Mediterranean area but outside it as well."

"It is being expected in Soviet leading circles that a sober-minded view of the existing realities will come to prevail in the USA and that it will seriously weigh the dangerous consequences which a continuation of the U.S. policy with regard to the sovereign Libyan state may lead to."

'Armed Provocation' Begins

PM201126 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Mar 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Gan dispatch under general heading "Terrorism in Action"]

[Text] Washington, 19 Mar -- The Pentagon is embarking on the implementation of an armed provocation on an unprecedented scale against Libya.

Reagan administration spokesmen have announced that U.S. military maneuvers are beginning today in the immediate vicinity of Libya's shores, with the aircraft carriers Coral Sea and Saratoga, escort ships, and deck aviation taking part. They will be joined in a day or two by a third aircraft carrier, the America. According to reports from Pentagon sources, a total of almost 40 U.S. Navy ships will be involved in these games. The Defense Department is transparently hinting at the likelihood that its naval armada will intrude into the Gulf of Sidra, which is under Libyan sovereignty.

Actually, people in Washington not only make no secret but even boast of the brazen decision to exert military pressure on the indepedent Arab state. CBS-TV cited statements by U.S. Administration officials who frankly declared that it is more than just a question of "simple maneuvers." They noted that while the United States had previously "limited itself basically to threats," now it is "fully prepared to act." CBS pointed out that the participants in the maneuvers "will essentially provoke Libya into a conflict."

By exercising the "right of might," Washington is yet again demonstrating that, as far as it is concerned, international law and the elementary norms of interstate relations are not worth a cent.

Navy Actions Noted

PM201718 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Mar 86 Second Edition p 3

[TASS Report: "U.S. Naval Provocation"]

[Text] Washington, 19 Mar -- In connection with the violation by American warships of the USSR state border in the Black Sea and the protest made by the Soviet Union to the American side for this reason, the U.S. Department of the Navy has made a statement in which it tries to justify this hostile action. It claims that the transit of two U.S. Navy ships off Soviet shores to the south of the Crimean Peninsula was neither "defiant" nor "provocative." In this respect the department cites some "right of peaceful passage." What this "peaceful passage" means in Washington's interpretation is discussed in an article published by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The violation of the USSR state border in the Black Sea off the southern coast of the Crimea by American warships on 13 March this year was carried out within the framework of a regular large-scale U.S. espionage operation against the USSR under orders from the Pentagon, the newspaper reported. One of the aims of this preplanned action, it writes, citing official representatives of the U.S. Defnese Department, was to "gather intelligence" about the Soviet Union and its Armed Forces. In this connection numerous listening devices and other electronic apparatus for gathering information on the Armed Forces and arms were installed on board the cruiser Yorktown and the destroyer Caron which penetrated Soviet waters.

Officials have indicated, THE NEW YORK TIMES continues, that the order to carry out this action was issued by the Joint Chiefs of Staff on behalf of Defense Secretary C. Weinberger and that similar "exercises" are planned for the Gulf of Sidra off the Libyan coast.

Pentagon representatives have also stated that the action in the Black Sea and the similar operations planned off Libyan shores also have the aim of "supporting President Reagan's appeal to Congress to approve an increase in military expenditure in fiscal 1987, which begins on 1 October." "When the United States has flexed its muscles in the past, officials have pointed out, such incidents have led to increased support for the President's policy in Congress," the newspaper notes.

Thus, the claimed "right of peaceful passage" for its warships through foreign territorial waters is simply a screen with which the United States tries to conceal preplanned provocation by the U.S. military against sovereign states. The Pentagon has already officially announced the beginning of new maneuvers by the U.S. Navy in direct proximity of the Libyan coast. The aircraft carriers Saratoga and Coral Sea, at present in the Mediterranean, will participate in the fourth "show of muscle" in under 3 months, as well the strike aircraft carrier America hurrying to join them, which will enter the waters of the Mediterranean sea in the next 2 days. A representative of the U.S. Defense Department reports that deck aircraft from the aircraft carrier America will be in active operation from the very first day of the maneuvers. With the arrival of the America in the Mediterranean, more than 40 U.S. Navy warships will be concentrated near the Libyan coast.

As the CBS television company has reported, the present maneuvers go beyond the bounds of "ordinary exercises." Judging by its words, Washington is trying to provoke Libya in order to gain a pretext for making a military strike against this country, whose independent, anti-imperialist course, as is well known, has long irritated Washington. "In the past we have only talked, but this time we are quite ready for action," CBS quotes the words of one American official representative.

Agayants Comments

LD201727 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 20 Mar 86

[International affairs journalist Nikolay Agayants commentary]

[Text] The latest U.S. naval maneuvers off the Gulf of Sidra are one more link in the chain of Washington's provocations against the Libyan Jamahiriyah, says a report from a JANA correspondent in Tripoli. Here is a Mayak commentary: At the microphone is international affairs journalist Nikolay Agayants:

Two U.S. aircraft carriers, the Coral Sea and the Saratoga, have now been plying the waters of the Mediterranean for more than 2 months and the strike aircraft carrier America is heading toward them at full steam from the Atlantic accompanied by 10 destroyers, cruisers, and auxiliary vessels. In all, let me remind you, this armada from the U.S. 6th Fleet now numbers over 40 fighting ships. These are the main participants in the latest stage of the dangerous war games undertaken by the Pentagon off the coast of Libya.

In the words of a correspondent for the CBS television network, these will be more than routine exercises. Their purpose is to provoke the Libyan Armed Forces in order to have a pretext for a strike at Libyan territory. Citing a spokesman for the Washington administration who asked to remain anonymous, AP writes that this time U.S. ships and aircraft may try to violate the waters and airspace in the Gulf of Sidra in order to see what retaliatory measures Libya might take to such a provocation. According to information in the U.S. mass media, the Pentagon has long since earmarked targets and installations at which strikes might be launched by the U.S. Navy and Air Force. The U.S. special propaganda services are now clearly seeking excuses and justifications, if one can call them that, for undertaking armed action against the Jamahiriyah. The imperialist ideologues' fabrications about a threat to the United States from Tripoli are absurd and groundless. The simple fact is that Washington cannot reconcile itself to the independent line Libya follows on the international scene, with its reluctance to submit to U.S. dictates and its frank opposition to Washington's plans for resolving the Middle East conflict.

True to the spirit of the doctrine of militant neoglobalism, these aggressive actions against Libya by the most powerful state in the capitalist world cannot fail to arouse, and indeed they are, serious alarm and anxiety among the peoples of the Mediterranean region, who are resolutely demanding that Washington stop its dangerous playing with fire.

AYTMATOV 'NOT HINTING AT CIA' IN PALME ARTICLE

PM201355 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 17 Mar 86 p 8

[Interview with Soviet writer Chingiz Aytmatov by Disa Hastad: "Not Hinting at CIA" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpt] "The people who murdered Olof Palme do not need to come from the United States or the CIA -- even though it does seem to be a case of reactionary forces. When I wrote my article in PRAVDA, I was shocked at the murder and at how easy it is to murder someone. If people are murdered on the streets of neutral Sweden too, it is the murder of democracy," Soviet author Chingiz Aytmatov told DAGENS NYHETER. Aytmatov is at present visiting Stockholm and was commenting on the article he wrote in PRAVDA when the news of Palme's murder become known.

The phrase "this terrorist act of violence was not carried out by people from another planet but by forces here on earth that are interested in driving whole regions and countries to the right" was interpreted by Swedish newspapers as a reference to the CIA and the United States. The previous day, the TASS news agency had hinted at the same idea.

Chingiz Aytmatov is now clearly alarmed that his words could be interpreted as such a clear reference and told me how he was given the task of writing the article: "We were sitting there at the congress at 2200 hours; it was Chebirkov who read the message about Palme's death. We all rose. Everyone was shaken. Personally I was shocked. I thought: If these neutral countries, which are like buffer zones between the East and West, are no longer secure places of refuge and terrorism, and murder is instead able to occur on the open street -- where can we feel safe?

"And in this way it was a murder, not only of Palme as a human being and politician, but of democracy."

SHULTZ TOUR AIMS TO PRESSURE GREECE, TURKEY

LD210925 Moscow TASS in English 0908 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Text] Washington March 21 TASS -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz is beginning today a ten-day tour of West European countries. It is not concealed here that the main aim of the tour is an attempt to exert pressure on the governments of the two countries of the NATO's southern flank -- Greece and Turkey to get their consent for preservation of U.S. military bases of their territory. In the course of his trip George Shultz will make brief stop-overs in France and Italy.

COMMENTATOR HITS U.S. WARSHIPS VISIT TO KARACHI

BK201015 Moscow in Hindi to India 1400 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Unattributed Commentary]

[Text] The visit of six warships led by the nuclear aircraft carrier Enterprise of the U.S. 7th Fleet to Karachi port is a matter of serious concern. First of all, the presence of the U.S. warships near India's coast says a lot by itself; and now a special contingent of the U.S. 7th fleet, whose area of operation includes the Pacific and Indian Oceans, is visiting Karachi port. In fact, it is a welcome visit for the U.S. ships to this port which the Pentagon considers a (?forward) post for the support of its fleet activities in the Indian Ocean. In this connection, it is worth recalling that the Pentagon has about 30 bases in the Indian Ocean region; foremost among them the multipurpose military base on Diego Garcia.

American military planners, however, think that this base is far from the Asian mainland, and the visit of the U.S. warships to Karachi port is considered the first step toward using this new port. Not only U.S. warships, but also the Rapid Deployment Force would be able to use this facility. A contingent of this force has been deployed on the ships now visiting Karachi port.

The visits of the U.S. warships to Karachi should be seen in the context of U.S. plans touse Pakistan strategically in the framework of U.S.-Pakistan military cooperation. In 1981, when the U.S. Navy's frigate (Hermes) visited Karachi, negotiations between the United States and Pakistan for $3.2 billion in U.S. military aid to Pakistan were at a peak.

Today, when many U.S. warships are at anchor in Karachi, taks on $6.5 billion in new military aid are nearing completion. It could be suggested that the visit of the Enterprise is meant to test whether the Pakistani rulers are ready to consider the wishes of the partner from across the ocean or not.

The visits of the U.S. warships to Pakistani ports are part of the plan to use Pakistan for U.S. strategic objectives. This plan came to light in 1980 when CBS reported it.

The plan revealed the use of Pakistani ports and airports by U.S. warships and planes and the stationing of technical experts first -- and later soldiers -- on Pakistani military bases. Now when Pakistan has allowed the United States to use its military bases in return for weapons, the denial by the U.S. State Department to this effect in 1980 is shown to be baseless.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz spoke before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee at the time when U.S. warships were present in Karachi. Shultz expressed readiness to provide further military aid to Pakistan. As before, he expects to gain military bases in return.

A special resolution adopted at the 13th Congress of the Communist Party of India condemned U.S. military activities near the Indian coasts because the visit of the U.S. warships to Pakistan poses a direct threat to Indian security.

U.S. POLICY TOWARD AFGHAN REBELS CRITICIZED

Meese Visit Scored

PM201122 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Message to the Bandits"]

[Text] Washington, 18 Mar -- THE WASHINGTON TIMES reports that President Reagan has instructed Attorney General Edwin Meese to convey a greetings message to the Afghan "freedom-fighters" at the end of March.

Department spokesman P. Korten stated in this connection that Meese will read the President's message at an "Afghan refugee" camp near the Pakistani border with the DRA. It is no secret that in official Washington both terms are used to describe the dushman gangs which carry out gangsterlike armed raids against the Afghan people and Government with the help of U.S. weapons and the CIA.

The attorney general will carry out Reagan's instruction during a trip to a number of countries in the course of which he will visit a dushman camp in Pakistan. The official "cover" for the trip to Thailand, Burma, India, Pakistan, and Italy by the delegation of representatives from various U.S. departments headed by Meese is to "study the problem of the spread of narcotics in the world." However, it is absolutely obvious that the political "high point" of the trip will be the visit by a U.S. Administration member to an Afghan terrorist camp near the city of Peshawar. As the Justice Department spokesman pointed out, the "trip is being made on President Reagan's personal instructions."

Meese's candidacy for the post of delegation leader was, by all accounts, no accident. Not so long ago he was part of the intelligence section of the U.S. Army Reserve with the rank of lieutenant colonel. Moreover, the current attorney gerneral's belligerent mood was so great that he even -- without blushing, as the saying goes -- promoted himself. Nor, judging by his speeches, has Meese moderated his militarists ardor.

Meese's trip is the latest in a series of provocative trips by ranking Washington officials to camps of the enemies of the Afghan people in order to coordinate the waging of the undeclared war against the sovereign DRA. This war, which is part and parcel of the notorious "neoglobalism strategy" is now being made more and more extensive in scope.

Shultz Assures Support

LD211419 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1305 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, 21 Mar (TASS) -- Political observer Askold Biryukov writes: U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has not passed by the opportunity of once again stating the U.S. "resolve" to continue its blood-letting undeclared war against the DRA. Speaking on the occasion of the new year which begins today in Afghanistan, he extolled the "national liberation struggle" of the Afghan dushmans, at whose hands this war is being waged, and assured these bandits and terrorists that the United States "will support the cause of the heroic Afghan resistance until such time as it is no longer necessary..."

In the same statement, the U.S. secretary of state allowed himself "a few words" on Washington's policy in relation to a political settlement. These words, said as if in passing, also confirm only one fact, albeit an already well-known one: The U.S. position on the issue of a political settlement of the situation in Afghanistan remains stiffly negative. It is aimed at continuing to sabotage efforts to settle this issue at the negotiating table and, in essence, at keeping the situation around this country at the boiling point.

The head of the U.S. State Department is still attempting to put the cart before the horse, as the saying goes.

First, he is demanding the withdrawal from Afghanistan of the limited contingent of Soviet troops, sent into that country at the request of its leadership, and only then will he be prepared to discuss a political settlement by diplomatic means. The secretary of state's statement contains, however, not a hint of what was the first cause of the conflict, which has lasted almost 8 years now, and really must be eliminated first of all if a way to a political settlement is to be paved.

This cause is well known: The armed interference from without, mounting from year to year. During these years, imperialism and the counterrevolution it maintains have turned Afghanistan into a bleeding wound. The Soviet Union, which came to the aid of the friendly country, supports its efforts to defend the sovereignty of the DRA.

The U.S. secretary of state should know that the USSR would like to bring the Soviet troops home in the shortest time. The time scale for their stage-by-stage withdrawal has been agreed to with Kabul. In order for it to begin, a political settlement must be reached that will secure a real halt to, and reliably guarantee the nonresumption of, armed interference from outside in the internal affairs of the DRA. There are, however, no hints in Shultz' statement of a halt to this armed interference, whose main organizer and orchestrator is the U.S. Administration.

It is evident that Washington does not with to remove the thorn in the flesh represented by interference from outside in the DRA's affairs, and in so doing to remove the cause of the conflict. What is more, the administration's actions demonstrate the complete opposite: The United States intends to strive for its continuation and extension with all the negative consequences for the causes of peace and security in the region and throughout the world.

USSR, CANADA DISCUSS FISHING RIGHTS IN LENINGRAD

LD202047 Moscow TASS in English 2019 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 20 TASS -- There was useful exchange of opinions on Soviet Canadian fishing contacts and on the problems the solution of which contribute to the development of these contacts at the second round of bilateral consultations on relationships in the industry that took place in Leningrad, TASS has been told by Vyacheslav Zilanov, head of the Foreign Relations and General Supplies Department of the Ministry of Fishing of the USSR.

He said that Soviet fishing in Canada's 200-mile zone met the interests of the sides and that there were good opportunities for expanding it if Soviet ships were given better working conditions. The Soviet fleet does not offer competition to Canadian fishermen. It is fishing within the scientific catch quotas and concentrates on those species which Canadian fishermen practically do not fish. Moreover, the USSR pays Canada substantial license fees, which keep growing from one year to the next.

As for the demands of the Canadian delegation that the Soviet Union should buy fish from Canada, some of them put Soviet importers in a less advantageous position as compared with other buyers. For instance, the Canadian side refuses to count as Soviet purchases fish imports through mixed societies with the particiaption of Soviet capital, but such restrictions are not applied to other states buying fish from Canada. If these artificial restrictions are not lifted, the Soviet side will have to suspend its fish purchases from Canadian companies, Zilanov said. He noted that the USSR buys fish from Canada though it is not a traditional importer of fish products.

"All this shows that Soviet fishermen do not seek unilateral advantage in developing their contacts with the Canadian partners. That is why we hope for a more constructive approach of the Canadian side to the solution of the problems examined during the latest round of consultations. The Soviet Union stands for broadening and strengthening mutually beneficial and equal contacts with Canada in fishing both on a bilateral and on a multilateral basis," Zilanov said. It was noted at the consultations that the two sides had good experience of successful cooperation in that field, in particular, in exercising international control over fishing.

DEMICHEV CITED ON FESTIVAL ACCORD WITH INDIA

PM201444 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Mar 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Visit"]

[Text] Delhi, 19 Mar -- A Soviet-Indian intergovernmental agreement on holding a USSR festival in India and an Indian festival in the USSR in 1987-1988 was signed here 18 March. The large-scale comprehensive festivals which will be held on a reciprocal basis will be devoted to the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 40th anniversary of India's independence. These reviews of the best aspects and achievements in the basic spheres of life and cooperation in the two countries will last for 1 year after their opening. Festival events will take place in the capitals of union republics, the administrative centers of Indian states and federal territories, other major cities, and various regions of the USSR and India. The program of events will cover the spheres of culture, art, science, education, cinematography, television and radio, press, sports, and public, youth, and women's organizations.

The agreement was signed by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, and P.V. Narasimha Rao, Indian minister of human resources.

Speaking at the ceremony, both sides emphasized that they intend to organize the festival program to the highest standard and in line with the best traditions and profoundly meaningful relations between the two countries. Both sides will apply all their energy to ensure that the festival becomes a memborable landmark in the history of Indian-Soviet friendship and cooperation.

People in the USSR, the leader of the Soviet delegation stressed, react with particular gratification to the fact that great India will be the first state to be represented at such a large-scale festival. He expressed confidence that the festivals will help to deepen mutual understanding and to strengthen the friendship of the Soviet and Indian peoples, and will open new avenues of multifaceted cooperation between the two countries.

In the evening P.V. Narasimha Rao hosted a dinner in honor of P.N. Demichev. [Moscow Television Service in Russian at 2148 GMT on 20 March adds: "Comrade Demichev was also received by Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. During their conversation, which was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, they discussed bilateral relations and ways of further developing multifaceted Soviet-Indian cooperation."]

Demichev Departs

LD210616 Moscow TASS in English 0612 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Text] New Delhi March 21 TASS -- The CPSU delegation led by Petr Demichev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, has left New Delhi for Moscow today. The delegation attended the 13th Congress of the Communist Party of India, which was held in the city of Patna, Bihar State, on March 12-17. In the course of the government visit to New Delhi an intergovernmental agreement was signed on the holding of a USSR festival in India and a festival of India in the USSR in 1987-1988.

In the International Delhi Airport the delegation was seen off by P.V. Narasimho Rao, India's minister of manpower resources and home affairs, and other officials.

AUSTRALIA PROTESTS PLANNED U.S. AID TO 'CONTRAS'

LD202113 Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] Canberra March 20 TASS -- The Australian Government lodged an official protest with the U.S. Embassy over the Washington administration's plans to supply financial aid to Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries. Addressing the House of Representatives of the Federal Parliament, Australian Prime Minister Robert James Lee Hawke emphasized that steps aimed at honoring the principle of non-intervention and respect for the rights of nations to decide their destiny themselves would come in line with the interests of the United States and the interests of Central American nations.

SRV FOREIGN MINISTRY REJECTS KHMER COMMUNIQUE

LD192255 Moscow TASS in English 1941 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Hanoi March 19 TASS -- A spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV) today came forward with a statement in connection with the provocative communique issued in Beijing on March 17 by the leaders of the three Khmer reactionary groupings. The communique, addressed to the Government of Vietnam, constitutes in its essence an attempt at gross interference in the internal affairs of sovereign Kampuchea. The counter-revolutionary leaders, among them the Polpotian criminals, driven out of the country, want behind the back of the Kampuchean people to impose their power upon them under the cover of the so-called "quadri-partite coalition government". That proposal, the spokesman's statement says, is neither more nor less than a Beijing-orchestrated spectacle aimed at calumniating Vietnam or at drawing it into the dishonest game, at interfering with the growing tendency towards a dialogue in South-East Asia, at supporting the Polpotian butchers and at saving the so-called "tripartite coalition government" of Khmer reactionaries from breaking up. The SRV's Ministry of Foreign Affairs is stating again that Vietnam recognizes only the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK) as the sole legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people. The internal problems of Kampuchea should be solved by the Kampuchean people themselves. The fate of the Polpotians and Khmer reactionaries, who perpetrated crimes against the Kampuchean people, will likewise be decided by the Kampuchean people themselves. Vietnam fully supports the PRK's just stand on a political settlement in Kampuchea, the statement emphasises.

MARCOS FUNDING, PHILIPPINE PROTESTS REPORTED

OW210451 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1145 GMT 18 Mar 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast, presented by Bronislav Myakota]

[Text] The Philippines Government is continuing its investigation into the siphoning of considerable funds from the state treasury during the rule of the former adminstration. It has become known that the former Philippines president generously provided money to the head of the White House and his closest aides, particularly Secretary of Defense Weinberger and CIA Director Casey. Mass demonstrations in support of the country's new President Aquino are being held in Manila and other Philippines cities. A mass protest campaign began today against the arbitrary rule of U.S. authorities in U.S. military bases. More than 30,000 Filipino employees from seven U.S. military establishments in the Philippines are taking part in demonstrations, picket lines, and strikes. They include such Pentagon bases as Subic Bay and Clark Field. Trade union leaders have embarked on this action in response to the refusal of U.S. commanders to adopt the conditions of a collective labor agreement proposed by the Filipino side that envisages improvements in labor and living conditions and increases in social benefits for Filipino workers. In connection with this, the local press has been noting the growing class consciousness of the Filipino working people.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SHEVARDNAZE VISIT TO POLAND

Meets Soviet Activists

PM201438 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 March 1986 First Edition carries on page 4, under the general heading "Friendly Meetings in Warsaw," four TASS dispatches datelined Warsaw 4 March totalling 700 words and covering the activities of USSR Foreign Minister E.A. Shevardnadze in Warsaw.

In addition to reports on the 18 March meeting and exchange of speeches with W. Jaruzelski, wreath-laying ceremonies at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and the monument to those who fell in the service of People's Poland, and a meeting at the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, PRAVDA carries the following passages:

"E.A. Shevardnadze toured the sights of the capital. In the evening [of 18 March] he attended a show at Warsaw's Teatr Wielki.

"Warsaw, 19 Mar -- A conference of the aktiv of party organizations of Soviet foreign institutions in Poland devoted to the results of the 27th CPSU Congress and the tasks of Communists working in Poland in implementing its decisions was held here 18 March. A report was delivered by E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, who is on an official friendly visit to Poland. Having spoken in detail about the results of the Soviet Communist forum, he emphasized its great international significance and dwelt on the tasks set by the congress in strengthening fraternal ties and comprehensive fruitful cooperation betwee socialist states. Soviet specialists working in fraternal Poland can and must make their contribution to this process, the speaker noted."

Warsaw TV Interview

LD202117 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1900 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Interview with Foreign Affairs Minister Eduard Shevardnadze by correspondent Jerzy Wajszczuk on 20 March in Warsaw; questions and answers in Russian with superimposed Polish translation -- recorded]

[Text] [Wajszczuk] I would like to begin with a somewhat informal question. Is this your first visit to Warsaw and Poland?

[Shevardnadze] I am sorry to say so, but unfortunately that is the truth. However, I must say that like every Soviet citizen I know a great deal about Poland, about the Polish nation, its glorious history, and its present. I read a lot about Poland and like everybody else I am interested in the life of the fraternal Polish nation, and in the conditions in which it builds new social relations.

I also like Polish music and the Polish arts as a whole -- film, theater. I had the opportunity to become better acquainted with Polish art. I saw a Polish ballet in the Great Theater, and noted its excellent choreography and very high artistic standard. But I have not had direct contact with Poland until now. Now for the first time I have seen Warsaw and have had my first meeting with inhabitants of Warsaw and with Poland.

I know, I know, now you are going to ask me about my impressions. [laugh]

[Wajszczuk] Oh no, now I would like to turn to more formal questions. For almost a year the Soviet foreign policy machine has been going at full power. Could you define the main directions of Soviet foreign policy today?

[Shevardnadze] It is difficult to give a short answer to such question, the more so as the 27th congress of our party has just ended. The 27th CPSU Congress adopted our program, the program of peace and the concept of security in the contemporary world, taking into consideration all factors -- be they military or political. It also includes the issues of economic security with all the aspects of this problem. The congress has acknowledged peace as the highest value and peaceful coexistence as the main principle in international relations. The basis of such a line is the stance taken by Vladimir Lenin. This was developed at the April plenum of the CPSU Central Committee in 1985. As I have already said it has also been proclaimed at the 27th congress, and so with these principles and concepts as foundations we now move on to practice.

[Wajszczuk] Of particular importance to the contemporary world are Soviet-American relations. What can you say about the dialectics and specific character of these relations in current conditions?

[Shevardnadze] First of all, I would like to say that Comrade Gorbachev stressed that we do not look at the contemporary world exclusively through Soviet-American relations. Every state, every nation has its own place under the sun and our stance takes into consideration the policy of each state and takes into consideration the differing characteristics of such states -- regions and continents. Soviet-American relations do, however, define to a significant degree and in some spheres decisively, the general climate of international relations. Unfortunately, recent years -- since the beginning of the eighties -- have not produced anything good for us. The U.S. Administration was to blame for the increasingly aggravated situation. And as everyone knows the Geneva meeting took place and it brought about specific results. But I would not say that a radical improvement of the international atmosphere has occurred. However, certain results were acheived. The concept of a Geneva spirit was formed, and this has some significance.

[Wajszczuk] How do current Soviet-American relations appear?

[Shevardnadze] In Geneva Comrade Gorbachev and President Reagan agreed to a follow-up meeting, to a further stage of talks. We are taking preparations for this meeting very seriously, and all our notions and our concepts of this meeting were presented by Mikhail Gorbachev in his declaration of 15 January 1986. It contains our proposals for the liquidation of nuclear arms, for the solution of this problem in stages to the end of the current century. It also contains our proposals for the liquidation of all types of weapons of mass destruction. We also proposed, as we see it, a universal system of control and other imperative measures for the fulfillment of this programe.

[Wajszczuk] And one more question about internationl relations. Of particular importance to Europe is European security. What do you think about this?

[Shevardnadze] We all agree with this and I will also say that this is an important element, an important factor of world security in general -- precisely the case of Europe, of European security. The West also agrees with this verbally but when it comes to concrete actions, it turns out that our partners in the West are still not ready.

Here I have concrete examples in mind. Recently we proposed the abolition of Soviet medium-range missiles -- the so called SS-20's -- and also the abolition of U.S. missiles deployed in Europe, such as Pershing, cruise, and also tactical missiles.

When we raise the subject during direct negotiations, for example during talks in Geneva, it appears that our interlocutors are not prepared for that. As a matter of fact, to put it bluntly, they do not want to part with U.S. missiles.

[Wojszczuk] You took part in the gala session of the United Nations. How do you see the tasks of this organization in today's world?

[Shevardnadze] I think that we all, all states -- but first and foremost the socialist states, progressive states, and progressive mankind -- everybody should unite in order to consolidate the authority and the influence of the United Nations. This is a good organization, with good principles and with excellent humanitarian goals, and I think that we should all care about the strengthening of the authority and prestige of the organization.

[Wojszczuk] And a final question. Here I would like to return to Polish matters. It is of the utmost importance for the Polish nation -- the fraternal and friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Poland, between Poland and the Soviet Union. How do you, as minister of foreign affairs see these relations?

[Shevardnadze] In one of my speeches during official and formal meetings I called our relationship the relationship of hearts. These are not words and rhetoric to me, this is my deepest conviction; our relationship is very cordial indeed.

Our relations, our cooperation, and our friendship are, in my view, the best guarantee of sovereignty, independence, and freedom for our nations. This is the best guarantee of development for our nations and of implementation of all our plans, the plans adopted by the 27th congress of our party and those plans which will be adopted at the 10th PZPR Congress. I know how seriously and thoroughly Polish comrades and the Polish nation are preparing themselves for the 10th congress.

[Wojszczuk] In the name of Polish viewers I would like to thank you from the bottom of my heart for this meeting.

[Shevardnadze] But I have not said everything yet. I would like to convey warm greetings to the fraternal Polish nation and to sincerely thank the residents of Warsaw for their friendship, brotherhood, and warmth which we felt during our stay here. I particularly would like to thank my colleague Comrade Marian Orzechowski who invited me here and with whom I held very interesting talks. I also thank Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski who devoted a great deal of his attention to us -- and I have magnificent impressions from the meetings with him. We talked about the plans of the Central Committee, about the great organizational and political work which is currently being conducted by your party. This really is a cause for pride. I thank you, therefore, once again and wish many successes and happiness for the whole Polish nation.

[Wojszczuk] Thank you very much.

Shevardnadze Departs

LD201816 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1712 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Mar (TASS) -- E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, who was in Poland on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the PPR Government and who took part in the meeting of the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers committee, left Warsaw for Moscow today.

At the airport he was seen off by M. Orzechowski, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and PPR foreign minister, and other offficials.

JARUZELSKI MEETS PACT FOREIGN MINISTERS IN WARSAW

LD201826 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1317 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Mar (TASS) -- Wojciech Jaruzielski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Poland, met the foreign affairs ministers of the Warsaw Pact member-states here today. The meeting passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

MONTENEGRO'S STEFANOVIC ARRIVES IN MOSCOW FOR TALKS

PM201448 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 18 Mar 86 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: On a Friendly Visit]

[Text] M. Stefanovic, chairman of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro (SFRY) Committee for Relations With Foreign Countries, arrived in Moscow on 17 March on a friendly visit at the invitation of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

At the airport he was met by RSFSR Foreign Minister V.M. Vinogradov and other officials. SFRY Ambassador to the USSR M. Drulovic was among the welcoming party.

The same day the guest had a conversation at the RSFSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

USSR, SFRY SIGN 1986-1990 COOPERATION PROGRAM

LD210045 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1700 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] A program for scientific-technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia from 1986 to 1990 was signed in Moscow today. Documents were signed by Vsevolod Konyushko, chief of the Scientific and Technical Cooperation With Socialist Countries Administration of the State Committee for Science and Technology, and (Mirko Besevski), deputy director of the Federal International, Scientific, Educational-Cultural, and Technical Cooperation Institute. The documents envisage the expansion and strengthening of scientific-technical contacts between our countries, oriented toward accelerating scientific-technical progress and the [word indistinct] of national economies of our countries.

MOSCOW MEETING MARKS BULGARIAN TREATY DATE

PM201433 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Mar 86 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Treaty Anniversary"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting of representatives of Moscow workers was held on 17 March to mark the 38th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

It was noted in the speeches that the conclusion of the treaty was a glorious page in the annals of relations between the two states. The document has served as a firm foundation for multifaceted fraternal relations in the name of common noble aims -- building socialism and communism and strengthening general peace.

F. Spasov, minister plenipotentiary and counselor at the Buglarian Embassy in the USSR, said that in the almost 40 years since the treaty was concluded, the relations of good-neighborliness and close cooperation between the Bulgarian and Soviet peoples have been enriched with new ideological and spiritual ties and with specific deeds. The treaty is a guarantee of Bulgaria's constant progress along the path of building developed socialism.

D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, was present.

REPORT ON NATO NUCLEAR PLANNING GROUP MEETING

LD202234 Moscow TASS in English 1801 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] Wuerzburg March 20 TASS -- TASS correspondents Vladimir Serov and Sergey Sosnovskiy report: The NATO Nuclear Planning Group opened its spring session in Wuerzburg, West Germany, today. Chaired by NATO Secretary-General Lord Carrington, it is being attended by the defense ministers of the bloc's member countries. Greece, Spain and Turkey sent their permanent representatives at the NATO headquarters to the meeting.

The venue of the session, which is being held amid strict secrecy, is sealed off from the outside world by heavy police details and Federal Border Guard Patrols. Commentators take the view that the principal aim of Pentagon chief Caspar Weinberger and General James Abrahamson, director of the "Strategic Defense Initiative" organization who also arrived here, will be to draw the allies even deeper into Washington's militarist plans, in particular the ominous "star wars" program.

West German Defense Minister Manfred Woerner said in an interview with the local paper MAIN POST that SDI-related issues will be among the main themes of discussions at the session.

Observers believe that Washington's envoys are also going to exert quite an effort to try to discredit the far-reaching blueprint for disarmament, including a plan to eliminate nuclear weapons step by step by the year 2000, which has been proposed by the Soviet Union and won broad international support. The United States will also be prodding the allies into continuing the nuclear arms buildup in Europe.

Weinberger and West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl held talks on the eve of the session and are reported by today's press to have agreed in principle about signing an agreement on West German firms' participation in the SDI.

The NATO policy of stepping up military preparations, a course the current meeting in Wuerzburg is called upon to fix even more firmly, is a source of mounting public anxiety and has drawn protests from West German peace forces. The Bavarian branch of the Association of Persons Victimized Under Nazism -- the Union of Anti-Fascists issued a statement urging the government to renounce any involvement in the SDI. "We demand that the Federal Republic of Germany should not sail subserviently in the wake of the U.S. strategy of a first nuclear strike and 'star wars'. A war threat must never again be flowing from German soil," the statement said.

UK, FRG REPORTEDLY UPSET BY U.S. PRESSURE ON SDI

PM191532 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Mar 86 First Edition p 5

[V. Drobkov "Rejoinder": "Stew With SDI Sauce"]

[Text] Strange events are happening in the upper echelons across the ocean! To start with, Washington's allies were collectively shocked by the Pentagon's demand in the form of an ultimatum that they join the U.S. "Strategic Defense Initiative." Later on, mesmerized by promises of profits in the billions and "sharing of advanced technology" they, admittedly not so collectively, still fell for the bait of orders for space weapons. Now some West Europeans are complaining increasingly loudly that the transatlantic "clients'" embrace is becoming painfully tight. Matters have reached the point of open expressions of dissatisfaction, even by the allies who were most obliging in the past.

For example, a Pentagon delegation for SDI affairs was urgently recalled almost before it had arrived in Britain. The reason for this was the sharp indignation against the unceremonious Yankees, who crudely attempted to dictate their own terms to British firms.

What was at issue was no more and no less than total U.S. control over any research work, and even over the actual British scientists involved with SDI. Addording to London's THE GUARDIAN, these plans by Washington "could lead to a new political scandal in connection with the extraterritorial application of domestic U.S. laws." Prior to their arrival in Britain, the Pentagon's emissaries encountered the very same hostile reception in a number of other allied countries.

No sooner had the passions aroused by this story cooled down when the alarm was sounded by FRG concerns. It appeared that the West German monopolies, which were just about to divide the spoils of SDI orders, are in jeopardy not only of being overtaken by pushy American competitors, but also of finding themselves in slave-like dependence on the Petnagon. The newspaper WESTDEUTSCHE ALLEGMEINE complains that the Americans intend to prohibit their future partners from utilizing even the results of research work "which is not directly connected with SDI."

According to the FRG press, U.S. ambitions can be explained by the haste with which the West German chancellor promised to sign the agreement on SDI with Washington "even before the Easter holidays." The SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG writes that the Americans are already exploiting this haste to the utmost for their own purposes. "Despite the fact that Kohl only intended to offer one finger, they intend to unceremoniously grab the whole hand," the newspaper concludes. There you have it, a completely accurate description of the Pentagon's appetites. How can one not recall the story about the rabbit which was inordinately flattered by an invitation to dine at the bear's. Arriving at the set hour, the poor guy discovered that he would indeed share the host's table, but in the form of rabbit stew...

Kohl Yields To Pressure

LD202102 Moscow TASS in English 1411 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] Bonn March 20 TASS -- West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, yielding to U.S. pressure, has actually consented to his country's participation in Washington's plans to prepare for "star wars." That is the way local political observers regard the results of the Wednesday talks between the head of the Bonn cabinet and U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger in Grafenwoehr (Rheinland-Pfalz).

The two sides have reportedly come to terms concerning the conclusion of agreements between the FRG and the USA on the participation of West German firms in SDI research work and on gerneral technological exchanges. Helmut Kohl announced during a press conference that relevant agreements will be signed next week by West German Minister of Economics Martin Bangemann during his visit to Washington.

The head of the Bonn government took this step despite protests from the public and members of political parties, including those belonging to the ruling coalition. Helmut Schaefer, leading foreign policy expert in the Free Democratic Party group in the Bundestag, said that talks with the USA concerning West Germany's participation in the SDI may undedmine the Bonn cabinet's prestige in the foreign policy field. He said that in his opinion the Federal Republic should not seek a military agreement with the USA. Olaf Feldmann, also a member of the Free Democratic Party group in the Bundestag, criticised Bonn's undue haste in the matter of the FRG's participation in the "star wars" programme.

UK 'Blindly Following' U.S.

LD201136 Moscow Domestic Service in Russion 0830 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Viktor Levin commentary]

[Text] British Foreign Secretary Howe, speaking in London before foreign journalists, has called the Soviet peace proposals propaganda. Here is a Mayak commentary by Viktor Levin:

From the mouths of stiff-lipped British gentlemen, the word propaganda sounds like bad language. Everything that fails to gratify their tender ears and grates on their refined taste is described as propaganda. Having slapped this label on something, they think there is nothing more to say on the matter. However, the matter concerns an issue of paramount importance; moreover, it must be stressed, of importance both for Britain and for mankind as a whole. The Soviet Union proposes complete elimination of all nuclear weapons in the next 15 years. Our proposals are specific and realistic. Besides, we are not only putting forward an idea which the international public has greeted with enthusiasm, but we are also taking a real step on the way to its implementation. This step is the unilateral introduction by the Soviet Union of a moratorium on all nuclear explosions. We first established this moratorium from 6 August to the end of 1985, then extended it to 31 March. Then last week, in reply to the leaders of the six states, Comrade Gorbachev stated our willingness not to carry out nuclear tests after 31 March, too, until the first nuclear explosion in the United States. Each time, when announcing our decision, we have called on the United States to follow our example and at the same time begin working on a treaty on the complete halting of nuclear testing.

That is to say, we are providing an example of the first step being carried out on the way to the full elimination of nuclear weapons. Howe, however, disparagingly terms these real and highly important actions propaganda. It is known that in those cases where a diplomat is unable to say anything to the point, he tries to move conversation onto a different plane. The British foreign secretary is unable to speak about the Soviet peace initiatives objectively. The government of which he is part is blindly following Washington's course. I would like to recall the words of the foreign minister of another country, also belonging to NATO, which incidentally also very zealously follows Washington: It would be very sad if the Soviet proposals were called propaganda. Genscher, head of the FRG Foreign Ministry said that.

ZAMYATIN REPORTEDLY NEXT SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO UK

LD201453 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1434 GMT 20 Mar 86

[By David Bradshaw, PA political staff]

[Text] Soviet leader Mr Mikhail Gorbachev has appointed a key aide to be the next Soviet ambassador in London. The appointment of 67-year-old Kremlin veteran Mr Leonid Zamyatin will be announced shortly, reliable sources in London confirmed today. He will replace the present ambassador Mr Viktor Popov, who has been in London since 1980. The appointment is almost certain to mean the upgrading of the London post in the growing propaganda war between the Soviet Union and United States.

Mr Zamyatin, a communications expert who is regarded as a hardliner, is at present head of the International Information Division of the powerful Central Committee in Moscow. He played a key role during last year's Geneva summit between Mr Gorbachev and U.S. President Reagan, dealing comfortably at press conferences with difficult questions about Soviet policy. The Foreign Office today refused to comment on the reports that Mr Zamyatin would be taking over in London.

FRANCE'S CHIRAC FACES DIFFICULTIES IN NEW GOVERNMENT

LD202218 Moscow TASS in English 2200 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] Paris March 20 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yuriy Lopatin reports: Jacques Chirac, leader of the largest French right-wing party, Rally for the Republic, has been named the new prime minister of the country. He has accepted the proposal of President Mitterrand to form and lead a new government. Chirac handed to the president a list of new cabinet ministiers.

The president today received the resignation of the cabinet led by Laurent Fabious The change of government is a result of parliamentary elections on March 16, in which the Socialists suffered a setback and the right-wing forces put together won the majority in the National Assembly.

Local observers note that the protracted talks between the president and Chirac prior to his appointment and the fact that he had spent almost two days in intensive consultations with the leaders of right-wing parties and groupings before finally accepting testify to difficulties faced by the leadership of France as the country enters the period of "cohabitation" of the Socialist head of state and the right-wing parliamentary majority.

According to press reports, during the talks between Mitterrand and Chirac, there have emerged substantial differences between the positions of the sides. Since the right-wing forces have a very slight majority in the National Assembly, Chirac tried to reserve for his cabinet the right to issue governmental decrees on a broad range of issues, primarily social and economic, without parliamentary approval. Mitterrand for his part stressed that the head of state should retain in full his leading role, stipulated by the Constitution, especially in matters of defense and foreign policy. In particular, at the start of the talks he resolutely declined the initial candidatures for the posts of the external relations and defense ministers.

At the same time the democratic press points out that the president's point of view coincides with that of the right-wing majority on a number of economic and social problems. The head of state, L'HUMANITE stresses today, will not block the measures envisioned in the governmental program of the right-wing parties in favour of the interests of big capital, including projects to denationalize state-controlled businesses.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR CARTLEDGE VISITS UZBEKISTAN

GF181626 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0215 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Great Britain's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union, Bryan George Cartledge, has arrived in Uzbekistan. He has visited the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Foriegn Affairs, the Academy of Sciences, and the Tashkent State University named after Vladimir Lenin. The guest also toured the Uzbek SSR economic products exhibition and acquainted himself with sites of interest in the Uzbek capital. Comrade Dzhurabekov, first deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers Presidium and chairman of the State Committee for the Agro-Industrial Complex, received Bryan George Cartledge on 17 March.

ALBANIAN GOVERNMENT DEMANDS UK RETURN GOLD

LD192238 Moscow TASS in English 2218 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 19 TASS -- Albania demands that London return Albanian gold stock which is kept in British money boxes. How did it happen that Albanian gold wound up there and why does London refuse to return it to the legitimate owner?

In the spring of 1945 when the "Third Reich" broke up, the Soviet weekly NEW TIMES relates, Albanian gold was discovered by allied troops in one of salt mines in Germany's south. In keeping with the norms of international law, all the discovered gold the weight of which, according to Albanian press data, is more than 2,454 kilograms was to be returned to the owner. The implementation of this agreement was entrusted to a tripartite commission consisting of representatives of the United States, Britain and France. The commission officially recognised the Albanian Government's legitimate rights to the gold found in Germany.

However, a decision on the return of the gold to Albania was dragged out, and the gold was turned over to Britain for safe-keeping.

Presently London blocked the gold, making use of the so-called Corfu Channel incident: On October 22, 1946, two British destroyers Somarez and Volage struck mines that remained after the war, and sank not far from the Albanian port of Sarande. But what has Albania got to do with that? At that time it had neither sea mines nor craft for planting them.

Albania has repeatedly raised the question of returning the gold belonging to it. However, London up to now replies in the negative. The legitimacy of the demand of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania for the return of the gold belonging to the Albanian people is obvious to any unbiased person.

ITALIAN BUSINESS SPOKESMAN ON JOINT TRADE OUTLOOK

PM181041 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Interview with Emilio Rocchi, secretary general of the Italian-Soviet Chamber of Commerce, by M. Ilinskiy under the "IZVESTIYA Interview" rubric: "We Support Cooperation with the USSR" -- date not given]

[Text] Milan -- The 21st General Assembly of the Italian-Soviet Chamber of Commerce [CCIS] has ended work in Milan. Your correspondent asked Emilio Rocchi, secretary general of the CCIS, to comment on its work, role, and significance in the development of Soviet-Italian trade and economic ties.

"Above all I should like to draw attention to the fact," he noted, "that the chamber's present lofty forum was the first meeting between prominent representatives of Italian and Soviet business circles since the 27th CPSU Congress."

The active participation of representatives of Italian business circles in the work of the present CCIS assembly provided further evidence of the chamber's standing and an indication of its useful activity aimed at effectively promoting the development of mutually beneficial trade, economic, and scientific-technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Italy. The number of CCIS members now exceeds 400. And that is far from the limit.

The CPSU Central Committee's Political Report to the 27th congress put forward a Soviet program for safeguarding peace and the peoples' security -- a program which is concrete, realistic, and vital for the fate of the peace. This program and the USSR's other peace-loving proposals meets the aspirations of all progressive mankind. If this program is implemented in full, the international division of labor will undoubtedly receive further positive development. In this connection the Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000 envisage considerable expansion of the Soviet Union's economic ties with Western countries. What are the prospects for Italian-Soviet economic and scientific-technical cooperation in this regard?

The year 1985 was a particular "transitional period" between the hiatus in our economic relations which, unfortunately, lasted quite a long time, and development through the conclusion of important business contacts. New opportunities are now opening up. The Draft Basic Guidelines are of undoubted interest for Italian business circles, because that document provides a basis on which to determine the sphere in which Italian-Soviet cooperation is to receive long-term development. And there is a secure basis for that: During talks in Moscow last May, M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and B. Craxi, prime minister of Italy; confirmed a readiness to develop and improve trade, economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and Italy. This trade will be on a more balanced basis in accordance with existing long-term agreements, including the 1984 program for strengthening economic, industrial, and technical cooperation through the year 1990.

We have learned from the 27th CPSU Congress documents, E. Rocchi stressed, that the USSR is planning to double its national income and industrial production by the end of the century by means of a sharp increase in labor productivity and changes in its structural policy and to increase national economic efficiency and the Soviet people's prosperity. This will have a positive influence on world trade as a whole and on Italian-Soviet economic ties in particular.

The further development of Italian-Soviet trade, economic, scientific, and technical relations, E. Rocchi said in conclusion, sets the CCIS new and larger scale tasks. We have real reserves for fruitful business cooperation in the power industry, electronics, electrotechnical, agroindustrial, public catering, consumer services, construction, transport, and advertising Soviet and Italian products.

SOVIET ENVOY ON PORTUGAL, U.S. UNITA TIES

LD141646 Lisbon International Service in Portugese 1200 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] The Soviet ambassador in Lisbon has strongly condemned the support lent by Ronald Reagan to UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] and pledged that the Soviet Union wholly backs the legitimate government of Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

Addressing a press conference in Lisbon, that was held to appraise the outcome of the 27th CPSU Congress -- a conference which came to be dominated by topics on southern Africa and relations between the USSR and Portugal -- Valentin Vdovin described the U.S. President's stand on aid to Jonas Savimbi as clearly negative because UNITA's aim is to bring down a legitimate government. Vdovin said that his country and Cuba are giving the Angolan Government all their support in the political and economic spheres, as well as assistance to strengthen its Armed Forces against the external aggression -- from UNITA and the South African apartheid regime -- of which Angola is victim.

Answering a question on the matter, Vdovin rejected the South African president's conditional proposal for elections in Namibia, emphasizing that the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola is a matter on which only Angola and Cuba have a say. As for Mozambique, Vdovin argued that the Soviet Union had lost a faithful friend to the United States. The ambassador said his country's relations with Mozambique are still on the ascent, not descent. But, he said, it is up to Mozambique to decide with whom it should make deals and rapports.

Regarding relations between his country and Portugal, the ambassador underscored the importance to his country of Mario Soares' election, importance which could be judged by the composition of the Soviet delegation to the installation of the new president of the Republic. Vdovin described relations between Lisbon and Moscow as normal, after having improved recently. What matters, he said, is that there is mutual interest in seeing our relations developed to a qualitatively higher level.

ECONOMIST CLAIMS WEST 'CREATED' OPEC CRISIS

LD202342 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 20 Mar 86

[(?Andrey Nestrinkov) commentary: "OPEC, For The Success of Work"]

[Text] The conference of OPEC representatives that began on the 16th of this month in order to discuss issues concerning the stability of the oil market is still continuing in Geneva. We asked Soviet economist and scientist (?Andrey Nestrinkov) to comment on the progress of the conference. He wrote the following commentary:

The OPEC oil ministers, who are meeting in Geneva, are facing a complicated mission. The crisis of the oil market, which has struck the Arab oil countries and their allies in the OPEC heavily, is not an accidental market phenomenon. It was created by the policy being continuously applied by the imperialist cartels in order to weaken the positions of the small countries in the international oil trade.

The crisis was immediately preceded by a sharp increase, with the approval of London, in oil production from the North Sea and a sale of a part of the U.S. stratetic reserve. These two actions flooded the market, which was already full, and caused a rapid deterioration in prices, which have shrunk to less than half of what they were last December.

The OPEC countries believe the way to stabilize the market and raise prices is to regulate oil production by all the major oil-producing countries. This call was responded to by a number of new oil-producing countries which are not OPEC members. Yesterday, the coordination of oil policies was discussed in a meeting for OPEC countries in which Angola, Malaysia, Egypt, Mexico, and Oman participated.

Adopting a constructive stance, OPEC called for finding a joint language with the Western countries as well. Mani' Ibn Sa'id al-Utaybah, the United Arab Emirates oil minister, said on Tuesday that OPEC needs cooperation of some kind with Britain. Western governments and cartels, which are benefitting from the current crisis, do not want an agreement with OPEC. For instance, the British representative again on Tuesday firmly rejected the possibility of any cooperation with OPEC or any reduction in oil production in the North Sea.

The clear Western hostility toward OPEC presents again very clearly the issue of the unity of the members of this organization. It is no secret that their views are not always the same. This has also become apparent during the current conference. For instance, Algeria and Libya want a reduction in oil production, which will lead to a rapid price increase, while the Gulf countries believe that the cartels will not long be able to combat the competition of cheap Arab oil. Also, it is no secret that the OPEC members have in the past repeatedly violated production quotas they had previously agreed to.

However, disagreements inside OPEC, as many Arab commentators say, should not blur the principal issue that unites them: the joint struggle against the cartels. The Saudi official spokesman said that the best way to avoid disagreements is to strictly implement the quota resolution.

It seems that the OPEC conference will continue until the end of the week. The ministers prefer not to report any tangible results of the meeting as yet. The recommendations of the special experts committee, which was formed on Monday to predict the market situation, are not yet known.

Only one thing is known: The participants in the conference insist on working hard to draw up an agreed upon course against the destructive actions of Western cartels.

SOVIET DELEGATION VISITS VENEZUELAN CONGRESS

PM201104 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] Caracas, 18 Mar -- The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by Ya. Vagris, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which is on an official visit here, visited the Venezuelan congress, where it was received by Leonardo Ferrer, deputy president of the congress. On the delegation's behalf Ya. Vagris thanked the congress leadership for the invitation to visit Venezuela. During the talk, he drew attention to the new large-scale Soviet peace initiatives reflected in the documents of the recent 27th CPSU Congress in Moscow. These initiatives, the head of the Soviet delegation stressed, concern the most important problems of the day -- maintaining peace, ensuring security, and removing the threat of nuclear war. The specific task of eliminating nuclear and other types of mass destruction weapons by the end of this century has been set. Vagris pointed to the close interconnection between disarmament and states' economic development. World peace, he noted, is the most importance condition in order to implement the USSR's majestic tasks of economic and social development set by the 27th CPSU Congress. The socioeconomic prosperity of states also depends on world peace. That is why countries -- however small -- must do everything possible to return the planet to the path of the relaxation of international tension. The delegation head expressed satisfaction at the state of Soviet-Venezuelan relations, a great contribution to which is made by constantly expanding parliamentary ties.

L. Ferrer supported the idea that fruitful contacts between the parliamentarians of the USSR and Venezuela are particularly important now that great activeness is required to maintain peace and remove the threat of nuclear catastrophe. He believes that regional conflicts should not have a negative influence on carrying out these vitally important tasks. Venezuela, the congress deputy president noted, makes a high assessment of the proposals put forth by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and further developed at the 27th CPSU Congress. They are being extensively discussed in the Venezuelan parliament. L. Ferrer noted the immense importance of the USSR's proposals for strengthening economic security in the world. These proposals are shared by all developing states encountering problems such as economic crises, huge foreign debts, and the constant growth in unemployment that now extends, on average, to 20 percent of the able-bodied population of Latin America.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation also met with Ruben Carpio Castillo and Osvaldo Alvarez Paz, chairmen of the Senate and chamber of Deputies Commissions for International Policy. An extensive exchange of opinions was held on the most important questions of the day and bilateral relations. The sides expressed their desire to continue to expand and strengthen Soviet-Venezuelan ties for the good of the two countries' peoples. During a ceremony at the Venezuelan National Pantheon the Soviet delegation laid a wreath at the sarcophagus bearing the ashes of Simon Bolivar, a true son of the Venezuelan people and a fighter to liberate the Latin American countries from Spanish dominion.

COSTA RICA DENIES SOVIET EXTRADITION REQUEST

PA192240 Paris AFP IN Spanish 2124 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Excerpt] San Jose, 19 Mar (AFP) -- The Costa Rican Government today refused, due to faulty presentation, an extradition request presented by the Soviet Union for Ukrainian Bogdan Koziy, 62 who has been described as a "Nazi war criminal." Costa Rican Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez has sent a note to the Soviet Embassy in San Jose saying that the Soviet extradition request for Koziy, dated 13 March, "cannot be accepted" because it does not meet the legal and formal requirements. Gutierrez said that his office only receives the requests, and only the tribunals can make a decision about the contents of the requests. Costa Rica and the Soviet Union do not have an extradition treaty, but the request for Koziy could follow its due course if the Soviet Embassy again presents its request according to Costa Rican law.

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PRAVDA Carries Speech by Salvadoran Communist

PM061943 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Mar 86 Second Edition pp 10-11

["Speech by Comrade Shafik Jorge Handal, Secretary General of the Communist Party of El Salvador Central Committee" (*PRAVDA* headline) — date, place not specified]

[Text] Esteemed comrades and friends! I convey to you warm greetings from all the Salvadoran revolutionaries united in the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, of which the Communist Party of El Salvador is an integral and militant part.

Nearly 7 decades have elapsed since the Great October Socialist Revolution, which opened the age of socialism — of national liberation. Today Lenin's party, following the revolutionary traditions of Great October, is taking the historical initiative in overcoming inertia, conservatism, and other negative features which have led to stagnation phenomena, in renewing revolutionary thinking and morality, and in improving socialism, thereby accelerating its development and paving the way toward communism.

Soviet society is now living through a time of impressive changes. These changes started with resolute actions by the realistically minded party leadership, which listens sensitively to the people's aspirations and criticisms and possesses the necessary courage and farsightedness — qualities for which K. Marx and V.I. Lenin were noted — to challenge dogmas, prejudices, and bureaucracy and to eliminate all obstacles in the path of progress and the formation of the new type of person.

I must say that the entire course of the 27th CPSU Congress — beginning with the CPSU Central Committee Political Report delivered by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, a report permeated by wisdom, militancy, and a profound faith in the masses as well as in the Communists — and the words and deeds, the frank, emotive, and constructive speeches of the delegates have been a great revolutionary education for us.

The experience of world history has already demonstrated — and will certainly demonstrate again, in the course of the enormous work of improving socialism which has begun today in the Soviet Union — that the will of the people's masses, who have become masters of their own fate, is a motive force for progress to an immeasurably greater degree than egotistical individualism and the insatiable thirst for profit which characterize capitalism and are praised to the skies by bourgeois ideology and propaganda.

We are convinced that the 27th CPSU Congress will have a tremendous influence on the development of real socialism — both in the Soviet Union and in the other socialist countries — as well as on the development of the world communist and workers movement and the struggle of all the revolutionary forces of today. Its decisions will enrich revolutionary theory and practice and serve the cause of national liberation and the struggle for peace.

Together with an effective program for accelerating the country's socioeconomic development, the CPSU has put forward a program of ensuring and strengthening peace — the boldest program of all time. The peoples see M.S. Gorbachev's 15 January 1986 statement as an expression of their vital interests and the worldwide movement in support of it will undoubtedly grow from day to day. We are confident that the militarist course being stubbornly pursued by the Reagan administration and its crazy "star wars" plans will inevitably fail. The peoples will win, the cause of peace will win!

Comrades! For 5 years now the Salvadoran people have been waging a difficult struggle, advancing step by step toward victory. The enemy has a great superiority in resources: In effect we are fighting not only against Duarte's antipopular regime, but against U.S. imperialism, which supplies that regime with weapons, money, and military advisers. Since 1979 the Salvadoran military has killed more than 60,000 people. Since 1980 the country has been in a state of siege. The regime's opponents are abducted and tortured; the peaceful population in regions of hostilities are shelled and bombed. And Washington cynically depicts all these actions as a model of democracy and respect for human rights! Moreover, it seeks to impose the Salvadoran "model" in Nicaragua also. But that is a pointless exercise! The Salvadoran patriots will never tolerate a reactionary, inhuman system in their country. The heroic people of Nicaragua are fully determined to defend their revolution.

Since 1983 a broad strike movement has been developing in the country and protest rallies and demonstrations are held against the present regime's policy. A meeting was held in San Salvador on 8 February this year with the participation of more than 2,000 delegates representing over 100 organizations or working people in the cities and countryside, many state and private enterprises, and even certain groupings which originally supported the Duarte government. They united for the joint struggle in defense of the economic interests of the people's masses and democratic and civil rights, the struggle for a just political settlement of the military conflict on the basis of the restoration of the country's independence and sovereignty which have been flouted by the dictatorship, which would make it possible to eliminate the social and political factors which gave rise to the armed conflict.

The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front has launched a revolutionary war over almost the entire territory of the country. This is an integral part of the nationwide struggle against the reactionary regime. At present, a situation has arisen in El Salvador where there is virtually dual power. Political contradictions between various groupings of the ruling classes are being exacerbated. The military leadership is split by internal disputes. The economic crisis is deepening and no way out can be seen. The development of the situation in the country as a whole leads to the emergence of a new moment in the revolutionary situation, to decisive battles between a people filled with determination to win and be free and the puppet proimperialist regime.

We are confident that our struggle will always find support among the world's peoples and will continue to count on the solidarity of the Soviet people.

Comrades! The 27th CPSU Congress is nearing its end. The implementation of its decisions will help strengthen the Soviet Union's economic might, consolidate universal peace, and develop the struggle of all mankind's progressive forces. That is what determines its worldwide historic significance. Hail the 27th CPSU Congress! Hail the immortal, eternally living ideas of K. Marx and V.I. Lenin! Hail socialism, national liberation, internationalism, and peace! (prolonged applause).

Veteran Miner Appeals to Arts, Science for Help

LD021727 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 1 Mar 86

[Speech by Petrov, senior inspector of the Voroshilovgrad Trust Stakhanovshakhtostroy and member of the CPSU since 1927, at the 27th CPSU Congress in Moscow on 1 March — recorded]

[Text] Still at the dawn of Soviet power Vladimir Ilich Lenin said: Now, when power is firmly in hands of workers, everything depends on proletarian discipline and proletarian organization. These words are exceptionally topical today. I, as a member of the party obkom, often happen to be in mines, plants, and on construction sites and meet with Communists and nonparty members. The militant spirit of working people, the depth of their understanding of their duty, and the striving to fulfill this duty honorably and conscientiously are pleasing. But at times one meets also those who do not reorganize themselves but who set themselves up. It is especially intolerable when Communists are in such a position. It is no secret that the individual party members have come to terms with the role of mediocre members [serednyaki]. They have no objection to discussing the honor and role of the party member. But when the things arise they do not rush, so to speak, to the front line. What kind of a Communist are you, I ask, if you refuse to move to the section that is lagging behind to assume a greater task when it is needed? [applause] For a Communist there is no such question as: do I want to, or do I not; or of discussing personal advantages. And it is very correct that the strict demand on each party member that allows a deviation from the proletarian discipline in the Leninist understanding of this word will now be fixed in our party rules with added precision. Especially high demands have to be made of those Communists who have been entrusted with the leadership of party organizations.

As an erstwhile party organizer of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks), I can say that the educational and cultural standards of secretaries of party organizations have now improved considerably. The forms of party work are also changing. But let us be frank: They are not always improved. Moreover, sometimes things that ought to be kept in circulation are written off. In my time such an amount of useless paperwork did not exist. The secretaries of primary party organizations are sometimes simply incapable of noticing what is new and getting things moving because of the avalanche of paperwork. I believe that they must be released from this bondage. After all, their main job is to work not with papers but with living people. [applause]

It is painful that — and I am to say it directly — that workers in literature and art are sometimes not taking a far-sighted position. This has been very corectly expressed in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report. As a miner who has been working 61 years, I have a complaint to raise with the heads of associations such as those of writers, composers, artists, and in particular cinema workers. They are greatly in arrears vis-a-vis the miners. Let me cite three examples: tell me if I am right. In 50 years only one serious so-called film for miners, "Great Life," has been made. [applause] I ask you: Do the miners today really have a poor life?. No, it is not just great, it is a splendid life. [applause] We have hundreds of heroes, thousands of frontrankers with the highest possible labor productivity. We have culture, amenities, education — everything has appeared. So why can't they make a picture from which the young people coming to the mining industry could learn and thus become a firm part of us? You, comrade cinema workers, are at fault here! [applause]

And I would like to say to the comrade writers that in my lifetime I can well remember only one serious book, which was published also 50 years ago, entitled *The Miners* by Boris Gorbatov. Since then, apart from brochures and small books, I have seen nothing. [applause]

And now about composers. [laughter, followed by applause] They wrote songs for us, known not just to us miners, but also to many of you, no doubt such as "The Dark Mounds Sleep." [laughter] And we have been singing it for 40 years. [laughter] "The Dark Mounds Sleep." Moreover, for the information of the composer: We no longer create slagheaps in the Donbass. [laughter] In 10 years' time there will probably be none left. So I ask you, what will we be singing then? [laughter and applause]

On behalf of miners I make a request: Please make something new for us, something good to delight us, so that the young generation will see us. And I believe that the heroic work of famous miners rightfully demands that you turn and meet our request. [applause]

Much more could be done for miners by our scientists and designers. The country needs a lot of coal. For decades we have been begging our own minister of coal industry. But we have not appealed to science; there was no way in. But now we shall appeal [laughter] for them to make for us a combine for carrying out preparatory works in areas of unusual rock formations, so that they may reduce the vibration on the mechanical pick. I went to the Zvezdnyy Gorodok, where they train the astronauts against vibration. Our miner working on the mechanical pick vibrates 6 hours a day with this mechanical pick. [laughter and applause] This is being widely discussed at authoritative conferences, meetings, and gatherings; but it is not getting through to the people in our ministry and science. On behalf of Donbass miners I would like to ask esteemed President of the USSR Academy of Science Anatoliy Petrovich Aleksandrov, who is sitting next to me, [laughter] to take this issue in hand and to help, so that science may replace this very mechanical pick that was used 50 years ago by Stakhanov.

Now the situation is such that it is yet again necessary to move ahead of time, to hasten courageously into tomorrow, to conquer the deep seams of progress. New records are needed now, records of ideas, records of creativity. The honorable fulfillment of this task is the highest form of happiness for a true communist. On behalf of the communists of older generations I declare: We will not harm the honor and glory of our native Communist Party created by Lenin who is forever alive and great. [applause]

Gorbachev Expresses Thanks for Congratulations

LD220941 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
0800 GMT 22 Mar 86

[Text] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev has thanked party and other public organizations of working people for the congratulations which arrived after the 27th CPSU Congress in connection with his selection to the post of general secretary of the CPSU Committee.

These congratulations, he notes, once again speak of the fact that the strategic course taken by the 27th CPSU Congress on the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development is a cause common to all people, the cause of every person. Ahead lies a huge amount of work. Already this year we must take a noticeable step forward in the implementation of plans mapped out by the congress. The construction of a new society has more than once set us tasks of historic significance. We have solved them successfully in the past. To realize the decisions of the 27th congress is the unswerving desire of the Soviet people.

Congratulations have come from state and public figures, and from citizens of foreign states. In expressing my sincere gratitude, I would like to affirm that the Soviet Union, faithful to the ideas of peace and freedom, will consistently try to achieve a radical improvement in the world political climate and the establishment of just principles of international security. We see the path to this in a decisive curtailment of the arms race, in joint efforts by the world community to remove the threat of war and to overcome mistrust and enmity in international relations. Mankind can and must learn to live in peace and harmony. That is our conviction.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev also expressed his profound gratitude to all Soviet people, as well as foreign citizens, for the warm congratulations in connection with his birthday.

Crew Dies in IL-14 Plane Crash Over Antarctic

LD231627 Moscow World Service in English
1600 GMT 23 Mar 86

[Text] The USSR Ministry of Civil Aviation has announced the crash of a Soviet IL-14 aircraft over the Antarctic. The aircraft was on a flight between the Molodezhnaya and Vostok stations when it encountered a violent wind and a heavy snowstorm when visibility was reduced virtually to nil. The pilots reported a forced attempt to land and then communication with the plane broke off. Due to the storm and deep clefts in the ice the rescue team managed to reach the scene of the catastrophe only several days later but were unable to save the crew.

Plaque to Chernenko Unveiled at Khorgos Border Post

LD211947 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1900 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Text] A memorial plaque in honor of the outstanding politician and statesman Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko was ceremoniously unveiled today on the Khorgos border station building, where, in the 1930's, he served in the Border Guards and headed the station's party cell. The memorial plaque has been set up in accordance with a decision by the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the USSR Council of Ministers on the immortalization of his memory.

Force 5 Earthquake Registered in Tajikistan

LD211715 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian
1655 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Text] Dushanbe, 21 Mar (TASS) — Today at 11 hours 39 minutes local time an earthquake occurred in Tajikistan. According to information from the seismological station in Dushanbe, in the epicenter, which was 150 kilometers north-east from Dushanbe, the force of tremor exceeded 5 points. In the town of Ura-Tyube it was five points. There has been no damage or casualties.

Kazakh Geology Ministry Actions Questioned

PM211631 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian
21 Mar 86 p 1

[Report by *LITERATURNAYA GAZETA* "Man and Economy" section: "And Another Thing: Arising From the Items 'An Audit Took Place...' and 'Refutation'"]

[Text] Nearly 2 months ago, on 22 January this year, *LITERATURNAYA GAZETA* printed on page 1 an official reply from Comrade Grebenyuk, deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers, to Pavel Bolin's articles "An Audit Took Place..." and "Refutation" (19 June and 30 October 1985). Let us recall that they dealt with write ups and other financial abuses at the Kazgidrogeologiya geological production association, the connivance on the part of the republican Ministry of Geology, and the persecution of a person who uncovered gross violations and exposed those guilty of window dressing.

The reply was remarkably brief: The newspaper articles had been examined at a session of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers Presidium and "an appropriate assessment was given of the work of the Kazakh SSR Ministry of Geology Collegium and personally of Minister Comrade S.Ye. Chakabayev, who was reprimanded." And that is all. Not a word of explanation. Yet the USSR Ministry of Geology, on investigating the *LITERATURNAYA GAZETA* items, lodged serious complaints against S.Ye. Chakabayev: The instances of write ups at the association which the newspaper publicized and also others which had taken place earlier were known to him.

The unconvincing nature of the reply naturally caused indignation. The editorial office then considered it necessary to publicly ask three questions. Here they are:

1. How are the words "appropriate assessment" to be understood? What kind of assessment, first? And how specifically was it expressed?

2. Is not such a lapidary reply disrespectful to the readers who showed a keen interest in the newspaper articles?

3. Does this reply accord with the present atmosphere in the country, in which a wide, public discussion of the most acute and pressing problems of our life is taking place everywhere? Does it meet the party's demand — to uncover negative phenomena openly rather than secretly, without fear and in full?

These questions were published in *LITERATURNAYA GAZETA* before the 27th party congress. Today we are all the more convinced of their correctness, since the congress has once again emphasized the significance of publicity. But there is still no reply.

It is particularly important to recall this also because the flagrant attempt to avoid a direct and principled discussion plays into the hands of those who violate the demands of the laws and our morality. S.Ye. Chakabayev has not changed his position. The connivance with window dressers goes on. Here is the proof.

The USSR Ministry of Geology relieved A.K. Dzhakelov, general director of Kazgidrogeologiya, of his duties after the *LITERATURNAYA GAZETA* articles, for write ups, thriftlessness, and gross violations of labor legislation and of the party principles of cadre selection and placing. Where is he now? In a rank and file post? Nothing of the kind: He has been apointed chief of an experimental-methodological expedition, that is, of a leading component in the same association. Perhaps he has suffered materially? Yes, but not much: He used to recieve R550 a month, now he receives R500.

The USSR Ministry of Geology instructed the Kazakh SSR Ministry of Geology Collegium to "take disciplinary proceedings against the officials guilty of violations and ensure that the bonuses received illegally are recovered from the leaders of the Kazgidrogeologiya association." Has this directive from the union ministry been carried out? We have received no reply from Kazakhstan.

In view of all this, we are forced to ask yet another question in addition to the previous three: when will *LITERATURNAYA GAZETA*'s readers, who continue to show interest in the articles which began with "An Audit Took Place...", at last hear an accurate and exhaustive reply from Kazakhstan about the measures taken on the basis of these articles? A reply meeting today's party criteria — frankness, sincerity, and commitment in discussing the most urgent problems of life, constructiveness, and a critical and self-critical attitude to the cause.

Markus Responds to Claims of Broadcast 'Pressure'

LD211631 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1500 GMT 21 Mar

[Text] Moscow, 21 Mar (TASS) — The British Broadcasting Corporation — not so long ago the BBC broadcast a slanderous report that an appearance on Central Television by Soviet citizen S.V. Markus, in which he condemned his unlawful activities, was allegedly made under pressure from the authorities.

S.V. Markus has made the following statement via TASS regarding the above-mentioned BBC radio broadcast.

I have learned of the reaction of BBC commentators to my appearance on Soviet Central Television on 4 January 1986: It was asserted that it had been "wrested under the severest pressure from the authorites." But what are these assertions based on? On an analysis of the reasons which caused me to reassess the values and circumstances of my life? No, the commentators made no such effort.

However, anybody wishing to arrive at an objective understanding of the changes in me, so unexpected at first glance, should first read carefully the open letter to TASS and APN, of which the television appearance is a brief resume, and then gather convincing material from life.

I will not repeat what has been already stated, but will dwell on the following points.

The "severest pressure" was exerted upon me not by the authorities, but by my own reflections. It was recognition of the acute nature of those global problems threatening to destroy contemporary civilization through the fault of the participants in the "crusade against socialism." Secondly, it was those extremely important tasks which began to be resolved in our country after the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum. Those who do not believe in the reality and efficacy of thought will never believe that the changes in me [moi peremeny] are genuine and will remain prisoners of related ideological cliches.

Further: Detention in any country is not like staying at a health resort, but it has one unquestionable advantage — an unlimited opportunity for meditation and self-analysis. None of those who were close to me will say that I was beaten up, hungry, stupefied,or frightened.

It is precisely for this reason that my initiative to write an open letter and appear on television was accepted, although it is obvious that I have become neither an atheist nor a Marxist

Lastly: Manipulations with my name and experience with a view of fighting socialism are henceforth not warranted by anything and I demand these speculations be stopped. What is more I will make every effort in the future in order to become one of the last who justified his hostility to socialist statehood with religious motives, the last "religious dissident."

The search for a new human unity in the face of the growing threat of global catastrophes — this, in my opinion, is the main thing to which all of us in Britain, Russia, and all other countries are are called upon to dedicate our best efforts!

Zagladin Evaluates Results of CPSU Congress

PM201643 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 10, 17 Mar 86 pp 3-6

[Article by Vadim Zagladin: "The Party Congress: Hope and Confidence; Notes of a Delegate"]

[Text] On March 1, the 27th CPSU Congress passed its halfway point. Discussion of the first items on the agenda was completed, a resolution approved on the Central Committee Political Report, and the new text of the party programme and amendments to the party rules were adopted. On March 3, Soviet Premier Nikolay Ryzhkov delivered his report on the Basic Guidelines for economic and social development of the country, and at this writing the debate on it is in full swing.

The deliberations at the congress have differed in some rather important essentials from debates at previous congresses. Of course, formerly too the delegates discussed in detail the proposals put forward by the Central Committee, amendments and new considerations were advanced, and wishes for the future voiced. All this is traditional at our party forums.

A new departure at this congress has perhaps been the markedly businesslike, sharply critical and at the same time optimistic character of the discussion. There is less ceremonial (although the atmosphere is one of uplift, even festive) and the tone is more matter-of-fact and concrete. Clearly, the very spirit of the Political Report of the Central Committee, its frankness, clarity in posing issues and emphasis on purposefulness and the unity of words and deeds, was communicated to the delegates.

The speakers deal with unresolved problems and criticize shortcomings. As a rule, they are self-critical. The stress is laid on what has to be done not only to rectify mistakes, but to give new impetus to all our efforts. Not only on doing what has been left undone, but on forging ahead more vigorously. Speaking of the significance of what has been achieved, delegates are not carried away by the successes, but seek to find in them points of departure for further purposeful advance.

The keynote is acceleration. This is in the centre of attention. Naturally, domestic affairs are linked with external, international affairs. On the one hand, the speakers invariably support the party's plans to help ensure all-embracing international security. On the other, they are clearly aware that the most reliable groundwork for our successes in the foreign policy arena is our own labour, the performance of each on the job.

It should perhaps be noted that the speeches of the delegates this time are, so to say, more individual than at previous congresses. This too is understandable, for the more concrete and businesslike the approach, the more clearly expressed are individual thoughts and opinions.

Indeed, one can only marvel at the diversity of our great party. Each of its 19,000,000-odd members is a personality, with his own unique individuality. Only to our opponents does it occur to talk of stereotyped uniformity of Communists.

The party, of course, is close-knit and strong by virtue of its unity. But this is not the unity of some mechanically contrived giant, but the unity of the living organism, the collective inspired by single-minded determination to work towards lofty, high-minded goals. The unity of the party is the unity of people working towards a common goal. It is a unity of thought and quest, of joint conclusions and bold creative endeavour.

It was this creative unity that was manifest in the discussion of the previous items on the agenda and is manifest now in the debate on the guidelines for economic and social development of the country.

Nikolay Ryzhkov's report, like the report of the CPSU General Secretary, was strictly realistic, critical and self-critical, and at the same time deeply optimistic.

It, of course, dealt first of all with the country's development since the previous congress. The results are something we can only be proud of. Our opponents abroad maintain that "the Russians are having to revise their programme inasmuch as it has proved a failure during the past stage." This is something that has been repeated latterly in the West scores, if not hundreds of times. This one-sided appraisal is, of course, utterly false.

True, we have not achieved all the targets we set ourselves in the past. This was clearly stated in the report of the Soviet premier, as it had been in the Political Report of the Central Committee. But how can anyone belittle the achievements registered in the quarter-century since the adoption of the first text of the party's third programme? National income increased nearly fourfold and industrial production nearly five times over, while the productivity of social labour more than trebled. All this made it possible to take a substantial stride forward in resolving socio-economic problems. The per capita real income of the Soviet people increased 2.6 times in these 25 years, and 267 million people were provided with better housing. The country went over to compulsory secondary education and a far-reaching reform of our secondary school system was initiated, and is now being carried forward.

All this momentous progress is what enables the Soviet Union to play a weighty role in both the world economy and in world politics.

Nevertheless, the fact remains that we accomplished less than we had planned and of course less than we wanted. The report of the head of the Soviet Government gives a concrete, matter-of-fact account of why this happened — in order to point the way to a real acceleration of our further development.

One of the foreign guests at the congress told me that he had tangibly sensed the delegates' awareness of the dialectical interconnection between pride in past achievements and dissatisfaction with failure to achieve all that had been planned, the dialectic of successes and problems. This meaningful evaluation indeed offers the key to an understanding of the tasks facing the country.

The targets set for the future are truly impressive. in the 15 years until the year 2000 the object is to double the country's economic potential. Here is a relevant figure from Ryzhkov's report: the aggregate national income in 1986-2000 is to amount to 12 trillion rubles, more than in all the preceding years of Soviet power. This is essential in order to resolve the pressing domestic political, and primarily social, tasks, and to safeguard the country's security.

A very important step in this direction is to be taken in the 12th Five-Year-Plan period. In the coming five years the accent is to be replaced on effectiveness, on higher productivity of labour, which is to lay the basis for the further rapid advance of the country.

Suffice it to say that during the 12th Five-Year-Plan period the national income is to rise 3.5-4 per cent annually, as against 3.1 per cent during the 11th Five-Year Plan. Anyone acquainted in the slightest with economic problems will appreciate how far from simple it will be to achieve such an acceleration of the growth of the national income.

I shall not go into the details. It is plain to see that the tasks facing the country are tremendous and far from simple. This is clearly stated in the documents submitted to the congress. Awareness of the fact is palpably felt in the delegates' speeches.

...

Our opponents in the West are taking a rather equivocal stance these days. On the one hand, no one ventures to deny the magnitude and significance of the tasks posed by the congress or that the fulfillment of the projected plans will result in a qualitative change in Soviet society as a whole. The well-known American scholar, Professor R. Schlesinger of the University of California, has observed that it can be said without exaggeration that this is the beginning of a fundamentally new stage in the life of Soviet society. The Japanese *TOKYO SHIMBUN* writes: "Congresses of the Communist Party are important landmarks in the life of the Soviet Union. The present congress may be described as an 'epochal congress,' ushering in a new historical stage in the life of the country." On the other hand, few Western commentators have not sought to cast a shadow of doubt on our plans. This is done in different ways. Some say point-blank that they do not believe our plans are feasible, others in one or another way qualify the tasks we have set as "excessive." And all sorts of advice is offered us.

What kind of advice?

On the first day of the congress I had occasion to take part in a direct Moscow-Paris radio hookup sponsored by the French Europe-1 broadcasting station. I had two collocutors. One was the well-known radio commentator Jean Pierre Elkabbach, the other, former U.S. ambassador to France, Evan Galbraith. The latter bluntly declared: "You will get nowhere. If something comes out of it, it will happen only if you restore freedom in the economy, renounce state planning, and give free rein to private initiative."

Galbraith was crude about it. Other advisers of the same order use more moderate language. To believe them, socialism in the U.S.S.R. can be saved only if it ceases to be socialism.

A touching picture! Diehard opponents of socialism advising us on how to improve it! It would appear that socialism can be improved only by being destroyed....

No, we cannot take such "advice" seriously. Look back at the history of our country. In less than seven decades it has developed from a poverty-stricken land into an advanced power. Thanks to what? To socialism. We stood our ground in that most destructive of wars — World War II. It may be confidently said that no other country, had it been placed in a situation we found ourselves in 1941, could have withstood the onslaught of the nazi war machine. The countries of continental Europe were unable to withstand it. But we withstood it. And not only withstood it, but won. Thanks to what? To socialism. In particular to the fact that the socialist planned economy based on public ownership of the means of production enabled us to restructure the economy within an unprecedentedly short period of time — moreover, at a time when the industrially most developed part of the country was under enemy occupation — and to build up an economic potential that ensured our victory.

During the celebration of the 40th anniversary of victory a great deal of weighty data was published showing the relative potentialities of socialism and capitalism as revealed by the war. It was pointed out, for instance, that for its effectiveness the Soviet economy in those years surpassed not only the economy of nazi Germany, but also that of the United States and Britain. With equal expenditure of primary materials we produced more machinery, and of higher quality than, say, the United States whose territory in general was not touched by the hostilities.

Or take postwar restoration, which it would be more correct to call the rebirth of the country. This too was accomplished in a historically brief span of time, and again thanks to socialism. Or the achievement of such summit as the first sputnik, the first man in space, the first atomic electric power station, the first nuclear icebreaker... we indeed have no reason to renounce socialism.

That there have been shortcomings and difficulties in our way is not the fault of socialism. The objective circumstances and, of course, subjective failings and mistakes are to blame.

Now too our party is firmly steering a course aimed not at narrowing down the field of action of socialism in our country but at further strengthening its foundations, at making fuller use of the potential and advantages of our system. In this we see the key to success, a key to communist morrow.

There is still another angle to the comment on the congress decisions relating to the internal political evolution of the country and its economic development. The reference is to those Western commentators who have discerned in our economic plans a "Soviet threat." In what precisely do they see this threat?

The logic of their reasoning (if it can be called that) is this: the Soviet plans envisage a growth of the country's economic potential, hence its military potential and, consequently, the "Soviet military threat" will also grow. Add to this the diverse, utterly unfounded discourses on the subject of the possible "expansionist" plans of Soviet policy in one or another region of the world.

All this could be dismissed as sheer invention. However, since views of this order are being vigorously and persistently circulated, a few more words should be added.

First of all, no attentive reader of the Political Report of the Central Committee, the report delivered by Ryzhkov, and the draft guidelines for the economic and social development of the country (by the time this issue comes off the press the last-mentioned will no longer be a draft, but the finalized document) can fail to see that the emphasis in all our plans is on peaceful construction. The main stress is placed on the creation of the groundwork for meeting the material and spiritual requirements of man, his all-round development.

As a matter of fact, much has been said on this score at the congress. It has been pointed out that not enough attention was paid to the social and cultural sphere and that now this omission has to be rectified and attention to this area sharply increasd.

Incidentally, these are not merely wishes voiced by the delegates. The problem has already been tackled in practice. Even before the congress, following the April 1985 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, our party took a number of decisions on focusing more attention on social and cultural problems. Additional funds, materials and manpower — in a word, everything needed to get things going properly — have been allocated for this purpose.

Thus, our plans are not projected at the militarization of the country, but at its peaceful development. Where, then, does the "military threat" come in?

Needless to say, the growth of our economic potential increases our capability to protect our interests, to keep our defences at the necessary level.

Here too it is a matter of defence, not of aggressive designs. The Political Report of the Central Committee clearly declared that the importance we attach to ensuring our security is only natural. We could not act otherwise. For it is nobody's secret that the Pentagon already has plans for the militarization of the United States all the way to the 21st century. Nor is it a secret that there exist old plans for war against our country and that new ones are being drawn up.

It is enough to read the U.S. President's February 26 address to the nation to see that, as distinct from what is happening at our congress, Washington is orienting not on the new realities, but on the outdated and dangerous positions-of-strength concept.

We regard the Soviet-American contacts that have begun with a high sense of responsibility and have no intention of closing the doors to them. This was underscored at the party forum. But we cannot ignore the fact that, although we now and again hear words about peace — and words, even the finest, are only words — the material preparation of war goes on, with the Soviet Union named as the potential enemy. We see all this and shall never close our eyes to it.

As regards the military sphere, our intentions are defensive and our object is to ensure the security of our country and nothing more. Our military potential is limited to reasonable adequacy. But "the character and level of the ceiling," Mikhail Gorbachev said, "continues to be limited by the attitude and actions of the U.S.A. and its bloc partners. In these circumstances we repeat over and over again: the Soviet Union lays no claim to greater security than that enjoyed by others, but it will not settle for less."

Thus, all talk about our country presenting a "military threat" is sheer nonsense. Nonsense that has essentially only one purpose: to justify the further escalation of war preparations by the United States and some of its allies.

Besides the "Soviet military threat" angle, there is another aspect to the talk about the growth of our economic strength presenting a threat to someone. And to some extent this aspect acquires ever greater significance as time goes on. What do I have in mind?

The growth of the might of the socialist countries virtually dooms to failure any attempt at military confrontation with socialism. In these circumstances the centre of gravity in the contest between the two systems in the world arena is shifting towards peaceful competition. Needless to say, competition primarily in the economic sphere, but also in the social sphere.

Socialism has already chalked up a good many points in this competition. Indeed, if in the early postwar years the Soviet Union lagged far behind the United States, at present the levels of development of the two countries have come closer together. On many counts we are catching up with the Americans and in some, have outstripped them.

We know very well, of course, that much more has still to be done, primarily as regards productivity of labour, the speed with which the achievements of science and technology are introduced in production, and so on. Nevertheless the dynamics of competition in the economic sphere is working in favour of socialism.

As for the social sphere, here socialism long ago left capitalism behind. Full employment, free education, free medical services, social security and low rents are something working people in the West can only dream of. Moreover, it is clear that with the acceleration of the rate of development the social advantages of socialism are revealed ever more fully. Our plans on this score are very definite and will be carried out.

But this is precisely what our opponents in the West are afraid of. The Soviet Union's striving to strengthen its peace economy and heighten popular well-being can seem frightening and dangerous only to those who tremble at the thought of socialism revealing more and more fully its potential and advantages, those who fear that all this taken together could expose in the eyes of the working people in the West the limited potential of the capitalist system, its inability to meet the interests of the overwhelming majority of the people.

"As we see it," the Political Report of the Central Committee says, "the main line of struggle in present-day conditions is to create worthy, truly human material and spiritual conditions of life for all nations, to see to it that our planet should be habitable and to deal with its riches rationally. Above all to deal rationally with the greatest value of all — with people and all their potentialities. That is exactly where we offer the capitalist system to compete with us in a setting of lasting peace."

It is precisely this competition that certain Western quarters fear. For, contrary to what they say as a rule, they know full well that the basic class mission of their system is to ensure not the well-being of the people but maximum profits for the monopolies.

Open admission of the existence of such fears occurs rarely, but there is no dearth of indirect admission. For instance, it has been said or written time and again that it is the interests of the West to create difficulties for the Soviet economy, that there should be no growth of popular well-being in our country. How many times, especially in the recent period, have there been hints that the escalation of the arms buildup by the West pursues not only purely military but also economic objectives — the weakening of the Soviet economy, the creation of additional difficulties in the matter of meeting the needs of the population. in short, the object is to stop the improvement of living standards, of the quality of life, in the Soviet Union.

While some Western commentators see dangers and even threats in our plans and intentions, wide sections of the world public derive from them hope for the strengthening of peace and democracy, for social renewal.

Here it is in place to mention the guests of the congress. This time there are more of them than ever before. Communist, workers', revolutionary democratic, socialist, social democratic and labour parties and national liberation movements from 113 countries of all continents sent their envoys to Moscow. This fact alone is testimony to the keen interest evinced in the deliberations of the congress, to recognition of the role of the CPSU and the Soviet State in the international arena.

Still more striking evidence of this are the speeches delivered by our guests and the views they have voiced in the course of numerous conversations and talks.

It is of course impossible to give even an approximate account of all these talks and speeches. But there are some basic aspects common to them all that should be mentioned.

For one thing, our guests have naturally made particular note of the critical and self-critical character of the supreme party forum. As many of them observed, it was as if the truth itself, the unvarnished truth, were speaking out from the congress rostrum. This is seen as an encouraging sign, a token of the intrinsic strength of socialism.

What our guests consider most important is the fact that the criticism has been constructive, aimed not simply at correcting one or another mistake, but at finding the most effective avenues for the further development of Soviet society. The trail-blazing, pioneering character of the congress and its thrust to the future has impressed our foreign visitors.

The fact that both the criticism and the positive proposals at the congress are not of a pragmatic nature but are substantiated theoretically, commands attention. Many of our friends qualify the new generalizations and arguments advanced in the Political Report of the Soviet premier as further development of Marxist-Leninist theory. In this most see proof that the party's present conclusions are well-grounded and that it will continue its theoretical quest in the process of its practical work.

The main point made by our friends is that the congress decisions will help to reveal more fully the potential of socialism, its possibilities. And this in turn will instill in ever new sections of the popular masses faith in socialism, in social progress, in the possibility of effective advance along new lines, and thereby heighten the potential of social progress the world over.

It is no secret that the problems and difficulties encountered in recent years in socialist countries, including our country, have been seized upon by anti-socialist propaganda to undermine faith in the possibility of advance along lines other than capitalist. Our weaknesses and shortcomings have been played up to make it appear as if the striving for social changes is futile, that it can produce no results. The advance of socialism in the Soviet Union, the tapping of its vast intrinsic potential, will expose the falseness of such contentions.

Our friends and comrades from the other socialist countries have naturally underscored the fact that successes in perfecting socialism in the U.S.S.R. will strengthen the socialist world system as a whole and above all consolidate the positions of the socialist community.

The communist movement as a whole and primarily the fraternal parties of the socialist countries have long been fully aware that mechanical copying of one another's experience, the devising of some sort of abstract models, is a futile exercise. But as time goes on it becomes increasingly clear that it is necessary to make a careful study of one another's experience and to utilize the most valuable results of creative Marxist thinking in the various countries to accelerate one's own progress. In view of this, our friends from the other socialist countries have been listening with keen interest to the conclusions drawn by our congress, to the views on ways and means of giving added impetus to the development of socialism voiced at our party forum.

Our comrades from the capitalist countries are interested in everything. In particular, they point to the experience and example of socialism as serving the purpose of exposing the long current Western propaganda contention that technical progress, the scientific and technological revolution, are bound to have negative consequences. Indeed, in the West it has become a standard argument that scientific and technological progress creates nothing short of a threat to people irrespective of the social system they live under. The fact is, however, that both our achievements to date and our plans for the future convincingly show that this is not so.

Scientific and technological progress in itself presents no threat to man. The threat emanates from improper use of technical progress. The capitalist approach to it leads to negative consequences, primarily growing unemployment, social insecurity, poverty and want. In the socialist society technological progress serves man, improves living and working conditions.

All our friends from the capitalist world and the newly independent countries, of course, are impressed by the social plans of our party, by the fact that the policy of the CPSU is a policy that serves the people's interests.

The representatives of newly independent countries have underscored the significance of the solution of the national question in the U.S.S.R., the fact that socialism, through the example of the Soviet Union, has conclusively shown that the new social system can ensure the rapid development of the nations. And not only by enabling them to overcome the backwardness inherited from the past, but also by making it possible for formerly underdeveloped regions to move to the forefront of economic, technological and social progress.

Needless to say, they also point to the importance of the support given by socialism to the struggle of the peoples of the newly independent countries to strengthen their independence and to speed up their economic development.

As I have mentioned above, the number of guests representing socialist, social democratic, and labour parties at this congress is greater than at any previous party forum. The social democratic delegates attach much importance to the very fact that they were invited to attend. They evince a keen interest in many of the points in the Political Report of the Central Committee as well as the report on the Basic Guidelines of economic and social development of the country. Particular attention is commanded by the formulations of the Political Report relating to the further development of relations between the Communists and the Social Democrats. "It is a fact that the ideological differences between the Communists and the Social Democrats are deep, and that their achievements and experience are dissimilar and not equivalent," the Political Report says. "However, an unbiassed look at the standpoints and views of each other is unquestionably useful to both the Communists and the Social Democrats, useful in the first place for furthering the struggle for peace and international security." Our social democratic guests see in these formulations a good groundwork for the fruitful promotion of contacts between the CPSU and the social democratic, socialist and labour parties.

All our foreign guests have of course underscored the significance of the platform advanced by Mikhail Gorbachev for the creation of a comprehensive system of international security. "This is a congress of hope and confidence," one of the guests observed in the course of a conversation during a recess between sessions.

On this score the representatives of the international working-class and liberation movements and Soviet people are at one. We too look to the future with hope. This outlook of hope was the keynote of the April 1985 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and now it has been strengthened by the congress. We too are confident, confident of the correctness of the party's line and the consistency and dedication to principle of its leadership, of the purposefulness and feasibility of our plans.

Every civic-minded Soviet citizen knows that realization of the congress decisions depends also on his own labour, on his personal contribution. The personal and the public are closely intertwined in our society. This is an inexhaustible source of strength for our system. It strengthens our confidence in the future, in the success of the plans outlined by the party.

Briefs

All-Union Banner Awards — The Uzbek SSR's Yengiyul City, Zarafshan City, Uzbekistanskiy Rayon in Fergana Oblast and the Tashkent Scientific Research Institute for Central Asia have been awarded the Challange Order of the Red Banner awards of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Council of Trade Unions, and the USSR Komsomol Central Committee for achieving success in all-union socialist competition in 1985, for realizing the plans of that year and the entire 11th 5-Year Plan period, and for fulfilling their socialist obligations. Comrades Kadyrov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers Presidium; Abdullayeva, secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee; Antonov, secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee; and Alimov, first secretary of the Tashkent Oblast Party Committee, presented the Red Banner awards respectively. The Lenin Kolkhoz in Kara-Kalpak ASSR's Khodzheyli Rayon and the Akhunbabayev Kolkhoz in Tashkent Oblast were also presented with the Red Banner awards and medals of distinction of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Council of Trade Unions, and the USSR Komsomol Central Committee for their highly productive and successful work during the 11th 5-Year Plan period. [Summary] [*Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0215 GMT 8 Feb 86 GF*]

Vietnam Awards — Vietnam has decorated Musa Ibragimov, the chairman of the Soviet AAPSO Committee and a popular writer and socialist hero of Azerbaijan SSR, with the medal of merit and the friendship order. Ibragimov received the awards for his productive work designed to consolidate solidarity between Africa and Asia and friendship between the people of the Soviet Union and Vietnam. [Summary] [*Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 10 Feb 86 GF*]

Azerbaijan Courses — A new group of party and Soviet workers of the Georgian SSR, the Armenian SSR, and the Azerbaijan SSR and a group of political workers of the Soviet naval forces have completed a 3-year course in the Baku Higher Party School external courses department. Tofik Kocharli, rector of the Baku Higher Party school, congratulated the new graduates during a ceremony held on the occasion. Nazim Mamedov, candidate memnber of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and chief of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department, presented diplomas to the graduates. [Summary] [*Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0205 GMT 11 Feb 86 GF*]

CPSU Program Pamphlet — A pamphlet has been published containing the text of the new edition of the CPSU Program, unanimously approved by the 27th CPSU Congress. The third CPSU Program in its present edition is a program for a planned and comprehensive perfecting of socialism for further progress of the Soviet society towards communism on the basis of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development; it is a program of struggle for peace and social progress. The pamphlet has been issued by the Politicheskaya Literatura Publishing House and printed at the Moscow Krasnyy Proletariy Printing Works. [Text] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 10 Mar 86 LD*]

Politburo Adopts Measures to Improve Agro-Industry

LD222117 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 22 Mar 86

[Text] As we have already reported, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo adopted measures at a routine meeting which took place on 20 March on further improving the economic mechanism in the agro-industrial complex. Here is our commentator Aleksandr Ruvinskiy:

Among the measures mapped out by the decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, I shall make particular note of the changeover to a standardized method for determining volumes of production and purchases of agricultural produce and also of deliveries of material and technical resources. This is a very important provision which will put farms on equal, fair conditions. That is to say, both planning and supplying will be observed proceeding not from the level achieved, but taking into account the real possibilities — the fertility of the land, the area of land, the availability of roads, the availability of machinery at farms, the adequate supply of labor reserves, and many other factors. Such criteria should be worked out by the science of economics. All this will make it possible to make a real assessment of the intensity of plans and pledges.

Of no less significance is the introduction of supply plans for a number of agricultural goods into all-union and republican funds. Alongside this, the resources of meat, milk, and other products will remain at the disposal of local bodies after the fulfillment of supplies to the centralized fund. Thus, the responsibility of oblast, kray, and republican bodies of the agro-industrial complex for supplying the population with food products is enhanced significantly. Also, the personal stake of collective and state farms in above-plan output is raised, since they can now sell it completely through the cooperative trade network, or directly at collective farm markets. The decision also envisages measures to tie payment for work more closely with production, with its volumes and final results. The wages of managers and specialists of farms and of rayon agro-industrial associations have now been made fully dependent on these indices.

I have noted only a few of those important measures that are mapped out in the decision with the aim of raising the initiative and responsibility of workers in the agro-industrial complex for the results of their work and in the final analysis of accelerating the development of our food complex and satisfying needs regarding food products more fully.

Tajik Agro-Industrial Plans Aim To Combat Problems

LD212347 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0915 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Taking part in our program we have Akbar Nusratullayevich Maksumov, first deputy chairman of the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers [title as heard] and chairman of the republic's State Agro-Industrial Committee, who was a delegate to the 27th CPSU Congress:

[Begin recording] The first thing to say is that the organization of the State Agro-Industrial Committee — at rayon, oblast, and republican levels — has been completed and the whole system is now embarking on implementing plans. This is painstaking work and there have been certain difficulties, in particular with regard to bringing together capital construction plans and plans for material and technical supplies. This will require a little more time, but we expect to sort it out quite soon.

We have tried to create a structure fitted to our conditions. Management of material and technical supplies and of planning in the whole industry from top to bottom have been combined into unified blocks. For instance, in the case of cotton the various stages in the production and processing used to be handled by three different ministries: the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of the Cotton Ginning Industry, and the Ministry of the Food Industry. Now all this has been combined into a single complex: from seed growing and production of cotton to its ginning and the processing of primary output. At one time fodder production, a direct sector of animal husbandry, and the processing of animal husbandry produce were divorced in Tajikistan. At present, all this has been combined into a unified block. The entire structure of the republican State Agro-Industrial Committee has now been organized along these lines.

We have tried to strengthen the building section, taking into account that since for the most part the level of development of our republic's agriculture, especially irrigated agriculture, has reached certain limits, further development and increases in agricultural production will undoubtedly depend on a whole range of intensification factors. We are, therefore, attaching special importance to the building block. It was perhaps easier for us to do this than it was for a few other regions in the country because the state cooperative association in Tajikistan was set up considerably earlier and kolkhozstroy operated within the system of the Rural Construction Ministry.

The main task is introducing scientific and technical progress in all sectors of the agro-industrial complex. It is probably not always right that we entrust the introduction of the achievements, the results of scientific research fully and entirely to scientific research institutions. The central apparatus of the State Agro-Industrial Committee is apparently obliged to work first of all on this problem, namely introducing the latest achievements of science and advanced experience, of innovative methods of labor organization, of production organization in all sectors of the agro-industrial complex. Proceeding from this premise we are now drawing up a whole range of very substantial comprehensive programs.

We are to do a great deal in developing the cultivation of orchards, in particular of apricots, taking into account that in Tajikistan, nature itself has created a unique zone for the production of the best varieties of apricots not only in our country, but perhaps in the world. Increasing the production of apricots, increasing the production of processed products, in particular of compotes, is one of our main tasks, the more so as these types of products are used to supply the population of the areas of the far north, the Far East, and other industrial centers in the country. [end recording]

Economist Argues Merits of Family Contract

PM201620 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Mar 86 First Edition p 2

[Article by Doctor of Economic Sciences G. Shmelev under the rubric "Agro-Industry: Economic Reserves": "Families Under Contract"]

[Text] Hardly anybody today needs to be persuaded of the merits of the collective contract in the countryside. The new form of labor organization and remuneration has proved its advantages and is now extensively applied in fields and livestock units. Those who have mastered the "nonregulated link" system as a rule produce output in greater quantities and of better quality and feel at home with financial autonomy.

Teams and links which have adopted the contract method often have relatives working in them. The need to extensively develop the family contract was noted at the 27th party congress. It is not in conflict with the collective contract. On the contrary, it supplements it. But at the same time, this form has its own characteristic features.

The family becomes the basic independent production cell of a farm. This is characteristic of certain areas high in the mountains of Georgia.

The family contract does not contradict socialist production relations. Land and other basic resources remain public property. And the output obtained is distributed in accordance with socialist principles. Nor is the planning principle abolished. It is sealed in the contract between farm and family. Social control of production, which is carried out on the basis of full financial autonomy, is also retained. This form of contract has many advantages. Remuneration is simplified. There is no need to specify individual labor contributions. The family itself rewards each member on the basis of his services.

Usually these teams and links have a direct and more obvious link with the end result. In tobacco growing, for example, a certain percentage of the value of the output sold is paid.

As a rule, family teams are stable since they are based on kinship ties and mutual assistance. And although personal interests are intensified here, the priority of social interests is nevertheless retained.

How great is the scale of this form of contract? Statistical bodies do not keep detailed records on this. Agricultural organs believe that many thousands of families conclude contracts with kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Take the so-called "hectarage" system [pogektarnichestvo], for example. Families are allocated vegetable, melon, or feed plantations or vineyards. This form of contract is well developed in transhumance sheep farming in Central Asia, the Transcaucasus, and other regions. In Uzbekistan almost all silkworm cocoons are provided by families.

Could it be that these collectives conclude contracts mainly for output involving manual production? In practice, silkworm raising and tobacco growing do not as yet lend themselves very well to mechanization. As a result, should the family contract not be regarded as a temporary, obsolescent form without a future?

Not so. Family subunits with a full range of equipment could work in crop farming. In stockraising the fattening of livestock belonging to kolkhozes and sovkhozes on personal plots is widespread. The year before last around 1.3 million livestock fattening contracts were concluded with the population. On Klinskiy Rayon's Gorkiy Kolkhoz near Moscow, the Dachko and Korkishko families took on the complete running of a dairy unit. A similar thing can be seen on certain Baltic region farms.

Nevertheless there are still a considerable number of leaders who do not like the family contract. Here you encounter not only lack of interest in or underrating of this method, but a sharply negative attitude toward it.

The high incomes upset some people. They make big money, they say. But it is earned!

The notion of excessive income under the family contract is also linked with the fact that the wages of just one person — the head of the family — are taken into account. Yet these wages need to be regarded as the common income of all those involved in the labor process. It must be borne in mind, moreover, that often some or all the work is done during hours when they are not engaged in social production. Thus, it is overtime work. And the pay for it is higher.

The family contract precludes wage leveling. This is the prime factor which the advocates of "average wages" need to fear! As for overpayments, they only occur when the principle of remuneration according to labor is violated.

We still have people who shudder at the adjectives "individual" or "family." They see personal subsidiary farms as a vestige of the individual peasant farm. And the family contract is identified with the farming business. The truth, however, is that there are not the slightest grounds for these assertions. As was noted at the 27th CPSU Congress, a person's attitude to property is shaped primarily by the real conditions in which he is placed. And a family which has adopted the contract system is engaged in a social matter and utilizes social means of production.

At the same time, it is impossible to turn a blind eye to the fact that the family contract is sometimes used as a cover for private enterprise activity. Various abuses do occur. It is therefore necessary to create a more precise legal basis and intensify control. Because to this day there is essentially not a single normative document governing mutual relations between the parties who have concluded a family contract agreement. Surely it is indicative that the recommendations for the creation of financially autonomous nonregulated collectives elaborated by the former Ministry of Agriculture did not even mention the family contract. Is this not a source of distrust in an effective method?

'Cosmos-1736' Artificial Satellite Launched 21 Mar

LD211519 Moscow TASS in English 1503 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, March 21 TASS — Another artificial earth satellite, *Cosmos-1736* was launched in the Soviet Union today.

The sputnik carries scientific equipment for the continuation of the exploration of outer space.

The Sputnik was put into orbit with the following parameters: the initial period of revolution 89.6 minutes, the maximum distance from the earth's surface 278 kilometres, the minimum distance from the earth's surface 255 kilometres, inclination of the orbit 65 degrees.

The equipment on board the sputnik is functioning normally.

'Progress-25' Docks with 'Mir'-'Soyuz T-15' Complex

LD211212 Moscow TASS in English 1203 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, March 21 TASS — At 14.16 [1116 GMT] Moscow time the spaceship *Progress-25* docked with the orbital manned complex *Mir-Soyuz T-15*.

The mutual search, rendezvous, tethering and docking of spacecraft was done by means of onboard automatic systems. These operations were controlled by the mission control centre and the crew of the orbital complex — cosmonauts Kizim and Solovev. The transport craft docked to the station from the side of the propulsion and instruments section.

The *Progress-25* has delivered into orbit fuel for the joint engine, foods, water and apparatuses and equipment necessary for a long functioning of the *Mir* (Peace) station as the basic block of the sophisticated research complex.

According to telemetric information and reports of the crew on onboard systems of the orbital complex *Mir-Soyuz T-15-Progress-25* are functioning normally.

Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovev feel well.

'Mir'-'Soyuz T-15' Reported Functioning Normally

LD220622 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
0304 GMT 22 Mar 86

[Report from the Flight Control Center]

[Text] Cosmonauts Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovev will unload the transport vessel *Progress-25* today, which moored with the *Mir-Soyuz T-15* space complex yesterday. Approximately 2 metric tons of various freight was put into orbit. The crew will (?stow) in the station foodstuffs, various equipment, additional apparatus and instruments, cine-film, and tools. About 200 liters of drinking water will be pumped from the cargo vessel's tanks into the station's reservoirs. According to telemetric data and the reports of the crew, the manned complex' on-board systems are functioning normally and the cosmonauts are feeling good.

Cosmonaut Solovyev Explains Space Station's Computer

LD222039 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1530 GMT on 22 March broadcasts a 2 and 1/2 - minute video report from onboard the *Mir-Progress-25-Soyuz T-15* station.

Cosmonaut Vladimir Solovyev speaks in general terms, first of all, of the appearance of the station as it seems to the crew: a white-winged seagull soaring over the earth. Solovyev says that whereas there was only one on-board computer on the *Salyut-7* station, the present station has an on-board computer complex which makes it possible to carry out a large number of tasks autonomously. Solovyev continues, saying that, without being distracted, the cosmonauts can benefit from programs which have been input from earth and which carry out functions for several days — the computer will carry out precise dynamic orientation and switch on the necessary systems while the cosmonauts get on with the business of analysis and scientific work in space.

Solovyev says they are pleased with the station: Yesterday evening they slept and in the morning they started work again. He adds that it will not be long before there are greenhouses in space.

Ovchinnikov Speaks on Outlook for Biotechnology

LD222012 Moscow TASS in English 1728 GMT 22 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, March 22 TASS — Biotechnology, molecular biology and gene engineering are the fields of science, to which heightened attention will be devoted in the new five-year plan period, said Yuriy Ovchinnikov, vice-president of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. He was addressing the current general assembly of the academy of Moscow to sum up the results of the work over the past five years and outline plans for the development of this type of research.

The potentialities of these fields of science are vast and are permanently growing, the academician pointed out. Over the past five-ten years biological sciences turned from academic ones into those of decisive significance for progress in science and technology. They became a basis for contemporary health protection. There is now a possibility to create medicinal preparations of a qualitatively new level.

Thus basing themselves on the methods of gene engineering Soviet scientists have developed a number of effective preparations, including human interferon, an effective means for the treatment of infectious diseases, insulin for diabetes patients and a growth hormone. New enzymes, a valuable raw material for the pharmaceutical industry, have been obtained.

Work is done on a large scope in Soviet biology to synthesize new types of microorganisms, Academician Ovchinnikov continued. The methods of cell engineering are used to cultivate virus-free farm crops varieties.

Yet our scientists are not satisfied with what has been achieved so far, Ovchinnikov said. He recalled the criticism of work of biologists from the rostrum of the 27th Congress of the CPSU.

Biological science institutes are planning to restructure their work with an eye to this criticism, and preference will be given to research on topical subjects of science. The research institutes will be fitted out with advanced sophisticated equipment, and the pay to researchers will also be considerably increased.

One of the difficulties often faced by the researchers is the checking of new preparations. While to create these preparations it usually takes on an average half a year, the checking done at various official levels takes several years. Certainly, this carefully multistage checking is determined in a new large measure by concern for the patients in the use of a new preparation. At the same time those who create new preparations and medicines, naturally, wish that the results of their work be put to use for the benefit of patients as soon as possible.

Presidium Commission Examines Environmental Issues

PM181519 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Concern for Nature"]

[Text] A routine session of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commission for Environmental Protection and the Rational Use of Resources was held on 13 January.

The session noted that the 27th CPSU Congress paid great attention to questions of the further intensification and improvement of the protection of the country's natural environment. The CPSU Central Committee political report, the new edition of the CPSU Program, and other congress documents and materials note the great importance of environmental protection and the rational use of natural resources for reinforcing the party's course toward the accelerated development of the national economy, increasing prosperity, and improving living and working conditions for Soviet people. The congress stressed that in resolving the global problem of nature conservation full use should be made of socialism's advantage, with its planned organization of production and humanist world outlook.

The commission examined the question of the observance in the Georgian and Tajik SSRs of the fundamentals of legislation on land in the sphere of the protection and rational use of land resources. During the past 5-year plan those republics failed to fulfill the land recultivation plans, considerable areas of valuable farmland there have been set aside as sites for various construction projects, the campaign against soil erosion is inadequate, and the yield of grain and vegetable crops on reclaimed lands is too low.

The commission instructed the Georgian SSR and Tajik SSR Councils of Ministers together with interested USSR ministries and departments to eliminate the shortcomings that have been observed and ensure the strict observance of the requirements of the fundamentals of legislation on land.

There was an examination of the question of measures to improve the construction of nature conservation facilities by the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction in the 12th 5-Year Plan. The commission noted that year after year that ministry's subcontracting organizations fail to fulfill the plan targets, do not ensure the prompt commissioning of the capacities of facilities for the purification of run off water or of plants involved in the recovery and safe disposal of harmful substances from toxic gases, and in this regard permit poor quality construction and assembly work, deviations from plans, and violations of construction norms and rules.

In the decision taken on this question the commission drew the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction's attention to the unsatisfactory work of subordinate enterprises and organizations in fulfilling the plan for contract work in the construction of nature conservation facilities in the 11th 5-Year Plan and issued instructions to formulate and implement exhaustive measures in the 12th 5-Year Plan to rectify the serious shortcomings noted and in particular to ensure in the first half of 1986 the commissioning of facilities not commissioned in 1985, to fully satisfy clients' demands for the construction of nature conservation facilities in 1986-1990, and to improve the quality of their construction.

On the basis of a report from the State Committee for Science and Technology there was an examination of the question of the national economy's use of the results of scientific and technical cooperation with foreign countries in the sphere of nature conservation and on the further development of that cooperation. The commission instructed the State Committee for Science and Technology and other interested USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers to ensure the further development and greater effectiveness of the Soviet side's participation in this international cooperation and make greater use of its results in the interests of the country's nature conservation

The commission examined the question of clearing the Sayano-Shushensk GES reservoir of fallen trees and of accelerating the work to remove trees from the reservoir's flood zone. It was noted that the blockage of reservoirs with lumber has an adverse effect on their ecological condition and causes the national economy considerable harm since conditions for shipping, the operation of GES's, and other forms of water use are thereby worsened. However, the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification and the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry are not taking the necessary measures to ensure the prompt resolution of questions of improving the organization and techniques of tree clearance work when building GES's and to overcome the consequences of poor-quality work in this respect.

The commission instructed those ministries to ensure the fundamental improvement of tree felling and clearance work in the flood zones of reservoirs belonging to GES's in Siberia and the Far East and of work to clear their waters and banks of timber.

The commission session was chaired by V.S. Murakhovksiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Sokolov Addresses Ministry Aktiv Meeting on Congress

LD211710 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Text] A meeting of the USSR Ministry of Defense party aktiv, at which Marshal of the Soviet Union Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of defense spoke, took place in Moscow today.

Participants in the meeting stressed that as long as a danger of imperialism unleashing aggressive wars and military conflicts exists, the party will pay unabated attention to strengthening the defensive might of the USSR, strengthening its security and the readiness of the armed forces to rout any aggressor.

In accordance with the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, as was noted in the speeches, it is essential to comprehensively raise the combat readiness of the Armed Forces, to educate fighters in the spirit of vigilance and constant readiness to defend the gains of socialism, and to strengthen the combat community [boyevoye sodruzhestvo] with the armies of fraternal socialist countries.

Tasks of strengthening party influence over the perfection of the administrative activity style of commanders and staff and for raising its efficiency were also discussed.

Kulikov Addresses Transbaykal Garrison Meeting

PM211447 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Mar 86 Second Edition p 2

[Correspondent Lieutenant Colonel A. Bedzhanyan report: "At Transbaykal Garrison"]

[Text] A meeting has taken place at "N" garrison between military servicemen and members of their families and Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, USSR first deputy defense minister, member of the CPSU Central Committee, and delegate to the 27th CPSU Congress. Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov described the work of the congress, which took place at a decisive turning point in our country's history, and its decisions, aimed at accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and improving the international situation. The congress materials paid great attention to the country's defense capability.

Taking part in the meeting were 27th CPSU Congress delegates Colonel General S.I. Postnikov, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and commander of the Order of Lenin Transbaykal Military District, Colonel General V.S. Nechayev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and Lieutenant General I.Ya. Solodilov, member of the military council and chief of the district's political directorate.

Northern Commander Commemorates Army, Navy Day

AU122021 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 22-23 Feb 86 p 2

[Speech by Colonel General Aleksandr Kovtunov, commander of the Northern Group of the Soviet Armed Forces, at a concert held at the Polish Theater in Warsaw on 21 February to mark the 68th anniversary of the formation of the Soviet Armed Forces]

[Excerpts] The 68th anniversary of the Soviet Army and the Soviet Navy is being celebrated at a time when the achievements of the last 5 years are being discussed in the CPSU and throughout our country, when discussion of precongress documents is still in progress. These documents set out future tasks and prospects for the development of Soviet society.

Our achievements are significant. But life continually places new, higher demands on the work of all citizens and all Soviet society. That is why the Communist Party will go to the 27th congress with documents of great political importance: The draft new edtion of the CPSU Program, changes to the party statute, and the main lines of economic and social development for the 12th 5-year period and the period leading up to the year 2000. These documents contain party program goals, key issues relating to party economic strategy, and set out forms and methods of working with the masses at the present stage of development and in the future.

While improving itself domestically, our nation takes into account the complex, strained, and tense state of the international situation. It understands that the contemporary world is reaching a point which, if exceeded, could result in a course of events beyond our control. This is the direct consequence of imperialism's aggressive policy, which is first and foremost the policy of reactionary circles in the United States of America, who are increasing and improving the strategic means of attack. At the same time, they are forcing the "star wars" program to go ahead. Realization of this program will mean the transfer of the arms race to space. U.S. imperialism has declared numerous regions of the world and even entire continents to be "spheres of vital intersts" for the United States. It has accorded itself the right to hinder the peaceful and just resolution of conflicts in various regions of the world and the right to conduct undeclared wars and to interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign states. This is the case with U.S. policy toward poland.

The United States is accompanied along this path leading to the threat of war by its allies. The governments of many West European countries have disregarded national security and have deployed U.S. first-strike weapons on their territory. By making such decisions these governments have placed a great responsibility for the fate of Europe and world peace upon themselves. Neither can one now ignore the increased activity of revanchist forces in the FRG, where certain circles are openly calling for a new "march to the East." While fully subordinating themselves to the United States, they are are also trying to gain access to nuclear weapons and other contemporary instruments of warfare.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries believe it is possible to return to disarmament, mutual trust, and cooperation despite the tensions that exist. For this to be achieved there must be an end to the conduct of policy from a position of strength and a return to the observance of the norms of international law.

The removal of the threat of nuclear war hanging over us and the complete liberation of the planet from deadly nuclear weapons is an essential condition for securing a peaceful future for the peoples of Europe. The policy of the CPSU is directed at achieving this goal. Clear confirmation of this position was provided by the speech delivered by M.S. Gorbachev, CPSU general secretary, on 15 January this year, in which he said: "We want 1986 to be more than just a year of peace. we want it to make it possible to end the 20th century under the banner of peace and nuclear disarmament..., so that mankind will be able to greet the year 2000 under a peaceful sky, so that it will not know fear of destruction by nuclear, chemical, or other means, so that it will be deeply convinced of the possibility of its own survivial and the preservation of the human race.

We know that the Soviet Union's new peace initiatives have generated great interest and have won general support among you in the PPR [Polish People's Republic]. This is attested to by the speeches made by representatives of the leadership of your country, by many articles in the press, and by the results of many meetings between our generals and officers, and representatives of party and state organs, and social organizations, and meetings with troops of the Polish Army and the youth of fraternal Poland.

I believe that Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council, expressed the universal conviction of the entire peace-loving Polish nation with regard to the Soviet rpospoals when he described M.S. Gorbachev's proposals as: "being, in its essence, of historic significance and providing a real prospect of an integrated disarmament program before the end of the century."

However, although almost a month has elapsed since M.S. Gorbachev's declaration was published in the press, a constructive reply from across the ocean has not been heard so far. Speeches made by various political, state, and army activists in the West contain notions such as "unrealistic" or "unacceptable" in relation to the Soviet peace initiatives and talk of the supposed unilateral advantages which the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact are to gain from their implementation. Moreover, theUnited States is continuing to implement its "star wars" program, to develop new weapons, and to display its strength during maneuvers close to the borders of countries which are members of the socialist community.

Under these conditions, the Soviet Union and its allies are conducting an active struggle for peace and for an improvement in the international situation. The socialist countries are aware of the aggressive character of imperialism's preparations for war and are strengthening their unity and cohesion, expanding mutual aid and support, displaying a high degree of vigiliance, and taking concrete steps to maintain a continual and high level of combat readiness.

The Communist Party and the Soviet people are making all possible efforts to ensure that the Soviet Armed Forces are in a position which does not allow imperialism to have strategic superiority over them and are taking steps to comprehensively improve the defensive capacity of the fatherland. The armed forces of the fraternal socialist countries stand arm-in-arm with the Soviet Army in guarding socialist achievements. The might, cohesion, and constant high level of combat readiness of the armies of the Warsaw Pact member-states guarantees that no supporters of military adventures will manage to surprise us and that every potential aggressor must reckon with a decisive response on our part.

The 68th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy is being celebrated by the Soviet people and the soldiers of the Armed Forces in a mood of political enthusiasm and enthusiasm for work generated by the preparations for the highest forum of Soviet Communists — the 27th CPSU Congress.

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FURTHER REACTION TO U.S. NUCLEAR TEST BLAST

Gan Comments in PRAVDA

PM241419 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Mar 86 First Edition p 5

[Report by own correspondent V. Gan: "Shameful Page"]

[Text] Washington, 23 Mar -- Americans will long remember the day which has inscribed yet another shameful page in the "career record" of the present U.S. Administration's militarist activity. By a decision of official Washington's nuclear weapon test code-named "Glencove" has been carried out on a test range in Nevada. The yield of the detonated device was up to 150 kilotons -- several times more than the bomb dropped on Hiroshima.

When the explosion occurred a group of antiwar movement activists were in the immediate vicinity of the test range. Your correspondent liaised by telephone with Jessie Koks, the founder and national coordinator of the "American Peace Test" organization, who took part in this demonstration. Here is what she said.

"There were 90 of us. We gathered in the region where the explosion was to be carried out at about 0700. We sang antiwar songs. Shortly after 0800 the police arrested eight demonstrators. Soon we learned that early that morning, before we had assembled, six people who had come from Los Angeles -- three men and three women -- had penetrated the site of the forthcoming explosion. Informing the authorities of the fact, we demanded that the tests be deferred in order not to imperil people's lives. The explosion was not deferred..."

The first this year (and the eighth since the Soviet Union introduced its unilateral moratorium), the explosion in Nevada is directly connected with the work to create a qualitatively new nuclear weapon. Administration spokesmen state that the aim of "Glencoe" was to test a warhead for the Midgetman mobile ICBM. But there are widespread suspicions in the U.S. Congress that the explosion was carried out within the framework of work on the "star wars" program providing for the creation of a nuclear-pumped X-ray laser.

Today's explosion in the Nevada desert has caused considerable political shockwaves in Washington itself. J. Wright, the leader of the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives, said: "There is evidence that they were in a hurry to carry out the explosion in order to wreck the expanding support for the moratorium for whose introduction the overwhelming majority in the Senate and the House of Representatives were calling."

In her talk with your correspondent, Jessie Koks said that the R. Reagan administration is not worried by the opinion of its own people. These words were reiterated by the participants in a mass protest demonstration against the nuclear explosion in Washington, Providence, and other U.S. cities.

Vasilyev in PRAVDA

PM241635 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Mar 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent G. Vasilyev report under the general heading "The Explosion in Nevada and Its Angry Echo: The World's Peace-Loving Forces Protest the Nuclear Explosion in Nevada, the Arms Race on Earth, and the Plans To Take It Into Space"]

[Text] New York, 24 Mar -- The explosion of a nuclear device by the Pentagon at a testing range in Nevada has caused indignation and protests in the United States. Rejecting the administration's fallacious argument that by means of improving nuclear weapons the United States "will strengthen international security," Senator Mark Hatfield (Republican, from Oregon) stated: "This (the explosion of a nuclear device -- G.V.) not only fails to bring us closer to peace, but, on the contrary, leads us along a path which brings us closer to war."

The Nevada explosion, which was carried out earlier than originally planned (the newspapers write that this was done in order to spare the administration the growing public pressure in favor of a Soviet-U.S. accord on this question), finally tore away the camouflage from those who try by various means to disguise their reluctance to do anything at all that would also draw down the rate of fulfillment of U.S. military programs. An article published in THE NEW YORK TIMES says: At first the American Administration explained its reluctance to join the moratorium on nuclear tests by references to the fact that the Soviet Union has supposedly carried out more explosions than the United States, so that the Americans had to catch up. This "argument" did not stand up to comparison with the facts. Even according to the U.S. figures which the newspaper publishes, in 1985, before the announcement of the moratorium, the Soviet Union carried out 8 tests, and the United States 15.

When the first fallacious argument collapsed, the White House and the Pentagon tried to demonstrate that they could not accept the ending of tests because of the problem of verification of such an agreement. The Soviet Union's officially expressed consent to certain forms of on-site verification robbed the American militarists of this camouflage too. Now the U.S. military-industrial complex has come straight out with it. It has been stated frankly in Washington that the continuation of nuclear tests is necessary in order to test the latest types of arms that are being developed in laboratories and design centers, first and foremost space arms under the "star wars" program.

Zholkver on Public Opinion

LD251106 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 24 Mar 86

[Political observer Aleksandr Zholkver commentary]

[Text] It can be stated with certainty that the U.S. nuclear explosion has provoked an explosion of general indignation. What does such a reaction on the part of world public opinion show? Primarily that people in the world are aware of the danger of Washington's policy of force, which jeopardizes the future of all mankind. If Washington is so fond of talking about the global nature of its foreign policies, then it should be noted that they have found truly global condemnation.

In this regard, it seems to me necessary to point out the serious propaganda defeat suffered by Washington. It has exerted, and is exerting, considerable efforts to present nuclear weapons as a sort of guarantor of peace. It is no accident that the President calls U.S. missiles with nuclear warheads nothing other than peace-keepers.

The angry reaction to the nuclear explosion in Nevada shows graphically that people reject such a blasphemous insult to the interests of general security and to common sense itself.

I would add to this that the condemnation of the testing of nuclear weapons is quite evidently spreading to the U.S. plans to use these lethal weapons in space. If the world shuddered, in the full sense of the word, from the underground explosion in Nevada, they you can perfectly well imagine what the consequences of carrying such weapons into space could be.

In taking account of the reaction of world public opinion, I can foresee that Washington will again complain of Moscow's propaganda intrigues and of the success of its peace offensive. Well, as they say, don't blame the mirror if your face is crooked. In the mirror of world public opinion the fundamental differences in the policies of the two states are really graphically reflected -- of the Soviet Union, which in its unilateral moratorium has rejected nuclear explosions, and of the United States, which continues to play nuclear poker. And so, Washington pillories itself.

Finally, another consideration expressed in particular by the leader of the majority in the U.S. Congress: The Washington administration rushed the explosion in Nevada, fearing the wider and wider support in the world for the Soviet proposal for stopping nuclear tests. Yes, however paradoxical it may be, the U.S. ruling circles, even though they possess the most destructive weapons, are clearly nervous and afraid; they are afraid of the increasingly active antiwar movement in the world, and they are afraid of their own people too.

Fedorov Cites Reaction in U.S.

LD231711 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1537 GMT 23 Mar 86

[By TASS political observer Sergey Fedorov]

[Excerpts] Moscow, 23 Mar (TASS) -- The powerful 150-kiloton U.S. nuclear explosion in Nevada not only shook the buildings in Las Vegas, situated 130 km from the site of the tests, but has also provoked a real political earthquake in Washington. It is a long time since the White House has been under such fierce fire of criticism from the Capitol as after this explosion. The fact that the latest nuclear test was carried out despite the demand of the House of Representatives and many members of the Senate to immediately renew talks with the Soviet Union on a complete and comprehensive prohibition of nuclear weapons tests says eloquently that the U.S. Administration gives obvious preference to stepping up the arms race, rather than achieving peace. President Reagan's protestations about its striving "to make nuclear weapons outdated and powerless" is no more than a propagandist cover for the continuation of the arrogant plans to improve old and create new means of mass destruction, including those destined for space.

It is common knowledge that the nuclear tests are in their own way a "litmus paper," which makes it possible to precisely define the true attitude to all problems of arms limitation and reduction. In giving the order to press the button at the Nevada range, the opponents of disarmament have hurried not only to explode a nuclear device but also to undermine the idea of a nuclear peace and to foist on the world the opinion: Mankind is no longer supposed to live without fearing for its own future. The legitimate question also arises: Can the elaboration of ever newer types of nuclear weapons in the United States really correspond with an admission of the impermissibility of nuclear war and of attempts to achieve military superiority as contained in the joint Soviet-U.S. statement of the summit-level meeting in Geneva?

The explosion in Nevada is in its way an "answer" Washington-style to the gesture of good will on the part of the USSR, which declared that it would not carry out nuclear tests, even after the 31 March expiration of its unilateral moratorium before the first nuclear explosion in the United States. More likely, some people in Washington, torpedoing the Soviet moratorium in this way, would be pleased if the Soviet Union is forced to renew its nuclear tests. Then certainly U.S. propaganda, turning everything upside down, would try to place the blame for breaking off talks on nuclear disarmament onto Moscow and ensure that Washington's hands are free to carry out its "star wars" program...

The Nevada explosion was also given the codename "Glencove," "Glenkov" -- with a clear allusion to the name of the residence of the USSR permanent representation at the United Nations, which has done much to establish understanding in the world community of the necessity of reaching agreement [dogovor] on the complete and comprehensive prohibition of nuclear weapons tests, and providing for a nonnuclear peace. The reaction of the public on all continents to the latest militarist demonstration by the nuclear maniacs is convincing; there are now even more supporters of nonnuclear politics. There are now even more people with common sense, ready to sign the statement of the American National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy: "Reagan simply lacks the political will to make a step toward ending the arms race."

TANJUG Sees Summit Postponement

LD232052 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1900 GMT 23 Mar 87

["Soviet Nuclear Test Ban Likely To Be Lifted" -- TANJUG heading]

[Text] Moscow, March 23 (TANJUG) -- The Soviet Union is likely to resume nuclear testing following yesterday's underground nuclear test in Nevada.

After the U.S. action, Moscow has indicated it will not "sit with folded arms." The self-imposed Soviet moratorium was originally to last until December 31, but was extended to March 31 this year, in expectation of Washington's decision to join it.

Meanwhile, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, responding to an appeal by leaders of the six countries which signed the Delhi Declaration, left open the possibility of the moratorium being extended past the end of March, but only until the first American nuclear test. That took place yesterday.

Sources in Moscow believe that the U.S. test in Nevada "has blown up" what has remained of the "Geneva spirit" following the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting last November, and that their new meeting, scheduled for this year in Washington, will probably be put off for better times.

Soviet party paper PRAVDA calls the U.S. test "an affront to all peoples of the world" and says that by it the U.S. "has neglected the demands of its own people."

Many foreign observers in Moscow believe that the Soviet test ban, announced on August 6 last, was the "most realistic and practical" Soviet peace initiative, since the two superpowers and about ten other countries have the equipment which can easily detect nuclear tests anywhere in the world.

IZVESTIYA EDITORIAL ON SOVIET DISARMAMENT POLICY

PM241704 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The 27th CPSU Congress on the Struggle for Disarmament"]

[Text] Is there anyone among us who does not wish for peace for his own home? Is there anyone who does not strive for a better, purer, and fairer life? No, there are no such people!

The plans drawn up by the 27th congress are daring, the scale of the deeds to be accomplished is grand. But our responsibility to history is even greater.

The leaders of modern imperialism are aware that each one of our successes and each victory in the struggle for the goals and ideals of Great October strengthens the potential for peace and progress on a worldwide scale. Imperialism perceives this as a threat to its very existence. So it embarks on attempts to halt the march of history, to undermine the positions of socialism, and to gain social revenge on a worldwide scale. It does not shrink from direct crimes against mankind. "The gravest crime committed by imperialism against the peoples," the CPSU Program emphasizes, "is the race in nuclear and other arms which it has unleashed on an unprecedented scale."

The consequences are obvious. The race has already led to an excessively high level of the balance of nuclear potentials. So far only equal danger is ensured for each of the opposing sides at this level. But the continuation of the arms race can only enhance this equal danger and take it to limits at which parity ceases to be a factor of restraint.

Consequently, it is primarily necessary to greatly reduce the level of military confrontation and to guarantee really equal security at the lowest possible level of strategic balance.

Under conditions when imperialism continues to count on achieving military superiority over the USSR and the socialist community, one of our most important tasks is to continue maintaining our Armed Forces at a level that rules out any superiority by the forces of imperialism.

But socialism has never of its own will tied its future to military solutions of international problems. Our ideal is a world without weapons or violence.

This ideal contains a concentrated expression of the humanism of communist ideology and its lofty moral values. This ideal contains the CPSU's aspiration to set man free for creative purposes.

The CPSU and the Soviet state link progress in this direction with disarmament as one of the most important foundations of international security in general. In this connection the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th congress stressed the growing need to resolve the task of outlawing nuclear weapons and totally eliminating means of mass destruction.

This is a task of a truly world historic scale. It is a task on which the answer to the question of whether mankind will exist or not depends.

World War I, which was unleashed by imperialism, enveloped 38 states. The result was 10 million killed and 28 billion dollars in damage from the destruction of material assets.

World War II enveloped 72 states. The result was 55 million killed and 316 billion dollars in damage.

Today imperialism is creating the threat of a third world war. If it is not prevented it will not bypass a single state and, as a result of the direct effects of nuclear strikes alone, could kill at least half of mankind.

In order to prevent this it is necessary to resolutely and irrevocably break with the type of thinking and actions which for centuries were built on the acceptability and permissibility of wars and armed conflicts. This necessitates a new philosophy of security corresponding to the demands of the nuclear space and a platform of concrete actions for the sake of saving the earth from nuclear and other types of mass destruction weapons.

The program -- historic in terms of its scale and importance -- for totally eliminating mass destruction weapons by the end of this century and preventing the danger of war put forward in the 15 January 1986 statement by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee is an organic fusion of the philosophy of shaping a secure world with a reliable platform of concrete actions. The 27th Congress proclaimed the struggle to implement that program as the central avenue for the USSR's foreign policy in the years ahead.

The plan for concrete action which is put forward in the statement, a plan with a strict time course, demonstrates the USSR's desire to act in the military sphere in such a way as to ensure that nobody has any grounds to fear for their own security or doubts as to the purely defensive thrust of Soviet military doctrine. But both our country and our allies must equally be spared from feeling a threat.

In this connection it was stated at the 27th CPSU Congress: The Soviet Union is in favor of removing weapons of mass destruction from circulation and of confronting military potential within the bounds of a reasonable sufficiency. But since these bounds continue to be limited by the positions and actions of the United States and its partners in military blocs, our country's principled position is defined by a clear, laconic formula: The Soviet Union does not claim greater security and will not accept lesser security.

The USSR approaches the American "star wars" program from this position too. The Soviet Communists' congress stressed once again: It is extremely necessary, before it is too late, to seek a solution guaranteeing us against the transfer of the arms race into space.

The Soviet Union proceeds on the basis that a sharp reduction in nuclear potential could help substantially in overcoming this obstacle to radical disarmament. The resolution of the question of medium-range missiles in the European zone separately could be a real step in this direction. The possibility of an accord also exists on the question of ending nulcear tests.

The Soviet Union is not merely ready for such accords in the most important avenues of arms limitation and reduction -- it actively seeks them. This desire is confirmed by the USSR's decision not to carry out nuclear explosions even after 31 March -- until the first nuclear explosion in the United States, as was announced after the 27th CPSU Congress in the CPSU Central Committee general secretary's reply to the joint message from the leaders of the "Delhi Six."

However, it is hard to discover in the American leadership's position any serious readiness to embark in practice on the resolution of cardinal problems of eliminating the nuclear threat. Yet Washington's practical actions heavily negated its assurances of its desire for peace and averting the danger of war.

The latest test explosion of a nuclear device, carried out by the Pentagon the other day, was an open challenge to mankind, which sees the ending of nuclear tests as the direct path to ending the creation of more and more new types of thermonuclear weapons and reducing the arsenals of such weapons. Here the White House has a special fondness for attempts to submerge genuine disarmament beneath verbal variations on the theme of verification. These attempts are futile. The 27th congress reaffirmed that all-embracing, very strict verification [proverka] is probably the most important component in the disarmament process, and that therefore disarmament with verification [kontrol] is impossible; but verification [kontrol] without disarmament, which is what the United States proposes, does not make sense.

What does make sense, is envisaged by the concept of an all-embracing international security system put forward in the CPSU Congress Committee Political Report to the 27th congress, is a "strictly verifiable [kontrolirumoye] lowering of the levels of states' military potentials to the limit of what is reasonably sufficient." What also makes sense, furthermore, and is envisaged by the fundamentals of such a system in the military field is the renunciation by nuclear powers of war -- both nuclear and conventional -- against each other or against third states; the prevention of an arms race in space, the termination of all nuclear weapons tests and the complete elimination of nuclear weapons, the banning and destruction of chemical weapons, and the renunciation of the creation [sozdaniye] of other means of mass destruction; the disbandment of military groupings with the prior renunciation of the expansion of or formation of new groupings; and the proportional and balanced reduction of military budgets.

But it does not all depend on us. The aims of the most egoistic groups of the U.S. ruling elite, linked with the military-industrial complex, openly conflict with the aims of our people and of all the peoples of the world, including the American people. For those circles disarmament means a loss of profits and a political risk, M.S. Gorbachev noted, whereas for us it means gains in all respects: economic, political, and moral.

Imperialist reaction's schemes and actions should not be dismissed. At the same time something else must surely be visible: that there have never been such real opportunities for preserving and consolidating peace. By pooling their efforts the peoples can and must avert the threat of nuclear destruction.

The decisive factor here will be the successful implementation of the plans and outlines put forward by the 27th CPSU Congress. Achieving the targets set by the congress will also be of great international significance. The consolidation of the material basis of our motherland's might will serve to further affirm the principle of peaceful coexistence and will make a weighty contribution to the cause of consolidating world peace.

It is this that socialism sees as its historic calling.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA EDITORIAL ON PEACE EFFORTS

PM200929 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Mar 86 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Strategy of Universal Security"]

[Text] The appeal for peace and the peoples' security rang out with new force from Moscow, from the platform of the 27th CPSU Congress. This impassioned appeal prompted every sensible person to think about this question: Can mankind escape the nuclear danger, or will imperialism's policy of confrontation, leading to the increased likelihood of nuclear conflict, gain the upper hand?

The Soviet Union's firm determination to uphold a peaceful future for the peoples was expressed convincingly in the Political Report to the congress, delivered by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Numerous responses to this document from various corners of the globe indicate that people of good will received it as a program for the development of universal security. Even our ideological opponents and enemies are forced to recognize the the unswerving desire of the Land of the Soviets to find ways of improving international relations.

At the Soviet Communists' forum and in the new edition of the CPSU Program which the congress adopted, a profoundly scientific, Marxist-Leninist characterization of the modern world was given. It is marked by a complex, multifaceted approach, dynamism, and the existence of opposing trends and contradictions. The social shifts of our age are changing the conditions for future social development. Mankind's progress is impossible without socialism. World socialism is a mighty international formation built on a highly developed economy, a solid scientific base, and a reliable military-political potential. Socialism not only constantly improves social relations, demonstrating the real humanism of the entire tenor of its life. It erects an increasingly firm barrier against the ideology and politics of war and militarism, reaction and violence, and against all forms of misanthropy, and actively promotes social progress.

At the same time the 27th CPSU Congress drew the conclusion that in present-day conditions imperialism represents a growing threat to mankind's very existence. The world of capital is finding it difficult to understand the realities of our times and has not renounced the ideology and politics and hegemonism. Imperialism is prompted to translate the competition between the two systems into the language of military confrontation by the desire for social revanche, its own inner mainsprings, and its very socioeconomic nature. The problems and crises experienced by capitalism arise within itself and are the logical result of the inner antagonistic contradictions of an old society. Being unable to cope with the exacerbating problems of the descending phase of capitalism's development, the ruling circles of imperialist countries resort to methods and means which are undoubtedly incapable of saving a society doomed by history itself. Imperialism, the Political Report to the 27th CPSU Congress stresses, constantly generates an aggressive adventurist policy by virtue of its social nature.

The U.S. ruling circles are particularly attached to the policy of total opposition and military confrontation. They are noted for their aggressive military behavior, the growing militarization of policy and thought, and disregard for other people's interests. The United States is the locomotive of militarism.

The main aim of the CPSU's international strategy is extremely clear -- to give the Soviet people the opportunity to work in conditions of lasting peace and freedom. Socialism unreservedly rejects war as a means of resolving interstate contradictions and ideological disputes. The atmosphere of nuclear confrontation imposes the need for new approaches, forms, and methods of mutual relations between different social systems, states, and regions. That approach is adopted -- as the whole world can see -- by the CPSU. "In the future," the 27th party congress resolution on the CPSU Central Committee Political Report notes, "the main avenue of the party's activity in the international arena must continue to be the struggle against the nuclear danger and the arms race and for the preservation and strengthening of universal peace."

You cannot save and preserve peace unless you break -- resolutely and beyond recall -- with a way of thinking and acting which was built over the centuries on the acceptability and permissibility of wars and armed conflicts. What does this require?

Above all, it must be realized that not only nuclear war itself, but preparations for it -- that is, the arms race and the desire for military superiority -- objectively cannot bring anyone a political gain. Confrontation between capitalism and socialism can only flow in the form of peaceful competition and peaceful rivalry.

The large-scale Soviet initiatives set forth in the 15 January statement are designed to play a tremendous practical role in delivering mankind from nuclear weapons this century. The comprehensive peace program put forward by the USSR is in essence an alloy of the philosophy of creating a secure world in the nuclear and space age, and a platform of concrete actions. That means concrete actions, within a strict time frame. The Soviet Union intends to strive persistently for its implementation, regarding this as the central avenue of its foreign policy in the coming years. Soviet military doctrine is also in full accordance with the letter and spirit of the intitiatives put forward. Its thrust is purely defensive.

The USSR is in favor of taking weapons of mass destruction out of circulation and limiting military potential to within the bounds of reasonable sufficiency. However, the nature and level of those limits continue to be governed by the positions and actions of the United States and its partners in various blocs. The 27th congress of Lenin's party told the whole world: The Soviet Union does not claim greater security but will not accept lesser security.

It was stressed at the congress that it is extremely necessary, before it is too late, to seek a real solution to guarantee us against the transfer of the arms race to space. The "star wars" program cannot be allowed to be used as a stimulus to further the arms race and a barrier on the path to radical disarmament.

The USSR advocates the creation of an all-embracing system of international security. The fundamentals for such a system, forumulated by the congress, are a new contribution to world politics. They incorporate a series of measures in the military, political, economic, and humanitarian spheres. "Success in the battle against war," M.S. Gorbachev stated, "must be achieved without fail. That success will be a historic victory for all mankind, for every person on earth. The CPSU sees active participation in this battle as the very essence of its foreign policy strategy." The socialist community countries are with us in waging this battle for peace. The world communist movement, the forces of national and social liberation, and the mighty antiwar movement defend the peoples' security.

The party's course of preserving peace and delivering the world from the nuclear threat, a course so vividly demonstrated by the 27th CPSU Congress, is fully approved and unanimously supported by our country's working people and the servicemen of the Armed Forces. Soviet servicemen see it as their duty to further increase the defense capability of the beloved motherland, and the combat might of the Army and Navy, to achieve new successes in combat and political training, and to strengthen military discipline.

In a single formation with the fraternal armies of the other Warsaw Pact states, the Soviet Armed Forces watch vigilantly over peace and reliably ensure the security of the peoples of the socialist community countries.

ALLEGATIONS OF USSR TREATY VIOLATIONS CRITICIZED

PM201034 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Mar 86 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Colonel of the Reserve V. Chernyshev, candidate of technical sciences: "In a Web of Lies"]

[Text] It has already become an established custom in Washington that, as soon as Congress starts debating the latest military budget, the decrepit scarecrow of the "Soviet military threat" is taken out of storage and dusted off, any tears are urgently patched up, and it is paraded at the head of a new attempt to wring out some cash for yet another round of the arms race.

This method was established way back by the late lamented John Foster Dulles. He was the author of the scenario to be followed when pushing through militarist plans: "In order to force the country to carry the burden linked with maintaining a large military machine," he wrote in the book "War, Peace, and Change," "it is necessary to create an emotional situation equivalent to a war mentality. It is necessary to paint a picture of an external threat.... This demands the development of an ideology of a hero-nation and a villain-nation to the highest possible degree, and also the cultivation of readiness for sacrifice among the population." The incumbent U.S. Administration has, so to speak, "refined" this scenairo. Forgeries are now made not only when a new military budget is awaiting approval; the web of lies which, according to the Dulles recipe, is meant to create an "emotional situation" is being spun continuously. Reports, brochures, and "studies" are produced one after the other on the side of the ocean. The U.S. Administration is making considerable efforts to accuse the Soviet Union of allegedly violating the treaties and agreements it has signed.

The question is: Why are these mountains of lies piling up? The goals that are pursued are different: To diminish the significance of Soviet peace initiatives and simultaneously to whitewash the U.S. leadership's plans and deeds which are dangerous for mankind; to shift onto the USSR the blame for its own actions which undermine treaties and agreements; to cover up and even to justify the repudiation of accords which hinder Washington; and to prevent any constructive agreements between the USSR and the United States on curbing the arms race and improving the international situation.

It is typical that the slanderous campaigns in this direction center primarily on those treaty and agreement provisions which hinder most of all the implementation of U.S. military programs. For example, there is talk about some kind of "violations" by the Soviet Union of the ABM Treaty and the SALT II Treaty. Counting on people who are uninformed about the real state of affairs and are unfamiliar with the content of these treaties, official Washington does not even bother about the elementary logic of its own fabrications.

It is claimed, for example, that the USSR is implementing its own ABM program, that it is "ahead of" the United States in this sphere, and that it is possibly even "preparing an ABM system for the country's territory." And that the U.S. "star wars" program is nothing but a "response" to the Soviet work. Yet, when the White House advanced the "star wars" program 3 years ago, it was presented in a completely different fashion, as a new means which would supposedly render nuclear weapons "powerless and obsolete." It is not without reason that the Western mass news media immediately described the current "interpretation" as an "insult" to the authors of the U.S. program. The U.S. attempts to convince the world public that the USSR is supposedly conducting work on a "star wars" program, the British newspaper THE GUARDIAN wrote, contradict earlier statements by President Reagan, who presented his SDI plans as "a potential means of deliverance" from the threat of nuclear war.

Nor does the thesis about the Soviet Union being "ahead of" the United States stand up to any close examination. After all, the White House chief repeatedly promised to "share SDI technology" with the USSR. There is obviously something to be "shared." Yet, quite recently, speaking on nationwide television, the President openly declared in connection with U.S. space weapons: "We must translate our advantage at laboratory level into an advantage in specific weapons." All this goes to confirm yet again that it is the United States and not the USSR that is aiming to undermine the ABM Treaty by developing [razrabatyvaya] a large-scale ABM system with space-based components.

The situation is no better as regards the claims by U.S. Administration spokesmen that the USSR is allegedly developing [razrabatyvat] laser weapons. In connection with these fabrications, U.S. specialists recall that in March 1977 J. Carter, who was president at the time, at the clumsy prompting of the Pentagon accused the USSR of attempts to "blind" U.S. early warning satellites by using lasers. The Pentagon was subsequently forced to admit that soldering work on a major pipeline, which was taking place in the USSR, had been mistaken for "attempts to blind."

But the present U.S. Administration has learned nothing from this lesson. At times Washington finds itself in an awkward situation in its desire to "accuse" the Soviet Union. For example, in the latest report on "violations" of international commitments by the Soviet Union which was sent to the U.S. Congress in December 1985, the administration "made a revelation": "Only the USSR has an operational ABM system." And yet the existence of the ABM system deployed around Moscow is strictly in line with the ABM Treaty. Let us recall that systems with similar potential exist also in the United States, which is also in line with the treaty.

The "facts" cited in Washington's reports and studies are clearly meant for those who have never even looked at the text of the Soviet-American treaty. It was not without reason that Senator D. Bumpers, addressing the Senate recently, complained about the administration's so-called "reports" on the observance of agreements. A lack of information which creates confusion in Congress and throughout the country -- this is how he described the U.S. Government "reports." In his speech, the senator cited an example offering vivid evidence of the unscrupulousness of the administration, which is concealing the real state of affairs not only from the public but also from Congress. U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger, presenting the deployment of the SS-25 ICBM (Soviet codename RS-12M) in the USSR as a violation of the SALT II Treaty, "does not tell us that the Russians are dismantling older missiles in order not to exceed the ceilings set by the treaty," D. Bumpers concluded. For our party, let us add that in actual fact this is not a new but a modernized missile and that its specifications are fully in line with the relevant provisions of SALT II.

Incidentally, the White House has gotten into a real mess as a result of its claims about alleged violations of SALT II provisions by the Soviet Union. And at least twice, at that. Let us recall that initially, in late 1985, the U.S. representative on the Permanent Consultative Commission, which was officially set up by the sides for verification [proverka] of the observance of agreements that have been concluded, confirmed in the U.S. Congress that the USSR honors the commitments it has made. Later on, in February 1986, in the report "The Military Position of the United States" which they submitted to Congress, the Joint Chiefs of Staff cited "evaluations by intelligence organs" indicating that the Soviet Union fully honors its commitments. "It would be grave irresponsibility on the part of the administration," THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote in this connection, "to officially accuse the Soviet Union of violating the quantitative ceilings imposed by SALT II."

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The originators of all kinds of insinuations in the U.S. leadership are champions of the interests of those circles which obstruct the full application of treaties and agreements previously signed by the United States. Actually, they make no secret of their aspirations. "We must examine the possibility of a real breakdown of the ABM Treaty," Weinberger declared. His assistant Perle also called openly for the SALT II Treaty to be "discarded as unnecessary for America."

This policy is dangerous for the entire world. Today mutual relations between the USSR and the United States will depend largely on whether the positive elements achieved in the seventies will be successfully preserved. The Soviet Union does not pursue military superiority, and it has no incentive to repudiate or violate accords elaborated on the basis of equality and identical security. It is official Washington that continues to seek ways to achieve military superiority over the USSR. A reminder must be issued once more: The Soviet Union is in a position to make an adequate response to any challenge that people want to make. And if we are forced to, the response will be made.

VASILYEV ON 'INSANITY' OF U.S. ASAT TEST PLAN

PM191123 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Mar 86 First Edition p 5

[G. Vasilyev article: "Aiming...At the Stars"]

[Text] New York 17 Mar -- To what subterfuge will the Pentagon not resort in its maniacal desire to turn space into a battlefield of the future! Last year the U.S. Congress passed a resolution banning the testing of American antisatellite weapons for as long as the Soviet Union observed its declared moratorium on such tests. It would seem that a ban is a ban. But this has not been the case here. Cunning people in C. Weinberger's department are seeking detours so as to continue tests already begun in the United States.

Since the Congress decision declares a ban on the launching of missiles aimed at targets in space, Pentagon "experimenters" have chosen themselves another "worthy target." As THE NEW YORK TIMES recently reported, the U.S. Air Force has decided to shoot at the stars. As the antisatellite missiles fires from F-15 fighters have a self-guiding device and stars have infrared radiation, these distant luminaries suit those in the Pentagon perfectly. It is planned to shoot at the stars twice in the coming months. It is proposed to spend more than $330 million on the program to develop, create, and test antisatellite weapons in 1988.

Among Americans concerned with the future of our planet there is no doubt that launching missiles aimed at the stars is the same as testing antisatellite weapons when missiles are fired at target in the atmosphere or in space.

"Errant caravans in an expanse of cast incandescent bodies," as a poet once said. From time immemorial the distant stars glimmering out of the depths of the universe have stirred people, inspired writers and visionaries, and engendered in man the desire to break loose into the expanse of space. For the Pentagon, however, a star is just another suitable target for a missile. There is something symbolic in this characterizing the insanity of militarists.

EDITORIAL VIEWS WARSAW PACT UNITY GOALS

PM241230 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Mar 86 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Unbreakable Fraternal Alliance"]

[Text] Progress in our age is rightfully identified with socialism. World socialism is a powerful international formation, relying on a highly developed economy, a solid scientific base, and a reliable military-political potential. Socialism is a real opportunity available to all of mankind, an example of orientation toward the future. Having turned into a powerful moral and material force, socialism has demonstrated the prospects opening up for world civilization.

Relations of socialist internationalism have become embodied most fully in the socialist community. The community countries belonging to CEMA and the Warsaw Pact, united by shared fundamental interests and objectives and by bonds of broad multifaceted coooperation, coordinate their actions in international affairs. The community augments the strength of fraternal states in socialist building and helps to ensure their reliable security.

The objective need for the increasing rapprochement of socialist countries stems from the very nature of socialism. The CPSU attaches paramount importance to the development and strengthening of friendly ties between the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. This is inscribed in the new edition of the CPSU Program which was adopted by the 27th congress. The utmost strengthening of friendship and the development and improvement of ties between the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries are objects of the party's particular concern. The ruling communist and workers parties are the driving force of their comprehensive cooperation. During the days when the 27th CPSU Congress was in session in our motherland's capital, meetings took place between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and leaders of fraternal parties and states. The unity of views of the socialist community countries' communists on the basic issues of our time was emphasized again in the course of these meetings, and their joint determination to continue to strengthen cohesion by all means and to struggle actively for peace and international security was expressed with renewed force. The new edition of the CPSU Program says Soviet Communists advocate the increasingly efficient interaction of the fraternal countries in the international arena with due consideration for the situation and interests of each one of them and for the community's common interests.

Important reserves for the socioeconomic development of each one of the socialist countries are contained in the development of socialist economic integration and in participation in CEMA's work. The CPSU advocates the further deepening of socialist economic integration as the material base for the socialist countries' cohesion.

The peoples of the socialist states have to resolve their creative tasks under complex circumstances. The socialist world is opposed by a strong and dangerous enemy -- imperialism -- which, in today's conditions, poses a growing threat to mankind's very existence. Imperialism and imperialism alone bears the responsibility for wars and conflicts in our century, for unleashing and constantly whipping up the arms race, and for opening up new avenues for it. Pursuing their aggressive policies, the imperialist states have intensified their military preparations still further in the last few years. The United States is intensively deploying ground-, air-, and sea-based strategic offensive forces and is engaged in the development [razrabotka] of weapons based on new physical principles. The number of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe is growing. The United States is carrying out a restructuring of its Armed Forces with a view to considerably enhancing their combat potential. Similar military preparations are also in progress in other NATO countries. All this creates a real threat to the Soviet Union and the other socialist states.

This is why, as long as the imperialist NATO military bloc exists, the CPSU deems it necessary to make every possible contribution to improving the activity of the Warsaw Pact as an instrument of collective defense against imperialism's aggressive aspirations and of joint struggle for lasting peace and the expansion of international cooperation. The USSR Armed Forces are developing as an inalienable component of the combat community of the armies of the socialist Warsaw Pact states. The strengthening of the fraternal armies' unity and their joint training to defend the gains of socialism will remain the subject of constant concern on the part of the party of Soviet Communists. The fraternal armies' servicemen firmly guard peace and socialism in a unified combat formation.

Vast importance is attached to socialist community countries' unity and cohesion. On a worldwide scale they serve the great goal which is rallying increasingly broad masses of people from all continents and inspiring them to energetic actions. This goal is to prevent a nuclear catastrophe for the sake of preserving life on earth. Thanks to the persistent efforts by the fraternal socialist states, thanks to their cohesion and will for peace, real preconditions are emerging in our age for resolving the most immediate and fundamental task of our time -- to avert the threat of nuclear war, halt the arms race and primarily the nuclear arms race, and move on to disarmament. In accordance with the socialist community's general strategic course of a decisive turnabout from confrontation to cooperation, the Soviet Union has put forth a radical and, at the same time, realistic program which envisages the total elimination of nuclear weapons everywhere by the year 2000 given the banning of the creation [sozdaniye], testing, and deployment of space strike weapons. This program, supported by all socialist community countries, has opened up a reliable path toward liberating mankind from the threat of destruction.

The regular session of the Warsaw Pact States Foreign Ministers Committee which ended a few days ago in the Polish capital emphasized anew that, in the present complex international situation, particular importance attaches to the constant strengthening of the Warsaw Pact states' unity and cohesion. The states represented at the session reaffirmed the importance of their defensive alliance for ensuring their security and peaceful development and for strengthening European and universal peace. They will continue to cooperate closely in international affairs and in the elaboration and implementation of a coordinated peace policy.

Welded together by close and unbreakable unity, the socialist community countries have become the most prestigious force of our time, without which it is impossible to resolve a single question of world politics. It is a firm bulwark of peace on earth, the most consistent defender of healthy, peaceful, and democratic principles in international relations, and the main obstacle in the path of imperialist reaction.

IZVESTIYA CITED ON OPEC COUNTRIES PLIGHT

LD232126 Moscow TASS in English 1935 GMT 23 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 23 TASS -- Brisk trade and feverish machinations with oil tankers in full load, with securities and contracts have been going on in recent days in the oil spot markets in Rotterdam and London, the newspaper IZVESTIYA says today. Millions of barrels of oil have changed hands tens of times by telephone and telex. Many businessmen have pocketed a million of dollars a day on these operations.

The goings-on in the oil markets are being attentively followed not only by the owners of such oil giants as Exxon, British Petroleum, Royal Dutch Shell, Mobil Oil, Texaco and other companies, but also political leaders in Washington, London, and other Western capitals. Incidentally, they are doing their utmost in an attempt to [word indistinct] the market and ensure a further drop in the prices. The U.S. Administration proposes, for example, that a moratorium be introduced on an increase in the strategic oil reserves, which are to make 750 million barrels, and are now 500 million. Besides, they plan to sell to the private sector three reserve oil fields belonging to the U.S. Navy -- which, according to its designs, will result in a new drop in the prices.

In an attempt at countering the West's offensive in the oil markets, the newspaper IZVESTIYA continues, the oil ministers of a number of Latin American, African and Persian Gulf Arab states have held regional meetings. The participants in the meetings have urged the oil exporting countries to intensify their efforts for stabilising the market. Meanwhile the oil ministers of Algeria, Libya and Iran proposed that the OPEC countries should stop oil output for two weeks every month.

The current instability in the world market, it is pointed out in the joint communique, is a result of the political pressure and the pre-planned strategy in order to deal a blow to the gains of the oil-exporting countries and deprive them of the oil revenues they badly need for economic and social development.

Well, this conclusion is borne out by the facts, the newspaper points out. As a result of coordinated pressure brought to bear on the OPEC countries, and other oil-producing states, the West has succeeded in ensuring a sharp and considerable cut in the prices. Over the recent four months alone, the prices of oil have declined from 28 to 12 dollars per barrel. As a result, almost all the oil producing countries of the developing world began encountering enormous financial and economic difficulties, and many of them, including Nigeria, Mexico and Indonesia, have found themselves on the verge of a financial crisis.

A triple blow has been dealt, as a matter of fact, to the oil-producing countries. First, their currency earnings from oil output are sharply declining. Second, they began suffering big losses as a result of a considerable drop in the U.S. currency rate, since the accounts for oil are settled in dollars. Third, they are forced to stop prospecting for oil, considerably slash spending on development and slash hundreds of thousands of workers from oil fields, oil refineries and other plants, the newspaper IZVESTIYA stresses.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD231727 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 23 Mar 86

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Nikolay Agayants; Spartak Beglov, APN political observer; and Vitaliy Sobolev, All-Union Radio foreign policy commentator]

[Text] [Agayants] Good afternoon, comrades. With snowstorms, winds, unexpected frosts, and snowfalls winter is departing -- very unwillingly, but still it is departing and making way for spring. That's the state of affairs in nature. As for our planet's political climate, unfortunately, a genuine warming-up is still a long way off. This is confirmed by the events of the past week which have reflected like a mirror the two principle trends, the two courses of development of contemporary international relations. On one hand, the course of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states towards curbing the giddy arms race on earth and preventing its extension into space and towards averting nuclear war and achieving detente; on the other hand, the adventurist, militaristic, and aggressive course of the United States and its partners in various types of military blocs. Here are just a few of the most vivid examples of this confrontation: The communique of the meeting of the committee of the ministers of foreign affairs of the Warsaw Pact participant states and the documents of the meeting of NATO's nuclear planning group; the Soviet Union's continuing peaceful research of the universe and Washington's striving by hook or by crook to draw its allies even further into its dangerous 'star wars' program; the USSR's proposals on the peaceful settlement of regional conflicts and the Reaganite doctrine of neoglobalism in action.

[Sobolev] I would like to add, Nikolay Ivanovich, that the difference between the two approaches and the two trends is reflected in this week's major internal political events in the socialist and the bourgeois countries. On one hand, there are the large plans for peaceful construction that were discussed at the meetings of the supreme bodies of state power of Bulgaria and Hungary, and at workers' assemblies, for example, in Mongolia where the basic guidelines for social and economic development over the new 5-year-period have been put forward for discussion. They have been discussed in the course of preparations for the fraternal parties' congresses -- the Czechoslovak Communists' forum, for example, begins tomorrow.

On the other hand are the militaristic budgets depriving the poor of what little they have left. At the moment draft state budgets are being discussed in the United States and Great Britain and are being strongly criticized in those countries. In the United States, the Senate Budget Committee has cut the share earmarked for the Pentagon by $25 billion, but still what remains is 3 percent more -- and 3 percent is a very considerable amount -- than the United States current military appropriation.

In Britain, the Labor leader Kinnock has called the Conservatives' financial program a present to the rich and even a Conservative MP -- Latham -- has admitted that the draft does not take into account the interests of the poor. I am going into this, perhaps in detail, because the details make it possible for each citizen of a given country and not only diplomats and journalists, to experience for themselves, so to speak, the difference between the two foreign policy courses. The Central Committee's Political Report to the 27th congress states that the CPSU's international strategy is determined by the basic tasks of the country's economic and social development. The principle objective of this strategy is to guarantee the Soviet people the opportunity of working in conditions of stable peace and freeedom -- such is the party's primary and key demand of our foreign policy.

[Agayants] The routine meeting of the committee of the ministers of foreign affairs of the Warsaw Pact participant states held in Warsaw on 19 and 20 March, once again affirmed that the international situation continues to remain extremely tense and dangerous.

The ministers expressed serious concern over the fact that the arms race and particularly the nuclear arms race is being stepped up and that Washington is undertaking specific actions to expand it into near-earth orbits. One cannot fail to be alarmed, states the communique adopted in Warsaw, that the deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in West Europe is not ceasing and that the imperialist policy of strength and interference in the domestic affairs of other states is continuing. All this, of course, is increasing the danger of a world-wide nuclear disaster threatening the destruction of life on our planet.

The Warsaw Pact participant states have made an urgent appeal to the NATO member countries -- above all to the United States, Great Britain and France -- to display realism and responsibility in the aim of achieving accords taking into account the interests of both sides and all other states on the radical reduction of nuclear weapons and their subsequent elimination and on the prevention of an arms race in space. So, as we can see, the struggle against the nuclear danger, against the unbridled build-up of neclear weapons and the struggle to preserve and consolidate peace, remain the main thrust of the foreign policy activity of our party and our state. But what about the West? How is it reacting to the Soviet peace initiatives?

Further, it is well known that the 27th CPSU Congress gave, as we say, a start in life to the extremely important idea of creating a comprehensive system of international security. Its main foundations, as formulated in the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the congress, are of an all-round, integrated and constructive nature and touch on the military, political, economic, and humanitarian aspects of the modern concept of international security. As has already been noted in numerous comments in the foreign mass information media and in speeches by prominent politicians and public figures in various countries, this is a very important step for achieving an accord on today's cardinal problems.

[Sobolev] At this point, Nikolay Ivanovich, it is evidently worth mentioning once again the very significant clause of the Central Committee's Political Report to our party's congress which talks about the essence of contemporary capitalism. Imperialism is also pushed into translating the competition between the two systems into the language of military confrontation by inner springs -- by its social and economic essence itself. By virtue of its social nature imperialism constantly generates -- that is, engenders -- an aggressive and adventurist policy. So states the report.

[Agayants] Yes, Vitaliy Sergeyevich. And this is all especially characteristic of U.S. politics where the right wing -- the monopolist bourgeoisie -- sees the whipping-up of international tension as a justification for the growth of military expenditure, global claims, and interference in the domestic affairs of other states.

[Beglov] The thing is that by the development of events Western governments were faced with the question of whether they are willing to part with nuclear weapons and whether they are ready for practical steps which would lead to the creation of firm foundations for international security. And when the leaders of the United States and the other NATO countries were faced with a test of their political will they began to take recourse to, I would say, a sort of hackneyed kind of maneuvering. They started to claim that the Western stance is allegedly a stance of realism, whereas the proposals of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are a propaganda stance. However, in these clever dodges of all kinds, aimed at proving the unprovable, they expose themselves in the sense that they are disavowing their own policies, their own stances, to which at one time they practically, I would say, swore their loyalty before the whole world.

Let us think back to what happened in Geneva after the summit meeting between the USSR and United States leaders when President Reagan was taking his leave of Comrade Gorbachev.

He said that before leaving Geneva he wanted to stress that he was firmly resolved to make use of any opportunity in order to create a safer world. Let us recall what British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher announced from high governmental rostra a year before that when the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Comrade Gorbachev was being received in London, in December 1984. She said that there is no sense in balance at ever higher levels of arms; we are entering into disarmament negotiations fully resolved to make them succeed, we do not want to have heaps of nuclear weapons but want negotiations to be held between the United States and the Soviet Union. At that time everyone was campaigning for the rapid elimination of both American and Soviet medium range missiles in Europe and everyone swore loyalty to the cause of radically reducing nuclear weapons.

But what is happening now in light of what has been said in Washington over the past few weeks in connection with the Soviet proposal on ending nuclear tests, the Soviet Union's extension of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions, and in connection with the appeal from the participants of the Delhi Six to the two powers not to sanction any new nuclear tests before the summit meeting? Statements of a totally different kind are now emanating from Washington, saying that we will evidently have to get used to nuclear weapons for a long time to come and that nuclear tests must continue because as long as nuclear weapons exist they have to be improved.

[Agayants] Within the course of this dangerous policy of Washington's which is giving rise to just indignation on the part of all people of good will on our planet no matter where they live and no matter the views to which they adhere, within the course of this policy there is the new explosion of a nuclear device under the code-name "Glencoe" at the proving ground in Nevada and there are the preparations which are taking place at full speed for the testing of an x-ray laser triggered by a nuclear explosion which is scheduled to take place in April. All these are links in a single chain and they are evidence of the fact that the U.S. Administration, in response to the good-will steps taken by the Soviet Union, is making a point of ignoring all calls for a halt to nuclear tests and for the achievement of most important accords in this field.

[Beglov] And so if one has to say what really are the positions now clashing with each other, I would put it this way: One position is that of reason and realism and this is reflected in the Soviet proposals; and there is also the position based on tricks, provisos and conditions in which one can clearly see an unwillingness on the part of the Western powers to part with nuclear weapons and reduce the level of military confrontation both in Europe and globally.

[Agayants] That is all quite right, Spartak Ivanovich and it seems to me that one circumstance of no mean importance in the implementation of such a hard line by Washington -- judging by latest events -- is also the calculation the United States is making upon being able to use the tension that exists in the world to put pressure upon its allies in order to make them as obedient and unlikely to give trouble as possible. This is also confirmed by the visit to London and Bonn of Caspar Weinberger, the Pentagon boss and it is confirmed in full measure by the results of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group, which has ended its work in the West German town of Wuerzburg.

[Beglov] Yes, both in Wuerzburg and generally as far as Weinberger's arrival in West Europe is concerned, I would say that a kind of open trading has taken place around the question of what the British leadership is going to get in return for its support of SDI and what the FRG is going to get for the fact that it, too, is going to become involved in the implementation of this program. And overall the deal took place in this sense: That the U.S. secretary of defense essentially gave a pledge that the United States will support in every way this inflexible position on the part of Great Britain on the need to build up British arsenals and on the fact that this issue has blocked the first stage proposed by the Soviet Union for nuclear disarmament, namely the elimination of U.S. and Soviet medium range missiles in Europe.

Furthermore some things about this deal simply hit one in their shamelessness. For example, some figures in the FRG had this to say: We want very much to get involved in the Strategic Defense Initiative program and we will try to convince our public that we will gain in the technological sense and will get access to U.S. technology, but at the same time we will try to distance ourselves from the military aspects of this project.

[Agayants] In this connection, Spartak Ivanovich, I would like to make the following observation: Today space is the most advanced frontier of mankind, whose fate depends to a large extent upon the routes that are going to be taken by the further mastery of space around the earth and the purposes for which it is going to be used: Peaceful ones, which are capable of giving people colossal economic and scientific and technical advantages; or military ones, which will lead to an intensification of the arms race and the growth of the threat of nuclear war. Our position, the position of the Soviet Union, is of the utmost clarity, consistent and unambiguous: We are in favor of wide cooperation in the name of peace and in the name of clear skies over our planet. This was confirmed yet again by the work done by Vega automatic stations on the Venus-Halley's comet project and it is being confirmed, too, by the continuing space watch of Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev on the Mir-Soyuz T-15 manned complex.

[Sobolev] The idea of a "star peace" instead of "star wars" -- put forward by the Soviet Union -- the Soviet proposals on international cooperation in space exploration; and the real cooperation which is still continuing despite Washington's displeasure is attractive to people, including American space specialists. For example, look at the extent to which they are writing in the United States about the prospects for an international manned flight to Mars: Americans consider -- and I believe they do so with good reason -- that it would indeed be good to carry out this grandiose undertaking jointly. American scientists invited to Moscow to observe the progress of the flight by the space stations to Halley's Comet returned home, according to the American journal US NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, struck not just by the technical achievements but by the spirit of international cooperation that pervades the Vega project. The journal noted with satisfaction that the apparatus for analyzing the dust was made available for this project by American scientists. The United States did not send its own station to the comet. They have not thrown all their strength and their resources into the Pentagon's space taxi-cabs, as they call the shuttle-craft in the West. Just listen the tone of what was said, for example, by President Smith of the American Astronautical Society, about Soviet space exploration: They possess phenomenal launch capabilities. While (?Johnson), a space equipment specialist from the (?Teledyne Brown Engineering) Company put it like this: No country has a greater right to take pride in its achievements in space exploration than the Soviet Union. And one ought to add that this is because our country has always wanted to see space as something peaceful, to see it as an arena for cooperation between different countries.

[Agayants] As you know, comrades, in Washington and in some Western Europe capitals they hold a diametrically opposite point of view: There they favor the active militarization of space and strive at any price to achieve implementation of the notorious Strategic Defense Initiative, that is to say the selfsame "star wars." Things are threatening to become irreversible and for that reason the following words were spoken from the platform of our congress in the political report; let me remind you of them: It is essential in the extreme, before it is too late, to seek out real solutions that would guarantee that the arms race will not be carried over into space. One cannot allow the "star wars" program to be used as a stimulus for a further arms race and as an obstacle on the path towards radical disarmament. The Soviet peace proposals, including the latest ones, are aimed directly at solving this important problem in a practical key.

[Beglov] At the same time American, generals and politicans -- like Abrahamson, the leader of the SDI project -- are rubbing their hands and telling their colleagues in Washington that they have in fact obtained agreement to the kind of contribution to the trategic Defense Initiative by the British and by the FRG representatives that will make the development [sozdaniye] of some types of space strike weapons cheaper and more rapid.

[Agayants] An admission of the utmost cynicism.

[Beglov] In that sense, if we are going to talk about cynicism, then if one goes over to Tokyo one can quote a Japanese industrialist who said that of course we understand that this idea is connected with war: We would not like to be involved in the killing of innocent people. But just think: How can we pass up the advantages we may get from taking part in this project? Please excuse us but we cannot avoid this temptation. And the result here, you know, is like this: They exchange bows; they curtsey to the public; but in actual fact they make this shameless, crafty, hypocritical, and cynical justification of their involvement in an adventure that might cost mankind very dearly.

[Agayants] The military force in which official Washington puts its trust to such an extent, in order to hold on to its positions, to defend the interests of monopoly capital in general and the military-industrial complex in particular and to hamper the national liberation movement and progressive reforms in the countries that have been liberated, this military force is today clothing itself in a political doctrine which has been given the name of the doctrine of neoglobalism. To the accompaniment of loud phrases about the defense of freedom and democracy throughout the world, this appropriates to the United States the right to interfere in the internal affairs of other states; to seek the subversion and removal of regimes that are not to Uncle Sam's liking; and to give assistance to all manner of anticommunist freedom fighters amongst which the White House numbers the Afghan dushmans, the Nicaraguan contras, and other bandit-like rabble. This doctrine is nothing other than the concept of crude force, diktat, and brazen plunder. In his special message to Congress, President Ronald Reagan stated that the Armed Forces of the United States are allegedly the decisive element in the creation of an appropriate climate in the world. It's not one of the very latest thoughts, we have to admit, but the stubbornness with which they hold on to it in Washington cannot fail to cause alarm.

[Beglov] I would say, Nikolay Ivanovich, that there are various doctrines, but only one policy. There have been so many kinds of labels we remember that were pinned to this policy, which you have just now described in its various manifestations. They called it both the doctrine of pushing back communism and the doctrine of mass retribution. They struck on the label of the doctrine of U.S. vital interests and the doctrine of national security. A new name -- neoglobalism -- was for a while a kind of popular craze. Now the White House has already started talking about the doctrine of supporting democratic revolutions in other countries, so that one aim and one policy is hidden behind all of this in the final analysis.

In my view, it was the famous American publisher and capitalist Henry Luce who was the most frank of all those who ever gave this policy the name it deserves. At the height of World War II, he said that the United States would obtain ideal opportunities to establish world domination in the conditions after the war. It was then that all things were really called by their proper names. After it started to become more and more difficult to conduct this policy, all kinds of labels came pouring out, like from the horn of plenty. I think that the Americans themselves have demonstrated the continuity of this policy, whatever the labels or names used to conceal it.

President Reagan called 20 March -- when the U.S. House of Representatives declined the request to allocate $100 million for military aid to the contras, used by Washington to try to overthrow the legitimate Government of Nicaragua -- a "black day." But on the very day when the government's request was being discussed, it was recalled in Congress, not by chance, that there had already been one resolution adopted by Congress that had brought the United States and the whole world into a very dangerous situation, which was very costly to mankind -- in the first days of August 1964.

[Sobolev] The Tonkin Gulf Resolution?

[Beglov] Exactly -- when the U.S. Congress almost unanimously, with only 2 dissenting votes, with 498 in favor, voted for the notorious Tonkin Gulf Resolution, giving the U.S. President the authority for direct military interference in Vietnam. That was indeed a black day in history, from which the dirty war started. It ended ingloriously for the Americans. Heavy losses and destruction ensured for the Vietnamese people, who defended their right to a homeland and independence.

Universal peace was also threatened. And you have to realize that when this direct link between the two dates and the two resolutions was made in the U.S. Congress, then, generally, you can draw the conclusion that the lessons of the past are not, after all, passing without a trace. Of course, this does not mean that the U.S. Administration won't resort to new ways and means of arm-twisting in order to get what it wants. In no way should this weaken the vigilance of all peace-loving forces. This is very well understood both in Nicaragua and in other countries of Central and Latin America.

[Sobolev] The case of the hundred millions has occupied a large place on the pages of the foreign press for a long time now, and especially this week. This is natural if we take into account how much importance was given it by the U.S. Government. It looked as if it did not have a matter more important in the past few days. Speeches by American leaders, in no matter what connection, if any, they were made, were about one and the same thing: for the future of America, it was vitally essential to spend these $100 million on the Somozists. But here I want first and foremost to note the position of the Nicaraguans -- calm, full of dignity, and confidence in themselves. They naturally gave attention to the skirmish between the White House and Congress, or more accurately between the Republicans and the Democrats, since for them, for the Nicaraguans, allocations mean new destruction and deaths. But Nicaraguans clearly defined their attitude to the debates: With or without the $100 million, the American mercenaries will not consolidate themselves on Nicaraguan soil.

As far as the political sum total is concerned, which so occupied Western journalists, as to who was in the lead, the White House or its opponents; how many Congressmen were for and how many were against; then the Nicaraguans -- I can't find better word -- scorned it. Only an official protest was announced in connection with the fabrications in President Reagan's speech on television and the attacks on Nicaragua. A multitude of unverified information, as our American colleagues delicately expressed themselves, was brought down on the heads of both the American public and wavering Congressmen who hadn't decided how to vote over the $100 million so as not to harm their own political futures, whether to give their vote for hire to the White House or whether to think that the autumn elections were not far off, when they would need the votes of those Americans who don't want a new Vietnam in Central America. And of course, the Democrats are striving to get points in the struggle with the political opponent -- and in this case, the administration is giving them great opportunities.

[Agayants] Incidentally, Vitaliy Sergeyevich, in a special report prepared on the eve of hearings in Congress by a research group of the Democrat faction in parliament, it says, I quote: In the last 5 years the United States has spent more than $500 million on the secret wars against Nicaragua and on ensuring combat operations of contras trying to overthrow the Sandinist government. The present administration, this document stresses, is waging a war in order to destroy the Government of Nicaragua, and uses any pretext to enlist support to achieve this aim. All the propaganda machine was put into motion and the master of the White House himself, as you have already said, beat, it seems, all the records when he gave the reasons for his anti-Nicaraguan intentions.

[Sobolev] And I think, Nikolay Ivanovich, that the excessive zeal of the representatives of the administration played the role of a boomerang. Even people indifferent to this problem of $100 million start to worry when they see how openly they are being deceived. Well the main thing is not, of course, the decision to which a dozen congressmen came to. Let's take a look at who is against supporting the Somozists: We'll start with the greater half of the Congressional House of Representatives. Even more important -- far more important -- is the fact that the majority of Americans -- and quite a few opinion polls have been conducted recently -- are against the United State's undeclared war in Central America. Virtually the rest of the world is opposed: Both the socialist one and the bourgeois one. Latin America, from presidents to workers to students, is opposed. This finds expression in words of protest, demonstrations, and demarches addressed to the Washington authorities.

[Beglov] In spite of the heaps of falsehoods and absurd fabrications that have been characteristic of the last few weeks across the ocean, in this matter the moment of truth has now indeed arrived. The U.S. interventionist policy has appeared in its true light, and all of this seems to have been especially timed to coincide with the moment when the question of whether there will be a turn for the better in international relations is being resolved. It is particularly important to stress this because now the whole world is evaluating the positions of both the United States of America and the Soviet Union in the light of those accords, in light of those starting points, for resolving international problems, on which the highest representatives of the two states agreed.

[Agayants] In Geneva.

[Beglov] In Geneva.

[Agayants] Returning to what was said earlier, comrades, I want to note the following: Ministers of participant countries of the Warsaw Pact who assembled in the Polish capital stressed that in today's complex international situation, the constant strengthening of unity and cohesion between participant states of that Pact is of special significance. The states represented at the session once again confirmed the importance of their defense alliance for ensuring security and peaceful development, for strengthening European and universal peace.

They will continue to work together closely in international affairs, in working out and implementing the agreed policy of peace and security and international cooperation. Note was also made of the significance of developing mutual economic ties and deepening and perfecting cooperation within the framework of CEMA, the most speedy implementation of the comprehensive program of scientific and technological progress for the successful implementation of plans for social and economic development, for strengthening the international positions of socialist states, and for attaining the aims of their peace-loving foreign policy course. On that note, comrades, we end our program. Thank you for your attention. All the best to you.

INITIAL REACTION TO U.S.-LIBYAN FIGHTING

Libyan Vessel Hit

LD242259 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2240 GMT 24 Mar 86

["An Aggressive Action by the United States Against Libya" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, 25 Mar (TASS) -- An American squadron concentrated near the shores of Libya has opened fire on the Libyan coast. Aircraft of the U.S. naval air force fired "Harpoon" class missiles at a Libyan vessel. As the White House maintained, it was allegedly threatening American ships, carrying out provocative maneuvers in close proximity to the Libyan shores. A White House representative stated that the vessel is sinking and that none of the crew has been saved.

Libya Protests to UN

LD250716 Moscow TASS in English 0635 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Text] Tripoli March 25 TASS -- Kamal Hasan al-Mansur, secretary of Libya's People's Bureau for External Ties, sent on Monday a note to the United Nations Secretary General Perez de Cuellar stating that the unceasing American military exercises off Libyan shores as well as the constant threats of armed aggression against the Jamahiriyah are an open encroachment on the sovereignty, freedom and security of the Libyan people. Such actions by Washington create a serious danger to peace in the region and in the whole world. Kamal Hasan al-Mansur asked the United Nations secretary general to distribute the note as an official document of the United Nations General Assembly.

'Outrage' in U.S. Cited

LD250658 Moscow TASS in English 0651 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Text] Washington March 25 TASS -- The U.S. military's act of piracy off the Libyan coast, which has violated all norms of international law, has caused outrage in the United States itself.

Senator Jim Sasser said there was no doubt that the U.S. maneuvers off Libyan shores had been of a provocative nature.

Senator Alan Cranston said, for his part, that the developments near the Libyan coast had demonstrated how easily the United States could launch direct military activities.

The chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Dante Fascell, said that the presence of U.S. naval ships off Libya had been a source of grave concern and that by having started military activities against Libya without any consultation with Congress, the President had broken the Military Powers Act.

Well-known U.S. politician Jesse Jackson said it was crystal-clear that the United States had been out to provoke military confrontation with Libya. He said that the administration was simply obsessed with plans to bomb Libya and Nicaragua and that this was part of a very dangerous foreign policy.

'Armed Aggression' To Continue

LD250746 Moscow TASS in English 0730 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Text] Washington March 25 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko writes:

The United States has committed an act of armed aggression against Libya. The White House spokesman Larry Speakes and Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger announced on Monday that on March 24 the Saratoga, one of the three aircraft carriers off the shores of Libya, had dealt a missile strike at two missile sites on the territory of Libya and knocked them out. They contended that the strike was dealt in response to the launching of missiles from those sites at American planes that were in the air space over the Gulf of Sidra which, as is known, has been declared by Libya to be within its territorial waters. They admitted that the missiles allegedly fired by the Libyans had not damaged the American planes. They also said that American carrier-borne aircraft had fired "Harpoon" missiles at a Libyan patrol boat and sunk it.

Speaking at a news conference called urgently in the Pentagon in a bid to justify the aggression, Weinberger added that one more patrol boat had been hit and seriously damaged. Weinberger tried to justify that that act of undisguised armed aggression against Libya by saying that Libyan boats had allegedly posed a serious threat to U.S. ships that are known to be part of a naval armada consisting of three aircraft carriers and forty escort ships, and that those boats had staged "hostile acts." It was noted here at once that Weinberger's "line of argument" closely resembled that used by Washington for inventing the so-called "Tonkin incident" as a pretext for launching a dirty war against Vietnam.

The aggression against Libya caused anxiety in U.S. Congress. ABC television reported that a number of its members had expressed perplexity about the fact that the action had been taken without a congressional sanction.

Weinberger also said that the U.S. Navy would continue the "exercise" off Libya for as long as needed, a statement which left open the possibility of broader armed aggression against that country. Speakes and Weinberger actually confirmed that U.S. intention when they once again publicly declared Libya's Government, which has been elected by its people, to be an outlaw. It is also well known that Washington has long been mooting plans to attack Libya, while the C.I.A. has, on President Reagan's instructions, been contemplating plans to "eliminate" leader of the Libyan Jamahiriyah Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

The armed aggression against Libya has been launched against the backdrop of preparations for a direct U.S. aggression also against Nicaragua, with U.S. ships cruising close to the shores of that country all the time.

Attacks Called 'Terrorism'

LD251224 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Nikolay Agayants commentary]

[Text] According to a report put out by JANA, the Libyan information agency, U.S. warplanes, on 24 March, violated the Jamahiriyah's airspace over the Gulf of Sidra. After the Libyan antiaircraft defenses had opened fire on the violators, the U.S. Air Force fighter-bombers from the Coral Sea, Saratoga, and America aircraft carriers shelled a suburb of the town of Sidra on Libya's Mediterranean coast with air-to-surface missiles.

A Libyan civilian vessel was also subjected to a bombing raid. Here is a commentary by Nikolay Agayants:

Thus, everything that Washington has so carefully been concealing and camouflaging from the eyes of the world public over the past few months, everything that has been covered up by the Reagan administration's hypocritical statements about the peaceful nature of the U.S. Navy's Mediterranean operations, has now burst into the daylight.

From provocations, blackmail, the threats against Tripoli, from the ceaseless muscle-flexing show off a sovereign state's coast, the Pentagon has graduated to an open use of force against the Libyan Jamahiriyah's Government, which is not to Uncle Sam's liking.

Those representatives of the Washington administration who did not wish to give their names and who, only a few days ago, had forecast that the events would develop in this way, turned out to be right today. Le me recall that one of them told a CBS correspondent the current round of military games, in which more than 30 warships of the U.S. 6th Fleet are taking part, would, he said, go beyond the framework of normal military exercises and that the Pentagon brasshats would attempt to provoke Libya, to obtain a pretext to inflict a counterstrike against that country's military facililities In the past we only talked about it, but now we are ready for resolute action, said the frank and anonymous U.S. official in the CBS interview.

Even though the U.S. President himself and circles close to him denied in every way that they had intentions of this kind toward Libya; even though the White House alleged that the U.S. Navy warships, as has recently been the case in the Black Sea, simply availed themselves of the international right of peaceful passage, the secret has come out into the open.

Currently, assuming the air of injured innocence, Washington is attempting to place the entire responsibility for what has taken place upon Tripoli. However, it is easy to see through these attempts.

In its desire to inflict an exemplary punishment upon a recalcitrant Libya, for the edificatinn of other unruly countries. The United States has, yet again resorted to the practice of international terrorism that has now been elevated by Washington to the rank of state policy and constitutes an integral part of the notorious doctrine of neoglobalism.

The dangerous and adventurist nature of the U.S.' anti-Libyan policy is giving rise to serious alarm and concern among all people of goodwill. An indignant world public angrily condemns the Pentagon's aggressive operations in the Mediterranean.

USSR-Libya Society Head Cited

LD251241 Moscow TASS in English 1158 GMT 25 Mar 86

["U.S. Barbarous Act Condemned" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow March 25 TASS -- The chairman of the board of the USSR-Libya Friendship Society has censured the U.S. act of aggression against Libyan as international banditry.

Speaking in a TASS interview, Pavel Demchenko pointed to the preposterous nature of Washington's claim that Libyan boats "posed a threat" to U.S. warships. "The United States has long been looking for a pretext to strike at Libya," he explained.

"The U.S. military's criminal actions against Libya, which are part of the U.S. policy of state-backed terrorism, are putting the situation in the region on the verge of a military conflict with unpredictable implications," Demchenko said.

The Soviet people condemn the U.S. criminal actions against Libya, he said, adding: "We confirm our solidarity with the Libyan people upholding the sovereignty and national independence of their country," he emphasized.

Destroyer Headed for Gulf

LD251228 Moscow TASS in English 1212 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Text] Paris March 25 TASS -- The Connolly missile destroyer of the U.S. Sixth Fleet today left the Spanish port of Palma de Majorca and steamed for the Gulf of Sidra, FRANCE PRESSE reports. The destroyer carries advanced electronic equipment and weapons to fight submarines and planes.

The news agency, quoting well informed sources in Spain, says that the missile destroyer will join the America, Coral Sea and Saratoga aircraft carriers and other warships of the U.S. Navy involved in the American act of aggression off the Libyan shores.

TASS Cites al-Qadhdhafi

LD251401 Moscow TASS in English 1328 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Text] Tripoli March 25 TASS -- The leader of the Libyan revolution, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, told the JANA news agency in response to the White House statement about the U.S. intention to continue manoeuvres and acts of armed provocation in the Mediterranean till April 1: "We also state that we will continue to offer valiant resistance. At this moment the Jamahiriyah is defending not itself but the whole of the Arab nation and its future."

U.S. Pressure Linked to Chad

PM241244 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Report by own correspondent V. Nezhamov: "United States-Libya Using Strong-Arm Pressure"]

[Text] Algiers -- The U.S. 6th Fleet, whose presence and actions have have brought medieval piracy back to the Mediterranean, has carried out a new series of maneuvers off the Libyan coast.

Aircraft based on the aircraft carriers Saratoga and Coral Sea flew all over the Gulf of Sidra, entering the zone controlled by the capital's airport. The provocative aims of the operation -- the third this year -- are obvious.

It is an interesting fact that the White House is striving to make more active use than before of the Chad factor in its aggressive plans in respect of Tripoli. It was no accident at all that the third series of maneuvers coincided with an attempt by the forces of the H. Habre regime, acting under the French "umbrella," to battle its way into northern Chad and rout the forces of G. Oueddei's National Unity Transition Government. The attempt failed. But the head of the present regime in Ndjamena, installed, according to THE WASHINGTON POST, by the CIA, has evidently not abandoned the idea of settling the question by forces of arms, thereby blocking OAU efforts to find a solution at the negotiating table.

The danger of the present U.S. plans in a pincer grip, exhaust it using strong-arm pressure, and cause economic difficulties, but also to provide a theoretical and legal foundation for all the actions to destabilize a sovereign state in the shape of R. Reagan's "doctrine of neoglobalism."

The U.S. President's "theoretical principles" are being put into practice not only by the espionage department, but by other services as well. The secret "208 committee," set up for this purpose, THE WASHINGTON POST notes, has as members people from the White House, the State Department, the Pentagon, and the CIA. The "committee's" job is to coordinate the buildup of secret and semimilitary operations against progressive regimes in Asian, African, and Latin American countries.

REAGAN'S TV INTERVIEW SHOWS 'MALICE, HATRED'

LD241837 Moscow TASS in English 1724 GMT 24 Mar 86

[Text] Washington March 24 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reports:

President Ronald Reagan of the United States has again resorted to the hackneyed device of laying the blame at somebody else's door. In an ABC interview he referred to the Soviet Union as the greatest threat to peace. Reagan also stated that he did not regret his pronouncement about the Soviet Union's being an "evil empire." Such an attitude, full of malice and hatred with regard to the Soviet Union, was described by the President as a realistic one.

At the same time Reagan extolled his administration's efforts ostensibly aimed at easing tension in relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. The real direction of the administration's efforts is irrefutably evidenced if only by such facts as the nuclear test carried out in Nevada on Saturday despite the Soviet moratorium on all nuclear explosions, as well as the draft U.S. military budget for the 1987 fiscal year to the tune of almost 330,000 million dollars, a truly astronomical one, and the speeding up of the "star wars" programme the goal of which, as is admitted by authoritative U.S. specialists, and by the administration itself, too, is to ensure U.S. military superiority over the Soviet Union. The present administration does everything in practically all directions to enhance its confrontational policy with regard to the USSR. This is also evidenced, not in the last place, by the U.S. delegation's obstructionist stand at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on nuclear and space arms.

NAVAL COMMANDER COMMENTS ON BLACK SEA INCIDENT

PM241231 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 3

[Interview with Admiral of the Fleet V.N. Chernavin, commander in chief of the Soviet Navy and USSR deputy minister of defense, by correspondent V. Lukashin: "The Navy Displayed Self-Control"]

[Text] Lukashin: The press has already reported the gross violation of a state border by U.S. warships on 13 March. Could you give a more detailed account, Comrade Commander in Chief, of what actually happened off the south coast of Crimea?

Chernavin: Gladly. The following events occurred. Two U.S. ships -- the cruiser Yorktown, with missiles on board, and the destroyer Caron sailed through the Bosporus into the Black Sea on the afternoon of 10 March. The Soviet frigate Ladnyy was in the area at the time.

Its commander, Captain 2d Class P. Zhuravlev, immediately reported to Red Banner Black Sea Fleet Command that U.S. ships had entered the Black Sea, and he received the order: Continue observation.

I must point out that U.S. naval warships have entered the Black Sea on several occasions in the past and carried out reconnaissance. But on this occasion the Americans behaved with particular effrontery: at 1111 on 13 March the cruiser Yorktown and the destroyer Caron violated the USSR state border and entered the area south of the Crimean peninsula.

The commander of the Soviet ship immediately warned the commanders of the U.S. ships that they were violating USSR territorial waters and demanded that they leave immediately. The answer from the U.S. ships was: Warning received. But despite this, the Americans held their course. Then USSR KGB border ships and naval aircraft appeared on the scene. In view of the blatantly provocative nature of the U.S. ships' actions, command gave the order to increase the combat readiness of naval strike forces. Ships and aircraft were immediately prepared for action.

I believe that the commanders of the U.S. ships carried out an objective assessment of the situation and realized that their continuing presence in our waters might lead to serious consequences. At 1332 the Americans left USSR territorial waters having been there for over 2 hours in all.

What can one say about the incident? The incident in the Black Sea entitles one to say with confidence that the U.S. warships' actions were premediated and were patently provocative. THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote about it, incidentally. It plainly stated that the order to carry out the provocative act had come from the joint Chiefs of Staff on behalf of U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger. The U.S. ships' violation of the USSR state border off the south coast of Crimea was carried out within the framework of an extensive U.S. espionage operation on orders from the Pentagon.

I must mention that all seafarers know that peaceful passage by foreign warships through USSR territorial waters is permitted only in specially authorized coastal areas, announced by the Soviet Government. By the way, there are no such areas in the Black Sea off the coast of the Soviet Union.

A few words about the actions of the Red Banner Black Sea Fleet. As commander in chief of the Soviet Navy, I can say that the Soviet naval seamen again demonstrated a high degree of combat readiness. They displayed coolness and self-control. The fleet's strike forces were ready to put an immediate stop to the U.S. warships' provocative actions in Soviet waters. But we were clearly aware of the full gravity of the possible consequences and again we displayed patience and self-control.

U.S. CALL FOR SOVIET UN CUTBACK VIEWED

PM241511 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Mar 86 First Edition p 5

[Report by own correspondent G. Vasilyev: "Tyranny Must Not Be Permitted"]

[Text] New York, 23 Mar -- The crude tyranny of the U.S. Government against UN states inconvenient to it and against an international organization hated by U.S. right-wing circles is causing mounting alarm and indignation in the UN ranks. At its latest session the Committee for Liaison With the Host Country continued its discussion of the question of the United States' new hostile action against the permanent missions of the USSR, Belorussia, and the Ukraine.

Yu.V. Dubinin, the USSR's permanent UN representative, who addressed the session, ledged a resolute protest against the U.S. Government's unlawful demand for a reduction in the numerical strength of the Soviet missions' personnel. He noted that the question under discussion is of great importance because it affects the very foundation of the United Nations, its prestige, its rights, and the observance of legality in that organization.

It is a case of the United Nations now being confronted with a case of gross and impudent tyranny by the United States -- the United Nations' host country -- the Soviet UN representative said. The U.S. Administration has in the past repeatedly demonstrated its disregard for its commitments to the United Nations. It is now encroaching on the sovereign rights of UN states.

The Soviet delegation, Yu.V. Dubinin continued, would like to stress most resolutely that it is a case here not only of Soviet-U.S. relations but also of the tyrannical stance that the U.S. Administration adopts by striking a blow against the rights of all UN members, a blow against the rights and prerogatives of the United Nations as a whole. This action by the United States is not an ordinary petty act of provocation, of the kind to which the U.S. authorities have frequently resorted, but a large-scale act of political subversion against the United Nations.

The Soviet delegation would like to emphasize again that the permanent missions of the UN states are accredited not under the U.S. Government but under the United Nations, as a result of which U.S. claims to arrogate the right to establish the numbers of these missions' personnel are utterly illegal.

During conversations in the corridors of the skyscraper on the bank of the East River these days you can sense the profound anxiety generated by the latest cowboy attacks by the Washington apologists of a "from a position of strength" policy against the United Nations. The majority of delegates understand that if the missions of the USSR and a number of other countries are the target of the U.S. authorities' tyranny today, then tomorrow the illegal discriminatory measures could descend on the mission of any other country. There should be no place in the most representative international organization, the United Nations, for a policy of tyranny, threats, and blackmail historically unacceptable in our nuclear missile age!

CHANCES FOR RIVIVAL OF DETENTE, SUMMIT ASSESSED

LD231725 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1458 GMT 23 Mar 86

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Nikolay Shishlin]

[Text] One fundamental question runs constantly through the whole diverse series of international events: Will it be possible to revive the process of detente? Will the period ahead be a period which could be described as the second stage of detente? Well, in answer to that question, I would like to say that of course, detente should encompass not only the political sphere, but also the sphere connected with such a sensitive field as that of armaments' political detente outside of military detente will once again turn out to be unviable. Although, of course, everything starts with a serious political dialogue. The Soviet Union has not only proposed such a dialogue, but has also put forward specific proposals aimed at ridding mankind of nuclear and chemical weapons, at leaving space peaceful, at bringing about serious cuts in conventional weapons, and at establishing what is called an all-encompassing system of international security.

The Soviet Union definitely declares its interest in continuing contacts with the United States, including at summit level. Here, however, one must shed a little light on the subject. To judge by all events, certain circles in the United States assume that the Soviet Union has a greater interest than the United States in the next summit meeting. This is, of course, a profound delusion. The United States must understand that they have no less interest, at least, than the Soviet Union in holding such a meeting.

Further, one gets the impression that the United States is set upon falling into the traditional error, taking up all sorts of athletic poses which make no impression on Moscow whatsoever; apart from a negative impression of course. In general, this is no way of resolving international problems -- going at the problem like a bull at a gate instead of thinking about it and seeking a compromise.

In any case, the Soviet Union does not do this, and has no intention of doing so.

Furthermore, what is needed is not a cosmetic meeting, with cosmetic aims, but a businesslike meeting, a serious meeting, which would ensure that progress could be made in at least some key problems on which the destiny of strengthening international security depends.

Therefore, speaking of tomorrow, I would put it this way: a possibility for a turn for the better does exist. Furthermore, there is a need for a turn for the better, a commanding need. But as regards the conditions for a turn for the better, they must of course be created. And the creation of these conditions depends on the Soviet Union and on other socialist countries. It depends upon the active position of the developing states. It depends upon the position of the developed capitalist countries, whether they be NATO members or outside NATO. And, of course, it depends upon the United States. Thus, conditions for a turn for the better must be created. In this difficult and complex work of creating conditions for a turn for the better, what is needed is firmness and flexibility in equal measure, adherence to principles and readiness for sensible compromise. That is, what marks the peaceful program put forward by the 27th CPSU Congress; precisely those qualities, that is, marking the conclusions of the recent session of the committee of foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact member-states.

REAGAN DOES 'NOT RULE OUR' U.S. TROOPS IN NICARAGUA

LD240801 Moscow TASS in English 0710 GMT 24 Mar 86

[Text] New York March 24 TASS -- U.S. President Reagan reiterated the intention of his administration to seek the overthrow of the lawful Government of Nicaragua. "The cancer that has to be excised is Nicaragua," he said in an interview to the American magazine TIME, making it clear that the USA would continue to escalate military aid to the anti-Nicaraguan terrorist bands. Reagan actually made an ultimatum to the Nicaraguan Government. "The Sandinistas have to look at one of two choices: the possibility of a military defeat and being totally overthrown, or a choice of having a political settlement in which... they would have to give up this monopoly of power they have."

The U.S. President did not rule out either the possibility that American troops would be sent in to suppress the Nicaraguan revolution. There might come a day when American troops will be sent in, he threatened.

REAGAN REAFFIRMS COMMITMENT TO AID AFGHAN REBELS

LD221125 Moscow TASS in English 1040 GMT 22 Mar 86

[Text] Washington March 22 TASS - by TASS correspondent Aleksandr Shalnev.

The White House rejects the idea of finding a political settlement for the situation around Afghanistan. This has been confirmed by President Reagan who issued a proclamation designating March 21, 1986 as "Afghanistan Day" in the United States.

The document makes it clear that the United States intends not only to preserve, but also to expand support for the anti-Afghan bandits who are hypocritically described as "freedom-fighters" in Washington. "We reaffirm our commitment to support this just struggle." Reagan proclaimed.

This will mean, in fact, an escalation of the undeclared war conducted against Democratic Afghanistan by the United States and several other countries with the hands of Afghan counterrevolutionaries, the war described by THE WASHINGTON POST as the biggest covert operation of the CIA since the time of Vietnam.

According to press reports, the United States has already spent nearly one billion dollars on the war in Afghanistan which has become a key "function" in the implementation of Ronald Reagan's notorious doctrine of "neoglobalism."

The presidential proclamation shows that by increasing assistance to the terrorists, guilty of killing innocent Afghans, including old men, women and children, the administration is stepping up a disinformation campaign with a view to creating a psychological background for new White House and CIA requests for funds to buy weapons and equipment for Afghan counterrevolution. It is within the framework of the campaign that a "delegation" of Afghan counterrevolutionaries recently visited Washington for a widely publicised meeting with Reagan.

NORAD SUPPLEMENTS U.S. PREPARATIONS FOR SDI

LD251113 Moscow TASS in English 1025 GMT 25 Mar 86

["NORAD -- Washington's 'Trojan Horse'" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] Moscow March 25 TASS -- TASS commentator Aleksey Kvartsev writes:

The United States and Canada have renewed their agreement on the North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD) once again. But its renewal this time took place amid sharp political discussions initiated by the Canadian opposition to the Conservative Mulroney government.

The peace movement and many experts and politicians in Canada are openly worried about NORAD being gradually switched over from the task of providing deterrence to that of preparating for war. The U.S.-Canadian accords to modernize NORAD, which were reached a year ago, can only be seen in present-day conditions as closely related to the "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI).

Even on Parliament Hill in Ottawa members of the opposition parties are warning that NORAD is a "Trojan Horse" of the "star wars" program.

A masterplan for the North American air defense, which was drawn up by the Pentagon way back in 1982, provided for modernizing NORAD and the revamping work has now been started by both sides. In the future, in case the U.S. goes ahead with its deployment of a new ABM system with space-based elements, NORAD and, consequently, Canada will be inevitably required to put in an even more vigorous effort.

Canadian observers point out the possibility of U.S. air defense fighters accommodated at Canadian air fields in the extreme north being fitted out with anti-satellite weapons. High-ranking spokesmen for Canada's National Defense Ministry are not making a secret of the fact that the United States will find it most desirable in the immediate future if systems meant to intercept ballistic missiles in the midcourse phase of their flight are sited in Canadian territory.

Is Ottawa's renunciation of official involvement with the SDI, which was voiced last fall, a guarantee that Canada will not find itself eventually drawn into preparations for "star wars" through NORAD?

The stubbornness shown by the Mulroney government in its objections to the restoration to the NORAD agreement of the provision that Canadian participation in it does not presume any commitment on Canada's part to contribute to the development of active ABM defenses (a provision withdrawn from the agreement when it was extended in 1981) has not as yet made broad public circles in Canada convinced of this.

There is a close intrinsic relationship between NORAD, with Canada taking an active part in its fundamental modernization, and U.S. preparations for war in outer space. They are mutually supplementing aspects of the U.S. single strategic plan devised by the Pentagon. The U.S. politico-military leadership apparently is very keen to share responsibility for the consequences of its implementation, which will be extremely dangerous for mankind, with Canada.

ARTICLE VIEWS U.S. AGENDA IN PERSIAN GULF

PM201221 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Konstantin Geyvandov "Political Observer's Opinion": "Counter to Common Sense"]

[Text] As was to be expected, the February turn in the Iran-Iraq war connected with the start of the new offensive by the Iranian troops led to another buildup of Washington's military preparations in the Persian Gulf region. The U.S. General T. Jenes whom THE WASHINGTON POST calls "responsible for potential military operations in this region" spent several days travelling visiting one country in the region after another. Then he had talks with Pentagon representatives. A symptomatic fact if you consider that the troops under Jenes command belong to the U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM).

The Iran-Iraq war, which is now into its sixth year, is causing untold hardship and suffering to the peoples of both countries. Nonetheless there is as yet no end in sight, unfortunately. Moreover, it is increasingly bursting out of the framework of a conflict between two neighboring states and becoming a factor of grave destabilization in the region. The war is a direct threat to international peace and security because it creates favorable soil for implementing the imperialist plans of the United States and its NATO allies in the important and resource-rich Persian Gulf region. Washington immediately took advantage of its outbreak to confirm its claims to this "zone of vitally important U.S. interests" and came out with threats to intervene, including by military means, to defend these "interests."

As the conflict acquires an increasingly bloody nature the shadow of U.S. interference is growing longer. The statements by leaders of the U.S. Central Command and the Pentagon's practical activity in the Persian Gulf region leave not the slightest doubt on this score.

The peoples of Iran and Iraq have felt imperialist and colonial rule. And will it not be a malicious irony of fate if the conflict between these two states now leads to the return of U.S., British, and French Armed Forces armed to the teeth?! Yet Washington and the other NATO capitals have already acquired a "suitable" pretext for intervention -- preserving the security of maritime communications and the "friendly" countries of the Persian Gulf.

It is understandable, however, that the real motives for the United States' actions are not to help the Persian Gulf countries but to assert and strengthen its own presence in this strategically important part of the world. The United States has been seeking this for many decades. Now it can glimpse a "felicitous" opportunity to realize this goal. The Pentagon is now keeping a naval squadron of approximately 30 ship ships, including an aircraft carrier, close to the Persian Gulf. Three or four of these ships take turns entering the Gulf.

In the military operation that the U.S. Administration is undertaking in the Persian Gulf region, far from the least place is given to the armed forces of its NATO partners -- Britain and France. Since the conclusion of the Camp David deals of sorry memory and the creation of the "multinational force" for basing in Sinai under the Pentagon's auspices, the Americans have been trying to involve in their adventures in the Arab world as many allied countries as possible in order to create a semblance of "international efforts." After Sinai this was the case in Lebanon and now it is the Persian Gulf. The press has reported that back in February 1984 consultations were held between Washington and London after which British warships were dispatched to the Persian Gulf region. A French naval squadron also took up positions there.

But this far from exhausts the perils lying in wait for the Persian Gulf states because of the systematic buildup of the military presence of the United States and its NATO allies. Washington and its Western partners are spurring on the arms race there, compelling the Persian Gulf countries to make arms purchases costing many billions and to undertake broad military buildup to the detriment of their economic, social, and cultural development plans. This circumstance is being used by the West as a convenient pretext for seeking to obtain military bases on the territory of these states.

And another thing. It is not enough that the continuing war is draining Iran and Iraq. It has caused a serious split in the Arab world, weakening its potential for resisting the main threat, which emanates from the U.S.-Israeli "strategic alliance." It is no accident that Washington and Tel Aviv are hastening to take advantage of such "favorable" opportunities to impose new separate deals on individual Arab countries, using these deals to supplant a just and all-embracing Near East settlement. The same can be said of the U.S. Administration's actions aimed at destabilizing and overthrowing the Libyan Government, which in practice are meeting with no effective rebuttal or resistance from the other Arab states.

Those are the far-reaching consequences of the continuing carnage, counter to common sense, between two neighboring countries -- Iran and Iraq. If we add to everything that has been said the fact that it is taking place in the immediate vicinity of the Soviet Union's borders, it is easy to understand why the USSR, from the very first days this armed conflict arose, has denounced it and advocated the immediate cessation of combat operations between the two countries.

We believed and continue to believe that this war has nothing in common with the interests of the Iranian or Iraqi people but brings dividends only to U.S. imperialism and its partners.

I am deeply convinced that there are no vexed questions between Iran and Iraq that could not be resolved by peaceful political means, by sitting down at the conference table. If, of course, there is no talk of things like the export of the "Islamic revolution." That is why the Soviet Union supports all the initiatives of the Nonaligned Movement, the United Nations, the Arab League, and the Islamic Conference Organization aimed at halting hostilities between Iran and Iraq and initiating peace talks. So far only the Iraqi leadership has responded positively to these initiatives.

In late February the UN Security Council came out with a new initiative. In a unanimously adopted resolution it urged Iran and Iraq to undertake an immediate cease fire and to halt all hostilities on land, at sea, and in the air and immediately withdraw all their troops to internationally recognized borders. An appeal has also been made to both countries immediately to embark on a discussion of all problems of the conflict through the mediation or with the aid of any other means for a peaceful solution of disputes.

This new initiative from the world community of nations accords with the fundamental interests of the Iranian and Iraqi peoples.

SCHOOLGIRL LEADS PEACE DELEGATION TO U.S.

LD201956 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Report by S. Starodomskaya; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpt] A delegation of the Soviet Peace Defense Committee left today for the United States. The youngest and most important member of the delegation is 11-year old Moscow schoolgirl Katya Lycheva.

Before her departure she had meeting at the International Friendship Club at the Pioneer Palace. Having chosen Katya as their ambassador, the children asked her to pass onto U.S. schoolchildren drawings, letters, and whole epistles about the most important thing -- how to strengthen friendship and preserve peace.

These ideas are also close to members of the U.S. public organization "Children as Peacemakers", which has awarded the special prize of a trip to America to one of the Soviet girls. This is a prize for active participation in the antiwar movement and it is named after Samantha Smith. Katya is going to America.

CANADA'S CLARK EXPLAINS CENTRAL AMERICAN POSITION

LD221445 Moscow TASS in English 1249 GMT 22 Mar 86

[Text] Ottawa March 22 TASS -- Military force cannot resolve the Central American problem, Canada's Foreign Minister Charles Clark has declared in parliament. The regional problems should be resolved by way of economic and social reforms, not militarily, he observed.

Such is the Canadian Government's position on Central America, and it has been made known to the U.S. Administration, the minister pointed out.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS ARKHIPOV RETURN FROM PRC

PM211240 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Visit Ends"]

[Text] A Soviet delegation, headed by I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, returned to Moscow from Beijing on 21 March after the first session of the Soviet-Chinese Commission on Economic, Trade, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation.

The delegation was greeted at the airport by K.F. Katushev; chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and PRC Ambassador to the USSR Li Zewang.

COMMENTATOR CRITICIZES U.S. ARMS SALES TO TAIWAN

OW232344 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0200 GMT 23 Mar 86

[Station commentator Shakov commentary]

[Text] RENMIN RIBAO published on its front page a statement issued by the Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman. The statement said: The Chinese Government has always firmly opposed the sale of arms and technical equipment for manufacturing sophisticated weapons, including nuclear weapons, by any country to Taiwan. In this connection, our station commentator Shakov has the following to say:

The Chinese Government's position is founded on valid reasons and basic norm of international law. Because Taiwan is an inalienable part of China, any relations with that island alone are absolutely not permissible. Arms sales to Taiwan would be the most outrageous interference in China's internal affairs, but those sales are actually taking place. The United States alone sells about $1 billion in weapons and modern military technical equipment to Taiwan annually. The NATO allies of the United States have followed in its footsteps.

It should be pointed out that the United States has repeatedly declared that it recognizes China's sovereignty over Taiwan, and has promised to sever political, economic, and military ties with the Taiwan authorities. However, it has actually failed to do so. Washington and Taipei have essentially continued to exchange diplomatic representation but with a different name. Moreover, high-ranking officials from both sides have kept calling on each other. For example, Goldwater, a close fried of the U.S. President and an influential senator, visits Taipei almost every year, and holds political talks with the leaders there. U.S.-Taiwan trade has grown continuously. Incidentally, the volume of U.S.-Taiwan trade is more than double of that of U.S.-China trade.

It is noteworthy that China's concern over sale of technical equipment for producing nuclear weapons to Taiwan, according to the Western press, is well founded. On the day the Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman issued the statement, Japan's ASAHI SHIMBUN quoted well informed sources in Washington as saying that Taiwan had already produced its first atomic bomb, made last year in cooperation with the Republic of South Africa and Israel, which provided Taiwan with necessary uranium and technology. In its report THE WASHINGTON POST said that the nuclear cooperation was carried out with the tacit approval of the U.S. Government.

All of this proves that it has become a habit of the United States to interfere in other countries' internal affairs.

FURTHER ON SOVIET-DPRK COOPERATION CONSULTATIONS

Talks Completed

PM241625 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "A High Rating"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Mar -- The 20th session of the Soviet-Korean intergovernmental consultative commission on economic, scientific, and technical matters was held in Pyongyang from 17 through 21 March. The session examined questions connected with the fulfillment of the sides' mutual pledges in the sphere of trade, economic, scientific, and technical cooperation. Measures were outlined to accelerate the assimilation of planned capacities at enterprises constructed in the DPRK with Soviet assistance, on improving the quality of their products, and on increasing supplies of them to the Soviet Union.

The sides discussed the prospects for the development of cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK in 1986-1990 arising out of the agreements signed in Moscow recently on trade turnover and payments and on economic and technical cooperation. Trade turnover between the two countries, counting equipment and supplies for facilities being constructed in the DPRK with technical assistance from the USSR, will more than double compared with the last 5-year period. It is planned to construct facilities of importance to the DPRK national economy, such as a nuclear power station, a thermal electric power station, a plant producing heat-resistant articles, textile combines, and others. Assistance will continue in the further expansion of the Kimcha'ek Metallurgical Combine. Cooperation in the light industry sphere will increase considerably. The commission made specific decisions aimed at implementing the sides' accords on questions of the further development of trade, economic, scientific, and technical cooperation. The session took place in a friendly, businesslike atmosphere. A protocol was signed on the results of the commission's work. The Soviet delegation was headed by Ya. P. Ryabov and the Korean delegation by Kim Pok-sin.

Kim Il-song Receives Ryabov

PM241633 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "A High Rating"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Mar -- Today Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea (WPK) Central Committee and president of the DPRK, received Ya. P. Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is head of the Soviet delegation that has been attending the 20th session of the Soviet-Korean intergovernmental consultative commission on economic, scientific, and technical matters.

Kim Il-song sopke highly of the results of the 27th CPSU Congress. He said that the WPK and Korean people welcome and support the new peace initiatives formulated in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report. Satisfaction was expressed at the results of the commission session and the development of economic cooperation between the two countries and some questions were touched on relating to further expanding cooperation in order to solve urgent national economic tasks in the interests of the Soviet and Korean peoples. Kim Pok-sin, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee Politburo and vice premier of the DPRK Administrative Council; Pak Nam-ki, secretary of the WPK Central Committee; and N.M. Shubnikov, USSR ambassador to the DPRK, participated in the conversation, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES FRIENDSHIP RALLY IN VILNIUS

PM131540 Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 1 Mar 86 p 2

[Unattributed report on speech by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of State, at a Soviet-Polish friendship rally at the V.I. Lenin Calculators Plant in Vilnius on 28 February]

[Text] Esteemed comrades! Dear friends!

I cordially greet you on behalf of our party and on behalf of the Polish public.

I am very pleased with the opportunity to meet you, representatives of socialist Lithuania's working people. We were greatly impressed by innovations at the "Sigma" calculator association, its production indicators, and the great skills and sincerity of people working there.

We follow with great approval the Lithuanian SSR's successes in the development of industry, agriculture, education, science, and culture. We were greatly impressed by the development of Vilnius, the scale of its urbanization, the nature of new microrayon construction, and the concern for the preservation of historical monuments of the past. All this is the result of the Lithuanian people's selfless labor, and credit for it is due to the wise policy of the Lithuanian Communist Party -- a firm link of the CPSU.

Esteemed comrades! The traditions of Polish-Lithuanian ties reach far into the distant past. Memories of the unforgettable victory at Grunwald and of battles fought together against Tartar conquerors and crusaders are still alive. Glorious pages were written together by the best sons of our peoples -- patriots, democrats, and revolutionaries.

Conflicting interests have never divided the peoples of Poland and Lithuania. The conflicts that developed in the past were the result of policies followed by the propertied classes -- the magnates and the bourgeoisie. This has been consigned to oblivion once and for all.

The establishment of people's power in Poland and Lithuania and the switch to socialist development made it possible to discard everything that once divided us. Everything that brings us closer and unites us is constantly being and will be augmented.

Comrades! The last 40 years have been a period of the consolidation of bilateral friendly ties, which are strengthening in virtually all spheres of life. Soviet Lithuania is making a weighty contribution to the development of Polish-Soviet economic cooperation by supplying Poland with a number of industrial and agricultural commodities. They are predominated by output of the machine building, metal and timber processing, and meat and dairy industries. In its turn, Poland exports to Lithuania many products of the electronic and sewn goods industries and agricultural machines.

The mutually advantageous exchange of industrial and food goods takes place primarily within the framework of Polish-Soviet agreements. Cooperation between Lithuanian and Polish border regions has been deepening for many years now. The fact that direct contacts are developing between enterprises, institutions, education establishments, and general educational schools also deserves a high assessment. The traditional cultural ties, which cover virtually all spheres of creative activity, have entered a qualitatively new stage.

Modern works of Lithuanian literature, including works by Eduardas Mezhelaytis, Yustinas Martsinkyavichyus, Alfonsas Belyauskas, and Eugeniyus Matuzyavichyus, are available to Polish readers. Lithuanian readers are familiar with many works of Polish literature, including books by Wojciech Zukrowski, Jan Parandowski, Zenon Kosidowski, and Miron Bialoszeski.

The even closer familiarization with one another is served by the joint commemoration of imporant historical anniversaries, book exhibitions, movie shows, concerts by amateur artistic collectives, and sport, scout, and Young Pioneer camps. It has already become traditional to hold joint Polish-Lithuanian friendship festivals.

These multifaceted good-neighborly relations bring our peoples closer together and help to establish new contacts. We intend to continue marching along this path, to deepen, expand, and enrich the mutual cooperation.

Dear friends! You have many citizens of Polish nationality living in the Lithuanian SSR, particularly in Vilnius and its suburbs. They play an active part in social and economic development and in the development of Soviet Lithuania's science and culture.

We are familiar with the work of the newspaper CZERWONY SZTANDAR and of the faculty for Polish studies at the Vilnius teacher training institute. Your republic has on its territory over 100 schools providing teaching in the Polish language. Polish amateur artistic collectives exist.

There are also many millions of people of Polish nationality living in capitalist states. Yet, there are neither educational establishments training teachers for Polish schools nor any good will toward the educational and cultural requirements of citizens of Polish nationality in any country — however rich -- in the West, where people hold forth about alleged sympath for Poland and wring their hands about the fate of Soviet Poles.

Your internationalist concern for the common cultural heritage and your Leninist class attitude toward the nationalities question are a credit to the Lithuanian Communist Party and your whole people.

Esteemed comrades! We are meeting during the momorable days of the work of the 27th CPSU Congress. This is an historic event for your country, an event of vast international significance for further progress and for the preservation of peace on earth.

Working people in our country followed with keen interest the progress of discussion of the precongress documents. The atmosphere of this discussion offered tangible proof of the strength and prestige of Lenin's party and of the determination of Soviet peoples to implement the great new tasks.

In 4 months' time the PZPR will sum up the results of its activity at its 10th congress and will map out the strategy for our motherland's long-term development.

The enemies' plans have never materialized and never will materialize. Poland is and will remain a socialist state, a firm link of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA. No one will ever succeed in undermining the fraternal international ties uniting the Polish People's Republic and the USSR.

We are developing socialist democracy, consolidating the state, and restructuring the national economy consistently, according to the line of socialist rebirth elaborated by our party's ninth congress.

We are solving various problems and overcoming difficulties. They are the consequence of mistakes allowed to occur in the seventies and also of various anti-Polish actions still being taken by the United States and other capitalist countries.

The interests of our state, of the Polish working class, and of the whole Polish people are inseparably linked with socialism. This is the main lesson we have been taught by history. We will always remember it.

Dear friends! I want to thank you cordially, dear comrades, for your hospitality and for the chance to visit your remarkable enterprise. We wish you further successes in implementing the tasks to be set by the 27th CPSU Congress and the tasks mapped out by the 19th Lithuanian Communist Party Congress.

Long live the unbreakable alliance and fraternal friendship between the Polish People's Republic and the USSR!

May the all-around international cooperation between the PZPR and the CPSU develop and strengthen!

Long may the friendship and cooperation between the Polish People's Republic and the Lithuanian SSR and between the fraternal Polish and Lithuanian peoples live and strengthen!

Long live peace and socialism!

FURTHER ON SHEVARDNADZE VISIT TO POLAND

Meets Friendship Officials

LD191452 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] A friendly meeting between Comrade Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and USSR foreign minister, and members of the Presidium of the main board and the aktiv of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society took place in Warsaw today. The guest was warmly welcomed by Wronski, chairman of the main board of this society.

Returns to Moscow

LD201913 Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 20 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, returned to Moscow from Warsaw today.

He stayed in Poland on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Polish Government and attended a meeting of the foreign ministers' committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states there.

Eduard Shevardnadze was met in Moscow by Viktor Chebrikov, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the State Security Committee of the USSR, and other officials.

PRAVDA CITES PZPR PLENUM COMMENT ON CPSU CONGRESS

PM191513 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Mar 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Powerful Impetus"]

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Mar -- Utterly dedicated to peace and social progress, socialism is today demonstrating with renewed force its youth and vitality, its creative strength, and its ability to attain new targets. It is confirming its conformity to the laws of social development and its moral advantage over a system devoted to the supremacy of the predatory mechanisms of big capital, PZPR Central Committee First Secretary W. Jaruzelski said at a Central Committee plenum here. Poland is currently in the invigorating mainstream of socialism, geared to the future and surmounting various obstacles and weaknesses as well. It is a question of our confirming this by the results of common work, not tolerating any form of stagnation and exploiting more fully socialism's creative potential.

The 27th CPSU Congress gave powerful impetus to these processes. The congress has been of enormous significance both for the Land of the Soviets and for all the states of real socialism as well as all mankind.

Participating in the congress work, we witnessed its profound party approach and sensed the enthusiasm with which the delegates, the millions of Communists, and the entire Soviet people backing them grasped the essence of the party forum's decisions and the confidence they place in the CPSU, its leadership, and M.S. Gorbachev.

The far-reaching proposals on disarmament and the principles of international cooperation expounded in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report project an image of a world free from wars.

The work of the 27th congress was followed with tremendous interest in Poland. The Soviet Union is our chief ally and partner. Its might, successes, and major development horizons are in keeping with our national interests. Our increasingly effective reorientation toward economic and scientific and technical cooperation with the socialist countries and implementation of agreements looking ahead to the end of the century match, as it were, the rhythm of Soviet acceleration. It is our big chance and, at the same time, a highly crucial task.

At the 27th congress we once again saw for ourselves the Soviet Communists' confidence in and their friendship and respect for our party and Polish society. This was fully confirmed during my meeting with CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev.

During the preparations for the upcoming PZPR congress we are endeavoring to carefully study and make most responsible, dialectical use of the achievements of the 27th CPSU Congress and the other fraternal parties.

PZPR THESES FOR 10TH PARTY CONGRESS CITED

PM241529 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Mar 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: PZPR Central Committee Theses"]

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Mar -- The basis of Poland's foreign policy is alliance with the USSR.

In the modern world there is not and cannot be any security without that alliance. It is stressed in the PZPR Central Committee theses for the 10th PZPR Congress, an account of which has been published by the PAP agency. Following a decision of the PZPR Central Committee Plenum, this document is being submitted for intraparty and nationwide discussion.

Hundreds of missiles with nuclear warheads are targeted on our country from the NATO states' territory, the theses say. We must be fully aware of the existence of this threat and do everything in our power to eliminate it.

The defense of Poland's vital interests demands internal stabilization and the safeguarding of the vanguard role of the working class and the leading role of the party. It is necessary to step up the process of strengthening the party's ties with the working class and intensify the uncompromising struggle against all opponents of socialism.

BALTIC TREATY DOCUMENTS EXCHANGED WITH POLAND

PM180915 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Documents"]

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Mar -- V.I. Brovikov, USSR ambassador to Poland, and H. Jaroszek, Polish deputy foreign minister, have exchanged documents here on the ratification of the treaty between the USSR and Poland on the delimitation of the territorial sea (territorial waters), economic zone, maritime fishing zone, and continental shelf in the Baltic Sea signed in Moscow on 17 July 1985.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH POLISH LAWYERS

PM241137 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under rubric "Official Reports"]

[Text] An agreement on cooperation between the Association of Soviet Jurists and the Union of Polish Jurists was signed in Moscow on 19 March. It envisages mutual familiarization with work experience, particularly in the sphere of legal education of the population, and also joint activity within the framework of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers and other progressive international organizations.

The document was signed by A. Ya. Sukharev, RSFSR Minister of justice and acting president of the Association of Soviet Jurists, and Z. Czeszejko-Sochacki, chairman of the Union of Polish Jurists.

ARTIST COOPERATION PLAN SIGNED WITH POLAND

PM180949 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Ties Are Strengthening"]

[Text] The plan for creative cooperation between the USSR Artists Union and the association of Polish painters and graphic artists and the association of sculptors of Poland for 1986 will serve to mutually enrich the socialist cultures of the Soviet Union and Poland. The plan was signed in Moscow on 14 March.

The document is based on the aims of the 27th CPSU Contress and the 10th PZPR Congress aimed at steadily developing and improving relations between the socialist community countries. The two countries' masters of representational art have agreed on the exchange of exhibitions and creative groups.

SILAYEV HOLDS TALKS ON MACHINE BUILDING IN CSSR

PM241729 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Mar 86 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Collaboration in Machine Building"]

[Text] Prague, 22 Mar -- Soviet-Czechoslovak talks on questions of expanding and deepening the two countries' cooperation in the machine building sphere have ended here.

The delegation heads -- I.S. Silayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers machine building bureau, and L. Gerle, deputy premier of the CSSR -- signed a concluding document defining urgent avenues of cooperation between the USSR and the CSSR in various machine building spheres. An agreement was signed on Soviet-Czechoslovak collaboration in motor vehicle building for the period through the year 2000, as well as a protocol to the agreement signed in Moscow in 1985 on cooperation between the USSR and the CSSR in the sphere of creating robotized complexes and flexible production systems and on the establishment of the "Robot" international scientific and technical association. I.S. Silayev was received by CSSR Premier L. Strougal.

ARISTOV, GDR FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER CONFER

PM241525 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Mar 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Deepening Ties"]

[Text] A Soviet Government delegation headed by foreign trade minister B.I. Aristov visited the GDR 15-20 March where it had been taking part in the Leipzig international spring fair. Conversations were held with Foreign Trade Minister H. Soelle and with leaders of a number of enterprises, combines, and industrial ministries of the GDR. There were discussions of questions of expanding trade and economic ties between the two countries and of improving work on the exchange of advanced experience in sectors which determine scientific and technical progress in light of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions.

CONDOLENCES SENT ON ROMANIAN MINE BLAST

PM241549 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Mar 86 First Edition p 2

[Text] To Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of Romania

The USSR Council of Ministers expresses condolences in connection with the explosion at the "Vulkan" coal mine in Hunedoara Junet entailing loss of life. We ask you to convey our sincere sympathy to the families of the dead and to the victims.

The USSR Council of Ministers

FURTHER REPORTS, COMMENT ON SHULTZ TOUR

Pressures Greece on Business

LD241308 Moscow in Greek to Greece 1730 GMT 23 Mar 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The 10-day tour by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to the Western Europe countries is under way. In the U.S. capital they are not attempting to conceal the fact that the main goal of his tour is the effort to exert pressure on the governments of the two countries of NATO's southern flank, Greece and Turkey, with the aim of getting them to give their consent to the U.S. war bases remaining on their territories.

It is not hard to understand that one of the main topics that the U.S. secretary of state intends to touch upon in his talks in Athens is the fate of the U.S. war bases on Greek territory. The 5-year bilateral agreement concerning the U.S. military units in Greece will shortly expire. The Greek leadership continues as before to insist on the abolution of the bases. As was stressed in PASOK's [Panhellenic Socialist Movement] election manifesto, the foreign war bases undermine national security and carry a real danger to the country were a nuclear conflict to break out. Recently, Andreas Papandreou stressed once again that the Greek-U.S. agreement signed in 1983 provides for the removal of the U.S. bases once the agreement expires. This is precisely what the United States wants to avoid, as it is interested in preserving its strategically important military units in Greece.

The United States launched its efforts to force Athens to change its view so that the U.S. bases could remain in Greece after 1988, soon after the signing of the U.S.-Greek agreement. In the course of time these efforts became increasingly persistent; in fact, in the spirit of the old traditions of U.S. foreign policy the diplomatic (?steps) were always accompanied by some covert political pressure. It is worth recalling in this connection the red tape involved in the sale to the Greek Armed Forces of U.S. F-16 bombers. In a recent interview for the [word indistinct] magazine, Assistant U.S. Secretary of State Richard Perle openly stated that the abolution of the bases could lead to fundamental changes in U.S.-Western [as heard] relations, and that it could not be excluded that other bilateral agreements with Greece might not be renewed.

As for pressure on Greece, a contribution here was also made by the numerous envoys of the U.S. secretary of state; the fact that their efforts to persuade Greece to review its stand toward the U.S. bases have not been successful has to a great extent caused the need for the personal (?presence) of Shultz himself. U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT writes in connection with the visit of Shultz to Greece that this visit is unlikely (?to succeed). For some time now in Washington no attempt has been made to disguise their impatience with the independent and self-sufficient Greek stand on a spectrum of other fundamental international problems, first and foremost on the problem of nuclear disarmament. As is known, the Greek leadership hailed the Soviet Program for the total elimination of nuclear weapons. According to Mikhail Gorbachev's assessment, the message of Andreas Papandreou and the leaders of the other five countries addressed in February to the Soviet and U.S. leaderships, coincides to a great extent in spirit with the Soviet understanding for the general system of international security.

This (?rapprochement) of Athens does not only clash with the foreign policy course of the United States, but also shows in its view [words indistinct] of NATO. Washington does not have it in mind to reach a compromise about all this, and for this reason it is forced to resort to [word indistinct] and unconcealed pressure against its allies.

Holds Talks in Turkey

LD250043 Moscow TASS in English 1631 GMT 24 Mar 86

[Text] Ankara March 24 TASS -- American Secretary of State George Shultz, on a visit here, today started talks with Turkish officials behind closed doors. According to the ANATOLIA news agency, attention will be focused on the question of extending their bilateral agreement on cooperation in defence and economy. No result has yet been achieved after three rounds of the negotiations started nearly five months ago.

The local press indicates that the Turkish-American meeting is marked by acute contradictions. They are due, specifically, to the fact that cooperation between the two countries has been obviously inequitable in recent years. The United States, in exchange for credits, wants to secure even easier terms for its military facilities, attach the country firmer to the NATO bloc, and dictate to it discriminary conditions of trade and economic cooperation. As expected, the talks in Ankara will touch on the question of modernizing American military bases on Turkish territory. The American side intends to use them for its interventionist "Rapid Deployment Forces."

Kasparov Commentary

LD251034 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 24 Mar 86

[Pavel Kasparov commentary from the "International Diary" program presented by Vladimir Fadeyev]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Shultz is continuing his tour of Western Europe countries. According to news agencies, he has arrived in Istanbul in conditions of strictest security. Istanbul is the second stop of the tour by the head of U.S. diplomacy. Earlier, this high-ranking guest visited Paris. There was no official report on his talks at the Elysee Palace and Hotel Matignon, the residence of the President and the Prime Minister. Apart from the measures of strictest security, Shultz' present tour is also notable for measures of strictest secrecy. And this is probably no accident, for there is every reason to suppose that the meetings which took place in the French capital between the U.S. secretary of state and President Mitterrand, and Chirac, the country's new prime minister, had a special significance for the U.S. diplomat.

For a long time now Washington has not hidden its wish to see in France a more obedient partner, particulary on the question of its attitude to Reagan's so-called Strategic Defense Initiative. Up to now, as you know, the leaders of the French Republic have openly come out against the star wars plans, calling on other Western Europe members of NATO to also follow their example. However, now, after the formation in France of a cabinet made up of a right-wing parliamentary majority, whose program documents record a completely different approach to the U.S. SDI, it was impossible, to judge from everything, for Washington not to be tempted to force events. This is why, even with the lack of official information about the results on talks in Paris, most French observers agree on the view that the U.S. emissary applied quite a bit of effort to tilt the scales on this issue in Washington's favor.

In Turkey and Greece, that is, the southern flank of NATO where he will subsequently go, the head of the U.S. State Department also intends to work actively to secure a disposition advantageous to Washington. There will be talks there about U.S. military bases in Turkey, which according to AP are considered vitally important for ensuring U.S. interests in the Mediterranean region. Apart from that, Washington administration spokesmen also don't conceal the fact that the United States is extremely interested in four U.S. bases in Greece, which have now acquired particular significance for the Pentagon in connection with the build-up of provocative military activity around Libya.

As is becoming clear, it is these bases which ensure support for the actions of U.S. aviation and naval forces in the region.

This is why, news services report, Shultz intends to promise both countries significant increases in U.S. military assistance in exchange for the normal functioning of U.S. bases on their territory. In his talks with the president and government of Italy, where the U.S. secretary of state plans to arrive and to conclude his tour he also intends to secure that country's active participation in the U.S. plans for the militarization of space. As is known, Rome should soon definitely speak out on the question of participation in the star wars program.

Thus we are once again talking about forced pressure, about the same unconcealed pressure on partners, which, as observers stress, is becoming the basis of the whole of the egotistical foreign policy of the United States, and Shultz's tour of Western Europe countries serves as convincing new confirmation of this.

FRANCE'S RAIMOND MEETS GORBACHEV, SHEVARDNADZE

Further on Gorbachev Talks

PM250948 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 1

[Text] On 24 March, Mikhail Sergeyvich Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary received Jean-Bernard Raimond, foreign affairs minister in the new French Government, who is leaving the post of France's ambassador to Moscow.

Having congratulated Jean-Bernard Raimond warmly on his high appointment, Mikhail Gorbachev expressed confidence that the traditional links between the USSR and France will continue to develop in all spheres. This meets the interests of both countires, and now takes on even greater significance both for the all-European process and because of the urgency and acuteness of problems generated by the arms race. For his part Jean-Bernard Raimond spoke in favor of developing cooperation between France and the USSR, which is a constant in French foreign policy. The conversation passed in a constructive, well-meaning atmosphere.

Shevardnadze Hosts Luncheon

LD242022 Moscow TASS in English 1837 GMT 24 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 24 TASS -- Today Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, had a conversation with Jean-Bernard Raimond who has been appointed the minister of foreign affairs of France. Having reaffirmed the invariability of the Soviet Union's line towards all-round development of relations with France as one of the important directions of the practical realisation of the foreign-policy strategy set out by the 27th Congress of the CPSU, Eduard Shevardnadze emphasized that the importance of a constructive Soviet-French political dialogue in the interests of strengthening detente, diminishing the war danger, and bringing about a peaceful settlement of conflict situations grows still more in the present-day international situation. There was a useful exchange of views on a number of matters of the international situation and of bilateral relations between the USSR and France.

Eduard Shevardnadze gave a luncheon in honour of Jean-Bernard Raimond. The luncheon was attended by Boris Aristov, minister of foreign trade of the USSR, Stepan Chervonenko, head of a department of the CPSU Central Committee, and by other officials. The luncheon passed in a friendly atmosphere.

[Moscow TASS in English at 1838 GMT reports that Jean-Bernard Raimond "left Moscow today"].

REPORTS ON REPERCUSSIONS OF FRENCH ELECTION

Government Intentions Viewed

LD202225 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 20 Mar 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; announcer-read TASS report]

[Text] Jacques Chirac, chairman of one of the major right-wing parties in the country -- the Rally for the Republic -- has been appointed the new prime minister of France. He has presented President Mitterrand with a list of the ministers of the new cabinet. Also today the president accepted the resignation of the cabinet led by Laurent Fabius.

The composition of France's new government has been announced. Edouard Balladur, one of the closest advisers to Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, becomes the minister of economy, finance and denationalization; Jean-Barnard Raimond, present French ambassador to the Soviet Union becomes the minister of foreign affairs; and Andre Giraud becomes the minister of defense.

New French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac has declared that his cabinet will strive for the adoption of two fundamental acts in the immediate future. The first would entitle the government to make important decisions in the socioeconomic sphere by decree, that is without parliamentary vote. In precisely that way, the new government wants to carry out the denationalization of a number of state-controled companies and enterprises. Through the other act, it intends to realize an antidemocratic reform of the electoral system by abolishing proportional representation and restoring the majority system.

PRAVDA Analyzes Scene

PM201646 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Mar 86 First Edition p 4

[V. Gusenkov article: "France: New Disposition of Forces"]

[Text] The results of the 16 March parliamentary elections have brought about a new and highly unusual disposition of political forces in France.

The leading bourgeois groupings -- the Rally for the Republic [RPR] headed by Mayor of Paris J. Chirac and the Union for French Democracy [UDF] founded by former President V. Giscard d'Estaing -- gained 291 of the 577 seats in the National Assembly. This gives them 2 seats more than necessary for an absolute majority. Thus the reins of power are transferred into the hands of the RPR and the UDF. A cabinet is due to be formed and a government program elaborated in the near future. But the election victory by the RPR and the UDF was much more modest than their leaders expected. It is no accident that the headquarters of these parties are refraining from making any triumphant declarations.

The French Socialist Party [PS], which governed the country for the last 5 years, is moving into opposition. More than one-third of voters cast their votes for the Socialists and their allies, the Left Radicals. A solid result. It testifies, in particular, that in the eyes of many French people, the PS -- despite all its vacillations -- was a kind of barrier against powerful pressure from the right.

The elections confirmed that the PS remains the most influential political force in France. During the election campaign the Socialists made quite skillful use of their position as ruling party and their broad access to mass news media.

The proportional representation system, introduced on the PS' initiative last year, played a far from insignificant role in its favor. Finally, the Socialists were also favored to a certain extent by the economic situation and in particular by the falling inflation and the strengthening of the franc's positions as a result of falls in the dollar exchange rate and oil prices. At the same time, the "economic stringency" policy implemented by the PS led to serious social losses for working people. In the years when the Socialists were in power the number of unemployed rose from 1.7 million to almost 2.5 million and now totals approximately 10 percent of the active population. As a result of industry's "modernization" on capitalist principles, about 600,000 jobs were lost in 5 years. Naturally, this course caused disappointment and indignation among working people and alienated a considerable proportion of voters from the Socialists and other left-wing parties.

The overall outcome of the elections is that the center of gravity of political life in the country has shifted to the right. This is confirmed by the sensational election success of the ultraright-wing racist "National Front" groups which gained 35 seats. This will be the first time in the last 3 decades that members of the ultraright will take seats at Bourbon Palace, where the French parliamentarians hold their sessions. Their emergence in the political arena, directly linked with the crisis and the aggravation of social contradictions, is a highly alarming sign for all champions of democracy in France.

The French Communist Party [PCF] experienced the bitter taste of failure in the elections. It gained about 10 percent of votes and 35 seats in the National Assembly. The Communists had to wage their struggle under harsh conditions and to oppose a broad front, ranging from the bourgeois parties to the PS. A bitter campaign against the PCF was launched by the mass news media. The right-wing circles are now maliciously rejoicing at the Communist Party's failure. What is amazing is that PS leaders have joined in this choir. Is it not obvious that any weakening of the PCF undermines the positions of the entire left-wing democratic movement in the face of the monopolies?

A PCF Politburo statement notes that, following the right-wing forces' victory, it is necessary to draw all conclusions from the sad and painful experience the people's movement has just lived through. It is to be assumed that the Communist Party will investigate in detail the causes of this failure. A Central Committee plenum has been scheduled for the near future. The PCF leadership is orienting Communists toward party cohesion and galvanization of the struggle for the working people's interests. Communists are aware that the PCF's weight and influence in the country do not depend only on the election results. Its strength lies in strengthening its ties with the working class and the world of labor. The Communists' enemies are forced to take this strength into account both now and in the future.

The unusual nature of the situation which has developed following the elections stems from the fact that this is the first time in the existence of the Fifth Republic that the president cannot rely on the support of the majority in parliament. A kind of dual power is emerging. How will relations develop between President F. Mitterrand and the parliamentary majority? Will it be possible for the president to "cohabit" with the new government? These are the questions currently being asked in French political circles.

The president enjoys quite broad powers under the Constitution. He has repeatedly declared his determination to remain in office until the end of his term, in other words through 1988. It is assumed in Paris that the results of the parliamentary elections will encourage the president to make even broader use of his powers as head of state. As for the new parliamentary majority, all the indications are that there is no complete unanimity within its ranks on the question of "cohabitation." French political observers see this as a potential source of conflict and even of instability in the domestic political situation.

The main issue of course, is the policy which the French Government will follow. The election platform of the bourgeois groups envisaged a stringent economic and social line. The objectives included a sharp reduction of state regulations of the economy, the granting of even broader opportunities to big capital, and the curtailing of trade union rights and working people's socioeconomic gains.

The RPR and UDF leaders proclaim their commitment to France's interests and emphasize their desire to follow an independent line in international affairs. There is talk about a desire to maintain dialogue and develop relations with the Soviet Union. It is true that some people are urging a "new" look at France's foreign policy and particularly on the question of the attitude toward the U.S. "Strategic Defense Initiative." It is well known that President F. Mitterrand has repeatedly declared that the militarization of space would undermine strategic stability in the world and would be detrimental to France's security. One cannot but agree with this.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it is invariably in favor of good relations and cooperation with France in the interests of strengthening peace and security in Europe and throughout the world. Any steps in this direction will meet with a positive response and support from the Soviet side.

ITALIAN CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES PRESIDENT VISITS

Arrives in Moscow

LD242348 Moscow TASS in English 1214 GMT 24 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 24 TASS -- Nilde Jotti, president of the Chamber of Deputies of the Italian Parliament, arrived in Moscow Sunday on an official visit at the invitation of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. Today, the guest visited the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. She was welcomed by the Chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet Avgust Voss. The sides stated during the talk that strengthening Soviet-Italian inter-parliamentary ties contributed towards developing Soviet-Italian relations, promoting peace and international cooperation.

Meets With Gromyko

LD242354 Moscow TASS in English 1809 GMT 24 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 24 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, today received in the Kremlin Nilde Jotti, president of Italy's Chamber of Deputies. Nilde Jotti was an associate of Palmiro Togliatti and his wife. Member of the leadership of the Italian Communist Party, Nilde Jotti, in 1979, was elected president of the Chamber of Deputies, the first Italian woman to be elected to this post. Now she enjoys great influence in the political circles and popularity among Italy's population.

Some problems of the world situation, as well as prospects of the development of bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and Italy, also along the parliamentary lines, were discussed during the conversation which has passed in a friendly atmosphere. Andrey Gromyko dwelt on the programme of creating a comprehenesive system of international security advanced by the 27th CPSU Congress, on the Soviet Union's struggle for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons by the end of the current century, for the prevention of an arms race in outer space and its termination on earth. He emphasized the importance of the proposals contained in the statement of January 15 of this year by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

A considerable part of the new Soviet initiatives is addressed directly to Europe. They are aimed at the development of a European process to establish broad peaceful cooperation in Europe.

The Land of Soviets strongly declares for ridding Europe of nuclear weapons, is prepared to eliminate shortly all its medium-range missiles in Europe, both ballistic and cruise ones, if the same is done in Europe by the United States. This will be an initial step toward ridding Europe of nuclear weapons.

Nilde Jotti's attention was drawn to the address of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet to the United States Congress on the issue of terminating nuclear tests. Simultaneous non-resumption of such tests both by the USSR and the USA would promote the improvement of the world's political climate. Deplorably, there are various reservations that make it impossible even to get down to a negotiating table. The obvious unwillingness to discuss topical matters is thus shown. But the attempts to achieve the military superiority at which the U.S. "star wars" programme is aimed are dangerous and prospectless. The Soviet Union will not tolerate the disruption of the strategic nuclear-missile parity.

Concern has been expressed over the involvement of some West European states, Italy among them, in the implementation of the U.S. "star wars" plans. The need was also emphasized to keep from any steps that lead to shipping up the arms race. Nilde Jotti noted the intense interest evoked in Italy by the Soviet initiatives aimed at lessening war danger. She positively assessed them, on her part, and declared in favour of limitation and reduction, which would meet the interests of all countries and peoples. Both sides expressed the conviction of the need for increasing the efforts of political, public and business circles of the world toward the improvement of the international situation, confidence-building. The participants in the conversation also confirmed the readiness of both sides to continue the Soviet-Italian dialogue and widen fruitful cooperation between them.

Confers With Gorbachev

LD250843 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0830 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, 25 Mar (TASS) -- CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev received the president of the Italian Republic's Chamber of Deputies, Nilde Jotti, in the Kremlin today. Nilde Jotti has been in the Soviet Union on an official visit since Sunday at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

USSR PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION MEETS MUBARAK

LD241158 Moscow TASS in English 1120 GMT 24 Mar 86

[Text] Cairo March 24 TASS -- President Husni Mubarak of Egypt received a visiting Soviet parliamentary delegation led by Pavel Gilashvili, vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. The head of the Soviet delegation handed over to the Egyptian president a message from the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. expressing the desire of the Soviet Union to promote and develop relations with the Arab Republic of Egypt on the basis of the principles of respect and non-intervention in the internal affairs of each other.

During the conversation that passed in a friendly atmosphere, Husni Mubarak asked the delegation to inform the Soviet leadership, Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Andrey Gromyko, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., personally that the Arab Republic of Egypt sincerely wanted the development of good relations with the U.S.S.R.

Although there were difficult times in Soviet-Egyptian relations in the past, the president said, the people of Egypt fondly remember our friendship. The U.S.S.R. rendered valuable assistance to us, and we shall never forget that. I reaffirm this on behalf of the Egyptian people. The Aswan water power project will always be a symbol of that friendship. The High Aswan Dam precluded floods and saved Egypt from famine caused by the drought in Africa in the past six years.

The president then informed the delegation about Egypt's economic and social development plans for the coming years. Taking part in the conversation were members of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet delegation, deputies Sergey Losev, Anatoliy Majorets, Nikolay Popov, Janikul Yusupov, and Aleksandr Belonogov, ambassador of the U.S.S.R. to Egypt. Present from the Egyptian side were Rif'at al-Mahjub, speaker of the People's Assembly of Egypt, Muhammad Ahmad 'Abdallah, chairman of the foreign relations commission of the Egyptian parliament, and Usamah al-Baz, head of the Political Office of the President.

Talk With Prime Minister, Others

LD241851 Moscow TASS in English 1822 GMT 24 Mar 86

[Text] Cairo March 24 TASS -- A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet headed by Vice President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Pavel Gilashvili, on an official visit here, met today with Prime Minister of Arab Republic of Egypt 'Ali Lutfi, with deputies of the prime minister, with Agriculture Minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt Yusuf Wali who is general secretary of the ruling National Democratic Party of the country and with Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid.

Yusuf Wali noted that the Egyptian people appreciated the good and was striving for the restoration of traditional friendship that had earlier linked the two countries. He declared for the resumption of contacts and exchange of visits at different levels and in various spheres. The minister expressed the hope for the widening of commercial and technological ties between the USSR and Egypt. He noted the interest in cooperation with the Soviet Union in developing new lands in Egypt.

Prime Minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt 'Ali Lutfi declared that Egypt adheres to to the principles of non-alignment, peaceful coexistence and non-interference in the affairs of other countries. Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Majid confirmed Egypt's striving to consolidate relations with the USSR on a basis of mutual respect and mutual interests.

FBIS-SOV-86-057
Tuesday
25 March 1986
Vol III No 057 Supp 063

Supplement

Daily Report

SOVIET UNION

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

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DAILY REPORT

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PRAVDA Publishes Speeches by Congress Delegates

CSSR's Gustav Husak

PM281603 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Feb 86
Second Edition p 6

["Speech by Gustav Husak, General Secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR President" (*PRAVDA* headline) delivered at the 26 February afternoon session of the 27th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Gorbachev, esteemed comrades, dear Soviet friends. I am sincerely glad that I can hand over comradely greetings of the CPCZ [Czechoslovak Communist Party], of all working people of our country to you, delegates to the 27th CPSU Congress, Soviet Communists, fraternal Soviet peoples with whom we are linked with ties of profound friendship and indestructible solidarity. (applause)

The entire preparation of your congress, its creative atmosphere, and its important program documents setting out bold new tasks in home and foreign policy also meets with exceptional interest and reaction in our country. We have listened with deep interest to the report of the CPSU Central Committee delivered by its general secretary, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev. We see in it a document of great theoretical and political importance. It generalizes the rich experience of the CPSU and profoundly substantiates the course toward accelerating the socioeconomic development and achieving a radical breakthrough in the most varied spheres of Soviet society. It opens new prospects in the fight for peace and progress in the world.

It significantly enriches the theory and practice of socialist construction with its principled Marxist-Leninist analysis and creative approach to the demands of the new stage of development. It is evidence of the fact that Soviet Communists are properly implementing the work which began with the Great October Socialist Revolution, that they creatively develop the bequest of Great Lenin and honorably fulfill their vanguard role in the international revolutionary movement. (applause)

We sincerely congratulate you on the historical achievements which the nations of the USSR scored under the leadership of the CPSU in the struggle for the flourishing of their homeland and for a better life of the working man. (applause)

We are convinced that implementation of the great goals which you are setting out will lead to a further growth in the international authority of the USSR and to a further increase in the influence of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and reinforcement of the positions of socialism in the world. (applause)

Dear comrades. Your congress is taking place at a time when mankind finds itself at the crossroads of fate. It has enormous importance for its future that the Leninist peace policy of the USSR provides realistic ways out for securing international security, for total and general disarmament.

The nations have been given new hope by the program for the elimination of nuclear weapons, which would make it possible to enter the third millennium without fear of a nuclear catastrophe. The Soviet Union's proposals and its decisive foreign policy steps show what needs to be done to tackle the cardinal problems of today's world. They are imbued with a deeply humanistic spirit and with realization of the great responsibility for preserving life on our planet. For all progressive, peace-loving, and realistically thinking people they are a great boon in the struggle to establish lasting peace. These people rightly expect the United States to reexamine its arms race and space militarization programs and, in conjunction with its allies, to adopt a constructive approach to the burning issues of the present day.

The Czechoslovak people, who have lived through many difficult ordeals throughout their history, fully understand the value of peace. That is why they fully endorse the Soviet peace initiatives, which they see as the main way of ensuring a peaceful future. (applause) We will continue to take an active part in the common struggle to avert the threat of nuclear war and to restore the internaitonal situation on to the path of detente. In the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, we will promote equal and mutually advantageous cooperation with all states.

Comrades, preparations are under way in the CSSR for the 17th CPCZ Congress. At that congress we will address important issues of the further development of our advanced socialist society and of speeding up the rate of its socioeconomic development. We are following your proceedings with immense interest; we are drawing inspiration and experience from your congress for our own future work. At the approach of its 17th congress, the CPCZ is firm and united; it is closely linked with the people; it has a good record and good prospects. Despite various stumbling-blocks and difficulties we have managed — thanks to the principled policy of the party and the devoted work of the people — to score important successes in the development of the economy and in improving the life of the people. We have managed to bring about a stable upward trend in our socialist society, and to create favorable conditions for its further progress.

A feature of the preparations for the 17th CPCZ Congress is the gathering momentum in an atmosphere of growing activeness of the party and the people, of an exacting and critical approach to our achievements and our future tasks, and of energetic efforts to bring our activity in line with the demands of the new stage. Further development of Socialist Czechoslovakia is consistently linked with increased cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. Our experience shows that the more difficult the tasks we have to tackle, the more necessary it is to further enrich the form and content of this cooperation. We fully support the speeding up of the process of international socialist integration, and the implementation of the comprehensive program of scientific and technical progress of the CEMA member-states up to the year 2000.

Comrades, we consider Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship and alliance as a great gain of our people and one of the most important results of the struggle which has been waged by our party since its birth 65 years ago. We see this as an irreplaceable factor in the security and peaceful development of our country, and an important prerequisite for the successful development of our socialist society. (applause)

The CPCZ and our working people will continue to exert every effort to ensure that fraternal relations between our communist parties and between the peoples of our countries is consolidated even further. I wish Communists and all the Soviet people great successes in implementing the conclusions of the 27th congress, in their efforts for the prosperity of their Soviet homeland, and in the common struggle for peace, socialism, and social progress. (applause)

May Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship grow stronger! May all-round cooperation between the communist parties and peoples of our fraternal countries grow deeper! Thank you for your attention. (prolonged applause, all rise)

Haitian CP's Theodore

PM061033 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Mar 86 Second Edition p 10

["Speech by Comrade Rene Theodore, Secretary General of the United Haitian Communist Party Central Committee" (*PRAVDA* headline); date and place not given]

[Text] Dear comrades!

The 27th CPSU Congress is an event of world significance attracting the attention of all progressive mankind. The Soviet society's plans and achievements and its consistent policy of peace and international solidarity have always elicited the peoples' intent interest, ever since the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The role of the Soviet Union and the socialist community as a factor curbing the destructive madness inherent in imperialism is particularly great today, when the Reagan administration is making doomed, but nonetheless dangerous attempts to achieve absolute military superiority by implementing the "star wars" program, when it is extending interference in the peoples' internal affairs right down to direct intervention, and when, through its fault, international tension has reached a high level of intensity. In this situation mankind's hopes of survival are linked with the USSR's peace-loving policy, which is helping all the world's honest people become still more profoundly aware of socialism's beneficial impact on the peoples' destinies.

But many millions of people in the countries where imperialism rules are still imprisoned by the fabrications of the mass media controlled by reactionary forces. They still do not realize the acuteness of modern problems or the danger hanging over their lives. One of the reasons for this ignorance is the extreme backwardness and poverty created by modern capitalist exploitation.

The documents submitted to the 27th CPSU Congress carry within themselves a charge of the revolution's great humanism, which is manifested at all stages of the revolution and in all undertakings. Soviet society ensures the steady growth of the people's well-being. At the same time, as pointed out in Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's report, in the CPSU's program documents, and in CEMA decisions, the principles and directions of the USSR's economic, scientific, technical, and cultural cooperation in the international arena are laying the foundations of new, just international relations which open up the path to progress and genuine national independence before the peoples of developing countries.

These factors of modern world development are important for Haiti also. Our people, who throughout their history have remained the victim of colonialism, imperialism, slavery, and refined methods of financial pressure and robbery, need just international relations based on solidarity and mutual advantage, and a new international economic order, about which so much is now being said. However, only the socialist countries are seeking to establish such relations with "Third World" states. Where imperialism has succeeded in imposing its one-man partnership on the peoples — as was the case, in particular, in Haiti — the working people are subjected to cruel exploitation and live in poverty, under the yoke of antipopular dictatorships. This is why we believe that any progressive project meeting the people's requirements must without fail follow the new principles of international relations, which can put an end to imperialist dependence.

The people's masses of Haiti have won a very important victory in the struggle against dictatorship by overthrowing the Duvalier dynasty which had oppressed them for 29 years with the support of U.S. imperialism. The Haitian people's democratic aspirations are directed toward the struggle to establish new forms of state structure, to ensure that the people control political decisions at all levels, and to advance new socioeconomic demands ensuring Haiti's progressive development. The present situation promotes the rapid growth of the people's political maturity. But, at the same time, it has galvanized the actions of internal reaction and U.S. imperialism. Their incessant intrigues are aimed at diverting the people from their valid political demands; attempts are being made to resurrect the apparatus of repression and to reduce to naught the process of democratization in Haiti. Nevertheless, our people, strengthening their cohesion and organization, are fully resolved to rebuff any intrigues of imperialism and its minions. We know that in this struggle we can count on broad international solidarity and on the support of the peoples who have hailed our victory over the Duvalier dictatorship.

We express gratitude to the Soviet people, who at once displayed warm solidarity with the Haitian people and shared with us their joy in connection with Duvalier's overthrow. We hope for and have profound faith in the possibility of our society's democratic renewal and revolutionary development. We rate highly the fraternal relations between the CPSU and our party which have taken shape over the decades of our struggle against the terrorist dictatorship. Therefore, we believe that the Haitian people's victory is our common victory, as well as the victory of all progressive mankind.

We wish the 27th CPSU Congress fruitful work and the entire party successes in carrying out the impressive tasks outlined, ensuring the Soviet people's greater well-being, and serving the aims of strengthening peace and friendship among the peoples.

Long live the 27th CPSU Congress! (prolonged applause)

JCP Chairman Kaneko

PM071839 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Mar 86 Second Edition p 9

["Speech by Comrade Mitsuhiro Kaneko (Chairman of the Japan Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat") (*PRAVDA* headline);delivered at the 4 March morning session of the 27th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Dear comrades!

On behalf of the Japan Communist Party [JCP] Central Committee I convey congratulations and express feelings of solidarity to the delegates to the 27th CPSU Congress and all members of your party and the Soviet people. (applause)

We wish the congress of your party great successes in the speediest implementation of the important international tasks of preventing nuclear war and eliminating nuclear weapons for the sake of peace throughout the world and in the acceleration of socioeconomic development and the further improvement of the Soviet people's living standard. (applause)

In the present situation, when, as a result of the nuclear arms race begun after World War II, there has been an unprecedented increase in the nuclear danger, when man's very existence has been imperiled, there is no more urgent task in world politics and in the peoples' movement for peace than the prevention of nuclear war and the abolition of nuclear weapons. On this plane very important significance attaches to the joint statement adopted as a result of the summit talks between the JCP and the CPSU in December 1984. It explicitly defined this task as "urgent and vitally important for mankind, central in the antinuclear, antimilitary movement, and in all world politics" and emphasized the need to promote it "to the fore in international politics both in the United Nations and at bilateral talks and other international forums...and to consistently seek its solution."

Our party welcomed the statement by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who proposed that the United States and other nuclear powers totally eliminate nuclear weapons. Of course, the 15-year period for eliminating nuclear weapons could be reduced by mobilizing public opinion and most speedily achieving a political accord between states. There can also be different opinions with respect to the specific program put forward in this statement for measures preceding the elimination of nuclear weapons. But epoch-making importance attaches to the fact that in M.S. Gorbachev's statement he puts forward the elimination of nuclear weapons as a task for talks between the nuclear powers and thereby, puts it on the specific agenda of world politics. We assess this proposal as a manifestation of the spirit of the joint statement of the JCP and CPSU. On 28 January Conrade K. Miyamoto, the chairman of our party's Central Committee, sent U.S. President Reagan a letter. In the letter, noting that the President had "welcomed" M.S. Gorbachev's statement and had in the past repeatedly expressed hopes and plans to eliminate nuclear weapons, Comrade Miyamoto urged Reagan to turn from words to deeds right now when favorable opportunities have arisen for this. But in his 24 February statement, Reagan, although he mentions the elimination of nuclear weapons, in fact relegates this task to the indefinite future, putting forward various "preliminary conditions." Our party has sharply criticized this position.

In the present new situation we believe it is extremely important to achieve a specific political accord between the nuclear powers, especially the United States and the USSR, on the complete prohibition and elimination of nuclear weapons. The earlier such an accord is achieved, the shorter the time taken to eliminate nuclear weapons could be. An opportunity would then appear for a new approach toward a positive accord on important questions, including the prevention of the militarization of space. The peoples' movement for peace and the mobilization of public opinion are decisive forces promoting the elimination of nuclear weapons. Signatures in 145 countries and over 100 international organizations have already been collected to the "appeal from Hisroshima and Nagasaki" for the prevention of nuclear wear and the elimination of nuclear weapons published last year: In Japan it has been signed by over 17.04 million people.

The JCP, as the party of the only country in the world to have been subjected to atomic bomb attacks, will continue to make maximum efforts to rally people, organizations, and political parties of the whole world coming out for the prevention of nuclear war and the elimination of all types of nuclear armaments into the broadest international antinuclear united front in order to isolate the forces which cling to nuclear weapons. (applause)

Our party attaches great importance to the defense of the right of national self-determination, defining it as a central task of international solidarity and a very major prerequisite for peace throughout the world. Our party firmly adheres to the principled position whereby the violation of the right to national self-determination by any forces on any pretext is impermissible.

Comrades! The situation in Japan is such that under the conditions of the consolidation and dangerous development of the Japanese-U.S. military alliance which subordinates Japan to the United States, the government of the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] is stepping up the offensive on the working people's lives and democratic rights, is accelerating the arms race and the country's militarization, and is becoming increasingly deeply involved in the Reagan administration's nuclear war strategy. Our party, in launching the movement for our country's genuine independence, for peace, democracy, and the improvement of the people's living standard, is urging the broad strata of Japan's population to struggle to remove the LDP government, which is favorably inclined to nuclear weapons, and to create a non-nuclear [neyadernoye] government. Today over half the Japanese population lives on territory which the local organs of power have proclaimed to be nuclear-free. Among the opposition parties, except for the JCP, there is a dominant tendency to avoid direct confrontation with the LDP's antipopular policy, to approve the Japanese-U.S. military alliance, and to seek ways to take part in the government on the basis of a coalition with the LDP. In this situation the contradiction between the LDP's policy and the people's interests is increasingly expanding. The JCP is seeking to renew state policy, creating genuine unity among the progressive forces; we are fully determined to achieve new successes and to repel any reactionary offensive by U.S. imperialism and Japanese monopoly capital. (applause)

Dear comrades! Our party warmly wishes the further development of relations with the CPSU, proceeding from the principles of autonomy, equal rights, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs, and particularly it wants to advance cooperation in the struggle to prevent nuclear war and eliminate nuclear weapons on the basis of the JCP and CPSU joint statement. (applause)

I thank you for your attention. (prolonged applause — all rise)

Syrian Ba'th Party's Al-Ahmar

PM061309 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Mar 86 Second Edition p 8

["Speech by Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, Deputy General Secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party of Syria" (*PRAVDA* headline); delivered at 4 March morning session of 27th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Dear Comrade Gorbachev! Esteemed comrade delegates to the congress! We thank you for the invitation from your friendly party to take part in the work of the 27th CPSU Congress and for the opportunity to speak from this lofty platform and convey to you and through you to all Soviet Communists and the fraternal Soviet people, on the instructions of Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Ba'th Party, warm greetings from the Syrian Arab people and our party, and to sincerely wish your congress success in resolving the questions on the agenda. (applause).

Our party values highly the support given to us by the CPSU in the cause of implementing socioeconomic transformations along the path to socialism. We value highly the CPSU's support for the Arabs' just struggle for the liberation of the occupied Arab territories and the implementation of the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, in particular their rights to return home, to self-determination, and to the creation of their own state.

Dear comrades! The peoples of the world are following with tremendous attention the course of your congress, whose decisions will act as a powerful stimulus to further progress along the path of developed socialism. They will give all the peoples firm support in their struggle to resolve the tasks of national liberation, social progress, and socialist building. This is confirmed by the documents submitted to the congress, which speak of the need to strengthen the cohesion of the socialist countries and countries of national liberation and the need for unity of the international liberation and workers movement.

The congress decisions will give new impetus to the struggle of the forces of liberation, progress, and socialism to strengthen universal peace and security and to step up the rebuttal of U.S. imperialism's adventurist policy aimed at destabilizing international security, escalating the arms race on earth, and taking it into space. This is the aim of the peace proposals put forward by the Soviet Union recently, including Comrade Gorbachev's latest initiative which calls for the gradual reduction of nuclear arms and their subsequent complete destruction.

Dear comrades and friends! The relations of friendship and cooperation which link our countries and parties are developing along an ascending line. The Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between the Syrian Arab Republic and the Soviet Union was a qualitatively new stage, which accords with the aspirations and desires of both peoples and parties as they seek to strengthen the friendship and deepen the cooperation between the two countries in all spheres.

Dear comrades and friends! Under the leadership of the Ba'th Party and its General Secretary Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, president of the republic, our people have achieved important successes along the path of building a socialist society on the basis of the decisions of our party's congresses. We have achieved this despite all the difficulties which were and are in our path. The foundations of Arab Syria's national progressive course have strengthened still further. We direct our efforts toward achieving the broadest solidarity among Arab countries in the struggle against the aggression of Israel and those who support it; we fight for just and lasting peace in our region; and we advocate Arab unity, which will strengthen the Arabs' might and consolidate their independence.

Syria reaffirms its solidarity with the peoples' struggle against imperialism and exploitation. It supports the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America against imperialism and racism, proceeding on the basis of a deep faith in the historic and just nature of this cause for all the world's peoples.

Comrades! Syria's role and prestige have increased still further and taken on still greater significance thanks to its principled policy directed against imperialism and Zionism and thanks to the cohesion of the working people's masses and its people within the framework of the National Progressive Front and the people's democratic system. All this increased the durability of Syria's positions and strengthened its defense might and steadfastness in the face of the plans of U.S.-Israeli aggression, plans aimed at making the Arabs capitulate by means of imposing separate plans and decisions on them, which they have tried to implement with the help of the Camp David deal, the 17 May 1983 agreement in Lebanon, and the Amman agreement. Relying on the "strategic alliance" with the United States, Israel continues to occupy the territory of Southern Lebanon and pursue a course of organized state terrorism in relation to the Palestinians and Lebanese. The Israeli policy of state terrorism was manifested, in particular, in the act of air piracy perpetrated by the Israeli Air Force against a Libyan civil aircraft. This act was no chance episode on the part of Israel, which pursues a policy of racism, terror, expansion, and aggression. At the same time, the United States pursues an aggressive policy of threats and provocations against Syria and Libya.

Aggressive actions by the United States and Israel will not make Syria and the Arab nation give up the resolute struggle against these criminal plots. We will continue to support the people of Lebanon in their struggle to liberate their territory from the Israeli occupiers and achieve national consensus on the basis of the implementation of the Damascus agreement, which is the sole basis for a truly national solution to that fraternal country's problems. We will continue to support the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine for the implementation of their legitimate rights and the rebuttal of the course of capitulation. We will continue the struggle to strengthen Arab steadfastness, strengthening relations of cooperation with all the progressive Arab states, forces, and organizations.

Comrades! The attainment of a just and lasting peace in our region is the main aim of the struggle we are now waging. The only condition for such a peace is the attainment of strategic equilibrium between our country and Israel. The convening of an international conference under UN auspices with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO, and with the active participation of the two great powers — that is the most acceptable path to peace.

Esteemed comrades! Permit me once again to greet you and your great Leninist party, the creator of the first socialist state of our era, and your great people. I greet the people who overcome difficulties for the sake of strengthening security and peace throughout the world, for the sake of peaceful coexistence between peoples and states and the just cause of progress and development. (applause).

Long live the friendship between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the CPSU! (applause].

Long live the friendship between the Syrian Arab Republic and the Soviet Union! (applause].

May the struggle for peace and socialism throughout the world strengthen! (prolonged applause — all stand)

Syrian CP's Khalid Bakdash

PM071429 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Mar 86 Second Edition p 6

["Speech by Comrade Khalid Bakdash, General Secretary of the Syrian Communist Party Central Committee" (*PRAVDA* headline) delivered at 4 March afternoon session of 27th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Dear comrades!

On behalf of the Syrian Communist Party Central Committee; on behalf of thousands of Communists, their friends and sympathizers; on behalf of Syria's workers, working people, peasants, and revolutionary intelligentsia; on behalf of all our beautiful motherland's honest and worthy people, we convey to your party's 27th congress and, through it, to all Soviet Communists and the entire great Soviet people most sincere greetings and cordial fraternal and comradely combat wishes for further successes in all spheres of life for the good of all mankind. (applause)

Every congress of the CPSU — the great Lenin's party — opens up new prospects not only for the Soviet people,ut also for all progressive mankind.

Your 27th congress is a historic congress, a congress of peace in the true sense of the word, a congress of struggle for a planet without wars and without weapons, for the right to life for all the world's peoples, a congress in the name of human rights in the broadest context, a congress in the name of the right of all the world's peoples to independence, freedom, and security! (applause) The CPSU Central Committee Political Report delivered by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorabchev made a highly principled analysis of all these questions on the basis of Marxist-Leninist science and opened up extensive prospects for solving all the political and social problems facing mankind.

The program proclaimed by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev on 15 January 1986 to prevent the militarization of space and reduce nuclear arms in three stages, with their total elimination by the year 2000, has profoundly excited people on all continents, for it is an entirely realistic and humane program. It has thrown the ranks of imperialists and warmongers into disarray and aroused a feeling of satisfaction among the broad people's masses throughout the world.

The new edition of your party's program is, above all, a program for strengthening the economic potential and the defense capability of the Soviet Union, the world's first socialist state, whose might is the greatest guarantee of peace and the independence of the planet's peoples. At the same time, it is the greatest document in mankind's history, asserting human rights — above all, the right to life, the right to work, to leisure, and education, to participation in the running of state affairs, to enjoyment of the benefits of true democracy, and so forth. They are not just proclaimed, but are also backed up by corresponding guarantees and specific measures ensuring that all Soviet citizens enjoy such rights in practice.

The new edition of the program is also an important theoretical document serving to further develop Marxism-Leninism, enriching the world revolutionary movement with new conclusions with regard to the conditions of the contemporary international situation and revealing the advantages of socialism still more clearly. We see how the positions of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community are strengthening in the peaceful competition between the two world social systems and how the foundations are being laid for a new rise in the living and spiritual standards of the masses of the Soviet people and of all their fraternal nations and ethnic groups united around their glorious party — the vanguard of all progressive mankind. (applause)

Comrades! All Syria — its people and Army, its National Progressive Front, in which the Communist Party participates together with the Ba'th Party and other progressive parties — the Syrian Government, which includes two communist ministers, and the Syrian Parliament, where there are eight Communists, support the Soviet peace initiatives, above all on preventing the arms race from being transferred to space, ending it on earth, and eliminating nuclear weapons and other types of weapons of mass destruction — initiatives aimed at preventing mankind's destruction in a devastating nuclear war. (applause)

The Arab national liberation movement is the target of a broad offensive by U.S. imperialism and its strategic ally -- Zionist Israel. Here are just a few facts: the concentration of U.S. naval ships off Libya's coast; the seizure of a Libyan civilian aircraft with the help of Israeli fighters, and later, Washington's veto in the Security Council which prevented that shameful crime from being condemned; constant threats against Syria; and the continuing aggression against cities and villages in Southern Lebanon. All this is used by U.S. imperialism in conjunction with the Zionist regime in an attempt to establish its absolute military, economic, and political hegemony in our region.

However, the U.S.-Israeli policy is suffering failure after failure, as confirmed by the enforced departure of the NATO troops from Lebanon, the cancelation of the agreement of 17 May 1983, the fall of the corrupt Numaryi regime in Sudan, and the wrecking of the Amman agreement aimed at concluding a separate deal with Israel and depriving the Arab Palestinian people of the right to self-determination and to establish their own independent national state. The Syrian Communist Party together with all our country's progressive forces fully supports the Soviet Union's proposal to convene an international conference with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO — the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people — in order to attain a peaceful settlement of the Middle East crisis and the establishment of lasting peace in the region.

The people's masses and the Arab progressive national forces are continuing to resist the U.S.-Israeli plans. Syria plays a significant role here, being in the vanguard of the Arab national liberation movement. Our country's paramount slogan proclaims: "The people of Syria will never kneel!"

Our party takes the firm stand of supporting Syria's anti-imperialist national course, which is founded on the strengthening of relations of friendship and cooperation with the great, friendly Soviet Union — our great friend! These relations have become a firmly established tradition in the history of modern Syria. (applause)

While adhering unswervingly to this patriotic stand, at the same time our party is not ceasing the struggle in the social sphere — in defense of the state sector of the national economy, for the preservation and development of the socioeconomic transformations implemented in Syria, and for the demands being advanced by the people. Workers, peasants, and all employed in physical and mental labor demand that the output of national industry be protected from competition from international monopolies and oppose the parasitic and bureaucratic bourgeoisie, which is robbing both the people and the state and bears the chief responsibility for the unrestrained rise in the cost of living, which is hitting the living standards of the masses of the working people.

We are confident, comrades, that our party will be equal tothe patriotic, social, and internationalist tasks facing it, for in all its activity it unswervingly follows the principles of Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism, and eternal friendship with the CPSU — the great Lenin's party! (applause)

Long live the CPSU, the great Lenin's party! (applause)

Long live the great Soviet people -- the creator of the first socialist state in the history of mankind! (applause)

Long live the struggle of the peoples of Nicaragua, Afghanistan, and the Arab East against the aggression of imperialism and for peace throughout the world! (applause)

Long live eternal Soviet-Syrian and Soviet-Arab friendship! (applause)

Long live proletarian internationalism! (prolonged applause, all rise)

WFTU's Chairman Gaspar

PM061635 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Mar 86
Second Edition p 6

["Speech by Comrade Sandor Gaspar, WFTU Chairman" (*PRAVDA* headline) delivered a 4 March afternoon session of 27th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Esteemed comrade delegates!

It is a joy and honor for us to participate in the work of the 27th CPSU Congress, and to represent here the WFTU.

Your invitation reflects the fact that Soviet Communists and Lenin's party pay great attention to the trade union movement. The CPSU congresses have always attracted great attention and have generated interest on the part of the world trade union movement. This is natural and understandable. The Great October Socialist Revolution and its gains became a new stimulus in the revolutionary trade union movement's struggle against exploitation and for social progress. The CPSU congress also imparts strength and confidence to the movement of the working people's masses and to the trade unions today when the deepening of the capitalist world's economic crisis is continuing and when its consequences are causing the conditions of life and labor to deteriorate.

As was also noted in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report, capitalists throughout the world have launched an offensive against the achievements of the working people and against trade union rights which were won in difficult and lengthy battles. However, capital's field of activity is shrinking more and more. Today it no longer has the opportunities to emerge from the crisis that it had at its disposal in the early thirties. The existence of the Soviet Union and of the socialist countries, the decay of the colonial system, the growing determination and militancy of the mass movements, and the activity of the trade unions are those very important factors which are, to a considerable degree, limiting capital's room to maneuver.

The working class and the trade unions reject the theories of bourgeois economists and the practice of the capitalist countries' governments aimed at transferring to the shoulders of the working people the entire burden of surmounting the crisis, having let economic processes drift.

The trade unions reject the capitalists' antihuman assertions that the arms race is exerting a favorable influence on employment. The trade unions are combating this theory. People engaged in mental and physical labor and the trade unions, irrespective of which current they belong to, are well aware that when the guns thunder, not only do the muses fall silent, but all human activity lose its meaning. The trade unions therefore welcome and support the Soviet proposals aimed at ensuring peace and security and which set as an objective the definitive exclusion of the danger of nuclear war from the life of mankind.

The untenability of the proclaimed theories about a so-called "economic miracle" in the capitalist world has become patently obvious; and we have witnessed the collapse of the assertions that the time of class battles has vanished into the past because, allegedly, the nature of capital has changed and become more democratic and the trade unions, it is claimed, can solve all issues in the framework of relations of partnership. On the contrary! Day after day life shows that the nature of capital has not changed, the time of class battles has not receded into the past, and the contradiction between capital and labor remains irreconcilable.

The task of the 11th World Congress of Trade Unions which is being convened in September this year consists of planning the activity of the trade unions — proceeding from the specific contemporary situation — elaborating their orientation and proposals in such a way that the trade unions may be able to effectively oppose capital's attacks against the working people's rights and interests. Uniting 206 million working people, the trade unions that make up the WFTU are a mighty force in the ever-growing camp of strugglers against exploitation and for social progress. The WFTU is not the only international trade union center, but it is the only organization which includes within its ranks trade unions of the socialist, developing, and developed capitalist countries. We are a class organization having a clear orientation acceptable to everyone. Our loyalty to the ideas of international solidarity of the working people has won the respect and recognition of those trade unions and their members which do not belong to our federation.

One of the distinctive features of the contemporary international trade union movement — its multifaceted nature — is a historic fact. In the future the WFTU intends to proceed along the path of cohesion and is ready to extend a hand to all who are prepared for cooperation.

Another important distinctive feature of the international trade union movement is the quest for new paths: The new situation confronts the trade unions functioning under various conditions, with new tasks; it is changing the forms of their activity; and it requires the application of new methods and means in trade union work.

Trade union organizations operating under conditions where the working class is in power are also finding themselves in a new situation. Social progress, the expansion of democratism, and the further development of the management of economic life are expanding the field of activity of the trade unions and increasing their responsibility. All this is stimulating the trade unions to bold innovation which has been vividly reflected in the work of the 27th CPSU Congress.

Under conditions of socialism, the trade unions have their own purpose, a special role and vocation. With a sense of full responsibility, they are participating in the elaboration of policy and its practical implementation. It must not be forgotten that for the trade unions, as has been noted that the 27th congress, the interests of the working people must always be at the forefront. This is the basic meaning of their activity. And that will also be the case in the future.

Dear comrades! Permit me, in conclusion, to express from this rostrum our appreciation and gratitude to the Soviet trade unions for their contribution to the activity of the WFTU. (applause) We are confident that the Soviet trade unions will continue in the future to be a model of selflessness and a model of solidarity. (prolonged applause, all rise)

PCE's Sanchez Montero

PM071017 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Mar 86 Second Edition p 8

["Speech by Comrade Simon Sanchez Montero, Member of the Executive Committee and Secretariat of the Spanish Communist Party Central Committee" (*PRAVDA* headline); date and place not given]

[Text] Comrades! On behalf of all party members, the Spanish Communist Party [PCE] Congress wishes for complete successes in discussing and settling the important questions facing it.

The 27th CPSU Congress is taking place at a time when the world is at a parting of two fundamentally different ways. One of them could lead to mankind's destruction as a result of nuclear, bacteriological, and chemical war. This is the path of confrontation between the two great powers, the path of the incessant arms race now beginning a new spiral in connection with Reagan's "star wars" project.

However, there is another path. It could lead to the establishment and strengthening of peace and security on the planet, to the genuine independence and sovereignty of all previously enslaved peoples, to the surmounting of their backwardness and poverty, and to the attainment of a high level of economic, political, social, and cultural development and material well-being. To carry out these aims, it is necessary to place at the service of man and his development the funds being devoured by the arms race, all the achievements of science, and the new production forces being created by the present scientific and technical revolution. The path leads to a developed socialist society, the only society in which production forces can achieve full flowering with an absence of social conflicts — which proves socialism's superiority over capitalism.

This choice of historic significance determines the fact that the struggle for peace and security throughout the world is the most important and urgent task of the present time. Therefore, we welcome the measures being taken by the Soviet Government and the proposals advanced by it, particularly the plan to eliminate all types of nuclear and chemical weapons by the end of the century, while removing the possibility of reinstating them, and also to reduce conventional types of arms and establish control over them.

We are not in the least surprised that the Reagan administration's reaction to this plan has been expressed in a statement that will continue to implement its own "star wars" project, for Reagan represents the interests of the U.S. military-industrial complex, which came into being on the basis f the arms race and cannot exist without it. But we are convinced that pressure from the peoples, including the American people, who are already experiencing the grave consequences of this race, will in the end lead to complete nuclear disarmament.

These days a political battle is developing for the Spanish which, with no exaggeration, is of historic significance for the Spanish people; its purpose is to ensure that in the referendum scheduled for 12 March — which is to settle the question of whether Spain remains in NATO — a final decision is made to withdraw from that military bloc. The PCE is very energetically and enthusiastically seeking to help our people to acheve that goal.

Withdrawal from NATO would mean a decisive step for Spain in the matter of restoring its full national independence and sovereignty, which are now being infringed upon by the United States, and would make it possible to pursue an independent and sovereign foreign policy of peace and neutrality, a policy of friendship with Arab peoples, primarily with Mediterranean countries, and with all "Third World" peoples, and a policy of increasingly close relations and friendship with the fraternal peoples of Latin America, and to give them assistance in the matter of liberation from U.S. imperialist domination — which at present is impossible in connection with the subordination of Spain's foreign policy to the Reagan administration.

The Spanish people want to carry on close cooperation — both within the framework of EEC organs and by means of joint struggle with all forces of the European working class and democracy — in creating a unified, truly democratic, neutral, and peaceful Europe free from American hegemony; a Europe which could play an important role in the struggle for peace, in liquidating military blocs, and in assisting the "Thirld World" peoples; a Europe traveling the path of socialism and maintaining relations of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries, and also the United States.

The PCE has gone through a very acute crisis. It has experienced a double split and lost a significant proportion of its members. However, as at other episodes in its history, it is emerging from a difficult trial, trying to get back more and more of its former members and to bring new forces into its ranks. The party's doors are open to all comrades who have left it, in order to achieve the unification of Communists on the basis of the PCE, which has always been the foundation of such unity. These comrades can have and defend their own viewpoints within the party's framework on the sole condition that the decisions of leading party organs are respected and fulfilled.

The PCE takes an active part in public mass movements and maintains increasingly close ties with working people, the intelligentsia, cultural workers, women, young people, and the people as a whole. It advocates uniting the various left-wing forces around a common program for the transformation of society with a view to building socialism in Spain by means of developing democracy, and it also displays active solidarity with the peoples waging the struggle against imperialism and for national and social liberation.

We are aware of the mistakes we have made, which were recognized by our party's 11th congress, and we seek to rectify them in the course of our daily work. But for all our spirit of modesty and self-criticism, we confirm once again that a communist party cannot abandon independence and that parties must rectify their mistakes themselves. We resolutely reject the practice of interference, which has disastrous consequences, as experience has repeatedly demonstrated, and must not be employed in the future.

We express our confidence that, as stated in Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's recent speeches, the problems, difficulties, and differences that exist in our movement on individual questions are surmountable and cannot hinder cooperation in the cause of achieving the common goals of peace, democracy, and socialism.

Comrades, the PCE is ready to develop good, fruitful relations of friendship and cooperation with the CPSU in the spirit of mutual respect, we wish your party great successes in implementing thrilling and innovative tasks — which will enable the Soviet Union's peoples to rise to a higher level of activeness, creativity, progress, and well-being and ensure that the world can, after all, live without wars.

Long live the CPSU, the glorious party of Lenin!

Long live socialism and communism! (prolonged applause)

IZVESTIYA Carries Grenada Delegate's Speech

PM101003 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Mar 86 Morning Edition pp 10-11

["Speech by Comrade George Louison, Deputy Chairman of the Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement (Grenada)" (*IZVESTIYA* headline) delivered at the 27th CPSU Congress — date and place not given]

[Text] Dear comrades!

Four years ago we were received in your beautiful hero-city as members of a government delegation headed by Maurice Bishop, Grenada's outstanding patriot and national hero, who was paying an official visit to the Soviet Union at the time.

Now, here we are again, in Lenin's great country, on the occasion of the historic 27th CPSU Congress, which has ushered in a qualitatively new stage in the life of your party and country.

Attending congress sessions as guests of your fraternal party, we have arrived at the conviction that the creative spirit, innovation, dynamism, and in-depth Marxist-Leninist analysis contained in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the congress, as well as the sincerity, the serious approach to problems, optimism, and constructive criticism and self-criticism, combined together, will raise the life of Soviet Communists and of the entire multinational Soviet people to a new qualitative level.

The report delivered by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev is not just a brilliant document embodying the collective wisdom and will of the Central Committee: It is a new ideological weapon in the struggle and work of communists, revolutionaries, and fighters for national liberation throughout the world.

We regard the proposal to convene a world congress on problems of economic security as a bold new initiative which orients all peoples toward solving the urgent problem of debts and establishing a just new international economic order.

The persistent and selfless efforts of the entire Soviet peoples, the CPSU, and Comrade M.S. Gorbachev aimed at achieving world peace, detente, and international cooperation have won the sympathies and love of fighters for peace in all parts of the world.

Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's statement of 15 January this year, containing a program for mankind's complete deliverance from nuclear and chemical weapons by the year 2000, has been called a "weapon of peace" in our Caribbean countries.

We believe that, if imperialism wants to compete with socialism, if such competition is to take place, then it is imperialism that must "catch up" with the Soviet Union by responding to its peace initiatives with peaceful proposals and must compete in the struggle for peace.

We assure you, dear comrades, that all patriots in Grenada and the Caribbean countries are sincerely and wholehartedly with you in the struggle for peace, disarmament, and international security.

We have come from a small country with an area of just 344 square km and a population of 100,000. In October 1983 this small and defenseless island felt in full measure what the U.S. military machine is like. U.S. imperialism sent 14,000 soldiers, armed to the teeth, and rained down on our motherland fire from tanks, helicopters, fighters, bombers, and other instruments of death.

For many years the United States had been nurturing villainous plans for a criminal invasion of Grenada. Unfortunately, the actions of traitors, leftists, and splittists led to the killing of the staunch revolutionary Maurice Bishop and many party leaders. U.S. imperialism was not slow to take advantage of the crisis situation and invaded and occupied the country.

U.S. imperialism is now seeking to pursue a policy of neocolonialism in Grenada by imposing economic and political dependence on it and destroying the revolutionary-democratic transformations implemented in the country by the people's government headed by M. Bishop.

Only a few days ago Ronald Reagan visited Grenada in person in an attempt to speed up the implementation of his "neoglobalism" plans for the Caribbean. Today Grenada is portrayed as a model of Reagan's successfully implemented militarist designs.

However, comrades, our party and working people are once again rising to the struggle. Faithful to M. Bishop's memory, we have solemnly sworn to give Grenada back its sovereignty and independence.

Accept our wishes for successes in implementing the complex tasks set in the new edition of the CPSU Program and in the Basic Guidelines for the USSR's economic and social development.

We are profoundly certain that the glorious Leninist party — the party expressing the people's will and existing for the people, the party which created the first socialist state and turned the USSR into a country of developed socialism — will resolutely overcome all difficulties in the way of communist building and raise the Soviet people to a higher level of prosperity

Allow me to convey to you most ardent combat greetings from Grenadian revolutionaries and patriots and most sincere expressions of gratitude for your support and solidarity both in the past and in the present.

We will continue to struggle against U.S. imperialism, which has broken into our home.

We will continue to struggle for the establishment of a new international economic order which will free our countries' economies from imperialist fetters.

Peace, freedom, and socialism — this is our true goal and our guiding star!

M.S. Gorbachev, your outstanding leader, said at the end of his report: "In this way, and in this way alone will we be able to fulfill the great Lenin's behest — to rise higher and move forward with energy and unity of will. History has not allowed us a different destiny. But what a splendid destiny it is, comrades!"

We are confident that you will achieve your lofty aims, dear comrades, and that you will secure a peaceful future; in this struggle we, like all the world's oppressed peoples, are traveling the same path as you.

Long live the CPSU!

Long live the Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement!

Long live Soviet-Grenadian friendship!

Long live peace and socialism! (prolonged applause)

Ternopol Judge Sentenced for Bribery

AU171539 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 14 Mar 86 p 4

[Report by M. Fedik, *PRAVDA UKRAINY* correspondent in Ternopol: "From the Court Hall: A Degradation"]

[Text] The defendant was meticulously trying to find contradictions in the evidence given by the witnesses, to fish out facts moe or less favorable for him.

It was painful to listen to all that and to see that man with his hair neatly done sitting behind a railing separating him from the audience in the court hall, including his own son....

It was a judge who sat in...the dock; no mistake, a man who, until recently, administered the law himself. But he was found guilty of a crime. Who was he, and how could it have happened?

S. Onishchuk grew up in a working peasant family. While in the Army, he was a subunit's Komsomol leader. After his military service he was a worker; through a correspondence course he graduated from a law department to become a judge and, later on, chairman of the Ternopol city court.

His labor biography was ordinary. But it ended in the dock. He himself headed for it, because he once slipped from the path of legality down to the path of temptation and personal advantage. And when legal foundations in human relations are replaced by such shaky grounds, a crash is inevitable, and sooner or later punishment for the crime is unavoidable.

The trial was not easy, both for thsoe administering the law (how deep has a colleague sunk) and for the audience in the hall (after all, it was a judge in the dock). But I am certain that the main feeling of both the judges and the audience was one of satisfaction. Because all are equal before the law in our society. S. F. Onishchuk's failure in his career as a judge has unmasked the morals of spiteful critics.

It was a complete failure, because Onishchuk's official behavior was treason, apostasy, a betrayal to a sacred cause.

...How far can one go to defend one's child from justice. Take A.N. Khimko's case. When her son was brought to trial for profiteering, she rushed to her relatives: "He has to be saved. I will spare nothing." So R10,000 were laid down before S.F. Onishchuk who...did not refuse. And was caught. The judge himself had to face the law. As a result he received his deserved punishment: 13 years of inprisonment under stringent conditions and the confiscation of his personal property. Various terms of punishment were also given to those who gave bribes and who acted as "intermediaries" between the bribe-givers and the bribe-taker.

The trial has confirmed: Justice triumphs without fail.

Goals of Soviet Cultural Foundation Outlined

LD241418 Moscow TASS in English 1054 GMT 24 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, March 24 TASS — The Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee at its latest regular meeting has supported the initiative by a number of public organizations and people in science and the arts for instituting a Soviet Culture Foundation.

Its goals will incude facilitating a more active involvement of different sections of the population in cultural development and the use of their material possibilities and creative efforts for the further advancement of socialist artistic culture.

"The idea of public funds serving specific purposes is by itself not new," Irina Antonova, director of the Pushkin Fine Arts Museum, told a TASS correspondent. "Suffice it to recall the wide-ranging, politically significant activities of the Soviet Peace Fund. The unions of people in the arts also have foundations of their own, including the literary, musical and artistic ones."

The Soviet Culture Foundation will have broader functions. It is being set up as a public organization. Its charter has already been drafted. The issues related to the foundation's establishment will be put to a countrywide discussion. An organizing committee will also be formed.

The foundation will seek to give material and moral support to fruitful public initiatives for further promoting professional and amateur creative pursuits and other kinds of cultural activities and also to help young talents in the arts.

It will, for example, give all kind of backing for efforts to set up new and provide more and better facilities to existing cultural centers in small towns and in newly-developed areas.

The foundation's board will be active in helping to preserve the national cultural heritage. It will give assistance with the restoration of artistic masterpieces and architectural landmarks.

PRAVDA Readers Claim Anti-Alcohol Move Easing

PM240954 [Editorial Report] Moscow *PRAVDA* in Russian on 20 March in its First Edition publishes on page 6 a 1,300-word "feuilleton" by N. Vorobyev under the headline "A Toast for the 'Thaw.'"

Vorobyev begins by describing a letter written by Muscovite F. Silinskiy to the CPSU gorkom in the city of Goryachiy Klyuch in the Kuban, complaining about incidents of alcohol consumption at the sanatorium where he was staying. According to the author, the letter was passed on to the city soviet, and from there to the city trade administration. The letter sent to Silinskiy in reply was, according to Vorobyev, "signed by V. Chumak, acting chief of the trade administration" and was "naively simple and straightforward." Chumak apparently claimed that the number of alcohol retail outlets had been reduced from 52 to 9, income had fallen by R847,000 in 6 months, and "any further cutback in trade enterprises for sale of wine and vodka products is deemed inexpedient."

The author then speaks of a letter "from seven mothers from the city of Boguchar in Voronezh Oblast" and quotes a statement by L.I. Glukhovskiy, senior engineer in Kishinev's "Mikroprovod" plant, both indicating that the antialcohol campaign seems to be slackening. The lines forming for the purchase of alcoholic drinks, Vorobyev writes, "stretch for three blocks. A gold mine!"

He says that the editorial office no longer receives complaints about drunkards lounging in doorways because "they are handed over to the militia. No matter what, those who enjoy their alcohol do fear the fines."

Vorobyev concludes: "Maybe this is why the urgency of the struggle against alcoholism has been eased off in many places. The main thing, it is claimed, has been done. The network of wine and vodka stores has been cut back, those who enjoy alcohol have been given an impressive warning, and some have been forced to undergo a medical cure. What is left is not so substantial, anyway.

"And the drunkards have perceived this as an indulgence of their behavior. They have started again to organize noisy drinking parties and are proposing toasts to the thaw in the antialcohol campaign."

Alcohol Consumption Declining in Kursk Oblast

LD211643 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1130 GMT 21 Mar 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Excerpt] Quite a lot of pleasing changes are now taking place in rural areas. Sobriety is becoming the norm of life. Here is what our correspondent relates in this connection from Kursk Oblast:

Of course, not all makers of home-produced spirits have been discovered in Kursk Oblast, and there are still quite a lot of accidents caused by drunk drivers. Statistics confirm that the number of these cases is, however, declining. Drinking of spirits is decreasing and has fallen by almost by 20 percent. Losses of working time in industry have decreased sharply. In Kursk these are one-third lower than the average for the RSFSR. It is well known that it is most difficult to eradicate this evil in rural areas.

Alcohol-Related Accidents Decline Slightly in 1985

LD211806 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service at 1600 GMT on 21 March in its "Man and the Law" program presents a 30-minute report devoted entirely to the subject of drunk driving, consisting mainly of excerpts from the trials of two men charged with that crime. One of the men knocked down and killed a pedestrian after having drunk a bottle of vodka at work, and was subsequently sentenced to 10 years imprisonment. A correspondent then visits the motor vehicle depot where the man was employed to investigate accusations of widespread drunkenness there. He receives contradictory answers on the question of drinking during working hours, but all employees interviewed agree that until recently the anti-drink campaign there had been practically nonexistent.

Concluding the program, Professor A.M. Yakovlev, doctor of jurisprudence, states that managers often conceal the truth about the success of anti-alcohol measures in their enterprises, thus making it more difficult to achieve success in this area. He then gives the following figures for alcohol-related road accidents as a proportion of the total:

Latvia, 30 percent; Buryat ASSR, 41 percent; Volgograd Oblast, 39 percent; Kurgan Oblast, 41 percent; Novgorod Oblast, 39 percent; USSR as a whole in 1984, 28.6 percent; USSR as a whole in 1985, 24.6 percent.

Yakovlev notes that the decline over the period 1984-85 is small; but he says that this is merely the beginning of a dramatic improvement.

Yeltsin, Moscow Voters Discuss Shortcomings, Plans

PM200957 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 14 Mar 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Meetings With Voters"]

[Text] All Moscow's party organizations and labor collectives are now discussing the 27th CPSU Congress documents. The capital's working people are outlining specific ways of implementing the complex and crucial tasks set by the party. An important role in their solution belongs to the soviets of people's deputies.

Topical problems of the soviets' activity and the need constantly to improve the style and methods of their work were discussed at voters' meetings with the Moscow city soviet candidate deputy for the 774th electoral okrug, B.N. Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, held at the club of the Moscow "Znamya Revolyutsii" machine building plant and in the premises of the Sverdlovskiy Rayon interschool production training combine.

On the eve of the meetings and the day they were held the candidate deputy visited a number of enterprises and organizations on the territory of the electoral okrug and familiarized himself with the work of health, housing and municipal, trade, and public catering institutions. Here and in the shops of the "Znamya Revolyutsii" plant and in Sverdlovskiy Rayon's DEZ-7 [expansion unknown] microrayon, the Muscovites had a frank and interested conversation on problems of improving production and ameliorating people's working, daily living, and leisure conditions. For instance, there was a discussion of questions of organizing educational work at people's places of residence with children and adolescents. To this day the microrayon has failed to create the necessary conditions for this. The voters spoke of housing problems. There are still many communal apartments in the okrug, and capital repair is needed for old houses with replanning, as are the comprehensive provision of services and the ensuring of cleanliness in courtyards and on streets through the efforts not only of the workers of specialized services but also of the residents themselves. Critical remarks were also levelled against the work of trade, consumer and medical services, and transport. The efforts of the soviets of people's deputies should be aimed at eliminating these shortcomings.

Having described the activity of the city party organization and Communists in mobilizing Muscovites to the fulfillment of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the tasks of implementing the CPSU course toward the dynamic development of Soviet society, B.N. Yeltsin assured the voters he would justify the lofty trust placed in him.

Solovyev Addresses Leningrad Party Aktiv

LD221851 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 22 Mar 86

[Text] At a meeting of Leningrad's party organization aktiv today, all Communists and working people of the city and oblast were presented with the tasks of decisively eliminating the factors holding up the development of Leningrad's economy and imparting the necessary dynamism to the economy. The results of the 27th CPSU Congress were discussed, as were the Leningrad party organization's tasks ensuing from the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee and the congress' decisions. Comrade Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad party obkom, delivered a report. Concentrating their attention on unresolved questions, the speakers stressed the necessity of radically transforming work style and methods, starting from the most important thing: the attitude toward the plan and the laws of the economic life. It was demanded that the focus be decisively moved from the quantitative to qualitative indices, that there be an expansion of production funds and their renewal be accelerated, that there be maximum resource savings and priority development of the production and social infrastructure. It was also stressed that the tasks set cannot be solved without breaking with stereotyped thinking or without strengthening discipline and cadres' responsibility for perfecting ideological and education work.

Georgian Party Leaders Discuss CPSU Congress

LD221732 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 22 Mar 86

[Text] A plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, which took place today in Tbilisi, mapped out a clear program for the fundamental reorganization of organizational and political work and called for accelerating the republic's social and economic development. Participants discussed the results of the 27th CPSU Congress and the tasks of the republic's party organization in fulfilling its decisions. The report of Comrade Patiashvili, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, and various speeches stressed that the scale of the tasks put forward by the congress dictate an urgent necessity to encourage initiative and to take bold and innovative approaches in resolving key national economic tasks. Having critically considered a wide range of problems connected with the intensification of production, the participants in the plenum mapped out ways to perfect the planning and administration of cadre policy and to fully use reserves. Proposals were submitted for raising the level of party leadership over the economy, for implementing an active social policy, and for improving ideological work.

Briefs

Demographic Encyclopedic Dictionary — Moscow, 21 Feb (TASS) — The Moscow publishing house Sovetskaya Entsiklopediya has brought out a *Demographical Encylopedic Dictionary* [demograficheskiy entsiklopedicheskiy slovar] with information on the numbers of town dwellers and village dwellers, and the longevity of people in the USSR, as well as on how the average size of the family has changed in recent decades and figures on numbers of marriages. The dictionary contains over 1,600 articles and materials of scientific data and information on the population of all the world's countries and censuses and the history of demography. The reference work was produced by scientists and specialists of 35 towns in the USSR including all union republics and autonomous republics. Over 270 authors worked on it including foreign experts in many related fields. Its chief editor, Professor Dmitriy Valentey, doctor of economic sciences, points out that it took 9 years to compile. It also contains articles on theory and methodology and methods and techniques in analyzing demographical processes as well as on sociology, ecology, and the geography of population. [Summary] [*Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1507 GMT 21 Feb 86 LD*]

TASS Director Awarded — Moscow, March 20 TASS — Sergey Losev, director general of the TASS news agency, has been awarded the Order of the October Revolution for many years of fruitful work in the Soviet press and for active social work. [Text] [*Moscow TASS in English 0854 GMT 20 Mar 86 LD*]

Deputy Minister Awarded — For his services in the development of the instrument-making industry and in connection with his 60th birthday, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has awarded Viktor Vasilyevich Rybakov, first deputy USSR minister of instrument making, automation equipment, and control systems with the order of the October Revolution. [Text] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0001 GMT 22 Mar 86 LD*]

State Committee on Computer Technology Established

LD221940 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 22 Mar 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has set up the All-Union USSR State Committee on Computer Technology and Information Science [russ po vychislitelnoy tekhnike i informatike].

Reportage on Academy of Sciences Annual Meeting

Officials on 5-Year Tasks

PM211117 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Key Role of Science; USSR Academy of Sciences Annual General Meeting"]

[Text] The rapid rates of renewal of the country's national economy demand that science turn resolutely to the requirements of practice, that the arsenal of scientific ideas and developments be constantly supplemented, and that the mechanism for their introduction be improved. Topical problems of science and questions of the effective use of its potential were heard from the congress platform in the speeches of many delegates. This talk of importance to the country was continued in the Moscow State University conference hall where the session of the USSR Academy of Sciences Annual general meeting opened 19 March.

Soviet scientists, Academician A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, said in his introductory speech, followed the work of the 27th CPSU Congress attentively and welcomed the ideas and proposals it put forward as a realistic and authoritative reply to the specific requirements of life and to the challenge of our complex and crucial era.

In the forthcoming 5-year period, the president stressed, Soviet science must increase its contribution to the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, mobilize all the academy's efforts for the purpose, make its relations with sectorial science and industry firmer, and work more actively to create intersectorial scientific-technical complexes.

Academician P.N. Fedoseyev, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, delivered a report entitled "The 27th CPSU Congress on the Tasks of Soviet Science." The congress' historic importance, he said, consists of the fact that it made a major contribution to the theory and practice of scientific communism and the scientific consideration of the processes of world development and the tasks of improving socialist society on the basis of the acceleration of socioeconomic development and scientific-technical progress.

A decisive role in improving socialist society, the speaker stressed, is assigned to economic growth with a consideration for the intensification of the scientific-technical revolution. In this connection the congress stressed the ever-increasing role of science in developing production forces and improving social relations, creating fundamentally new types of equipment and technology, and raising labor productivity. It is characteristic that in the current 5-year plan it is planned to obtain at least two-thirds of the increase in social labor productivity by using the achievements of science and technology. These great tasks, the speaker continued, impose great commitments on Soviet scientists. Great historical experience in developing science in socialist society shows our enormous potential in resolving very large-scale scientific-technical problems. The successes of Soviet scientists and engineers in the broad use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, in the development of outer space, and in a number of other scientific fields have been graphic examples of the opportunities opened up by pooling the advantages of socialism with the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution.

But it must be admitted, P.N. Fedoseyev said, that the impact of scientific-technical progress on the national economy as a whole and on its intensification is as yet inadequate. The 12th 5-Year Plan will be marked by a sharp breakthrough on all salients of the country's economic and social development, and it should also become a turning point in organizing scientific research and building up and making effective use of our scientific potential. The fundamental task of accelerating scientific-technical progress is to strength science's link with production and to create organizational forms for their integration which will make it possible to ensure the precise and rapid passage of scientific ideas from inception to broad practical implementation. It is essential to expand the network of science and production associations and to create intersectorial scientific-technical complexes and scientific and engineering centers for the development and widespread introduction of fundamentally new types of equipment and technology.

The main thing today is to put into operation the factors for intensifying scientific activity itself and to achieve the speediest technological application of new knowledge, to accelerate the process of advance along the chain from fundamental research to applied research and from applied research to experimental design developments and the introduction of new equipment into production.

Considering these tasks, the Academy of Sciences is expanding the network of scientific institutions for the technical sciences. The USSR Academy of Sciences recently formed a department of computerized information processing, hardware, and automation and a whole series of new scientific institutes and branches are being created. Great attention is being paid to the theoretical foundations of machine building and a special department is being created for these problems on the basis of existing scientific institutions and those which are being newly created. Decisions have already been taken on the organization of branches of the Institute of Mechanical Engineering in Gorkiy, Sverdlovsk, Leningrad, and Saratov. This, of course, should in no way constrict the fundamental avenues which are taking shape. What is needed is the sensible combination and interaction of various fields of knowledge in resolving topical problems of science and practice.

Today the party's theoretical thinking is focused on a complex group of problems stemming from the present-day crucial nature of the development of our society and the world as a whole. The multifaceted tasks of accelerating our development and its interconnected aspects — political, economic, scientific-technical, social, cultural and spiritual, and psychological — are in need of further in-depth, all-embracing analysis, P.N. Fedoseyev stressed. The party expects scientists to produce serious philosophical generalizations, substantiated economic and social forecasts, and profound historical research. Of course, social scientists created many valuable books and scientific works in the past 5-year plan. Many subdivisions are still engaged in highly abstract questions and are offering us rather general, superficial opinions and conclusions. The party is now raising in a principled manner the question of social sciences' broad emergence to tackle specific practical needs and requires that social scientists react sensitively to the changes taking place in life, make a profound study of new phenomena, and draw conclusions capable of orienting practice correctly.

The broad study of the problems of man and the human factor in the life of society are a common avenue for all our science, the speaker continued. Without the comprehensive development and sensible application of man's creative powers, with an improvement in the standard of people's qualifications, awareness, and labor and social activeness, the acceleration of socioeconomic development and scientific-technical progress are inconceivable. The Academy of Sciences Presidium has decided to create a coordination council which will unite representatives of different fields of knowledge for the in-depth elaboration of the entire package of questions of the study of man. It is a case of scientists creating a solid theoretical foundation for resolving this important task of communist building and developing a scientific base for forming aware citizens of Soviet society, worthy members of the labor collective, active builders of communism, patriots, and internationalists.

Soviet scientists have launched vigorous scientific and public activity to defend peace both in our country and in the world arena. This activity can and must become far more enterprising and assertive. In recent years scientists have done a lot to reveal the danger which scientists' discoveries could acquire in the hands of militarist forces. It is our duty to show what modern science can give mankind. After all, the fruits of science are not only the possible tornado of devastation and the gloom of death, but also the luminescence of enlightenment, the motive force of social progress, the basis for the flowering of man's creative abilities and talents.

Speaking from the lofty platform, many congress delegates, mentioned the great hopes they pin on science, the speaker said in conclusion. They expect from our scientists discoveries of world importance and practical aid in the mechanization of labor, right up to the improvement of the miner's pneumatic drill. And that is why the main conclusion for us all from the congress decisions is to display more initiative and creative activeness and exactingness toward ourselves and responsibility for the standard of science.

CPSU Central Committee Secretaries M.V. Zimyanin and V.A. Medvedev took part in the work of the general meeting.

The USSR Academy of Sciences annual meeting session is continuing its work.

Robotics, Lasers Discussed

LD201121 Moscow TASS in English 1038 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, MARCH 20 TASS — More than 120 scientific developments have been introduced into the Soviet industry by scientists of the USSR Academy of Sciences over the past five years. That figure has been disclosed by the Chief Scientific Secretary of the Academy Georgiy Skryabin at the academy's general meeting which is in its second day in Moscow. The meeting is summing up the results of scientists' activities over the past five years and discusses prospects of research.

Georgiy Skryabin noted successes of science, primarily in such areas as applied mathematics, computer engineering, nuclear and elementary-particle physics, quantum electronics and robotics.

Robotics systems with elements of artificial intellect, highly efficient lasers, polymer materials with increased strength, high-yield cereals, etc., were mentioned among the works waiting for their practical application.

Though fundamental research remains the main aim of the academy, said Georgiy Skryabin, its possibilities will be increasingly wider used for promoting introduction of scientific accomplishments into practices of the national economy. The academician criticised inactivity of some scientific institutions through the fault of which a number of developments the country needs have not yet been put into practice.

The speaker spoke in detail about scientists' tasks in the context of the requirement, put forward by the 27th CPSU Congress that all branches of the Soviet economy should be fundamentally reconstructed on the basis of the latest accomplishments of science and technology. Its implementation will help double the USSR's production potential in the next 15 years and to almost double the national income.

The meeting of the USSR Academy of Sciences will end on March 21.

Ovchinnikov Comments

LD212319 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 21 Mar 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; A. Fedorovich report]

[Text] The annual general meeting of the USSR Academy of Sciences ended in Moscow today.

It has already become the tradition to present awards of the USSR Academy of Sciences to scientists in spring. These are gold medals and prizes named after outstanding scientists. Let me remind you that the highest award of the academy is the Lomonosov Gold Medal. In the field of natural sciences these awards for 1986 have been given to the Soviet scientist, Academician Sadovskiy, and to the Mexican scientist, Professor (Aro) Sadovskiy for outstanding achievements in the field of geophysics and geology; and to Professor (Aro) for outstanding achievements in astrophysics. The winners of the award were warmly congratulated by Academician Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences. As is the custom, the scientists delivered scientific reports.

Now about the results of the session. These are commented upon at our request by Academician Yuriy Anatolyevich Ovchinnikov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences:

[Ovchinnikov] The 27th congress of our party set the very serious task of accelerating scientific and technical progress. It is a question of achieving a leading world position in the most important directions of natural sciences like physics, mathematics, chemistry, biology, and in the whole range of social sciences, and of acting in such a way as to make Soviet science set the tone in these very important directions of knowledge. This is not a simple task. And in particular, the creation of inter-industry scientific and technical complexes in a number of the most important directions — physics, technology, biology, in the field of machine building, power generation and chemistry — opens up ways that are fundamentally new for solving this task. The first results of the work of these complexes convinces us of the correctness of this conclusion.

But of course I would like to say in conclusion that among the directions which are being discussed there are many questions linked with the development of the direction that is closest to me — that is to say, present-day biology. I would say in connection with this that we have raised the level of public health care; the person must always be at the center of attention, and this also concerns questions connected with the development of the whole agro-industrial complex, because here biological science is under an obligation to make a very substantial contribution and is capable of so doing. In one word — concern, serious concern for the development of our science together with a search for the most effective ways of its development.

[Fedorovich] And optimism?

[Ovchinnikov] Optimism? I would say a conviction that our science will turn out to have been mobilized correctly at this most important stage in the development of our country, and that it will solve those great tasks which the 27th CPSU Congress set us.

Session Ends 21 Mar

LD212204 Moscow TASS in English 2136 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, March 21 TASS — A decisive turn to work in a new way is needed. Such is the main conclusion drawn by the participants in the general meeting of the USSR Academy of Sciences that ended today. The traditional annual meeting was devoted this time not only to summing up the results of the academy's work. Plans were advanced for restructuring its entire activity in accordance with the resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress and wishes expressed to scientists at the congress.

Leading scientists of the USSR took part in the debates. Emphasizing the important role of science in the plans of social and economic development of the country, President of the Academy Anatoliy Aleksandrov pointed out that no less than two thirds of the increase of labour productivity is planned to be obtained through the use of scientific and technical achievements in the coming five year period.

It was noted at the meeting that some 1,200 scientific projects were introduced in the national economy in the previous five-year period (1981-1985). But the impact of scientific and technical progress on the intensification of the national economy of the USSR is not yet enough, Academician Aleksandrov noted. Many important discoveries have not yet been introduced in industry. Therefore, one of the most important tasks facing the academy is to consolidate the ties of science with production. Specialists pin much hope on scientific-production complexes combining research and design institutions and production enterprises.

Briefs

Metal-Working Machine Tool — Ten railway flatcars were needed to dispatch a unique metal-working machine tool manufactured in Ulyanovsk. It is intended for the comprehensive working of large parts — weighing up to 200 metric tons — for heavy machinery turbines. A high degree of automation and numerical program control totally exclude manual labor. This is the prototype of a new generation of high productivity technology whose output has been started by the Ulyanovsk machne-tool builders. [Summary][*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 21 Mar 86 LD*]

31st Antartic Expedition — In the framework of the 31st Soviet Antartic expedition, the diesel electric ship *Kapitan Gotskiy* and the liner *Baykal* have transported a large group of geologists and geophysicists from the Kruzhnaya base to the location of forthcoming work. The ships then visited Montevideo and Buenos Aires where they replenished their food supplies before departing for Antartica once again. Meanwhile, the *Pioner Estoni* has arrived in Prydz Bay to pick up scientists from the Soyuz seasonal base in the depths of Antartica, where they have completed a routine cycle of observations. They will be transferred to the *Baykal* which will then take them home. [Summary][*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2200 GMT 20 Mar 86 LD*]

AES Earthquake-Proof System — A new automatic earthquake-proof system for the protection of AES's has been created in Armenia. It carries out monitoring of the level of vibrations in the soil and enables the nuclear reactor to be switched off instantly in the event of an earthquake. Output of this device has begun at the Yerevan branch of the All-Union Institute for the Use of Atomic Power Stations. All AES's and also stations abroad built to Soviet designs will be equipped with this device. [Summary] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1810 GMT 24 Mar 86 LD*]

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FURTHER REACTION TO U.S. NUCLEAR TEST BLAST

Geneva Delegates Condemnation

LD260002 Moscow TASS in English 1539 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Text] Geneva March 25 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Korzhev reports:

The nuclear test held by the United States at the range in Nevada on March 22, has been condemned by many delegations taking part in the work of the Geneva conference on disarmament.

"By its actions the USA shows utter disregard of the interests and opinion of the rest of the world and of a considerable part of the public opinion in the USA," Viktor Israelyan, head of the USSR delegation, said at today's plenary meeting.

"The explosion is the response of the White House to the demands of the international public, numerous decision of the United Nations General Assembly and aspirations of millions of people of good will all over the world."

"The explosion is the response of the White House to a convincing call of the leaders of the six countries who, at a critical moment, urged the leaders of the USSR and the USA to keep from any nuclear tests in the period till the next Soviet-U.S. summit meeting. And finally, this is how Washington responded to the demand of the majority of ordinary Americans, representatives of different political and anti-war organisations of the USA, decisions of the U.S. Congress. This militaristic action by Washington", the Soviet representative stressed, "highlighted the falsity of the assertions about so-called democratic nature of the power existing in the USA, which proved capable of openly ignoring not only the wish of the American public but even the recommendations of the country's supreme legislative body."

The stand of the Soviet Union which for over eight months now has been observing a unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions and views their banning as a step of extreme importance in the context of the programme of nuclear disarmament advanced in Mikhail Gorbachev's statement of January 15 this year, is essentially a constructive answer to all proposals aimed at an early working out of an effective international agreement on the problem.

Representative of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Konstantin Tellalov said that the explosion at the range in Nevada was a political action running counter to the efforts to overcome the impasse at the Geneva talks on a comprehensive test ban, for which the delegations of socialist, non-aligned and neutral countries are striving.

"Sweden has always declared for the advance at the talks on this problems and for reaching arrangements", Sweden's representative Rolf Ekeus told the TASS correspondent. "My country strongly favours the idea of a moratorium of testing, regarding it as a very important step on this road. The staging of another U.S. nuclear explosion, as Sweden's Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson emphasised, is extremely disappointing".

The head of Argentina's delegation Mario Campora emphasised on his part that representatives of the six countries, the authors of the address to the leaders of the USSR and the USA, are now holding contacts to arrive at a joint assessment of the situation that has developed.

Security Committee Statement

LD252214 Moscow TASS in English 2107 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 25 TASS -- The Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation has issued the following statement:

Despite the hopes of European peoples and entire humanity, in defiance of the Geneva spirit, the U.S. Administration still took a reckless step. The testing of nuclear arms at the range in Nevada is a new disgraceful action of U.S. militarists.

The Soviet public cannot overlook this act of defiance. The decision to set off the explosion was made at a time when the USSR has been observing for almost eight months a unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions and proclaimed its readiness to keep from nuclear blasts even after March 31 of this year, till the first U.S. nuclear weapon test.

The explosion of March 22 in the USA was staged just a few days after the Soviet Union's address to America calling on it that everything should be done to end nuclear tests in accordance with the will of the peoples, their striving to ensure durable peace on earth.

The new U.S. test in the USA is also an ostentatious refusal of the proposal of the leaders of six states, including two European states, to keep from any nuclear tests in the period till the next summit meeting. The U.S. militarists thus flouted the will of peoples of seven countries which are inhabited by over a billion of people, the will of all who treasure peace.

One cannot fail to see that the implementation of the dangerous plans to spiral the arms race on earth and to spread it to outer space is sped up in Washington under the pretext of the concern over the U.S. security.

Together with all peace forces, with the anti-nuclear movement mounting in the world, the Soviet public demands resolutely that the U.S. Government stop pushing humanity to the abyss of nuclear holocaust.

We urge all realistic people, no matter where they live, in Europe or in America, to stop Washington's hand, to press for comprehensive test ban on the basis of an effective international agreement.

U.S. 'Indignation' Reported

LD251134 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 24 Mar 86

[Report by station correspondent in the United States, Vladimir Gerasichev]

[Text] The conducting of a new nuclear explosion by the United States has given rise to a wave of indignation in the country about this militarist action of the administration. Supporters of the movement to end the arms race came to the steps of he the Capitol protesting against the continuation of nuclear tests. "The Russians Have Stopped Nuclear Weapons Tests, Why Don't We Do the Same?" -- I am reading what is written on a banner carried by one of those taking part in the demonstration.

On the eve of the explosion 63 congressmen sent a letter to President Reagan demanding that he give up the planned tests. However, despite the opinion of the public and the congressmen, despite the voice of reason and the damand of the time, despite the hopes and expectations of millions of its citizens and peoples of other countries, the White House issued the order for the nuclear device to be detonated in the state of Nevada.

The power of the underground nuclear explosion was 10 times greater than the power of the bomb dropped by the Americans on Hiroshima.

THE NEW YORK TIMES draws its readers' attention to the fact that the Soviet Union has observed a moratorium on nuclear explosions since August of last year. What we are doing does not bring us any nearer to peace, stated Mark Hatfield, a Republican senator from the State of Oregon. Congressman Thomas Downey expressed himself along the lines that the explosion carried out by the United States gives the Soviet Union complete grounds for giving up observance of the moratorium. Democrat Congressman Thomas Downey is one of 84 co-authors of a new bill presented to the House of Representatives. The bill aims at inducing President Reagan's administration to hold talks on the conclusion of a treaty on the complete banning of such tests by means of temporarily halting the financing of underground nuclear explosions.

SEMEYKO DISCUSSES EUROPEAN SECURITY PROBLEMS

PM201414 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 19 Mar 86 First Edition p 5

[Lev Semeyko article under the rubic "Europe -- Our Common Home": "Unraveling the Nuclear Knot"]

[Text] The CPSU and the Soviet state regard Europe as one of the main dimensions of international politics. "Europe's historical chances and future lie in peaceful cooperation among the continent's states," the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th party congress stresses. "And it is important, while preserving the capital already accumulated, to move on: from the initial phase to a more stable phase of detente, to mature detente, and then to the creation of reliable security on the basis of the Helsinki process and a radical reduction in nuclear and conventional arms." In striving for the achievement of this lofty and noble objective and advancing a new program for nuclear disarmament the Soviet Union is proposing the implementation of a number of corresponding measures precisely in Europe. This is no coincidence.

All classes of nuclear arms -- tactical, medium-range, and strategic -- are represented on the Old Continent. This is the continent on which the nuclear arsenals of four of the five nuclear powers are concentrated. These arsenals of enormous aggregate might are capable of practically destroying European civilization.

Europe is a continent where security problems have posed particularly acutely for many reasons, and primarily because of the acuteness of the nuclear confrontation. This is why the USSR is proposing the beginning of the consistent freeing of Europe from nuclear weapons at the very first stage of the comprehensive disarmament program. The point of departure could be the elimination of the medium-range Soviet and American nuclear missiles deployed in the European zone. "If, without procrastinating or complicating the matter with other problems, it proved successful to eliminate the Soviet and American medium-range missiles on our continent, we would unravel maybe one of the complex knots of current world politics and clear the way to a considerable extent to the radical reduction and subsequent complete elimination of nuclear weapons," was how M.S. Gorbachev described the importance of the European aspect of nuclear disarmament.

The USSR is proposing consistent steps during whose implementation at each stage of nuclear disarmament maximum consideration would be given to all sides' security interests. At the very first stage, the USSR and the United States as the most powerful nuclear powers could set an example by completely eliminating the European ballistic and medium-range cruise missile potential. In what way is this proposal new?

First, it is not an isolated proposal but part of a general and precisely coordinated program for nuclear disarmament and must be implemented at the same time as a halving of the USSR and U.S. nuclear arsenals which can reach each other's territory. Second, such a major reduction in the nuclear threat enables our country to take a more flexible approach to the question of taking account of the Anglo-French nuclear forces, whose significance remains in full.

The proposal advanced by the USSR is that the United States should assume a commitment not to supply its strategic and medium-range missiles to other countries (let us remember, for example, the plans to supply Trident-2 missiles to Britain). In turn, Britain and France should pledge not to build up their nuclear arms (let us again remember that, according to existing estimates, the number of these powers' nuclear warheads is to increase by more than 1,000 by the beginning of the nineties). Otherwise universal security would be undermined as a result of NATO attempts to safeguard only its "own" security -- and moreover, by methods of building up arms.

Washington must realize that without security for the USSR there cannot be security for the United States, and without security for the Warsaw Pact countries there cannot be security for the NATO countries. In view of this the USSR has a right to expect realism and sense in British and French policy. The solution of problems of universal security require a common approach.

The measures proposed for the second stage, which is to begin no later than 1990 and last 5-7 years, are also in keeping with the interests of the equal security of the sides and consistent nuclear disarmament. After the USSR and the United States have completed the 50-percent reduction of their corresponding arms, all the nuclear powers will eliminate their tactical nuclear weapons with a range (radius of action) of 1,000 km. At least two factors are important here. First, the Soviet Union takes account of the position held by Britain and France whereby they would be prepared to join the nuclear disarmament process after a considerable reduction in the level of the Soviet and American nuclear potentials. As we can see, the USSR is in no way insisting on an immediate reduction in the Anglo-French nuclear forces. Second, if at the second stage Britain and France eliminate only their tactical nuclear means, the USSR and the United States would not only take analogous steps but would also implement further measures to eliminate medium-range nuclear arms. However the American allies would retain such arms. In other words, their security is in no way undermined in comparison with the present situation.

Finally, at the third stage (no later than 1995) it is proposed that the elimination of all remaining nuclear arms be completed so that not a single nuclear charge would remain on earth by the beginning of the 21st century.

In other words, the USSR's approach to the nature of nuclear disarmament measures is bold yet exceptionally delicate. It convincingly demonstrates a readiness to take into consideration the interests of not only its own security but also that of its partners in the disarmament process.

In order to accelerate to the maximum the reaching of agreements on medium-range missiles, the USSR has agreed at the Geneva talks to separate the question of these means from questions of space and strategic nuclear weapons. This is yet another favorable precondition for making a start this very year on freeing Europe from nuclear weapons and completely eliminating them in the world.

Unfortunately there is still no desire to acknowledge this in Washington. In response to the Soviet proposals, the United States has advanced a somewhat updated version of its previous "zero option" of 1981. The American "zero" is one-sidedly beneficial to the United States and NATO.

It is in keeping with the selfish interests of the United States and its allies in the Far East since it envisages the elimination of Soviet medium-range missiles in Asia too, whereas the nuclear threat to the Soviet Union there would not be reduced in any way. The current variant of the "zero" option is only new insofar as the United States envisages a 3-year timetable for its implementation. The question of eliminating nuclear weapons in Europe is essentially being blocked by invoking the British and French position and demanding the weakening of our defenses in the east of the country while the American military forces in that region would be retained.

The British Conservative government is in solidarity with the unconstructive American position. London is talking about the "unacceptability" of the Soviet proposals since allegedly the question of the limitation of the British nuclear forces can become a subject of discussion only after the completion of the Soviet-American Geneva talks on nuclear and space arms.

The overt and covert opposition of the U.S. leaders and some of their allies to the Soviet proposals cannot fail to put one on guard. Confirmation was provided by the U.S. President's radio address to Americans at the end of February. Calls for "a strong America" and new arms buildups again issued from the White House chief's lips. But what is needed today is not more leaps in the arms race but new political thinking and practical steps in the matter of complete and universal nuclear disarmament.

U.S. SEEN PREPARING TO RENOUNCE ABM TREATY

LD260721 Moscow TASS in English 0715 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Washington March 26 TASS -- In speeding up work under the "star wars" programme, the United States is preparing for a unilateral renunciation of the treaty on the limitation of ABM systems. This is seen from pronouncements by Richard Perle, U.S. assistant security of defence, at hearings held by one of the Senate subcommittees for the affairs of the Armed Forces. The high-ranking representative of the Pentagon said that already at the stage of experimental design and research work being carried out within the framework of the Strategic Defence Initiative, the United States will possibly have to adopt a "broad" interpretation of the ABM Treaty. According to the American hawks, such interpretation allegedly allows to conduct the testing of components of the anti-ballistic missile defence system, which is prohibited under that most important agreement. Richard Perle stressed that in his opinion the United States will have to deploy a large-scale ABM system with space-based elements irrespective of the fact whether the Russians agree or refuse to hold talks on a revision of the ABM Treaty.

PRAVDA VIEWS EAST BLOC MBFR DRAFT, WESTERN STANCE

PM201430 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Mar 86 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent B. Dubrovin dispatch: "To Take Advantage of the Real Chance"]

[Text] Vienna, March [dateline as published] -- The latest round of the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe is almost over. It began on 30 January 1986 under particular conditions. New Soviet proposals had been published shortly beforehand. It was declared at the highest level on behalf of the USSR that, in parallel with the withdrawal of mass destruction weapons from states' arsenals, it is necessary to embark on an agreed reduction of conventional arms and armed forces, and that accord at the Vienna talks could signal progress in this direction.

It was from these clear-cut and honest positions that on 20 February the socialist countries submitted at Vienna's Hofburg Palace a detailed draft "Agreement on the Initial Reduction of Ground Forces and Arms by the Soviet Union and the United States With Subsequent Nonincrease in the Level of Armed Forces and Arms by the Sides and Related Measures in Central Europe."

The new document goes a long way to develop, specify, and supplement the socialist countries' proposals of 14 February 1985. Taking into account all the acceptable elements of the Western stance, it offers compromise solutions on a number of important aspects where agreement between the sides is lacking.

Bearing in mind that the Western powers have hitherto been unprepared for major reductions of ground forces, the socialist countries propose that the USSR and the United States reduce their forces by 11,500 and 6,500 men respectively within 1 year, this reduction being applied to service units including their regulation complement of [shtatnyy] arms and combat equipment.

A pledge on the nonincrease of the level of armed forces and arms in Central Europe by all 11 parties to the agreement must come into force following the completion of the planned reductions of Soviet and U.S. forces.

Important new steps have also been taken by the socialist countries on the question of sensible verification [kontrol] of the fulfillment of the agreement. It is envisaged to exchange in good time lists of service units to be reduced with withdrawn, together with reciprocal notification of the start and completion of reductions. In addition, the USSR has also proposed that permanent checkpoints to monitor entry into the zone of reductions be established for the entire duration of the agreement. On-site inspection [proverka na mestakh] as a result of a justified request is not ruled out, either. The creation of an appropriate consultation machinery is also envisaged.

In the opinion of the socialist countries' representatives, this is the first time in many years that a real chance has emerged to overcome the deadlock in Vienna. The draft which has been submitted lays practical foundations for this.

As for the West's representatives, unfortunately matters have hitherto not progressed beyond words. Moreover, observers are put on their guard by the obstructionist tactics employed in the past by the North Atlanticists and particularly by their speculation on verification [kontrol] problems. There are many indications that they would like to replace the task of reducing the level of military confrontation in Centarl Europe with verification [kontrol] measures which are not commensurable either with the nature and content of a possible agreement or with the real needs for verification [proverka] of its fulfillment. One can legitimately ask: Is that not being done deliberately so as to complicate the reaching of agreement in Vienna?

The Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies are fully determined to achieve success at the Vienna talks. Provided the other side really desires the same thing, 1986 could be a watershed year for the Vienna talks.

U.S. DISARMAMENT DELEGATE'S ADDRESS CITED

LD201841 Moscow TASS in English 1754 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] Geneva March 20 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Korzhev reports:

One can hardly say if today's statement by the U.S. chief delegate to the disarmament conference smacked more of disrespect for his negotiating partners or of unwillingness to face real facts.

Ambassador Donald Lowitz concentrated on the threat of the militarization of outer space, the threat which is posed, if we are to believe him, not by the American plans to develop space strike weapons but -- by the Soviet Union, which has allegedly been going ahead with military space programs for a long time. So the United States presumably has to fulfil its SDI program to catch up with the dangerous rival. As for the disarmament conference, according to the American delegation, it should first define the concept of the "militarization of space" and "its peaceful uses." In other words, the American delegate suggests that a futile exercise in semantics should substitute concrete debates and the drafting of practical measures to prevent, in accordance with the demands of the world community, another dangerous round of the arms race and to keep weapons from space for the good of the whole of mankind.

Chief Soviet delegate Viktor Israelyan, giving a brief reply to the address by Lowitz, stressed the absolute untensability of his attacks on the Soviet Union. At the same time this address, he said, is clearly showing anew that the United States merely does not want a ban on space strike weapons or talks on this matter while trying to introduce such weapons in space as soon as possible to achieve military superiority.

Czechoslovak delegate Milos Vejvoda denounced the U.S. negative stand on another problem, the termination of nuclear testing. A ban on all tests is needed already now, he said. A U.S. moratorium on nuclear explosions, like that imposed by the Soviet Union, would constitute a step in this direction. Mikhail Gorbachev's recent reply to an address of the leaders of six countries is fresh evidence of the constructive approach of the Soviet side and its readiness to break the vicious circle of the arms race, Vejvoda said.

DELHI SIX RESPONSE READ AT DISARMAMENT TALKS

LD181839 Moscow TASS in English 1735 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Geneva March 18 TASS — The response of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the joint message of the leaders of Argentina, India, Mexico, Tanzania, Sweden and Greece was read out by Viktor Israelyan, head of the Soviet delegation at the plenary meeting of the disarmament conference today. At the request of the Soviet delegation, the response will be issued as an official document of the conference.

The statement of the Soviet leader to the effect that the USSR will not conduct nuclear explosion even after March 31, until the U.S. conducts the first nuclear explosion, has aroused much interest among the participants in the conference, who are examining the problem of putting an end to nuclear testing as one of the top priority items on the agenda. As Jose Carlos Maritegui, Peru's representative, said, it is inadmissible to put off any longer the resolution of such an urgent issue under the pretext that the verification questions have allegedly not been sufficiently elaborated.

Mikhail Gorbachev's response to the message from the leaders of the six states is permeated with a sense of high responsibility as regards the issues of peace and disarmament, stressed Luvsandorijiin Bayart (the Mongolian People's Republic). The Soviet Union, he said, is again demonstrating it sincere will and striving to do its utmost to put an end to nuclear testing. As in the previous cases, the Soviet Union has positively responded to the appeal by the group of non-aligned and neutral countries to the USSR and the USA to refrain, as one of confidence building measures, from conducting any nuclear explosions, newsmen were told by A.S. Gonsalves, head of the Indian delegation.

FURTHER ON CEMA MACHINE BUILDING FORUM

Proceedings Reviewed

PM241641 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Mar 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "CEMA Committee Session"]

[Text] Budapest, 21 Mar -- A routine session of the CEMA committee for cooperation in the machine building sphere has been held here. Taking part in its work were represenatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, the SRV, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, the CSSR, and also the SFRY.

The session was chaired by I.S. Silayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and the USSR's representative on the committee.

There was an examination of questions of implementing the Comprehensive Program for the CEMA countries' scientific and technical progress through the year 2000, including questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress in machine building sectors, considerably improving machine and equipment quality, and ensuring the maximum development of production sharing and cooperation with regard to subassemblies and parts.

The committee approved the work plan of the coordinating council for flexible production systems and industrial robots for 1986-1987 and also a program of scientific research and experimental design work and the creation of prototypes and batches of robot equipment. A general agreement was signed on cooperation in the construction of a road machine production plant on the USSR's territory and an agreement was signed on setting up the "interrobot" international science-and-production association.

The representatives of the countries on the committee were received by G. Lazar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

I.S. Silayev and other members of the Soviet delegation were received by F. Havasi, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee.

Silayev Remarks Cited

LD212102 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 21 Mar 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] In Budapest the meeting of the CEMA committee on cooperation in the field of machine-building has ended. Yevgeniy Shirokov reports.

In order to better present the nature of the problems under discussion at this meeting, I visited one of the workshops of the Budapest transport-machine-building works, which supplies products to many of the socialist countries. Here a robot which has taken the place of 30-odd workers, previously engaged in heavy work, is operating. Precision of execution has also improved. This would be all very well, except that it was necessary to pay a Western firm a substantial amount in hard currency. In addition, difficulties could arise over spare parts in the future.

To strengthen their own base for the creation of robot technology and to insure that it is of world-class quality, the CEMA member countries with an interest in this field came to an agreement in Moscow in December last year to set up an international scientific-production association named "Inter-Robot."

Now, at the meeting in Budapest, this and other questions on the agenda of the session, have received tangible acknowledgements:

[Begin I.S Silayev recording] We considered and endorsed a program of work on comprehensive robotization. We agreed that we must not only conduct work on the production of finished goods but also strengthen to a considerable extent work on specialization and on production of individual components, parts, and units. For the first time at our sessions, questions about technical level, quality, and reliability were voiced with urgency. In our view it is important that all unanimously agreed that it is vital to more broadly develop direct links between institutes, design and other creative organizations, and between specific industrial enterprises. [end recording]

CEMA COOPERATION COMMITTEE OPENS MOSCOW TALKS

LD261019 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0805 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, 26 Mar (TASS) -- The 34th session of the CEMA committee for scientific-technical cooperation opened here today. Taking part are heads of committees, ministries, and departments for science and technology of CEMA member-countries and also a representative from Yugoslavia. The session will examine questions of the realisation of the comprehensive program of scientific-technical progress of CEMA members countries up to the year 2000. It will discuss plans to promote the accelerated development of the science and technology of Vietnam, Cuba, and Mongolia, and also questions connected with the development and perfection of cooperation in the field of scientific-technical information and primarily information supply within the comprehensive program of scientific-technical cooperation.

Other questions of the development of the scientific-technical cooperation of CEMA countries will also be examined.

UN ECONOMIC AIDE DISCUSSES TIES WITH CEMA

LD252356 Moscow TASS in English 1746 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 25 TASS -- The present state and prospects of developing relations between the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) and the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) of the United Nations were discussed during a meeting here today between Vyacheslav Sychev, CMEA secretary, and Klaus Sahlgren, U.N. undersecretary-general and ECE executive secretary.

The two sides considered, specifically, questions connected with the CMEA's participation in the 41st ECE session. Sahlgren also had meetings today at the State Committee of the USSR for Science and Technology and the Department for International Economic Organizations at the Foreign Ministry of the USSR. During the conversations, the ECE executive secretary and the heads of the Soviet departments discussed questions connected with preparations for the work of the forthcoming ECE session and its working committees.

COMMENTATORS VIEW 'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION'

LD221313 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 21 Mar 86

["International Situation -- Questions and Answers" program presented by All-Union Radio foreign policy commentator Pavel Kasparov, with international affairs journalist Vitaliy Semenovich Gusenkov; deputy director of the Africa institute Aleksey Mikhaylovich Vasilyev, and Stockholm correspondent Vlaentin Gubernatorov]

[Excerpts] [Kasparov] I would like to ask a question about France. In particular, listeners Nikolay Gerasimovich Tironychev from the town of Sovayarvi in the Karelian ASSR, Viktor Antonovich Varlashino from Kherson, and Sergey Zhirikov, a 10th class pupil from one of the secondary schools in the town of Ustinov, ask us to talk about this country's politics. Many of you have also asked us to explain the results of the parliamentary elections in France that took place last Sunday, and to share our opinions in connection with the political changes which have taken place there. I have invited Vitaliy Gusenkov, an international affairs journalist who has taken part in our program on more than one occasion to answer your questions. Over to you Vitaliy Semenovich.

[Gusenkov] Thank you. I shall say at once that the main bourgeois groups -- the Rally for the Republic [RPR] headed by Jacques Chirac, the mayor of Paris, and Union for French Democracy [UDF], the founder of which is the former President Valery Giscard d'Estaing -- were victorious in last Sunday's French parliamentary elections.

Now a few words about the French Communist Party [PCF]. The PCF was unsuccessful in the elections, it only received around 10 percent of the votes. It received 35 deputies' seats in parliament. The PCF's influence among the voters has fallen. It must be said that the party was waging a struggle in extremely grave conditions: It was obliged to act under massive fire, both from the bourgeois circles and from the Socialists, and a fierce anticommunist campaign was unleashed against it. But the Communists intend to thoroughly analyze the reasons for their failures. A Central Committee Plenum is to take place in the near future which will evidently investigate these problems. The party's opponents are already predicting its decline. These are, of course, hasty conclusions. The PCF has links with firm roots in the working class and the working people. It has a good organization. Thousands of communist cells operate at enterprises and in institutions. It is of course a serious force and its opponents must take it into account. In a statement which was adopted in connection with the election results, the PCF Political Bureau directs the Communists toward strengthening their unity and toward the activation of the struggle for the interests of people of labour.

France's future foreign policy can only be guessed at. The leaders of the bourgeois groups speak of their adherence to the interests of France, of defence of its independence in the intenational arena, but what is their attitude, for example, to the star wars questions, to the U.S. Strategic Defence Initiative? For it is known that this is one of the key questions in foreign policy today. It is also known that President Mitterrand and the French Government have rejected the SDI. The French leaders have repeatedly stated that the deployment of strike weapons in space would lead to the undermining of strategic stability and to a further aggravation of the situation. Meanwhile, some of leaders of the RPR and the UDF are speaking in favour of SDI, saying that it is in keeping with the interests of France.

Jacques Chirac and other leaders of these groupings have also spoken in favour of the development of cooperation with the Soviet Union, and in favor of dialogue between France and the USSR. Of course, such intentions can only be welcomed. The Soviet side has always been in favor of the development of good relations and cooperation with France and, of course, any gesture in this direction will receive support and understanding in the Soviet Union. In conclusion, I should like to say that the present international situation urgently demands from all statesmen a responsible and considered approach to the problems of war and peace, a readiness to subjugate narrow party interests to the nationalinterests, to the interests of the interational community as a whole.

There are more letters requesting us to talk about the situation in the Middle East. I invite our guest, Doctor of Historical Sciences Aleksey Mikhaylovich Vasilyev, deputy director of the Africa institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences to reply. The first group of letters ask us to talk about the situation concerning Libya. Listeners Kobelev from Rostov na Donu, Mandilenko from Kharkov, and a group letter from Anashkin, Kovalev, Nikitin, Prokhorov, and Simenov of Smolensk ask us to talk about this. This situation concerning Libya has once again become more acute; the news agencies report a group of U.S.aircraft carriers are heading for its shores. Such a development cannot fail to evoke public alarm in the Arab countries.

[Vasilyev] Indeed. Libya has again -- and by no means for the first time in recent years -- become the object of pressure on the part of the United States, of imperialist threats, and of blackmail. All this is taking place under the standard of neoglobalism, under which the United States is attempting to establish the hegemony of the West, in fact its own hegemony, in many regions of the world, particularly in Northern Africa.

Maneuvers were held by the U.S. Navy somedays ago in the Mediterranean Sea near the Gulf of Sidra off the Libyan coast. These were the third maneuvers of this kind in less than 3 months. According to reports by foreign agencies, which refer to informed Pentagon sources, these preparations could lead to new and even greater maneuvers. More than 40 combat ships will take part: 30 of them -- 2 aircraft carrier groups led by the aircraft carriers Saratoga and Coral Sea -- are permanently stationed in the eastern part of the Mediterranean Sea in direct proximity to Libya's territorial waters. Ten ships led by the aircraft carrier America are hastening across the Atlantic to the Mediterranean Sea. They are not only fostering a potential theater of military action in North Africa, but also claim that they are safeguarding U.S. national security. Where? Thousands of kilometers away from U.S. national borders. In this way they are attempting to threaten independent Libya with three aircraft carriers at once. Perhaps this North African country is threatening the United States?

This is absurd, yet this is precisely what lies behind U.S. propaganda. The aggressive preparations by the most powerful capitalist power against a developing country with a population of little more than 3 million is not caused by a threat from Libya. Washington does not like this country's anti-imperialist course in the international arena; its opposition to plans for U.S.-style Near Eastern conciliation; its support for the anti-imperialist struggle of other peoples.

Moreover, let me recall that after the 1969 Revolution a number of progressive transformations were carried out in Libya: The property of foreign companies was nationalized; a monopoly was introduced on foreign trade, as well as restricted land ownership; the role of the bourgeoisie in the national economy was reduced to zero. In general, measures were implemented to raise the standard of living of the population. Precisely for these reasons, for the edification of other recalcitrant states, the United States is threatening to meet our exemplary punishment to refractory Libya. Well, as far as Libya's refractoriness is concerned, Washington cannot fail to react bitterly to what Al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Libyan Revolution said the other day. He stated that the United States is setting up a network of military bases throughout the world and is terrorizing peoples with nuclear missiles and naval fleets. The arsenal of U.S. imperialism includes armed aggression and the capture of other people's lands, economic sabotage, and physical elimination of politicians who are not to Washington's liking. According to him, millions of Americans, mainly representatives of the negro population and the country's native inhabitants, the Indians, are also victims of the discriminatory policy of the White House.

It is natural that in the opinion of the makers of U.S. policy, such a leader must be punished, so Libya is being threatened with an armored fist, an aircraft-carrier first, and by conducting military maneuvers off its shores. This is taking place on far-fetched pretexts: It is allegedly necessary to protect U.S. specialists employed at Libyan oil fields, although they themselves express the wish to work in Libya knowing that unemployment awaits them in the United States. Libya is being accused of complicity in terrorist acts, although these fabrications have been refuted. In short, without having thought up proper arguments, Washington is nevertheless again flexing its military muscles in the immediate vicinity of an independent sovereign state.

It would be logical for us to remember how, as a whole, the United States approaches the problems of the developing countries in its own policy. It is worth remembering a quotation from the latest message of U.S. President Reagan to Congress: We are seeking to assist the fourishing of social progress with the aid of a free, open, developing global economy which is market-orientated. We are making diplomatic efforts to help solve dangerous regional conflicts. It seems to me the U.S. President should have backed up this call with references to Libya, against which Washington is pursuing a policy of economic blockade, attempting to undermine its economy, and demonstrating its military might.

At present a new doctrine of interference in the affairs of the developing countries -- which frequently is unofficially called the Reagan doctrine -- has been drawn up in the United States. It consists of the intention of the United States to support rebels, to bring direct military pressure to bear on a number of countries whose policy is not to Washington's liking, and to assist the fall of their lawful governments. In the United States, participation in military operations of this kind is called the strategy of conflicts of low intensity. This is a way of pointing out how different they are from a large-scale war. But the possibility of small conflicts escalating into larger ones, even involving the use of nuclear weapons is envisaged. And now we see that Libya, the Libyan Jamahiriyah as this country calls itself officially, has become another target for subversive operations and military pressure within the framework of this new, unofficial Reagan doctrine.

[Kasparov] Aleksey Mikhaylovich, now I would like you to touch on another acute problem in the Middle East, the Iran-Iraq conflict. Many listeners, particularly Comrades Kovalevskiy from Simferopol; Pyanov from the town of Karachev in Byransk Oblast; and many, many others, request us to tell them about this.

[Vasilyev] The war, the bloody military operations between Iran and Iraq, is continuing for the 6th year. In a military conflict of such a scale and length, which is taking its course manifestly without success for either side, there can be temporary successes and failures both for Iraq and Iran in the course of military operations. At the present time, as a result of bloody battles, Iranian troops have occupied a small bridgehead on the west bank of the Shatt al-'Arab River and part of Iraqi territory in the north of the country. But I would like to stress that there are no victors in this war. In this war both sides, which are incurring large human casualties which already run into hundreds of thousands of people, are suffering defeat. The war is resulting in colossal material havoc amounting to tens of billions of dollars. Their plans for socioeconomic development are being frustrated.

To the satisfaction of Washington and Tel Aviv, these countries have been removed from the confrontation against imperialism and Zionism, having been swallowed up by a cruel, bloody fratricidal war. The solution to this conflict can only be political. The Soviet Union, the countries of the Warsaw Pact, the nonaligned and other states have repeatedly called for this. However, unfortunately, this conflict is still continuing and the United States is using it to maintainand build up its Armed Forces in the regions of the Persian Gulf, the Arabian Sea, and in the northern and northwestern part of the Indian Ocean.

[Kasparov] In front of me I have a letter from Comrade Smelkov from Murmansk. He is interested in the history of relations between the Soviet Union and Saudi Arabia. Recently, as is known, the Soviet public marked the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between our country and Saudi Arabia. However, there is no Soviet or Saudi embassy either in Moscow or in Riyadh respectively. Can you comment on this situation, Aleksey Mikhailovich?

[Vasilyev] In diplomatic practice there can exist such a situation when two countries recognize each other and maintain diplomatic relations with each other, yet do not have corresponding embassies in their capitals. Relations between the Soviet Union and Saudi Arabia are precisely in such a condition.

As is known, within its present borders, Saudi Arabia was formed in 1925 after the conquest of the Western areas of the Arabian peninsula, and the conquest of Hijaz -- with the Muslim sacred places of Mecca and Medina located there -- by the Najd sultanate. In those years the Arabian peninsula was part of zone influenced by the British Empire, and recognition of this new state by others was important to help strenghten Saudi Arabia's authority in the international arena. In those conditions the Soviet Union was the first to recognize the new state. This happened in February 1926. At that time, the Soviet Union had a political mission in the town of Jeddah on the Red Sea coast. It was retained in the form of an embassy for over 10 years and was closed on the eve of World War II. Ever since, relations between the Soviet Union Saudi Arabia have been maintained via indirect channels.

The policy of the Soviet Union, or more precisely the Soviet Union's attitude regarding the exchange of embassies is clear and defnite. We believe that the presence of embassies would meet the interests of a political dialogue between both countries, would be a mechanism for normal diplomatic ties, and would serve the mutual understanding between both countries. In this sense it would meet the interests of both sides, as diplomatic exchange is a road with two-way traffic. And the Soviet Union is by no means more interested than Saudi Arabia in the exchange of diplomatic missions.

At the present moment there is so far no such exchange. This does not prevent our two countries from holding a number of common or close positions on a few important international questions, including the question of the struggle against Israel's expansionist aggressive course and on a number of other problems.

OVCHINNIKOV REVIEWS WEEK'S WORLD EVENTS

PM241245 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Mar 86 First Edition p 4

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov "International Review"]

[Text] Intentions and Actions

To turn energy of intention into energy of action. That is the idea behind the work of the Land of the Soviets after the 27th CPSU Congress. These same words could serve as a motto for its foreign policy efforts too. Setting itself the goal of eliminating nuclear weapons forever, the USSR actively seeks a total end to nuclear weapons tests. That is the aim of the appeal which the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium made to the U.S. Congress the other day. It recalls that our country, in its reply to the appeal of the leaders of Argentina, India, Mexico, Tanzania, Sweden, and Greece, expressed readiness not to carry out tests even after 31 March -- until the first nuclear explosion in the United States. So seven countries with a population of more than 1 billion are now calling insistently on the U.S. leadership to join in this moratorium.

But the White House decided to carry out its next underground nulcear explosion in Nevada on 22 March. The Washington "hawks" are brazenly challenging world public opinion. The grave responsibility for the consequences of this shortsighted step rests with the administration. The White House's cynicism has aroused a wave of indignation even on Capital Hill. More than 50 congressmen said at a press conference yesterday that this step undermines the prospects for elaborating a treaty on a total end to nuclear tests and runs counter to the peoples' aspirations.

American imperialism would like to make mankind learn to live with the nuclear threat and the arms race. This will not happen. The Warsaw Pact states, says the communique issued by the Foreign Ministers Committee session held in the Polish capital, will do everything to ensure that 1986, which has been designated International Year of Peace is marked by real changes for the better in European and world affairs. They advocate constructive cooperation with all governments and peoples with a view to creating an all-embracing system of international security.

The members of the community do not by any means believe that they are divided from the other socialist countries by barriers of any kind. They are pleased by every step along the path of rapprochement between all the states of the world socialist system. In this connection the 27th CPSU Congress noted with satisfaction some improvement in the USSR's relations with its great neighbor -- socialist China -- and the possibility, despite differences in approaches to a number of international problems, of developing cooperation on an equal bases not affecting third countries.

One manifestation of this was the first session of the Soviet-Chinese Commission on Economic, Scienctific, and Technical Cooperation, held in Beijing. Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, received I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who was there to take part. The participants in the talk noted with satisfaction substantial progress in the development of trade, economic scientific, technical, and cultural cooperation between the USSR and the PRC in recent years and expressed the mutual confidence that the results of the commission's first session will give new impetus to this trend.

It was stressed on the Sovist side that the 27th CPSU Congress once again confirmed the USSR's consistent desire to improve relations with the PRC and expand multifaceted cooperation between the two countries. The Chinese head of government stated that the USSR's course of accelerating socioeconomic development is arousing great interest in the PRC.

The protocol on the results of the commission's work notes that the volume of Soviet-Chinese trade increased by more than 60 percent in 1985. In particular, the possibilities of joint efforts in the construction and modernization of industrial projects in the PRC were examined.

"Thinking about the future," the Central Committee Political Report to the 27th congress said, "we may say that the reserves of cooperation between the USSR and China are enormous. They are great because such cooperation accords with both countries' interests; because what our peoples value most is indivisible -- socialism and peace."

The Adventurism of Strength

The dispute between the White House and the Capitol concerning military aid to the Nicaraguan "contras" has entered its decisive stage. The House of Representatives rejected the President's request for $100 million to be allocated for equipping the surviving Somozist gangs. The debates on this question were preceded by unprecedented intensive indoctrination of congressmen. At the same time there was an unbridled campaign following the formulas of McCarthyist times. If you vote "against," they said, you would be damaging U.S. national security and would be an "accomplice of international communism."

That was how the White House incumbent posed the question in calling on Americans to call their congressmen to urge them to vote "for." But the avalanche of telephone calls prompted by the President's television appeal had quite a different thrust. It was largely consonant with the opinion of O'Neill, speaker of the House of Representatives. He stated that the administration's policy in Central America is pushing the United States toward war, and likened the President's request to the notorious "Tonkin Resolution" whose adoption led to large-scale U.S. military intervention in Indochina.

An apt reminder. Reports have filtered through into the American press to the effect that without waiting for consent from Congress, the CIA has already drawn up a plan for reequipping and retraining the Somozist gangs. And the "Green Berets" are to play a direct part -- the very same "Green Berets" who were once used as instructors in Vietnam. And the process whereby the United States slipped into the Vietnam quagmire began with the sending of military specialists of this kind, followed by the stepping up of measures to protect them.

The results of the vote in the House of Representatives are regarded by the American and world public as a major defeat for the administration and personally for the President, who publicized his request with more energy than any other political campaign of recent years. Will lessons be learned from what happened? As yet, not noticeably. As events show, Washington's policy is still characterized by dangerous adventurism founded on the cult of strength.

Is not this indicated, for instance, by the disgraceful encroachment on the sea borders of the USSR and Bulgaria in the Black Sea, which was ostentation and challenging in nature and pursued clearly provocative goals? Citing official Pentagon spokesmen, THE NEW YORK TIMES writes that the American cruiser Yorktown and the destroyer Caron, equipped with sophisticated electronic apparatus, encroached on the USSR's territorial waters south of the Crimean peninsula with the aim of probing the Soviet defense system. The order to carry out this reconnaissance operation was issued by the Pentagon chief with the sanction of the White House and the State Department.

The newspaper draws a direct parallel between the incursion of two U.S. warships into Soviet territorial waters and the new American naval maneuvers in the Gulf of Sidra. For the fourth time in recent months, the United States is carrying out a provocative show of strength off Libya's coast. The aircraft carriers America, Saratoga, and Coral Sea have now been drawn up to take part in this show in the Mediterranean.

According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, Pentagon spokesmen make no secret of the fact that the Black Sea operation and similar actions off the Libyan coast are designed to back up President Reagan's call for an increase in military spending in fiscal 1987. It is not for us to judge how far such provocations help to extract money for the arms race. But it is time the American public and the Congress gave thought to the fact that the adventurism of strength is pushing the United States to the brink of a military conflict with unforeseeable consequences.

Shift To The Right

The following question was the subject of numerous commentaries last week: What will be the consequences of the new distribution of political forces in France which has emerged from the parliamentary elections? As is known, the results of the vote brought success to the right and extreme right. The French Socialist Party (PS), which has ruled the country for the last 5 years, lost its majority in the National Assembly and its right to form a government. But the PS retained its position as the country's biggest political party (nearly one-third of the voters voted for it). A right-wing coalition has now entered the political foreground: the Rally for the Republic (RPR) and the Union for French Democracy (UDF). Together, they obtained a majority of seats in the National Assembly, but with only a minimal margin, though they were hoping for a more impressive victory.

The results of parliamentary elections indicate that the axis of France's political life has shifted to the right. This is also indicated by the emergence of the extreme right racist "National Front" group onto the parliamentary scene.

There were major losses for the French Communists, who were subjected to unprecedented fierce attacks from all sides. This time the French Communist Party [PCF] took 10 percent of the vote.

How can it be explained that the French Socialist, like the British Labor Party and the Social Democrats in the FRG before them, had to yield power to right-wing conservative forces? Perhaps the fundamental cause is the gulf between words and deeds. As a rule, in domestic policy Social Democrats do not make use of the levers of state power to implement the promises they made to the voters. Inconsistency in policy, concessions to businessmen who want to shift the consequences of the economic crisis onto the working people's shoulders -- and this is the result.

The PS came to power 5 years ago largely thanks to the support of the left-wing majority. It was with cooperation between the Socialists and the Communists that major companies and banks were nationalized and a number of the working people's social gains were enshrined in legislation. But soon the PS began to depart from the joint program. The Socialists had promised to create jobs for a million young French people, but with their "stringency" policy they increased the army of unemployed by almost that number.

The French election results show that the all-permeating force of the modern mass media can sometimes lead the voters astray and channel their displeasure in the wrong direction. Like the British Conservatives, the French right asserts persistently that state intervention in the economy only fetters initiative and fosters bureaucracy, and that appropriations for social needs engender parasitism. Shamelessly speculating on the growth of unemployment and crime, thugs from the "National Front" demand the explusion from France of Algerians and Moroccans and the imposition of order with an "iron hand" -- exactly like their brothers in the organization of the same name in Britain.

One aim of the mass indoctrination of voters was to mislead people sympathizing with the Communist Party. It was dinned into them that the best way of preventing a victory for the right was to vote not for the Communists, butfor the Socialists, who were supposedly capable of obtaining more parliamentary mandates. This method evidently played its part. The results of the parliamentary elections indicate that some people would like to transform the French political system along American lines and ensure that two parties or groups alternate in power -- that is, to create that appearance of change which is the essence of bourgeois pseudodemocracy. This plan presupposes the elimination of the PCF from the political arena. But the attempts to achieve this were thwarted, and in future too they are doomed to failure.

"Price War"

An extraordinary conference of OPEC is taking place in Geneva. On the agenda is a question which is by no means new for the participants: How to stabilize oil prices and what measures to take to retard their fall.

The "price war" which has now flared up on the world oil market is basically a new stage in a carefully planned offensive against OPEC. Its aim is to weaken and split the independent cartel of 13 developing states. At one time, the natural wealth of the majority of these states was subjected for many years to predatory plundering on the basis of the enslaving concession system. And even after the upsurge of the national liberation struggle forced the Western oil concerns to take a back seat, they retained their important positions in the transportation, processing, and sale of oil.

It was the notorious "seven sisters" who played a vile role behind the scenes in the 1973 and 1979 energy crisis. Having exhausted the possibilities of getting rich on rising oil prices, they set about using the opposite trend to their own advantage -- reducing prices. This change was determined by various factors. The twofold "oil shock" of the seventies prompted businessmen to introduce energy-saving techniques more actively and to substitute gas, coal, and other fuels for oil more frequently. Moreover, U.S. monopoly capital considered it preferable to partially conserve the country's own deposits by increasing oil imports from the developing countries. Even before, the American monopolists were infuriated by OPEC's influential and independent role in the oil market. Now a direct interest in reducing oil prices has been added to this.

In order to stabilize prices in conditions of low demand, since 1979, the OPEC members have reduced oil extraction by approximately one-half. However, their efforts proved fruitless, since such major oil exporters as Britain and Norway, which do not belong to OPEC, have increased the productivity of the North Sea deposits by 50-100 percent over the same period. Moreover, instead of acquiring oil from OPEC members on the basis of long-term contracts, the leading capitalist states are increasingly frequently resorting to spot deals on the surplus commodity market in Rotterdam. And that favors the growth of speculation.

Whatever the outcome of the current "price war," it is clear that it was undertaken as a form of neocolonialist plundering of the developing countries. And that is not all. The speculative machinations of the leading capitalist powers accelerate the process of exhaustion of world reserves of "black gold," which could lead to dire consequences for consumers.

FURTHER REACTION TO U.S.-LIBYAN FIGHTING

Lomeyko 'Condemns' U.S. Moves

LD252057 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Text] A briefing took place for Soviet and foreign journalists in Moscow today, in the press center of the USSR Foreign Ministry. Vladimir Borisovich Lomeyko, chief of the Press Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry, who spoke at the briefing, said in part:

[Begin recording] The USSR has learned with indignation of the latest provocative aggressive action against a sovereign state, Libya. The premeditated nature of this action is obvious. It can be seen from the fact that over a period of just under 3 months such a major power as the United States is carrying out its fourth demonstrative maneuver near the Libyan coast and is putting pressure on the sovereign state of Libya, threatening force and now using force.

No matter what false pretexts the U.S. Administration was advancing in its attempts to justify its provocative actions, it is quite clear that it is a question of attempts to legitimize its right to interfere in any region of the world, declaring it a sphere of its vital interests. The point is that deliberate actions are being undertaken, which aim to destabilize the situation in this region and to destabilize the whole system of international security.

These actions by the U.S. Administration cannot be assessed as other than a violation of the elementary norms of international law and as contrary to the UN Charter. This is in essence a clear manifestation of the policy of state terrorism, which is being conducted by the U.S. Administration in various hot spots on our planet and in a very dramatic manner now off the shores of Libya. It is also a matter of a manifestation of the policy of neoglobalism, a policy of blatant interference in the sovereign affairs of other peoples, an attempt to impose one's own will on other peoples by force.

This is based on nothing except disrespect for the sovereign rights of Libya whose policy, both domestic and in the international arena, is not to their liking because the state of Libya conducts its own sovereign, independent, and anti-imperialist course.

Soviet people declare their solidarity with Libya and resolutely condemn the actions of the U.S. military, which is exacerbating the situation not only in the region of the Mediterranean Sea, but which also threaten universal peace and universal international security as a whole. [end recording]

TASS Statement

LD251717 Moscow TASS in English 1707 GMT 25 Mar 86

["TASS Statement" -- TASS item identifier; quotation marks as received]

[Text] [No dateline as received] The U.S. Administration, in continuing its line towards the aggravation of the international situation, has perpetrated an aggressive action against Libya, a sovereign state. On the night of March 24/25, 1986, American combat ships and planes struck a number of Libyan targets.

The premeditated character of the incident leaves no doubts. For a long time, they in Washington have not concealed their hostile intentions with regard to Libya. American Naval and Air Force units were deployed practically permanently off the Libyan coast. In recent days, the concentration of the U.S. Armed Forces in that region has reached unprecedented dimensions. The heightening of military tension around Libya was accompanied by direct threats against it. And all that was because the progressive character of internal transformation in Libya, that country's anti-imperialist, independent course in the world arena do not suit Washington.

"Whatever the false pretexts Washington resorts to now, it will not manage to justify the piratic nature of its actions. Manifest are an overt policy of state terrorism, disregard for the U.N. Charter and for the generally recognized norms of international law, an attempt at imposing its will upon other peoples by force of arms and at destabilizing the situation in the countries which have embarked upon the road of independent development.

"The piratic action against Libya sharply aggravates the explosive as it is situation in the area, which may lead to grave consequences going beyond its boundaries.

"This also manifests the U.S. overall course towards interfering in the affairs of sovereign states, towards stirring up seats of tension in various parts of the world, and towards creating a threat to peace and to international security."

Washington clearly seeks to maintain and heighten tension in world affairs, so as to prevent the improvement of the international situation. Such actions cannot but cause universal concern and indignation. The world public must raise its voice in defence of the cause of peace, of the inalienable right of every people to decide its own destiny.

At this time of trial for Libya, the Soviet people express their solidarity with the Libyan people. The Soviet Union has been and remains on Libya's side in its just struggle for its freedom and independence. The Soviet Union thus resolutely condemns the United States aggressive actions and demands that they be stopped.

Fedorov Commentary

PM251639 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 26 Mar 86 First Edition p 5

["Topical Commentary" by A. Fedorov under the rubric "6th Fleet Against Libya": "Attack Planes Deliver Strike"]

[Text] Alarming news has come from Tripoli. According to a Libyan TV report U.S. carrier-based aircraft made an incursion into the country's airspace on 25 March over the Gulf of Sidra. After Libyan air defense facilities opened fire on the violators, U.S. 6th Fleet attack aircraft bombed the suburbs of Surt.

The United States has committed an act of premediated aggression against a sovereign Mediterranean state. It has prepared for this act over a long period. In the past 5 years the Pentagon has staged militarist games off the Libya coast 18 times. And every time it has been seeking a pretext for delivering a strike. A U.S. Air Force pilot named (Maclintock) described his part in trying to provoke Libyan into armed conflict thus: "I had to fly along the coast at 15,000 feet. Then I had to turn and fly in the direction of the carrier, then execute a turning maneuver back in the direction of the coast, and so on.... It seemed to me like I was playing the part of a sitting duck."

A powerful American naval armada is drawn up right now off the coast of the Libyan Jamahiriyah. It consists of over 40 warships, including 3 aircraft carriers with 240 planes aboard. No attempt is being made to conceal the provocative nature of the Pentagon's current maneuvers. As CBS TV informed us several days ago, quoting military department spokesman, "The U.S. Navy is going to challenge Libya in the Gulf of Sidra, essentially trying to provoke it into an attack against the United States." That provocation has now taken place.

The next attack is in the pipeline. According to foreign press reports the cruiser Yorktown and the destroyer Caron — the very ships that violated the USSR state border in the Black Sea on 13 March -- are to enter the Gulf of Sidra and "carry out operations in direct proximity to the Libyan coast." What kind of operations? The details are not given. But let us recall that on 25 October 1983 the Caron was the first to approach the shores of Grenada and open fire on the island. Its salvoes signaled the start of American aggression against Grenada....

The American Administration is trying to justify the armed incursions against Libya by reference to the desire to end the "threat of terrorism" supposedly emanating from that country. This is a blatant lie! It is precisely Washington, and not Tripoli, that is pursuing a policy of state terrorism. The United States is discomposed by Libya's consistent anti-imperialist course and its principled positions on the Near East problem. That is why the White House is banging its fist and sending in attack planes against Libyan cities.

Shabayev on U.S. 'Brigandage'

LD251340 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1211 GMT 25 Mar 86

["The USA: A Threat to Universal Peace" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 25 Mar (TASS) — TASS political observer Boris Shabayev writes:

And so the United States has committed a fresh act of aggression, all the exceptionally dangerous consequences of which nobody is likely to take it up himself to foretell. A powerful naval group concentrated off the shores of Libya has made a rocket attack on the coastal town of Surt and vessels of the Libyan shore patrol have also been attacked. These are not now maneuvers, an NBC television commentator admits, but a real "one-sided war against Libya." "This has been a long time in the offing and finally it has happened," his colleague from ABC adds.

Any act of international brigandage and all the more one that is so overt and impudent, evokes a natural feeling of anger and indignation. However, one will have to refrain from emotion in order to assess the provocation in the Gulf of Sidra in the overall context of international relations.

The first thing that strikes one is the premeditated, planned nature of the American action. They are not only not trying to conceal this in Washington but they are even being defiant about it. The President, ABC again reports, has long been seeking occasions for "punishing" Libya and it is no secret that officials in Washington are pleased with what has happened. They sought the "occasion" so stubbornly that this year alone provocative military maneuvers were carried out five times off Libyan shores. The Pentagon finally sent 30 warships at one time into the Gulf of Sidra, including three strike aircraft carriers outfitted with 240 warplanes. Official members of the administration, the CBS TV company reports, were sure that this time a conflict would occur, as U.S. naval vessels were given the order "to go extremely close to the Libyan coast."

The second thing to which attention ought to be drawn to is the impudent self-assurance and unceremoniousness of the American Administration, clearly blinded by its doctrine of neoglobalism. Washington tries to "justify," without any inhibitions, the crudest violations of norms of international law, whether in the Gulf of Sidra, or off the coast of the Crimea, in Nicaraguan waters or in the Persian Gulf, by referring to some kind of U.S. "right" to treat sovereign states as if they were an American state, gone to pot.

Just ponder the essence of the statement made by G. Will, one of the pillars of Washington propaganda: "We are playing the role of an international policeman and international law cannot exist without such a policeman." And, for the benefit of those who are most slow-witted, Will explained that the "episode" like the one that has taken place in the Gulf of Sidra should prove to the whole world that the United States can, he said, set "certain limits on the conduct" of countries such as Libya, Nicaragua or others, as it sees fit. To put it more simply -- to dictate to them policies that are convenient for Washington.

Thus, it is Libya that is being shelled today -- but they have in their sights all those who do not wish to play the role of a horse under the American cowboy, or forgo their national dignity and sovereignty.

The third point is the extremely dangerous efforts of the present U.S. Administration to subordinate its foreign policy actions to tasks of internal policy. Each time it undertakes one or another military-political adventure beyond the U.S. border, the White House pursues a fully determined domestic political goal: To foment an atmosphere of militarism and chauvinism inside the country and extort more billions of dollars for the arms race. Let us turn to Will again: The action against Libya, he says candidly, should show the taxpayers that their money, by being used on arms, enables the United States "to maintain superpower status and demonstrate American might throughout the world."

Well, what about the indisputable fact that our world has in any case already become too fragile for one to permit oneself such brazen playing with fire? What about the increased responsibility of the superpowers for its destiny, which is verbally acknowledged, it would seem, in Washington, too? The answer suggests itself: Words do not match deeds in the White House. And this divergence is by no means an internal U.S. affair any more; it bodies a threat to universal peace and that means to life itself on the planet.

Bogachev Chides 'Provocations'

LD251941 Moscow TASS in English 1928 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 25 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev.

U.S. President Richard Nixon once complained that he had to feign insanity in times of crisis to compel the world to believe in the United States' readiness to go to any extremes in using force. It seems that the present American Administration has no need for a feint in perpetrating insane actions. Its essence is graphically revealed in that, and it takes pleasure in balancing on the brink of an abyss.

Washington managed to compress the latest series of its "pleasures" into an extremely brief period of time, challenging all of mankind, as if flaunting its insantity. The premediated violation by American warships of the USSR's state border off the Crimean coasts, the nuclear weapon test conducted contrary to world public demands, and the provocative actions against Libya -- all these peace-endangering adventures took place in less than two weeks.

Not long ago, the "chicken-out" automobile game was popular in the United States. Two cars were driven at top speed on a narrow road towards each other. The driver who was the first to steer aside lost. Very often, the "winner" found himself in a hospital, or in a graveyard. It seems that Washington is now inviting the entire world to play the idiotic American game.

Outrageous provocations will not give political gains to their organizers. But one should not belittle their danger. This calls for great vigilance on the part of all peoples in the world, all sober-minded people on earth.

U.S. Seeks NATO Involvement

LD252218 Moscow TASS in English 2212 GMT 25 Mar 86

["NATO Base in Italy Alerted" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] Rome March 25 TASS -- The United States is trying to draw West European NATO countries into the armed aggression which it has unleashed against Libya. According to the Italian news agency, a NATO base at Bagnoli near Naples. [sentence as received] The news agency points out that this happened after the air and naval forces of the USA and Libya clashed in the Gulf of Sidra.

Speaking in the Senate, Bettino Craxi, chairman of Italy's Council of Ministers, said he had met with the U.S. ambassador to Italy today and handed over to him the Italian Government's message addressed to the U.S. Administration. In the message the Italian Government points out the need "to take measures to avoid a recurrence of military clashes which may lead to still more difficult and uncontrolled situations."

Walters' Remarks Refuted

LD260649 Moscow TASS in English 0629 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] New York March 26 TASS -- Vernon Walters, U.S. ambassador at the U.N., has made a cynical and at the same time futile attempt to justify the gross act of aggression against Libya in violation of all the norms of the international law. His letter to the chairman of the U.N. Security Council is full of all kinds of evasions. He writes about firm restraint allegedly displayed by the U.S. pirates, about its "right to self-defense" and about the "response to hostile actions" of Libya against the ships of the U.S. Sixth Fleet which had no evil intentions with regard to that country, as though this extremely dangerous armed action of the U.S., the next in turn [as received], were staged not off Libya's shores, but close to the American coast. It is pointed out in the U.N. circles that the U.S. mission at the U.N. has to invent plausible excuses for U.S. actions in the atmosphere of indignation of the world community over the policy of state terrorism pursued by the U.S., to think beforehand over various pretexts for the continuation of the armed actions with which the U.S. ambassador at the U.N. openly threatens Libya.

Soviet UN Envoy Cited

LD260037 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Text] The Soviet ambassador to the United Nations has condemned the U.S. military aggression against the Jamahiriyah. He reaffirmed that this aggression is a clear violation of international law.

The Soviet ambassador, in a statement made today in New York, said that the U.S. premeditated military escalation against the Jamahiriyah is because of the Jamahiriyah's brave and principled attitudes vis-a-vis the Arab issue and questions of liberation the world over -- attitudes which are not to the liking of the imperialist U.S. Government. The Soviet ambassador referred to U.S. hypocrisy which was apparent in the Reagan administration's claim of protecting navigation in the Mediterranean and this administration's flagrant violation of Soviet and Bulgarian territorial waters in the Black Sea. The ambassador wondered: Who has asked the United States to protect navigation? Who has asked the United States to install itself as a police guard in the region? How can small Libya threaten the United States?

FURTHER REACTION TO BLACK SEA NAVAL INCIDENT

'Provocation' Assailed

PM251625 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 22 Mar 86 First Edition p 3

[A. Mozgovoy article under the rubric "Of Interest to the Reader"; "Flouting the Law"]

[Text] These days the editorial office is receiving many telephone calls: Readers are interested in the details of the incident that occurred in the Black Sea off the south coast of the Crimea. N. Sedova of Moscow asks, in particular: "On what grounds did U.S. warships violate the USSR state border?"

As already reported, last Tuesday the USSR Foreign Ministry passed to the U.S. Embassy in Moscow a protest note at the violation of our country's state border by American warships in the Black Sea off the south coast of the Crimea on 13 March this year. The note emphasizes that that action by the U.S. Navy was of a demonstrative and defiant nature and pursued clearly provocative ends.

The U.S. Navy department hastened to issue a statement in which it tried to justify the insolent sally with references to the right of ships' peaceful passage through another state's territorial waters. Yes, such a right does exist. And it is in accordance with Soviet legislation. However, peaceful passage is not permitted for the perpetration of any actions detrimental to peace or to the usages and security of the Soviet state.

The peaceful passage of ships is also rigidly governed by the 1982 International Law of the Sea Convention. This document contains a detailed list of actions that may reasonably be categorized as violating peace. These include, in particular: "gathering information to the detriment of a littoral state's defense and security; propaganda with a view to encroaching on a littoral state's defense or security." This was precisely what the American cruiser Yorktown and the destroyer Caron were doing off the Crimean coast. "Two American warships equipped with numerous electronic instruments," THE NEW YORK TIMES writes, "entered Soviet territorial waters in the Black Sea for the purpose of testing the Soviet defense system." That is, we have here an instance of gathering information to the detriment of the USSR's defense and security.

The same NEW YORK TIMES also points to the propaganda nature of the "Black Sea raid" by the Yorktown and the Caron. "During previous incidents when the United States flexed its military muscles, so officials (in the U.S. Administration -- A.M.) claim, the President's popularity increased sharply, and his policies gained new support in Congress." And the White House is now in dire need of such "support," since the Republican administration's request for further astronomic military appropriations for fiscal 1987 is being held up by the legislators.

By organizing the provocation off the Crimea's shores the Pentagon is endeavoring to inflame militarist passions in the United States and push its budget through Congress, whose implementation undoubtedly threatens international security, including the USSR's security.

It is also worth dwelling particularly on another aspect of what happened. The point is that the Yorktown and the Caron should not have entered the Black Sea at all. In accordance with the 1936 convention on the regime of the Black Sea straits, in peacetime only light surface warships of states without a Black Sea coastline enjoy the right of freedom of passage through those straits. Those warships "which do not have guns with a caliber over 203mm" are in this class. The American cruiser and destroyer are equipped with Harpoon, standard, and ASROC missiles which considerably exceed that limit. What is more, they also have nuclear ammunition.

In other words, the U.S. Navy's "flexing of muscles" off Soviet shores has nothing to do with the right of peaceful passage and is a gross violation of international conventions and a shameless provocation.

'Gravest' Consequences Hinted

LD220440 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Commentary by news analyst Vladislav Kozyakov]

[Text] The United States Embassy in Sofia has this week been handed a note of protest about a violation of a northern sector of the Bulgarian national frontier in the Black Sea by American naval vessels on the 16th of this month. Here's comment by news analyst Vladislav Kozyakov:

This United States violation of another country's frontier is, unfortunately, not a rare occurrence, not by a long shot. This latest infringement of the Bulgarian frontier by American naval vessels is the fourth in 2 years. These actions, as the Bulgarian protest note to the United States Embassy says, are of an arrogant character and pursue patently provocative hostile ends. Just before this incident off Bulgarian shores, American warships violated the territorial waters of the Soviet Union off the southern coast of the Crimean Peninsula. They intruded into the 12-mile zone of Soviet territorial waters. Moreover, this was clearly done on orders from senior United States Administration officials as part of a spy operation to gather intelligence about Soviet defenses. These action by American warships likewise evoked a protest. Soviet note described them as provocative and said such actions were fraught with grave consequences.

Parallel with these actions the United States continues naval maneuvers off the shores of Libya involving carriers and other naval vessels. These war games are being held despite repeated protests from Libya and other countries in the region and even despite warnings from a number of political leaders in the United States itself to the effect that this show of strength near the Libyan coast could lead to an armed conflict.

If we took the last several years, all the American violations of other countries' sovereignty would be hard to even list. Recall for instance the sending of the South Korean airliner, the KAL 007, to spy on Soviet defense installations in the Kamchatka Peninsula and on Sakhalin Island, or the mining of Nicaraguan harbors, which was done on written orders by the United States President himself.

Evidently, generally accepted rules of international law and respect for the sovereignty and national frontiers of other countries are seen by the present United States Administration as cramping its style. Such a policy, if continued, could entail the gravest possible consequences for nations, not least for the American nation itself.

BOVIN DENOUNCES U.S. SUPPORT FOR CONTRAS

PM251325 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Mar 86 Morning Edition pp 4-5

[Article by IZVESTIYA political observer A. Bovin: "Hysterics in Washington"]

[Text] I was given an album of political cartoons in Managua. One of them -- drawn by the Mexican artist Jorge Carreno -- is on this page. The correlation of forces is to scale, so to speak. [cartoon shows an elephant holding a flag with the initials "R.R." on it, standing on a chair, and looking panic-stricken at a mouse wearing a sombrero]

It is all very well to laugh, but the impression is that Washington really is shaking with fear. At any rate, it is a long time since it has seen the kind of hysterics that have occurred in the last couple of weeks. The White House pulled out all stops in its efforts to secure congressional agreement to give the "contras" military and financial aid worth $100 million. Senators and congressmen were intimidated in the most direct sense of the word. Those who take exception to the President's Nicaraguan adventure were branded anti-American, unpatriotic, supporters of communism, and protectors of Moscow's interests.

Many were successfully intimidated and made to abandon common sense. For all that, the House of Representatives rejected the President's demand.

But the White House has not given up. The psychological attack on Congress and on the public continues. And since the difference between the U. S. and Nicaraguan weight categories, apparent not only to the cartooniest, gives the White House's behavior a note of paranoia, the administration is seeking to demonstrate that the "Nicaraguan threat" is merely the outward expression of much more dangerous "threats." Judging by the U.S. President's speeches, the chain of evidence is as follows.

If a "second Cuba" or "second Libya" appears in Central America, then "Soviet military bases" will be constructed there, right on the U.S. "doorstep."

If "Soviet military bases" appear, the "small and fragile democracies" in Central America will collapse. If the "small and fragile democracies" collapse, the threat of a Panama Canal blockade will emerge and there will be a real prospect of an attack on Mexico and a "massive migration" of refugees to the United States.

All this, R. Reagan claims, would be a "strategic catastrophe." And that's not all. If "hostile, aggressive, communist states" emerge near the U.S. boarders and if, therefore, the "Reds" hold sway in the Caribbean, the United States will be unable to defend Western Europe and Israel. And the "Russians" will take control of them.

No doubt the reader thinks that I am parodying the President. Nothing of the sort. It is a concise but accurate exposition of the gist of several speeches by the White House head. And at that level, at the level proposed by Washington, it is foolish to argue. Neither arguments nor logic will do any good. One can only express regret ... Last year the Washington Institute for Policy Studies published a report with the striking title: "A Challenge to Congress: Reagan's Record of Lies and Illegal Acts in Central America." The report lists 70 occasions when the administration has misled Congress. These figures are now obviously out of date.

The U.S. President said that the Sandinists are "giving support in the form of military training, safe refuge, communications, forged documents, safe transit, and occasionally in the form of weapons" to radicals from many Latin American countries, including Brazil. The response to this was an official representation by the Brazilian Foreign Ministry and indignant articles in Brazilian papers. In an editorial entitled "An Infantile Speech," the paper FOLHA DE SAO PAULO stressed that R. Reagan's speech was a further demonstration of the "primitive and ridiculous nature of U.S. arguments and the irrationality of U.S. strategy in the Central American crisis."

There is more. The President appeared on television showing a photograph of, he said, a "senior assistant of one of the nine commanders... loading on an aircraft an illegal cargo of drugs destined for the United States." There was a response from the U.S. narcotics adminstration repudiating what the President had said.

The situation is as follows.

When R. Reagan requested the first (officially the first, that is) $27 million for the "contras." member of the House of Representatives Norman Mineta said: "We must not try to fool people. To be frank, the administration is asking Congress to allocate U.S. aid for the overthrow of another country's government." That is precisely it. And practically everyone in Latin America knows it. The brazen U.S. policy is even provoking protests from politicians who are ideologically remote from the Sandinists.

Colombian President Belisario Betancur: "I believe that such an initiative as President Reagan's request for $100 million is a mistake. I know that we can achieve more through talks."

Peruvian President Alan Garcia will break off relations with any state that attacks Nicaragua, "as if it was aggression against Peru."

Honduran President Jose Azcona Hoyo: Our country will not allow its territory to be used "for the transfer of U.S. aid to Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries."

Maybe the White House has the support of Stroessner and Pinochet. But that is the White House's bad luck.

Perhaps it is worth mentioning another U.S. argument. The President, a "senior administration spokesman" said, sees the forthcoming Congress vote as a "turning point," an event of importance for the whole of U.S. foreign policy and for the U.S. ability to demonstrate "the strength and firmness that will make the Soviet Union carry out a fundamental reassessment of its political options for actions in the Third World." Now that is a serious argument. But I am going to have to disappoint the "senior spokesmen." The purpose and nature of the USSR's actions are not determined by "strength and firmness" at all. The USSR's foreign policy is determined by the Soviet Union's vital interests, our notions of right and justice, our desire for peaceful cooperation with all states.

As for the "strength and firmness" displayed by America in order to overthrow the legitimate government of a sovereign country they will leave Washington no better off than when it started as has happened more than once in the past.

U.S. BUSINESSMEN URGE EXPANDED TRADE WITH USSR

PM251144 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "USSR-U.S.: The Voice of Business People"]

[Text] Washington, 21 Mar -- The expansion of trade and economic ties between the USSR and the United States is possible and desirable. This idea was stressed by the representatives of American business circles speaking at the opening of a forum on American-Soviet trade relations organized by the American Committee on East-West accord.

"The Soviet-American summit meeting cleared the way to expanding bilateral ties and trade," Donald Kendall, chairman of the board of directors of Pepsico stated. "We are interested in strengthening bilateral ties."

For his part, Edwin Dodd, director of Owen-Illinois Inc., who has many years of experience of trading with the USSR, stressed that "there are many opportunities" for expanding it. At the same time he noted that certain actions by the Washington administration can have highly adverse consequences for the establishment of normal Soviet-American trade contacts.

Addressing the session, U.S. Secetary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige noted that certain prospects for expanding American-Soviet trade have opened up.

He pointed out that within "the framework of the existing rules" American companies can carry out trade in equipment for agriculture, the forestry, mining, and paper industries, environmental control devices, and other kinds of equipment. M. Baldrige noted that the volume of American exports to the USSR this year will, as expected, amount to around $2.3 billion.

NEW TIMES PUBLISHES INTERVIEW WITH BABRAK KARMAL

PM241035 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 10, 17 Mar 86 pp 7-8

[Interview with Afghanistan President Babrak Karmal by Dmitriy Zgerskiy: "Babrak Karmal: Ardous Path, Worthy Goal" — date, place not given]

[Text] [Zgerskiy] First of all, Comrade Karmal, what are your impressions as a guest at the 27th Congress, which is such an important event for every Soviet citizen?

[Karmal] I must say that the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is a milestone not only in the life of the U.S.S.R., but of all the progressive mankind. Initial reactions have already shown the deep impression the Political Report by Mikhail Gorbachev has produced worldwide, especially amongst progressive forces. It was quintessentially Leninist and reflected the leading and guiding role the CPSU is playing in all spheres of life in Soviet society, in political, scientific, cultural and other areas. Moreover, the report is to my mind a landmark in the evolution of political thought.

It is hard to single out any individual element in the political report and other congress documents as being the most significant. But it is safe to stress one important aspect: to-day when the Damocles sword of nuclear catastrophe hangs over the planet, the 27th CPSU Congress has taken a constructive stand in defense of peace, for the security of all peoples. I believe that the position of the Soviet Union is of truly immense significance in the defence of peace at a time when the destiny of human civilization hangs in the balance.

We are proud that our delegation should have taken part in the work of the 27th Congress. I am already aware of the profound satisfaction inspired in my revolutionary country by that part of the Political Report which offers a logical and perfectly valid assessment of the situation that has now taken shape in Afghanistan and on its borders.

Yes, we have to repel aggressive incursions on the part of Afghan reactionaries backed by imperialism. However, we are today still more confident of the victory of the revolution and the fact that our party and government have taken up a correct and principled position. That is why they enjoy the support of the great Soviet Union. It can be said that our path is arduous, but our goal is worthy.

We should like to express our appreciation to Comrade Gorbachev for the support and understanding of our position expressed in the Political Report to the 27th CPSU Congress.

[Zgerskiy] You have said that Afghanistan has to repel the incursions on the part of reactionaries backed by imperialism. Could you tell us about it in more detail?

[Karmal] I'll try to be specific. About 150 centres have been set up in Pakistan, Iran and China which annually train 40,000-50,000 counterrevolutionary bandits for subversive acts against the Democratic Afghanistan.

Now about Washington's role. We are speaking of an undeclared war waged by the U.S. against Afghanistan. You can judge for yourself: in recent years the American government has allocated almost $1.5 billion to the criminal war against our people.

In addition to that, Japan, the F.R.G., Saudi Arabia and a number of reactionary international organizations annually finance Afghan counterrevolution to the tune of a billion dollars. China and Pakistan have made available to counterrevolutionaries vast quantities of hardware, military equipment, and heavy weaponry, including missiles.

And so, it came about that the PDPA became a fighting party. It has managed to organize an appropriate rebuff to internal and external enemies of the revolution and arouse the people to defend their country. Almost two thirds of the Party members have been sent to join the armed forces. Fighting the dushmans shoulder-to-shoulder with the army and people's militia are local self-defence units, tribal voluntary forces, and regiments and battalions of border malishes (volunteer people's fighters helping the frontier guards).

We cannot but speak of our losses. The undeclared war imposed on us is the gravest trial for the young republic and its long-suffering people. The counterrevolutionaries have destroyed and burned 39 state-owned enterprises, 250 mosques and prayer houses, 2,707 schools and 130 medical centres. Material damage amounts to 36 billion afghani (100 afghani equals 1.47 rubles -- ed). Now one in every two budget afghani, one in two metres of fabric, one in two loaves of bread go to the soldiers of the revolution, to the defence of the country. A peaceful country which had not waged war against anyone since 1919 has increasing numbers of women wearing black mourning kerchiefs. At the suggestion of the wives and mothers of dead patriots we have established a Union of Widows, probably the only in the world.

As regards the question of bringing an end to the undeclared war, the Party and the government are taking every measure to settle the Afghanistan situation by peaceful political means. The main content of these measures is a complete end to and guaranteed non-resumption of armed and any other outside interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. We are trying to solve these problems at the Geneva talks. However, despite repeated proposals from our side, Pakistan has rejected direct negotiations. In Geneva we took an important step and presented the Pakistani delegation, through Diego Cordovez, personal representative of the U.N. secretary-general, with a summary of the draft document on the interconnection between agreements on non-interference, guarantees and refugees and the withdrawal of the limited Soviet military contingent. But this time again, the Pakistani side, under pressure from the U.S.A., has failed to reciprocate.

[Zgerskiy] Comrade Karmal, you have stated on more than one occasion that external imperialist forces must be opposed by the unity of the Afghan people. What is being done in your republic to broaden the social base of your popular revolution!

[Karmal] Our Party is carrying out work amongst the people in three directions. First, the strengthening of its own ranks. More and more patriots, coming forward from all social strata, are linking their destinies with that of the Party. It now has about 150,000 members, eight times more than before the revolution. We are proud that every year more and more workers, peasants and artisans are joining the PDPA. They account for almost 35 per cent of Party membership. More than half of the candidate members of the party are young men and women who have passed through the school of the Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan. At the same time the Party is being joined by representatives of older generations, who bring with them the heroic traditions of the peoples and tribes.

As women become more active in social, political and economic life their influx into the Party increases. Over the past six years the number of women in the PDPA has doubled to reach 12,000.

I want to note that Afghanistan is a multinational country and accordingly the PDPA is a multinational party. Representatives of 20 nationalities, ethnic groups and tribes are united in the Party ranks.

The party has determined a new approach to expanding the social base which envisages:

-- establishing contacts, through constructive dialogue and cooperation, with non-revolutionary groups and elements and with part of those forces that have so far been hostile to us:

-- creating socio-political organizations and groups which, while not opposing the goals of the revolution, and observing the humanitarian laws of the Democratic Afghanistan, would help realize the aspirations and interests of various social strata and classes;

-- broadening the composition of the Revolutionary Council and the Council of Ministers, the local bodies of power, by involving patriotically-minded representatives of all strata and groups of the population, notably workers, peasants, servicemen, intellectuals, artisans, clergy, chiefs and elders, entrepreneurs and traders, scientists, cultural workers, women, and former members of counterrevolutionary bands who have gone over to the side of the revolution.

These are not mere declarations of intent. Work is being done. During the past three months the Revolutionary Council, the supreme government body, has been increased by 79 people, to more than twice its former size. The Council of Ministers has been increased by 25 people. Seventy per cent of the newly elected and appointed members of the top bodies are non-party people. There is now every ground for saying that the leading tribal and religious authorities, scientists and cultural workers are involved in running the revolutionary state with the workers and peasants.

As for the elections to local government bodies, these are the first genuinely free democratic elections in the history of Afghanistan. True, we have had to carry them out in stages because of the tense situation and the undeclared war. Elections have already been held in a third of the provinces. And imaging, despite the difficulties created by aggression and counterrevolution, 90 per cent of the electorate went to the polls. Workers and peasants constitute 49.2 per cent of the newly elected jirgahs (local councils). Amongst those elected by the people are representatives of all classes, strata and groups in the population, most of them non-Party people. For the first time women have been elected to the jirgahs.

Finally, the social base is being broadened by means of the main links in the political system, the mass public organizations.

Since the revolution, membership of the trade unions has increased from 28,000 to 280,000, of the Democratic Youth Organization from 5,000 to 155,000, and the Democratic Women's Organization from 3,000 to 50,000. The Party has realized its ideal of uniting all progressive and patriotic forces under the banner of the revolution and had initiated the creation of the National Fatherland Front of Afghanistan. Today the Front has about 800,000 members which include members of trade unions, women's and youth organizations, unions of creative intellectuals, the Consultative Economic Council of the D.R.A., the councils of unlemas and clergy, jirgahs, tribal representatives and the D.R.A. organizations for peace and solidarity, all in all, 18 organizations and associations. The Fatherland Front also includes individual members who are not affiliated to the Party or any organization.

[Zgerskiy] What have you achieved on the economic front!

[Karmal] Let me make comparisons with the prerevolutionary level. The generation of electric energy has increased 1.5 times, the production of building materials has risen fivefold and the volume of freight haulage tenfold.

Land and water reform is under way, and since its inception 335,000 peasant familes have received plots of land. Furthermore, the revolution has relieved peasants of burdensome debts to feudal landlords and money-lenders. The cooperative movement is gaining in scope.

Even so, I have to admit that the Party's influence amongst the peasants is insufficient. The number of PDPA members among the peasants is still low. At the new stage of the revolution the Party and government are carrying out patient and purposeful work amongst the peasants regarding land and water reform both as an important goal of the revoultion and as means of involving the majority of the population in democratic change, making them genuine allies of the working class. This strengthens revolutionary power, extends its social base and normalizes the situation.

The Central Committee of the Party and the Council of Ministers have developed draft Main Guidelines for the economic and social development of the country from 1986 to 1990, which envisages a 25-percent increase in the gross national product and a further rise in living standards. We are committed to strengthening the public sector which at present accounts for over 60 per cent of industrial output.

Wages and salaries have been raised twice. The people's incomes have grown 1.9 times. A total of about 400,000 square meters of housing has been built, financed by the government. The number of hospital beds has increased by 80 per cent, and the number of doctors, by 40 per cent.

Before the revolution 90 per cent of the population of Afghanistan could neither read nor write. We have built 409 schools and the number of kindergartens has increased ten times. We have established 13 Motherland boarding schools for children whose parents died fighting for the revolution.

Mention must be made of the extensive assistance the Soviet Union is rendering us. Suffice it to say that 20 economic projects have been built, or are under construction in Afghanistan with Soviet assistance. Public sector enterprises, set up with Soviet assistance, account for about 75 percent of our industrial output.

For our people, friendship with the U.S.S.R. is not only a noble historical tradition, not only a national principle, but a vital political necessity. It is a reliable guarantee of the terrirotial integrity, independance and sovereignty of Afghanistan as a free, peaceful, nonaligned state.

FURTHER ON SOLOMENTSEV CSSR VISIT, CPCZ CONGRESS

PRAVDA Preview

PM241227 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Mar 86 First Edition p 4

[Dispatch by special correspondents B. Averchenko and S. Vtorushin: "From Congress to Congress"]

[Text] Prague, 23 Mar -- Spring has come to the streets of the Czechoslovak capital. The Prague parks and gardens have been filled with the sound of birds singing and the first blooms are appearing. But these spring motifs are not the attribute of nature alone.

Special elation can be felt now in public life and the people's mood. The 17th CPCZ Congress begins its work in Prague today. The Czechoslovak people link with the name of the Communist Party the most dynamic period of their history and the main, determining achievements in the development of science and culture and the democratization of society.

In the less than 4 decades that have elapsed since the victory of the February 1948 revolution, the country has changed out of all recognition. The volume of industrial output, for instance, has increased 13 times and agriculture output has increased 120 percent. In this time about 3.5 million apartments and thousands of schools, hospitals, libraries, and kindergartens have been constructed. The people's living standard has risen many times over. Czechoslovakia has won high international prestige. It now maintains diplomatic and trade relations with over 140 states and is the author of a whole series of initiatives aimed at strengthening peace, security, and cooperation among peoples.

Every CPCZ congress is a milestone on the path of the country's further headway and the consolidation of the party's prestige and leading role in Czechoslovak society. At the same time it is an important event in the family of fraternal peoples of the socialist community countries and entire world communist movement.

The CPCZ's present supreme forum is beginning its work after the 27th CPSU Congress with whose decisions and materials Czechoslovak Communists are attentively acquainting themselves.

"The results of the party forum in Moscow inspire us and instill confidence and optimism," Hero of Socialist Labor Antonin Mlady, a delegate to the 17th CPCZ Congress and team leader at the ("CKD-Kompressory") plant, says. "We know how it keenly raised questions of the accelerated development of the economy, the intensification of production, and the enhancement of the party's role and prestige in society. At our congress we will discuss complex tasks and problems. To win the competition with capitalism and defend the cause of peace we must tirelessly strengthen the economy and develop science and technology."

Greeting the present party forum, the CSSR Communists are summing up the results of the work done since the 16th CPCZ Congress. They note that as a whole the main tasks projected in the field of the economy and social development have been fulfilled and for some avenues they have been overfulfilled. The country has taken one more step forward on the path of the further consolidation of the material-technical base of socialism.

The Czechoslovak press is citing many instances and examples showing the results of the quest, initiative, and skilled, thoughtful economic management and also the presence of major reserves. Thus in the last 5-year plan fuel and energy expenditure in the national economy dropped by 1.7 percent a year as against the 0.9 percent envisaged by the plan. This result could only be achieved thanks to the rationalization and intensification of production. The movement for economy and thrift played an important part here.

The republic's rural workers achieved marked results. The 5-year plan for the production of agricultural output was overfulfilled by 4.2 percent. For instance, in the past 3 years the annual grain harvest has been over 11.5 million tons while average yields reached 46 quintals per hectare. The stockraisers also worked well. In the 5-year period they produced 483,000 tons of meat and more than 3.3 million tons of milk over and above the plan.

But the Communists still see many opportunities for improving production. This was mentioned by delegates at many regional, city, and provincial report and election conferences held on the eve of the 17th congress. They pointed to the need to make better use of existing resources and opportunities and to transfer the economy more rapidly to an intensive footing. The conference in Kolin region was characteristic in this respect.

"In the 5-year period we have succeeded in raising the grain crop yield from 40 to 54.4 quintals per hectare," (Yozef Rzhiga), secretary of the regional party committee, says. "Much has also been done in stockraising. A decisive part in achieving these results was played by the fact that the party organizations have embarked in earnest on the implementation of the program to intensify production, have stepped up control over the introduction of the best methods and means of work, and are themselves setting an example of highly productive work."

"He who struggles not in words but in deeds to accelerate the development of production unfailingly finds opportunities and achieves success," the conference delegates noted.

"The key to success today is scientific-technical progress at every enterprise and in every laboratory," Jiri Svoboda, director of the "Tesla-Kolin" plant, says. "We have considerably shortened the 'idea-planning-production of new item' chain and thanks to this have sharply accelerated the assimilation of new types of output."

Examining the activity of the party committees and bureaus for the period under review, in their speeches at meetings and conferences the Communists devoted great attention to the improvement and amelioration of ideological work, which should accord with present-day needs and requirements and comply with the next tasks of socialist building. The speakers pointed to the importance of being concerned for young people and their ideological tempering.

The report and election campaign in the CPCZ was marked by the growth of the political activeness and labor initiative of Communists and nonparty people. The majority of speeches at the conferences were marked by a specific and businesslike examination of urgent tasks, introduced a critical spirit to preparation for the party congress, and intensified the desire to eliminate shortcomings more rapidly.

Socialist competition has acquired new scope. The precongress initiative of Prague's "CKD-Elektrotechnika," "Technometra" and "Kotire" industrial automation plant enterprises aimed at accelerating scientific-technical progress has resounded throughout the country.

The initiators of the venture set the goal of reducing the time taken to develop and assimilate the production of new equipment, sharply improve its quality, and develop the modernization of shops and sectors. Here is what Frantisek (Batsek), chief of the Prague CPCZ City Committee industrial section, says in this connection:

"The people of Prague are struggling to turn the capital into a modern socialist city. We have considered to a considerable extent in resolving many complex problems. Primarily the transport problem. New bridges and roads have been constructed and a subway has been commissioned. A very large amount of work has been done to improve the services sphere. Now we must modernize present-day industry. Here we set the task of ensuring that modernization is implemented not only by assimilating centralized captial investments but mainly as a result of initiative from below and the revelation of local reserves."

The Prague people's initiative has been widely disseminated. Over 100 very large enterprises in various regions of the country have associated themselves to it. The city committee cited the following example.

Five robotized sectors appeared at the "CKD-Trakce" plant. The robots made it possible to save raw and semifinished materials and energy worth over 3.5 million korunas a year and also released a large number of workers.

"The movement to modernize production and improve the technical standard of articles is geared to the long term. We will work on this throughout the 5-year plan and beyond," our interlocutors said.

Czechoslovakia is a full member of the socialist community. It takes an active part in the activity of CMEA and the Warsaw Pact and is deepening its multifaceted economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries. This is helping it to develop the economy stably, to resolve many complex problems more successfully, and to overcome the difficulties which arise. The CSSR fully supports the process of accelerating socialist economic integration and the implementation of the CMEA countries' comprehensive program of scientific-technical progress through the year 2000.

Our Czechoslovak friends rate highly their relations of fraternal collaboration with the Soviet Union and advocate their further expansion and intensification. Forms of cooperation like direct ties, production sharing, and the creation of joint enterprises are being developed increasingly broadly. The joint Czechoslovak-Soviet "robot" scientific-technical association has been in operation for a year now. Its collective has created several prototypes of modern equipment.

Production sharing is being deepened. In Kolin City we visited the "Frigera" plant. Refrigerator units for refrigerator trucks are its main export.

"We send a large proportion of these items to the USSR," Lubomir (Boloubek), secretary of the enterprise party committee, said. "I will not be exaggerating if I say that cooperation with Soviet friends has given our plant a second life. Previously we made units for our own 'Orlican' enterprise, which supplies finished refrigerator trucks to the USSR. Now a similar plant has been constructed in the Soviet Union. And we must make refrigerator units for two enterprises at once. We have had to expand production and accelerate its modernization."

Such concerns gladden the Czechoslovak machine builders. These ties are also to our advantage. Production sharing not only strengthens the two countries' cooperation, it also helps to make better use of scientific-technical and production potential and to make more rapid headway.

Under the spring sunshine, golden Prague looks particularly beautiful and elegant. Today the bunting of the state flag and the purple banners is fluttering over its streets and squares. Delegates to the Communists' supreme forum are converging on the capital from all corners of the republic. The Prague people are warmly welcoming the foreign guests who are coming to the congress representing the communist and workers parties and various revolutionary and national liberation movements. They are welcoming as their closest friends the Soviet envoys -- the CPSU delegation headed by M.S. Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee.

The party of the Czechoslovak Communists has come to its 17th congress organizational stengthened and cohesive, in close union with the people. It has a clear policy and a firm course. It is full of energy and the determination to raise its activity to the level of the requirements of the present stage of building the new society.

Solomentsev Speaks

LD251922 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Comrade Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, head of the CPSU delegation, spoke today at the 17th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and was warmly welcomed by those assembled. He said in part: We listened with great interest to the CPCZ Central Committee political report delivered by Comrade Gustav Husak. This profound and weighty document sums up the results of the work of your party and people in the past 5 years.

In spite of all the differences in the concrete conditions of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, we have common needs: the need to accelerate the pace and raise the tempo of social and economic development and fully uncover the enormous potential which socialism contains. The strategy of acceleration, which was first put forward by the CPSU Central Committee plenum last April, has become the core of the decisions of our party's 27th congress.

The significance of the congress is determined by the very contents of the crucial stage in which our country finds itself. Characteristic of this stage is the courageous, innovative, and genuinely revolutionary approach to the complex problems we are facing on the eve of the 21st century. The congress, which took place in a spirit of creative Marxism-Leninism and Bolshevik traditions, has armed the Communists and all Soviet people with a clear vision of the prospects for social development.

The program documents of the 27th congress, Comrade Solomentsev continued, express the resolve of the CPSU to contiune to steadfastly expand and deepen cooperation with the communist and workers parties of the fraternal countries, and to contribute in every way to strengthening their unity. There is no need to speak of how great the importance of such unity is in the current situation. It is gladdening that relations between the CPSU and the CPCZ are a great example of socialist internationalism.

Clear new evidence of this was provided by the recent Moscow meeting of the leaders of the two parties, Comrades Gorbachev and Husak, which took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and complet unity of views.

Quite recently we witnessed a brilliant experiment, the investigation of Halley's comet by space instruments which were designed and equipped by the efforts of the USSR, Czechoslovakia, and a number of countries. This is an example of how progressive technological thinking has found and must find a worthy humanitarian use.

At the present time, however, this involves only individual examples of this kind. Unfortunately, human intellect and vast material resource are being wasted on something else: Aggressive imperialist circles are continuing to whip up the arms race on earth and are not giving up their intention to spread it into space. It is quite natural that mankind will not be able to feel secure until this is ended.

The Soviet Union will use any opportunity to halt the tendency of the growing danger of war. In this noble endeavor we will, as we have in the past, act in close unity with socialist Czechoslovakia and the other fraternal countries, and cooperate actively with all progressive and peace-loving forces. Our good will and the solidarity and support of the countries of the socialist community will continue to be on the side of the peoples struggling for freedom and independence.

More on Address

LD261010 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1520 GMT 25 Mar 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The 17th CPCZ Congress is continuing its work in Prague. The congress was addressed today by the head of the CPSU delegation, Comrade Solomentsev. He described to those assembled the work of our party's 27th congress and the ardent support with which the Soviet people welcomed its decisions. Further on Comrade Solomentsev said in particular:

[Begin recording] The program documents of the party's 27th congress express the CPSU's resolve to continue in the future to unswervingly broaden and deeped cooperation with communist and workers parties in the fraternal countries, and to promote unity among them in all possible ways. There is no need to say how great is the importance of such unity in the contemporary situation, and it is heartening that relations between the CPSU and the CPCZ are a lofty example of socialist internationalism. Fresh clear evidence of that is provided by the meeting between the leaders of the two parties, Comrades Gorbachev and Husak, which was held recently in Moscow and took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and complete identity of views.

Current cooperation between our countries encompasses all spheres of social life. We are combining our efforts in the extraction of raw materials, in the building of gigantic power engineering enterprises and in the laying of trunk transport routes. Our joint labors are found in the Soyuz gas pipeline, at atomic power stations and in the Prague Metro. Czechoslovakia takes an active part in projects on the territory of the USSR, in the construction of the Yamburg gas pipeline, the Krivoy Rog ore-concentrating combine, and the Urals gas complex. Even so, nobody would go so far as to say that Soviet-Czechoslovak economic and scientific-technical links have reached their limit. Quite the opposite. It is our joint conviction that there exist great reserves for deepening cooperation, primarily in the most promising forms of this, that is specialization and coordination.

The task today facing the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, and the whole socialist community, together with the acuteness of the competition with capitalism call for a qualitatively new level of economic integration among the fraternal countries. [applause] [end recording]

GORBACHEV RECEIVES JOTTI, VIEWS WORLD SITUATION

LD251440 Moscow TASS in English 1402 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 25 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today received Leonilde Jotti, president of the Chamber of Deputies of the Italian Parliament and a member of the leadership of the Italian Communist Party, who is paying a visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Appraising the international situation, which had become even more complex over the past few weeks, Mikhail Gorbachev said that the Soviet Union had not received any satisfactory reply to its proposals aimed at ridding mankind of the nuclear threat. The West's unwillingness to end the race with any armaments and to seek accords on their reduction seriously and on the basis of equality has become clear. He stressed that a responsible approach to politics presupposed readiness actually to reckon with the realities of the new stage of modern history, with the national interests of all states, and respect for the will of one's own people and other peoples and for the world public opinion. Mutual security nowdays calls upon everyone for a new way of thinking and for an understanding of the fact that it can only be achieved by political means, through negotiations. We should learn to live together in today's complex world. Today's international politics need especially strict respect for and a serious attitude to accords and prevention of actions which are worsening the situation, dangerous as it is. Leonilde Jotti outlined the goals of her visit to the USSR, one of them being the extension of direct contacts between parliaments in order to promote peace and rapprochement between the peoples of the two countries, and spoke in favour of more efforts in various forms on the way to detente so as to put an end to the escalation of the nuclear threat and to the squadering of huge resources on military purposes.

The participants in the meeting, which passed in an atmosphere of friendship, reiterated their mutual desire for the continuation of the Soviet-Italian dialogue in order further to develop good relations and cooperation between the USSR and Italy. Italy's ambassador to the USSR, Sergio Romano, was present at the meeting.

FOREIGN MINISTER PROTESTS FRG 'DETENTION'

LD251738 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Foreign Ministry statement on "detention" of Soviet citizen in FRG -- read by announcer]

[Text] The USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the USSR Embassy in Bonn have more than once addressed the FRG authorities concerning the forced detention [nasil'stvennoye zaderzhaniye] in the FRG of the USSR citizen Shuvalov. In connection with his return to the motherland and a clarification of the circumstances surrounding the affair, the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs considers it essential to state the following:

On 30 September 1985, Shuvalov, the commercial director of the joint Soviet-West German firm (Neoteip), was admitted to St Anthony Hospital in Cologne with a leg injury. On 24 October, in connection with the conclusion of his treatment he was supposed to be checked out, but when Soviet employees [sotrudniki] came to get him, he was not to be found in the hospital. The hospital administration, as well as the FRG Ministry of Foreign Affairs, virtually refused to supply the USSR Embassy in Bonn any information whatsoever about the whereabouts of Shuvalov. Nor did any satisfactory answer come from the FRG Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the numerous requests of the embassy to meet with Shuvalov and to return him without delay to his place of residence. Instead, on 18 November, the USSR Embassy in the FRG received a letter from certain West German lawyers in Cologne in which they informed the embassy that they had been authorized to represent the interests of the Soviet Citizen Shuvalov. It was also asserted in the letter that Shuvalov was allegedly intending to seek political asylum in the FRG and did not want to have any contacts with Soviet representatives.

During the whole subsequent period the FRG Ministry of Foreign Affairs also relied on this version and gave negative answers to the insistent demands of the Soviet side for the granting of a meeting with Shuvalov. As it has now become clear, all the statements by the West German side about Shuvalov's unwillingness to meet with Soviet representatives and his intention to remain in the FRG were false. In actual fact, Shuvalov on 24 October, on the day he was checked out of the hospital, was forcibly removed from that place by agents of the FRG special services. Over the next 4 months, he was unceasingly subjected to treatment in which physical, psychological, and other means of influence were used, treatment aimed at encouraging him not to return to the Soviet Union and to force him to sign a petition for political asylum in the FRG or in the United States. This was the immediate concern of FRG Special services employees who went by the names of (Wolfgang Kremer), (Gunter Klemens), (Dornberg), or ones who simply called themselves, Michael, Klaus, Ted, Kurt, Willi, and others. An adviser at the U.S. Embassy in Bonn, (Olaf Groebel). also had a hand in the provocative venture in connection with the Soviet citizen when Shuvalov was specially removed to the U.S. Embassy.

From the moment of the forcible removal from the hospital and up to the meeting with the representatives of the USSR Embassy in Bonn, Shuvalov was kept in complete isolation. His requests to meet with employees at the USSR Embassy were ignored. Letters from relatives were not passed on. Only one thing was demanded of him: to sign a petition for political asylum; but the speical Services failed to achieve this.

Aside from this, it became clear to Shuvalov that he would never obtain a meeting with Soviet representatives if he did not at least create the impression that he was inclined toward what was being demanded of him.

To this end, he signed a letter that was dictated to him in which a story, fabricated by the special services, about his voluntary departure to the West was produced; he later promised his persecutors to repeat it at a meeting with Soviet representatives. It is well-known to the FRG authorities what really took place during the meeting between employees of the USSR Embassy in Bonn and Shuvalov.

On 5 March 1986, at the FRG Ministry of Foreign Affairs, instead of making the statement concocted for him about not returning to the homeland, Shuvalov told the truth about what had happened to him and firmly stated his willingness to return to the Soviet Union as soon as possible.

Thus a shameful provocation against a Soviet citizen failed, to the complete surprise of its organizers. It is still a surprise that even after this the FRG authorities continue to hang on to their false version of what happened to Shuvalov and foist it on the FRG organs of mass information. However, no matter what tricks the FRG special services resort to, they will not be able to cover up the kidnapping and forcible detention of a Soviet citizen or the attempts, by using psychological and physical terror, to make him betray his country.

Such actions are nothing more than a scandalous trampling of human dignity and rights, an unprecedented act of arbitrariness, a gross violation of the elementary norms of interstate relations and international law. It is perfectly obvious that such actions are also incompatible with statements by the FRG Government about its readiness to maintain and develop normal and good relations with the Soviet Union. The USSR Foreign Ministry is making a resolute protest and expects that the persons guilty of kidnapping and forcibly detaining Shuvalov will be taken to task.

SHULTZ ARRIVES IN GREECE AMID DEMONSTRATIONS

LD260714 Moscow TASS in English 0709 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Athens March 26 TASS -- George Shultz, U.S. secretary of state, has arrived on a four-day visit in Greece. Main attention at his talks with the Greek leaders will be devoted to the question of the future of the U.S. military bases in that country. On the route from the airport to the centre of the Greek capital, demonstrations of protest repeatedly barred the way to the American visitor and his escort. Demonstrations against the visit of the U.S. secretary of state have also been held in the central park of Athens and in other cities of Greece.

MALTA URGES SECURITY COUNCIL SESSION ON LIBYA

LD260351 Moscow TASS in English 0003 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] New York March 26 TASS -- The Government of Malta has requested the urgent convocation of the U.N. Security Council's meeting "to consider the serious situation that has developed in the central Mediterranean". A letter sent by the permanent representative of Malta at the United Nations to the President of the U.N. Security Council emphasizes the need for "essential actions to ease tension and to restore peace and stability in the region". The current extremely explosive situation in the Mediterranean has become a direct consequence of the U.S. militarist bandit actions near the shores of Libya.

FRG CRITICIZED ON PLANNED SDI INVOLVEMENT

PM211429 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Mar 86 First Edition p 5

[Yuliy Yakhontov "Commentator's Column": "Bonn-Washington Compact"]

[Text] Bonn -- The United States and the FRG have reached agreement on the terms for Bonn's involvement in the U.S. "star wars" plans, which are officially called the "Strategic Defense Initiative." As commentators here emphasize, this agreement was reached with striking speed at Federal Chancellor H. Kohl's meeting with U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger, who came to the FRG.

According to the official version, this meeting was meant to eliminate the differences that supposedly exist over cooperation within the SDI framework. However, these "differences," which had been on the point of threatening to quite wreck an agreement between Bonn and Washington, suddenly were easily settled. Next week FRG Economics Minister M. Bangemann will set out for the U.S. capital, where two documents are to be signed -- on the terms for West German firms to participate in SDI and a general agreement on technological exchange.

The Kohl-Weinberger accord has elicited undisguised enthusiasm from FRG right-wing circles and representatives of the military-industrial complex. Both have repeatedly voiced dissatisfaction with the delay over signing an official agreement on involvement in SDI. It is very significant in this connection that both H. Kohl and C. Weinberger refused to inform journalists of the details of the talks. Such deliberate secrecy strengthened the FRG progressive public's long-standing suspicions that the version relating to "differences" was deliberately blown up by Bonn with a view to demonstrating its "independence" and "circumspection" in approaching a problem which is of concern to the majority of the country's population.

Representatives of the opposition parties and even some politicians in the ruling coalition's camp still believe that the FRG must not subscribe to SDI. It is also clear that "star wars" will not benefit the civilian sectors of industry here. In addition, as K. Voigt, a prominent Social Democratic Party of Germany figure, pointed out, the damage which could result from shifting the arms race into space will not be covered by any "industrial" gains. And former Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt declared that with the help of the "star wars" plans the United States wants to totally change its military-strategic doctrine and undermine the ABM Treaty with the USSR. He urged Western Europe governments to remind President Reagan that he is not their "political supreme commander in chief."

However, the fact remains that Bonn has once again demonstrated who really leads the Western Europe allies. It has also been confirmed once again that the FRG remains one of the most obedient champions of Washington's militarist course among the NATO partners. This policy only undermines the foundations of European security and runs counter to the fundamental interests of our continent's peoples.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS CONGRATULATES CHIRAC

PM251449 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 1

[Text] To his Excellency Mr Jacques Chirac, prime minister of the French Republic:

We send you congratulations and best wishes on your appointment as French prime minister. We express confidence that your activity in this lofty post will contribute to further developing cooperation between the Soviet Union and France in the sphere of peace and detente and to strengthening the traditional friendship between the Soviet and French peoples.

The USSR Council of Ministers

SUSPECT IN PALME CASE LINKED TO U.S. GROUP

LD212338 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Correspondent Valentin Gubernatorov report from the "Vremya" newscast]

[ext] Investigations in the case of the assassination of Olof Palme continue in Sweden. The political background to this crime is now becoming increasingly clear. Both within Sweden itself and in other Western countries there have been and there are forces that hated Olof Palme fiercely for his active work in the struggle to preserve peace and to ward off the threat of war. Now Hans Holmer, the Swedish Police Commissioner, is telling journalists that the man who was arrested a few days ago on suspicion of having killed Olof Palme is being released because of insufficient evidence. Well, the police and judicial organs operate within the framework of Swedish laws. However, it has become known for example, that the person arrested belonged to the so-called European Workers Party, an international pro-fascist organization that established itself in Sweden in the mid-seventies. Members of the organization are in favor of Sweden joining NATO and of arming the Swedish Army with neutron weapons. The party headquarters is in the United States. It is headed by a U.S. millionaire, Larouche.

Of late, every substantial event in which Palme has been involved has been noted by the vigilant eye of this organization. Many of its members have undergone special training in the use of pistols in Wiesbaden, West Germany and also at a range in Georgia in the United States. The training is carried out under the pretext of ensuring the protection of the party leadership. But who can guarantee that shooting skills acquired in the FRG or the United States will not come in useful for other purposes, too?

REPORTAGE ON BENDJEDID'S MOSCOW VISIT

Profiled Prior to Arrival

PM251004 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "In Connection With the Visit by Chadli Bendjedid, President of Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and General Secretary of the National Liberation Front Party, to the Soviet Union"]

[Excerpts] Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic Algeria and general secretary of the National Liberation Front Party [FLN], is arriving in Moscow today on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government.

Under President C. Bendjedid's leadership, Algeria is resolving questions concerning the implementation of building a new society in accordance with the principles of the FLN Charter, and transformations are being implemented for the purpose of strengthening the country's independence and sovereignty, developing the national economy, and solving social problems. Algeria, adhering to the principles of nonalignment in its foreign policy, holds anti-imperialist and anticolonialist positions, and makes a great contribution to the struggle waged by Arab and African peoples opposing the neocolonialist policy of imperialism and its allies.

The FLN advocates the development of friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. C. Bendjedid has visited our country on several occasions. Soviet people greet President Chadli Bendjedid, and through him the friendly Algerian people, and express confidence that the forthcoming visit will serve the cause of further strengthening the friendship and mutual understanding between our countries and peoples and the cause of consolidating universal peace and international security.

Arrives, Welcomed by Leaders

LD251428 Moscow TASS in English 1414 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 25 TASS -- Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic, general secretary of the National Liberation Front, today arrived on an official friendly visit to Moscow at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government.

He was met at the airport by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Defense Minister Sergey Sokolov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central committee, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Talyzin, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Anatoliy Dobrynin, other officials.

Meets Gorbachev at Kremlin

LD251605 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Text] Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic, general secretary of the National Liberation Front Party, arrived in Moscow today on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the Soviet Government.

At Vnukovo Airport he was greeted at the aircraft ramp by Comrades Gromyko, Shevardnadze, Sokolov, Talyzin, Dobrynin, and other officials. An honor guard was formed. The band played the state anthems of both states. From the airport, the motorcade, with a motorcycle escort of honor, set off for the Kremlin.

At the Kremlin, Bendjedid was greeted in the Georgiyevskiy Hall of the Great Kremlin Palace by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Comrades Gromyko, Shevardnadze, Sokolov, and Dobrynin were present at the meeting ceremony in the Kremlin.

The state flags of Algeria and the USSR and welcoming banners were hung out on the capital's streets and squares along which the motorcade passed.

Begins Talks With Gorbachev

LD260824 Moscow TASS in English 0815 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 26 TASS -- Soviet-Algerian talks began in the Kremlin today. They are being conducted by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev and the president of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic, General Secretary of the National Liberation Front Party Chadli Bendjedid.

Chadli Bendjedid is staying in the USSR since Tuesday at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Soviet Government.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION CONCLUDES EGYPT VISIT

Press Conference Held

LD240817 Moscow TASS in English 0813 GMT 24 Mar 86

[Text] Cairo March 24 TASS -- TASS correspondent Ratmir Orestov reports:

A delegation of the USSR Surpeme Soviet led by Pavel Gilashvili, vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, on a visit here gave a press conference for Egyptian journalists. Sharing impressions of the visit, the leader of the delegation noted the hospitality accorded to the Soviet delegation in Egypt. The people of Egypt, he said, remember the firm foundations of Soviet-Egyptian friendship, laid in the early period of its history. Gilashvili expressed the hope that relations between the peoples of the two countries would develop successfully. The exchange of parliamentary delegations, he said, illustrates the possibility of the development of contacts between the Soviet Union and Egypt.

Many questions were asked at the press conference about the importance of the Aswan hydropower complex to the Egyptian economy and about the future of that project. The managers of the power plant and the high dam, Soviet guests said, point out that the complex still is a symbol of Soviet-Egyptian friendship. Egyptian specialists speak highly of the quality of the design of the dam and hydropower station and the equipment supplied by the Soviet Union, which continues to work faultlessly and dependably.

Answering questions about the Soviet stand on the Middle East, the delegation members stressed that it was based on the constructive proposals for settlement in the region put forward last year. The Soviet Union firmly believes that an international conference with the participation of all the parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization as the only lawful representative of the Palestinian people, is a sure way to settle the Middle East problem.

At the same time the USSR strongly rejects the attempts to use the conference as a cover for separate deals contrary to the interests of all the Arab peoples. Seeking a just and lasting peace in the Middle East and other parts of the world, the members of the parliamentary delegation stressed, the Soviet Union is strictly following the course of peace, disarmament and international cooperation, put forward by the 27th CPSU Congress.

Meetings Viewed

LD260042 Moscow TASS in English 1859 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Text] Cairo March 25 TASS -- The official visit to the Arab Repulic of Egypt (ARE) by the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation consisting of Pavel Gilashvili, vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet (the leader of the delegation), Sergey Losev, Anatoliy Mayorets, Nikolay Popov, and Janikul Yusupov, deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet, is over.

The delegation were received by President Husni Mubarak of the A.R.E. The leader of the Soviet delegation delivered a message to him from the USSR Supreme Soviet. Sincere striving of the two sides for the development of good relations was pointed out during the meeting.

Talks were held with a deputation of the People's Assembly of the A.R.E. headed by the assembly's speaker Rifa't al-Majub. The Soviet parliamentarians also had meetings with Egyptian Prime Minister 'Ali Lutfi and with his deputies -- Yusuf Wali, minister of agriculture and food security, general secretary of the ruling National Democractic Party of the A.R.E. and Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, minister of foreign affairs, as well as with Subji 'Abda al-Hakim, chairman of the Consultative Council (Shura).

The parliamentarians of the USSR informed the Egyptian side of the results of the CPSU's historic 27th Congress which had mapped out a strategy for accelerating further development of Soviet society and for qualitative refinement of all aspects of societal life. The Egyptian side displayed interest in the USSR's constructive proposals on a stage-by-stage, consistent elimination of nuclear weapons around the world. The proposals had been set up in the January 15, 1986, statement of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, [words indistinct] further development in the decisions of the 27th Congress of the CPSU. An opinion was expressed that the implementation of the great plans for accelerating the socio-economic development of the USSR positively tells on the growth of the Soviet Union's prestige in the international arena.

During the discussion of the state of affairs in the Middle East, concern was expressed over the dangerous situation which keeps on there owing to Israel's continuing aggression against the Arabs. Reaffirmed was the Soviet Union's conviction that a comprehensive and just settlement can be achieved in the Middle East through collective actions, within the framework of an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all the sides concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) -- the sole legitimate representative of the Arab Palestinian people.

When discussing bilateral relations between the USSR and the A.R.E., the sides reaffirmed their striving for further development of cooperation in various fields on the basis of equality, mutual benefit and non-interference in the internal affairs of other states.

Returns to Moscow

LD260844 Moscow TASS in English 0831 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 26 TASS -- A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Pavel Gilashvili, deputy president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, returned to Moscow from Cairo today. The delegation stayed in Egypt on an official visit.

VOSS RECEIVES IRAQI PARLIAMENT OFFICIAL

PM211133 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Ties Are Strengthening"]

[Text] On 19 March, A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet's Soviet of Nationalities, met with S.Q. Hammudi, chairman of the Iraqi National Council Committee for Arab and foreign affairs. The talk touched on questions of the further development of interparliamentary contacts between the two countries. S.A.M. al-Faysal, Iraqi ambassador to the USSR, was present.

Visit Concluded

JN232018 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1612 GMT 23 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, 23 Mar (INA) -- Sa'd Qasim Hammudi, chairman of the Arab and International Relations Committee of the Iraqi National Assembly, has described his meeting with Mr Voss, chairman of the Council of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, as fruitful and positive and will improve parliamentary relations between the two countries.

In a statement to INA before leaving Moscow today, Hammudi said that he discussed with Voss the agenda of the 75th IPU conference which will be held in Mexico next April. He said that he briefed Voss on the results of the fourth Arab Parliamentary Union Conference which was held in Amman recently. He also informed him of the Arab draft resolution approved by all the Arab parliamentary delegations with the aim of presenting it at the Mexico conference. The resolution is connected with the Palestinian problem, the Lebanese situation, and the Iraq-Iran war. He said the Soviet side expressed its support for the joint Arab draft resolution.

Hammudi also said that agreement was reached on continuing coordination and consultations between the Arab parliamentary group and the Socialist bloc during the upcoming IPU conference to affirm the joint struggle to foil initiatives planned by enemies of the Arabs and the Soviets, such as Zionists and imperialists.

SOVIET ENOVY MEETS WITH SYRIAN OFFICIAL

JN221427 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1315 GMT 22 Mar 86

[Text] Damascus, 22 Mar (SANA) -- The Soviet ambassador in Damascus, Felix Fedotov, has stressed his country's support for the just Arab causes as well as for Syria's militant positions under President Hafiz al-Asad aimed at foiling the imperialist and Zionist designs in the Arab region. This came during a meeting between People's Assembly Speaker Muhammad al-Zu'bi and the Soviet ambassador here today. The Soviet ambassador conveyed a message to the People's Assembly speaker from the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium dealing with parliamentary affairs between Syria and the Soviet Union.

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'TOP PRIORITY' PANELISTS FOCUS ON TEST BAN

LD261530 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 16 Mar 86

["Top Priority" program]

[Text] On Saturday the United States exploded its first nuclear device at the Yucca Flats site in Nevada since the Soviet Union extended its unilateral test ban to last after the end of March. The blast was codenamed Glen Cove. We now bring you our weekly panel discussion, Top Priority, in which Dr Radomir Boganov and Sergey Plekhanov of the Moscow-based Institute for United States and Canada Studies discuss the positions of the Soviet Union and the United States on the crucial issue of banning nuclear testing. The host of Top Priority is Pavel Kuznetsov of our staff.

[Kuznetsov] In his recent replies to an appeal by the leaders of six nations -- Argentina, Mexico, India, Greece, Sweden, and Tanzania -- to the Soviet Union and the United States to refrain from all nuclear testing in the period leading to their next summit, General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev said that this country was extending its unilateral moratorium beyond the expiration date of 31 March until the first such blast in the United States and I suggest that we start with taking a brief look at the history of the Soviet moratorium.

[Bogdanov] Pavel, the history of the Soviet moratorium is really a very glorious history. We started to stop to test our nuclear weapons from 6 August 85. Mind you, we stated that we stopped to test on the date of nuclear bombing of Hiroshima. Then we extended our moratorium once again till 31 March and all the time we were inviting United States to join us in that, saying that if they join us, the moratorium becomes endless, for ever. So, this time answering the leaders of the countries, we again invited United States in a way to join us because there is only one condition that we stop testing, if the United States again joins us and we say that if they start, if they resume their testing, only in that case we will resume our testing.

You know, if you look at that story from different angles, you will see that it has a really tremendous importance for the Soviet-American relations. Everybody at this end and at the American end is saying that what is lacking in the Soviet-American realtion is trust: We cannot build our realtions because there is no trust. I agree with them completely: There is no trust. We have enough grounds to not trust our American partners and in our relations we have several really very hot points which may contribute greatly to the trust-building business or just wipe the slate -- to decrease this very little amount, make no trust at all, in our relations and to decrease it till it is minus zero, something like that. So, moratorium just belongs to that business of trust. If they are really willing to improve relations with us and to signal to us that the American side is genuine in building good relations with the Soviet Union, they have very good opportunity to signal, to demonstrate that to the whole world: stop testing.

Number two: They were claiming all the time, from the top, that this administration has no design to launch a nuclear war strike, that they are a very peace-loving country that just deters the Soviet Union. You know all that bunk we have been hearing for quite a long time. Why I say bunk? Because there is no proof, so far there is no proof that the American side is really willing to cooperate with the Soviet Union in the field of avoiding nuclear war, and the most, you know, substantial signal we could get from the American side on that would be just stopping testing nuclear weapons.

Why, I believe Sergey you have explained to our American listenres why it is so important in that business; but look really, as a student of American politics for the last 25 years I am getting more and more, you know, pessimist in all that. What we have been witnessing now is a kind, you know, of very cheap politics, really very cheap politics, when you have on the table the problem of survival or death and around that you have a kind of, you know, a kind of cheap lies aiming at one, you know, aiming at one point, just to try to find out ways and means to continue to build up American strength, nuclear might in such a way that it will be superior to the Soviet Union. I have no other explanation to that, what they are doing now. Maybe I'm too emotional, I'm sorry, but, you know, as a student, as I said, as a student of the American's policy really I am surprised. I don't know if you put the question to me now, at that juncture, what the future will be for the Soviet-American relations I am a complete pessimist. I really think pessimistically.

[Kuznetsov] We are really jumping a little bit ahead in drawing our conclusions on the future of Soviet-American relations, I'm sorry. Dr Plekhanov why is it so important from at least the military standpoint to stop nuclear tests. Can such a move really contribute to checking the spread of the nukes?

[Plekhanov] Well, Pavel, there are 50,000 nuclear weapons in the world today and there is a widespread consensus in the world that there are much too many. In fact, there is a growing consensus that there should be no nuclear weapons at all and it is practical to talk about reducing and eliminating them altogether. There is really that huge amount of overkill capability and the least that we can do is discontinue testing designed to produce new kinds of nuclear weapons and this is what the story is all about.

Now we have heard from the U.S. Administration that they need to continue testing in order to modernize their nuclear arsenal but why the hell modernize existing nuclear arsenals? If you explode just 1 percent of that arsenal of nuclear weapons that there is in the world today the damage done to the atmosphere, to the environment, will be quite enough in order to make th earth unihabitable. So it really makes no sense, it is really some madness on the rampage to continue modernization, to continue to build-up of nuclear weapons and this fact was recognized by the U.S. Government when it was almost ready to sign a comprehensive test ban treaty in the late seventies. The treaty as almost ready and then the U.S. side decided to discontinue negotiations with the Soviet Union on the subject, apparently because there were some ideas in the military quarters in the United States about new kinds of weapons and now we see that it is not just the offensive nuclear weapons, not just the bombs and the warheads for the missiles, but also the new kinds of strategic defense, of space weapons.

[Kuznetsov] Such nuclear weapons are the source of energy for those systems and subsystems of star wars?

[Plekhanov] Of a particular system which is called the X-ray laser. Another thing which is important is that, you know, even underground testing, even though underground testing is not as harmful as the atmospheric testing, it still is bad for the environment. You know there are scientists in various parts of the world who measure the elvels of radioactivity and I read a recent report about the historical changes in the levels of radioactivity.

In the seventies when the amount of, when the number of nuclear explosions in the world declined because there was a milder and more relaxed international atmosphere, we had detente, the levels of radiation markedly declined; in the eighties there has been again an increase in the levels of radioactivity and that is connected with the fact that there have been more tests. So, even on that ground I think it would be a good thing to stop testing.

[Kuznetsov] Now what was the response of the White House to the latest Soviet initiative, to the latest Soviet step that is extending the unilateral Soviet moratorium beyond the expiration date of 31 March? They have rejected also the efforts to make our moratorium a mutual one and ignored our almost 8-month restraint. We have partially covered the reasons why and still I want more (?stronger) answers to this.

[Bogdanov] You know, my difficulty is just the last part of your question. Why? Because there are so many why's on the American side and there are so many arguments that I am really puzzled which one is the valid one for the time being and I am really sorry for my American friends over there -- they have to listen to all these arguments almost every day and I can imagine how they are confused because really speaking, every week, every second week, we have a new argument why the American administration cannot join the Soviet Union in the moratorium.

[Kuznetsov] OK. Let's take a look at some of them, like on verification and control.

[Bogdanov] You know, Pavel, let me say the first thing, you know. If you have no desire to join the other side, with such excellent brains as this administration has, you can produce another thousand arguments just convincing the others, their own fellows, that they cannot join, you know. So, argument -- there is no problem with arguments; there is a problem with the truth. Why the truth? Because arguments on this particular business belong rather to a very imaginatory world which has nothing to do with the real one. We have witnessed a number of arguments beginning from the statement that the Soviet Union has already in such a way improved its nuclear weapons that America has to catch up with it. The second argument was that the Soviet Union was against verification and control. And the last one is very nearly the truth, which is as [name indistinct] put it: We need to modernize our nuclear arsenal but they don't say the second half of the truth -- what for? Just to gain superiority over the Soviet Union. All that you need for one thing, just to intimidate the Soviet Union, to coerce it, and just to try to play the Soviet Union the American tune. [as heard] That is all. There is no other reason. If you really tell the truth -- what for they need it? And I am afraid whatever convincing argument we can really suggest to our American listeners they will not play any role because we have a very strange world now at the American end; the world which has nothing to do with the reality, which has to do for this administration with only one thing, how to convince the American public that the Soviet Union is a very bad guy and you need all the time to spend money to build up American might just to deter this bad guy. That is all, it has nothing to do with the reality but it has to do with American domestic policy and in that imaginatory, unreal world, I am sorry you are hopeless, you are hopeless because whatever you say at the other end they will say their own thing just to try to convince their own. So what is left to us is just to use our own common-sense of the American view. Let them themselves find out where it is.

[Kuznetsov] You wanted to say something?

[Plekhanov] Yes I wanted to touch upon briefly those arguments which have been advanced. Dr Bogdanov has touched on the basic thing and that is that they do want to continue testing.

Now, I would like to talk a little bit about why the other arguments, because you know simply a desire to continue testing, it is not a very persuasive argument, it can also be beaten very easily. But how about those objections and all kinds of buts and its. Number one, verification -- now that is an old chestnut and the United States have been saying for a long time that well, you know, you in the Soviet Union, you are a closed society; we in America are an open society and so we must have adequate means of verification that you guys are complying with the treaty. We can't build treaties on trust. Neither can we and we are very much interested in the business of verification and the United States is not such an open society after all and we are not as closed a society as they are trying to portray us. How the question of monitoring the tests has been adequately resolved by the existence of a very sophisticated seismological devices. The United States has about 200 seismological stations which are constantly listening to whatever goes on in this area in the Soviet Union.

[Kuznetsov] How many do we have of those?

[Plekhanov] We have about 20 and the problem that we have is that our stations are not as near the American territory as the Americans are because we don't have countries like, you know, Turkey and Pakistan -- military allies of the United States -- or West Germany, which allow it to place those stations close to our territory. We have just 20 and they are much farther away from American than the Americans' are from ours but still those 20 are absolutely adequate to perform the job of monitoring American tests. But still if the United States thinks and insists that they need to have on-site inspection, that they need to put devices inside the Soviet territory and be able to send their observers and so on and so forth, we decided that we can make a step forward and say okay, let's have on-site inspections as well. And the moment we made that admission the question of verification was immediately swept off the table.

[Bogdanov] No, no, Sergey, you are not right. This argument can also be beaten very easily. What you say is just propaganda, nothing else.

[Kuznetsov] Well, if you don't agree to it, then it is propaganda accordingly.

[Bogdanov] Yes, that is why I say that argument can also be beaten very easily and that it is why I am sure you know...

[Kuznetsov -- interrupting] It is like saying I offer you $10 if you know this is just propaganda.

[Bogdanov] Yes, exactly.

[Plekhanov] Yes, and Sergey, I'd like to back you up on what you said with a brief quote from THE NEW YORK TIMES news service. It was written by Flora Lewis in February and I quote: Without quite admitting it, the Reagan administration has turned America's formal policy on nuclear testing on its head. This could be veiled so long as the Soviets refused verification measures to make sure any cheating could be immediately detected. But now Mikhail Gorbachev said: The Soviet Union is agreeable to the most strict control over a ban on nuclear weapons tests, including on-site inspections and on the use of all achievements in seismology but, she goes on to say, instead of renewing negotiatins with the Soviets on a comprehensive test ban, broken off by President Reagan, Washington has reversed its argument.

Yes, you know their reversing arguments in my view is like undressing in public. Don't they realize that what can be done on a public beach and not on every beach, well it's kind of like-minded for politicians.

As far as the beaches are concerned it just occurred to me that others are saying that you can take a horse to the water but you can't make it drink. I mean there is a problem there. If you really don't want to do something you always produce a new argument against it.

There is another thing which I'd like to touch upon and that is the argument that the United States needs to continue testing in order to check on the existing arsenals. Not just to modernize, not just to come up with a new weapon, but to see if the old ones are not rusty, so to say. This is called reliability testing. But this argument was raised before by some people in the Pentagon in the late seventies when the Carter administration was negotiating the comprehensive test ban and the scientists, the military scientists, who were studying the problem at the time, they came up with definite answers. Reliability testing is not necessary in order to check that the bombs are in order. You can perform the checking in the laboratories. You don't need to poison the earth by testing bombs to see that they are working properly so the existing stockpiles can be checked and stay reliable without tests. So that argument again holds no water.

U.S. 'UNILATERALLY DISCARDING' ABM TREATY

LD262001 Moscow TASS in English 1941 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, March 26 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Chernyshev.

On March 22, the world was indignant at glaring militaristic actions of the U.S. Administration. Despite numerous calls of the Soviet Union, other countries, broad public of the USA, a nuclear weapon test was staged in the USA. This gives more evidence that Washington's real aim is not reduction and elimination of nuclear arms, but, quite the contrary, their build-up, creation of new and ever more destructive types of nuclear arms.

The new explosion and the refusal to resume talks on a comprehensive test ban also show the unwillingness of the U.S. administration to observe the existing agreements. Quite recently, joint congressional resolution number three, endorsed by the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, declared that the threshold test ban treaty and the peaceful nuclear explosive treaty bind the USA to press for the cessation of all nuclear weapon testing for ever. But the present U.S. leadership views the earlier assumed obligations to its striving to achieve military strategic superiority for the United States.

Persisting with the nuclear arms race and speeding up work under the "star wars" program, Washington intends to go back on the treaties and agreements signed earlier, above all the ABM Treaty and SALT-2 Treaty. This is shown by statements made recently by U.S. officials.

Thus, U.S. Assistanct Secretary of Defense Richard Perle, addressing a subcommittee of the Senate Armed Services Committee declared outright that a large-scale ABM system with space-basing elements should be launched "whether or not the Russians will agree to negotiate the revision" of the ABM Treaty. Meanwhile, even at the present stage of the implementation of the "star wars" program, which Washington tries to present as a "research" program, he declared for a broad interpretation of the treaty so as to hold armaments tests.

As is known, according to this "broad interpretation" invented in the USA only six months ago, contrary to the interpretation of the ABM Treaty by the Soviet Union and four U.S. Administrations, it is alleged that the development and testing of systems and components of "exotic" armaments -- lasers, beam weapons, etc. are not prohibited under the treaty at all.

Addressing legislators, Perle, quite unabashed, set out a program of eroding the ABM Treaty which is one of the fundamentals of the process of arresting the arms race, the program that envisages a transition from the present violations under the signboard of "broad interpretation" and then to unilaterally discarding the treaty altogether and deploying armaments created under the "star wars" program.

The SALT-2 Treaty is also under a threat. Next May the U.S. Navy plans to launch the eighth atomic "Trident" submarine -- "Nevada." If the USA does not take compensatory measures, for instance, dismantle two old "Poseidon" submarines, the ceiling for launchers of MIRVed missiles set by the SALT-2 Treaty will be surpassed. Some people in Washington have already declared against the United States adhering to the treaty, and apologists of "star wars" are in their lead.

The Strategic Defence Initiative organization leaders stubbornly declare for keeping all the existing "Poseidon" submarines in the U.S. Navy since, according to the Pentagon, they are ideally suited to serving as launch pads for "exotic weapons" — X-ray lasers with nuclear pumping. So it is not only the ABM Treaty, but also the SALT-2 Treaty that interferes with "stellar warriors" and so they declare that their provisions should not be observed.

All this shows that some people in Washington persist in thinking in old categories. This makes one recall a recommendation to U.S. President Harry Truman in a secret report on the American-Soviet relations drawn up for him: The United States with its military potential consisting above all of highly effective armaments should not support any proposals on disarmament or arms limitation. And it is such "recommendations" that they in Washington try to follow now, losing sight of the fact that now it is 1986, not 1946.

It is time for the U.S. leadership to realize that this policy only poses new threats to peoples, the American people along with them. Mutual security nowadays requires a new way of thinking. The awareness that this security can be achieved only by political means, on the road of talks and preservation of existing arrangements.

COMMENTATOR PRAISES NUCLEAR MORATORIUM

PM261129 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 22 Mar 86 p 3

[International observer G. Dadyants article: "To Heed the Voice of Reason"]

[Text] The question of ending nuclear tests remains at the center of the attention of all the world's peoples. It is a question of a problem of paramount importance, on whose solution the fate of nuclear disarmament depends.

The Soviet approach to this problem is clear: The USSR has introduced a unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions and has been abiding by it for more than 7 months now. Although the moratorium expires 31 March, M.S. Gorbachev declared in his reply to the appeal from the leaders of six countries -- Argentina, India, Mexico, Tanzania, Sweden, and Greece -- that the Soviet Union will not conduct nuclear explosions even after 31 March -- until the first nuclear explosion in the United States.

And the United States? Over the past year it has conducted 15 nuclear explosions, including 7 even after the Soviet moratorium came into effect.

The last explosion in the Nevada desert at the end of the 1985 had a yield 10 times greater than the bomb the United States dropped on Hiroshima and was a constituent part of the research connected with creating [sozdaniye] nuclear-pumped X-ray lasers within the framework of the "Strategic Defense Initiative" proclaimed by R. Reagan. Despite the restraint shown by the Soviet Union, a new explosion is now being prepared, scheduled for April. As THE WALL STREET JOURNAL reports, a nuclear charge will be exploded under conditions close to those that exist in space, and the results will be used for the same "star wars" program.

All this can only be viewed as a real challenge to world public opinion. The U.S. Administration is clearly gambling on achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union. This runs directly counter to the aims jointly announced at the Soviet-American summit talks in Geneva.

Under the conditions which have come about the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium appealed to the U.S. Congress to do all in its power to ensure that the U.S. position accords with resolving the task of ending nuclear task in accordance with the will of the peoples and their ardent desire to ensure lasting peace on earth.

None of the arguments advance by the U.S. Administration to justify its reluctance to subscribe to the Soviet moratorium and end nuclear tests stands up to criticism. The BALTIMORE SUN bluntly relegates them to the "sphere of nuclear mythology." In particular, the argument that nuclear explosions are "impossible to monitor" [kontrolirovat] is a flimsy one. Scientific means have existed for many years which make it possible to accurately record even small underground explosions conducted thousands of miles away. In addition, the Soviet Union has publicly declared that it is prepared, in the event of a mutual moratorium being established, to reach agreement with the United States on the verification [kontrol] measures with a view to removing possible doubts about the moratorium's observance -- right down to international on-site verification [kontrol] and inspections [inspektsii].

Nor does another "argument" stand up to criticism. It has recently been advanced by the U.S. Administration, seeking to justify its negative stand on the question of banning nuclear explosions, and it alleges that the United States conducts nuclear test just to check the "reliability" of the existing nuclear arsenals. In fact, the American tests are conducted to modernize nuclear weapons and strengthen their destructive combat properties.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium appeal to the U.S. Congress to end nuclear weapon tests without delay has been perceived by broad circles of the world public as new evidence of the Soviet Union's good will and of its desire to break the vicious circle of arms race and achieve the total elimination of nuclear arsenals. Numerous foreign press organs, public organizations, and also the participants in the session of the Socialist International Consultative Council on Disarmament, which has been held in Oslo these days, have come out in support of the Soviet initiative. They have urged the United States to follow the USSR's example and emphasized the pressing need to take other urgent measures to reach specific accords at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium appeal is one more attempt to make the U.S. ruling circles heed the voice of reason, overcome the logic of confrontation, and free mankind from the nuclear threat handing over it. At the same time, it is obvious that the USSR cannot endlessly display unilateral restraint in the face of the provocative stand taken by the U.S. Administration on the question of nuclear tests.

SECURITY COUNCIL DISCUSSES U.S.-LIBYAN CLASH

LD270850 Moscow TASS in English 0841 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] New York March 27 TASS -- TASS correspondent V. Chernyshev reports:

The U.N. Security Council, which was urgently convened at the USSR's request, started on Wednesday a discussion of the exceptionally dangerous situation in the southern Mediterranean, which had emerged as a result of the defiant aggressive actions of the USA against Libya.

There is no doubt about the deliberate character of the U.S. brigand attack on Libya, said Yu.V. Dubinin, USSR permament representative to the U.N. For a long time now, Libya has been a target of the open U.S. military, political and economic blackmail. Threats and slanders against the Libya leaders have been issued in Washington in an unending stream. American officials have gone so far as to discuss impudently in public plans for a "physical elimination" of the Libyan leadership.

The United States armed attack on Libya was an act of aggression against an independent and sovereign Arab state, which had been conceived, planned and prepared in advance. It has resulted in a sharp aggravation of tensions in that area and created a real threat to international peace and security. At hand is open policy of state terrorism, impudent disregard of the U.N. Charter and the generally recognized norms of international law, the fundamental principles of inter-state relations.

It is common knowledge what are the causes of the growing aggressiveness of the USA against Libya, the Soviet representative stressed. In Washington they do not conceal that they are unhappy about Libya's independent anti-imperialist policy in the international arena, her strong opposition to the attempts of the USA and Israel at forcing separate capitulatory deals on the Arabs. It clearly goes against the grain with them that Libya firmly opposes the claims of the U.S. Administration to play the master in the developing countries, as if they were its home. Therefore the imperialist attack is spearheaded against Libya as well as Nicaragua. This is an attack launched today against all the developing countries, the whole Non-Aligned Movement. The intention is to show for everybody to see that if crude reprimands from Washington cannot bring about a change in their independent policy, the USA always has its Navy and aircraft at the ready to "put things in order" according to Washington's neocolonialist prescriptions.

Washington's criminal act against Libya is another telltale manifestation of the policy of "neoglobalism" proclaimed by the U.S. Administration. It is the immediate duty of the Security Council, he stressed, to condemn resolutely the aggression perpetrated by the USA, to take necessary actions to stop it and carry out effective measures to protect Libya's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The Security Council can under no circumstances reconcile itself to the state of war threatening to engulf the whole of the Mediterranean, George Agius, Malta's permanent representative to the U.N., said. No threat or use of force an be allowed, the more so when it comes to actions of a U.N. member country at a distance of thousands of miles from its shores and in conditions of massing by it of a powerful air force and naval armada on the plea of holding endless exercises.

The peoples of the Mediterranean are strongly opposed to the use of their national territory as bases and springboards of aggression against the non-aligned Mediterranean states, he said.

In face of the comdemnation of the brigand actions of the United States, Vernon Walters, U.S. permanent representative to the U.N., found nothing better but to reiterate the false pretexts and accusations by which Washington is trying to justify its aggression. He again threatened the use of force against Libya.

The Security Council will carry on the debate on the situation jeopardizing peace, which emerged as a result of the U.S. armed attack on Libya.

LIBYAN ENVOY ENDORSES GORBACHEV SPEECH ON LIBYA

LD262344 Moscow TASS in English 2254 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] New York March 26 TASS -- The statement made by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at a Kremlin dinner in honor of Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic, general secretary of the National Liberation Front Party, has laid bare the bandit and aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism and uncovered the true motives behind the policy that threatens peace in the world over, Muhammad al-Zarruq Rajab, permanent representative of Libya at the United Nations, told the TASS in an interview. Washington stages provocations all over the world -- in the Mediterranean, in the Korean Peninsula and the Indian Ocean. It threatens peoples of all developing countries which pursue independent policies. Washington's objective, as the statement of the Soviet leader convincingly demonstrated, is to impose global American hegemony on nations.

On behalf of Libya Muhammad al-Zarruq Rajab expressed gratitude and appreciation of the constructive position taken by the U.S.S.R. with regard to the aggressive U.S. action and of the solidarity expressed by Mikhail Gorbachev with the Libyan people defending their sacred right to freedom and independence.

NATO SECRETARY CARRINGTON VISITS ICELAND

LD262127 Moscow TASS in English 2027 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] New York March 26 TASS -- Secretary General of the North Atlantic bloc Lord Carrington arrived in Iceland and inspected the NATO base in Keflavic, the ASSOCIATED PRESS reports. Speaking in Reykjavik, Lord Carrington emphasized in every way Iceland's "strategic role" in NATO. "The alliance depends for its strength on the Atlantic serving as a bridge between North America and Western Europe", he asserted. "Iceland is in a sense part of that bridge".

The United States intends to increase its military presence in Iceland. The ASSOCIATED PRESS report says that while inspecting the military base, Carrington viewed construction of a new terminal at the base. According to the Pentagon's plan, two radar stations will be modernized and two new ones will be built in the southern part of Iceland. These measures are part of the U.S. Administration for the militarization of the North Atlantic, for creating new bridgeheads for future aggressive actions. Over 3,000 U.S. servicemen are stationed in Iceland now. F-4 and F-15 fighter bombers, P-3 "Orion" naval reconnaissance planes and two AWACS aircraft are based in Iceland. The Pentagon makes no secret of the fact that military preparations in the region are spearheaded against countries of the socialist community.

FURTHER REACTION TO EVENTS IN GULF OF SIDRA

Gorbachev 'Denounces' U.S. Acts

LD261649 Moscow TASS in English 1646 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 26 TASS -- The imperial, bandit face of neoglobalist policy has become clearly visible in the past few days, Mikhail Gorbachev said in the Kremlin today. The day before yesterday, American weapons were used against independent and sovereign Libya. Now the USA is not stinting words to justify that act of aggression. Facts irrefutably show, however, that it is not an unexpected incident but a "punitive" operation conceived and planned in advance.

It is not today that Libya has become a target. The provocative and threatening manoeuvres of American shops off its coast have become permament. And what about a trade, financial and technological blockade of Libya and other discriminatory measures against it? They can only be qualified as economic terror! And look at the psychological andpropaganda warfare that has been waged against Libya over the months!

The actions of the United States constitute a challenge to the world public as a whole and an encroachment on commonly recognized civilized relations. This policy is provoking regional conflicts and jeopardizing international peace and security. It is directed against all the independent peoples and contravenes the interests of the American people as well.

We resolutely denounce the aggressive anti-Libyan actions of the USA. The Soviet Union is in solidarity with the Libyan people. Standing up for their sacred right to freedom and independence from imperialist encroachments, Mikhail Gorbachev said.

The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee today delivered a speech at the dinner given in the Kremlin in honour of Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic and general secretary of the National Liberation Front Party.

U.S. 'Deliberately Provoked' Clash

LD262029 Moscow TASS in English 1838 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Washington March 26 TASS -- The United States' attack on sovereign Libya, during which a rocket and bombing strike was dealt on the suburbs of Surt and a number of other targets were hit, has been a thoroughly prepared provocation endorsed at the highest level in Washington. As THE WASHINGTON POST newspaper reports, a decision on much stronger measures against Libya was taken at a meeting in the White House in July last with President Reagan present. The newspaper writes that this was followed by "a series of discussions, studies, interagency meetings, and even military targeting plans on Libya." Moreover, the question of dealing pre-emptive strikes on Libya was studied.

A top-secret CIA study dated several days after the meeting in July in the White House "analyzed the pros and cons of pre-emptive military action and concluded that the administration had an opportunity to redraw the map of North Africa." It follows from the article that the Pentagon considered [words indistinct] versions of Libya's armed invasion. It was, specifically, estimated that 90,000 servicemen will be needed for the invasion.

It follows from the article in WASHINGTON POST that John Poindexter, the now assistant to the President for national security affairs, was the main coordinator of anti-Libyan plans. He made a trip to the Middle East in September last to work out plans of joined armed actions against Libya with other countries of the region.

"Aircraft carrier operations north of Libya were ordered in late January," WASHINGTON POST writes. In this connection THE NEW YORK TIMES, quoting officials of the administration, points out that Reagan decided to send Navy vessels into the Gulf of Sidra after being told that this would almost certainly lead to a military confrontation with Libya. In other words, the United States deliberately provoked Tripoli to a clash.

Georgiy Kim Comments

LD262027 Moscow TASS in English 1856 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 26 TASS -- Speaking in TASS interviews, Soviet people said it is becoming a rule that wherever U.S. warships and warplanes appear, the smell of gunpowder and blood starts floating form the place right away. The interviewed protested the U.S. military's firing at targets in Libya and intrusions into the territorial waters of that independent country.

"One need not be a prophet to see a connection between the recent vote in U.S. Congress on aid to Nicaraguan 'contras' and the act of piracy in the Gulf of Sidra," said Georgiy Kim, director of the Institute of Oriental Studies at the Soviet Academy of Sciences. "Every time the U.S. Administration needs further funding to whip up tension or bankroll a fresh batch of mercenaries, another act of international terrorism is quick to occur. The provocative maneuvers off independent Libya have aimed to heighten tension and demonstrated Washington's disdain for the right of sovereign nations."

"American strategy-makers call such provocations 'low-intensity conflicts' But each of them means death, blood and human suffering," Kim said. "The guns aimed at Libya threaten all states unwilling to bend the knee to the overseas strategists with their imperial ambitions."

Sergey Tsitovich, a Soviet specialist helping to build a gas pipeline in Libya, said: "Using armed force, Washington endeavors to bring whole nations to their knees, proclaims governments objectionable and breaks international norms and rules."

"Washington's adventurism is a threat to the entire world," he went on to say. "The escalation of the arms race, its extension to outer space, the continued nuclear testing, the violations of the borders of independent states -- don't the U.S. strategists see where the policy of state-backed terrorism is leading?"

Libyan Diplomat Cited

LD261857 Moscow TASS in English 1833 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 26 TASS -- U.S. imperialism has again tried to subvert the progressive regime of Libya, disliked by its because it is pursuing an independent policy and giving support to the peoples fighting for their rights, Professor Konstantin Varlamov, a member of the Presidium of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee and a notable Soviet historian, said here today at a Soviet public meeting devoted to the 16th anniversary of the withdrawal of British troops from Libyan territory.

The withdrawal of British troops, Varlamov noted, marked the beginning of the liberation of the country from imperialist diktat. Two months later the Libyan people took the final step on that road by closing the U.S. Wheelus Field Air Force Base. The United States had been using that base to exert political and military pressure on Libya and neighbouring Arab countries and to protect the interests of oil monopolies.

Today, 16 years after the withdrawal of British troops from Libya, the Soviet historian continued, imperialism is still attempting to trample the rights and freedom of the people of that country. By shooting at targets in Libya, Washington reaffirmed its source of inciting tension in various parts of the world.

The Soviet people, Varlamov said, have always sided themselves with the Libyans in their just anti-imperialist struggle. Today, at a time of trial for Libya, we also are supporting the desire of the Libyan people to decide their destiny independently. We demand an end to U.S. military blackmail of Libya.

Addressing the audience, Muhammad H. Sha'ban, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Jamahiriyah in the USSR, spoke highly of the Soviet Union's principled stand and its continuous support for the just struggle of the Libyan people.

The meeting was attended by the heads and staff of the diplomatic missions of Palestine, Syria, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, other Arab countries and also by Arab students who study in Moscow.

WEINBERGER NEWS CONFERENCE PART OF 'NEOGLOBALISM'

LD261329 Moscow TASS in English 1324 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Washington March 26 TASS -- U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has held a special news conference in the Pentagon, which was telecast by Worldnet International Network. The news conference was timed for the Defense Department's publication of its 5th edition of a propaganda pamphlet called "Soviet Military Power" and meant to "corroborate" the Reagan administration's allegations about a "growing war threat" from the USSR.

The trotting out of the latest fabrication-laden booklet by Washington hawks and the Pentagon chief's public appearance to advertise it have been part of a series of steps by the White House of late to justify its imperial "neoglobalism" strategy proclaiming the U.S. "right" to interfere in the domestic affairs of any state.

Employing disinformation, doctored facts and falsehoods about "Soviet global ambitions", the masterminds of this smear campaign are out to draw world pubic attention away from their own feverish military preparations. They are keen to cushion the impact of the Soviet initiatives on world public opinion and keep their NATO and other allies and partners in leash.

Commentators point to the deliberate timing of the publication of the militarist booklet of falsehoods and the official ceremony at which it was launched. Washington went ahead with them after the USSR had declared its readiness to extend its moratorium on nuclear explosions beyond March 31 until the first nuclear blast in the United States, and also after the Soviet Union had reiterated its commitment to keeping outer space free from arms and proposed a far-reaching, historic plan for abolishing all nuclear weapons by the year 2000.

Set against this background, the claims by the pamphlet and by the Pentagon chief that the Soviet Union had only one concern on its mind, and that was to achieve world domination and unleash a nuclear war, are at least ludicrous.

It is the United States rather than the USSR that has been resisting any measures to contain the arms race and improve the international political climate and accelerating its massive buildup of arms and armed forces even further every year. The Pentagon wants Congress, for example, to approve military appropriations for fiscal 1987 at an unprecedented total of more than 320 billion dollars. The U.S. Administration is pulling out all the stops to spread the arms race to outer space and speeding up the development of newest kinds of weaponry, including particle-beam, laser and other systems.

In an insolent challenge to mankind, the United States a few days ago staged another nuclear blast at a testing site in Nevada. Laying claims on world ascendancy, Washington arbitrarily proclaims almost the entire planet a sphere of its "vital interests". To "establish order" there the U.S. military is raising special forces of professional punitive troops and expanding its bases across the world. It is with U.S dollars that gangs of hired terrorists are waging undeclared wars on Nicaragua, Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Angola and other sovereign states.

Guided by the "neoglobalism" doctrine, the Pentagon the other day overtly committed aggressive military actions against the Libyan Jamahiriyah. So it is not fortuitous that Weinberger at his news conference declared categorically once again for a continued buildup of U.S. Armed Forces and armaments. Even now more than half a million U.S. troops are stationed abroad, performing what in effect are policing functions. Such is the truth.

And no matter how much on the Potomac they talk about a mythical "Soviet threat" in defiance of logic and common sense, no matter how many blatantly slanderous pamphlets about the Soviet Union they circulate and no matter how hard they try to convince world public opinion of their "commitment to peace", the world's nations know that the war threat is emanating from the United States.

This was admitted in his time by prominent public figure George Kennan, formerly U.S. ambassador to the USSR, who said in the NEW YORKER magazine that material and psychological preparations for war had become a deeply ingrained tradition not only with the U.S. Armed Forces but also with a significant part of U.S. civilian society.

U.S. 'FABRICATED'CHARGE OF NICARAGUAN INCURSION

LD262109 Moscow TASS in English 2045 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 26 TASS -- TASS commentator Nikolay Chigir writes: The Washington administration, described by THE NEW YORK TIMES as obsessed with hatred of Nicaragua and caring neither for common sense and humanity nor for security, keeps fomenting anti-Nicaraguan hysteria. Its aim is to bring the Sandinist government down at all costs.

The results of the house vote on the administration's request for 100 million dollars in aid to "contras" gangs, seen both in the United States itself and elsewhere as a stringing political defeat for the White House, have by no means sobered the U.S. ruling elite up. It is continuing its massive effort to persuade congressmen and U.S. public opinion, by hook or by crook, to endorse its policy of launching a large-scale aggression against Nicaragua. The campaign involves Washington's stock arsenal of falsehoods, disinformation and slander.

The U.S. Administration is now playing another marked card in its dangerous game in Central America. Acting on instructions from the White House, which is a fact confirmed by the U.S. media, its secret services have fabricated and floated an allegation that Nicaraguan troops have made a thrust into Honduran territory and are fighting there.

Immediately after that President Reagan announced the appropriation of an extra 20 million dollars from the Pentagon's budget to Honduras to "help it protect itself from Nicaragua." The Honduran authorities, which are completely dependent on Washington, did the latter's bidding and put their troops in the areas bordering Nicaragua on alert.

There, of course, was not, and could not be, any "incursion by Nicaraguan troops into Honduras" and the Sandinist government declared this most definitely.

Neither Washington nor Tegucigalpa, incidentally, could cite even a single fact to corroborate their anti-Nicaraguan charges, while facts exposing Washington's lies were reported by the U.S. mass media themselves.

At the very time Washington officialdom was raising its uproar over "the Sandinist aggression" a correspondent of the U.S. television network NBC, Mr Murphy, visited the Nicaraguan-Honduran border but did not discover anything there that would correspond to the provocative claims by the White House even in the slightest degree. Reporting from there, he said that there was nothing out of the ordinary anywhere there and that right on the border he saw troops looking across towards Honduras without any special interest. Murphy added that the men accompanying him and himself had been allowed to come to as close as 50 meters from the border and nobody had obstructed them in any way.

Foreign wire services identified Elliot Abrams, U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, as one of the masterminds behind the latest provocative anti-Nicaraguan allegation. Right after the administration's setback in the house vote on aid to "contras" he visited Honduras, El Salvador and Costa Rica on President Reagan's instructions, where he held "secret" talks with the local authorities. The press still learnt that his prime mission was to prode them into giving still more solid support for the U.S. aggressive policy against Nicaragua and taking an even more active part in the anti-Nicaraguan militarist provocations engineering by the United States.

Ignoring the world community's demands for an immediate end to the aggressive activities against Nicaragua as well as warnings by U.S. Congressmen that Washington's current policy could land the United States in a war like the one in Vietnam, the Reagan administration continues its dangerous playing with fire, a game fraught with unpredictable consequences, in Central America and other parts of the world.

DUBININ CITED ON U.S. POLICY TOWARD UN

LD212157 Moscow TASS in English 2006 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Text] New York March 21 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshev reports:

The hostile and unlawful actions taken by the USA against the United Nations and its member countries are viewed by the international community as a major political act of subversion against the very principle of international cooperation and against the foundations of the United Nations and its prestige and Charter.

The escalation of a war on the United Nations by the U.S. Administration is a flagrant breach of international law, Czechoslovakia's permanent representative to the United Nations, Jaroslav Cesar, has stated. Addressing the U.N. Committee on Relations With the Host Country, the United States, he said that the unprecedented actions of the USA could not be viewed out of the context of the overall tendency of American foreign policy. The right-wing forces which came to power in the USA made a sharp turn from detente to policy from armed stength and are rejecting goodneighbourliness and cooperation as principles of world development.

Hostile actions are being taken by the United States at a time when the peoples of the world are looking forward to a turn for the better in international relations. There is no room for such policy in the United Nations, he stressed.

The U.S. Administration has shown on more than one occasion in the past, too, its disregard for its commitments to the United Nations, the Soviet Union's permanent representative to the United Nations, Yu.V. Dubinin, said. Now it has taken another step in escalating this policy. It encroaches on the sovereign rights of the U.N. member countries and tries to arrogate to itself, in the teeth of the U.N. Charter and international accords stemming from it, the right arbitrarily to intervene in the affairs of the missions of other states at the United Nations. The arbitrary stand taken by the U.S. Administration means a blow at the rights of all the U.N. members, a blow at the rights and prerogatives of the United Nations as a whole. The U.S. action constitutes a major political act of subversion against the United Nations.

Washington has set out to institutionalize policy from strength as a norm of relationships between the USA and the most prestigeous international organization. What all this amounts to is a manifestation of the overall approach from strength, practiced by the U.S. Administration in international relations. Here, at the United Nations, we are witnessing another episode of this policy from strength, an attempt to put the USA above all the other states and to dictate conditions to them. This pressure is being exerted also in other areas and in very different forms, in particular, in attempted financial diktat contrary to the decisions of the General Assembly. This arbitrariness has assumed such a scope and such outrageous forms that the USA is being criticised more and more scathingly by a large number of U.N. member states.

The point in case is a major question of principle, the protection of the sovereign rights of the U.N. member countries and of democratic principles in international relations against the dictatorial encroachments of those who are laying claim to the right to impose their will on the rest of the world.

The worry voiced by the delegations of different U.N. member countries is therefore quite understandable. Though today it is the missions of the USSR and a number of other countries that are exposed to arbitrariness, it is clear to everyone that tomorrow this practice, unless effectively repulsed, can affect any other mission. Washington thinks, to all appearances, that the activities of the international organizations, reflecting the will of the overwhelming majority of states, are at odds with the global interests of the USA, its transnational corporations and its military-industrial complex.

The escalation by the U.S. Administration of a hostile campaign against the United Nations, the Soviet spokesman said in conclusion, is taking place at a time when the other countries are making efforts to consolidate the incipient tendency for dialogue and for a search of ways to promote mutual understanding and cooperation among states.

The chairman of the Committee on Relations With the Host Country, Constantine Moushoutas, the permanent representative of Cyprus to the United Nations, said that the committee would continue closely to follow that important matter.

TASS NOTES GROWTH IN U.S. FUNDS FOR ESPIONAGE

LD261320 Moscow TASS in English 1310 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Washington March 26 TASS -- The U.S. Administration is planning to set aside a total of 24 billion dollars for the U.S. secret services in the 1987 fiscal year, the newspaper WASHINGTON POST said today.

It is easy to guess what these funds are specifically spent on. Over the period of the stay of the Reagan administration in power, the scale of the CIA's subversive operations has increased several-fold, special emphasis being laid on acts of sabotage by that espionage department against the developing states, above all against Nicaragua, Angola, Afghanistan and Kampuchea. The CIA is to spend in the current year half a million dollars on operations against those sovereign states, the newspaper claims. In the 1987 fiscal year the CIA's total budget will be nearly 2.8 billion dollars.

More than four billion dollars are to be set aside in the next fiscal year for the National Security Agency, which specialises in electronic espionage, wire-tapping and inteception of radio communication. The main object of that unlawful activity are the socialist countries. Yet, the electronic tentacles of the National Security Agency ever more often reach out to U.S. citizens.

The biggest recipient of intelligence information in the USA is the Pentagon, which has been admitted in particular, by Caspar Weinberger, U.S. secretary of defence in his address to the closed door hearings in Congress. Military espionage satellites are launched in the USA, specially equipped U.S. Air Force planes fly secret espionage missions over the territory of sovereign states. Last year the Pentagon began implementing a programme for secret flights over Nicaragua of unmanned planes guided by radio. Espionage equipment is installed in warships and submarines. The American cruiser and destroyer, which were on a provocative msision in the Soviet territorial waters off the shores of the Crimea, were fitted out with espionage equipment to "test the Soviet defence system".

SOVIET PEACE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN CHICAGO

LD211836 Moscow TASS in English 1727 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Text] New York March 21 TASS -- Katya Lycheva was met at the Chicago airport by American children who gave her bunches of roses. She came to the U.S. at the invitation of the "Children as Peacemakers" organization. Her trip is devoted to the memory of Samantha Smith -- the American girl who dreamed of peace and friendship between children and peoples of the USSR and the U.S. "I hope that my journey will contribute just a little bit to the cause of peace", Katya Lycheva said in answer to greetings.

During her two-week tour of the U.S. she will meet with American children of her age in Chicago, New York, Washington, Houston and Los Angeles.

SHEVARDNADZE MEETS DPRK'S KIM YONG-NAM IN MOSCOW

LD262250 Moscow TASS in English 2234 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 26 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, today met with Kom Yong-nam, a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, deputy chairman of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, minister of foreign affairs of the DPRK, who made a brief stopover in Moscow en route home from a tour of African countries.

During the meeting the sides exchanged information on current domestic and foreign policies of the USSR and the DPRK.

Eduard Shevardnadze emphasized that the Soviet Union would continue to follow the policy of allround strengthening and development of cooperation with the DPRK and would support the efforts and initiatives aimed at lessening military and political tensions in the Korean peninsula, strengthening peace in Korea, and achieving a peaceful reunification of the country.

Further Report on Talks

LD270008 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 26 Mar 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Today Comrade Shevardnadze met Kim Yong-nam, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, deputy premier of the Administrative Council, and DPRK minister of foreign affairs, who was making a brief stopover in Moscow on his way home from a tour of African countries.

Comrade Shevardnadze acquainted Kim Yong-nam with primary measures in the fulfillment of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, paying particular attention to tasks to fulfill the program to eliminate nuclear and chemical weapons by the end of the present century and to advance the concept of an all-embracing international security.

Kim Yong-nam replied that the DPRK leadership highly assesses the results of the 27th CPSU Congress and the program documents adopted at the congress and declares full support for the Soviet program for the struggle to eliminate nuclear and chemical weapons and to create an all-embracing system of international security, and wishes the Soviet people success in realizing the tasks set by the congress.

The DPRK minister of foreign affairs spoke of key problems in the DPRK's foreign policy, aimed at ensuring favorably international conditions to successfully build socialism in the north of Korea and bring about an independent peaceful country united on democratic principles.

In discussing questions of Soviet-Korean relations, mutual satisfaction was expressed at their steady development.

Comrade Shevardnadze stressed that the USSR will continue to persistently pursue the policy to consolidate and develop all-round cooperation with the DPRK, to support efforts and initiatives aimed at lessening military-political tension on the Korean peninsula, and to consolidate peace in Korea and achieve a peaceful united country.

DPRK ASSEMBLY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD261632 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1514 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, 26 Mar (TASS) — At the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, a delegation from the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, headed by Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Assembly, arrived on an official friendly visit in Moscow today.

JAPANESE SCIENTISTS' OPPOSITION TO SDI VIEWED

OW260536 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Igor Yelskiy commentary]

[Excerpts] The Science Council of Japan has voiced its opposition to the U.S. space militarization plan, better known as the star wars plan. In this connection, Moscow Radio commentator (Igor Yelskiy) made the following comment:

The refusal to participate in the realization of the SDI -- Strategic Defense Initiative -- plan, announced by this authoritative organization of Japanese scientists, was a reaction to the increasingly persistent attempt of Tokyo's official authorities to draw Japan into the realization of the star wars plan, which is dangerous to the cause of peace.

According to YOMIURI SHIMBUN, Washington is trying to lay a heavy financial burden for the realization of SDI on Japan and other allies. This was disclosed in an interview with (?Edward Teller), physicist and one of the advocates of the militarization of outer space, who is close to the White House. (?Teller's) statement corroborates the fact that the Pentagon -- the U.S. Defense Department -- intends to obtain an unlimited amount of Japanese high technology and capital. It also endorses the apprehension entertained by Japanese academic and industrial circles, which are worried that they may not be given anything in return. The most important thing is that the militarily aggressive star wars plan will not bring any benefit to the security of either the United States or its allies.

According to a recent opinion poll conducted among American physicists, a majority believes that the realization of SDI will lead to an expansion of nuclear armament.

Japanese scientists share their belief, and the statement by the Science Council of Japan declares that Japanese scientists, who represent a nation which experienced the tragedy of atomic-bomb attacks, find it impossible to help the star wars plan.

There is an alternative to the dangerous star wars plan. It is the Soviet Union's constructive and definite proposal, calling for cooperation in the peaceful development of space and the use of the gains in this sphere for the well-being of all mankind.

TASS ANALYST LINKS MEESE TRIP TO DRA WAR

LD261308 Moscow TASS in English 1259 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 26 TASS -- Follows commentary by Boris Shabeyev, a TASS political news analyst:

The visit to be paid by Edwin Meese, U.S. attorney general, to a camp of Afghan counter-revolutionaries climaxes the foreign tour by the high-ranking Washington official, He is to meet with inveterate cutthroats, whom Washington stubbornly describes as "freedom fighters," He is to read out there a special message from President Reagan addressed to these "fighters." It is precisely for the sake of this meeting at the U.S. President's personal request, that the attorney general went on his tour.

At first sight, this fact could be evaluated as an ordinary one, since countless figures from the entourage of the American President and from among his NATO supporters have favoured the Afghan counter-revolutionary rabble with their attention.

And yet Mr Meese's current meeting with the counter-revolutionaries is noteworthy in some respects. Judging by the reports in THE WASHINGTON TIMES it is to be held in conditions of tight security -- both the position of the camp and venue of the meeting itself are top secret, and the White House envoy himself is travelling under the guard of a whole army of FBI agents. Why is that so? There was a time when Western visitors willingly posed with binoculars in their hands in front of photo and television cameras on the Khyber Pass.

The point is that the situation in that area has fundamentally changed. The Pashtun tribes resident there have lost all patience any have resolutely come out against the use of their territory as a base of aggression against their brothers in Afghanistan, began driving out arms in hand the fosterlings of the CIA and the Pakistani services from bandit nests. This answeres the question of the tight security measures around Mr Meese.

A second factor worthy of attention is that even as Western journalists, who are far from sympathising with revolutionary Afghanistan, but are professionally honest, admit, the prestige and influence of the people's power is steadily growing in that country. People deceived by malicious propaganda are waking up to the facts and actively joining in the effort to build a new life, joining the ranks of its defenders. One can read about it in greater detail, in particular a detailed report of Jonathan Steel in the British GUARDIAN of March 17.

As a result the process of strengthening and broadening of the social base of the April Revolution and erosion of the forces of counter-revolution is gaining in strength. In recent times alone nearly 30 thousand counter-revolutionaries have ceased struggle and returned home. Many of them have joined the local detachments of defenders of the revolution.

Therefore, they in the West became fussy in an attempt at galvanising Afghan counter-revolution, instigating to fresh crimes, frustrate the efforts of the DRA Government, the United Nations Organization and peaceful states for a political settlement of the situation aroung Afghanistan. Edwin Meese's trip is a new link in the chain of irrefutable proofs of Washington's direct responsibility for continuing the undeclared war against the DRA. This also the course reaffirmed by the U.S. Administration for an extremely dangerous heightening of tensions in the world, which the USA is demonstrating in Libya, Nicaragua, South Africa and Southeast Asia.

MORE REPORTS ON ITALIAN PARLIAMENTARIAN's VISIT

Voss Hosts Jotti

LD261704 Moscow TASS in English 1520 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 26 TASS -- "Parliamentarians of the Italian Republic are always welcome guests in our country," said Avgust Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities, one of the two chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet. He spoke today at a luncheon held in the Kremlin on behalf of the chairman of both chambers on the occasion of Leonilde Jotti's stay in the USSR. The president of the Chamber of Deputues of the Parliament of the Italian Republic is staying on an official visit in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

"Much importance is attached in the USSR to the development of Soviet-Italian contacts on the parliamentary line," Avgust Voss went on. He stressed that the conversations of Mikhail Gorbachev, Andrey Gromyko with the Italian guest held during the visit had confirmed the striving of the Soviet side for the further development and consolidation of Soviet-Italian relations in the interests of European and international security. He said the consolidation of these contacts is of much importance for achieving a turn of events from confrontation to detente, for confidence-building, creation of a reliable security, stepping up actions against the transfer of the arms race to space and its terminiation on earth.

Leonilde Jotti pointed out that the cordial welcome accorded her in Moscow confirmed that friendship and goodneighbourliness are characteristic of relations of the peoples of the two countries. "We in Italy followed with close attention the work of the 27th CPSU Congress and regard it as an event of extreme importance, first of all due to the spirit of renewal manifested at the Congress," the guest said. Touching upon international problems, Leonilde Jotti declared:

"All countries regardless of the place they hold in world affairs, of membership of alliances, must promote the cause of peace in order to remove dangerous conflicts. It is necessary to assert new logic in international relations. The Soviet-U.S. summit meeting has led to the emergence of new elements that could result in concrete actions aimed at the easing of international tension," she said. "The program of the elimination of nuclear weapons set out in Mikhail Gorbachev's statement is also directed at achieving these aims," the guest said.

Talks Held

LD261708 Moscow TASS in English 1745 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, March 26 TASS -- "The prime aim of the Soviet state is to rid the world of threats and aggression, to base relations with others on the principles of equality and mutual respect," it was stated by Avgust Voss. The chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities, one of the two chambers of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, had a meeting in the Kremlin today with Leonilde Jotti, chairman of the chamber of deputies of the Italian parliament. The meeting took place within the framework of her official visit to the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet parliament.

"The struggle for lasting peace and international cooperation is the foundation of the USSR Supreme Soviet's foreign policy activity," Avgust Voss went on. The course of expanding ties with all those who oppose war was confirmed at the 27th CPSU congress.

"Following this course Soviet members of parliament strive to develop the dialogue with their Italian colleagues," he said.

Views were exchanged on questions concerning ways of strengthening peace, security and cooperation in Europe and on the contribution that parliaments could make to continuing and developing the Helsinki process. Leonilde Jotti informed her Soviet colleagues about the activities of the Italian Parliament and declared for the further development of ties with the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. She expressed gratitude for the possibility to visit the Soviet Union and spoke highly of her meetings and conversations with Mikhail Gorbachev and Andrey Gromyko.

In the course of the conversation confidence was expressed that the visit to the USSR by the chairman of the Chamber of Deputies of the Italian Parliament will facilitate the deepening of mutual understanding between the peoples of the USSR and Italy, the expansion of cooperation between the two countries in various spheres. Taking part in the conversation were Vadim Zagladin, secretary of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Vladimir Karpov, member of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, as well as officials accompanying Leonilde Jotti.

U.S. TAKES 'DISCRIMINATORY' POLICY TOWARD TURKEY

LD261230 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Shultz' talks in Ankara have ended without success. One of the main issues of the Turkish-U.S. meeting was to extend the bilateral agreement on cooperation in defense and the economy, which expired last December. In exchange for granting credits to Turkey, Washington once again attempted to get as many advantages as possible from Ankara and for its military bases on that country's territory. Turkey, however, is striving to put a stop to the U.S. discriminatory approach in the development of trade and economic ties.

HOWE ATTEMPTS TO PRESSURE GREECE ON POLICY

LD240820 Moscow TASS in English 0718 GMT 24 Mar 86

[Text] Athens, March 24 TASS -- The British Secretary for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Geoffrey Howe, now on a visit in Greece, tried to put pressure on that country's government in order to make it give up its independent foreign policy course. During his talks with Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou and other cabinet ministers he spoke from tough pro-NATO positions and displayed dissatisfaction with the Greek Government's stand for detente and disarmament, for creating a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans. It is noted here that a new attempt by NATO to put pressure on the Greek leadership will be made during the forthcoming visit to Athens by the United States Secretary of State George Shultz.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF ALGERIAN PRESIDENT

Gorbachev, Bendjedid Confer

LD261831 Moscow TASS in English 1819 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 26 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, had a meeting in the Kremlin today with Chadli Bendjedi, president of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic and general secretary of the National Liberation Front Party.

Mikhail Gorbachev and Chadli Bendjedid spoke highly of the nature and level of the relationship between the two friendly countries and peoples. They expressed profound satisfaction with the atmosphere of trust, mutual understanding and sympathy, which has been characteristic both of the communication between the leaders of the two states and parties and of the entire course of the Soviet-Algerian talks.

It was reaffirmed that relations between the USSR and Algeria are built on the basis of the long-term interests of both states and have good prospects for further all-round development. Shared readiness was voiced to solve any problems, which may crop up in these relations, in the manner customary with friendly countries.

Discussed during the conversation were the most important issues of bilaterial cooperation, acute regional problems of special interest to both countries, and the general international situation at the moment.

Discuss International Issues

LD262041 Moscow TASS in English 1951 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 26 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic, general secretary of the National Liberation Front Party, held talks in the Kremlin today.

During the talks that passed in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding the sides exchanged information about the achievements of the U.S.S.R. and Algeria in the socio-economic development and about the tasks facing the peoples of both countries. The sides expressed satisfaction at the successful development of bilateral Soviet-Algerian cooperation.

The sides had a detailed exchange of opinions on problems pertaining to the existing international situation, including the latest Soviet initiatives aimed at averting the nuclear threat and terminating the arms race, at safeguarding and strengthening universal peace. The attention of the Algerian side was drawn to the program for the elimination of nuclear weapons formulated in the January 15, 1986 statement of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and to the proposals put forward by the 27th congress of the CPSU on the establishment of a comprehensive system of international security.

During the discussion of Mid-Eastern affairs the sides expressed preoccupation with the persisting explosive situation in that region. It was reaffirmed that a just and durable Middle East settlement could be achieved only on the principled basis, including the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the territories occupied since 1967, ensuring the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, and taking account of the legitimate interests of all countries and peoples of the region.

The participants in the talks came out in favor of scaled-up coordinated efforts of the Soviet Union and Algeria and other Arab countries toward the convocation of an international conference as a practical way for achieving a comprehensive, durable, and just settlement in the Middle East.

During the talks aggressive actions of the USA against the sovereign Libyan state were strongly condemned and solidarity with the Libyan people at that hour of difficulty for it was reaffirmed.

During the talks note was taken of the great importance of stronger cooperation of all progressive and peaceful forces in the efforts to avert the threat of nuclear war, enhance international security and ensure the rights of nations to independence and social progress. The sides emphasized that an important role in that respect belonged to the Nonaligned Movement the 8th summit conference of which would be held in Harare, the capital of Zimbabwe, in 1986.

The discussion of urgent problems of the existing international situation, including the situation in the Middle East, in the Mediterranean region, on the African Continent and in other regions, confirmed the similarity or identity of positions of both sides.

The talks will continue.

Review CPSU Congress

LD261937 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Excerpts] In the Kremlin today, talks were held between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Algerian Popular and Democratic Republic and general secretary of the National Liberation Front. Taking part were: on the USSR side, Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister; Comrade Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Katushev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; and others. On the Algerian side were persons accompanying the Algerian president.

Mikhail Segeyevich Gorbachev spoke about the results of the work of the 27th CPSU Congress which adopted a new edition of the CPSU Program and confirmed amendments in the Party Rules and approved the Basic Gudelines of the USSR national economy for 1986-1990 and the period up to the year 2000. It was emphasized that the strategic line adopted and practical program for accelerating the socioeconomic development of the country and the course toward consolidating peace on earth were the main political result of the congress. Its decisions determine both the character and the tempo of movement of USSR society for the years and decades ahead.

For his part, Chadli Bendjedid spoke about the results of the extraordianry congress of the FLN Party and the national referendum which approved the new edition of the National Charter of the Algerian Popular and Democratic Republic which reaffirmed the Algerian people's adherence to the socialist option.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev highly assessed the successes achieved by Algeria in the cause of building a new society. Satisfaction was expressed at the successful development of bilateral USSR-Algerian cooperation.

Shevardnadze Meets Ibrahimi

LD270005 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 26 Mar 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Today Comrade Shevardnadze met Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the National Liberation Front Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. During the talks questions concerning the state and prospect for developing mutually advantageous USSR-Algerian cooperation were discussed as well as certain international problems of mutual interest. The meeting took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Kremlin Dinner Given

LD261847 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Government of the USSR gave a dinner in the Grand Kremlin Palace today for Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic and general secretary of the National Liberation Front Party.

At the dinner, together with the Algerian leader and his wife, were state and party officials from Algeria. On the USSR side the dinner was attended by Comrades Gorbachev and his wife, Gromyko and his wife, Ryzhkov and his wife, Shevardnadze and his wife, Demichev, Sokolov, Talyzin, Dobrynin and Yakovlev; deputy chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers, chairmen of the Chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet, ministers of the USSR, chairmen of the USSR State Committees, and other officials.

At the dinner, speeches were made by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic and general secretary of the National Liberation Front Party. The speeches were listened to with great attention and greeted with prolonged applause. The dinner took place in a friendly atmosphere.

'Text' of Gorbachev Speech

LD261709 Moscow TASS in English 1651 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 26 TASS -- Follows the full text of the speech delivered by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today at the dinner in the Kremlin in honour of Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Algerian People's Deomcratic Republic and general secretary of the National Liberation Front Party.

Dear friends, comrades, We are glad to greet in Moscow you, esteemed Comrade Chadli Bendjedid, our high and welcome guest, your wife Halima Bendjedid, and all the members of your delegation and those who accompany you.

We are discussing at the negotiating table a broad range of questions. They pertain both to bilateral Soviet-Algerian relations and to international problems. Our conversations are passing in an atmosphere of trust and mutual understanding, as befits talks between friends. We think highly of the current state of Soviet-Algerian relations and are willing further to develop them.

The world today is complex and multifaceted, and we do not tire of pointing out this fact over and over again. Very different countries make up the world community today. Each of those countries has its own history, traditions, national features and specific characteristics. But all of them are standing up for their sovereignty and rightfully wishing to make a distinctive contribution to world politics. A realistic course cannot be pursued unless this fundamental characteristic of today's world is respected. I want to stress that understanding of this fact and respect for the interests of other states constitute the alfa and omega of Soviet foreign policy.

But it is also true that the internationalization of social, political and economic life that is characterisitc of our time and scientific and technical progress are linking the countries of the world ever more closely and facing them with common human problems ever more imperatively. The main one of them is, of course, the need to avert nuclear war. The hyman race has never before confronted the risk of self-destruction.

That is why there has never been such a vital need for cooperation in self-preservation and survival. The very preparations for nuclear war, in which there can be no winners, are putting an ever heavier burden on the peoples. The arms race is becoming a more and more serious obstacle to progress.

The Soviet Union, possessing advanced scientific knowledge, is well aware of the senseless and dangerous character of these developments. That is why we are raising the alarm and urging others, too to pursue responsible policies. We are urging them to give up the risky gamble with policy from strength and the crazy chase of the will-o'-the wisp of military superiority. The CPSU put forward at its 27th congress the concept of a comprehensive system of international security and formulated its fundamental principles. It is our conviction that all the states regardless of their ideological goals and potentials have an interest in the development of such a system.

We are going to work purposefully and tirelessly towards this goal. We are pleased to note that our honest stand is winning increasing support both among friends and in the world community as a whole, including non-aligned countries. The Soviet union attaches much importance to the positions of the Non-Aligned Movement, in which friendly Algeria is holding a prominent place. We hope that that movement will play an increasingly important role in world politics.

Regional problems, which are catalysts of local and international tension, also have independent significance which is vital to world development as a whole.

Though specific circumstances are vastly different, each of those problems, when all is said and done, hinges on the right of the peoples to decide their destinies independently. So these problems should be resolved without imperialist intervention, under conditions of respect for the independence and lawful aspirations of the peoples. We will never consent to difficulties faced by the peoples on the path of progress being used by external forces for exploiting and reactionary goals, be it in the Arab East, Latin America, Africa, Afghanistan or Southeast Asia.

Aggressive and provocative policy has recently been given in Washington a potent dope of a "doctrine of new globalism." They want to convince the world that the case in point is a new phase of struggle for "democracy" and against "communist expansion." But what they got away with in the past no longer works. The peoples have learned to see through the true plans of world reaction today.

They see that in reality it is the self-same imperial policy aimed at subordinating and enslaving, at subverting and suppressing national liberation movements and regimes disliked by America. However hard they try, they will never succeed in portraying as champions of democracy either the Somozista cutthroats,or the mercenaries and bandits in Angola and Mozambique, or the bosses of apartheid, or the Pol Pot men, instigators of genocide, or those who blow up schools and mosques in Afghanistan, or the U.S. invaders and their stooges in Grenada. The thrust of the "doctrine of new globalism" is complete disregard for the commonly recognized norms of international relations, encorachment on the sovereignty of states and the erstwhile futile attempt to deny the peoples the right to organize their lives as they see fit.

The imperial, bandit face of neoglobalist policy as become clearly visible in the past few days. The day before yesterday, American weapons were used against independent and sovereign Libya. Now the USA is not stinting words to justify that act of aggression. Facts irrefutably show, however, that it is not an unexpected incident but a "punitive" operation conceived and planned in advance.

It is not today that Libya has become a target. The provocative and threatening manoeuvres of American ships off its coast have become permanent. And what about a trade, financial and technological blockade of Libya and other discriminatory measures against it? They can only be qualified as economic terror! And look at the psychological and propaganda warfare that has been waged against Libya over the months!

The actions of the United States constitute a challenge to the world public as a whole and an encroachment on commonly recognized civilized relations. This policy is provoking regional conflicts and jeopardizing international peace and security. It is directed against all the independent peoples and contravenes the interests of the American people as well.

We resolutely denounce the aggressive anti-Libyan actions of the USA. The Soviet Union is in solidarity with the Libyan people, standing up for their sacred right to freedom and independence from imperialist encorachments.

Now that our Algerian friends are present here, I would like to touch upon the situation in the Mediterranean as a whole. The situation here affects many countries, including the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union stands for making the Mediterranean, the cradle of many civilizations, into a zone of stable peace and cooperation. Our proposals for extending agreed confidence-building measures to cover that region, reduced armed forces, withdrawing ships carrying nuclear weapons from the Mediterranean, renouncing the deployment of such weapons in the territories of Mediterranean non-nuclear countries, and for the nuclear powers to make a commitment not to use such weapons against any Mediterranean country that does not allow their stationing in its territory remain in force.

We are prepared to go even further. For the Soviet Union in principle there is no need to have its naval fleet in the Mediterranean on a permanent basis. It has to keep its ships there permanently for this sole reason: The U.S. 6th Fleet armed with nuclear-missile weapons and threatening the security of the USSR. Its allies and friends is in the immediate proximity of our borders.

If the United States, which is situated thousands upon thousands of miles from the Mediterranean, pulled its fleet out of there, the Soviet Union would simultaneously do the same. We are prepared without delay to enter talks on the issue.

At this first stage there would be imposed no restrictions on the naval activities and naval armaments of the coastal Mediterranean states themselves. Further steps to strengthen security in the region could, in our opinion, be determined with account taken of the Soviet proposals made in the statement of January 15, 1986, on the abolition of weapons of mass destruction.

In the Soviet Union the initiatives of the non-aligned Mediterranean countries, which are going to hold their second conference on Malta this year, are treated with understanding. We believe that a useful role would be played also by a broader conference similar to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Apart from the Mediterranean states and the states adjoining the region, it could be attended also by the United States and other interested countries.

Fuelled by Israel's aggressive ambitions and Washington's anti-Arab, anti-Palestinian policy, tension continues unabated in the Middle East. Latest developments have demonstrated once again the untenability of the separate, capitulatory deals imperialists and related quarters are prodding Arabs into. We are for defusing the confict situation in the Middle East with consideration given to the rightful interests of all states and peoples located there. The Soviet Union continues to regard convening an international conference with the equal participation of all sides concerned, including the PLO, as offering a reliable path towards this goal.

The '80s have been marked by mounting crisis trends in the economies of African states. Their development has been significantly complicated by the West's stepped-up neocolonialist exploitation of their natural resources, worsening conditions for barter in world markets, and the imperialists states' striving to lay the consequences of their crises on the peoples and shift the burden of the arms race onto their shoulders. Solving these problems requires the participation of all states, regardless of how different their ideological views, economic posssibilities and the sizes of their territories and population may be.

The militarism-imposed principle "armament instead of development" should give way to a different principle, namely "disarmament for development". We see the economic security of states as part and parcel of an all-embracing system of international security.

We suggest holding a world congress to discuss as a package everything that encumbers world economic relations, including such issues as foreign debt, the switching of funds released as a result of cuts in arms and military budgets over to supplying development needs, and projects for a new world economic order.

Comrades, the foundations of relations between the Soviet Union and Algeria were laid down way back during the years of the Algerian people's liberation struggle. Today we express satisfaction with their successful ongoing development. And we are convinced that the equitable and mutually beneficial Soviet-Algerian cooperation has broad prospects. We attach special significance to links between the CPSU and the FLN Party for efficient interaction and friendly mutual understanding between our two states and peoples. These links also enhance our solidarity in the common anti-imperialist struggle.

Together with the Algerian people we rejoice at their successes in consolidating national independence, laying a solid groundwork for the national economy, establishing a state sector and solving a number of complex social problems. We are pleased that a certain contribution to this has been made by Soviet specialists working hand in hand with their Algerian brothers.

In the Soviet Union much importance is given to the fact that during a recent referendum the Algerian people reaffirmed their socialist choice. They may count on the Soviet Union's continued support in tackling the tasks of economic and cultural development, in the training of national personnel and in other fields.

Let me once again greet from the bottom of my heart Comrade Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic and general secretary of the National Liberation Front Party, his wife and all Algerian delegation and accompanying persons.

I wish sound health and success to all Algerian and Soviet comrades present here.

Report on Bendjedid Speech

LD262225 Moscow TASS in English 2126 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 26 TASS -- Algerian-Soviet relations are marked by the spirit of friendship and mutual understanding. They rest on political trust and are characterized by positive dynamics of economic, scientific and technical ties, said Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic, general secretary of the National Liberation Front Party. He made a speech in the Kremlin today at a dinner given in his honor by the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. and the Soviet Government.

Expressing satisfaction at the character and volume of Algerian-Soviet cooperation, the Algerian leader said, we still believe that not all reserves have been tapped in this sphere and not all possibilities have been exhausted. This is why efforts should continue in the future to expand it and made it conform to the economic possibilities and the pace of developments of our countries.

Chadli Bendjedid said: The development of current international relations as a whole -- both political and economic -- causes our profound concern. A very dangerous situation has taken shape on earth as a consequence of political and economic instability. The arms race increasingly undermines the security of humankind, depriving it of valuable resources necessary to ensure prosperity for all. Persisting tension and aggravating conflicts in different regions of the world contradict the striving of nations for peace and well-being. The continuing existence of seats of imperialist and racial dominance demonstrates with all clarity the degree of anomaly of the situation in the international community and bears evidence to the deepening gap in the levels of development.

Pursuing the policy of true nonalignment, Algeria honors its commitments as a member of the Nonaligned Movement and remains loyal to the principles tempered in the fire of the national-liberation war. The completion of the process of elimination of colonialism, the establishment of a new international economic order, the attainment of disarmament, the ensuring of collective security, world-wide, the assertion of the principles of peaceful settlement of conflicts and the elimination of tensions -- all this makes up the foundation on which Algeria's activities on the international scene rest.

In this respect, Chadli Bendjedid said, Algeria is concerned to the utmost over the current events in the Mediterranean. The use of methods of violence and aggression acquired a new scope in that region. The Arab nation is subjected to threats and aggression, as was the case in Tunisia yesterday and as is the case in Libya today. Algeria condemns the aggression staged against Libya. It solidarizes with the fraternal Libyan people at that hour of difficulty for it.

The lesson that should be learnt from the current events evidently is that the Mediterranean should become a zone of peace and cooperation. Algeria has always made efforts to achieve that goal and the current disquieting development of events only makes it more determined in its striving for that.

By virtue of its natural belonging to Africa and the Arab world Algeria is concerned with the problems of these two regions and proceeds from the close interrelationship of their struggle. We are aware of the obstacles into which the liberation process runs both in the Middle East and the South Africa as a consequence of the aggressive character of the racist and expansionist regimes that serve as allies and props of imperialism.

The Middle East that has become a region of permanent tension is in the state of a crisis fraught with a threat to international peace and security. To defuse that crisis, Chadli Bendjedid emphasized, it is necessary to call an international conference with the full-fledged participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization which is the sole representative of the Palestinian people empowered to decide its destiny.

ENVOY TO IRAN MEETS VELAYATI, DISCUSSES LIBYA

LD271046 Tehran IRNA in English 1034 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] **March** 27, Tehran -- The Soviet Union Ambassador to Tehran, V.K. Boldyrev, in a meeting with Foreign Affairs Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati here Thursday, explained stance of his government towards recent U.S. aggression against Libya. He also urged the Islamic Republic of Iran to make efforts and cooperate for the establishment of peace in southern Mediterranean. The Soviet diplomat also called on Iran to support the Soviet efforts in the emergency meeting of the U.N. Security Council.

Boldyrev expressed concern of his country over restrictions created for the Soviet diplomats by the U.S. Administration in the United Nations. He hoped that the Islamic Republic of Iran will take measures against such expansionist policies.

Velayati said that Iran held a similar view on the U.S. aggression against Libya and the Islamic Republic of Iran has strongly condemned the U.S. action and calls for an all-out support for Libya. The Islamic Republic of Iran, he told the Soviet diplomat, will do whatever possible to protect independence and national sovereignty of Libya.

As for the U.S. restrictions on certain countries in the United Nations, he said that U.S. has exerted such pressures on Iran in post-revolutionary period. Iran, he added, protests against any pressure or influence of any country in the United Nations and has voiced its opposition in this respect.

During the meeting expansion of bi-lateral relations in all fields were discussed.

ARABS EXPRESS 'PROFOUND INDIGNATION' AT U.S. ACTS

LD261605 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 26 Mar 86

[North Africa correspondent Yevgeniy Lukyanov report]

[Text] The piratical attack by the U.S. military on the Libyan Jamahariya has evoked profound indignation in Arab countries.

It is viewed here as a most crude violation of all the norms of international law. The Washington administration, no longer restricting itself to the campaign of threats, blackmail and provocations which have continued incessantly for 3 months, has gone on to direct military actions against that Arab state, whose anti-imperialist policy has long caused irritation in the White House. The bombing of the suburb of the town of Surt by U.S. aircraft based on vessels of the U.S. 6th Fleet assembled off Libya's shores, was a preplanned armed operation arising from the policy of international terrorism conducted by Washington.

In connection with the act of direct armed aggression against the neighboring Libyan Jamahariya undertaken by the United States, the Algerian Foreign Ministry has issued a statement which stresses the unjustified nature of the U.S. action, which is extremely dangerous for the peoples of ther region. Algeria, the statement says, expresses its deep concern and disquiet at the dangerous development of events, and is in total solidarity with the fraternal Libyan people who are defending their gains and the sovereignty of their homeland.

The broad wave of protests and condemnations of the U.S. criminal aggression and of demands that provocations against Libya should cease which has swept the whole world, has by all accounts not found any response in the thoughts of those who rule in Washington. The Pentagon's war games in the Mediterranean have grown into a dangerous playing with fire which cannot fail to causes alarm for all the whom peace and security in the world are dear.

PALESTINIAN GROUP SUPPORTS AL-QADHDHAFI

LD231855 Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 23 Mar 86

[Text] Tripoli March 23 TASS -- Unceasing threats and armed provocations by Washington against sovereign Libya are part of the state terrorism policy pursued by the American Administration against peaceloving nations in various parts of the world. Nayif Hawatimah, the general secretary of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, said. A spate of provocative manoeuvres by the American military near Libyan shores, Washington's economic sanctions and the rabid anti-Libyan campaign, he pointed out in a telegram to Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Libyan revolution, are aimed at forcing the people and the Libyab leadership to abandon their antiimperialist course in the international arena and the principled stand on the Middle Eastern problem. Hawatimah expressed solidarity of the Palestinian people with the people of Libya upholding their sovereignty and independence.

FBIS-SOV-86-059
Thursday
27 March 1986
Vol III No 059 Supp 065

Supplement

Daily Report

SOVIET UNION

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

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Need To Integrate Congress Decisions Stressed

PM261440 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Mar 86
First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Promoting the Congress' Ideas Among the Masses"]

[Text] Our country is living and working under the profound influence of the 27th CPSU Congress' ideas and decisions. It was a congress that answered life's questions with a Leninist frankness and armed the party and the people, at the new and crucial stage of Soviet society's development, with a programmatic document and a bold strategy for acceleration.

The main aim now is not only to preserve but to consolidate in all party organizations and every labor collective an atmosphere of principledness and high exactingness toward cadres for their assigned work and for the prompt exposure and elimination of shortcomings and omissions — an atmosphere created by the congress. A recently adopted CPSU Central Committee Politburo resolution reemphasized the need for the urgent inclusion of all elements of the Soviet political system in energetic work to implement the large-scale tasks posed by the congress.

As is well known, the congress' results and the tasks arising from its decisions are due to be discussed at party committee plenums, at aktiv meetings, and within primary party organizations. These questions are also to be examined at soviet sessions, within trade union and Komsomol organizations, and at sessions of ministry and department collegiums. That discussion has already begun. The course of restructuring and the reserves and potential for acceleration in the solution of the most important national economic tasks and for increasing the effectiveness of Communists' organizational and ideological education work have been analyzed in a businesslike way at a Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum. An extensive and thoroughly exhaustive discussion of the ways of achieving what has been planned is now in progress at party and workers' meetings in the collectives.

The discussion's main aim is to focus attention on the practical fulfillment of the congress decisions in the specific conditions existing in each sector, each city or village, and each labor collective. Attention should center on the implementation of the plan targets for this year and the 12th 5-Year Plan as a whole, and the comprehensive improvement of organizational and political work and the style and methods of leadership in economic and social development and the business of the working people's communist education. It must not be forgotten that acceleration and radical transformations in all spheres of our life are no mere slogan, but a course which the party follows firmly and steadfastly.

"The most important matter on which the full force of party influence must now be brought to bear," the CPSU Central Committee's report to the congress noted, "is to ensure that each person understands the acuteness and crucial nature of the present moment. All our plans will be left up in the air if people remain indifferent and if we cannot arouse the masses' labor and social activeness, energy, and initiative."

One of the most crucial matters is ensuring that the CPSU Central Committee Political Report, the party program and statutes, and other congress documents are explained on a wide scale. The essence and spirit of the congress decisions must be conveyed to each Soviet person, and, at the same time, practical work must be organized in accordance with present-day requirements. This is the paramount duty of party organizations, leading cadres, and the entire ideological aktiv. It should also be the aim of propaganda in lecture form, touring propaganda groups, and integrated political theme days involving congress delegates.

Special attention should be paid to the in-depth study of 27th CPSU Congress materials within the party study and economic education system, in various forms of mass propaganda, and at educational institutions. Matters must be arranged to ensure that the clarification of congress documents is closely linked with vigorous practical actions to accelerate the country's socioeconomic development and to ensure that topical questions of intensifying the economy and improving people's living and working conditions, improving Soviet democracy, and further strengthening discipline and order are constantly at the fore. The task of fundamentally improving output quality must be the vital cause of every Communist and worker. The practical implementation of the congress decisions presupposes a bold creative search, a universal affirmation of the principles of social justice, and a consolidation of our moral fundamentals.

The scale and novelty of the work ahead requires a fundamental restructuring of thinking on the part of everyone — from ordinary workers to ministers. That is why it is so important to strengthen the spirit of constructiveness, criticism, and self-criticism in the propaganda and study of congress materials and in work to implement its decisions, while resolutely doing away with waffling, ostentation, complacency, and hollow triumphs. There is now no task more urgent than garnering the grains of practical experience engendered in every area, be it production or management, the work of social organization, the economic mechanism, or party activity. In this a great role is played by our press, radio, and television, which are required to be a veritable platform for that practical experience and for people's creative initiatives aimed at resolving our strategic problems and daily tasks.

Mastering the priceless ideological wealth of the 27th CPSU Congress, propagandizing and explaining its decisions and documents, and providing the organizational and political backup for the tasks put forward by it is great and multifaceted long-term work. Superficiality, hurried work, indifference, and formalism are unacceptable here. Real achievements in the struggle for the intensification of production, fundamental acceleration of scientific and technical progress, thrift and the saving of resources, high labor discipline, and strict observance of the norms of communist morality — that is what now determines the effectiveness of restructuring and the standard of party and economic leadership and political education work with people, not loud appeals or promises.

Intensive and high quality work by all the people is the main and determining guarantee of the acceleration of economic development and the improvement of people's living conditions. The party calls on every Communist and every citizen in the country to actively join this great work of implementing our plans, improving Soviet society, and renovating our socialist home.

Regulations on Meetings Issued in Kazakhstan

LD261144 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 23 Feb 86 p 3

[Unattributed feature: "Regulations Regarding General Meetings and Gatherings of Citizens at their Places of Residence in the Kazakh SSR"]

[Text] I. General

Article 1. According to the Constitution of the Kazakh SSR, local soviets of people's deputies involve citizens in participating, on a large scale, in their work; they submit the most important matters for their consideration and develop the public spontaneous activity of the population.

General meetings and gatherings of citizens at their places of residence are one of the forms of direct participation by the population in solving questions of local, republican, and all-union importance.

Article 2. Citizens who have reached the age of 16 years and permanently live in the given territory take part in the work of general meetings and gatherings.

Article 3. General meetings and gatherings of citizens are convened on the initiative of local soviets of people's deputies and their executive committees.

The proposals regarding the convening of a general meeting or gathering and regarding the matters due to be discussed by it can be submitted by permanent commissions of local soviets of people's deputies; deputies' groups; deputies; organs of public organizations, people's control, and public spontaneous activity of the population; law enforcement organs; leaders of enterprises, establishments, and organizations; and by citizens.

Article 4. General meetings of citizens who live in towns are convened correspondingly by gorispolkoms or rayispolkoms on the basis of microrayons, blocks, streets, or houses.

General meetings and gatherings of citizens who live in the territory of a settlement, village, or aul soviet are convened correspondingly by the executive committee of the settlement, village, or aul soviet. In the same order, general meetings and gatherings of citizens are convened on the basis of populated areas, housing blocks, or streets.

General meetings and gatherings of the citizens who live in populated areas that are under the administrative jurisdiction of a town or town rayon soviet are convened by the executive committee of the appropriate soviet.

By agreement with the executive committee of the appropriate local soviet, general meetings and gatherings can be convened by public settlement, village, aul, housing block, street, and house committees to solve matters within the scope of their competence.

In cases where the convening of a general meeting or gathering is difficult, meetings or gatherings of representatives of the citizens of populated areas, microrayons, blocks, streets, and houses can be held. The norms of representation are established by the executive committee of the appropriate town, town rayon, settlement, village, or aul soviet of people's deputies.

Article 5. General meetings and gatherings of citizens are convened as necessary, but no less frequently than once a year.

The general meeting or gathering is competent if it is attended by over half of the total number of citizens enjoying the right to participate in the meeting or gathering, or their representatives. When necessary, the leaders of the appropriate enterprises, establishments, or organizations are invited to attend the meetings or gatherings of citizens.

Article 6. General meetings and gatherings of citizens guide themselves in their work with the legislation of the USSR, the Kazakh SSR, these regulations, and the decisions of the appropriate soviets of people's deputies and their executive committees.

II. Competence of General Meetings and Gatherings of Citizens

Article 7. At general meetings and gatherings of citizens:

1. are elected public settlement, village, aul, area, street, housing block, and house committees; comrades' courts; and other organs of public spontaneous activity of the population;

2. are heard reports and information on the work of soviets of people's deputies, permanent commissions, executive committees and their departments and directorates, as well as the reports of organs of public spontaneous activity for the population, area militia inspectors, managers of palaces and houses of culture, clubs, cultural and sports complexes, and sports units;

3. are discussed draft laws and decisions of local soviets of people's deputies and their executive committees on the most important matters and on legislation and other bills enacted by organs of the state authorities and government;

4. are discussed matters of improvement of the state and amenities of populated areas; the preservation and proper usage of housing; municipal, customer, cultural, and other services provided to the population; the development of physical culture and sports; the organization of recreation for citizens at their places of residence; the protection of nature and the environment; the provision of assistance to sovkhozes and kolkhozes in carring out agricultural work; the promotion of personal auxiliary farms belonging to citizens; and the involvment of the popualation in work on the implementation of the mandate of the electors;

5. are examined the matters of education of the population in the spirit of Soviet patriotism, socialist internationalism, observance of laws, thriftiness as regards the people's property, and an uncompromising attitude towards drinking, hooliganism, profiteering, and other antisocial phenomena

6. are dicussed the behavior of citizens, who permit themselves to violate Soviet laws, public order, rules of the socialist community, and decisions of local soviets of people's deputies and their executive committees, as well as the decisions of general meetings and gatherings of citizen;

7. are examined the matters connected with naming and renaming in the established order or populated areas, streets, places, and other constituent parts of populated areas;

8. are solved the problems of self-taxation of rural population;

9. are examined other matters of economic and sociocultural construction in accordance with the legislation.

Article 8. At general meetings and gatherings of citizens, the nomination of candidates for deputies of settlement, village, and aul soviets of people's deputies is done, and questions are raised about the recall of deputies of such soviets; people's assessors are elected to rayon (town) people's courts, and the questions of their recall are resolved.

The rules for holding such general meetings and gatherings of citizens, and their competence are regulated by the appropriate legislation of the USSR and the Kazakh SSR.

Article 9. General meetings and gatherings can address their proposals to state and public organs, enterprises, establishments, organizations, and officials, which must examine these proposals within a month and inform the executive committee of the appropriate soviet of people's deputies about the measures taken. The soviet of people's deputies then informs the population about this.

Article 10. General meetings and gatherings of citizens can apply measures of public influence, i.e. warnings and reprimands, to persons who commit the violations mentioned in Paragraph 6 of Article 7 of these regulations, and to persons who do not implement the decisions of the general meetings and gatherings of citizens.

When necessary, general meetings and gatherings of citizens can send the material on persons who have committed violations of the public order and rules of the socialist community to the comrades' court, or appeal to the competent organs to make violators answerable, administratively or another way.

III. The Rules for Preparing and Holding General Meetings and Gatherings of Citizens

Article 11. The preparing and holding of general meetings and gatherings is assured by the executive committee of the appropriate soviet of people's deputies.

When a public settlement, village, aul, area, street, block, or house committee convenes a general meeting or gathering of citizens, the appropriate committee assures its preparation.

The population is informed in good time as to the time and place of a general meeting or gathering of citizens and the matters proposed for discussion.

Article 12. A general meeting or gathering is opened by the chairman (deputy chairman or secretary) of the executive committee of the appropriate soviet of people's deputies or by a person empowered for this by the executive committee.

A general meeting or gathering of citizens, which is convened by a public settlement, village, aul, area, street, block, or house committee, is opened by the chairman (deputy chairman or secretary) of the appropriate public committee.

Article 13. A presidium, consisting of a chairman, secretary and one to three members, is elected for the purpose of directing the general meetings or gatherings of citizens.

The agenda is approved by the general meeting or gathering of citizens.

Article 14. At a meeting or gathering of citizens, minutes are taken indicating the date and place of the meeting or gathering; the total number of citizens living in this territory and enjoying the right to participate in the meeting or gathering, or the total number of representatives; the number of those present at the meeting; and the composition of the presidium, the agenda, the contents of the speeches and the decisions adopted.

The minutes are signed by the chairman and the secretary of the general meeting or gathering of citizens and are passed to the executive committee of the appropriate soviet of people's deputies.

Article 15. The decisions of general meetings and gatherings of citizens are made by a show of hands of those citizens present at the meeting, for a majority vote.

The decisions of general meetings and gatherings are compulsory for observance by all residents of the appropriate populated areas, microrayons, blocks, streets, or houses.

Article 16. The decisions adopted by general meetings and gatherings of citizens are implemented either by the executive committees of the appropriate soviets of people's deputies, or, on their behalf, by public settlement, village, aul, area, street, block or house committees, or other organs of public spontaneous activity of the population.

The citizens themselves, as well as the appropriate enterprises, establishments, and organizations, take part in the implementation of the decisions of general meetings and gatherings of citizens.

The executive committees of the soviets regularly inform the population regarding the implementation of decisions of the general meetings and gatherings of citizens.

Article 17. The decisions of general meetings and gatherings of citizens which contradict the legislation are subject to cancellation by the executive committee of the appropriate town, town rayon, settlement, village, or aul soviet of people's deputies with a subsequent notification of a general meeting or gathering of citizens on this matter.

Approved by Presidium

LD261147 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 23 Feb 86 P 1

[Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree: "On the Approval of Regulations Regarding General Meetings and Gatherings of Citizens at Their Places of Residence in the Kazakh SSR"]

[Text] The Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees:

To approve the regulations regarding general meetings and gatherings of citizens at their places of residence in the Kazakh SSR.

[Signed] Chairman of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium S. Mukashev

Secretary of the Presidium of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Z. Kadyrova

Alma-Ata, House of Government

20 February 1986

Georgian Plenum Sees Need for 'Vigorous' Action

PM261227 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Mar 86 First Edition p 2

[Article by G. Lebanidze: "Road to the New. From the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Tbilisi — The time has come for vigorous action. This idea was the leitmotif of a Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum held on 22 March. D. Patiashvili, first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a report on the results of the 27th CPSU Congress and on the tasks of the republic's Communists in implementing the congress' decisions.

The speaker and those who participated in the discussion noted that, when accelerating the rates of economic and social development, measures of an economic nature should be more closely linked with measures to strengthen discipline and law and order, and to increase cadres' exactingness and responsibility. Meanwhile, some leaders, it was stated at the plenum, are still in no hurry to reorient themselves. Last year the republic failed to fulfill its plan for the sale of industrial products. As the January and February results attest, the situation has not been rectified everywhere. Thus, 2.7 percent of all collectives failed to meet the target for industrial production output and 8.9 percent for the sale of industrial products. The production rates for agricultural products have dropped.

Renewal of fixed production capital must now be done in real earnest. As calculations show, this will make it possible to double the real return on capital investments. Light industry is particularly in need of reconstruction. Every third unit of equipment in silk production, every fifth in leather footwear production, and every seventh in cotton production has been in use for more than 20 years. The republic's Ministry of Light Industry (Minister B. Makashvili) was criticized for this sluggishness and other organizational shortcomings.

Participants in the plenum set the accelerated development of the food industry as one of the most important tasks. It was pointed out that, in view of the reduced production of liqueurs and vodkas, Georgia must become a major supplier of nonalcoholic tonic beverages and natural fruit juices in the coming years.

Analyzing the work of party organizations to accelerate scientific and technical progress, these present proposed giving up certain fruitless, unpromising research and reorienting scientific research institutes and design bureaus toward resolving the practical tasks of improving production. Science is also expected to make its contribution to saving resources, creating low-waste and waste-free manufacturing processes, and increasing the scale on which the potential of hydraulic, solar, wind, geothermal, and other renewable energy sources are used in the national economy.

Serious remarks were leveled at the republic's Ministry of Finance and Gosbank. They have been tasked with helping associations and enterprises in the transition to achieving financial autonomy, paying their own way, and self-financing.

A great deal of attention was devoted to questions of improving output quality. Acknowledging the criticism leveled at Kutaisi automobile builders by the 27th congress to be perfectly justified, the plenum demanded that Kutaisi Party Gorkom and Avtozavodskiy Party Raykom adopt exhaustive measures to eradicate wastage. Quality work must become the concern of every worker and every leader.

Today the economic experiments in progress in many sectors have become accelerators of the growth in production efficiency. The Abasha experiment in management of the agro-industrial complex, for example, has become widespread. There is great interest in the Poti experiment and in the creative quest in Tbilisi's Zavodskiy rayon. Of particular importance is the fact that they contribute to enhancing the role of local soviets in economic building. However, experience that has already been accumulated and put to the test is still being disseminated only slowly.

Participants in the plenum focused local organs' attention on the necessity to devote greater attention to questions of supplying the population with consumer goods and improving the organization of trade and consumer services. The work of public health organs was criticized.

A great deal was pointedly said about improving the work of party organizations in the selection, education, and placement of cadres. It is the general opinion that an uncompromising struggle must still be waged against violations of the Leninist principles of cadre policy and that we must decisively rid ourselves of people who abuse their official position and compromise the lofty name of communist by their deeds and actions. The plenum recommended that more extensive use be made of the practice, approved by the 27th CPSU Congress, of hearing Communists' reports and establishing references on the basis of them.

Serious claims were brought to bear against the Signakhskiy, Telavskiy, Makharadzevskiy, Tianetskiy, Tsalkskiy, Mtskhetskiy, and some other rayon party organizations which have perpetrated errors and blunders in cadre work. The necessity to improve the style and methods of work by party and soviet leading organs was discussed. Departments of the republic's Central Committee and Council of Ministers were particularly criticized for their mania for convening a large number of sessions and conferences. It was noted that organizational work is sometimes replaced by the creation, for any old reason, of various commissions, working groups, and staffs. Although the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee has implemented a series of measures to combat the generation of paperwork, the stream of information and circulars shows no signs of slackening.

Ways of improving ideological work and strengthening its link with organizational activity were discussed in an exacting manner.

The initiative, supported by the plenum of Tbilisi worker delegates to the 27th CPSU Congress, which appealed to all workers in the republic to join in competition under the slogan "The target for 2 years of the 5-year plan by the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution" is directed by the concern to scale new heights.

The plenum mapped out a specific program for the unconditional fulfillment of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. A long-term plan for organizational and political work was approved.

Leningrad Party Aktiv Views Congress Tasks

PM261131 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Mar 86 Second Edition p 2

[*PRAVDA* correspondent V. Gerasimov report under the rubric "The 27th CPSU Congress Decisions — Into Action!" and the general heading "Following the Acceleration Program"]

[Text] Leningrad — The working people of Leningrad Oblast began the 1st year of the 12th 5-Year Plan quite well. In the first 2 months of the year, labor productivity in industry markedly outstripped the plan indicator. Workers in the agro-industrial complex fulfilled targets for the sale of livestock products to the state. Plans for retail trade turnover and the volume of consumer services to the population were exceeded. The other day the CPSU obkom bureau approved the initiative of workers who were congress delegates, who appealed to the working people of the city and oblast to complete the targets for the first 2 years of the 5-year plan by the 70th anniversary of Great October.

These facts were cited at a meeting of the Leningrad party organization aktiv held in the Tauride Palace yesterday. A report on the results of the 27th CPSU Congress and the communists' tasks in implementing its decisions was delivered by Yu. Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningrad party obkom.

The main task, the speaker said, is to resolutely overcome difficulties and shortcomings in order to ensure the dynamic development of the economy and the social sphere on the basis of the achievements of scientific and technical progress, and to utilize as a reliable source of accelerated growth the positive trends which emerged in the concluding stages of the last 5-year plan, in the course of implementing the "Intensifikatsiya-90" program.

Intensive, complex work lies ahead. Therefore, it was noted in the report and the speeches, the plan must really become the law of economic life; its strict fulfillment must be the criterion for assessing cadres' practical qualities and their ability and desire to work in the spirit of the times. However, the restructuring is going slower than it should. In particular, 28 industrial enterprises failed to meet targets and precongress pledges. Of the 13 industrial projects that the Main Administration for Construction in Western Regions of the RSFSR was supposed to complete last year 10 have still not been commissioned. The quarterly program for commissioning housing was only one-third fulfilled by the beginning of March.

Drawing attention above all to shortcomings in organization and keenly criticizing errors and those responsible for them, the speakers expressed this idea from the platform: By means of increasing in every way the personal responsibility of cadres for their sector of work, the center of gravity must be shifted to the rapid renewal of fixed capital, the preferential development of the production and social infrastructure, and the comprehensive saving of resources.

There are plenty of points where maximum efforts should be applied. According to the results of job certification work, nearly one-fourth of the jobs in industry were deemed superfluous or not sufficiently up-to-date. Productivity is growing more slowly than the capital-labor ratio. In this connection, there was criticism of V. Sergeychik, director of the Vyborg "Elektroinstrument" plant, A. Voronyuk, director of the "Sputnik" association, O. Pashkov, director of a tool-building plant, and others.

The question of improving product quality was raised in a principled way. In the 5-year plan, as has been outlined, it is planned to not only bring 700 machine-building articles up to the standard of the world's best models, but to sharply increase the proportion of consumer goods in the top quality category. However, there is still an obvious lag here. Last year the trade network rejected nearly 12 percent of the output tested and stopped accepting output for sale from 24 enterprises.

Scientific collectives could and should do much to promote the successful and rapid resolution of this task and, incidentally, of other problems of intensification. Their potential is great and there is no lack of experience. But forces and resources are often dissipated on minor and obviously fruitless topics. Justly criticizing a certain inertia on the part of scientific cadres, the speakers noted that science should be directed more energetically toward the needs of the national economy. It is equally important to ensure that production is oriented toward science. Valuable ideas and developments put forward by scientists sometimes go for years without finding any application.

The average annual production of output in the agro-industrial complex is to be increased by nearly 20 percent. Although very good results are so far being ensured here, it cannot be said that they accord with the potential which exists. Why? The same reasons exist — poor organization, slowness in spreading the front-runners' achievements and intensive techniques, and great losses of produce during storage. Last year alone, because of violations of techniques, thriftlessness, and extravagance, meat losses amounted to more than 2,000 metric tons at the meat industry association — Yu. Pochtar, general director, and G. Ipatova, party committee secretary. This is equivalent to the annual volume produced by an entire rayon.

The rate of economic growth depends directly on the conditions in which people live and work. The participants in the meeting spoke with concern about the disproportions which have become established in the health, trade, and consumer service systems. The stream of justified reproaches addressed to them is not dying down. The plan for the construction of stores in new housing districts is not being fulfilled. The provision of hospitals is below the norm. The demand for paid services is nearly three times the supply.

The scale and complexity of the attainment of the set goals make increased demands on cadres, the style of party work and its methods and content. The party worker's word must not diverge from his deeds anywhere and under any circumstances. The principle of collective leadership with personal responsibility and wide publicity is designed to promote the improvement of the situation on all levels, it was noted at the aktiv meeting. The ideological aktiv, social scientists, and workers in culture and art must act in the spirit of the congress demands.

Regarding the congress decisions as guidance for energetic action, the Leningraders are confirming with practical deeds their readiness to fulfill them with honor and reach higher targets than originally planned in all spheres of activity.

Briefs

Andizhan Oblast Meeting — The meeting held by the Andizhan Oblast People's Deputies Soviet on 19 March discussed the work carried out by the oblast's water resources department aimed at realizing the decisions adopted by the October 1984 [as heard] CPSU Central Comittee Plenum. The meeting also heard a report drawn up by the oblast soviet's transport, road construction, and communications permanent commission and addresses delivered by deputies and [name indistinct], secretary of the oblast's council of trade unions, and Comrade (Muidin), a worker in the Pravda Kolkhoz in [name indistinct] rayon on the way they are fulfilling their responsibilities as deputies. Comrade Arikdzhanov, first secretary of the Andizhan Oblast Party Committee, addressed the convocation. [Text] [*Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0215 GMT 20 Mar 86 GF*]

Yiddish-Language Books Published — According to the Anti-Zionist Soviet Public Committee, more than 270 books in Yiddish have come out in the USSR over the last 2 decades. These include works by classics, and also novels, short stories, and volumes of poetry by contemporary Jewish authors. Many writings have been translated into Russian and published in a total edition of scores of millions of copies. Just recently, a book of of poetry by 48 Jewish poets has come out in Russian in Moscow. The World Literature Institute in Moscow has opened a course for young authors writing in Yiddish. An ABC book in Yiddish has been published for schools in the Jewish Autonomous Republic in the Soviet Far East. [Text] [*Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 23 Mar 86 LD*]

Folk Literature Anthology — Moscow, February 14 TASS — Preparations have been completed for publication of the first five volumes of the unique 60 volume series "Folklore Monuments of the Peoples of Siberia and the Far East". The publication is done by the History, Philology, and Philosophy Institute of the Siberian branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The series is so far without an analogue in world practice. It will include the most important of folklore works in 31 languages of the peoples of Siberia and the Far East. The first volumes contain Russian epic songs; Yakut, Evenk, and Shurt heroic epics; and Buryat folktales. The subsequent volumes will mirror the entire diversity of the oral poetical tradition of the small nationalities inhabiting the vast territory from the Urals to the Pacific coast. The systematised and scientifically-commented folklore works will provide a key to understanding the character of the peoples of Siberia, their culture and aesthetic values. [Text] [*Moscow TASS in English 1013 GMT 14 Feb 86 LD*]

IZVESTIYA on Congress, Socialist Enterprise

PM251039 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The 27th CPSU Congress on Socialist Enterprise"]

[Text] The Central Committee Political Report to the 27th party congress explicitly and clearly speaks of the need to expand the rights of enterprises, the introduction of autonomous financing, and the intensification of socialist enterprise.

Practice, the congress emphasized, has shown the unsoundness of ideas according to which, under socialist conditions, production relations automatically comply with the nature of production forces. In life everything is more complex. Yes, socialist production relations open up scope for the development of production forces. But for that they must be constantly improved. And that means that it is necessary to note obsolete methods of economic management in good time and replace them with new methods.

A lot is now being done in the country in this direction. The experiment which is being conducted in the majority of sectors of industry and at a number of sectors of construction production and the services sphere convincingly shows the enormous potential concealed in the sensible combination of centralized management and economic autonomy for enterprises and associations on the basis of stepping up their responsibility for end results. *IZVESTIYA* has already described the experience of the labor collectives of the Volga truck plant, the Summy machine building association, and the Belorussian railroad workers who have rapidly been able to achieve high indicators in economic and social development.

This has happened mainly because qualitatively new working conditions stemming from the principles of genuine financial autonomy, paying their own way, and greater independence and responsibility were created for these collectives. The Sumy machine builders, for instance, were given the opportunity to retain possession of a stable — 70 percent — proportion of the profit they obtain and to spend these funds in accordance with established normatives on the development of production, material incentives, sociocultural needs, and other purposes. The collective decides exactly how the funds are spent.

Here emphasis must be placed on an important natural law: Economic independence is precisely what creates conditions for the manifestation of socialist enterprise. The money earned can be spent on the acquisition of the necessary equipment, on the construction of housing, and on an increase in workers' wages — decide for yourselves, comrades, as long as your decisions benefit society. This idea was stressed in the Central Committee Political Report, which critically assessed the still widespread position whereby people discern in any change almost a deviation from the principles of socialism and which noted that the supreme criterion for the improvement of management and of the entire system of socialist production relations should be socioeconomic acceleration and the practical consolidation of socialism.

Understandably, socialist enterprise is incompatible with the practice of petty tutelage of enterprises which, unfortunately, has been a most frequent sin of ministries and departments. The party has demanded that an end be resolutely put to this practice. In their activity ministries and departments must focus their attention on questions of technical policy, intrasectorial proportions, and the satisfaction of the national economy's requirements for high-quality output from its sectors. But even today there are many instances of ministries issuing a flood of peremptory written instructions and prescriptions and rules to fetter the economic managers' initiative and banning and thereby preventing the selection of better and more economical, higher-quality methods of work. For instance, a machine building plant could, by agreeing to share with a neighboring chemical industry enterprise, package its finished output in plastic boxes. But the ministry demands that in accordance with planned procedure it report on how much timber has been spent to produce packaging. So it has to maintain its sawmill and surplus workers and ship timber.

Nor can we fail to draw attention to the following aspect of the matter. Sometimes enterprise is understood as a means of achieving some kind of benefits and advantages in narrow departmental interests which very often contradict the interests of the state and society. Here is what D. Kozyrev, member of the Taldy-Kurgan aviation enterprise party bureau, wrote to the editorial office: "In 1980 our aviation enteprise switched to work on a three-shift schedule with a view to making fuller use of the aircraft pool and working more profitably. We have increased the personnel by 200 people but the plan has remained at the 1979 level. As a result while previously the state gave our enterprise a subsidy of about R500,000, now the figure is up to R2.5 million. During the three summer months the enterprise works strenuously but from September people have only a 50-percent workload. It is necessary either to increase our plan and allow us to work to the full or else to dispense with the third shift and reduce the personnel." What guided the airmen in this case when they increased the personnel? The arguments would seem to be weighty ones: making fuller use of capacities and increasing economic indicators. Actually, they ensured themselves an easier life: It is not by their ability but by their numbers that they fulfill the plan which, moreover, has remained at its previous level.

These cases are frequently used by opponents of the expansion of labor collectives' economic independence and enterprise. Give them a free rein! they say... But it is a case of **socialist** enterprise. On the one hand it presupposes activity for the benefit of all society, in the interests of the state; and on the other, under the conditions of what is indeed the socialist, planned management of the economy it can and must be directed toward satisfying the interests not only of the worker and the collective but also of society.

It is precisely here that the role of the ministries and other central departments should be fully manifested. Here, the Central Committee Political Report to the 27th CPSU Congress emphasizes, we should not be stopped by fixed ideas, still less by prejudices. For instance, if it is essential and justified to apply economic normatives instead of some directive indicators, that does not mean a deviation from the principles of planned leadership but merely an alteration to its methods and means. The same may be said of the need to step up the autonomy, initiative, and responsibility of enterprises and to enhance their role as socialist commodity producers.

The restructuring of the economic mechanism now under way in our economy is a complex process that requires time. The success of this work largely depends on how rapidly cadres are reorganized. Essentially that is the main thing. The entire course of historical development shows that it is people who can accelerate or delay it. But of itself this process is irreversible and is subordinated to the dialectical laws of the development of society.

To shape and develop socialist enterprise it is essential first to create the appropriate conditions that not only permit but also encourage the search for the most expedient and economically advantageous forms and methods of work. Second, socialist enterprise must be taught — in the school, VUZes, and at courses and seminars. The well-organized study of the best experience of our economic managers can be of inestimable benefit. For instance, the experience of managers such as Aleksey Petrovich Vitkovskiy, who was the director several years ago at the Voronezh heavy mechanical presses plant; Vladimir Pavlovich Kabaidze, general director of the Ivanovo machine took building production association; Nikolay Sergeyevich Ghikirev, general director of the Moscow "Stankozavod imeni Ordzhonikidze" association; and others.

The path on which we have embarked is not strewn with roses. At its congress the party frankly said that there could be difficulties, that we are not ensured against blunders; nevertheless, the main thing now is to advance purposefully, step by step, in the direction we have chosen, supplementing and improving the economic mechanism on the basis of the experience accumulated and eliminating everything which has become obsoltete or has failed to give a good account of itself.

The means for resolving this task are well known — the conscientious fulfillment of his duties by each person, a sense of supreme responsibility for the matter in hand, initiative, and creativity.

Briefs

Yamburg Pipeline Finished — Builders have finished laying the transcontinental gas pipeline from the Yamburg gas deposit in Siberia to the Soviet Union's European part. More than half of the over 3,000-km-long pipeline has already been made operational. Other sections of the line will be tested in the next few days. Several more gas pipelines will be starting from the Yamburg deposit, rich in natural gas. [Text] [*Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 19 Feb 86 LD*]

Automated Air Traffic Control — An automated system for air traffic control has come into operation at Simferopol Airport; it keeps in constant view all aircraft within a radius of up to 600 km. At the touch of a button, it can supply additional information such as the type or number of an aircraft, its height, direction, and speed. All the equipment is Soviet-made. Simferopol Airport, one of the largest in the country, can take all types of aircraft: in this year alone it will handle over 2 million passengers. [Summary] [*Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 19 Jan 86 LD*]

Kazakhstan Irrigation Projects — Builders of the great (?Keles) Canal, one of the largest irrigation projects in Kazakhstan, have completed one of the most difficult sections through the ranges and passes of the southwest Tyan-Shan. It was necessary to cut tunnels totaling roughly 2 km. Today water passed through the new section to the fields of southern Chimkent Oblast. [Summary] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 25 Jan 86 LD*]

Batumi Wharf Expansion — In Batumi the modernization and expansion of the passenger sea wharf has been completed. Now three to four large heavy-tonnage ocean liners are able to berth here simultaneously. [Summary] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0204 GMT 27 Jan 86 LD*]

New Caspian Tanker — A new tanker has been added to the Caspian Maritime Administration's fleet. The vessel has been named after the renown Bolshevik Ali Khaydar Garayev. Its capacity is 5,300 tons. [Summary] [*Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0205 GMT 8 Jan 86 GF*]

PRAVDA Editorial Views Spring Sowing Work

PM261025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Mar 86 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Arable Farmer's First Test"]

[Text] Scarcely had the March thaw awakened the southern steppes before thousands of units immediately went out onto the fields. The machine operators have welcomed the first spring of the 5-year plan together. They are feeding the winter crops, sowing the spring crops, and tending the meadows and pastures.

The workers of the agro-industrial complex have a lot of work to do to cope successfully with the task set by the 27th CPSU Congress — considerably increasing the agricultural production growth rate and markedly improving the country's food supply in the current 5-year period. And that largely depends on how the spring sowing is carried out. The organs of the agro-industrial complex must make effective use of their production potential and create every condition for the kolkhozes and sovkhozes for intensification in greater depth and guaranteed production output.

Previously it often happened that when they suffered a setback the farm leaders would cite the unfavorable weather conditions. No one denies that weather has sometimes let the grain growers down. But is the weather alone to blame? The leading collectives are proving otherwise. In the same soil and climatic conditions as the laggards, they are sowing within the best agrotechnical deadlines and using good-quality seeds, dressing the soil well with fertilizers, and gaining in the process — they are raising good harvests every year. The "Zarya Kommunizma" kolkhoz, Kirovograd Oblast, and the imeni Kalinina kolkhoz, Dnepropetrovsk Oblast, are harvesting 40-45 quintals of grain per hectare, while the Altay Kray imeni Shumakova kolkhoz and the Krasnoyarsk Kray "Iskra" and "Nazarovskiy" sovkhozes are harvesting 30-32 quintals per hectare.

At the same time some kolkhozes and sovkhozes, dragging out the time taken to perform field work and violating agrotechnical requirements, are essentially marking time or retreating from the level they have previously reached. For instance, in the past 5-year plan grain production declined in Rostov and Volgograd Oblasts and Altay Kray. While many beet-sowing oblasts and autonomous republics of the RSFSR increased the sugar beet yield, in Voronezh and Gorkiy Oblasts and the Bashkir ASSR it declined. The reason for the output shortfall is well known to the local party committees and agro-industrial organs. Their duty is to help the kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders be more vigorous in introducing leading experience, intensive technologies, progressive forms of organization, and labor payment.

The arable farmers and farm and rayon agro-industrial association specialists have frequently been convinced of the tremendous damage caused by the disruption of the sown areas structure. Under these conditions it is hard to assimilate scientifically substantiated crop turnovers which, naturally, holds back the growth of the production of grain and other output. They are being assimilated extremely slowly on a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Azerbaijan, Moldavia, Ryazan and Pskov Oblasts. Where does the underestimation of crop rotations lead? To the point where in the past 5-year plan almost one-fifth of arable land was used unsystematically. The USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee [Gosagroprom] must achieve the point where crop rotations are assimilated everywhere within the next few years. This will make it possible to determine the optimum structure for crops and to improve the overall standard of arable farming.

More effective use must be made of reclaimed land. Right now it occupies over 34 million hectares. Leading farms obtain quite a lot of produce from them, but as a whole the yield is still low. We cannot come to terms with the fact that the yields on irrigated fields of some rayons of Georgia and Tajikistan are still low and poor use is being made of drained land in many oblasts of the non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR.

Every grain grower knows where the keys to fertility lie. They lie in organic fertilizer. In Belorussia and the Baltic republics every hectare receives 10-15 metric tons of local fertilizers, but on the farms of Kirghizia and Turkmenia the figure is no more than 3 tons. The leaders of the rayon agro-industrial associations and the agrochemical services to agriculture scientific production association enterprises must set up the work of the fertility service more precisely and increase the use of organic fertilizers. It is important to make broader use of the experience of those farms which apply fertilizer to the drill rows at the same time as the seeds, lime acid soils, and on this basis sharply increase the yield of the fields and the return on fertilizers.

Right now a fundamental restructuring of the management of the agro-industrial complex is under way in the countryside and the economic mechanism is being improved and good conditions are thereby being created for the creative work of the arable farmers and the improvement of its quality and for seeking ways of effectively managing plant growing. The party organizations and rural Communists are called on to do everything to support people who work vigorously, with a high degree of professional skill, and with an innovatory streak.

There are many grain growers on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes whose labor serves as an example to others. For instance, Ivan Rublikov's link works at the imeni Kirov stud farm, Tselinskiy Rayon, Rostov Oblast. Last year it harvested an average of 55.7 quintals of grain, increasing production output per member of the collective to R61,000. On the "Zarya Kommunizma" kolkhoz, Korenevskiy Rayon, Kursk Oblast, good indicators were achieved by the mechanized detachment of USSR State Prize winner A. Myagkostupov. Using the collective contract, the machine operators obtained 524 quintals of sugar beet from each of 300 hectares and the prime cost of each quintal of output was R2.5. There are similar frontrunners among the corn, potato, cotton, and vegetable growers. Being concerned with ensuring that their experience is widely applied on the spring fields and making fuller use of the internal reserves of every kolkhoz and sovkhoz to increase the harvests is one of the priority tasks of the rayon agro-industrial association specialists.

The spring sowing is the arable farmers' first test in the new 5-year plan. Passing it successfully means responding with deeds to the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. This test is being taken, together with the grain growers, by the party, Komsomol, and trade union organizations in the countryside and the local soviets. They are called on to distribute forces and funds skillfully and to organize the grain growers' competition, so that each of them should know who is ahead today and whom they should emulate in labor. It is essential to display constant concern for moral and material incentives for leading workers, for pulling up laggards, and for the sowing workers' working and daily living conditions. Success at the sowing is the basis of the harvest. It is not for nothing that they say that the spring day feeds the year.

Agricultural Developments for 24-26 Mar Reported

LD270408 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 24-26 March. Times of broadcast are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

24 March

Preparations for sowing early grain has ended in Amur Oblast. Amur Oblast Agro-Industrial Committee Deputy Chairman Nikolay Nikolayevich Dukhovnov says that because of the mild winter, the fieldworkers want to commence fieldwork as soon as possible. Our correspondent asks about the low soya harvests recorded in Amur valley which has the country's main soya fields, and how it is intended to correct this situation. Dukhovnov says that the prerequisites exist for a good harvest this year. Almost all of the area under soya will be on under winter fallow. Soya will be intensively cultivated on an area exceeding 30,000 hectares. (0100 GMT)

Kursk Oblast's kolkhoz and sovkhoz machine operators have started the preparation of winter crops. Farm agronomists are checking on the condition of the sown winter crops and perennial herbs. Special attention is being paid to winter wheat fields which are being cultivated intensively. (0104 GMT)

Cotton sowing has begun in Tajikistan. (0700 GMT)

Spring crops have been sown on 200,000 hectares in Uzbekistan thus far. (Moscow Television Service 1130 GMT)

At the Land and Animal Husbandry Research Institute of Western Regions in the Ukraine, a new barley variety called Shirokolistyy [broad-leaved] has been developed. Time spent on growing it was reduced by one-third using biotechnology methods. (1430 GMT)

The first sowing machines have started work in the beet fields of the Kuban. Sugar beet will be cultivated over an area of about 200,000 hectares in Krasnodar Kray this year. The socialist pledges of the agricultural workers envisage selling over 6 million metric tons of it to the state. (1600 GMT)

25 March

Cotton sowing has begun today in south Uzbekistan. Cold sping weather delayed the beginning of work a little. The area under the new regionalized, fine-fiber cotton variety Termez-14 has been almost doubled this year. (0900 GMT)

26 March

Checheno-Ingushetiya: Mass sowing of spring crops has been completed today. (0530 GMT)

The first several hundred hectares of early fodder crops have been sown in Moldavia. This year Moldavian farmers have pledged to bring grain yield up to 40 quintals per hectare. (1100 GMT)

Grain sowing has begun in Kazakhstan. (1130 GMT)

Kazakhstan is having an unusual spring: Douthern farmers are normally sowing crops at this time; however, it is still winter there. Snow is falling in Alma-Ata and Taldy-Kurgan Oblast. Snow retention is still being carried on the final hectares of the planned total of 32 million hectares. (1330 GMT)

Rostov Oblast farmers start sowing early cereal crops today [27 March]. (2330 GMT)

The first sowing units went out into the cotton fields of south Uzbekistan on 27 March. Virtually 2 million hectares are allocated for cotton growing in the republic this season. (2330 GMT)

Nikonov Addresses Agricultural Sciences Meeting

LD261717 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1200 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] The annual meeting of the VASKHNIL [Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences] began in the Hall of Columns of the House of the Unions in Moscow today. A report, devoted to the results of the academy's work and the tasks to ensure scientific back-up for the development of the agro-industrial complex in connection with the 27th CPSU Congress decisions, was delivered by Comrade Nikonov, the academy's president and deputy chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee. He noted that during the 11th 5-Year Plan, selection centers have made approximately 4,000 strains and hybrids of grain crops and other agricultural crops available for state tests. More than 800 strains have been zonally graded.

At the same time, the report notes, VASKHNIL's activities still fail to correspond fully to the resolute course aimed at speeding up socioeconomic transformations and to the tasks of scientific and technological progress. The speaker analysed in detail the main tasks of scientific establishments in the 12th 5-Year Plan, aimed at intensifying production within the agro-industrial complex.

Cosmonauts Continue Work on 'Mir' Complex

LD261721 Moscow TASS in English 1129 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, March 25 TASS — a TASS special correspondent reports from the Mission Control Center:

Spacemen Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev are continuing their work aboard an orbiting complex consisting of the research station *Mir* (Peace), the spaceship *Soyuz T-15* and the transport craft *Progress-25*.

In the past few days they were mostly busy unloading the unmmaned freighter and placing the equipment it had brought up in the station. They also performed the planned testing and adjustment of the new systems and equipment of the *Mir* station in the manned flight mode.

After completing preliminary operations to check the air-tightness of the fuel lines and pump out compressed nitrogen, they are refuelling the station's tanks with fuel delivered by *Progress-25*. Using the latter's propulsion system, they are to correct the manned complex's orbit today.

According to telemetry readings and the crew's reports, the flight is proceeding as normal.

The cosmonauts are in good health and feeling well.

Cable TV Experiment To Use Fiber-Optic Lines

PM251403 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 1

[Article by V. Velikov under the "Fact and Commentary" rubric: "Television Without Interference"]

[Text] In the next 2 years an experimental cable television system using so-called fiber-optic lines will be created in the capital. Let us recall that *IZVESTIYA* has already described the first experiments in this kind of reception of programs from Ostankino carried out in a few houses on Altayskaya Street, which is in northeast Moscow.

"In big cities with buildings of different heights, sometimes more than 10 stories high and 'overshadowing' each other," Yu. Dykhovichnyy, deputy director of the capital's Main Architectural Planning Administration, says, "it is very hard to provide good reception conditions for all television viewers.

"In addition, the larger the city, the more sources of interference and image and sound distortion it contains. In particular 1 of every 7 of Moscow's 3.5 million television sets operates poorly for these reasons.

"The solution proposed by specialists consists of installing special collective antennae in those places where conditions for reception from the Ostankino tower are most favorable. Then electromagnetic impulses are fed to the amplifiers of a nearby intermediate station (which consists of several pillars with apparatus). From here high-quality picture and sound signals are sent to many hundreds and even thousands of subscribers in the apartment of blocks of a whole residential region."

The experience acquired in operating the first experimental sector in the region of Altayskaya Street equipped with a cable television system has shown the unusually high quality and steadiness of the picture on domestic television screens. The owners of many television sets say that their sometimes quite elderly sets seemed to have been rejuvenated — the picture was so much brighter and more vivid and the sound was so much better and clearer.

It so happened that some of the inhabitants did not even know why their capricious "Rubin," "Berezka," and "Foton" television sets had suddenly begun to work magnificently one fine day...

"The use of the most delicate fiber-optics for communications lines," Yu. Dykhovichnyy noted, "makes it possible to use existing telephone ducts of relatively small diameter to lay light-conducting cables. In addition they are absolutely 'unreceptive' to external interference, do not corrode, and are not affected by drops in temperature. Another advantage of the new television reception systems is the possibility of ensuring a preview of the Ostaninko television center's fifth experimental channel."

[Velikov] Who is developing cable television in our country and what are the prospects and deadlines for its practical use in Moscow?

[Dykhovichnyy] Scientific "backup" has been assigned to the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of General Physics headed by the well-known scientist and Lenin and Nobel Prize winner A. Prokhorov. A number of industrial ministries producing the necessary apparatus and materials will also take part.

The Moscow State Trust for the Construction of Telephone Installations and the "Mostelemontazh" trust are installing new antennae on all apartment blocks which are being erected in the capital and are also replacing previous antennae when buildings are being modernized.

It is planned that the capital's Khimiki-Khovrino residential region will be the first to be entirely served by cable television.

General Lizichev Views CPSU Congress Decisions

PM201519 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Mar 86 Second Edition pp 2-3

[Article by Army General A. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate: "At a Turning Point in History"]

[Text] In our country's life there are events which are of historic significance for its development. Such an event was the 27th CPSU Congress. The congress, held at a crucial turning point in communist building, answered the fundamental questions set before the party and society, adopted major strategic decisions on the improvement of socialism, and gave powerful impetus to the continued revolutionary renewal of all spheres of social life begun by the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum. The congress' main political result was the party's general line in domestic and foreign policy, which it adopted and approved — the line of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and consolidating world peace.

The theory and practice of communist building have been enriched with new provisions and conclusions. The CPSU Central Committee's Political Report to the 27th party congress, delivered by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, is a true document of creative Marxism-Leninism. The Political Report embodies the party's collective wisdom, provides answers to the most burning questions of the present day, and calls for deep thought and responsible actions. The strategy and tactics for improving socialism, our society's attainment of a qualitatively new condition, and the struggle for peace and social progress are accurately and succinctly determined in accordance with Leninist demands by the new edition of the CPSU Program — the reliable compass for the party and the people at the present stage of progress toward communism. The program goals and tasks are given specific form in the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000. The amendments and additions to the CPSU Statutes carried by the congress promote the implementation of the planned course, the further strengthening of the party, and the improvement of its activity.

People have been stirred by the documents adopted at the congress, the atmosphere of party principle prevailing there, and the businesslike discussion of the most burning problems in the language of truth, frankness, and dissatisfaction with what has been achieved. The congress' ideas and decisions have found undivided support in the party and among the people and have been taken as guidance for action.

I.

The 27th CPSU Congress summed up the results of the country's development in the period since the adoption of the third party program. While rating highly what has been achieved, it nevertheless analyzed thoroughly and comprehensively the difficulties, shortcomings, and negative processes that emerged in the seventies and early eighties and outliined ways to overcome them. And it did so on the basis of the concept of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development, which was the main theme of all the congress documents and materials and of congress delegates' speeches.

The strategy of acceleration in the material production sphere is aimed at transferring to an economy of supreme organization and efficiency with comprehensively developed production forces, mature socialist production relations, and a harmonious economic mechanism. The paramount task is to eliminate the unfavorable trends in the development of the economy and give it the necessary dynamism. This must be done within the 12th 5-Year Plan by making wide use of our potential and reserves and strengthening discipline and organization.

The party believes that the fundamental acceleration of scientific and technical progress is the main lever for intensifying the national economy. On that basis it will be possible to carry out the new retooling of social production and to raise the Soviet economy to the highest level of labor productivity, organization, and efficiency. By the year 2000 it is planned to double the country's production potential while also achieving its fundamental qualitative renewal and to increase labor productivity by 130-150 percent.

All this is possible on the basis of advanced equipment and the latest achievements of science, which as a result of the implementation of the party's plans is becoming a full and direct production force.

The main emphasis is on renewing the means of production, saving resources, raw and semifinished materials, fuel, and energy, sharply improving the technical level and quality of output, and making thrifty use of fixed capital. A task of special importance is to start up mass production of new-generation equipment capable of decisively increasing labor productivity and opening the way to the automation of all stages of the production process. The key role here belongs to machine building. Microelectronics, computers, instrument-making, and the entire data processing industry will receive accelerated development.

The party proceeds from the premise that transforming the USSR economy into the most modern and powerful in the world is impossible without the further development of heavy industry. At the same time the CPSU considers the most important task of the moment to be the implementation of USSR Food Program within the current 5-year plan so as to considerably improve the population's food supply.

The implementation of qualitative improvements in society's production forces requires thorough changes in the whole system of production relations. The task that has been set is to radically reform management, planning, and the entire economic mechanism.

An active and strong social policy and increasingly full affirmation of the principle of social justice constitute a powerful device for accelerating the country's development. In the package of measures outlined in this sphere, the party continues to pay paramount attention to further increasing the people's prosperity and raising their cultural standards.

In the next 15 years the volume of resources to be channeled into improving living conditions is planned to double. Their increase and distribution is to take place in strict accordance with the level of development of production forces that has been achieved, with the country's economic potential, and with the amount and quality of labor by all members of society. The congress demanded the resolute eradication of the payment of unearned incomes and bonuses and an uncompromising campaign against nonlabor incomes and other deviations from socialism's basic principle "From each according to his ability, to each according to his labor."

An equally acute question is that of satisfying the population's effective demand and of supplying the market and high-quality goods and services. That is the aim of the Comprehensive Program for Developing Consumer Goods Production and the Services Sphere.

Housing construction will continue on a wide scale with the aim of ensuring that by the end of the centruy each family will have its own apartment or individual house.

The task of creating an integrated, continuous education system was placed on the agenda. The general education and vocational school reform will continue. The next task is to restructure higher and secondary specialized education in accordance with the demands of accelerating scientific and technical progress.

The course aimed at improving Soviet people's health and developing physical culture and sport is being consistently implemented in our country. The party Central Committee's line of establishing a healthy, sober way of life and eliminating drunkenness and alcoholism has won the people's undivided support.

An object of constant concern to the CPSU and the Soviet state is the strengthening of the family and developing it spiritually and morally, the further improvement of the situation of mothers, and the resolution of social problems facing young people and labor and war veterans.

The 27th CPSU Congress paid great attention to improving social, class, and national relations. The party's course designed to ensure the rapprochement of classes, social strata, and groups and eliminate the substantial divergences between people engaged in physical and mental labor and between the city and the country is aimed at establishing a classless structure of society within socialism's historical framework. The nationalities policy displays a constant concern with strengthening the fraternal friendship of all the nations and ethnic groups in the country and with ensuring that all the republics' contribution to the development of the integrated national economic complex is in accordance with their increased economic and spiritual potential.

II.

A necessary condition for accelerating the country's development is the further improvement of social relations, the renewal of the content, forms, and methods of political and ideological institutions' work, the deepening of Soviet democracy, and the steady development of the people's socialist self-management. Measures to improve all elements of our society's political system have been outlined and are being implemented in accordance with the party's line in that sphere.

The 27th CPSU Congress pointed out that the very logic of the development of socialist democracy indicates the need to activate the soviets of people's deputies. In brief, this means developing businesslike and fruitful initiative and efficiency and timeliness in their activity, in their resolution of all questions of acceleration, of the satisfaction of the population's needs and demands, and in the struggle against bureaucracy and red tape when dealing with people.

The times demand that social organizations be involved increasingly actively in the administration of the country. Trade unions are urged to work to mobilize working people to ensure plan fulfillment, to develop socialist competition, to strengthen discipline, and to increase labor productivity. They play an increasing role in defending working people's legitimate interests, in labor protection and safety techniques, and in the implementation of social policy. The Lenin Komsomol's most important and basic task has been and remains to educate young people and train active, conscious builders of the new society who are devoted to communism's ideals, diligent, and ready to accomplish great deeds and make sacrifices for the motherland's sake.

The congress recognized the need to further enhance the role of trade unions, the Komsomol, and the creative unions and voluntary societies in the management of society and to expand the range of questions which state organs can only resolve with their participation or consent. In the interests of the development and effective utilization of direct democracy, measures have been outlined to activate labor collectives and extend democratic principles in the management of their affairs.

The development of socialist self-management is being implemented within the framework of the socialist state system. This places new and higher demands on the activity of all state organs. The congress deemed it necessary to comprehensively expand publicity in their work, to secure Soviet people's rights and freedoms day by day while striving to ensure their fulfillment of their duties at the same time, and to strengthen the socialist rule of law.

In the new historical conditions the party's leading role in Soviet society's life objectively increases; greater demands are made on the standard of political, ideological, and organizational activity; and it is necessary to activate the human factor — the decisive factor in all change. The complex tasks of resolutely accelerating the country's development require a fundamental restructuring of party work, the establishment of an atmosphere of creativity, principled exactingness, and self-criticism in every party organization, and a search for new and effective solutions to the problems that emerge. The congress noted that the need for restructuring has still not been understood by everyone or everywhere. Many organizations are too slow to eliminate inertia, formalism, and stereotyped working.

The CPSU Statutes and the congress documents laid down a package of measures aimed at developing the party and improving intraparty relations. Healthy and productive life for every party organization is inconceivable without strict observance of intraparty democracy, the principle of collective leadership, openness, publicity, humanity, and mutual exactingness. No organization or leader must be above criticism or control in the party.

Party organizations are urged to wage a determined campaign to ensure a pure and honest party membership, to educate Communists in the spirit of the great traditions of Bolshevism, and to remove fawning, servility, and toadyism from the party environment and from our entire life.

The CPSU's cadre policy was comprehensively examined at the congress. In modern conditions it is a particularly acute problem to promote to leadership workers who are politically mature, highly moral, competent, and resourceful so as to ensure that young, promising workers work alongside seasoned older-generation cadres, gain experience, and acquire the necessary tempering. The unity of word and deed, the capacity to assume responsibility, and the ability to organize the harmonious work of subordinates are particularly necessary for all leaders now.

The interests of social progress demand that full use be made of the creative, transforming power of Marxist-Leninist ideology to accelerate the country's socioeconomic development. The congress indicated the need to increase the motivating power of all areas of education, particularly of ideological-political, labor, and moral education. The most important thing now is to make everyone understand the crucial and critical nature of the time we are living through and to increase the masses' labor and social activeness. The congress emphasized the improvement of work with individuals as the most important form of education.

Propaganda on socialism's great advantages and committed struggle against bourgeois ideology and morality, anti-Soviet provocation, and imperialism's ideological subversion have acquired particular topicality.

III.

The party's fundamental, strategic tasks within the country are indissolubly linked with the CPSU's and Soviet state's international policy. Its main aim is to provide the Soviet people with the opportunity to work in conditions of lasting peace and freedom. The main thrust of the party's activity in the international arena has been and remains the struggle against the nuclear danger and the arms race and for the preservation and consolidation of world peace.

Our principled position is that safeguarding international security is increasingly becoming a political task which can be resolved by political means.

The CPSU considers the implementation of the program for the complete and universal elimination of nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction by the end of the 20th century, set out in the CPSU Central Committee general secretary's 15 January 1986 statement, the central area of its foreign policy for the years ahead.

When putting forward new peace initiatives, our party looks to the future with optimism. It believes with the utmost conviction that imperialist reaction is not omnipotent, that nuclear war is not fatally inevitable, and that it can be prevented. The development of the world revolutionary process and the upsurge of the mass democratic and antiwar movements have considerably expanded and intensified the vast potential of peace, reason, and good will. The CPSU is doing everything necessary to strengthen it.

Ensuring the high dynamism of the world socialist system's economic and political development and the acceleration of common progress is becoming particularly significant in modern conditions. Cooperation among the fraternal parties of the socialist community countries has been considerably enriched in recent years. The Warsaw Pact is an effective, constructive factor in world politics.

The CPSU is a party of internationalists. Graphic evidence of its international ties was provided by the presence at the 27th congress of 152 delegations from communist, workers, revolutionary democratic, socialist, social democratic, labor, and other parties and representatives of democratic social organizations. They came from 113 countries in all parts of the world.

As an indissoluble part of the international communist movement, our party sees its strength in a bold, creative approach to the new realities based on the teaching of Marx, Engels, and Lenin, class solidarity, and equitable cooperation in the struggle for the common goals of peace and socialism. These great goals are also the main force unifying the communists of all countries and helping them to surmount the existing divergence of views.

The congress confirmed the unfailing solidarity with the forces of national and social liberation and the CPSU's line of developing relations with countries of a socialist orientation, revolutionary democratic parties, the Nonaligned Movement, social democrats, and with all who oppose war and support the creation of an all-embracing international security system.

The CPSU takes account of the fact that imperialism is stepping up its opposition to positive change and is trying to halt the course of history and take social revenge on a worldwide scale. It has not abandoned the hope of achieving military superiority over socialism in the sphere of the arms race and the militarization of space.

In these conditions the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo are paying unremitting attention to the country's defense capability, the combat might of the USSR Armed Forces, and the strengthening of military discipline and are showing ceaseless concern to ensure the reliable defense of Soviet people's peaceful, creative labor. This is the aim of the party's policy in the sphere of the country's defense and the aim of our state's military doctrine, which is purely defensive in character.

The CPSU is doing everything necessary to ensure that the USSR Armed Forces are at a level which precludes imperialist forces' strategic superiority and that their combat potential represents a durable fusion of military skill, high-standard technical equipment, ideological staunchness, personnel organization and discipline, and personnel loyalty to their patriotic and internationalist duty.

IV.

The 27th CPSU Congress set the Soviet Armed Forces complex and responsible tasks. The Armed Forces must show high vigilance and be ever ready to thwart imperialism's intrigues against the USSR and its allies.

The concrete reply of Army and Navy servicemen to the 27th party congress' historic decisions must be to ensure high-quality fulfillment of the tasks and plans of operational and combat training in 1986. The main emphasis must be placed on the further improvement of field, air, and sea training and on making the training of troops and naval forces as close to real combat conditions as possible. Of particular importance now are realism in the assessment of the achieved level of combat preparation, training, discipline, and the political-moral state of divisions and units and a creative search for new approaches to the attainment of a real increase in military skill, efficient management, and self-criticism of leading cadres in their evaluation of their own activity.

In keeping with the congress guidelines, work to strengthen discipline and organization should be viewed as a priority for all political-command and engineering-technical cadres, administrative organs, and party and Komsomol organizations.

The 27th congress results and the tasks arising from its decisions will be discussed at military council sessions, at meetings of the party aktivs of the Defense Ministry, districts, groups of forces, fleets, and divisions, and at all primary party organizations, at meetings of the Komsomol aktiv of divisions and military educational institutions, and in Komsomol and trade union organizations. It will be necessary everywhere to thoroughly study and comprehend the congress decisions and formulate and implement concrete measures aimed at the consistent fulfillment of the party's political strategy. It is important that everyone realizes that the time has come for vigorous and cohesive action.

The most important task facing military councils, commanders, staffs, political organs, and party organizations is to convey to every serviceman, worker, and employee the wealth of ideas and the essence and spirit of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions. It is necessary to develop people's political enthusiasm and professional attitude and to transform the potential of plans into the energy of concrete, skillful, and responsible actions in people's assigned areas of work. When organizing the study of the 27th CPSU Congress documents in all forms of personnel political training, it is necessary to ensure high-quality training of propagandists and a high ideological, theoretical, and methodological standard in classes.

The study and propaganda of the congress decisions are expected to reveal the historic significance of the party's course of accelerating the country's development in terms of strengthening its economic and defense might. Special attention must be paid to revealing the theoretical depth and practical importance of the Central Committee Political Report, the new edition of the CPSU Program, and the CPSU Statutes. Using the spoken and printed word and visual agitation work it is necessary to illustrate clearly socialism's historic achievements and its advantages over capitalism, to educate personnel by means of positive examples from our life, and to mold in servicemen a profound belief in the historical rightness of our cause and in the feasibility of the plans outlined.

The implementation of the congress guidelines on defense questions requires a major restructuring of the content and style of the work of communist leaders, political organs, and party organizations. Specificity, professionalism, consistency, unity of word and deed, and openness must be actively introduced into the practice of party political work. Inertia, formalism, indifference, the habit of submerging vital matters in empty talk, and "feigned restructuring" are particularly unacceptable now.

The personal example set by Communists and their concrete high results achieved in combat and political training and discipline are especially important in mobilizing personnel to fulfill the 27th CPSU Congress decisions.

The 27th CPSU Congress showed with new force that Lenin's party is equal to the tasks facing it at a turning point in history. The Soviet people and Army and Navy servicemen fervently and wholeheartedly support the party's domestic and foreign policy. Therein lies the guarantee of the successful fulfillment of the party's plans and the further strengthening of the motherland's economic and defense might.

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FRG SIGNS AGREEMENT ON CONTRIBUTION TO SDI

Agreement Signed

LD271758 Moscow TASS in English 1744 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] Washington March 27 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reports: Though the United States and the other NATO countries continue to claim that they are seeking to fold up the arms race, the Governments of the USA and West Germany have today signed an agreement in Washington on West Germany's contribution to the Strategic Defense Initiative. The agreement was signed by Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger for the American side and economics Minister Martin Bangemmann for West Germany.

West Germany has thus become the third NATO country -- along with Britain and, with some reservations, Italy -- to become involved by Washington in SDI. Washington has dragged its allies in this venture, which poses a mortal danger to mankind, in the hope of exploiting scientists and the technological potentials of those countries, of shifting onto them a considerable share of the astronomic expenditures involved in the fulfilment of the "star wars" program and of making them share responsibility for all the consequences of the program. SDI is the main obstacle on the way to progress at the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons. The USA describes it as purely defensive and even claims that it will eventually lead to the elimination of nuclear weapons.

In reality, however, the administration is pressing ahead with the development of a space weapons system and getting ready to deploy it along with feverishly building up the nuclear arms potential and developing new-generation nuclear weapons, such as the MX first-strike missile, Trident-2 and the Midgetman. The administration has already spent one trillion dollars on America's nuclear rearmament program and is going to spend at least as much more. Symptomatically, Weinberger has stated on more than one occasion that the USA will continue to improve the build up its nuclear weapons, at least until the Pentagon takes delivery of defense systems under SDI. However, these statements do not at all indicate that the Pentagon will agree even then to the dismantling of nuclear armaments.

As senior administration officials have admitted on more than one occasion, the "star wars" program envisions the use of nuclear energy while one of the leading scientists working on SDI, Edward Teller, recently said at the Washington National Press Club that space weapons systems are to be predominantly nuclear.

The NATO countries, which have been dragged by their "senior partner" in the "star wars" program, are objectively blocking success at the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons. As for West Germany's contribution to SDI, having joined the "star wars" program, it obfiously hopes to secure the opportunity to develop its own advanced nuclear weapons in circumvention of post-war accords. This prospect is hardly likely to cheer even West Germany's NATO allies, at least those in Western Europe.

Smelov Comment

LD280027 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1922 GMT 27 Mar 86

["In Washington's Space Harness" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 27 Mar (TASS) -- TASS commentator Vladimir Smelov writes: And so the FRG has again come out in the role of the Pentagon's sword-bearer, this time a space one. FRG economics Minister M. Bangemann and Pentagon chief C. Weinberger signed an agreement in Washington today on the participation of West German firms and concerns in the U.S. "Strategic Defense Initiative", and also an agreement on the so-called "improvement of general technological exchange" between the FRG and the United States. Bonn, having surrendered its national interests to please the militarist ambitions of the United States, has again demonstrated political support for forces which are undermining the edifice of international peace and in every way opposing the efforts, first and foremost of the Soviet Union, to fully deliver mankind from nuclear weapons and from the threat of war, including from space.

Bonn must understand that participation in the Pentagon's space adventure means linking the Federal Republic to a new and most dangerous spiral of the arms race. This is precisely why on the Rhine they are trying so painstakingly to conceal this obvious fact, are try ing to pass off the "star wars" program as a panacea for all misfortunes and as a project which is supposedly of a purely defensive nature capable of virtually moving forward the cause of disarmament. Their attempts are in vain: such assertions are clearly intended for simpletons because the Pentagon, as THE WASHINGTON POST emphasizes, views the SDI as "a purely military undertaking".

Taking into consideration the mass protests of the public and the opposition parties in the FRG against linking the country to the notorious "Strategic Defense Initiative", and the disagreements on this issue even in the camp of the ruling coalition, Chancellor Kohl is forced to put a brave face on a sorry business. How he has already tried, if only to more convincingly demonstrate the "independence" of his government in resolving questions which are vitally important to the FRG -- questions of war and peace, and also the "purely commercial" nature of the deal on the SDI. And the proof, they say, is available. You see, the agreement on the FRG's participation in "star wars" is not the "memorandum on mutual understanding" on the SDI between the United States and Great Britain, authenticated by the signatures of the ministers of defense of those countries. You see, Kohl sent a "peaceful" minister for economics across the ocean, although the Pentagon wanted, it said, to see the head of the FRG military department instead.

However, the business lies not with ministers and not with the names of agreements, however nice sounding they might be, but in their essence. And it is as follows: Having harnessed itself to the U.S. "star wars" program the FRG has confirmed that it remains one of the most zealous conductors of the militaristic course of the United States and NATO and that it is ready to meet any political and military demands made by Washington to the detriment of the cause of peace and security.

U.S. BLOCKS FORMATION OF NUCLEAR TEST BAN BODY

LD272228 Moscow TASS in English 2147 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] Geneva March 27 TASS -- The U.S. stand once again became the main obstacle holding back the establishment of a special committee to deal with the prohibition of nuclear testing within the framework of the Geneva conference on disarmament.

An early establishment of that body would make it possible to get down to concrete work in order to draft an agreement on the general and complete termination of nuclear weapon tests.

Addressing today's meeting of the conference on behalf of the group of socialist countries, Harold Rose (the German Democratic Republic) emphasized that such a document would meet the demands of the present day and the aspirations of millions of people of the world. The head of the Mexican delegation Alfonso Garcia Robles noted with regret that the situation that had taken shape last year when the United States had blocked the establishment of the special committee was about to recur. Not even a group of delegations, he said, but the U.S. delegation alone is holding back work on that important and urgent problem.

ZHUKOV VIEWS EUROPEAN SDI INVOLVEMENT

PM261519 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Mar 86 First Edition p 4

[Article by political observer Yuriy Zhukov: "'EuroSDI' -- What Is It?"]

[Text] Reports on plans to create a so-called "European system of defensive space armaments" ("EuroSDI") which would supplement the U.S. "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI) are appearing in the Western press. The word "defensive" is, of course used as a blind on this occasion too.

Woerner's Plan and General Rogers' Specifications

This plan was actively worked up back in spring last year among Parisian right-wing circles and among Bonn's ruling echelons, which displayed special interest in it. And it is evidently no accident that the idea of "EuroSDI" is now being increasingly frequently linked with the name of FDG Defense Minister Woerner.

For instance, here is what the informed West German magazine DER SPIEGEL said back in December 1985: "The U.S. antimissile space system will have a European brother: Defense Minister Woerner is demanding the approval of the EDI -- the 'European Defense Initiative.'"

As AP reported 2 March, "Woerner suggested the 'European Defense Initiative' plan back at the NATO session in Brussels in December last year but this idea failed to generate great enthusiasm among other Europeans." But he did find friends and fellow-thinkers in Washington and this was clearly no accident: after all the "EuroSDI" is indeed th "younger brother" of the American SDI and they have the same father: the Pentagon.

As Woerner himself admitted in the article "Europe needs an ABM defense" published 28 February in the Hamburg weekly DIE ZEIT" "For several years now (!) the Federal Republic in conjunction with the United States has been developing a system... which in terms of its tactical and technical data signifies a new quality in the direction of obtaining heightened capabilities in ABM defense."

Language of barrack-room coarseness, but the crux is clear!

To reassure the West European public a story has been put into circulation alleging that the creation of their own "independent" space weapon enables the West European states to "gain independence" from the United States.

But as early as 13 February a crushing blow was dealt to this crafty story by none other than the U.S. General B. Rogers, commander in chief of the NATO Allied Armed Forces, Europe, who gave a thunderous interview to the West German newspaper NEUE OZ OSNABRUCKER ZEITUNG. The talk of "European independence" and "originality" launched by the West German press seemed to him a danerous heresy.

Incidentally, back in November, when the first reports of the "EuroSDI" plans had percolated to the press, this U.S. general made it clearly understood in an interview with the newspaper FRANKFURTER RUNDSHAU that it was only a case of a military-technical addition to the SDI and that this additional system would be at his disposal.

Moreover, at the same time he accidentally revealed that the actual idea of creating this additional system was put to the West European allies from Washington: "Specialists employed on the SDI program," he said, "have assured me that it will also be necessary to create a system against weapons like the SS-20 and other missiles. I attach great importance to the fact that we (!) have created a system of defense against these weapons in West Europe."

Later the irrepressible Rogers, describing the "star wars" preparation program, stated in a peremptory tone that "the West Europeans must (!) begin to pursue a parallel program, as the Germans call it -- the European Defense Initiative." And he immediately added that this system is conceived as a "side-effect" of SDI.

And in February, in NEUE OZ OSNABRUCKER ZEITUNG, Rogers again made it clearly understood that the "EuroSDI" is conceived only as a sideshoot of the U.S. "star wars" program. Going even further, he said that the United States is prepared to take an active part in the implementation of Woerner's plan: "If the Europeans succeed in pooling their technical potential and organizing this, it would be possible to develop such a system including with the aid of scientific exchange across the ocean jointly (jointly! -- Yu.Zh.) with SDI."

The only thing which annoys and angers the high-ranking U.S. general is the cool attitude toward Woerner's plan displayed by a number of West European allies who do not support this plan. "I am most disappointed," he said, "that other states have failed to take up the FRG official circles' initiative. To this day I have noticed no signs of any special desire on the Europeans' part to follow the FRG's proposal...Yes, I am disappointed."

Obediently playing up to the U.S. commander in chief, NATO Secretary General Lord Carrington said a few days later in the Italian newspaper CORRIERA DELLA SERA: "In my opinion, everything which can create among Americans the opinion that we no longer need them and intend to act independently would only cause harm." And in turn he urged the West European countries belonging to the NATO military bloc to use their "joint efforts" with the United States to create antimissiles...

Witches'Sabbath in Munich

Inasmuch as hesitation and apprehension persist in the West European NATO countries, the supporters of "EuroSDI" have brought in their heavy propaganda artillery, so to speak. In the first days of March another conference of the so-called "Wehrkunde" military-scientific society, which in the FRG is rightly called the "Areopagus of cold war," was held in Munich.

This time 150 high-ranking "Atlanticists" came, including F. Ikle, U.S. under secretary of defense, P. Nitze, the President's special consultant; M. Glitmann, leader of the U.S. delegation at the Geneva talks; General Rogers himself; E. Teller, the notorious "father of the U.S. hydrogen bomb;" and the defense ministers of a number of West European countries. Their meeting immediately acquired the nature of a veritable sabbath of witches practising hellish plans.

The tone to this sabbath was set by F. Ikle, who, West German television reproted, "expressed himself in favor of achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union" and urged Washington's allies to join in the implementation of SDI. FRG Defense Minsiter M. Woerner followed him and "warned NATO of the danger (!) of the all-engulfing desire to eliminate nuclear armaments." (I am quoting here and subsequently from the AP report). And he immediately "expressed himself in favor of implementing a European program similar to the U.S. 'star wars' program."

E. Teller, a fanatical supporter of the "star wars" idea, also performed his piece. Obviously anxious to inspire the participants in this sabbath, THE WASHINGTON POST reports, on 3 March he boastfully "stated that it is possible 'quite easily' to destroy Soviet near-range missiles" "with the aid of a laser reflected from a mirror put into space."

These bellicose speeches, however, failed to generate enthusiasm in West Europe, even among the circles of convinced supporters of military partnership with the United States. Thus in Bonn, addressing a press conference, H. Schaefer, the Free Democratic Party Bundestag faction's expert on foreign policy, urged the U.S. President to dissociate himself from F. Ikle's statement. H. Scheer, the Social Demcratic Party of Germany Bundestag faction's disarmament expert, also protested this Washington envoys statement. H. Ehmke, deputy chairman of this same faction, rejected M. Woerner's "EuroSDI" proposal and stated that its implementation would be the cause of the further buildup of armaments in Europe.

Voices of protest were also heard in other West European countries. But all this in no way embarrasses the Washington "hawks" who are acting increasingly openly in the role of the main interested party in creating the "EuroSDI." They are now gambling on the West European military-industrial monopolies' interest in the profits which participation in this business would bring them.

It is no accident that it was General B. Rogers again who in his interview with NEUE OZ OSNABRUCKER ZEITUNG recalled that a few years ago he had suggested creating for research, development, production, and adoption a "pool of West European military concerns" which could "lead to the point where the United States would purchase the necessary combat equipment in (West) Europe at more favorable prices."

In the Chase After Advantageous Orders

Promises of this kind are so to speak balm to the souls of the manufacturers of death who profit from the arms race. And now the military-industrial monopolies of the FRG, Britain, France, and several other West European states are rushing to develop plans to take part in both the U.S. SDI and the "EuroSDI."

The FRG monopolies have begun to invest considerable sums in the appropriate developments. The West German press reports that the Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blowm (MBB) firm for instance, together with the Nuernberg firm of (Dil), has spent DM25 million on the creation of a high-energy laser model. MBB is preparing to spend about DM100 million on experimental design developments rights up to the series production of this laser.

Their French, British, and other competitors are not lagging behind the FRG military-industrial firms which are now openly boasting that they hope to obtain advantageous orders.

Detailed information on this score was published in the U.S. magazine AVIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY 16 December 1985. The British firms British Aerospace, GEC, Marconi, and Thorn EMI, the French Matra firm, the Italian strategic technology consortium, which has been joined by eight major aerospace and electronic firms, and others are vying with each other to offer their services as contractors in SDI and "EuroSDI." Such are the facts confirming that "EuroSDI" is nothing but an offshoot of the U.S. "star wars" preparation program in whose creation the Pentagon is interested. Phony arguments that this design accords with the interests of the consolidation of West Europe's "independence" and virtually opposes SDI are built on sand and are made only as a blind.

In reality the "EuroSDI" is nothing but an attempt to create a new type of weapon and therefore to open an additional new channel for the arms race. The implementation of this design sharply destabilizes the situation in Europe and will make it uncontrollable and will not raise but considerably lower the European countries' level of security and bring the threat of nuclear war nearer. Hence the only correct conclusion: Europe's peace-loving forces must redouble their efforts in the struggle against the militarization of space, under whatever mask they try to implement it: SDI or "EuroSDI!"

U.S. SDI POLICY PRESENTS 'IMPUDENT CHALLENGE'

PM250930 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Mar 86 Second Edition p 3

[Colonel M. Ponomarev "Military-Political Review": "Impudent Challenge to the Peoples; No Goal More Important Than Saving Life on Earth; Washington's Nuclear Response; 'Strategic Defense Initiative' Is Greatest Deception of the Century"]

[Text] In our time it is worth devoting one's life to saving life itself on earth. There is no more important goal. After all, the arms race has already brought mankind to a crisis point.

Curbing this race, destroying mass destruction weapons, and averting the military danger is a truly historic task in terms of its scale and importance posed by the entire course of social development. The road to its resolution is long and extremely complex. But any road starts with a first step.

The Soviet Union has proposed making that step. And making it immediately, without postponing it for the morrow, for the future. And this step on the path of ridding mankind of the nuclear arms race with all its baneful consequences can and must be the ending of nuclear tests.

Why are nuclear weapons tested? Primarily to modernize them, to increase their combat and destructive qualities, and to create new types of weapons, including for use in space. This means that those who insist on continuing these tests are gambling on further building up the potential of mass destruction weapons. Yet even the weapons that have already been accumulated could wipe all life from the face of the world. On the contrary: The ending of test explosions would lead to an improvement in the international atmosphere, the limitation of nuclear arsenals, and, ultimately, the elimination of nuclear arms in general.

The Soviet Union has already taken its first step along this road. For more than 7 months -- since 6 August 1985 -- it has unilaterally adhered to a moratorium on all nuclear explosions, calling at the same time on the United States to follow this example. Not meeting with reciprocity, the Soviet Union considered it possible to extend its moratorium to 31 March 1986. And then in response to the appeal addressed to the USSR and the United States by the leaders of six countries -- Argentina, India, Mexico, Tanzania, Sweden, and Greece -- not to hold any nuclear tests until the next Soviet-U.S. summit, the Soviet Union stated that it would hold no nuclear explosions until the first nuclear explosion in the United States.

The USSR made that decision despite the fact that -- not having held any nuclear explosion, either as tests or for peaceful purposes, for 8 months -- it had already incurred certain costs both military and in terms of the national economy. But the decision showed our country's constructive approach to the ending of nuclear tests. The decision must be seen as the practical implementation of the provisions formulated in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th party congress: "It is necessary to seek, find, and utilize even the slightest chance of breaking the trend of the military danger to grow before it is too late."

Well, how did Washington react to the call from the leaders of the six countries? The United States responded to it not by ending nuclear tests but by expediting them. The latest nuclear explosion previously planned for April was carried out yesterday evening.

This act cannot be assessed as anything but an impudent challenge to the peoples of the entire planet and as an undisguised provocation. Washington continues to gamble on force and force alone. And this is openly proclaimed by the leaders of the U.S. Administration. Many statements have been made on this score recently, although clearly for the sake of decorum they have sometimes been spiced with a certain amount of peace-loving rhetoric, so to speak. Here is a typical example: "Western security and world peace depend absolutely on U.S. military might." These are the words of U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger. "Absolutely," he stresses so as to leave nobody in any doubt. "Absolutely" -- and the earth continues to shudder under the nuclear explosions at the Nevada test site.

That is how official Washington is acting. That is how it is reacting to the Soviet peace initiatives. It is trying either to entirely ignore them or to distort and besmirch them. Yet Washington itself continues in the same old vein. A letter sent to the Senate by President Reagan 10 days ago sets out the U.S. position: It will neither introduce a moratorium on nuclear explosions nor ratify the 1974 Treaty on the Limitation of Underground Nuclear Weapon Tests and the 1976 Treaty on Underground Nuclear Explosions for Peaceful Purposes. But why? Because "today and in the foreseeable future the security of the United States and its friends and allies must rely on a reliable and effective nuclear deterrent."

Moreover, this phrase from Reagan's letter has by no means been highlighted. On the contrary, it is almost lost among the numerous "arguments" adduced by the White House incubent to justify his position. But it does not lose its sinister purpose for all that. As for the so-called "arguments," we will dwell on just one of them -- the statement about "concern" at the problem of verifying [kontrol] the conducting of explosions and the USSR's lack of readiness to accede to such verification [kontrol] on Soviet territory.

What can be said on that score? A KRASNAYA ZVEZDA representative put that question at a press conference held in Moscow the other day. And he received an authoritative reply whose essence, in short, is this: Our country is interested in verification [kontrol] and its reliability and stringency no less than anyone else. Provided solely that it is verification [kontrol] of the observance of specific accords -- verification [kontrol] using national or international technical means -- the USSR is open to verification [kontrol].

It was stressed that the entire territory of the Soviet Union is surrounded by approximately 200 stations set up either by the United States or under its leadership. We have approximately 20 such stations. But even under these conditions the USSR agrees to maintain mutual verification [kontrol]. We believe that our stations are adequate to monitor nuclear tests carried out abroad and have so far not missed any of these tests. So the only thing that could hamper the organization of verification [kontrol] is the clear reluctance on the U.S. side.

Yes, this reluctance is obvious. Is the President proposing anything for his part? He proposes... inviting observers from the USSR to the next nuclear tests in the United States. That is, not ending tests nor banning nuclear explosions but legalizing them with Soviet participation. Is it necessary to talk about the total unacceptability of that approach?

In 1985 the United States carried out 18 nuclear explosions. Yesterday yet another one was carried out. Many of them -- such as the explosion at the end of last year, for instance -- are carried out under conditions close to those existing in space. And the data obtained is used to develop and create "star wars" weapons.

Here we have reached the moment of truth. Why does the Reagan administration reject the Soviet proposal to end nuclear tests? "It is doing this," Senator E. Kennedy, the well known U.S. politician, replied, "because it needs nuclear tests to improve nuclear arms and to carry out the 'star wars' program, which is opening up a new stage in the arms race."

What can you say, he has hit the nail on the head. It is those goals that Washington is pursuing.

We recall that exactly 3 years ago, 23 March 1983, President Reagan made a speech setting out the administration's intention to spread the arms race to space and to create a wide-ranging antimissile defense with space-based elements. In America itself these plans started to be called the program for preparing for "star wars," even though the administration stubbornly calls them the "Strategic Defense Initiative." But this falsehood has long since been exposed. In the 3 years since the proclamation of SDI the program has not become any more attractive in the eyes of the public. And its extremely dangerous essence has been made obvious to all who take the trouble to think about the future. In essence SDI boils down to a desire to ensure that a nuclear first strike can be carried out with impunity. Even the most rabid advocates of the "star wars" program in the Pentagon have now been forced to admit that it is built on the expectation of such a strike. The discussions now heard in the Pentagon go like this: The number of missiles and warheads penetrating the U.S. ABM system must be radically reduced and U.S. losses can then only be reduced by a preliminary first (disabling) strike against the other side's nuclear missile bases.

Thus, the "Strategic Defense Initiative" is not defensive but offensive, and another unchecked buildup in nuclear arms.

People in the United States sometimes try to claim that the work within the SDI framework does not go beyond the bounds of research. But, first, this "research" is itself aimed at transferring the arms race to space and creating space strike weapons. It is no accident that the Pentagon is strengthening its scientific and technical potential in every possible way in order to expedite the work to implement the "star wars" program. For instance, according to an AVIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY report, Lieutenant General Abrahamson, leader of the organization to implement the program, has just recommended that the U.S. defense secretary create an institute to work out the scientific and technical (that is, entirely specific) problems associated with SDI.

Second, one hears increasingly frequently about practical steps in this sphere. The same Abrahamson, pressing for increased appropriations for space weapons at Congressional hearings, directly stressed that, on obtaining the relevant funds, the organization he heads "intends to move from technological development to carrying out important practical experiments" in the new fiscal 1987. And nuclear explosions aimed at testing elements of space strike arms are among those experiments.

The circle is thus closed. All the more so as the Soviet Union's position is well known and was fully reaffirmed at the 27th CPSU Congress. The USSR is a most convinced opponent of nuclear war in any scenario. Our country favors withdrawing mass destruction weapons from circulation and limiting military potential to the bounds of sensible sufficiency. But in order to do this it is necessary to seek before it is too late a real solution which would act as a guarantee against the arms race being transferred to space.

This is the position not only of the Soviet Union. The communique of the recent session of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee in Warsaw wholly supported the program for the complete elimination of all arsenals of nuclear and chemical weapons by the end of this century and the prohibition of space strike arms put forward in the 15 January 1986 statement by the secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

In response to the U.S. concept of absolute security for itself and absolute danger for everyone else, the USSR has put forward the concept of creating a comprehensive international security system. This is one of the main components of Soviet peace strategy.

U.S. PREPARING FOR NEW NUCLEAR TEST IN APRIL

LD280646 Moscow TASS in English 0630 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Washington, March 28 TASS -- The United States is planning to conduct yet another nuclear test and most probably it will be carried out within the third week of April. This was confirmed by Edward Djerejian, deputy press secretary of the White House, at a briefing for foreign correspondents on Thursday.

Djerejian said the United States had a programme for tests and was planning next explosion. President Reagan in one of his recent statements is known to have made it clear that a test would be effected in the third week of April. It follows from pronouncements by the deputy press secretary of the White House that the date still holds good.

The United States conducted its previous test with a yield of up to 150 kilotons at the proving ground in Nevada on March 22 in defiance of the demands of both U.S. and world public that the USA should follow the Soviet Union's example and announce a moratorium on nuclear tests.

GORBACHEV SENDS YEAR OF PEACE MESSAGE TO UN

LD271629 Moscow TASS in English 1626 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 27 TASS -- Follows the full text of a message sent by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar:

"Esteemed Mr Secretary General,

The Soviet Union responded with gratification to the unanimous proclamation by the United Nations of the current year, 1986, as the International Year of Peace. We consider this a manifestation of the world community's striving to achieve at long last a drastic change for the better in the development of international relations. This approach is fully in accord with the foreign policy principles and goals put forward by the 27th CPSU Congress. We hold that our ideal is a world without weapons and violence, in which every nation would live under conditions of justice and security and be free to shape its destiny.

Is it realistic to pave the road to such a future from today's world of ours, saturated with weapons which threaten to turn it into a lifeless desert? Our answer is univocal: It is. To this end, it is necessary first and foremost to realise that in the nuclear and space age our planet is too small and fragile for wars and power politics, and to embrace a new political mentality, which demands that the philosophy of survival and equal security for all be followed up by bold and resolute actions. Herein lies the essence of the principles formulated by the CPSU congress. The proposal, put forward at the congress, on the foundations of a comprehensive international security system is in harmony with the goals and tasks of the International Year of Peace. It amounts to making peaceful coexistence a universal principle of state-to-state relations, embodied in the constructive and creative interaction of states and peoples.

The congress decided that efforts to implement the program for universal security through disarmament, set forth on January 15, 1986, shall be the central guideline of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union. The core of the program is a plan for step-by-step elimination of nuclear weapons given the ban on space strike arms. Simultaneously with nuclear weapons the U.S.S.R. proposes to eliminate chemical weapons completely and to give up the development of other systems of mass annihilation. Along with this we are prepared to go as far as other states are ready to go also in the sphere of reduction of conventional arms and armed forces. All disarmament measures proposed by us provide for verification, including on-site inspections where necessary. This verification should be enough to ensure the compliance of all the sides with the agreement.

Nations can and should ensure that the International Year of Peace will go down in mankind's history as a year that will see the beginning of the establishment of a comprehensive system of international security and that every next year after that and till the turn of the centruy will become a milestone on the road toward completely ridding mankind of nuclear weapons, toward eliminating the threat of universal destruction. The prohibition of nuclear weapon testing would create a realistic possibility for that. Not to conduct tests means to put an end to the modernization of such weapons and the development of their new types, to start practical steps toward the elimination of nuclear arsenals. This issue is today at the focus of attention of the nations of the world.

An accord on the complete elimination of the medium-range missiles of the USSR and the United States in the European zone on a reciprocal basis could become a major event of the International Year of Peace. The Soviet Union is prepared to come to terms on the issue, just as on nuclear testing, without any linkages.

The International Year of Peace could be marked by mounting joint efforts by states in the peaceful exploration of outer space and in laying down organizational foundations for international cooperation to prevent an arms race in space and to use it for peaceful purpose, as is in effect unanimously demanded by the United Nations.

Establishing an all-embracing system of international security is a task which is not only a multifaceted but also a global one requiring the joint efforts of states and peoples, all and everyone. All international forums, in the first place such a universal instrument for multilateral cooperation as the United Nations, are called to make an effective contribution to accomplishing it. The vital cause of ensuring peace must not be allowed to drawn in endless verbiage. The peoples are waiting for all ongoing talks to become effective and productive. A regular dialogue, both bilateral and multilateral, among the leaders of all countries of the world community should play an important role. By virtue of the U.N. Charter a special responsibility for the world situation rests on the permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, which, moreover, are nuclear powers. This is why the Soviet Union suggests that the five powers gather at a round table to discuss what can and should be done to strengthen peace, first of all to do away with nuclear weapons. Obviously, what is meant is not the recognition of any claims to 'leadership' in world affairs but what is in essence an opposite goal. Once the nuclear weapons are destroyed, the so-called exclusive club of nuclear-weapon powers would also cease to exist and a great stride forward would be made towards democratizing international relations.

When putting forward the large-scale program of ensuring international security, the Soviet Union proceeds from the assumption that measures planned and implemented within the framework of the International Year of Peace are called upon to promote joint actions of states and peoples aimed at warding off the war threat and to rally the broadest popular masses to this cause. By taking resolute actions with a view to ensuring a radical change for the better in the development of the world situation, the Soviet leadership complies with the mandate from our entire people and relies on the potential of peace, reason and goodwill which is strengthening on our planet.

Soviet people express hope that all the countries will take advantage of the International Year of Peace in order to take concrete, practical steps in the current year already towards really delivering the present and future generations from the threat of nuclear catastrophe. The Soviet Union will continue to take part in the efforts aimed at attaining the goals of the International Year of Peace, whose motto is to safeguard peace and the future of humanity, and to actively promote the enhancement of the role and prestige of the United Nations Organization in questions connected with the consolidation of peace and security of nations and the development of international cooperation.

M. Gorbachev"

Perez de Cuellar on Message

LD271746 Moscow TASS in English 1736 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] New York March 27 TASS -- Perez de Cuellar, U.N. secretary general, has expressed high appreciation of the message sent to him by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev which welcomes the proclamation of 1986 as the International Year of Peace. He said that the Soviet Union had always favoured and continued to favor the preservation of international peace and security and the enhancement of the role played by the U.N. in this sphere. The message of Mikhail Gorbachev is another evidence of the support for the United Nations organization rendered by the Soviet Union.

ACADEMICIANS OUTLINE SOVIET SECURITY CONCEPTS

Primakov Describes 'Philosophy'

PM240703 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Mar 86 First Edition p 6

[Article by Academician Ye. Primakov: "A Philosophy of Security. The 27th CPSU Congress: Elaborating a Foreign Policy Strategy"]

[Text] One very important result of the 27th CPSU Congress is the party's foreign policy strategy elaborated at it. There are objective reasons for this.

History has entered a very dangerous period. The first half of the eighties saw an intensification of nuclear confrontation between the United States and the USSR and between NATO and the Warsaw Pact. There appeared the threat of the destruction of human civilization. Never before, therefore, had the problem of normalization of the international situation and creation of a reliable barrier against plunging into a devastating nuclear missile war been so acute. Never before had state leaders, primarily those of the strongest countries from the military viewpoint, borne such a high responsibility for the fate not only of their own and allied peoples, but of all the peoples of the world.

Another group of reasons which necessitated the elaboration of a detailed CPSU foreign policy strategy is associated with the arrival of a qualitatively new stage in our country's domestic development. And normalization of the international situation, together with the cessation of the very dangerous and expensive arms race, would create ideal conditions for carrying out the set tasks.

The CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th congress says: "Our task is to acquire a broad, Leninist understanding of the times we are living in and to elaborate a realistic and thoroughly considered program of actions organically combining impressive goals with realism of potential and the party's plans with everyone's hopes and aspirations." This is the approach the party adopted when elaborating the program of actions in the foreign policy sphere.

The scale, depth, and -- above all -- the mounting danger of the problems that have accumulated in the international sphere are obvious. They are:

The unbridled arms race unleashed by imperialism, which is leading mankind to the brink of self-destruction; and the prospect of strike weapons being put into space, which would greatly magnify the threat to peace and could make the arms race on earth irreversible;

Regional conflicts, which could explode and destroy the present relative stability at the global level;

The buildup of distrust between states, which is eating into the fabric of international relations;

Unsettled global problems: ecology, raw materials, famine, and disease;

The backwardness of former colonies and semicolonies, with a gulf between them and the former mother states that is not narrowing; and continuing exploitation of the liberated countries -- in particular, the enormous debt that hangs over them like the Sword of Damocles.

Can these and other problems be solved merely by repeating the steps that have been taken in the past? The 27th congress clearly confirmed the need to exploit all available opportunities for solving them, including new methods, means, and approaches. This makes it particularly important to form a realistic assessment of, on the one hand, the factors that gave rise to the dangerous development of the international situation, and, on the other, the forces, processes, and trends which could play a positive part in improving it.

Imperialism has not changed its nature. It is still characterized by militarism, hegemonism, and aggression. It is hindering efforts by the USSR and other peace-loving states to stabilize and improve international life.

But it would be wrong today to act on the basis of these assessments alone. The historic gain of world socialism is not only the creation, but the guarantee of the preservation of strategic military parity between the USSR and the United States, the Warsaw Pact and NATO. Imperialism's potential has diminished, and the leaders of the capitalist world have to face up to this. A thermonuclear war spells suicide for mankind. In these conditions, it is now possible if not to state that a mood of realism has spread among the leaders of the capitalist world, then to predict with a greater degree of probability that it will emerge in the foreseeable future.

Nor can the capitalist coalition confronting us be regarded as an integral whole. The United States takes the most extremist stance on a number of international issues. But it does not have the unconditional support of all its allies, especially in a policy that could block compromise solutions.

There is extensive manipulation of public opinion in the capitalist world. But it still has a certain incluence on the elaboration of foreign policy decisions.

As tension in the world grows, the conglomeration of political forces consciously or objectively acting in the interests of improving the international situation acquires an increasingly broad outline. The spectrum of these forces is pretty extensive. They include the Nonaligned Movement and individual or groups of liberated countries upholding the principles of detente and democratization of the system of international relations; trade unions of different hues; numerous nongovernmental organizations; and a number of pacifist movements. The success of the struggle to preserve peace depends largely on the intensity of the antiwar activity of various forces in the international arena. The Soviet foreign policy strategy takes all the aforementioned circumstances into account.

The world socialist system is a factor that plays an extremely big part in improving the international situation. The CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th congress says: "Today the fact of peace and of social progress is linked more closely than ever to the dynamism of the ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE WORLD SOCIALIST SYSTEM" [uppercase passage published in boldface]. The CPSU's foreign policy strategy pays special attention to effective collaboration among all the socialist countries and the entire communist movement, which leads to an increase in the potential for peace.

One of the chief components of the Soviet peace strategy is the concept of an all-embracing system of international security, which was elaborated after the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum.

What is it based on? Above all on the conclusion that no state is capable of defending itself solely by military-technical means, even with the most powerful defenses.

Life rules out the possibility of safeguarding security by building up one's own military potential, even if one managed to achieve military superiroity over the other side. Given the nature of modern weapons, the only way to safeguard security is through political channels, in other words, through accords taking into account the interests of the sides and aimed at halting the arms race and stabilizing the world situation.

At the moment, to be frank, security is based on fear of retribution. It was not our country that initiated this method of safeguarding security, but in the conditions of the Washington-inspired unbridled arms race we were forced to commit ourselves to catching up the United States in the race and then maintaining parity in the military-strategic sphere. The USSR has never regarded this situation as ideal or even acceptable. The USSR wants to lower its level while maintaining equal security for the sides.

But the arms race has continued in both quantitative and -- what is even more dangerous -- qualitative terms. As a result, the problem of maintaining the sides' equal security becomes a problem of equal danger for them. Since the whole world becomes hostage to this situation, it is perfectly clear how immoral it is. The CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th party congress also notes the absurdity of this situation. The continuation of the arms race is bound to raise this "equal danger" to the level where the world situation will cease to depend on the reason and will of politicians, and the fate of mankind will be "entrusted" to technology, with all the potential fatal consequences that that entails. Our party congress reached the conclusion that, if the present trends continue, military-strategic parity will eventually be unable to perform a restraining function.

The CPSU deems it necessary to effect an immediate breakthrough in the main area and eliminate nuclear and other types of mass destruction weapons from the military-stragegic balance. A detailed, comprehensive proposal for the oomplete and universal elimination of nuclear and other mass destruction weapons is contained in the CPSU Central Committee General Secretary's 15 January statement. A real solution insuring against the spread of the arms race to space is fundamental in this case.

The leadership of the U.S. Administration also talks of its desire to abandon the "balance of terror" (ravnyy strakh) concept. But what new security philosophy is it proposing? It is the creation of a system of space weapons and preparation for "star wars" which can allegedly make nuclear weapons unnecessary and unusable. According to the experts, including well-known U.S. scientists, the placing of weapons in space can only utterly destabilize the international situation and whip up the offensive nuclear arms race. Even if one imagines that the U.S. leaders sincerely want to find ways of getting rid of nuclear arms, is it not simpler to eliminate them altogether -- in stages, as proposed by the USSR, taking into account the need not to cause even temporary damage to any state's security?

The Soviet security concept is based on ruling out the possibility of one side's safeguarding its interests to the detriment of the other. As for USSR-U.S. relations, the security of both can only be mutual, based on consideration of each other's interests and identification of areas where they coincide and of actions to bring them closer together.

The Soviet security concept is not confined to USSR-U.S. relations, important though they may be. The task is to create an all-embracing international security system.

First, it could be based on political accords not only at the global level, as mentioned above, but also at regional level.

Here great significance attaches to joint efforts to find ways of resolving regional conflicts -- in the Near East, Central America, and southern Africa -- wherever hotbeds of war danger exist.

Second, the CPSU is intending not only to use military detente measures to create an all-embracing international security system, although, naturally, specific measures to improve matters in the military sphere are of paramount significance. As well as actions in the military sphere, the CPSU Central Committee Political Report designates actions in political, economic, and humanitarian spheres as the basis for an all-embraching international security system. It is a matter of creating a broad and lasting foundation for international security, capable of taking the strain of the contradictions and unresolved problems that have accumulated over the years.

Third, measures to stabilize peace must be implemented immediately. While recognizing the importance of all spheres of the struggle to improve international life, the Soviet security concept sees the struggle to halt the arms race as the chief task. Neither the problems connected with an accord on the political settlement of regional conflicts, nor the process of building confidence between the two systems' states can be set up as an obstacle to this struggle, whose aim is to well and truly cut off the main source of the threat to peace. It must also be seen that positive advances in the sphere of reduction and then elimination of nuclear weapons would contribute to the solution of other vital tasks connected with the improvement of the international climate.

The very dangerous atmosphere of nuclear confrontation demands new political thinking. M.S. Gorbachev talked about this in Geneva. The idea was confirmed and developed in the 27th CPSU Congress materials.

The dialectics between the division of the world into two opposing parts and its continuing and even increasing unity -- especially in conditions where mankind is facing the full-scale problem of sirvival -- are manifested in the fact that opposition between capitalism and socialism OBJECTIVELY [uppercase word published in boldface] should occur in the form of peaceful competition and peaceful rivalry.

We cannot turn a blind eye to the social, ideological, and political contradictions with capitalism. Obviously, the capitalist countries' ruling circles will not turn a blind eye to contradictions with socialism either. But this is no justification at all for turning international relations into the sphere in which the fate of competition between the two systems will be decided.

Soviet foreign policy is geared to the quest for mutual understanding, to dialogue, and to the consolidation of peaceful coexistence as the norm in relations between states. The element of normalization of relations between the states of the two systems is increasingly becoming a part of the concept of peaceful coexistence. It is not just a matter of removing war from the life of society, but of renouncing tough, strongarm forms of opposition, behaving in a restrained and circumspect manner in the international arena, and widening mutually advantageous cooperation in various spheres, in particular to solve global problems.

The new political thinking must incorporate a correct attitude to the objective process of social development in the world. Marxism-Leninism has always stated that it is futile and impermissible to encourage revolution from outside. At the same time, no one must ever be allowed to halt the onward march of history and preserve an outdated sociopolitical status quo by exporting counterrevolution.

The party's foreign policy strategy, elaborated by the 27th CPSU Congress, is becoming an active factor in international life. Its principles must be incorporated in political relations between states. The USSR's specific proposals on normalizing the international situation have been placed on the negotiating table and now belong to the world public.

Of course, we are not expecting instantaneous radical changes in relations with the United States. "The militarist, aggressive forces would prefer, of course, even now, to freeze and perpetuate confrontation," M.S. Gorbachev said in is speech at the closing of the 27th CPSU Congress. "So what do we do, comrades? Slam the door? It is possible that this is precisely what they are trying to get us to do. But we are perfectly well aware of our responsibility for the fate of the country, for the fate of peace. Therefore we do not intend to go along with those who would force mankind to become accustomed to the nuclear threat, to the arms race."

Ahead lies a path of long and stubborn struggle to implement the Soviet peace strategy.

Proektor Elaborates

PM141701 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Professor D. Proektor article: "The Soviet Concept of Security"]

[Text] Throughout history it has been believed that the security of states and alliances can only be ensured by military strength. "War is the father of all things," the philosopher Heraclitus said. At the beginning of the 20th century, the "philosopher" M. Harden wrote: "Only one principle is taken into account -- strength. Insist on that, and everything else can be disregarded." At the end of our century, President Reagan has urged: "Let us realize our own strength!" Three completely different eras -- approximately the same cult of strength.

Surely mankind is not doomed to view its own history and its future only through the prism of arms balances and to build its life primarily in accordance with categories of militarist thinking?

The socialist way of thinking is the first to scientifically substantiate other possibilities of ensuring security. This question is particularly acute today when, having reached peaks of progress, people have simultaneously created a vast potential for self-destruction. And when political and military awareness has managed to fall into line with the totally new demands made by the development of the scientific and technical revolution in by no menas every stratum of bourgeois society.

It goes without saying that the ideas in the sphere of international security policy formulated by the 27th CPSU Congress are crucial to the understanding of this major problem. They are the fruit of creative use being made of the Marxist method in the development of one of the most important questions of war and peace as applicable to the end of our century.

The congress definition of international security as a political task, which can only be revolved by political means, must be recognized as a most important theoretical tenet. The militarist-technical approach to international security -- characteristic of imperialism -- drives interstate relations into a deadlock of hopeless confrontation; it is a colorless, soulless approach. It offers mankind no future, other than the expectation of worse to come, and it engenders a sense of fear and impotence.

It is unworthy of man, degrading and gradually turning him into a slave of the technology of war and of those who create and control that technology. This approach renders international relations and the whole of mankind's existence primative. We would not be exaggerating if we said that now the watershed in understanding the essence of security policy lies between those who can see nothing in that policy above military and military-technical categories and who tend to make any solution to its problems dependent solely on the number of units of arms, and those who perceive here primarily a flexible and complex form of political interrelations.

Developing principles of security policy which correspond totally to the very complex conditions of our time and to the prospects for the foreseeable future, the CPSU is creatively guided by Leninist ideas on war and peace, with the characteristic, unconditional priority they attach to a political basis. The party has reached a number of conclusions which are of principled importance. The main conclusions are as follows:

First: The nature of contemporary arms can leave no state any hope of defending itself by military and technical means alone or even by creating the most powerful defense. This means that all the old, traditional forms of military and defense stragegy, be it a "Maginot Line," every possible kind of "wall," or multizone systems, the formation of which swallows up gigantic means and resources, can no longer guarantee security in its modern interpretation. The latest technology will scarcely alter this. Consequently, the transatlantic "Strategic Defense Initiative" -- if it is implemented -- will most probably be no more reliable than the infamous "Atlantic Wall" in 1944.

Second: If the arms race is going to continue on earth and, what is more, spread into space, the critically high rate at which nuclear weapons are being improved will deprive of all meaning the parity of forces between East and West as a restraining factor. Consequently, even parity of military forces is by no means an absolute form of security. It is, like all the rest, an historical phenomenon characteristic only of certain conditions. Of course, we have no right to ignore the scenarios of a nuclear attack on our country which have been created in the Pentagon, and as long as they exist we are compelled to strengthen or defense shield. But it is our firm belief that peaceful coexistence and detente are a far higher and more reliable form of ensuring international security.

And the third conclusion: The situation in the world is drawing near the state when, perhaps, it will no longer depend on the reason or will of politicians. It could prove to be in thrall to technology and military-technocratic logic. The Pentagon does not simply envisage the most extensive possible introduction of information science and computerization to the entire U.S. military structure; It must make it possible, to use the expression of one American political scientist, "to spread the arms race to the furthermost corner of our solar system." It is a question of a so-called "war without people," or, to be more precise, a growth in the potential to annihilate people with machines on the basis of computer technology and microelectronics, robot technology, and artificial intelligence. Is this really a future worthy of mankind?

On the basis of these conclusions the CPSU has formulated the main tenets of Soviet security policy, which were expounded by M.S. Gorbachev in his Political Report at the 27th CPSU Congress: "...The contemporary world has become too small and fragile for wars and policies of strength. Saving and preserving this world is impossible if we do not break -- decisively and irrevocably -- with the type of ideas and actions which have formed over the centuries on the basis of the acceptibility and permissibility of wars and armed conflicts."

Breaking with obsolete forms of political thinking is absolutely essential. But it is also realistic, because in the final analysis the idea of equal security for all must inevitably be established. Awareness that it is no longer possible to win the arms race, or nuclear war itself, must also be established. In approximately comparable industrial, scientific, and technological potential of today's developed states and their alliances makes attempts to gain unilateral military superiority and to build policies in the new era on the basis of antiquated aims of the distant past both senseless and archaic.

In the spirit of innovation the CPSU has also developed another extremely important idea -- to create an all-embracing international security system. For as far back as man can remember, the predominant aspiration has been to guarantee one's own security at the expense of another, and sometimes actually to the detriment of another. Various "balances of forces," "maneuvering between power centers," these infamous "triangles" and "polygons," every kind of "axis" or "polar model," and so forth -- all this was based on the ancient political "subtleties" of the play on contradictions, on cunning, on stirring up some people against others, and so forth.

In the contemporary world the only constructive approach can be one which, first, guarantees the same level of security for all -- which is impossible to achieve without making the most decisive break with old concepts of methods of politics and diplomacy, and with scholastic attempts to drag them into the present, completely changed era. Second, an approach which excludes any of the worship of military strength so characteristic of the past. And, third, an approach which is based on an integrated concept of security, that is, one which includes all the most important areas of state functioning and interaction -- political, military, economic, and humanitarian.

Proceeding precisely from this kind of approach and taking as a basis the Soviet philosophy of peace, which put forward the idea of collective security as early as the beginning of the thirties, the 27th CPSU Congress elaborated the principled "Basis for Creating a Comprehensive International Security System" as applicable to the situation at the end of our century. The characteristic feature of this most contemporary security concept consist in the following. In the military sphere it envisages a rejection by nuclear powers of war against one another or against third states -- either nuclear or conventional war -- plans, prevention of an arms race in space, a monitored reduction in the levels of military potential, the dissolution of military groupings, and a proportional and balanced reduction in military budgets.

Of an equally broad nature are the ideas embracing the political, economic, and humanitarian spheres of international security. Realization of these ideas would make it possible to turn peaceful coexistence into the highest universal principle of interstate relations.

A truly Leninist approach to the problem of security opens up before mankind the possibility of being free of the onerous pressure of militarization and constant threat. Now as never before, it is dangerous to divide peace from war by only the thin barrier of the arms balance. More reliable walls and many layers of padding are necessary, which would form a reserve of strength. Only an integrated approach, with unconditional priority given to the political principle, can erect these -- reliable and strong -- walls of an edifice of peace.

The vitality of the Soviet theory of international security is determined by the fact that objective conditions have taken shape, under which the struggle between capitalism and socialism can take its course solely and exclusively in the forms of peaceful coexistence and peaceful rivalry. This conclusion has permanent theoretical and practical significance.

It has allowed us, in particular, to put forward a program for eliminating mass destruction weapons -- a program which will be a central aspect of the Soviet Union's foreign policy in the years to come.

Set out in M.S. Gorbachev's statemant of 15 January this year, it has been received with great interest and understanding virtually everywhere. Of course, there is also no shortage of misunderstanding and critical judgments. But how could it be otherwise? It is never the case that new ideas come into the world without encountering opposition. Just take the arguments put forward by opponents of the Soviet program to eliminate mass destruction weapons. Some believe that its realization "would deprive relations between East and West of a stabilizing basis." Others claim that our program is difficult to implement, because the United States will not give up SDI and France and Britain will not give up their own nuclear forces. In the opinion of others, the program is disadvantageous to the West, because the elimination of nuclear weapons would signify "consolidation of Soviet superiority in conventional weapons." And others are convinced that our statement is only the result of the U.S. "policy of strength," and so forth.

The groundlessness of these "arguments" has been proven more than once. And so we will not repeat ourselves. We will only note that the historical process possesses astonishing properties and that sooner or later it will definitely put everything in its place. And the laws of the objective order are revealed during this process -- laws compelling people to act in accordance with them and not in accordance with any far-fetched dogmas, which history can also expose well enough. Our statement is addressed not only to the governments of the NATO countries, but basically to all peoples and governments, whose will plays a large role. We will stubbornly strive to realize the ideas inherent in it, and we believe that the rightness of our cause will be proved in the foreseeable future. This is because the ideas in the statement correspond to the needs of the era.

The security concept developed at the congress counters the amoral and absurd philosophy of "deterrence." The amorality of this philosophy lies in the fact that one should not try to build peace on the basis of mankind's fear and horror of universal annihilation. Life under these conditions can lose all meaning. The absurdity of this philosophy lies in the negation of one's own self; stimulating the increasing nuclear arms race, "deterrence" not only does not guarantee security but, on the contrary, ultimately catastrophically undermines it.

The Soviet security concept places the entire problem in a different dimension: not to "deter" with the annihilation of the human race for the sake of political ambition or one-sided interpretation of the course of history, intolerance, and infinite class egoism, but to relentlessly, indefatigably seek political solutions to the most complex, involved situations. In international relations, as in life,there are no hopeless situations. So-called "political deadlocks" are basically, for the most part, only evidence of the inability of politicians preferring a head-on clash to flexible maneuver. All that is needed is for people to look properly for solutions -- not in crises, conflicts, and wars, but in intellegent decisions based on a desire for peace and mutual understanding wherever there is even the slightest chance of this, and then solutions to the most "hopeless" situations will be found.

In the difficult time ahead, attempts will probably be made to force us to abandon our chosen course of detente and peace and to provoke military, strong-arm confrontation in the hope, perhaps,that we will slam the door. But we will not yield to such challenges and begin copying the methods of the inspirers of imperial ideology and policy who continue to regard strength as the most powerful argument in world politics.

We will pursue our own Leninist policy and follow our own course, worthy of a socialist state. We have no need of attempting to halt the course of history by force. It was declared from the congress restrum to the whole world that Soviet foreign policy is oriented toward seeking mutual understanding, toward dialogue, and toward the establishment of peaceful coexistence as the univeral norm in interstate relations. "We are perfectly aware of our responsibility for the fate of the country and the fate of peace. And that is why we do not intend to play up to those who would like to force mankind to get used to the nuclear threat and the arms race," M.S. Gorbachev aid at the close of the congress. Our concept of security serves to achieve the main aim of CPSU foreign policy strategy -- to guarantee the Soviet people the opportunity to work under conditions of lasting peace and freedom and to preserve universal peace.

OFFICIAL ON BENDJEDID VISIT, SDI, MEDITERRANEAN

LD281031 Moscow TASS in English 1025 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 28 TASS -- At today's briefing Valeriy Sukhin, deputy head of the press department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, informed those present of the results of the official friendly visit to Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic, general secretary of the National Liberation Front (FLN) Party, to the USSR.

Journalists' attention was particularly drawn to the USSR's new peace initiative which was put forward during the Soviet-Algerian talks and which is aimed at making the Mediterranean a zone of stable peace and cooperation. It was emphasised that the need and urgency of the attainament of this goal was once again confirmed by the recent aggressive actions by the U.S. naval task force against Libya and in the area which is thousands of miles away from the United States.

"At one time the Soviet Union came forward with a number of proposals aimed at making the Mediterranean a zone of stable peace and cooperation. All those proposals still hold good. At the same time, as Mikhail Gorbachev stated during the visit of the president of Algeria, if the United States withdraws its fleet from the Mediterranean, the USSR would do the same simultaneously. The Soviet Union is ready to enter into negotiations on this matter without delay. The USSR has to keep its ships in the Mediterraean as a reply measure only because the U.S. sixth Fleet, the nuclear-missile weapons of which threaten the security of the USSR, of its allies and friends, is in direct proximity to Soviet borders. We regard with understanding the initiatives of the Mediterranean non-allied countries which are preparing for their second conference".

In our view, a more representative conference involving apart from the Mediterranean states and the states adjoining this area also the United States and other countries concerned, by analogy with the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, would play a useful role.

Responding to questions, the representative of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs said that acquisition of nuclear weapons by Pakistan would create a qulitatively new situation in the South- and South-West-Asian region, adjoining the USSR's southern borders and would have dangerous consequences for the cause of peace in Asia and all over the world.

Weare convinced that a truly reliable guarantee of security, territorial integrity and sovereignty of Pakistan can be assured not through persistent efforts to develop nuclear weapons and frenzied armament, but through sober assessment of the present-day state of affairs in the world, in South and South-West Asia and the constructive approach to relations with neighbours and the other states of the region.

In connection with the signing of an agreement on the participation of West Germany in the so-called U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative, the question arises how such actions are tallied with statements by West German Government quarters on the striving to make a constructive contribution to the East-West dialogue. The statement by the USSR's Embassy in Bonn dated December 27, 1985 confirmed by the Soviet side views these moves as a practical step in drawing West Germany into the realization of the U.S. plans to develop space strike arms.

The USSR is interested, as before, in holding a Soviet-U.S. summit meeting to continue efforts started at the Geneva summit, the representative of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs stressed. Certainly, we cannot disregard the U.S. actions on the international scene before the upcoming summit.

WARSAW PACT, NATO PLANNING GROUP MEETINGS CONTRASTED

LD212040 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Viktor Levin commentary]

[Excerpts] The press in socialist countries has devoted considerable attention to the results of the session of the Committee of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Warsaw Pact member states which took place in the Polish capital on 19-20 March. Here is a latest news commentary: At the microphone is Viktor Levin:

Unity of views and unity of actions: This is how the results of the work of the Committee of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of fraternal states can be fully justified. There is this unity of views on the modern international situation, which remains tense and dangerous, but besides this, thanks to the energetic and purposeful actions of the socialist states, a real hope for changes for the better is provided. The unity of action is aimed at implementing the opportunities which have opened up for solving the most urgent, cardinal task of modern times: the elimination of the threat of nuclear war; the ending of the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race; and a further movement toward disarmament. Assertions are being stubbornly spread by the fuling circles of the United States and its closest partners, who blindly follow the policy of Washington, that the cause of the tension allegedly lies not in the arms race, but in a lack of trust. If, so they say, countries and people trusted each other, then there would be no arms race. But trust is formed not by what is said but by what is done. You can't build it with the most ardent speeches or the most high-flown rhetoric Practical actions are needed.

The socialist states are not only prepared for this, they are also carrying out such actions in practice. The most vivid and convincing example is the position of the Soviet Union, unanimously supported by other fraternal countries, on the question of ending nuclear tests.

Unfortunately it has to be stated that this kind of readiness does not exist across the ocean. At the session, concluded today, of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group, assistant to the U.S. Secretary of Defense, Wagner, stated that the continuation of nulcear tests has a decisive significance for the United States. British Defense Secretary Younger here took up this assertion and reported London's intention also to continue nuclear tests. What is this? A contribution to building trust? Of course not! We can see perfectly that talk of the pre-eminence of trust is intended to try to justify military preparations.

In the current complex international situation the constant strengthening of the one unity and cohesion of the Warsaw Pact member states has a particular significance. The fraternal countries have decided to continue to interact closely in international affairs and in the elaboration and inplementation of an agreed policy of peace, security and international cooperation.

U.S. SENATE VOTES AID FOR NICARAGUAN CONTRAS

Senators Issue Warnings

LD280358 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0327 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Washington, 28 March (TASS) -- After an intense and lengthy debate, the Senate of the U.S. Congress has supported by a 6-vote majority the provision of additional aid to the Nicaraguan hirelings. As Senator Exon warned, the United States is thus embarking on a "dangerous path." Another eminent Democratic senator, Leahy, assessed this as "a major step toward direct participation in the war in Central America." The outcome of the Senate vote was influenced by unprecedented pressure on the part of the administration, which over the past days has staged a crude propaganda frame-up over a supposed invasion of Honduran territory by the Armed Forces of Nicaragua.

House 'Battle' Next

LD280907 Moscow TASS in English 0823 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Washington March 28 TASS -- TASS correspondent Igor Ignatyev reports:

The U.S. Senate gave the "green light" to continuing the undeclared war against Nicaragua, waged by the United States with the hands of its mercenaries. The upper chamber of the U.S. Congress voted 53 to 47 to approve in a somewhat smoothed form the White House's request for releasing new millions of dollars to the contras to continue violence and bloody terror against the Nicaraguan people.

The plan would immediately provide 25 million dollars in aid to the counter-revolutionary gangs, including the shipment of antiaircraft missiles. The remaining 75 million dollars of the aid package will start to be channelled in a lapse of 90 days.

It was clear from the outset that the Senate, which is controlled by the ruling Republican Party, would approve the request for extra aid to the contras. Nonetheless, the White House did not bring down its pressure on the lawmakers up to the last moment. John Poindexter, assistant to the President for national security affairs, arrived in the Capitol virtually several hours before the opening of the debates and set out to condition the leaders of the Democratic faction. However, the course of the debates and, which is the main thing, a slim vote margin, show that the administration's aggressive policy towards Nicaragua does not enjoy "monolithic support" even in the Senate.

Senator Patrick Leahy warned during the debates that the case in point is not just aid to the contras, but whether the United States should take a major step towards direct involvement in a war in Central America. He said that the move to authorize the administration's request is antamount to an approval of sending U.S. military advisers to train contras.

Political observers indicate that the fight which broke out on the Capitol Hill over the request for direct military aid to the contras is far from being completed. The President is in for a new battle in the House of Representatives which rejected the administration's request a week ago, the CNN television network said.

FURTHER REPORTS ON U.S. MANEUVERS NEAR LIBYA

Pre-Planned Attack

PM271655 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Mar 86 First Edition P 5 ($f1)

[Report by own correspondent V. Gan under the general headline: "Brazen Provocation. Widespread International Condemnation of the U.S. Aggressive Act off the Libyan Coast"]

[Text] Washington -- The continuing aggression against Libya was planned long ago by Washington, which wants to "teach a lesson" to independndent states who reject U.S. "recipes" for their foreign and domestic political development.

It has now become known here that the Reagan administration had the idea for the bandit attack on Libya last July. The president had a secret conference with his foreign policy allies in the CIA, State Department, and Pentagon at which it was decided to take "strong measures" against the Al-Qadhdhafi government which is vexing Washington by its refusal to yield to U.S. diktat. According to a report in THE WASHINGTON POST, there was even talk of surprise "military strikes against Libya in collaboration with U.S. allies in the Near East."

But, for reasons known only to the administration, the United States refrained, although the aim remains the same to "redraw the map of North Africa." In accordance with this aim, interdepartmental groups elaborated detailed plans of targets for destruction and outlined the "propaganda backup" for future actions and measures to "neutralize" international protests. The work on hatching sinister plans against Libya was headed by J. Poindexter, now assistant to the President for national security affairs, who had already become a joad hand planning the gunning down of Grenada.

At the same time, President Reagan approved a CIA plan envisaging the physical elimination of Al-Qadhdhafi and the destabilization of his regime. It was only an accidental leak of information on the plot to the press that prevented Washington from carrying out this sinister scenario.

The actions by international terrorists at Rome and Vienna airports last December were seen on the Potomac as "convenient grounds." although the Tripoli government rejected all the fantasies about Libyan "involvement."

The recent bombardment of Libyan territory and the attack on its peaceful ships were the direct result of the latest secret plan, "prairie fire," approved by the White House on 14 March. According to the press, it envisages the actual destruction of Libya's main military and economic facilities and the total subjection of the country to U.S. will...

So U.S. imperialism is adding new chapters to the history of its crimes against mankind. So the people on the Potomac are trying at all costs to buttress their aspirations to "all-American supremacy," which have already caused suffering and claimed the blood of innocent victims.

End of Maneuvers

LD271557 Moscow TASS in English 1541 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] Washington March 27 TASS -- The Pentagon today announced an end to its naval maneuvers off Libyan shores, which were to last till April 1.

Washington conceived those provocative war games as a kind of "punitive operation" against the Libyan Government which has for long been the target of threats and a vicious smear campaign on the part of the United States.

During the large-scale provocation U.S. warships as well as U.S. aircraft which intruded into Libyan air space over the Gulf of Sidra striked at a number of Libyan facilities.

The bandit-style acts of international terrorism touched off a storm of worldwide indignation and were summed up as a challenge to all world public opinion and an outrage upon generally recognized civilized relations.

The U.S. military's piratic actions against Libya were strongly condemned by public personalities and politicians in many countries, including the United States itself. They pointed out that this policy by Washington provokes regional conflicts and jeopardises international peace and security and that it is directed against all independent nations and contradicts the interests of the American people themselves.

Withdrawal Offer Rejected

LD272021 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] The American Department of State has rejected the Soviet proposal for withdrawing the American and Soviet naval forces from the Mediterranean. The haste with which the reply was made suggests that the Soviet initiative has not been even considered. Such an approach to Soviet peace initiatives has become typical of Washington. The American Administration has answered with more nuclear explosions to the Soviet call for joining its moratorium on nuclear testing. In January, the Soviet Union advanced a sweeping program for eliminating nuclear and chemical weapons step by step. It has been supported by many countries except for the United States and its closest allies.

Libya Supports Offer

LD281101 Moscow TASS in English 1017 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Tripoli March 28 TASS -- Libya has stated support for the proposal made by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on simultaneous withdrawal of the American and Soviet fleets from the Mediterranean. A statement of the People's Bureau for External Relations of Libya, which has been distributed by the JANA NEWS AGENCY, says that the proposal fully accords with the striving of the Mediterranean states to make a region a zone of peace, security, cooperation and progress. Approving the Soviet leader's proposal, the Libyan Jamahiriyah calls upon all Mediterranean countries to support this significant initiative and exert every efforts towards its materialization.

Task Force May Return

LD280726 Moscow TASS in English 0720 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Washington, March 28 TASS -- U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger has stated that the U.S. Sixth Fleet ships "will return if necessary" to the Gulf of Sidra, the UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL reported today.

The Pentagon chief maintained that the U.S. naval exercises in the area of the Gulf of Sidra became a "successful operation". However, the entire progressive mankind thinks otherwise: U.S. ships fired on the Libyan Jamahiriyah's boats and positions, which is an act of international banditry.

Although Weinberger said to U.S. pressmen that the exercises were fully terminated earlier than planned, he hurried to emphasise that the U.S. fleet might return to the Gulf of Sidra at any moment.

U.S. PRESIDENT ADVOCATES FURTHER DEFENSE BUILDUP

LD280802 Moscow TASS in English 0745 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Washington, March 28 TASS -- "Peace through strength is a fact of life", said President Reagan in his overtly militaristic statement.

The President's speech in New Ocelans, Louisiana, on Thursday, show how in practice the United States is trying to materialize this very dangerous concept. The President in actual fact advocated further build-up of the military muscles of America, asserting that this is allegedly the "leverage" for negotiations on control over armaments. Without such a "leverage", one cannot conduct serious negotiations, said the head of the White House.

Reagan's pronouncements reaffirmed that the United States intends to speed up the development and establishment of a large-scale anti-missile defence system with space-based elements, the star wars system which Reagan tried to depict as an anti-missile defence shield, contrary to the well-known facts and admissions of his own advisers.

The President reaffirmed that the U.S. Administration intended to resolve problems of the situation in Central America only from the position of strength. It is this concept that underlies Washington's policy towards sovereign Nicaragua. Having again piled up heaps of lies against Nicaragua, Reagan demanded congressional early approval of the administration's request of another 100 million dollars in military aid to terrorist contras gangs.

WEINBERGER STATEMENTS 'PRIMITIVE, FALSE'

LD271553 Moscow TASS in English 1531 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 27 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

Willingness deliberately to distort the truth in pursuit of one's goals is an aspect of the politics of most presidents, a NEW YORK TIMES analyst observed recently. He also noted with regret that current administration leaders were not criticised in the United States when they told lies.

This lenience towards deliberate misrepresentation of facts in the USA obviously encourages White House officials, who have lately been butchering facts without even going to the trouble of inventing something at least remotely resembling the truth.

For instance, Defense Secretary Weinberger decided again at a recent press conference on the occasion of the publication of the fifth propaganda booklet "Soviet Military Power" to try to justify the need for increasing the Pentagon's budget by the growing military threat posed by the USSR.

But this time he did that exercise expecially clumsily, without straining his mental capacities in any way. Weinberger merely listed the more glaring actions commited by Washington against peace and imputed them -- to the Soviet Union.

A Colin Gray said in the U.S. journal FOREIGN AFFAIRS that the USA could win a nuclear war. The Reagan administration exulted over a "public substantiation" of its own MAD concept and appointed Gray an adviser on disarmament (sic) to the U.S. President. Now Weinberger claims that it is the Soviet Union rather than the United States that thinks it possible to fight a nuclear war and win it.

The Reagan administration has long announced the SALT II treaty, to be "fatally flawed" and more than once violated its stipulations. The Pentagon makes no secret, for instance, that the United States is now developing two new inter-continental ballistic missiles, the MX and the Midgetman, which is an outright violation of the 1979 Soviet-American treaty, which has not been ratified by Washington. Weinberger, who recently called the SALT II accord a pseudo arms control agreement, blamed the Soviet Union at the press conference for the selfsame violations which the United States is committing openly.

According to Weinberger, it is not the United States but the Soviet Union that is working to deploy new, binary chemical weapons and to introduce thousands of strike weapons in outer space. It appears that the Pentagon chief himself advocates an accord on arms reduction with the Soviet Union. There is a snag, however: he believes that the only dependable path to that goal is the continuation of the U.S. nuclear arms program.

The Pentagon chief ought to be credited, however, with refraining at the press conference from holding the Soviet Union responsible for a nuclear weapon test at the American testing site in Nevada. As regards all the other matters, the statements of the U.S. defense secretary were as primitive and false as the Pentagon's booklet "Soviet Military Power," which he launched at that press conference.

U.S. CONGRESSMAN MET BY ZAGLADIN ON ARRIVAL

LD271915 Moscow TASS in English 1755 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 27 TASS -- The chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee of U.S. Congress, Dante Fascell, arrived in Moscow today at the invitation of the Foreign Relations commissions of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

He was met at the airport by Vadim Zagladin, secretary of the Foreign Relations Commission of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and other officials. The welcoming party also included the U.S. charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, Mr Combs.

CORRECTION TO PRAVDA ARTICLE ON U.S. 'PROVOCATION'

The following correction pertains to the item headlined " 'Armed Provocation' Begins," published in the 21 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page A 5, paragraph two, last two lines:

...Its naval armada will intrude into the Gulf of Sidra, to which Libya's sovereignty extends [vtorgnetsya v zaliv Sidra, na kotoryy rasprostranyayetsya suverenitet livii]. (rewording and supplying vernacular.)

MEETING CELEBRATES CENTENARY OF PRC's DONG BIWU

LD261811 Moscow TASS in English 2221 GMT 24 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 24 TASS -- A function was held in the Peoples' Friendship House today to mark the birth centenary of Dong Biwu, China's prominent party and state leader.

Speakers at the meeting noted that Dong Biwu had been one of the founders of the Chinese Communist Party, attended the first congress of the Chinese Communist Party. In the period of the national liberation war of the Chinese people he strove for the consolidation of the united national anti-Japanese front. After the victory of the revolution in China, he was elected member of the Standing Committee of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, member of the Central People's Governmental Council of the Chinese People's Republic, deputy chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. Dong Biwu declared for the development and strengthening of ties with the Soviet Union, was one of the founders of the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Society.

Members of the board and activists of the society, representatives of Moscow's public, as well as Ambassador of the Chinese People's Republic to the USSR Li Zewang and the embassy's officials were present at the function.

CHINA CANCELS ARMY OFFICIAL'S VISIT TO JAPAN

LD210922 Moscow TASS in English 0849 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Text] Tokyo March 21 TASS -- China has officially informed Japan about the cancelling of the visit originally scheduled for March 27 of Xu Xin, deputy chief of General Staff of the People's Liberation Army of China to Japan. The visit was to be paid in return to the visit to China in 1985 of Harue Natsume, deputy chief of the administration of Japan's National Defence Agancy. The visit of Xu Xin has been cancelled because of insurmountable circumstances, the KYODO Tsushin Agency said.

MOSCOW NOTES OPENING OF 4th NPC SESSION

LD251755 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Text] The fourth session of the National People's Congress [NPC] of the sixth convocation has opened in Beijing. The deputies will hear and approve the Seventh 5-Year Plan for the economic and social development of the PRC in the period 1986-90, the plan for the economic and social development of the PRC in the current year, the results of the fulfillment of the state budget over the last year, and the state budget for 1986. Other issues are also included in the agenda.

DPRK'S KIM YONG-NAM LEAVES MOSCOW 27 MARCH

LD271945 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] Kim Yong-nam, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party, vice premier of the DPRK Administrative Council, minister of foreign affiars, left Moscow for home on 27 March.

COMMENTATOR DISCUSSES EXPANSION OF JAPANESE TIES

LD271018 Moscow World Service in English 1531 GMT 24 Mar 86

[Nikolay Georgiyev commentary]

[Excerpts] The 27th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party held in Moscow recently called for jointly searching for the ways to resolve painful problems in Asia politically. The concrete ways to strengthen security in Asia can be different. The promotion of bilateral neighborly relations can play a great role. Take Japanese-Soviet ties. They have always exerted considerable influence on the state of affairs in Asia. Normal relations serve as a factor for stability, and when they aggravated [as heard] tensions intensified locally. Life has shown that the development of Soviet-Japanese ties on the basis of neighborliness, trust and mutually beneficial cooperation is in the interests of the two countries and serves the goal of ensuring security in Asia as a whole.

Particular attention should be paid to promoting trust. Measures aimed at strengthening trust between countries belong to the foundations of international security. In the meantime it is evident that the level of trust between Japan and the USSR leaves much to be desired. This is due primarily to the war threat growing in the Asia-Pacific region, an area the United States seeks to destabilize more and more. Washington's attempts to secure for itself military dominance in the region, to surround the eastern part of Soviet territory by its nuclear and conventional weapons, lead solely to intensifying the arms race in Asia. And this does not enhance security either for the USSR or for the United States, not to mention other countries such as Japan.

Besides, trust in relations between Japan and the Soviet Union is undermined by the propagandistic references to the so-called Soviet threat practiced in Japan. Though these references are absolutely unfounded they seriously poison the atmosphere in bilateral relations. It would be much better to discuss mutual anxieties and suspicions at the negotiating table. The negotiating table is an ideal place for resolving all international problems. Confidence between countries is strengthened not by guns and missiles but by constructive political decisions based on the good will of both sides.

The Japanese Constitution itself, with its renunciation of wars and armaments, advocates this approach. We can only regret that certain forces stubbornly push Japan along the path of arms buildup, on the pretext of the mythical Soviet threat. In the meantime everyone knows that Japan's militarization generates distrust in many Asian countries. That is why we believe that the road to peace lies primarily through strengthening confidence between neighbor nations. Much has already been done in this direction. An important role was played by a visit to Japan paid last January by the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard Shevardnadze. The Soviet Union is in favor of expanding such a dialogue and gaining accord on the issues of mutual interest. The joint communique on the outcome of the Soviet-Japanese talks held in January indicates that there are many points of contact between our two countries, and further dialogue should be based on them and not on the problems that divide us for one reason or another.

The Soviet Union and Japan are neighbors and this fact can't be abrogated. It imposes a high responsibility. Neighbors should search for the ways to establish good relations regardless of differences in their outlook. The common interest in strengthening peace and stability in Asia and in the world at large mentioned in the joint Soviet-Japanese communique also calls for this. The question of confidence-building measures in the political and military scenes in the Far East should be a topic of discussion in the Soviet-Japanese dialogue.

As many as 5 years have passed since the Soviet Union suggested to Japan to discuss this issue. Had hte Soviet proposal met with a constructive reply the situation in Asia today would undoubtedly have been much more favorable. It's appropriate to refer to this now when Japan voices scepticism in regard to the Soviet concept of Asian security. It attributes to the Soviet Union now the intention to resolve its problems at the expense of other countries, now the (attempts) to drive a wedge in Japanese-American relations. Such charges are a typical example of how mistrust creates obstacles on the path of strengthening peace in Asia. They also show that Japan has a misconception of the Soviet foreign policy. The highest wisdom is not in taking care only of one's own interests particularly to the detriment of the other side. It's essential for all to feel equally secure, said the political report to the recent party congress in Moscow, a document outlining the basic principles of the Soviet foreign policy.

It's desirable for all responsible politicians in the world to grasp this truth, to make it possible to start without delay, to resolve pressing Asian and world problems in order to spare themselves regrets over missed opportunities in the future.

ANNIVERSARY OF USSR-DPRK ACCORD MARKED

SK230017 Moscow International Service in Korean 1130 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] [Beginning portion not recorded; recording, in Korean, in progress]... To the people of Korea and the Soviet Union, this year, which marks the 37th anniversary of the signing of the agreement on economic and cultural cooperation, is significant.

The 27th CPSU Congress held recently was a successful one. The congress, which confirmed the party's strategic policy presented at the plenary meeting of the party in April last year for the promotion of socioeconomic development, we indeed held in the midst of a renovative and creative atmosphere. It has also opened a path of epochal change for the development of Soviet society.

The Korean people rejoice over the fact that the Soviet people have risen with one mind on a single path of struggle for the consummation of socialism by rallying firmly around the CPSU led by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, with a firm confidence in the future and firm (?faith). They are also convinced that the Soviet people will achieve great advancement and success in their struggle to implement the decision adopted at the 27th CPSU Congress. [end recording]

In his speech, [DPRK Ambassador to USSR] Comrade Kwon Hui-kyong stressed that the role played by the Soviet Union's peace proposals in today's complicated international situation and in the struggle for world peace is (?indescribably great). The ambassador said: We fully support the peace proposals advanced by the Soviet Union at the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting, in Comrade Gorbachev's 15 January statement, and at the 27th CPSU Congress.

He continued by talking about the new proposals advanced by the DPRK aimed at returning the situation on the Korean peninsula and the situation in this region [as heard] to a normal condition. He then thanked the CPSU and Soviet Government for their full support for these proposals.

[Begin recording] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The Korean people and Soviet people are class brothers and close comrades-in-arms who have fought together for a long time for their common ideals and goals. Korean-Soviet friendship is based not only on solid class alliance relations and comradely friendship, but also has deep historical roots. The traditional friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and the Soviet Union have been developing more actively since the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song made a visit to the Soviet Union in May 1984.

Mutual visits of high-level (?officials), such as the visit to Korea by a Soviet party and government delegation led by Geydar Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first vice premier; a visit to our country by Comrade Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Soviet foreign minister; and visits to the Soviet Union by the premier of the State Administration Council and the foreign minister of the DPRK were made during last year and this year. Such mutual visits have made a great contribution to further consolidating the class alliance relations between our two fraternal countries and to expanding and developing cooperation in various fields.

Korean-Soviet economic and trade relations are expanding with each passing day. An agreement on long-term economic cooperation for the period 1986-90 and another agreement on [word indistinct] have recently been signed. The substance of the cooperation between the two countries in the economic, scientific, and technological fields is becoming richer with each passing day. Mutual exchanges and contacts are expanding in all fields, such as science, technology, education, public health, and sports, and the ties between the two countries' public organizations and the writers' leagues are further deepening.

We are satisfied at the fact that mutual cooperation and exchange are being briskly achieved in the political, economic, and cultural fields in accordance with the spirit of the Korean-Soviet agreement on economic and cultural cooperation. The Korean people, who value Korean-Soviet friendship, will make every effort possible to further expand and deepen the friendly and cooperative relations with the Soviet people in all fields. [end recording]

NAGASAKI MAYOR STATES 'INDIGNATION' AT U.S. TEST

LD240755 Moscow TASS in English 0706 GMT 24 Mar 86

[Text] Tokyo March 24 TASS -- Mayor of Nagasaki Hitoshi Motoshima and the Municipal Council of that Japanese city that had lived through the horrors of the American atomic bombing forty years ago addressed a message to the Reagan administration, expressing indignation at the nuclear blast staged by the United States in Nevada.

The message says, in part: Nuclear tests carried out in Nevada during the international year of peace are at a basic variance with the striving of nations for nuclear disarmament. The residents of Nagasaki strongly demand the termination of all nuclear blasts and the beginning of disarmament talks with the Soviet Union.

DEMICHEV DEPARTS DELHI, ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

PM251150 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Departure From Delhi"]

[Text] Delhi, 21 Mar -- The CPSU delegation headed by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, has left Delhi for Moscow. The delegation comprised V.P. Anishchev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and second secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee; and P.V. Kutsobin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section. The delegation participated in the work of the 13th Communist Party of India Congress, held in the city of Patna (Bihar State) 12-17 March.

During the subsequent official visit to the city of Delhi a Soviet-Indian intergovernmental agreement on holding in 1987-88 a Soviet festival in India marking the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and an Indian festival in the USSR marking the 40th anniversary of Indian independence was signed. P.N. Demichev met with R. Gandhi, Indian prime minister; R. Venkataraman, vice president; B.R. Bhagat, external affairs minister; P.V. Narasimha Rao, minister of manpower resources and home affairs; and G. Parthasarathy, chairman of the Indian External Affiars Policy Planning Department.

The delegation was seen off at Delhi's Indira Gandhi International Airport by P.V. Narasimha Rao and other officials. V.N. Rykov, Soviet Ambassador to India, was among the send-off party. At the airport in Moscow the delegation was met by N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and I.I. Kovalenko, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section. S. Nurul Hasan, Indian ambassador to the USSR, was among the reception party.

Delhi Press Conference

PM251106 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 20 Mar 86 p 2

[Excerpt] A press conference given in Delhi by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture who is on an official visit to India, was devoted to questions concerning the further development and strengthening of Soviet-Indian cooperation in the sphere of culture and art.

Touching on the signing of the Soviet-Indian intergovernmental agreement on the holding of a USSR festival in India and an Indian festival in the USSR in 1987-88, P.N. Demichev noted that they will be devoted to the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 40th anniversary of India's independence. The festivals are planned to run for 1 year. They will include the most diverse events, including events in the spheres of culture, art, science, and sports. The USSR has experience in holding major events in the sphere of cultural exchange, but this will be the first time such comprehensive festivals will be organized, the minister said. We are pleased that these comprehensive events will be held jointly with India, with which our country is linked by long-established ties in the sphere of culture and art.

Soviet-Indian ties in this sphere, the minister pointed out, have developed along an ascending line in the 25 years since the signing of the USSR-Indian agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation, and have been crowned with sound results. Famous collectives of Soviet masters of art and individual solo artists have toured India in the past. We are actively exchanging different exhibitions. Wonderful dance, music, and other collectives from India have toured our country.

The experience accumulated in cultural exchanges will now make it possible to move on to larger comprehensive events like the festivals. During my meeting with Prime Minister R. Gandhi, we discussed the question of holding them and he expressed very ardent support for the idea. We are convinced that the festivals will help the further strengthening and expansion of ties between the Soviet and Indian peoples and between our countries not just in the sphere of culture and art but also in many other spheres. Our peoples will be able to acquire better knowledge of each other's culture, science, traditions, and character.

We expect assistance in this important work from both countries' mass news media, the minister said. The Soviet Union and India advocate that information be objective and truthful, help bring peoples closer together instead of dividing them, and not help the fanning of hatred but the struggle for peace, against the threat of war, for the easing of international tension. In this respect we can cooperate very well, since the two countries' policies in the sphere of international relations coincide in many respects.

We are confident that the main slogan of the USSR and India festivals will be the struggle for peace, for disarmament, against the military threat, and for the development of cooperation between all peoples, P.N. Demichev emphasized in conclusion.

U.S. 'DIKTAT' ON TRADE, RELATIONS WITH INDIA VIEWED

PM261517 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 23 Mar 86 p 3

[International observer M. Nepesov article "Pressure Misfires"]

[Text] To whom it is not clear now that trade and economic cooperation between states can be successful only if a number of indispensable conditions are observed? Such as, for example, equal rights and noninterference in the other side's internal affairs. Conversely, diktat and imposing one's own views and demands on the partner or partners will hardly lead to positive results.

The correctness of these generally well-known and incontestable truths recently received graphic confirmation at the talks in Delhi between representatives of Indian and U.S. business and scientific circles. In particular, addressing a session of the Indian-American Joint Council for Business Ties, Romesh Bhandari, secretary for external affa affairs at the Indian External Affairs Ministry, declared that the measures on which the United States was insisting do not accord at all with his country's national interests.

A quite harsh and unambiguous statement, as we see. But what provoked it is a different question. India is a great country which has secured considerable achievements in its economy, science, and culture since its liberation from the colonial yoke. It has now begun, like many other countries, incidentally, implementing an extensive modernization program in various spheres of its national life, including computerization and the use of robots. India would like, in particular, to acquire certain types of electronic equipment from the United Sates. Particularly as many firms, including such a well-known company as ITT, have expressed readiness to sell electronic equipment to India.

But then the Pentagon intervened in the matter. With imperial arrogance its "brass hats" demanded that Delhi sign a special document called "Agreement to Keep Military Information Secret." However, there are points in it which provide for American military personnel to conduct the on-site inspection of installations where equipment purchases from the United States would be used. This is nothing but direct infringement of national sovereignty. Of course, as an independent state, India could not consent to such an "agreement" and resolutely rejected it.

As has been learned from official sources, India declared that it plans neither to purchase nor to produce anything under American licenses. An eminent Indian diplomat, who recently visited Washington, said: "Why does the United States want us to sign an agreement, not military information."

There is also another quite significant aspect to the Indian rebuke to the lovers of diktat in international relations on the other side of the ocean. As THE INDIAN EXPRESS pointed out, "Certain spokesmen for the Reagan administration openly characterize the aim of Washington's present policy toward Indian as an attempt to 'alienate' it from the Soviet Union." Here I would like to cite another very eloquent quotation from that newspaper: "Are the Americans really still so naive," THE INDIAN EXPRESS asks, "as to believe that providing Indian with computer equipment, the majority of which it can obtain from other sources, will undermine its strong friendship with the Soviet Union? The United States will never be able to do as much for relations with India as the Soviet Union has done. And the fact is that India does not intend to pay a political price for American friendship."

I would like to emphasize in this connection that it was pointed out at the 27th CPSU Congress that the Soviet Union will continue to develop cooperation with Asian, African, and Latin American countries. Our multifaceted aid to those states helps to shape and develop their national economies, overcome the colonial legacy, and advance along the path of economic and social progress. The USSR has established stable, long-term ties with many of them, as, for example, with India and a number of other states. They are becoming increasingly mutually advantageous.

And we want this fruitful process to continue on the basis of full equality and non-interference in each other's internal affairs, with observance of the most-favored-nation status. Sooner or later these principles must without fail triumph in trade and economic relations among all states on the planet.

U.S. TURNING PAKISTAN INTO 'PENTAGON BRIDGEHEAD'

LD261047 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0330 GMT 26 Mar 86

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Nikolay Agayants]

[Text] U.S.-Pakistani talks have ended in Islamabad as a result of which the U.S. Government will supply to the regime of Ziaul-Haq over $4 billion of aid, primarily for military needs. I would remind you, comrades, that in 1981 a similar agreement was already concluded for a sum of $3.2 billion, after which Washington began carrying out wide-scale supplies to Pakistan of the most modern military equipment that included artillery; tanks; and aircraft, including 40 F-16 fighter-bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons. And now, as we see, the story is continuing. The United States is now supplying its loyal ally on the India subcontinent with the latest types of arms, on a scale which exceeds its defense interests, with the aim of turning this country into a tool of its hegemonist policies in southwest Asia and into a Pentagon bridgehead. The militarization of Pakistan is just a link in the general chain of global military preparations by the United States. This is done by various methods: in some countries the Pentagon sets up its bases, and in others -- as, say, in long suffering Grenada -- they do not stop short of intervention, or of occupation.

AFGHAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION BEGINS VISIT

PM251115 Moscow TRUD in Russian 20 Mar 86 p 3

[Text] A delegation from the Central Council of Trade Unions of Afghanistan headed by (Abdul Bashir), chief of the Central Council of Trade Unions of Afghanistan Propaganda and Education Section, is in the USSR at the invitation of the AUCCTU. The Afghan guests will familiarize themselves with the Soviet trade unions' experience of educational work and with the practice of organizing working people's leisure and involving them in amateur creative activity and sports activities.

Yesterday the Afghan delegation was received at the AUCCTU Mass Cultural and International Sections and the TRUD editorial office.

On the same day a press conference was held for Soviet journalists at which the delegation members described the Afghan people's courageous struggle against domestic and foreign counterrevolution, which relies on the support of international imperialism headed by the United States, and the profound sociodemocratic transformations in the country.

DRA PROTESTS FRG BUNDESTAG HEARINGS

LD272036 Moscow TASS in English 2014 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] Kabul March 27 TASS -- The West German charge d'affaires ad interim in the democratic republic of Afghanistan was summoned to the Afghan Foreign Ministry where he was handed a note of protest, BAKHTAR news agency reported.

The note said that despite repeated warnings by Afghan authorities about the inadmissibility of hostile and subversive activities against this country, there have taken place so-called hearings on the Agfhan issue in the Bundestag.

The propaganda show was staged on the initiative of right-wing political circles in West Germany.

Afghan counter-revolutionaries were given the right to take part as "experts" and the Pakistani ambassador in West Germany was also given the possibility to speak there and make slanderous allegations in respect of Afghanistan.

Following a hostile course with regard to Afghanistan, Bonn, the note said, sails in the wake of U.S. aggressive policy. This has been borne out by the statement made at the "hearings" by Hans-Dietrich Genscher, a deputy federal chancellor and foreign minister of the Federal Republic of Germany, and the illegal penetration into Afghan territory by West German MP Volker Neumann.

The Afghan Foreign Ministry, the note said, expresses a strong protest against the subversive and hostile actions by the West German authorities and views tham as gross interference in the home affairs of this country. The note demanded that the West German Government immediately discontinue such interference which only exacerbates relations between the two countries even further.

AQUINO PLANS MOVES TO CONSOLIDATE POWER

Revolutionary Government Seen

LD220012 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1955 GMT 21 Mar 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] Aquino, the new president of the Philippines, is consolidating her power. She announced today that she intends to dissolve parliament at a future date, and, as she said, form a revolutionary government. It is still not clear when this will be done. The U.S. military authorities are in a hurry to consolidate their hold on their bases in the Philippines, Clark Field and Subic Bay. Meeting with mass protest actions there by Filipino workers who began on 18 March to picket these bases, the U.S. military command, demonstrating an altogether unusual flexibility in this department, suddenly agreed to accept the conditions the new collective labor agreement proposed by the Filipino workers' trade union. This agreement envisions improvement of working conditions, an increase in wages and social benefits paid to Filipino workers whose interests were previously always very strongly infringed upon by the Americans.

Parliament Dissolved

LD262247 Moscow TASS in English 1646 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Text] Manila March 25 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Almazov reports:

President Corazon Aquino of the Philippines today declared an interim Constitution and the dissolution of the National Assembly. The Constitution was signed in a ceremony at Malacanang Palace at the presence of all members of the government and the Philippine military command. The head of state said that the interim Constitution would be in effect until the draft of a permanent constitution is worked out and endorsed. A special commission would be named to draft within 90 days a new constitution which would later be put to a nationwide debate.

Under the provisions of the interim constitution, the parliamentary elections can be held during the transititional period. At the same time, it is up to the president to decide on the terms for the holding of elections to the local government bodies, who will wield exclusive executive and legislative powers during this period, including the right to make appointments to all state posts. The country will be governed by issuing presidential decrees.

FILIPINOS AT SUBIC BAY, CLARK FIELD ON STRIKE

LD231138 Moscow TASS in English 1113 GMT 23 Mar 86

[Text] Manila March 23 TASS -- The strike by Philippine personnel at the American naval base in Subic Bay has spread to the U.S. air base of Clark Field. The strikers set up barricades near entrances to the U.S. largest overseas bases that employ about 2,000 Filipinos. Clashes with American servicemen were reported. According to a correspondent of the American NBC television network, at least 12 people were injured.

AQUINO'S GOVERNMENT FACES 'CERTAIN DIFFICULTIES'

PM211549 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Report by own correspondent I. Kovalev: "A Difficult Start"]

[Text] Manila -- Approximately 1 month has elspsed since the change of power in the Philippines. What is the situation now?

A considerable proportion of the big and middle bourgeoisie, the most influential circles of the army and the police, and the Roman Catholic Church are in favor of the new regime. At the same time, from the very outset President Corazon Aquino's government has come up against certain difficulties.

There are a multitude of problems. At present the only thing more or less obvious is that a minimum of 3 months will be required to work out a new (or revise the old) constitution, while elections to local organs of power will be held no earlier than November. The situation is being aggravated by frictions within the parties incorporated in C. Aquino's coalition. The trade unions, demanding an improvement in working conditions, have become more active. Workers and employees in communications establishments and the paper industry and miners are on strike.

The top Army leadership crossed over to C. Aquino's camp at the critical moment, which largely contributed to F. Marcos' overthrow. However, in some military districts the command is continuing armed operations in violation of the course proclaimed by C. Aquino aimed at reconciliation with the rebel movement that has seized a number of the country's regions in recent years.

All these events are unfolding against a background of continuing pressure from the United States, Japan, and other imperialist states which are declaring their intention of "assisting" the new government. However, the advice of these "helpers" amounts to attempts to channel the domestic economic, foreign economic, and foreign policy activities of the new Philippine authorities into unquestioning subordination to the international banks, multinational monopolies, and U.S. global strategic interests.

'KHMER REACTIONARY' PROPOSALS ON CAMBODIA REFUTED

PM241254 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Mar 86 First Edition p 5

[Boris Barakhta "Commentator's Column:" "Futile Venture"]

[Text] The leaders of three Khmer reactionary groupings have put forward proposals in Beijing for settling the "Cambodian problem." This action has been rightly seen as an attempt at crude interference in the sovereign PRK's internal affairs with the aim of foisting on it an antipeople regime in the guise of a "quadripartite coalition government."

The appearance of these provocative proposals, allegedly dictated by a desire for "national unity and reconciliation," is no accident. The counterrevolution, which has been expelled from the country, is trying to grab power once more in the disguise of a "coalition government," which represents no one. In its organizers' minds this backstage maneuvering using these "proposals" is aimed at saving the political specter of "democratic Cambodia" from final rout and collapse and at securing the Pol Pot followers' return to the country.

An irreversible process of national rebirth and building of the foundations of the new life begun from scratch is now underway in the PRK. The republic's successes both within the country and in the international arena are obvious. They are indissolubly linked with the purposeful work of the People's Revolutionary Party and the fraternal assistance from the Soviet Union, Vietnam, and other socialist community states.

Last year the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army destroyed more than 10 Khmer reactionary bases in the region of the Cambodian-Thai border, seized large stocks of weapons, and captured more than 10,000 bandits. The victory showed irrefutably the vitality and durability of people's power and the increased might and combat skill of its armed forces defending the people's revolutionary gains. The withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteers, introduced into the PRK at the request of the legitimate government, is continuing, a withdrawal which, as the recent meeting of the three fraternal Indochinese states' foreign ministers noted, will be completed by 1990.

Many countries recognized the PRK Government. They include India, the prestigious leader of the Nonaligned Movement. Together with Vietnam and Laos, People's Kampuchea is pursuing a consistent, peace-loving course in the region. Its aim is to establish lasting cooperation in Southeast Asia.

It is perfectly clear that the Cambodian problem has already been resolved by the Khmer people themselves. It has been resolved definitively and irreversibly. To ignore that objective fact, to fail to see the existence of the sovereign state of the PRK, and to deny that it is the sole legitimate representative of the Cambodia people is like trying to measure the sky with a bamboo pole, as they say in Asia. But no one has managed to do that yet.

GUSTAV HUSAK ELECTED CPCZ GENERAL SECRETARY

LD280940 Moscow TASS in English 0935 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Prague March 28 TASS -- The first plenary meeting of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee, held here, has elected the Presidium and the Secretariat of the party Central Committee. Gustav Husak was elected as general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

Gorbachev Congratulations

LD280938 Moscow TASS in English 0925 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 28 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev has cordially congratulated Gustav Husak on his being elected the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. The telegram by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, published here today, says, in part, that the Soviet people well know Gustav Husak's services in "cementing Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship, forging the unity and interaction of the states of the socialist community. The 17th Congress of the Communist party of Czechoslovakia confirmed the Czechoslovak Communists' determination tirelessly to see to it that this friendship and our fraternal alliance gain in strength in the interests of both countries and peoples, of the entire socialist community. The CPSU and the working people of the Soviet country will, on their part, do everything so that this be so".

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS CONGRATULATES ATANASOV

PM250945 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Mar 86 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers

Esteemed Comrade Atanasov,

In connection with your election as chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, please accept our cordial congratulations and wishes for great successes in your activity in the new state post.

We are firmly confident that the fraternal friendship and all-around cooperation between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria will continue to develop for the good of the Soviet Union and Bulgaria peoples, in the interests of strengthening the unity and cohesion of the entire socialist community, and for the sake of ensuring lasting peace in the world.

[Signed] The USSR Council of Ministers

GREEKS PROTEST SHULTZ' VISIT, U.S. BASES

LD280022 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Report by correspondent Georgiy Voytsekhovskiy in Athens; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] On the eve of George Shultz' visit to Athens there was a nuclear blast in Nevada, and on the day of his arrival open aggression against Libya. That is the backdrop. The chief aim of the visit is to force Greece to give Washington a suitable assurance that the U.S. military bases will remain on Greek territory for many years to come and that the Pentagon may strengthen and modernize them.

If the U.S. secretary of state were to listen to the voice of the Greek public, he would make out a word that he possibly knows: Oxi -- no. With this word on their lips and banners, thousands of Athenians marched on the streets on the first day of George Shultz' visit: "No to the U.S. bases of death! No to nuclear weapons! No to star wars!" they chant. In the columns of demonstrators are public figures, mayors of districts in Athens, war veterans, women, young people, and members of all the antiwar organizations.

Mass numbers and pointed anti-U.S. feelings were the features of this demonstration whose participants angrily condemned Washington's policy of pushing the world into the abyss of military catastrophe. Late in the evening, the protest march ending with a meeting in Constitution Square. Those who addressed the meeting spoke of the threat to universal peace borne by the arms race and unleashed by the United States and its aggressive action against sovereign states.

The nuclear blast in Nevada, says Kostas Karalis, mayor of a district in Athens, is a challenge to the whole world. Washington is ignoring the opinion of the world public and, as we can see, is preparing for nuclear war. Nikos Panagulis, a worker from Piraeus, says that while the USSR is putting forward measures to turn the Mediterranean into a sea of peace, the United States is carrying out aggressive actions there. We demand that an end be put to the U.S. armed provocations.

Rally Held

LD272138 Moscow TASS in English 2129 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] Athens March 27 TASS -- The question of U.S. bases in Greece is the central issue of the talks of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, paying a visit here, with the Greek leaders. Athens has stated more than once its intention to rid the country of foreign bases. The status of those bases is now stipulated by a Greek-American agreement on cooperation in the economy and defence, which will expire in 1988. The United States, contrary to the wish of the overwhelming majority of the Greek population, is seeking to prolong the agreement indefinitely.

In the course of his visit, the Greek press says, the overseas guest has resorted to flagrant pressure on Greek. Exploiting the economic difficulties which are now besetting the country, he has made it clear that the USA could give a helping hand if Greece makes concessions on the question of the bases. The London FINANCIAL TIMES observes that Greece may be reimbursed with larger American capital investment and more U.S. tourists.

Shultz' visit has provoked a storm of protests in Greece. About 20,000 demonstrators gathered in front of the Greek Parliament, chanting "Down with death bases," "Hands off Libya," "No to NATO." Several thousand demonstrated in front of the American Consulate in Saloniki, the Greek second largest city. There were clashes between demonstrators and police, in which some people were wounded and arrests were made.

The events in the Gulf of Sidra showed that a grave threat is posed by American bases. They do not meet our national interests but are only needed by the USA and NATO to control the eastern Mediterranean, M. Nikolinakos, chairman of the Greek Committee for the Closure of Foreign Military Bases, said at a rally in Athens. The Greek people demand the removal of the U.S. bases from Greece and withdrawal from NATO. The visit of Shultz, A. Argiriadis, chairman of the Greek Committee for International Detente and Peace, said, is a challenge to the Greek people, who want to be masters of their country. A resolution passed by the rally stresses: Struggle against the bases is a patriotic duty of all the Greeks.

ITALY'S JOTTI ENDS VISIT, SEEN OFF BY VOSS

[Text] Moscow March 27 TASS -- Nilde Jotti, president of the Chamber of Deputies of the Italina Parliament, who stayed on an official visit in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., left Moscow for home today. At the airport she was seen off by Avgust Voss, president of the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., and other officials.

The visit was a success, Mrs. Jotti told a TASS correspondent before departure. Meetings with Soviet leaders and discussions at the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. were fruitful. I'm returning home with a sense of fulfilled duty and feel friendship and sympathies toward Soviet people. We have opportunities, Mrs. Jotti emphasized, for strengthening bonds of friendship and cooperation linking our nations.

SHISHLIN COMMENTS ON RESULTS OF FRENCH ELECTION

LD232032 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1458 GMT Mar 86

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Nikolay Shishlin]

[Text] Hello comrades! International life is rich in events, and last week was no exception. Furthermore, all these events are uniquely vital and important, insofar as they bear the imprint of our turbulent and worrisome times. Even when we are speaking about internal events which, it would seem, are national affairs of this or that state, these too have, in general, certain international reverberations. The French National Assembly elections held last Sunday are, of course, such an event. The results of these elections are well-known: the forces in the elections; and as for the French Communists, they obtained less than 10 percent of the votes for the first time in many decades. The political axis in France has swung to the right. How do things stand with the country's foreign policy orientation; will this undergo any changes?

It is no simple matter to answer that question. But in any event, a certain nostalgia can be perceived in France for the politics of the General de Gaulle era, a policy distinguished by protection of France's national interests, and at the same time distinguished by a sincere striving toward full-blooded dialogue between East and West.

Of course, everything is hazy here for the moment -- all the more so in that it is unknown how the relations between the Socialist President Francois Mitterrand and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac -- who is the leader of the forces of the right -- will turn out.

COMPARISON OF GORBACHEV KREMLIN DINNER SPEECH

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 28 March carries in its First Edition on page 2 a TASS report on M.S. Gorbachev's speech at the 26 March Kremlin dinner in honor of Algerian President Bendjedid. The PRAVDA report, entitled "In a Friendly Atmosphere," has been compared to the Moscow TASS English version published in the 27 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page H 3, revealing the following variations:

PRAVDA omits the first paragraph. The remainder of the item is identical to the TASS version.

REPORTAGE ON BENDJEDID MEETINGS, DEPARTURE

PRAVDA on Gorbachev Talks

PM271647 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Mar 86 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "M.S. Gorbachev's Meeting with C. Bendjedid"]

[Text] M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, met with Chadli Bendjedid, secretary general of the National Liberation Front Party and president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, in the Kremlin 26 March. M.S. Gorbachev and C. Bendjedid evaluated highly the nature and level of relations between the two friendly countries and peoples. They expressed profound satisfaction with the atmosphere of trust, mutual understanding, and sympathy which is characteristic both of the relationship between the leaders of the two states and parties and of the entire course of the Soviet-Algerian talks.

It was confirmed that relations between the USSR and Algeria are built on the basis of both states' long-term interests and have good prospects for further all-round development. Mutual readiness was expressed to solve any problems which might arise in these relations in the manner customary between friendly countries.

The most important questions of bilateral cooperation, acute regional problems of special interest to both countries, and the general international situation which has now taken shape were discussed during the talks.

Talks Continue

LD271415 Moscow TASS in English 1358 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 27 TASS -- Talks were continued in the Kremlin today between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic, general secretary of the National Liberation Front (FLN) Party.

Chadli Bendjedid has been staying in Moscow since Tuesday on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the CPSU, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government.

Talks With Leaders

LD271625 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] Talks continued today in the Kremlin between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic and general secretary of the FLN Party.

Those who took part in them were, on the Soviet side: Comrades Gromyko, Shevardnadze, Sokolov, Dobrynin; Comrade Katushev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and others. Members of the delegation took part on the Algerian side.

During the talks, which took place in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere, particular attention was paid by the sides to issues of bilateral Soviet-Algerian relations. Satisfication was expressed at the successful development of these relations and there was confirmation of the desire to carry on strengthening friendly Soviet-Algerian ties. The participants in the talks emphasized their profound conviction in the fact that the development and expansion of Soviet-Algerian cooperation, based on the principles of equality, mutual advantage and full respect for each other, respond to the fundamental interests of the peoples of our countries.

The sides established that in the sphere of bilateral cooperation significant positive experience has been accumulated, which has allowed its further expansion into various spheres. There was confirmation of the intention of the sides to try to achieve the further improvement of the forms and methods of this cooperation, including in such areas as the economy, trade, science, culture, education, health care, sport, and cadre training.

An accord was reached on signing a long-term program of economic, trade and scientific-technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Algeria and other documents. Mutual conviction was expressed in the fact that this program will become a good basis for further all-round consolidation of Soviet-Algerian relations up to the start of the 21st century. There was also a continuation of an exchange of opinions on a number of topical international problems.

Discusses Cooperation

LD271552 Moscow TASS in English 1538 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 27 TASS -- Talks have continued in the Kremlin today between Mikhail Gorbachev general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic and general secretary of the National Liberation Front Party.

The participants in the talks stressed their profound conviction that the development and broadening of Soviet-Algerian cooperation, based on the principles of equality, mutual benefit and complete respect for each other, meet the vital interests of the peoples of our countries.

The sides reiterated their intention to work for the further improvement of the forms and methods of that cooperation, inter alia, in such fields as the economy, trade, science, culture, education, health care, sport and personnel training. Accord was reached on signing a long-term programme for economic, trade, scientific and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Algeria and other documents.

Accords Signed

LD271639 Moscow TASS in English 1626 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 27 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic, general secretary of the National Liberation Front Party, signed a long-term program for economic, commercial, scientific and technical cooperation between the U.S.S.R. and the Algerian People's Democratic Republic (A.P.D.R.) in the Kremlin today.

A Soviet-Algerian protocol on consultations was signed by Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the U.S.S.R., and Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, a member of the Political Bureau of the NLF party, minister of foreign affairs of the A.P.D.R.

An agreement between the Government of the U.S.S.R. and the Government of the A.P.D.R. on economic and technical cooperation was signed by Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the U.S.S.R., and Abdelaziz Khellef, a member of the Central Committee of the NLF Party, minister of finance of the A.P.D.R.

Members of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee -- President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. Andrey Gromyko, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. Nikolay Ryzhkov and other leading figures of the Communist Party and the Soviet state were present at the signing ceremony.

Chadli Bendjedid is staying in the Soviet Union since Tuesday on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. and the Soviet Government.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1600 GMT on 27 March broadcasts a report on the signing of the documents that adds the following: Present at the signing were Comrades Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Gromyko, Ryzhkov, Chebrikov, Demichev, Dolgikh, Sokolov, Talyzin, Biryukova, Dobrynin, Medvedev, Razumovskiy, Yakovlev, and other officials and also the Algerian officials accompanying Bendjedid.]

Farewell Ceremony Held

LD280755 Moscow TASS in English 0733 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, 28 Mar (TASS) -- There was a ceremony in the Kremlin today to see off Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and general secretary of the National Liberation Front Party, and his wife. Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and his wife, said farewell to the Algerian leader and his wife.

Chadli Bendjedid has been on an official and friendly visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government.

Departs Moscow

LD280846 Moscow TASS in English 0834 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 28 TASS -- Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and general secretary of the National Liberation Front Party, left Moscow today. He was staying in the U.S.S.R. on the official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.

SANDINIST MILITIA REPEL REBELS INVADING FROM HONDURAS

LD271021 Moscow TASS in English 0804 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Text] Managua March 25 TASS -- Nicaragua's border guards and units of Sandinista People's Militia dealt powerful blows at Somozista groups which had invaded Nicaraguan territory from Honduras in order to attack one of the major settlements in Nicaragua.

According to Nicaragua's Defense Ministry, 115 Somozistas, among them the ringleader of one of the bands, were killed during six days of fighting in Nueva Segovia Department. A large amount of military equipment supplied to the terrorists by the CIA was seized during the operations.

Nicaraguan Army units are pursuing the counter-revolutionaries who are trying to take shelter in the hills on the boundary between Nueva Segovia and Jinotega Departments.

NICARAGUAN OFFICIAL REFUTES HONDURAS INVASION CLAIM

LD271013 Moscow TASS in English 0822 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] Managua March 27 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Trushin reports:

Joaquin Cuadra, Nicaragua's deputy defence minister, chief of the General Staff of the Sandinist People's Army, has refuted the Reagan administration's slanderous inventions to the effect that Nicaraguan troops allegedly "invaded Honduras". Speaking to newsmen, he stressed, that contrary to the false claims of the White House, the Sandinist People's Army had not launched any attacks against the military bases of the Somozistas in Honduras and even less so "are encircled in that country's territory."

The Washington administration is crudely distorting the facts, Joaquin Cuadra said. It is not the Sandinist People's Army, which crossed the border, but a large grouping of CIA mercenaries invaded Nicaragua from Honduras early in March this year. Nearly 600 Somozista cutthroats have been encircled by Nicaraguan troops and are now trying to make their way back to Honduras. The fighting men of the Sandinist People's Army are locked in fierce fighting against the mercenaries on the outskirts of Teotacasinta populated locality and in a number of other border areas, yet all fighting is going on in Nicaragua's territory, he emphasized.

The provocative invention about a "Nicaraguan invasion of Honduras" is part of the propaganda campaign unleashed by the Reagan administration in an attempt at getting from Congress new appropriations worth millions of dollars for military aid to the Somozista mercenaries, said Jose Leon Talavera, Nicaragua's deputy foreign minister. Addressing a press conference in Managua, he said that the government of the Republic had addressed the Contadora Group with a proposal that a commission of observers be sent to the Nicaraguan-Honduran border to convince itself of Washington's false accusations.

The fresh false invention of the American authorities has once again exposed them as the main instigators of conflicts between Nicaragua and Honduras, J.L. Talavera said. The problems on the border are created by the gangs of American mercenaries, who are fleeing from the Sandinist People's Army into Honduras and instigating unrest there.

The deputy foreign minister stressed that Nicaragua will never launch an aggression against another country, and favours a peaceful settlement of the explosive situation in the region caused by U.S. military interference.

FBIS-SOV-86-060
Friday
28 March 1986
Vol III No 060 Supp 067

Supplement

Daily Report

SOVIET UNION

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SPEECHES BY DELEGATES AT CPSU CONGRESS

Kostroma Flax Works Weaver

WA250300 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Feb 86 p 2

[Speech by Hero of Socialist Labor V.N. Pletneva, weaver at the Kostroma Flax Works imeni V.I. Lenin]

[Text] Comrade delegates! A moving impression was made on all of us by the party Central Committee Political Report delivered by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. This document has tremendous significance. It analyzes from scrupulous party-minded standpoints the political activity of the Central Committee and reveals far-reaching prospects.

The Kostroma Communists have elected me delegate to the party congress for the fifth time. And each time I have sensed I was taking part in a great cause and felt a sense of high responsibility for all that the party intends. The policy of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development, the innovative approach to the accomplishment of impending tasks and the concern for making Soviet people's life better and preserving peace worldwide evoke profound satisfaction.

I say straightfowardly, as a worker: This is a sound, popular policy! (applause) We approve and support it wholeheartedly. We will be more persistent in strengthening the economy and bringing order to bear at home and will struggle through deeds for a life without wars and weapons. Our people rightly say: Winning in work means strengthening peace; peace and work go together.

The Political Report set the tone for a frank discussion of our problems and shortcomings. I consider this frankness and candor opportune. It is Leninist!

I would like to talk about what disturbs both myself and my work comrades. And there is much that disturbs and worries us.

Life itself is compelling us to reorganize all work substantially. This was said back in the spring, at the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum. Lest we end up among the laggards, we need to roll up our sleeves and get down to business, refer less to difficulties and display discipline and responsibility. When we try to grasp the meaning of the draft program documents, which we discussed prior to the congress all together, as they say, and which we adopted with our hearts, we see that the impending tasks are enormous. But this is what is disturbing: There has been much talk of rebuilding, but as a whole we are not as yet turning quickly enough toward an intensification of production. At every step we are still working in the style to which we were accustomed yesterday. As if someone will come and will start to rebuild our vast economy for us. But everyone needs to take a closer look at himself -- from the man in the street through the minister -- and see that a particle of the great cause depends on each of us. (applause)

The same thing goes for the strengthening of order and discipline. The measures elaborated by the party and the government in this field have the people's full approval. Much is being done to fulfill them. But we still have plenty of sloppy individuals, drunkards, and all kinds of people who are fond of living off others. It thus transpires that some people work with full equipment, others hide behind their backs and sometimes are absent altogether. They sponge and contrive to enjoy benefits from the state to an equal extent and frequently receive wages which they have not earned.

It is necessary to act more decisively, and the nationwide approval must be backed up by nationwide efforts. Then there will be order, and we shall fulfill the plans. (applause)

For my whole life I have been connected with the Kostroma Flax Works imeni V.I. Lenin. It is more than 100 years old now. Its walls have accumulated a wealth of experience of the manufacture of linen cloth. It has long been renowned in Russia and abroad. The enterprise has hundreds of excellent spinners and weavers. It would seem that with such capital it would be possible to live carefree. But the fate of our works has been increasingly disquieting in recent years. The majority of people are working conscientiously, but the works is failing to cope with the plan.

The reasons works such as ours are engendered, I am sure, is primarily the inertia of outdated thinking at various levels of production management. Of course, there is much unfinished business on our part. At the same time, however, the planning authorities are also to blame. As a rule, the enterprise is given unbalanced plans, and the essential equipment is not allocated. It is time for the Gosplan and ministry officials to come down to earth and promptly tackle the questions which arise. (applause)

An urgent problem today is the slow pace of the modernization and retooling of the enterprise. This applies particularly to the spinning process preparatory shops. The dust content of the air is greatest here, and more than half of the equipment is worn. In order to somehow salvage the situation the management of the flax works established benefits for those wishing to work here. But, figuratively speaking, wild horses could not drag people to the preparatory shops currently.

There is no way to win, comrades, by updating merely one link in the enterprise chain, as has been done in our sector. Basic production has been updated, albeit partially, but preparatory production has been neglected. I consider the direct culprit of the current situation the USSR Ministry of Light Industry, and the local leaders also. If we continue to update in this way, we will soon, I believe, have to put the lock on works such as ours. There will be no people left in the preparatory shops, and the weavers will have no yarn.

The spinning frames and looms are frequently idle owing to malfunctions. And the weavers are racking their brains over how to fulfill the plan and the high socialist pledges. Our ministry has surely no inkling of what the thousands of meters of above-plan fabric have meant for me and my friends at work. I believe that if it had such an inkling, it would not be postponing the modernization of the enterprise from 5-year plan to 5-year plan. I recently learned that it had been put off again, until 1988 now. I hope that this is the final date.

In addition, it needs to be said plainly that both science and the machine builders are greatly in arrears to the flax sector. To all intents and purposes we still do not have a highly productive loom for manufacturing household linen. The requests for new machinery for the spinning process are being satisfied only 50 percent, as a rule. And the equipment which is received largely fails to conform to the demands of the times -- it is of large size and low technical standard. It goes without saying that the flax industry has found itself in the background of technical progress. It needs to be retooled more rapidly and comprehensively. Is such a vast detachment of scientists and machine builders incapable of updating our sector?

The party puts at the center of our entire work the task of a fundamental improvement in product quality. This applies particularly to us textile workers who manufacture consumer products. Unfortunately, not all is as it should be here. Go to the "Russian Flax" store. One does not know what to look at first. This is good. Of course we all remember the recent shortage in the stores, when there was no cotton or linen. People would come to me from various cities with the everyday request: You in Kostroma surely have more flax, please send us some. There are no requests now. But one worries -- demand for our goods has fallen sharply. What is the reason? We ourselves are to blame to a large extent primarily: spinners, weavers, trimmers. We have work to do. But the fundamental problem is the quality of the raw material.

Earlier the people used to say: Flax is born twice. The first time in the field, the second time in the dew-wetting area. This is the place where the flax was strewn and soaked under the August dew. As a result the long flax fiber was obtained, and from this the soft cloth of absolutely incomparable wearing quality. Now, however, we use the former experience less and less. The modern techniques of flax cultivation are adapted to machine harvesting. After all, it was with good reason that there was the saying: Break the flax longer, there will be more fiber.

I would not want it to be thought that I am calling for a return to old-fashioned methods. But as a weaver I see that the present flax is losing its past glory. It now manifestly lacks the attributes of "northern silk". It has become coarse and lost its fibrous structure. One wonders: Where is science here? Why are the sectorial institutes not working on this problem? It would seem that they are thinking more about their theses there. This is why the technology is at a standstill, as they say. (stormy applause) So let the scientists put aside their theses for a time and tackle our common task: Create a variety of flax which is both good for the machines and which we would not be ashamed to call silk. (applause)

One watches the customer in the store and one realizes that he likes neither the texture of the cloth besides nor the colors. Who wants colorless cloth? Even the new cloth looks faded.

This is a direct reproach of the chemical industry. We obtain dyes from the Rubezhnoye Chemical Works. They are low-grade and vapid. The textile workers recall from time to time when they worked on imported dyes. So we direct the blame overseas. Only it is odd: Are our chemical workers incapable of manufacturing dyes which would be envied abroad? (applause)

Nor does the pattern always satisfy the customer. Our artists have largely departed from the Russian traditions of linen cloth design. Local specialists and the USSR Ministry of Light Industry Artistic Council also, which send the enterprises the so-called fashion trends, must not divorce themselves from demand and study it only in their salons. It is necessary to consult the people more, as Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev rightly said in the Political Report.

Generally, the flax problem demands a comprehensive approach. It would be correct, I believe, were the USSR Council of Ministers to study this question and adopt the corresponding decision.

I would like to raise one further question connected with the organization of socialist competition, in which I have been an active participant for several 5-year plans now. Thousands of pacesetters and innovators are setting labor examples. We are learning from one another and enriching ourselves.

And it important here, I believe, that what has been achieved by the frontrunners becomes the general property of all workers. At the same time I feel that not all is as it should be in its organization. I have frequently heard the spiteful question asked about the pacesetters: How have they contrived in one 5-year plan to fulfill several? It is offensive and painful to hear this. I myself fulfilled 14 annual quotas in the 11th Five-Year Plan. It did not come easily. (applause) I work on the old AT looms, I exceed the sectorial standard 230 percent, and my work time load factor constitutes 96 percent. The limit, seemingly. But no, one hears that people are fulfilling more than 25 plans. One wonders, is this possible? We know of instances of some competition organizers artificially overstating the fulfillment of output norms and working for show and of individual pacesetters being assigned auxiliary people at the time of an expansion of the service zone and the result being attributed wholly to the personal account of a single workers. This is how these staggering records are set! (applause)

And this is something for the AUCCTU, USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, USSR Ministry of Light Industry and the Textile and Light Industry Trade Union Central Committee to think about.

Dear Comrades! The congress is discussing problems of vital importance to all Soviet people whose solution demands a new, creative approach. May everyone at his place of work set an example of industriousness, perseverance in reaching the goal, and modesty! May party conscience by the guarantee of the quality of all our work and accomplishments! On behalf of all light industry workers I wish to assure the CPSU Central Committee that we textile workers will not let it down! Our party may count on us! (applause)

Kazakh Tractor Driver

WA250330 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Feb 86 pp 4-5

[Speech of N.V. Gellert, tractor driver of the Sovkhoz imeni Amangeldy of the Kazakh SSR's Tselinograd Oblast]

[Text] Dear Comrades!

It was with a feeling of pride in our Communist Party and our multinational motherland that we heard the CPSU Central Committee Political Report. Each line of the report was profoundly consonant with the spirit of the times and our views, thoughts, and aspirations.

The sound, important changes in all spheres of our life and activity which began in April 1985, the program goals of an acceleration of socioeconomic development and the measures to strengthen discipline and order in everything have been warmly approved in our hearts. This policy is to our liking, and we support it entirely. (applause)

The fact that in elaborating the new paths of the accomplishment of crucial tasks of communist building the party Central Committee has constantly sought the advice of the working people and relied on their opinion and experience is particularly dear to us.

A striking example of the Leninist tradition of the party's ties to the masses and concerned and candid consultation with the people was the nationwide discussion of the program documents and also the meetings and conversations of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, with the workers, scientists, and specialists, with the virgin land grain growers on our Kazakh soil included.

The directions of the CPSU Central Committee conference held in Tselinograd on most important questions of agrarian policy have become for us rural workers a combat action program and the precise reference point of our entire work.

The main resource of the virgin land fields is grain. As the people say: Grain is tops. It has not only physical but also moral value.

The country caters fully for the diverse grain requirements, and it is sold to the public at the cheapest price in the world. And this is good.

At the same time, however, we virgin land workers have taken to heart the Central Committee's concern expressed at the conference in Tselinograd that a disrespectful attitude toward the labor workers and peasants invest in the production of grain and other agricultural products is still frequently encountered.

Truly, on the one hand we hear many inspired words extolling grain and our labor and, on the other, we frequently witness an unproprietorial attitude toward grain not only in the field and on the threshing floor, for much bread goes to waste at public catering enterprises and at the family table.

It is wrong, I believe, that the price of the formula food for sale to the public is higher than for baked bread, the result being that there are instances of bread being fed to the livestock.

These negative phenomena are being combated. But the measures are clearly insufficient. I believe that for a solicitous attitude toward grain and other agricultural products it is necessary to formulate a system of economic, legislative, and educational measures making possible a radical change in attitude toward food products.

For me, as for every rural worker, grain is a most sacred concept. (applause)

Our multinational republic is evocatively called the "planet of a hundred tongues." The Kazakh virgin land is, as it were, a field where people grow and where the most characteristic features of the Soviet way of life are formed. Many virgin land workers -- representatives of various nationalities and national groups -- have ascended to the heights of fame and general recognition here.

The West is not averse to expatiating on human rights violations in the USSR and on some oppression or the other. Our reality fundamentally confounds these inventions.

The oblast's workers have reposed great trust in me, a German by nationality, having elected me a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet for the second time, and the Communists having elected me a congress delegate. (applause) I have a big and multinational family, my husband is a Kazakh, and at home we speak three languages: Russian, Kazakh, and German. (applause) And we have many such families. We live and work amicably on the renewed Kazakh land. At the party's call the virgin land has been developed by representatives of all the fraternal republics and oblasts of the country. Is this not a triumph of Lenin's national policy? (applause)

The friendship of the peoples has uplifted our region and lent powerful development of the virgin land region. Capital investments are growing, the material-technical facilities of agriculture are being reinforced, our power-worker ratio is growing, and the social appearance of the sovkhozes and kolkhozes is changing from year to year.

Much has been done, but we are not content with the results that have been achieved. The growth rate and, particularly, the qualitative indicators of farming and animal husbandry do not correspond to our potential and the quotas of the Food Program.

Our rayon, like the oblast as a whole, has remained in arrears to the state in terms of grain procurements. The reason for this is not only the arid weather conditions. Technological discipline is inadequate in a number of places, and the proprietorial attitude toward the land varies. Qualitative indicators are only improving slowly in animal husbandry as well. In a word, we are not yet making full use of the strong production potential which has been created on the virgin land, which the Political Report was entirely correct to mention.

The team I lead has switched to the unregulated system of the organization of labor and pay. This has enabled us to raise the standard of farming, strengthen discipline, and increase labor productivity by a factor of 1.5.

But to solve some problems, help is needed. On the virgin land the fate of the harvest largely depends on the time taken to perform the work. It is literally a question of days and hours. Delay in sowing or harvesting inevitably leads to losses of grain. Of course, we cannot manage without highly productive equipment here, especially not without the powerful "Kirovets"-type tractors. This is now the main machine on the virgin land fields. On this tractor I have repeatedly won all-union and international prizes for contests of skill and fulfilled 1.5-2 quotas. (applause)

However, comrade Leningraders, the demands are growing, and the tractor must be improved. Machine operators' complaints have been heard increasingly often in recent years about the "Kirovskiy zavod" Association. The quality of the K-701 has declined, and it has become more difficult to operate. It should also be considered that many women work on these vehicles here, and I am sure that there would be even more of them if the reliability of the vehicles, control, and the comfort of the cabs were improved. (applause)

One further question: When we speak of the human factor as the principal reserve for an acceleration of development, this applies to us grain growers also.

The virgin land has celebrated its 30th birthday. The first virgin land workers are departing for their deserved rest, and there is a change of generations, it is a matter of great importance into whose hands the glorious virgin land traditions pass.

It is necessary to cultivate and retain young grain grower personnel, and this is why we cannot slacken the attention paid to the social development of the virgin land sovkhozes and the creation of all the necessary cultural-everyday conditions.

I would like to mention in this connection "spiritual grain." Our multinational Soviet culture has a powerful force of influence on people's minds and hearts and inspires and elevates the working man.

The spiritual and cultural requirements of the present-day countryside have grown sharply. Today it is no longer high wages but these requirements which play the decisive part in the retention of personnel.

From the start of the development of the new land the masters of literature and art cooperated closely and fruitfully with the virgin soil. However, this splendid tradition has been lost in recent years, and initiative is on the wane.

We urge the USSR Ministry of Culture and our creative unions to restore and strengthen creative workmen's past ties to the grain growers of the virgin land. (applause)

We have embarked on the 12th 5-Year Plan in a good work frame of mind.

Frosty winter still holds sway on the expanses of the Kazakh steppe. But the grain growers are preparing actively for spring field work and living with thoughts and concerns of the new harvest.

Having initiated all-union socialist competition for the opportune and high-quality preparation of the equipment for the sowing campaign, the Tselinograders are overfulfilling their pledges. Personnel training has been organized. A good snow cover has accumulated on the fields. A struggle has begun everywhere to mark the first year of the 5-year plan, the year of the 27th CPSU Congress, with a substantial loaf and big virgin land grain.

I wish to say, personally, that, as a Communist and congress delegate, I will continue to work conscientiously, treat the land solicitously, strive for big harvests and excellent work quality, participate actively in social life and pass on experience to the young machine operators. (applause)

As a mother, on behalf of all mothers of the Kazakh virgin land and my entire electorate, I warmly and wholly approve our party's peace-loving foreign policy course. We unanimously support the specific initiatives and proposals set forth in the statement of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee. (applause)

For all Soviet people the most cherished and beautiful and most desired word has been and remains the great word: peace. In the name of peace on earth, in the name of the bright future and happiness of our children, we will with our selfless labor constantly strengthen the economic and defense might of our motherland and do everything to successfully implement the new plans of our CPSU. (applause)

Izhmash Party Secretary

WA250345 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Mar 86 pp 6-7

[Speech of Yu.I. Lobov, secretary of the Izhmash Production Association party committee]

[Text] Dear comrade delegates! Being a member of the Lenin party is a great honor. It is increased a hundredfold when one is named delegate to the truly great forum of Communists being held in a period of substantial change brought about by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum. The essence of these changes and the vistas of the future are strikingly outlined in the Central Committee Political Report and the draft new version of the CPSU Program and the party rules.

On behalf of the 6,000-strong party organization and multithousand-strong collective of the "Izhmash" Production Association I assert that these documents express the truly fundamental interests and aspirations of the working class, peasantry and intelligentsia -- in a word, of the entire Soviet people.

Our Communists and the leaders of the association have responded warmly to the party's appeal for a decisive renunciation of all that is outmoded and are feeling how this burden of the old load is being cast, slowly but persistently, aside. Renewal processes are perceived every day. There is coming to be more efficiency, specificity, and attention to each individual in the practical work of the party committee and shop and department party organizations. Communists' reports on their production and social-political activity, compliance with statutory requirements, and the work of the party members in the soviet, trade union, and Komsomol authorities and at the place of residence have become regular. A critical attitude toward what has been achieved is superseding complacency and indifference.

We judge maturity of our personnel today by the ideological conviction which imbues its actions, how it has learned in practice to combine unity of management, organizing, and political-educational work and by the end results it has achieved. We have begun to attack disorderliness more energetically and to institute strict party accountability by the Communists for disruption of the fulfillment of state plans and pledges pertaining to economies and thrift and the observance of contract discipline. We have seen for ourselves that such an approach is fundamentally changing the role and significance of the primary party organization in the labor collective itself and enabling it to tackle in practice all, even the most complex tasks.

For example, the manufacture of automobile and motorcycle spares (the association is one of the country's biggest suppliers of them) was long considered a difficult problem. The consumers of our products were perfectly justifiably complaining to various authorities. We were unable to find a way out of the situation until the Communists took a firm hold of this "narrow" area of production. The question was studied in the party committee and the shop party organizations. We directed our actions via the party groups at specific individual work with each worker in the brigade and the production bay, the development of effective competition, and the stimulation of the lagging collectives. In the 11th Five-Year Plan we were able to double the production of spares and thereby remove many acute problems.

For the purpose of an acceleration of realization of the comprehensive program of production intensification, the party committee appealed to all engineering-technical personnel for each to determine his place in the big campaign for technical progress. A broad movement developed -- each engineer to obtain per R1 of wages no less than R2 of economies thanks to applied innovations. Working under the motto "Initiative and Creativity At the Service of the 5-Year Plan," it was possible in 1985 alone in the shops and production bays to release and transfer to other work areas approximately 2,000 persons.

The adduced examples confirm that in the rebuilding process major potential and unutilized possibilities are revealed at the labor collective level. Unfortunately, we have not yet learned to properly control the renewal processes and are being slow to reorganize ourselves, unduly circumspectly in places, although we are firmly convinced that the most dependable key here is to uplift to a new rung the standard of work of our party organization and to further increase its operational efficiency, professionalism, and sense of responsibility. The conclusion here is simple: The necessary acceleration needs to be imparted to party work itself.

How much discussion there has been and how little has actually been done to remove excessive organization, bureaucratic bluster, and the compilation of numerous plans and measures! Little time remains in practice even for us party committee officers for live work in the shops and brigades, where the physical assets are produced. Not to mention the gorkoms and obkoms. We are once again encountering the diseases of the past, but they are quite tenacious even today.

We speak about a reduction in the flow of paper, but in 2 years our party committee received 117 decisions from the higher authorities alone. And they all have to be fulfilled. And many say plainly: Discuss within the party organizations within such-and-such a time and report the results. Last year alone 7 of the 12 meetings were concluded in accordance with agendas which had been recommended. Yet there are urgent questions in the shop organizations themselves. They have to be postponed or removed altogether. And this naturally influences the efficiency of the party organization's work.

There was particularly serious mention in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report delivered by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev of the need of the manufacture of top-quality products and competitiveness both within the country and on the world market. It has to be self-critically admitted that the party committee has not opportunely displayed the necessary perseverance in the replacement of a number of products, particularly consumer goods, the manufacture of which in 1985 alone constituted R1.5 billion. Thus the association has manufactured the "Uralskaya" economy car without essential design changes for 25 years. Much of it is obsolete.

True, we now have a fundamentally new base model of the "IZH-2126" automobile. Oriented toward the highest technical level, the constructors and designers have endeavored not only to create the maximum conveniences for the consumers but also to ensure significant national economic savings. Thus merely given the production volume which has been achieved, it will be possible to economize annually on a substantial quantity of rolled ferrous metals and fuel.

The necessary engineering design preparation has been carried out in the association. Fifteen automobiles of various modifications were manufactured on an initiative basis for the 27th party congress.

Then what disturbs the collective? The automobile's acceptance trials were completed back in 1984. However, the USSR Council of Ministers' decree on measures for organizing the production of a new model passenger car appeared only in January of this year. Furthermore, many fundamental questions of the modernization of the auto assembly works have yet to be decided. Equipment is not being allocated in full volume. The engine developed at the Ufa Motor-Building Association is, as before, inferior to the best foreign counterparts in terms of individual parameters. The allocation of many components to enterprises of a number of ministries enlisted by the government decision in the manufacture of the new automobile is causing difficulties. Departmental disconnection is manifestly to be perceived as yet.

Such disconnection is manifested not only here. Thus enterprises of our and other ministries plan to introduce production capacity and social-everyday facilities in the 12th 5-Year Plan in the city's new development area. The construction of a major rayon boiler house is contemplated to satisfy their heating requirements. However, as yet the leaders of the ministries are planning the construction of separate departmental boiler houses. As a result there are unjustified wasteful outlays and the time of the planning and start of the construction of this very necessary facility are being delayed.

The assertiveness of a person at work is largely determined by the concern for satisfaction of his material and spiritual requirements. We speak of a shortage of certain food products at times. I believe that the Food Program would be fulfilled more successfully if the industrial enterprises and construction organizations were to increase their contribution here thanks to the accelerated development of the subsidiary farms and their large-scale sponsorship assistance.

In January 1986 the Udmurt Obkom Bureau approved the initiative of the "Izhstal" Association and "Tyazhbummash" Plant collectives, which resolved to triple assistance to the kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the 5-year plan. We supported this undertaking and are performing a great deal of work.

A considerable proportion of the resources is allocated the countryside thanks to economies. However, these resources are insufficient. Small handouts will not help here since what is needed is the solution of large-scale economic and social problems. In Udmurtia, for example, 12 rayon centers out of 25 are not linked to the republic capital by improved-surface roads. This is influencing the development of the agrarian complex and the retention fo personnel in the countryside. Our powerful industry and strong construction organizations are capable of doing considerably more. It is necessary only that the slogan "Development of the Agrarian-Industrial Complex -- Our Common Cause" be obligatory for the worker, the director and the minister.

I believe that the ministries must also participate in sponsorship and provide where possible for the allocation of funds for this all-state, party cause!

How often still, comrades, the unsatisfactory solution of management questions lowers the efficacy of all party-political work and seriously harms the cause. I will give an example. This year the party organizations had prepared specially and responsibly for the communist voluntary Saturday work day. By the day of the opening of the congress hundreds of automobiles had been manufactured, but there is no room for them on the plant's grounds. More than 4,500 unshipped vehicles have already accumulated here. The leaders of the Ministry of Railways know about this and are attempting to help with special rolling stock, but unsuccessfully as yet. The automobiles stand idle. And those who toiled have unflattering words to say about us and those who put us in this position.

A big place in ideological work is assigned to Marxist-Leninist education. But currently, we believe, the organization of tuition has fallen behind contemporary requirements. The 12th 5-Year Plan is one of collective forms of the organization of labor. The brigade is the labor cell which is at the forefront of an acceleration of socioeconomic development. However, currently the members of this labor collective are being taught both in schools of communist labor and in the party, Komsomol political system. Practice has shown that application of the "work together, study together" principle produces big results. This will enhance the quality of the tuition and training of propagandists, and there will be more specific individual work with the students.

Comrades! Well-attended meetings in connection with the start of the 27th CPSU Congress were held in the shops and production bays of the association and at the republic's enterprises. The adopted resolutions record: We Communists and working people of Udmurtia wholly and fully support the party's domestic and foreign policy and will confirm this in our deeds. The party's cause is our cause, the cause of the Communists, working class, and peasantry and all strata of our society, and we will accomplish it persistently and constantly. (applause)

Uzbek School Director

WA250400 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Mar 86 pp 2-3

[Speech of M. Yakubova, director of the Urgench Residence School No 94 of the Uzbek SSR's Khorezm Oblast]

[Text] Dear comrades! It is difficult to convey in words the pride and emotion with which I mount this high rostrum -- a rostrum on which the gaze of all Soviet people and all progressive mankind is riveted at this time. This pride is in my people and the Uzbek woman, who was raised by Lenin and October from the gloom of the black yashmak to a new, bright life. (applause) My emotion derives from the great sense of responsibility for my every word at this historic congress, which is distinguished by efficiency and specificity and is determining the strategic paths of the country's development following the abrupt turnaround begun by the Central Committee April (1985) plenum.

I listened attentively to the CPSU Central Committee Political Report and after each conclusion and each proposal I said to myself: "Right." "Correct." (applause) This not by virtue of a teacher's logic but by virtue of the truth and objectiveness of the problems raised and by virtue of the fact that they come from the land, from people, as it were.

The country is being set far-reaching tasks. I, a teacher, am gratified that the party, looking to the distant future, is predetermining it today, displaying concern for those in school and in the student lecture hall, for all young people and children, taking pains to ensure that they correspond in thoughts and actions to their great times and that above them today and in the future will be clear, peaceful skies. (applause)

Peace and the future -- these concepts are inseparable. I have worked in the school for 35 years and have been leader of a residence school for approximately a quarter of a century. I have led hundreds of young people out into life at large in this time. We have 6 children and 7 grandchildren. (applause) As a representative of the most peaceful profession on earth and as a mother, I am boundlessly grateful to our party for the aggressive peace-loving policy and wholeheartedly support the relentless activity of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, pertaining to the preservation of peace and the specific plans for the destruction of nuclear weapons on our planet proposed in his statement. (applause)

I take advantage of this platform to express mothers' anger at those who are leading mankind toward catastrophe. Come to you senses, gentlemen imperialists! Stop! You have children also. Listen to our voice of prudence and justice, which is consonant with the voice of our party! We must not allow the death of children. (applause)

Comrades! Our teacher collective, like many others, has been working for almost 2 years on realization of the main directions of the reform of the general and vocational school. It is engaged in a creative quest for the most efficient methods of tuition and training. The school's ties to production are strengthening, and the new approach to work training and vocational guidance is producing the first results.

We educators are grateful to the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government for the paternal concern for us, for the nationwide attention to us, for the party's high evaluation of our work, the appreciable increase in wages and the many benefits established for us.

However, it has to be said plainly that it is not in everything and always that we justify the hopes placed in us teachers. What can I possibly have to worry about? The school has a good name, the pass rate is pretty good and among its wards are prominent people of the oblast and of the republic as well as order bearers. But I am pained by every unsuccessful fate. For 10 years we nurture and at times fight for a child. And we suddenly hear that a ward of ours has committed a crime, become an alcoholic and abandoned his wife and child -- and, incidentally, there are both former distinguished pupils and Komsomol activists among these.

As Anton Semenovich Makarenko observed, the school can and must raise a person who must be polite, stern, kind and ruthless, depending on his living conditions, and capable of fighting and building and living and loving life. But this is seriously hampered by the gulf between what we say in class and what the children see and hear at home and in the (makhalla) and what adults hear at work. The atmosphere of money-grubbing, self-seeking, and a facile attitude toward life which reigns in a number of families and which is kindled by the tenets of Islam -- these are the serious obstacles which are still making their mark on education.

You were perfectly correct to note, dear Mikhail Sergeyevich, that a strong family is a most important pillar of our society. (applause) I also warmly support your views concerning the fact that it is essential to enhance the role and responsibility of the party organizations for the state of the moral-psychological atmosphere in the family, in the school, and at work and, under our conditions, in the (makhalla), that is, at the place of residence.

Under the impression of the big party discussion which is under way at the congress I have somehow acquired a new sense of my personal responsibility as a director and as a teacher for the inculcation of high civicism and diverse culture in those who will live and work in the 21st century. Undoubtedly, this will be a person of high erudition and profound professional skills. A most important condition for the achievement of these goals for our children is Russian. For the Uzbek people the language of the great Lenin has become not simply a second native language but a powerful factor of introduction to the achievements of the Soviet multinational culture and world civilization.

I do not conceal the fact that I am proud that I and all the members of my family speak Russian and that more than half the inhabitants of my republic consider it their second language. (applause) However, we are not fully satisfying children's and parents' requirements in the quality of tuition and expansion of the network of schools where the teaching is in Russian. The main reasons for this are the shortage of teachers, the inadequate methods of teaching Russian in the national schools, and flaws in the curriculum.

Sending RSFSR VUZ graduates to us to work as Russian teachers was a good tradition in past years. It has been lost for some reason or other in recent years. We would like it revived. We ask for assistance in speeding up the solution fo this important problem. (applause)

Comrades! Many, very many, true fighters and builders of the new life have been raised by the Soviet school on the basis of specific examples of the heroic history of the party and the people and the life and activity of V.I. Lenin and the Leninist Bolsheviks. The class struggle forged characters and formed personalities. But life inexorably moves on. Generations are growing up which have no knowledge of exploitation, war, starvation, ruin, or unemployment.

Under these conditions great responsibility lies with us for preventing a facile attitude toward the great gains penetrating our children's mentality and for ensuring that with their thoughts and conduct they affirm the Soviet way of life, have firm ideological positions and preserve the fighting qualities of the older generations and high civicism.

In the accomplishment of these difficult tasks the main reference point of the teacher is the pupil and the main place of realization of what is planned the classroom. But in the past 20 years the Ministries of Education of the country and the republic have been more concerned with replacing one textbook with another than with their improvement. As a result the world-outlook and moral content has begun to diminish to a certain extent in many of them. I believe that even in math lessons it is necessary to tell the students seriously in which instances "plus and minus" is good and in which bad (applause), to see behind economic geography the problems of internationalism and the importance of and need for the economic integration of the union republics, and at biology classes to inculcate firm atheist convictions. In this connection I would request that the USSR Ministry of Education and the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, when examining the content of textbooks, keep at the center of their attention world-outlook questions in order that each of them introduce our communist morals to children's minds and actions and in order that the school textbooks be more profoundly imbued with the truth of life and shape conviction, civic duty, and an understanding that all the benefits of society and its members depend on the honest and selfless labor of each. (applause)

In the past 2 years the republic party organizations have been conducting a merciless struggle against many negative phenomena. This is good and right, and the people approve. But it is certainly necessary together with this to solve accumulated questions also. Let us take the problems of the schools' physical plant. Many decrees were adopted following approval of the main directions of the reform and it was determined who should undertake what and what had to be tackled and when. However, we are not as yet aware of a serious reorganization either in the metality or in the actions of individual leaders toward the school. It is incomprehensible, for example, why the ministries and departments and the enterprises are not providing in the plans of socioeconomic development for the building of special shops for trainees and interschool industrial training centers, are ignoring the student brigades and allocating obsolete equipment. Time will pass, and they, having done nothing for realization of the school reform, will start to talk about its ineffectiveness. In my view, the party program for education should primarily be an action program for each leader both of the school and the enterprise, establishment, kolkhoz, and sovkhoz. (applause)

Nor is the children's attraction to technology, computer technology particularly, being satisfied in full, comrades. It is necessary today even to teach them the skills of working with it and foster new economic and technical thinking in them, but many questions remain moot. What am I, the school director, supposed to do if only 54 computers have been received for all the schools of the republic? Given such a rate of supply, the educational institutions will not have such even by the year 2000.

Almost 20,000 children were born in our city of Urgench in the past 5 years, but schools were built in this period for only 4,000 pupils. Given the acute shortage of schools, I have painfully watched the zeal with which a variety of pompous hotels and opulent administrative buildings have been erected and how the headquarters at these construction projects have been headed by leaders of the city and the oblast and have thought bitterly: How they have distanced themselves from the people and from their needs! (applause)

The situation is now largely changing for the better. The party committee secretaries and ispolkom chairmen have begun to look into the schools more often, to meet the teachers and render concrete assistance in the solution of questions which arise. We hope that this will not be a temporary campaign. (applause)

At the same time it would also be desirable for the USSR Gosplan to reexamine to amount and structure of the capital investments for education. Particular consideration here should be given to the birthrate and actual position of the schools' physical plant.

I believe that all these questions will be taken into consideration in the main directions of the country's economic and social development in order that the reform be accomplished within the time specified by the party.

Comrades! On behalf of the school's collective and all teachers of the republic I assure you congress delegates that we will continue by honest and conscientious labor to justify the trust of the party and the people and work on the unconditional accomplishment of the tasks which will be determined by the 27th CPSU Congress (prolonged applause).

Kamenskiy Raykom Leader

WA250430 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Mar 86 pp 4-5

[Speech of Zh.D. Fedorova, first secretary of Voronezh Oblast's Kamenskiy Raykom]

[Text] Comrade delegates! Wholly and fully sharing the views of all who have mounted this rostrum, I would like to apend to them the opinion of Voronezh Communists that all the propositions of the Central Committee Political Report express Soviet people's treasured aspirations, are close and comprehensivly to everyone and motivate us to work in the new way, with the maximum exertion.

I have been secretary of a rural raykom for 8 years. Indeed, all my life I have been connected with the countryside. For this reason it is with a feeling of high responsibility that I apprehend the words of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev about the extent to which the role of the party committees is growing in implementation of the party's policy of an acceleration of our society's development and an intensification of the economy and in realization of the Food Program. The times and the innovative formulation of the tasks itself demand a more critical evaluation of what has been achieved and a creative approach to each raykom action.

The insistent need for an emphatic departure from the old plans and approaches can also be seen in the example of our Kamenskiy Rayon. While having fulfilled the plans for the sale of animal husbandry products to the state, in the last 5-year plan we, like all Voronezh Oblast, remained greatly in arrears in grain, sugar beet, and sunflowers. The gross product increased only 6 percent, whereas fixed production capital increased by almost one-third.

What were the reasons, if seen from the viewpoint of the raykom's influence? We cannot, of course, disregard the fact that the rayon does not enjoy the best soil-climatic conditions of the chernozem zone. But it is not a question of this. The main thing is, as the Communists stringently said in the course of the reports and elections, that a due system was lacking in the work with the personnel of all levels. Those who were not averse to attributing their own expenses and lack of enterprise to the "caprices" of the weather at times were not emphatically rebuked. Unfortunately, we spent more time calling for discipline and a sense of responsibility than fostering these qualities and teaching unity of word and deed.

Thus bitter fruit is being reaped owing to inattention to soil fertility, violations of components of the system of management and technological discipline, and a formal attitude toward the introduction of progressive experience.

Take, for example, the cultivation of cereals in accordance with intensive techniques. I will say plainly that at first some people greeted this innovation not without some skepticism. The raykom had to perform a great deal of work to dispel these doubts. We learned ourselves and taught people. There were blunders and errors also. Everything. Nonetheless, the addition to the winter wheat harvest compared with customary techniques constituted 18 quintals per hectare; the foremost farms harvested an average of more than 50 quintals; and this experience strengthened the confidence that industrial techniques in alliance with the brigade contract represent a dependable path toward big harvests even under unfavorable weather conditions. This is the path toward the increased interest of the farmers and their collective and personal responsibility for end results and the fate of the plans.

There is also an immeasurable increase in our responsibility for rational management of the farm on cost accounting principles. But this process is only progressing slowly, unfortunately. Insufficient use is as yet being made in daily practice of certain economic levers designed to ensure observance of the principles of social justice. Nothing other than local inertia and the imperfection of normative documents explain the fact that upon introduction of the collective contract the wage does not always reflect the quantity and quality of labor. The request for removal of this contradiction is posed perfectly correctly.

Since the Central Committee April plenum we have looked at many questions with different eyes, as it were, and not only abandoned many stereotypes in work with people but also tried to introduce something new. Recommendations pertaining to work with the personnel and its reserve, which were a collation of the experience which had been accumulated by the party organizations both of our oblast and other oblasts and republics and which were approved at an obkom plenum, have contributed to this. In particular, the differentiated training of the reserve, the competitive system of the selection of middle-level leaders, study and consideration of the opinion of the party organizations and labor collectives at the time of the promotion of officials, and their certification with reliance on the authoritative say of the people are beginning to produce pretty good results.

This is what is remarkable. Whereas earlier, while condemning the "armchair disease," behind which was inevitably formalism and bureaucratic rule, we were absolutely unable to find a sufficiently effective means of curing it, this very approach to personnel work is changing much for the better. And, primarily, the party officers are beginning to probe the state of affairs at the livestock unit or in the fields not through mechanisms and plowed furrows but through the people who work these mechanisms and who are plowing this furrow.

In a word, local initiative is accelerating. It needs to be underpinned more assertively by enterprise from above, and that includes the state authorities. I also would like to share some thoughts in corroboration of the justification of the concern heard at the congress.

The growing technical potential of the countryside, for example, is noted with satisfaction. This is gratifying and promising and at the same time perplexing. Precisely, perplexing. The point being that we are not at a stage of scientific-technical progress where it has to be a question not of the quantity of machines but of the quality of complexes corresponding to the applied techniques. Yet agricultural machine building is greatly in arrears to the rural workers. Highly promising advances are being dragged out too long. The technical specifications of the new row-crop tractors, say, or the "Don" combine have long been known from publications many years old. But what worries the machine operators is something else: Will not the old mistakes and unfinished work, when practically no combine leaves for the field without touch-up work by rural craftsmen, from sealing through attachments for harvesting lodged grain, be repeated?

The question involuntarily arises as to what is preventing an expansion of the competitive system of the creation and defense of pilot models of reliable equipment and what is holding back the expansion of a testing ground on the basis of a large number of farms in various regions of the country.

And what are the material and moral costs of the reciprocal stream of a huge army of specialists traveling around the oblasts in search of fruit choppers, plowshare kits, and so forth. We close our eyes to this, as it is customary to say, in the interest of the cause. But what kind of cause is this when behind all this is spontaneous exchange, often smart-dealing and sometimes abuse. It would be worth making more stringent evaluations of this situation both at the design and manufacturing state of the equipment and when it is being distributed.

The countryside is being built up. This is the novelty of the kolkhoz village. Four times as much housing was built in our rayon in the last 5-year plan as in the 10th, and a number of schools, children's establishments and trade and consumer service enterprises were introduced. All the central grounds are linked with the rayon center by asphalt roads. All these matters are party concerns. No one is stinting on either forces or resources for them. There has been a shortage, say, of construction workers, but we have not begun resorting to the assistance of "private" builders but are instructing in related occupations our kolkhoz members, who in the between-season period are erecting apartments and sociocultural-everyday facilities by the direct-labor method. These skills even come in handy in one's own house.

But life is raising other questions, too. The amount of housing leased from farm resources is growing, but interest in constructing private homes is declining. In the past 3 years the allocation of loans for this purpose in the rayon has declined fourfold, while the number of private homes built has declined more than threefold. I recall that dear Terentiy Semenovich Maltsev once said in this connection: When people do not aspire to have a private farm erected by their own hands, they are losing the threads, as it were, of peasant ties to their native village. Truly said. It is not far, given such a situation, to dependent sentiments. This has to be considered.

Other problems also arise. With the considerable expansion of gas and water supply and centralized heating questions of the operation of these facilities, which cannot always be decided by local initiative alone, arise in full magnitude. The same may be said about road maintenance for the asphalted country roads are not being included in the "budget" by the specialized organizations. It is perfectly obvious that the oblast and republic agrarian-industrial committees must make a better forecast of the development of the infrastructure of the countryside.

No less essential is adjustment of the construction production line with an orientation toward the end result. After all, what is often the result? On two of our farms the planning institutes, performing surveying work, found in favor of the construction of animal husbandry units, having obtained R70,000 for this. After the work had been started it was ascertained that they could not be built owing to the high level of the ground waters and quicksands. There was naturally a demand for reimbursement of the expenditure. But that's not how it turned out. The leadership of the institutes requested a further R6,000-7,000 for now substantiating the impossibility of construction, explaining that only after this could the money which had been transferred earlier be returned via the court. There was an appeal to the prosecutor. Following his explanations, the doubt crept in: Would not his substantial sum also be cast to the wind? It transpires that some people are economizing grain by grain in matters large and small, but here people do as they like.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev spoke in the report about the creation of opportunities for the koklhozes and sovkhozes to display greater independence. But, we say plainly, departmental approaches, outdated sets of instructions, and an uncoordinated wave of inspections are still fettering initiative. Let's face it, it is sometimes not enough for the kolkhoz chairman to be merely an enterprising person, he also needs to possess exceptional penetrating capabilities. After all, there essentially stands in his way a palisade of every conceivable monitoring and checking organization, a good 20 of which are endowed with the right to punish the leader. (applause) One involuntarily wonders: Does this all not testify to the inadequacy of control? Instead of organizing work and helping solve questions, it does not organize but at times disorganizes.

Last year the higher authorities carried out approximately 200 various inspections in the rayon, and there were visits in October alone from 37 oblast representatives. In the language of statistics, 114 man-days of "assistance..." was spent by rayon and farm specialists and leaders in reciprocal assistance in accompanying these representatives and preparing information and references for them. (applause)

As can be seen, the measures being adopted to coordinate control work at the oblast and at the republic and union levels are ineffective as yet. Cannot order be brought to bear here? Evidently, the party Central Committee departments also need to occupy a firmer position on these matters. We hope that following the high-minded and frank discussion which is under way at the congress there will be a reduction in the stream of documents and less information will be requested. It is necessary to fulfill the adopted decisions and organize better.

We understand full well that whatever aspect of our activity is broached, it all comes down to the need to strengthen the role of the primary party organizations and their influence on the affairs of the labor collectives. There is also much in this work that needs to be reorganized. It is necessary to teach the secretaries and the elective party militants more and, what is most important, better. Practical work results should be the decisive criterion of an evaluation of the party organizations and their leaders. And, of course, we must not slacken our attention to an increase in the vanguard role of the Communists. Implementation of the propositions of the new CPSU Program and the party rules will undoubtedly contribute to this.

The Political Report determined the party's clear strategic line of struggle for peace, which we unanimously approve and support. (applause) This convincingly expresses the will and aspiration of Soviet people for creative peaceful labor. This is striking testimony to the fact that in our country the people and the party are united. (applause)

We request that all foreign guests tell their people this. Let them know that under the leadership of the Lenin party Soviet people are sparing no efforts to strengthen peace on our planet. (applause)

The 27th congress will conclude in a few days. We, its delegates, upon our return home will convey to the Communists and all working people the tremendous political charge we have acquired at this unforgettable time. And this charge will be multiplied by the concrete deeds of the labor collectives in implementation of the congress' decisions and acceleration of economic and social development! (applause)

Donetsk Mine Worker

WA250515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Mar 86 p 4

[Speech by Hero of Socialist Labor Yu.M. Shatalov, face worker at the Mine imeni Karl Marx of the Ordzhonikidzevskoye Production Association for Coal Production of Donetsk Oblast]

[Text] Dear comrades! The big discussion under way at our congress is a direct continuation and development of the ideas and line of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum. Less than a year has elapsed since the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, which formulated a bold innovative policy of an acceleration of the country's economic and social development. But there is no longer any aspect of our life which has not been touched by the salutory changes. Specific work of far-reaching dimensions is unfolding, aimed at ensuring rapid advance and removing all that stands in our way.

The paths, forms, and methods of the accomplishment of the urgent tasks were comprehensively revealed in the party Central Committee Political Report delivered by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The report provides answers to the most complex and urgent questions of our life. The pulse of the times beats in its every word. This is why it has been received by people so warmly and is being discussed in each collective and in every home. People believe in the party and support its bold innovative course.

An analytical approach, boldness, candor and openness in an evaluation of the state of affairs, a large-scale approach, realism and precision of the formulation of tasks -- this is a Bolshevist tradition going back to Lenin. This is our proletarian, worker approach. (applause)

Our congress is discussing the draft new version of the CPSU Program and other most important documents, which have earned the full approval of the party and the people. They are close and comprehensible to the working man for they set the goal of the material and spiritual enrichment of his life and the preservation of peace on Earth. It is well worth working well in the name of this.

As always at abrupt turns of history, when the country's fate is being decided, the working class is ready to channel all its energy into the accomplishment of the tremendous tasks which the party is setting. "And when millions of working people unite as one man, following the best people of their class, then," Vladimir Ilich Lenin said, "victory is ensured." (applause)

At a meeting last year in the CPSU Central Committee with veterans of the Stakhanov movement you, Mikhail Sergeyevich, called on us to adopt from the Stakhanovite pioneers the indomitable spirit of innovation, the endeavor to get from equipment the maximum possible, and boldness in breaking with outdated norms and mental habits.

The call for a search for deep-lying reserves of an acceleration is clear and comprehensible to us miners -- the successors of Aleksey Stakhanov and Nikita Izotov. We in the Donbass have worked the upper galleries and have now been forced to look for coal in the depths and look purposefully and vigorously. After all, there is simply no other way.

The same goes for the development of the economy. There is practically no potential left on the surface. To ensure a breakthrough to the foremost positions it is necessary to emphatically switch to the path of intensification, to assume a somewhat heavier load and toil in each work place with full input.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan, I personally fulfilled nine annual quotas and cut roughly 5,000 tons of fuel over and above the plan. (applause) By the day of the opening of the 27th congress I had produced a further 500 tons of coking coal. (applause)

Thousands of face workers of the republic's mining collectives are working with the same high input. The quotas of the last 5-year plan were fulfilled ahead of schedule by 114 mines and more than 2,000 sections and brigades. These included the celebrated brigades of coal craftsmen headed by the Heroes of Socialist Labor and delegates to our congress Anatoliy Polishchuk, Petr Negrutsa, Grigoriy Motsak, Nikolay Skrypnik, and many others. (applause)

The Ukraine's miners prepared a good gift for the 27th party congress. One million tons of above-plan coal has already been dispatched for the national economy since the start of the year. (applause) However, comrades, it has to be frankly admitted that the sector is still operating unsteadily and that some collectives are failing to cope with the targets.

We see as the main task stepping up the pace and strengthening the mood in support of big practical achievements. Much depends on us workers here. Discussing the pre-congress documents, my comrades -- both Communists and nonparty people -- said plainly that it is necessary to approach our work with a great sense of responsibility, to strengthen discipline and organization, and to bring due order to bear everywhere. The party's line in this question is correct, and we will support it in every possible way. And the workers' word is firm. (applause) Everything in the miners' power, we will do.

However, in order to ensure a qualitative breakthrough in the work of the entire sector we need the help of science and the planning authorities and decisive measures on the part of the USSR Ministry of Coal Industry. In the Donbass coal is becoming more difficult to produce with every passing year. The depth of the mines is growing and production conditions are deteriorating; it cannot be taken with bare hands. While it must be said that the mines have begun to receive new, modern mining equipment, there are still not enough good machines. The miners have many complaints about their quality and reliability. Half of the rock-loading machines and almost 40 percent of the coal cutter-loaders arrive at the mines with factory defects and require honing and readjusting. I and my comrades, face workers at steep seams, dig coal with pneumatic drills, as we did 50 years ago. Things need to be rectified immediately, and it is necessary to hold strictly accountable those who are responsible for the development and manufacture of equipment for the miners. After all, this is not the first time this has been mentioned.

There is also another, very serious problem. The better and more productively we work, the more rapidly the coal reserves are spent and the mines die away. In mining this is natural. There is just one solution: build more rapidly and introduce in good time new coal production capacity. However, today, unfortunately, such an approach is being disrupted. In the past 5-year plan new mines were built in the Donbass for only 8 million tons of coal a year, while mines catering for almost four times as much were closed owing to the reserves being spent. The planning authorities, of course, can see better where to build new coal mines, but -- I will speak plainly -- it is offensive to us that the Ukraine annually imports millions of tons of coal when it has big reserves of valuable coal.

I would also like to say this: Writers and poets are fond of calling the Donbass the region of blue heaps. It has a beautiful ring, but this beauty brings people only grief. These piles burn, give off gas and scatter dust. Furthermore, they take up thousands of hectares of fertile land, which in our day has to be seen as extravagance.

Certain mines have now begun leaving the rock in the area that has been worked and using it for building roads and producing construction materials. It is necessary to develop this more intensively, we believe, and to preserve nature and people's health. Importance is also attached in this connection to the social development of the miners' cities and communities. There is no doubt that much is being done for us. For example, last year alone more than 15,000 miners' families obtained new apartments. But is it right that in the last 5-year plan more than R150 million at the Yenakiyev "Ordzhonikidzeugol" Association, where I work, were channeled into the development of production, and this is good, whereas not a kopek went to the construction of cultural and sports facilities. Evidently the USSR Ministry of Coal Industry is not yet giving sufficient thought to the miners' cultural, healthful recreation and to how to struggle assertively not in words but in deeds for a sober way of life.

One further matter: Workers are commenting with great approval on the work that has been done recently on the eradication of negative phenomena. A variety of speculators, bribe-takers, and spongers has been subdued somewhat. However, they still frequently avail themselves of our connivance. We talk about the establishment of the principles of social justice, but in practice adopt a tolerant attitude toward those alongside us who are living on unearned income. And this undermines moral principles and has a corrupting influence on people, the younger generation particularly. After all, in the mine, at the plant and in the field the kopek is earned by difficult labor, while at the same time, it turns out, it is possible to live comfortably and not work. The strictest, most decisive measures are needed in combating this evil. I say confidently: Working people will warmly support them. (applause)

Considerable losses are caused our society by drunkenness and alcoholism. For this reason we perceived as a most opportune measure the struggle to eradicate them which has developed on the initiative of the CPSU Central Committee. We are profoundly convinced that drunkenness, which is so corrosively eating away at our society, will finally be eradicated. The guarantee of this is the persistence and perseverance with which the Central Committee and the local party authorities have set about this work. Despite the difficulty of the set task, we are confident it will be accomplished.

Comrades! For the accomplishment of the tasks which the congress is setting the Soviet people we need peace. We see that our party is striving persistently and consistently to remove the threat of nuclear catastrophe looming over mankind and to secure people's main right: the right to life. We are proud that it has been our country which has pointed the way to the liquidation of nuclear arms.

We entirely support the peace initiatives set forth in the statement of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. It is not "star wars" but destruction of the most devastating weapons which will bring mankind peace and prosperity. We believe: Peace will be preserved! We will do everything to ensure that our Soviet house stands firm and that the might of our great socialist motherland constantly strengthens. (applause)

Pskov Hospital Official

WA260200 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Mar 86 pp 6-7

[Speech by M.I. Zhelnina, head of a department of the Pskov Oblast Hospital No 1]

[Text] Dear comrades! I am happy to have the high honor of being a delegate to the 27th congress of the Lenin party. Having mounted the country's highest platform, I wish to express the sense of pride which I feel in our heroic Soviet people, our party, and its noble deeds and great goals.

I am thinking at this time how much I will have to tell my work comrades and my fellow countrymen when I return home. Primarily about the ineradicable impression from the CPSU Central Committee Political Report delivered by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. I was moved to the bottom of my heart by the fact that it was imbued with great concern for each Soviet individual and the fate of peace.

We shall return repeatedly to the tasks advanced in the report and reflect on them. But it is clear to each of us today even that these are giant, inspiring tasks and that they demand the mobilization of all our forces and resources. Accomplishing them will not be easy. For this reason every worker and kolkhoz member, every specialist and leader must not only be professionally well trained and work selflessly. The tasks which we have to accomplish demand, comrades, that each of us be more assertive and physically strong and healthy.

We all know of the achievements of our health care in the years of Soviet power. A tremendous gain of socialism is the fact that for the first time it has truly put medicine at the service of the people. We are proud that the Soviet Constitution guarantees each individual health protection and free medical assistance.

Striking changes have occurred in the development of health care in our Pskov Oblast, too.

I have worked as a physician for more than 20 years following graduation from one of the country's oldest medical faculties -- of Tartu University. My husband, with whom I work in the same hospital, also graduated from this faculty. Our eldest daughter is now studying in there, while the youngest, a 10th-grade student, is doing practical work as a hospital attendant and dreams of becoming a doctor.

More than one dynasty of medical officers works in our hospital.

Naturally, at home, in a group of work comrades and in the party organization, which I have headed for a number of years, we constantly discuss problems of health care.

What questions concern us, comrade delegates?

Primarily disease prevention and the clinical examination of the population. I would like today to call attention to this particularly. After all, it was our country which was the first in the world to embark on a solution of the problem of a general dispensary system. We may already speak of the first results of the work. Certain experience has been accumulated in a number of oblasts of the RSFSR, the Ukraine, in the Baltic, and in our oblast.

However, there are still many unsolved problems in this big and important matter. There are not as yet, unfortunately, regulations even governing the procedure of clinical examination. The provision of medical establishments with modern technical facilities is in need of considerable improvement. It is hard for us medical officers to understand why our scientists and specialists cannot organize the production of the necessary medical apparatus at the level of the best world models and why some of it has to be purchased abroad.

I do not know who specifically is responsible for all this but surely the Ministries of Health, Medical and Microbiological Industry and Instrument-Making, means of automation and control systems and other departments should hold more strictly accountable the leaders of research institutes and industrial enterprises for the solution of these questions. (applause)

I would like to appeal to the communists working in the given sectors to display greater assertiveness and concern in tackling these urgent tasks.

The health of children and young people is of particular concern in our country. We all need to think how to unite the efforts of the school, the home, and the health care, physical culture, and sports establishments in tackling this most important task -- the protection and strengthening of the health of the younger generation.

We fully support the views expressed in the report concerning an improvement in physical culture-sports work, an expansion of the network of stadiums and sports grounds and an improvement in their use. A fundamental change of attitude toward physical culture in the schools and other educational institutions is necessary.

Comrades! We are sure that the party congress will impart new impetus to the development of all sectors of the economy and culture. Much will undoubtedly also be done for the development of health care. In turn, we medical officers consider it our sacred duty to do everything to better implement the party's directions pertaining to the protection of the health of Soviet man. This will have not only social but also great economic significance since it will enable us to make fuller use of the most important factor, the human factor.

Evaluating our work critically, we bitterly have to acknowledge that there are still instances of rudeness, an inattentive attitude toward patients, low qualifications, and breaches of the standards of medical ethics in medical establishments. I believe that we Communist medical practitioners should come down with all the force of our authority against these phenomena.

I would like to share the following thoughts. As a doctor of the oblast hospital, I frequently travel to the oblast's rayons and the countryside and I see for myself on each occasion that big changes are taking place in the Non-Chernozem area. Whole communities and new rural streets are growing up and roads, production premises, cultural centers and consumer outlets, schools, stores and medical posts are being built.

Nonetheless, what is being done in some places is not yet what one would wish. The physical plant of health care establishments, particularly in the rural areas, is as yet inadequate in our oblast, and this is also true elsewhere, evidently.

A large number of establishments are still housed in adapted premises. For this reason difficulties frequently arise over the hospitalization of patients and the creation of the necessary conditions for them. Yet the resources allocated this sector were not fully assimilated in the last 5-year plan.

The Obkom, Obliispolkom and, certainly, I and my comrade Obkom members failed to display sufficient exactingness toward the corresponding leaders for the accomplishment of these tasks.

I will not conceal the fact that I received with great satisfaction what the report said about it being necessary to abandon the so-called residual principle of the allocation of capital investments and resources for the installation of social facilities and the development of medical establishments. It is also time for a change in the construction workers' attitude toward health care facilities.

I would also like to say that certain northern and western areas of the RSFSR, which are distinguished by difficult natural-climatic conditions, where the last war is still making its presence felt, and a unique demographic situation, are in need of great attention on the part of the central and republic authorities. It would be a good idea for the leaders of these authorities to come here a little more often and probe the problems of this region in greater depth.

We medical officers are disturbed by the shortage of personnel and its turnover, particularly in rural areas. We undertake the vocational guidance of the trainees and educational work. But none of this produces the desired results at times. Medical officers are still inadequately supplied with housing. The leaders of medical establishments have limited opportunities for encouraging enterprising officers.

We received with great gratitude the news concerning measures to regulate the wages of doctors, registered nurses, and pharmacists. Have no doubt, comrades, we will respond to this concern with selfless labor to ensure that matters are organized in each hospital and clinic the way the party and our people demand. (applause)

Comrades! When I left for Moscow, the medical officers and many working people, women particularly, asked me to convey huge thanks to the Central Committee for the persistent and consistent work on purging our society of many negative phenomena and such a dangerous evil as drunkenness. This is a very necessary and urgent matter. The CPSU Central Committee recently adopted a decree on this question pertaining to Novgorod Oblast. The situation in our oblast is no better, I believe, in this respect than for our neighbors. There are still many problems in this matter.

Their solution also depends on the officers of trade, culture, and health care. I will say plainly that we medical officers also are still failing to display due assertiveness in the solution of these problems.

The drug-treatment service is not developing quickly enough, and there is a shortage of skilled drug-treatment personnel. The research institutes also should be developing more effective methods of treating alcoholics. The Central Committee demand is correct: The struggle against this vice must be conducted more assertively and aggressively, and every Communist and every Soviet individual must participate in it. Only by common efforts will we succeed in overcoming this evil.

I would like to support one further proposal expressed in the Central Committee report concerning the revival of the women's councils in the labor collectives and the place of residence and their unification into a single system headed by the Committee of Soviet Women. In fact this would be a great force; just try disregarding it, comrade men! (applause)

Dear comrades! An indispensable condition for the realization of our far-reaching plans is the preservation of peace on earth. The entire activity of our party and its Leninist Central Committee is subordinated to this main task. Peace on earth is essential not only to the Soviet people but all people of the planet also.

In war we medical personnel see -- more than anyone else, perhaps -- much blood and human suffering. I, as a mother and doctor, received with tremendous satisfaction the wide-ranging and responsible peace initiatives set forth in the statement of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev of 15 January of this year and in the report at the party congress. These initiatives have demonstrated time and again to all people in the world who is in fact for peace and to whom the arms race is profitable, who aspires to detente and who to increased tension in international relations. Personally and from all mothers of the country I would like to express heartfelt gratitude to the party Central Committee for the selfless work on strengthening peace and security on our planet. (applause)

Believe me, dear comrades, we Soviet medical personnel will give all our powers, knowledge, experience, and energy to the cause of strengthening the health of Soviet man, the purpose of whose life is selfless labor for the good of the people and in the name of the prosperity of our beloved motherland. (applause)

Pensioner From Voroshilovgrad

WA260310 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Mar 86 p 2

[Speech of Hero of Socialist Labor K.G. Petrov, senior inspector of the "Stakhanovshakhtostroy" Trust, party veteran, and special union pensioner, Voroshilovgrad Oblast]

[Text] Comrade delegates! The businesslike frame of mind and spirit of creativity and optimism reigning at our congress strikingly reflect the social atmosphere which has taken shape in the party and in the country under the impact of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April and October plenums and the Central Committee Political Report delivered by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev.

The Central Committee's energetic and persistent actions for bringing due order to bear and accelerating the country's socioeconomic development have won the unanimous support of the Communists and all working people. The more extensively the work on a qualitative rebuilding of the life of our society has unfolded, the more clear it becomes how immeasurable is the growth of the role of the party organizations and how essential a Bolshevist approach is now on the part of each party member.

Back at the dawn of Soviet power Vladimir Ilich Lenin said: "Now, when power has been consolidated in the hands of the workers, everything depends entirely on proletarian discipline and proletarian organization." These words are particularly relevant today, when, given the present proportions and speeds, even the slightest malfunction results in huge material losses. Not to mention the moral damage done to society by people who forget this Leninist instruction.

As a member of the Obkom, I often have to visit the mines, plants, and construction sites and communicate with Communists and nonparty people. I am gratified by the fighting mood of the working people, the depth of their understanding of their duty and their endeavor to fulfill it honestly and conscientiously. But I also sometimes encounter those who are not doing this but find a niche for themselves any way. It is particularly intolerable when such a position is occupied by Communists. After all, it is no secret that individual party members are reconciled to the role of middling persons and are not averse to expatiating about the honor and vanguard role of party member, but when it is a matter of action, they are no hurry to get to the firing line, as they say. What kind of Communist are you, one wonders, if you decline to switch to a lagging sector and take on, when it is required, additional assignments? Such people, and they exist, unfortunately, merely undermine our party's authority. (applause)

There should be no question for the Communist of what should I want or not want. There should be no deliberation concerning personal advantage. If the party has said "it is necessary," he is obliged to carry it out. (applause) And it is highly correct that the strict accountability of every party member permitting departures from proletarian discipline in the Leninist understanding of this word will now be enshrined more precisely in our party rules.

We are obliged to match up against Lenin our every step and action and purge ourselves of selfishness, complacency, and indifference. Whoever violates these behests cannot, I believe, be a member of our Lenin party. (applause) We must struggle in Leninist fashion, uncompromisingly for the highly moral character of the party! Particularly high demands must be made on the Communists who have been entrusted with heading party organizations.

As a former party organizer of the All-Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) Central Committee, I say that the level of party organization secretaries, both educational and cultural, has grown considerably today. The forms of party work are changing also. But let us be frank: They are not always improving. More, what should be part of the assets is sometimes consigned to the archives.

There was no such excessive report-writing in my time. As party organizer, I had a diary in which I recorded the plan of work and noted its fulfillment and had the minutes of party meetings and party committee sessions. We sent the Gorkom almost no references and information. Very rarely was the agenda of the meetings recommended from above. There was no problems concerning the organization of control of execution -- the decrees which were adopted were always specific and targeted.

I recall that, following Stakhanov's record, we came up to the surface on 31 August 1935. There was straightaway a brief meeting and then immediately following a session of the mine's party committee. There was just one question: "The labor productivity of face worker Aleksey Grigorevich Stakhanov". The decree which was adopted (I had thought over the draft while still in the mine) was such: "Attaching particular political significance to the record set by Stakhanov, 102 tons by the pick, the mine party committee believes that this is the right path which will lead to fulfillment of the party's instructions concerning the decisive role of cadres who have mastered new equipment and will undoubtedly assure the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the annual plan." (applause)

This is what we went on to record: to enter Stakhanov's name on the Roll of Honor of the mine's best people; to issue him a bonus of the order of a month's salary; by 3 September to allocate to Stakhanov an apartment from the available technical personnel's housing and to install a telephone. We wished to allocate a car, but since we had no cars we decided to assign him a rubber-tread horsecab. (applause)

We also resolved: to allocate as of 1 September in the club two reserved seats for Aleksey Stakhanov and his wife for all films, shows and every evening entertainment; to propose that all sector chiefs, party group organizers, and the mine committee examine by turns no later than 2 September in respect of all sectors the experience and record of Comrade Stakhanov; to develop around the mines competition for high labor productivity among the workers of all mine occupations.

From the very first day the party committee began seeking to ensure that Stakhanov had followers and that the record of the first pacesetter would grow into a mass movement. And we achieved this. But now, frequently, while announcing, coordinating, settling -- the initiative becomes long forgotten. Another look is taken to see whose initiative it was. If it was one's own, it is promoted, but if from elsewhere, it is promoted unassertively.

In addition, the primary party organization secretaries are at times simply incapable, behind the avalanche of paper, of spotting something new and setting it in motion. I believe it is necessary to free them from this captivity. After all, the main job is working not with paper but with living people. (applause)

The party Central Committee has recently been performing a tremendous amount of work on commissioning powerful sources of the creativity of the masses. An important component thereof is moral stimulation of the pacesetters of socialist competition. This was emphasized particularly at the meeting in the CPSU Central Committee with veterans of the Stakhanov movement.

However, things are as yet improving only slowly. As before, even certain business, trade union, and party officials are lagging in helping the pacesetters conquer new heights of labor productivity, and they are working inadequately with those who have fallen behind, failing to help them reach the ranks of the frontrunners.

After all, all heroes and people of high labor productivity came to their fame through their party organizations. It was they which trained them and cultivated them and led them to the records which they set and raised them up and made them celebrities of our motherland. (applause)

It is even offensive, I will be blunt, that a short-sighted position is at times occupied by workmen of literature and art, which was very rightly mentioned in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report.

I, as a miner who has worked 61 years and now works at a mine (applause), wish to submit a bill to the leaders of the creative unions of writers, composers, artists and, particularly, film makers. They are greatly in arrears to the miners. I will cite three examples, and you can see whether I am right or not.

In 50 years our film makers have made just one serious picture for the miners: "The Big Life." (applause) I ask: Do miners not have a big life now? It is a splendid life! (applause)

We have hundreds of heroes, thousands of foremost people, and very high labor productivity. We have culture, civic amenities, education -- all have grown. Why not portray something that ensures that the young people who have come to the coal industry learn and be retained there?! You, comrade motion picture workers, are to blame here! (applause)

I asked officials of the Committee for Cinematography: why do you not shoot such a picture? It is not us, they said, who are to blame, the writers are not writing them. The writers say: We are writing, they are not shooting. It is difficult for me, of course, to know the particulars, the more so on this platform, but I would like to say to the comrade writers that in my time I remember well just one book about miners, that of Boris Gorbatov, which came out 35 years ago, and since then, apart from pamphlets and small booklets, I have seen nothing. (applause)

Now about the composers. They wrote a song to us which not only we miners but certainly many of you know also: "The Dark Mounds Are Sleeping." (laughter) We have been singing it for many years now. (applause) Furthermore, for the composers' information, we are not making mounds in the Donbass now. (laughter) Half of those which existed have already been liquidated. In 10 years time there will certainly be nothing left. I wonder what we will sing then? (laughter, applause)

So I request on behalf of the miners from the writers, film makers, and composers: please, create new books, pictures, songs to hearten us and so that the young replacement shift are aware of us. I believe that for their heroic labor the illustrious miners have a right to expect fulfillment of this request. (applause)

I would like to call attention to the following question. Our scientists and design engineers could have done considerably more for the miners. The country needs a great deal of coal, but more accomplished and reliable equipment is needed to increase its production. We have been asking the minister of coal industry for decades that a coal shearer be made for us for preliminary operations in hard rock in order that there be reduced vibration for us on the pneumatic drill. I have been in Svezdnyy gorodok since they trained the cosmonauts there to combat vibration, yet our miner working with a pneumatic drill vibrates with this drill 6 hours every day. (laughter, applause) And we request that the drill be replaced by some other mechanism. Much has been said about this at authoritative gatherings, meetings, and conferences, but this has not reached our ministry and our science.

I wish to request on behalf of the Donbass miners that respected Anatoliy Petrovich Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, take up this matter and help science somehow replace for us this pneumatic drill, with which Stakhanov was cutting 50 years ago. One wonders what progress we are talking about?

I wish to divulge a document which angers me and to make it known. The Mining Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department has created a vibration-proof drill. Vibration is halved compared with that in use, and its noise is reduced considerably. Productivity is increased 20-30 percent. But the institute has been fighting for a long time and cannot get the Tomsk Electrical Engineering Plant to begin their manufacture.

So I wish to ask from this platform our dear executives of the USSR Ministry of Coal Industry and the USSR Gosplan: Why the so dishonorable, un-Soviet and even un-party attitude toward the miners' requests? It is time to have done with such an attitude. The miners are asking that their labor be alleviated and that their health be preserved so that they may provide the country with more coal. You are obliged, I believe, to meet immediately following the congress to settle this question. (applause)

Our highest pride is in Soviet Man, the ardent patriot and convinced fighter for the ideals of communism. These attributes of people were manifested particularly strongly in the period of preparation for the 40th anniversary of the victory, the jubilee of the Stakhanov movement and a fitting greeting of the 27th party congress.

Dozens of my fellow miners have repeatedly surpassed the labor records of Stakhanov. Nor have the metallurgists, machine builders and workmen of other sectors lagged behind. An increase in the intensity of competition and even greater smartness were brought about by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's greetings to the collective of the 22d CPSU Congress, where the Stakhanov movement was born. Emulation of the exploit has redoubled people's forces.

The working people of our city of Stakhanov coped successfully with the quota of the 11th Five-Year Plan. I experience tremendous joy from the fact that my home town, which bears the name of a working man, was awarded for great, productive work the Order of the Labor Red Banner. (applause)

Comrades! It fell to the lot of my generation to perform great work on implementation of the second party program, which was adopted by the eighth party congress. We fulfilled it with honor.

Now we are confronted with immeasurably more complex tasks. They are expensively described in the Central Committee Political Report. They are formulated in the draft new version of our Lenin Party's program and have been unanimously approved by the communists and all working people.

The 27th CPSU Congress is beginning a difficult but great cause of a truly revolutionary nature and scale. The accomplishment of these tasks will require of us full input and the utmost self-discipline and creative ardor.

So it has always been. When the people have gotten down to business, they have resolved matters, and they will accomplish all tasks now also. But as before, so now also skeptics and doubters are encountered. I believe that if a leader pays lipservice to what is new and progressive, but in practice does nothing to bring about the necessary result, he should be kicked out lest he, as they say, "lie like a log in the way of our progress." (applause)

Particular hopes are placed in the youth. The situation now is such that it is necessary to once again outstrip time, boldly break through to tomorrow and conquer the deep-lying seams of progress. New records are needed today -- records of thought, records of creativity. This is within the capabilities of young, knowledgeable people devoted to the cause of the revolution. Worthily accomplishing this task is the highest happiness for the true Communist.

I declare on behalf of Communists of the older generations that we emphatically support the party's policy and the consistent activity of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo for strengthening the economic and defense might of our motherland and preserving peace on earth.

The policy pursued by the CPSU Central Committee is to our liking. And we will until the last beat of our hearts be active fighters for its implementation. We will not lower the honor and glory of our Communist Party, which was created by the ever-living great Lenin! (stormy, prolonged applause).

Vladimir Tractor Plant Secretary

WA260335 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Mar 86 p 4

[Speech by V.Ya. Krasilshchikov, secretary of the party committee of the A.A. Zhdanov Vladimir Tractor Plant]

[Text] Dear Comrade Delegates! Each of us is at this time experiencing entire understandable feelings of pride in our Communist Party and a great sense of responsibility from membership thereof.

It is my great honor to declare to the congress delegates from this high platform on behalf of the Communists and the entire 17,000-strong collective of the Vladimir Tractor Plant warm and unanimous approval of our party Central Committee's Political Report which was delivered by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. (applause) This document is a model of an in-depth and comprehensive Marxist-Leninist analysis of the actual state of affairs, scrupulousness in the formulation of questions and a precisely conceived action program.

The party Central Committee demands concerning the need for a considerable acceleration of the retooling of the national economy are close and comprehensible to us. We have seen from our own experience to what slowness and conservatism lead in this matter. Our plant is the coeval of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War. The first 500 "Universals" were manufactured in April 1945. In the 40 years since then their manufacture has been increased to 36,500 tractors a year. Production of the engines with which one out of every five tractors manufactured in the country is fitted has been developed. The results of the past 5-year plan are no cause for concern, it would seem. Some 470 tractors were manufactured over and above the control figures. The 100-percent realization of contractual supplies to the consumers, and we have about 1,000 of them, was secured last year. The tractor is much in demand. The entire product has been certified in the top quality category, and 40 percent of the machines are supplied for export.

However, an evaluation of what has been achieved should proceed from the standpoint of the party's current requirements. The time of satisfaction with results that have been achieved and reporting successes is past. The more so in that there has been a manifest discrepancy at our enterprise in recent years between the levels of the manufactured product and the degree of equipment provision. Instrument production and engineering support have lagged behind in development considerably. The proportion of manual labor is still great, and obsolescent and worn equipment is used, which is being replaced very slowly. Despite the manifold appeals and specific proposals, for a long time the USSR Ministry of Agricultural Machine Building and the Gosplan failed to tackle the question of the plant's fundamental modernization. The habit of working without an eye to the future and making an insufficiently self-critical evaluation of the situation was reflected at all levels, evidently.

The fresh wind of the April changes altered the situation. Given the active influence of the party committee, the plant management has begun to pose questions more boldly, and the ministry and Obkom are now more attentive to our problems. Last November a decision was adopted on the creation of capacity for the manufacture of new tractors and engines. The state allocated R240 million for modernization and retooling. The plant essentially has to be reequipped from scratch. The manufacture of products is to increase by a factor of 1.6 without an increase in the number of workers.

Realization of the modernization is a particular concern of the party committee. The entire labor collective has joined in actively. The work being performed by the party committee is being conveyed to the shops, brigades, and work places; we are endeavoring to ensure that every worker has a clear idea of his role in tackling the tasks confronting us.

The first results have been obtained. The first 50 new T-30 tractors were manufactured a year ahead of schedule in honor of the 27th CPSU Congress! (applause) The productivity of the latter had been increased by a factor of 1.5 compared with those manufactured currently. The system of mounted implements makes it possible to increase from 80 to 120 the number of operations performed in the fields, vegetable plantations, orchards, and hothouses. The increased durability and reliability and the reduced fuel and oil consumption afford a possibility of reducing operating expenditure by more than R50 million per the annual manufacture of tractors. In a word, the start has been agreed. Government support has been obtained. The tractor has been built.

The plant party committee and the Communists have set the collective the task of reducing the time taken for the start of the series production of the new machine. We understand how difficult it is. The point being that decisions had been made earlier even in respect of individual directions of the plant's development, but their realization has been delayed and has not been carried through completely. The state of affairs is not changing quickly enough even today, unfortunately. The modernization has only just begun, but a work volume has been determined for the current year which is considerably below what was contemplated. And this is not an isolated instance. Yesterday my colleague from Ustinov cited an example of the ink on a decree not having dried before it was being disrupted. This is not the way. I would like to appeal to the ministry party committee secretaries for stricter control over the staff's work on fulfillment of government decrees. It is necessary to enhance their authority considerably. We will not manage to do anything without an emphatic strengthening of state discipline. (applause)

We have seen recently how people's mood has been changing for the better and how there has been a desire to work more enterprisingly and to embark more boldly on many practical matters, breaking with the old principles, traditions and many sets of instructions. There are such examples in our collective, too. Here is one: Speaking in Tselinograd, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev emphasized that scientific-technical progress had touched inadequately on animal husbandry. Understanding their role in realization of the country's Food Program, a group of plant enthusiasts, given the support of the party committee, designed and quickly, in 6 months, instead of the several years that it would have taken working in the old way, manufactured a special unit for the mechanization of laborious operations at small livestock units. The country now has many thousand such units.

The machine was manufactured on the basis of our tractor and performs fodder loading, shipping and distribution and livestock unit cleaning operations. Three models were tested in operation, and a new version of the machine was made with regard for agricultural specialists' observations. Tests are continuing in our, Vladimir, oblast, and also in Moscow and Kalinin Oblasts. This unit is much needed by the rural areas.

We are only concerned that the machine's fate could be lost in the paper go-around of every conceivable instance of coordination. The State Agrarian-Industrial Committee, Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production, and Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building should immediately settle the question of putting the unit in series production, otherwise the initiative and the time that has been gained will be unforgivably lost. (applause)

To ensure the speediest fulfillment of the tasks confronting the plant, constant concern is needed for the social development of the collective and, particularly, for an improvement in workers' housing conditions. The housing problem remains acute. We received with satisfaction the demand expressed in the Political Report on granting to enterprises big rights and independence in the solution of social questions.

Truly, it is no good shifting this concern solely to the state. We believe that there is potential locally also. In 1984 the Central Committee Politburo supported the initiative of the country's foremost collectives pertaining to the creation thanks to rational management of enterprise and oblast above-plan savings funds. This year the oblast is authorized, by way of an exception, to channel R10 million of such resources into the liquidation of dilapidated housing. This is good support, of course, but, we believe, the USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU should make this practice not an exception but the rule on the basis of a specially formulated procedure of the formation and use of above-plan savings funds.

It would seem particularly clear today that the tasks which the congress is setting may only be tackled given a further improvement of the style of party leadership. It has to be acknowledged that reorganization is proceeding slowly so far. We are having difficulty abandoning outmoded forms of work.

Hackneyed stereotypes and excessive organization, rules and instructions dominate us unduly. There are still many meetings of various kinds, and too much store is set by the power of speeches and written measures. We all evidently need to depart more boldy from fixed routine. In a word, there is still much to be done to ensure that the role of the party committee, as an organ of political leadership, be on a par with modern demands.

Mikhail Sergeyevich's report spoke warmly about the working class and labor dynasties. Tremendous respect at our plant is enjoyed by the Utkin and Kostorskiy families, whose total length of service amounts to more than 130 years, and the Vasilyev family, whose members have worked 260 years at the plant, and we have hundreds of such dynasties. A traditional meeting of young workers and graduates of the sponsored schools was addressed by Nikolay Yeogorovich Ustinov, an instructor-foreman with a 30-year length of service. He recounted how in his footsteps had followed his daughter, Lyubov Nikolayevna, who now works in the motor shop, and warmly congratulated his Komsomol member grandson, Andrey, presenting to him a pass to the plant's vocational-technical school. All this is the best agitation for the title of Soviet worker! (applause)

Concern for the young reinforcement of the working class is part of the traditions of our plant. The party committee and the Komsomol committee are making extensive use in this work of the experience approved by the Central Committee Politburo of the Leningrad Oblast party organization. Today the plant school is a new modern complex furnished with highly productive equipment. Our school graduates skilled workers with high political and moral qualities. It is not fortuitous that Heroes of Labor and State and Lenin Komsomol Prize winners emerge from their ranks. It is on such people, those who possess a sense of what is new and aspire to achieve the best results, that the party committee primarily relies.

Our main thoughts are geared to the future. A great deal of difficult work lies ahead on realization of the party's course toward an acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development. Unflagging attention is being paid here to questions of a fundamental improvement in the quality of the manufactured product. As secretary of a party committee, I understand the concern which has been heard in a number of speeches of congress delegates in connection with the low efficiency of the work of certain research institutes. The sectorial Engines Institute is situated in the vicinity of the plant, practically on the same grounds. However, it is far from the solution of our most important problems and does not participate actively in raising the quality of the manufactured product. I support the proposals concerning the adoption of a law on quality and, consequently, the determination therein of measures of the research establishments' responsibility for the results of their work.

Our collective lives and works in a city which will soon be 880 years old. It is part of Russia's Golden Ring, and we have a Golden Gate, but the main wealth are the "golden" people, the pride of Vladimir soil. By their efforts the industry of our oblast fulfilled the 11th Five-Year Plan quotas ahead of schedule. In realizing the responsible socialist pledges they had assumed last year, the Vladimir people worked more than 3 days on saved material resources.

Comrades! In participating in the work of the congress each of us attends a higher school of party-mindedness, efficiency and practical action. Listening to the speeches of the congress' guests -- leaders of communist and workers parties -- one realizes once again what tremendous responsibility our party has for the fate of the Soviet people and all mankind. Our congress leaves no one indifferent, but fires everyone with a desire to work with redoubled energy.

The Communists and working people of the tractor plant and all Vladimir Oblast are fully resolved to implement the new designs of our glorious Lenin Party! (applause)

Azneft Drilling Foreman

WA260400 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Mar 86 p 6

[Speech of Hero of Socialist Labor A.M. Amanov, drilling foreman of the "Azneft" Association's Ali-Bayramly Drilling Administration]

[Text] Comrade delegates! It was with a feeling of particular pride in our Lenin Party that we congress delegates, as did the whole Soviet people, perceived the pivotal significance of the document, the CPSU Central Committee Political Report, delivered by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. We workers had long awaited such a Bolshevist-minded scrupulous and candid discussion. It began with the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum. As our people say: It's a load off the heart, we can work more easily.

Discussing the material of the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum in the brigade, one worker colorfully expressed his view thus: The plenum's decisions have extracted the latent energy from our hearts, given us strength and prompted us to advance and work at full stretch. The course of the congress and the comrades' speeches convincingly attest the vitality and timeliness of the tasks set by the party of an acceleration of socioeconomic development based on an intensification of production and scientific-technical progress.

The report we have just heard of Comrade Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, translated the congress' political aims into the concrete language of practical deeds. It charted a broad prospect of economic and cultural building and our economy's movement toward a qualitatively new level.

A course toward the dynamic development of each republic, kray, and oblast and the fuller use of their reserves and possibilities can be clearly traced in the party's plans. For Azerbaijan, the coming years will also be a period of the dynamic growth of all sectors of the economy and the solution of social questions. The Main Directions envisage a 22- to 25-percent growth in industrial production. It is planned that the average annual agricultural product will increase 14-16 percent. The 12th Five-Year Plan is to be an important stage of the accomplishment of social tasks.

On behalf of the republic's Communists I propose approval of the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000. (applause)

Comrades! Success and the practical accomplishment of the large-scale tasks put forward by the party will largely depend on the consciousness and organization and labor and political assertiveness of the working class and its vocational training. I do not conceal the fact that I, as an oil worker, in listening to the reports and the speeches of the congress delegates have somehow been particularly aware of my personal involvement in and responsibility for the fate of the accomplishment of the task set for our sector: raising the production of oil and gas condensate in the 12th Five-Year Plan to 625-640 million tons and of gas to 835-850 billion cubic meters.

I will say bluntly: Reaching these indicators will not be easy. But reaching the frontiers charted by the party is essential. What is needed is the smooth, precise work of the entire big oil industry: prospectors and geologists, drillers and repairmen, operators and machine builders and scientists and specialists -- in a word, all who are directly or indirectly connected with oil and gas production.

As the representative of the country's oldest oil-producing region, I wish to report to the congress that oil reserves here in Azerbaijan are far from exhausted. We have moved into promising deposits on shore and in the Caspian Sea and are employing progressive oil-recovery methods.

I have headed a drilling brigade for more than 20 years. Our collective has been coping confidently with the quotas for several 5-year plans now. We completed the 11th Five-Year Plan well. The drilling-progress plan was overfulfilled considerably, and an extra 17,000 meters of rock were drilled. We succeeded in doubling the planned drilling speed, raising productive time to 96 percent and saving approximately R1.5 million thanks to the rational use of resources. The current year has started pretty well, too. The precongress pledges were considerably exceeded. The brigade is now working on the account of the second quarter.

I am often asked: What is the secret? But there is essentially no secret; one only needs to know and love one's job.

Our brigade is like a single family welded together by a feeling of fellowship, comradeship, and mutual assistance. The backbone of the group are people who have worked together for 15-20 years, each knowing all drilling operations. High skills, strong labor and production discipline -- these are the guarantee of our steady work. This is why it is so important to display concern for the personnel and its retention and to improve qualifications and inculcate in everyone a heightened sense of responsibility for the assigned task.

Unfortunately, I have seen how experienced oil worker personnel are frequently dismissed. Difficulties and unsolved problems in pay and work conditions take their toll. The republic's oil workers have lost many of the privileges they enjoyed previously. These include length of service, payment for remote location, and others. We believe there should be concerned examination of these questions.

Comrades! I want particularly to speak about problems of drilling which disturb all the country's oil workers. If we wish to obtain lots of oil, we must abruptly change our attitude toward drilling and regard it as the decisive component.

Our "Aznevt" Association failed to fulfill the 5-year plan. And this was primarily because the drilling enterprises were over 400,000 meters of drilling in arrears. Serious shortcomings in the organization and performance of exploration and drilling operations, the high accident rate, and defects in the well-sinking process and low technological discipline were reflected.

We do not absolve ourselves of blame. But a bill has to be presented today also to those who are directly involved in questions of an improvement in the well program and the technology and techniques of sinking the wells and who design every well. We have the specialized major "AzNIPIneft" Institute, which is spending huge resources, but we are not aware of the due results. Drilling efficiency indicators are not improving and the accident rate is not declining. Is anyone considering the results of this accident rate?

I wish to comment unflatteringly on the work of the material-technical supply services. This could sound rude, but, comrades, is it order when the necessary bits and instruments are lacking and there is a shortage of turbodrills, resilient stabilizers even, centralizers, and much else without which normal operation is impossible. In a word, very many unsolved problems have accumulated in the sector. We request that Comrade Dinkov, minister of petroleum industry, investigate the urgent problems.

It is also legitimate today to pose the following question: What has happened? Quite recently, domestic drilling equipment enjoyed recognition? What has happened? Why is the level of scientific and design thought in this sector so much behind the demands of the times? One has the impression that there has been no serious, purposeful study of these questions in recent years.

Development of the fuel-energy complex is a task which, in terms of urgency, goes far beyond the confines of our country. All the socialist countries have an interest in this. Therefore we need to tackle it together, in close collaboration, as in a good collective. The scientific-technical and economic potential of the CEMA countries makes it possible to create perfectly modern highly productive equipment. I hope that we will be seeing at the oilfields in the not-too-distant future considerably more oilfield equipment manufactured in the CEMA countries. (applause)

Comrades! In the current 5-year plan it is intended to reorganize the structure of the management of drilling operations and to modernize operating and building new industrial engineering facilities for the drilling enterprises. This question has long disturbed us, and it is very important that the leadership of the Ministry of Petroleum Industry bring fulfillment of the outlined measures under strict control.

And one further point: Oil has been produced on Apsheron for over 100 years. In the last century, before the revolution, the barbaric exploitation of the deposits did tremendous harm to the environment; thousands of hectares of land were flooded with residual black oil and turned into swampland. This is now a dead zone, nothing grows there. It is painful to see these wounds inflicted on nature. I believe that this problem merits the closest, concerned attention on the part of scientists and competent state authorities, primarily the USSR Gosplan, which should allocate the necessary resources for this purpose.

Comrades! The party has put forward a wide-ranging program of creation and set difficult and crucial tasks. We are ready to tackle them. But for this we need lasting peace. We are grateful to the party Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo for the constant concern to strengthen our motherland's defense might and for the great and persistent work to preserve peace on earth. (applause)

This gives us confidence in the country's bright future.

The 27th CPSU Congress will go down in history as a congress of quest and daring plans. And for us Communists there is no higher duty and honor than implementing by our labor the designs of the Lenin party. (applause)

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GORBACHEV PROPOSES TEST BAN SUMMIT IN EUROPE

29 Mar Speech

PM301145 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Mar 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] Good evening, dear comrades.

At tonight's meeting I would like to share my views with you on the situation that has formed around the Soviet Union's moratorium on nuclear tests.

Several days ago the United States staged yet another nuclear explosion. It is clear to all of us that its timing was by no means accidental. The blast was staged on the eve of the ending of the Soviet Union's unilaterally declared moratorium. It was learned yesterday that in the next few days -- in the near future -- the United States intends to set off yet another nuclear device.

Soviet people, just as people of good will in all countries, are incensed by these actions of the United States. They write about this in their letters to the party's Central Committee and request that an assessment be made of the existing situation. They ask how should all this be understood? What conclusions should be drawn from this? Why did the United States take such a step? How does our country's leadership intend to act in these conditions?

We consider it our duty to respond to these messages. And this, in effect, is the reason for our meeting tonight.

I must tell you frankly that we regard the present actions of the American Administration, which is continuing nuclear tests despite pressing demands of the peoples, as a pointed challange to the Soviet Union, and not only to it but also to the whole world, to all peoples, including to its own people as well.

The question of stopping nuclear tests has acquired tremendous importance in conditions when whole mountains of inflammable nuclear material have been stockpiled in the world. And this is understandable.

First, the ending of nuclear tests is the most realistic way of achieving an end to the arms race. Without such tests it is impossible either to perfect or to develop [sozdarat] new types of nuclear arms. In short, it together with the United States and other nuclear powers we were to reach an accord on ending nuclear explosions this would make it possible to get the entire process of nuclear disarmament out of deadlock.

Furthermore, the continued testing inflicts a tremendous and, perhaps, not yet fully studied harm to nature, to that natural environment in which we all live. Do we not feel obliged to show concern for our own home? And not only for ourselves but also for our children and grandchildren.

And finally, in this difficult endeavor there is no need to start so speak from scratch. A definite road has already been traversed and joint experience acquired: What I mean is that tests in the atmosphere, in the water, and on land have not been conducted for many years. Nor have there been explosions in outer space.

It is after duly considering exactly these circumstances and on thoroughly weighing all the pros and cons that 8 months ago, on the 40th anniversary of the tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the Soviet Union came up with an initiative of extraordinary importance -- an end to all nuclear explosions both for military and peaceful purposes, and a call on the United States of America and other nuclear states to follow its example -- to start to move along the road of nuclear disarmament.

I have already had opportunity to say that in conditions of the unabating tension in the international situation this was not a simple decision for us to make. If you like, this step required both an awareness of the responsibility resting on the governments of nuclear powers and the necessary political will. In acting as it did the Soviet leadership had the mandate of its people, who know the price of peace and sincerely strive for its preservation and consolidation, for cooperation with all peoples.

Acting in this way, we proceeded from the deep conviction that the world in its development has entered such a stage which calls for new approaches to international security matters. Nowadays, in the nuclear and space era, one cannot think in the categories of the past. Everyone should ultimately come to realize that everything has radically changed. The question now concerns not only the preservation of peace but mankind's survival as well.

These are the motives for our decision to announce the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests.

The good initiatives of the Soviet Union -- I am immensely pleased to say this -- has been regarded with understanding and widely endorsed in the world. Our action has been highly appreciated by the working people of all countries: Communists and Social Democrats, liberals and conservatives, Christians and Moslems, a multitude of public organizations, prominent political figures, scientists and cultural figures, and millions of ordinary people.

How did the other side conduct itself? I mean the U.S. Administration.

In words, it stands for the elimination of nuclear weapons. A good deal of statements on that score have been made. But in fact, a gap between words and practical policy exists. The U.S. Government continued to conduct nuclear tests despite the Soviet Union's call and example, despite persistent demands by the American people and by the peoples of the whole world.

We set certain hopes on the Geneva meeting with the President of the United States of America and expected to reach agreement with him on this matter as well. As you remember, reassuring statements were made there from both sides and jointly: that nuclear war is unacceptable, that such a war cannot be won, that the sides would not seek nuclear superiority.

The results of the Geneva meeting prompted us to take yet another good-will step: to extend the moratorium until 31 March of this year. We confirmed thereby in actual fact the responsible attitude toward the dialogue between the leaders of the two powers and hoped, of course, for steps in reply by the U.S. Administration.

I think you will agree that our statement of 15 January this year which set out a concrete and realistic program for the elimination of nuclear arms -- is yet another illustration of our real intentions -- to put an end to nuclear confrontation. When taking this step, our least thought was how to gain extra propaganda "points," as journalists say in such cases, to outsmart or outperform the other side. We consider such an approach to the burning problem of contemporary politics unacceptable. Our actions were motivated by our responsibility both to the Soviet people and to the other peoples, the responsibility for the removal of the nuclear threat and for the preservation and strengthening of peace.

In February the leaders of six nonaligned states, expressing the dominant sentiments in world public opinion, urged the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States to refrain from nuclear explosions until a new Soviet-American meeting. We consented to this.

It seemed natural on the part of the U.S. Administration to support the Soviet Union's initiative with practical actions and to respond to the expectations of the peoples, to take precise actions to confirm its own statements made in Geneva. But that did not happen.

Everything shows that the U.S. ruling group has placed the narrow selfish interests of the military-industrial circles above the interests of the whole of mankind and its own people. The manner in which this is done is also quite important: pointedly, arrogantly, and with disregard for the opinion of the world community. There is neither a sense of realism nor of responsibility.

It is becoming increasingly obvious that the U.S. ruling circles are continuing to emphasize pursuing a militaristic line and are banking on force so as to dictate their will to other countries and peoples. In process, statements are made for everybody to hear that it is precisely this way that they will also influence the Soviet Union's policy.

What can be said about that? These are attempts using unsuitable [negodnyv] means. Nobody has ever succeeded in using power politics methods against our state, while now they are simply ridiculous. The peoples of other countries are also ever more vigorously rejecting the policy of diktat in international relations, which is already out of date.

The Soviet political leadership is now faced with the far from simple question of how to react to such behavior by the United States.

Our stand is clear. We believe that the world has now entered a period of crucial decisions. Yes, precisely a period of responsible decisions. We will not deviate from the policy of preserving and strengthening peace, which was most definitely confirmed by the 27th Congress of the CPSU. Fulfilling the wish of the Soviet people, the Soviet state will further build up efforts to ensure universal security. We will do that in interaction with all countries and their peoples.

As to our unilateral moratorium, I can say that it is, as before, in effect until 31 March 1986. But even after that date, as it was announced, we will not conduct nuclear explosions, if the United States acts likewise. We are again giving the U.S. Administration a chance to make a responsible decision -- to end nuclear explosions.

Failing that, the Soviet Union will resume testing. This must be absolutely clear. We regret it, but we will be forced to do so, since we cannot forego our own security and that of our allies. I am saying all this, so that there should be no reticence on that issue.

At the same time I stress again and again that our main intention is to stop the nuclear weapons race. The simplest, most explicit, and effective step in that direction would be to end nuclear explosions.

We have proposed that talks be started without delay on a total ban on nuclear weapons testing, including verification [kontrol] issues. All variants are acceptable to the Soviet Union -- bilateral Soviet-American talks, tripartite talks with the participation of Britain, and multilateral ones within the framework of the Geneva disarmament conference.

Now we have drawn the conclusion that the situation requires immediate action. It is not yet too late to halt the nuclear arms race. The first major stride in that direction is needed. An end to nuclear testing by all, first of all by the Soviet Union and the United States as well as by the other nuclear powers, could be such a step. We attach tremendous significance to carrying out this task which concerns the destiny of all peoples.

I am ready to meet President Reagan in the nearest future in London or Rome, or in any other European capital that will agree to receive us, in order to reach agreement on this question. And I do not see any insurmountable obstacles to this -- political, technical, or any other. What is needed is the necessary political will and understanding of our mutual responsibility. We propose to meet, exchange views on this crucial problem, and issue instructions to draft an appropriate agreement.

We hope that this proposal of the Soviet Union will be duly appraised and correctly understood by the President of the United States of America, by the governments of the countries of Europe and Asia, Africa and Latin America, of the whole world.

Time is not waiting. On behalf of the Soviet people we call on the American people and their government, on the peoples and governments of all countries to vigorously take practical actions to enable the ban on nuclear explosions to become a fact, an immutable norm of inter-state relations.

Mankind is standing on a line that requires the maximum of responsibility. The aftermath of the nuclear arms race can become dangerously unpredictable. We must act in concert. This applies to each and all. This is what I wanted to tell you, dear comrades, at our meeting tonight.

Good-bye.

U.S. To Study Proposals

LD292023 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2005 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] Washington, 29 Mar (TASS) -- Petroski, official spokesman for the White House, stated in Santa Barbara (California), where President Reagan is resting, that the administration will refrain from any reaction to the speech by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, for the time being.

In the words of the White House spokesman, an official statement will be made after the Soviet Union's proposals have been studied by the administration.

U.S. To Continue Tests

LD300322 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0255 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] Washington, 30 Mar (TASS) -- Throwing down a challenge to world public opinion, the Reagan administration has announced its intention to continue testing. A special statement, read out in Santa Barbara on behalf of the President by a White House spokesman, stresses that the U.S. stance regarding a moratorium on nuclear tests "has not changed." As the document asserts, halting nuclear explosions is not in the interests of the United States.

The overwhelming majority of the U.S. population and the peoples of other countries demand a halt to nuclear testing as the first real step on the path to nuclear disdisarmament.

Adelman Confirms Response

LD290625 Moscow TASS in English 0617 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] Washington, March 29 TASS -- Kenneth Adelman, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, has said that the United States will go on testing nuclear weapons.

Speaking in an ASSOCIATED PRESS interview, he claimed that the tests were needed "to make sure that the safety and reliability of nuclear weapons is as high as we can make them".

The contention that nuclear testing is needed to maintain the "reliability" of the U.S. nuclear potential is among Washington's familiar propaganda ploys meant to cover up its unwillingness to discontinue nuclear blasts.

U.S. Attitude 'Unconstructive'

LD300930 Moscow TASS in English 0924 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] Washington March 30 TASS -- The speech by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee on Soviet television has become the major news in the programmes of U.S. television networks. In their newscasts the ABC, NBC, CNN and other leading television networks amply cited the text of the speech and stressed its immense importance.

As for the U.S. Administration, it took up an unconstructive stand towards the Soviet initiatives again. A White House spokesman made a statement in which he reiterated that the U.S. stance towards the moratorium on nuclear tests had not changed. He alleged that this measure was not in the interests of the security of the United States and its allies.

This approach came under fire from Paul Warnke, a well-known U.S. public figure, former head of the U.S. delegation at the Strategic Armaments Limitation Talks. Warnke said that he believed the administration was committing a very grave error. In his opinion, the moves to further build up nuclear arms led to undermining U.S. security.

Response to Gorbachev Reviewed

LD301349 Moscow TASS in English 1342 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 30 TASS -- The Soviet Union has once against appealed to the American people and their government, to the peoples and governments of all countries to apply vigorous, practical actions so that the ban on nuclear explosions become a fact, an immutable norm of interstate relations. Such is the principal message of press, radio televison and wire-service comments around the world on Mikhail Gorbachev's televised speech.

The USSR reaffirms its determination to follow the course towards preserving peace, conformed with full certainty by the 27th CPSU Congress. In exercising the will of the Soviet people, the Soviet state will continue building up efforts with a view to ensuring universal security. The Soviet Union will do that jointly with all countries and their peoples.

The mass media in socialist countries give the full text of the Soviet leader's statement. "Stopping the nuclear arms race is the Soviet Union's chief intention," stresses the Bulgarian newspaper RABOTNICHESKO DELO.

The Soviet leader expressed his readiness to meet U.S. President Reagan in any European city at any time for talks on a comprehensive ban on nuclear weapons tests, observed a commentator of the American NBC television network. Gorbachev said he saw no insurmountable obstacles to that -- political, technical, or any other, the commentator pointed out.

The American Administration has hastily rejected the latest Soviet peace initiative. As to the nuclear test moratorium, says the White House statement, "The U.S. position has not changed." The White House announced that "a moderate level of nuclear testing is needed to ensure the continue reliability, safety and effectiveness of our nuclear deterrent."

White House Chief of Staff Donald Regan said in Santa Barbara, California, that the administration was not going to cancel the nuclear test to be set off in Nevada in mid-April. American observers pointed out in this connection that the Pentagon needed nuclear explosions for continuing work on first-strike weapons -- Midgetman and MX missiles -- and implementing the "star wars" programme directed at gaining military superiority.

The statement rejects the suggestion for an early summit meeting in Europe to conclude an agreement banning nuclear tests on the pretext that "meetings at the highest level should deal with the entire range of important issues between our two countries."

The White House's negative response has run into criticism on the part of prominent political and public figures in the United States. Paul Warnke, former chief American negotiator at Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, described the administration's response as a grave mistake. In his view, the further buildup of nuclear armaments was undermining the United States' security.

The White House statement cannot be regarded as a straight answer to the proposal involving the major question of our time. Nations all over the world demand that the ban on nuclear explosions become a fact, an immutable form of interstate relations.

THE NEW YORK TIMES quotes Gorbachev as saying that the actions by the American Administration, which is continuing nuclear tests despite pressing demands of the peoples, are regarded in the USSR as a pointed challenge to the Soviet Union, and not only to it but also to the whole world, to all peoples, including to its own people as well. Unless the United States responded to the Soviet Union's appeal, said a commentator of the American ABC television network, the USSR would have to resume its nuclear testing that was suspended in August last year. The USSR would have to do that for it could not forego its own security and that of its allies.

There is no task more important than invigorating the campaign for the termination of any nuclear blasts, eliminating nuclear weapons and all other types of weapons of mass annihilation, and preventing the militarization of outer space. This has been underlined by the participants in a world peace forum in the Austrian city of Graz. They stressed the importance of the peace initiatives advanced by the Soviet Union, noting that these initiatives were meeting approval and support of the world public.

REUTER news agency stressed that Gorbachev, while giving a fresh impetus to the Soviet campaign for the prohibition of nuclear testing, urged Reagan to meet as soon as possible to discuss the moratorium issue. According to Western diplomats, the proposal would generate political pressure on the Reagan administration in favour of displaying a readiness for disarmament.

The Soviet Union thrice extended its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions, recalled a commentator of the Japanese NHK Radio and Television Corp., assessing Gorbachev's speech as yet another attempt to influence the United States and to show that Moscow was doing its utmost to achieve the termination of nuclear testing. The Soviet Union was pressing the U.S. Administration to adopt a responsible political decision on ending nuclear blasts, stressed the Japanese news agency KYODO TSUSHIN. The Soviet Union accused Washington, it said, of placing the selfish interests of the military-industrial circles above the interests of all of mankind.

CEMA SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL COMMITTEE MEETS

LD280636 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2004 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] A regular session of the CEMA Committee for Scientific-Technical Cooperation took place in Moscow on 26-27 March. Representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, the Republic of Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia took part in the session. The committee focused its attention on questions connected with implementing the CEMA member-states comprehensive program of scientific and technical progress through the year 2000; perfecting the work of the committee; implementing the decisions of the 41st Extraordinary CEMA session and the appropriate decisions of the council's executive committee, and mapping out specific measures for their implementation. The session took place in an atmosphere of friendship, mutual understanding, and constructive comradely cooperation.

Poland's Szalajda Comments

LD281452 Warsaw PAP in English 0008 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, March 27: The 34th session of the Scientific-Technical Cooperation Committee of the CEMA wound up in Moscow today.

The Polish delegation was headed by Vice Premier Zbigniew Szalajda who is chairman of the government committee for science and technological progress.

In a statement for PAP correspondent, Vice Premier Zbigniew Szalajda stated that: "The debates of the committee were very much matter-of-fact. Out of five key directions which are discussed in the comprehensive programme, at the current meeting we discussed and signed two very important general agreements.

"The first, in the field of biotechnology, encompassing the whole food bloc, health and natural environmental protection and the second, not less important, on new technologies and materials. This field will also decide about the further development of construction, material savings, etc."

The vice premier went on to say:

"During the meeting important decisions concerning the beginning of work on the comprehensive system of scientific-technological information were also reached.

"Besides that many organizational matters -- difficult issues and sometimes even controversial ones -- were discussed. Their solution should however secure the efficient realization of the whole comprehensive programme.

"It is worth underscoring that the date lines are very stretched. In the first half of this year all agreements between direct executors of the programme -- enterprises, scientific-research institutions, etc -- should be put into detail."

"In other words, the whole phase of planning work should be finished in the first half of this year," stated Zbigniew Szalajda.

KORIONOV REVIEWS WEEK'S WORLD EVENTS

PM301750 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Mar 86 First Edition p 4

[Vitaliy Korionov "International Review"]

[Text] Main Direction

On the front page of today's issue of PRAVDA you, Comrade Readers, have read the address on Soviet Television by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. It is devoted to a question which has assumed tremendous significance in the present situation -- the ending of nuclear tests. It is still possible to halt the nuclear arms race. Urgent actions are needed. This is precisly what the Soviet Union is insistently calling for.

What we have is yet another convincing piece of evidence of how the CPSU Central Committee is fulfilling the assignment given to it by the 27th congress -- to strive, consistently, persistently, and according to plan, to achieve the solution of the problems of international security by orienting the Soviet Union's foreign policy toward unswerving pursuit of a course of peaceful coexistence: toward firmness in upholding our principles and positions; toward tactical flexibility; and toward readiness for mutually acceptable compromises; and an orientation toward dialogue and mutual understanding.

"The contemporary world," M.S. Gorbachev said in his Kremlin speech on 26 March, "and we do not tire of repeating this, is complex and multifaceted. Today the world community comprises very disparate countries. Each of them has its own past, its own traditions, its own national values, and its own specific features. But they all uphold sovereignty and legitimately want to make their own contribution to world politics. A realistic course cannot be pursued if this fundamental distinctive feature of the contemporary world is not taken into account. I want to emphasize that a realization of this and a respectful attitude toward the interests of other states constitute the alpha and omega of the Soviet Union's foreign policy."

The 27th CPSU Congress proposed the creation of an all-embracing system of international security and the practical implementation of this proposal would have a particularly salutary effect on the normalization of the situation in a world so full of contradictions. The year 1986, which was proclaimed International Year of Peace by the United Nations, could become the 1st year of the creation of such a security system and each subsequent year would become a milestone on the path toward the total liberation of mankind from nuclear weapons.

The normalization of the situation on the world's ocean and sea-lanes could play a major role in this process. Imperialism has made a practice of the notorious "gunboat diplomacy." These days, such "diplomacy" carried out with the aid of aircraft carriers and hundreds of carrier-based aircraft equipped with the latest weapons systems is in fact being transformed into state terrorism and ends up as military calamities for the peoples. Graphic evidence of this is the present situation in the Mediterranean Sea over which now lies the grim shadow of the huge bulk of American warships which are ready to bring death.

But the Mediterranean Sea which was the cradle of many civilizations merits an incomparably better fate. The proposals repeatedly made by the Soviet Union concerning the extension to this region of coordinated measures of trust, the reduction of armed forces, the withdrawal from the Mediterranean of ships carrying nuclear weapons, and other similar steps are aimed precisely at this. However, the USSR's proposals are coming up against the dogged resistence of those who are seeking to transform the Mediterranean Sea into an "internal sea" of NATO in which the U.S. 6th Fleet would hold sway without restriction.

This is why the Soviet Union's new initiative formulated in M.S. Gorbachev's speech at a dinner in honor of the visit to the USSR by Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and secretary general of the National Liberation Front Party, was greeted everywhere with such attention.

In principle there is no need for the Soviet Union to have its Navy in the Mediterranean Sea on a permanent basis. If the United States, located thousands of miles from the Mediterranean were to remove its fleet, the Soviet Union would do this at the same time. We are prepared to enter into talks on this issue without delay. At the first stage of such negotiations, in the USSR's opinion, no restructions would be introduced on the naval activity and naval armaments of littoral Mediterranean states. But subsequent steps to strengthen security in this region could be defined, taking into account the Soviet proposals contained in the 15 January statement.

The summit-level Soviet-Algerian talks which took place in Moscow showed that the Soviet Union is strengthening its solidarity with the forces of national and social liberation and is firmly following the line of close cooperation with countries of a socialist orientation, with revolutionary-democratic parties, and with the Nonaligned Movement. The Soviet-Algerian talks which were held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding and confirmed the closeness or coincidence of the stances of the two sides, were a substantial contribution to the cause of strengthening world peace.

Attempt Against Peace

The events of recent days have confirmed most obviously that certain circles in Washington are taking dangerous steps which are deliberately aimed at creating new "hotspots" on the planet and at tying even tighter knots in interstate relations.

U.S. warships carried out a provocative act for intelligence purposes in Soviet territorial waters off the shores of the Crimea; an ostentatious nuclear explosion was carried out in Nevada; U.S. Armed Forces launched military operations off the coast of Libya; and not limiting itself to the violently hostile propaganda campaign against Nicaragua, the White House in essence strove to kindle a military conflagaration in this region too.

The administration is not only speeding up the implementation of the "star wars" program in the United States itself, but is also intensifying the pressure on its partners in an attempt to place the physical and intellectual potential of the FRG, Britain, Japan, and Italy at the service of its militarist scheme. At the same time, Washington is increasingly unceremoniously raising its hand against the Soviet-U.S. 1972 ABM Treaty and other international agreements.

All these are not separate, isolated acts but components of a deliberate course. Two main directions can be traced particularly clearly in its implementation. First, the attempt to change the international climate and to ensure that the "spirit of Geneva" which engendered hopes throughout the world, including in the United States, might evaporate as soon as possible which would give the forces of militarism the opportunity to open even wider the floodgates of the arms race. Second, the desire by any route, including the use of arms, to impose on countries and peoples which have chosen an independent path of development a policy which suits Washington and to force them to bow to U.S. diktat.

What are the reasons for the intensification of Washington's aggressiveness? One thinks that the main reason lies in the desire of the present ruling elite in Washington to regain at any price the positions lost by imperialism and to implement a policy of social revenge. (F. Knelman) a professor at Montreal University, states in his book "Reagan, God, and the Bomb": "The activity of this administration, which has at its disposal the instruments for destroying the 20th and even the 21st centuries, is directed by people who think in terms of the 19th century."

The ruling circles of the United States clearly have no constructive response to the program of peace and social progress put forward by the 27th CPSU Congress. This is why Washington continues to cling so doggedly to the policy of yesteryear. Of course, the politicians there realize that it is today no longer possible to tilt openly at negotiations between states. They therefore pretend that they are also in favor of negotiations but only those in which the United States might operate from a position of military superiority. The military might of the United States, the head of the U.S. Administration reiterates, is "America's trumpcard."

Such a stance is nurtured not only by anticommunist prejudices which are deeply rooted among the inhabitants of the White House. No small role is played here too by the fact that ultra-right-wing circles in the United States were roused to fury by the "concessions" which, in their opinion, the President made at the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Geneva last November. And these circles are exerting ever intensifying pressure on the President, acting in accordance with the motto: "To the right, more to the right!"

Accords have difficulty fitting into the framework of such a policy. Any constructive proposal of ours is turned down in the U.S. capital either straightaway or else by heaping up "conditions" and "reservations." Let us recall: How many years has Washington given assurances that it is in favor of agreements on arms reduction and, they say, the whole point is that the USSR is opposed to verification [kontrol]. We only had to declare that the USSR is open to verification [kontrol] for those gentlemen to lose all interest in verification [kontrol].

Or this: Washington does not stint on rhetoric in an attempt to give an assurance that the administration is seeking to "make nuclear weapons obsolete and impotent." And so the USSR takes steps which indeed lead to this goal. But, THE WASHINGTON POST attests, this immediately caused indignation in Washington where the USSR's stance was declared to be a far-fetched problem. And in response a hasty nuclear explosion in Nevada followed.

The USSR's moratorium of many months demonstrated a high degree of responsibility for the fate of peace, but by its Nevada explosion, the U.S. Administration showed once again that it lacks such responsibility; the USSR is doing everything in its power to implement the idea of a nuclear-free world, but the United States is blowing up this very idea -- those are the real facts. They cannot be concealed.

However, the powers that be in the United States do not care for the truth. In attempts to justify their aggressive actions they even bring into play allegations about an intrusion into Honduras by Nicaraguan troops. Using this pretext, the White House pushed through the Senate a decision on the allocation of $100 million for counterrevolutionary gangs of the U.S. mercenaries.

Such are Washington's morals. Describing the atmosphere that prevails there, the U.S. journalist A. Lewis wrote on 24 March: "There has not been such a malicious atmosphere in our country for many years like that which Washington has experienced in the period preceding the House vote on aid for the 'contras'... Our President is simply obsessed with this topic. He is pursuing his own aims without heed for common sense, humanity, or security."

No to Adventurism

U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz, who has toured countries of NATO's southern flank, declared: Countries that are friendly toward the United States must "give a standing ovation" to U.S. actions against Libya. In fact, Washington is hearing, instead of applause, increasingly vehement condemnation of its aggressive actions.

Angry protests by the peoples against the nuclear explosion in Nevada and against the brigandage of the Pentagon military in the Gulf of Sidra are merging into one mighty stream.

Soviet workers angrily denounce the actions of the U.S. militarists at protest rallies which are being held in various regions of our country.

The militarist course of the U.S. Administration is encountering a strengthening rebuff in the states of the nonsocialist world too, including in the United States itself. The following fact is symbolic in its way: The day after the nuclear explosion in Nevada, the third largest U.S. city -- Chicago -- declared itself to be a nuclear weapon-free zone. The number of such cities in the United States is already approaching 110.

In parallel, there is growing concern and indignation at the Pentagon's piratical actions against sovereign Libya. The alarm is being sounded not just by peace-loving progressive public organizations and movements. In one form or another the U.S. brigandage in Libyan waters has been condemned by the governments of many countries, inlcuding certain NATO members. Arab states declared solidarity with Libya and the Non-aligned Movement condemned the provocative U.S. action. Washington found itself in a situation reminiscent of isolation. Under these conditions, the Pentagon announced an early end to the U.S. Navy's maneuvers off the shores of Libya.

Opposition to the adventurous course of the "war party" across the ocean assumes diverse forms. New sections of the U.S. population are beginning to acquire a better awareness of the real essence of the "star wars" program. The growth of opposition to this venture among scientists is characteristic. THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER recently cited data attesting to the fact that more than 3,100 professors, including 55 percent of the professors and instructors in the physics faculties of 20 leading universities of the country, and also more than 2,100 postgraduate students and scientific workers have already pledged not to participate in the implementation of "star wars" plans. Among those who have set down their signatures are 14 Nobel prize winners.

The administration's course toward overthrowing the legitimate government of Nicaragua by violent means is encountering substantial resistance in the country, including in the Congress. A public opinion poll recently conducted in the country has yielded some curious results: 60 percent of those polled approved of the fact that the majority of members of the House of Representatives of the Congress did not submit to pressure from the White House on the question of allocating an injection of $100 million for the killers from the "contra" gangs who are suffering defeat.

In conclusion, here is yet another characteristic episode that has occurred during the past week. The Government of Brazil has protested to Washington over a speech by the head of the White House in which it was alleged that "Brazilian terrorists" are being trained in Nicaragua for action against the legitimate Government of Brazil. The Washington purveyors of disinformation who have been seized by the arm were forced to try to wriggle out of it: They began to assert that it was a question of the presence in Nicaragua of certain "Brazilian radicals." After this, the Brazilian newspapers wrote ironically that by "Brazilian radicals" Washington meant "Brazilian doctors who are treating Nicaraguans, or students helping the Nicaraguan peasants harvest coffee." The capital's newspaper JORNAL DE BRASILIA writes: The United States is inventing the most absurd arguments in order to present Nicaragua as a lethal threat to its security. The U.S. President thinks that he has the right to be the policeman of Latin America, and he wants to turn the continent once again into the U.S. backyard. The Latin American peoples, however the newspaper observes, resolutely reject this cynical and brazen policy.

BOGACHEV OPTIMISTIC ON UN'S YEAR OF PEACE

LD290346 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Vladimir Bogachev commentary from the "Outlook" program]

[Excerpts] The United Nations has proclaimed this year an International Year of Peace. In this connection, the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev has sent a message to the United Nations Secretary General Perez de Cuellar. Our news analyst Vladimir Bogachev comments. Here is what he writes:

The motto of the year is Peace and a Future for Humanity. People in the Soviet Union are hoping for tangible practical steps to be taken this year to rid present and future generations of the threat of a nuclear catastrophe. The Soviet Union recently advanced a comprehensive program of nuclear disarmament.

This year provides a chance to agree on a comprehensive nuclear test ban. The Soviet Union has gone a long way to promote such an accord. It extended its nuclear moratorium twice and is ready to accept any measures to verify compliance with a test ban in the Soviet Union and in the United States. The continuing blasts in Nevada seem to be the only roadblock. This year could also produce an agreement to scrap, on a mutual basis, Soviet and American medium-range missiles in Europe. Here too the Soviet Union has done everything for an agreement to be reached. It has unilaterally reduced the number of its missiles, suggested effective verification, and displayed a readiness to resolve the issue without any linkages. And here too the Western response evokes nothing but apprehension. For example, United States cruise missiles in Federal Germany are this month to be placed on operational duty. This year too could be used to set up a structure for a cooperation in preventing an arms race in space and in using space exclusively for peaceful purposes. But NATO seems to be in a rush to set up a totally different sort of structure whose one pillar is an agreement on collaborating on the "star wars" program signed by the United States with Federal Germany the other day.

In the light of all this does humanity stand a chance of reaching peace, security, and disarmament? The Soviet Union's answer is in the affirmative. The International Year of Peace should go down in history as one laying the foundations for a comprehensive system of international security. Each subsequent year until the end of the century should become a landmark in ridding humanity of all nuclear weapons.

FURTHER REPORTS ON U.S. ACTIONS AGAINST LIBYA

Security Council Condemnation

LD282221 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 28 Mar 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Vsevolod Shishkovskiy]

[Text] Washington's aggressive actions against Libya have been roundly condemned by the participants in an emergency session of the UN Security Council in New York. Representatives of different countries view them as a provocation planned in advance, which threatens peace and security in the southern Mediterranean. This was stated, in particular, by representatives of Algeria, Syria, Yugoslavia, Iran, and India. These acts of banditry and international terrorism, they said, are a challenge to the whole of world public opinion and a flouting of generally recognized civilized relations.

The Soviet Union submitted for the consideration of the Security Council a draft resolution proposing that the U.S. armed aggression against Libya be resolutely condemned. The document expresses a demand for the immediate halting of all hostile actions against that soverieign state, and the withdrawal of the U.S. Armed Forces from the region without delay.

Having encountered sharp protests throughout the world, Washington was forced to declare a halt to its maneuvers in the Gulf of Sidra. The threat of new armed action against Libya remains, however. As has been stated by a representative of the U.S. Defense Department, American warships will not leave the Mediterranean. This was also confirmed by Weinberger, the secretary of defense, who again alleged that Libya has threatened the United States.

We shall return to the shores of Libya at any time, he said, when required, or when we consider it opportune or necessary.

Libyan Envoy Appreciates Support

LD282035 Moscow TASS in English 1909 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] New York March 28 TASS -- Mohamed al-Zarruq Rajab, charge d'affaires ad interim of the permanent mission of Libya at the U.N., has stated that Libya highly appreciates and supports new Soviet initiatives on the Mediterranean aimed at turning that region into a zone of stable peace and cooperation. He addressed the Security Council which is discussing the situation in the southern Mediterranean. Mohamed al-Zarruq Rajab said that Libya urged all the countries of the Mediterranean region to actively support those initiatives.

The Libyan representative stressed that the U.S. policy provoked regional conflicts and threatened international peace and security, that it was directed against independent nations.

Yuriy Dubinin, USSR ambassador to the U.N., who spoke at a press conference at its headquarters pointed out that the previous Soviet proposals aimed at achieving the objectives of peace and cooperation in the Mediterranean remained in force. At the same time, the USSR is ready to go further.

If the U.S. situated thousands of miles from that region withdrew its fleet from there, the Soviet Union would do the same, for it is ready to immediately start talks on this problem.

The Soviet representative emphasized that further steps aimed at the consolidation of security in the Mediterranean could be mapped out with due account for the Soviet proposals expressed in the statement of January 15, 1986, on the elimination of mass destruction weapons.

Conflict 'No Accident'

LD282208 Moscow World Service in English 1710 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Mikhail Glebov commentary]

[Text] The all-embracing system of international security proposed by the Soviet Union provides, among other things, for a peaceful settlement of conflicts and renunciation of the use of force or threats to use force.

The events in the southern Mediterranean have shown once again how topical that problem is. The provocative war games of the 6th U.S. Fleet off Libya's shores were turned into an armed conflict during which American warplanes delivered a strike at Libya. The American Administration hurriedly declared the conflict to be of an accidental nature. It presents the Americans as almost victims of the conflict and talks about international maritime rights. But one may ask, how in the first place did American naval ships find themselves of the Libyan coast, thousands of kilometers from the United States? Mikhail Glebov of our staff writes the following:

No, the conflict was no accident, and the Americans came to the Gulf of Sidra not in support of the conception of international maritime rights. The administration had prepared the escalation of the conflict a long time ago and it did not hide these preparations. The American ABC television company, citing official sources, reported that President Reagan had approved this tough action plan against Libya following the terrorist acts in the Vienna and Rome airports. Indeed the anti-Libyan campaign launched a long time ago was based precisely on accusing Libya on international terrorism. But the thing is that the American accusation is a lie from beginning to end.

Let us recall the events of recent months. The present anti-Libyan campaign of the Reagan administration began in December after terrorist acts had been perpetrated at the airports in Rome and Vienna. The Reagan administration accused Libya of masterminding these acts. American spokesmen promised to supply irrefutable evidence but failed to do that. The United States State Department has gone out of its way to advertise the book "Libya Under Al-Qadhdhafi" which supposedly supplied the missing evidence.

The BBC has said, however, that the book contains nothing that is new. The United States has failed to supply any photographs or facts. From the very beginning, U.S. accusations clearly appeared to be figments of the imagination. In its official letter to the United Nations Security Council Libya condemned the acts of terrorism and emphasized that it had nothing to do with them whatsoever. The Libyan Government said that it is prepared to cooperate with other nations in combatting terrorism and that it had already begun to cooperate with Austria in that.

The minister of the interior of Austria, where the terrorist action was perpetrated, said that he had no evidence linking Libya to that action. He also said that the terrorists seized by the police said that they had never been to Libya and that they had never been trained there. The list of examples of that kind goes on and on, but the picture is clear as it is: The only conclusion one can draw is that the Americans have been deceived by their own government. The true state of affairs was concealed from them and primitive tricks were employed to impose on them a fabricated version of the course of events. All this is done to cover up the true nature of United States policy towards Libya.

The objective of that policy, proclaimed a long time ago, is to topple the Libyan Government.

After the Libyan revolution the Americans lost military facilities there and the control of Libyan oil. That was when the United States began drawing up scenarios for wiping out the recalcitrant government and replacing it by a client regime. Back in 1981 the American INVESTIGATIVE REPORTER magazine carried a report about plans by the CIA to assassinate Al-Qadhdhafi. In this way real terrorism evaluated by the United States Administration to government policy level has become apparent in spite of the allegations about the so-called Libyan terrorism.

U.S. 'Badly Mistaken'

LD282318 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Leonid Rassadin report from Tripoli; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Here in Tripoli, once again you realize just how badly mistaken the Washington administration was in hoping to cause panic among the Libyans, to intimidate them, to compel this Arab state by brute force to give up its independent, anti-imperialist course. Studies in the schools and in other educational establishments were not interrupted for a single day. Building work continues at full swing. As always, there are a lot of merchant ships in the port. Nevertheless, even outwardly there is much in Tripoli these days that reminds one of the alarming events. The piractical action by the U.S. brass-hats are described here as clear confirmation of the policy of state terrorism that is being carried out by the Washington administration against dozens of states in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. The Libyans are filled with resolve to defend the independence of their homeland and to move further along the path of progressive reform that they have chosen.

Bogachev Commentary

LD281959 Moscow TASS in English 1854 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 28 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev. As a result of the aggressive actions by the United States and its allies, the Mediterranean area has been turned of late into one of troubled areas of the globe. The piratic attack of Israeli planes on Tunisian territory, the interception of an Egyptian airliner by U.S. warplanes over the Mediterranean, the United States' provocations against Libya and finally, the United States' "punitive" operation against the Libyan Jamahiriyah, have aggravated the situation in the region to the utmost.

The U.S. Sixth Fleet equipped with nuclear missile weapons is the main source of tension in the Mediterranean. Washington gives assistance to the Israeli militarists who stage aggressive actions against countries.

The U.S. fleet in the Mediterranean also threatens the security of the Soviet Union and its allies and friends. This is why the Soviet Union has to keep its ships permanently in the Mediterranean. There are no other reasons for the stay of Soviet naval ships in the Mediterranean Sea.

Guiding itself by the concept of a comprehensive system of international security set out at the 27th CPSU Congress, seeking to ease tension in the vast Mediterranean region, the Soviet Union suggested that talks be started without delay on simultaneous withdrawal of the U.S. and Soviet fleets from the Mediterranean.

According to the Soviet proposal, no restrictions on the naval activity and naval armaments of littoral Meditteranean states be imposed at the first stage.

Further measures for the consolidation of security in the area could be determined with taking into account the Soviet proposals contained in the statement of January 15 of this year on the elimination of weapons of mass destruction.

Washington has rejected the Soviet proposal hastily advancing ludicrous arguments in an effort to justify its stand. Spokesman for the White House Edward Djerejian told newsmen that withdrawal of Soviet and U.S. naval ships from the Mediterranean would, allegedly, put the United States at a disadvantage, since the Soviet Union's territory is adjacent to the Mediterranean while the United States is far away. Then going by the logic of the representative of the White House, stationing of similar Soviet and U.S. naval ships closer to the United States of America, say in the Hudson Bay or the Gulf of California would suit the United States interests.

It is not the first time over the past five years that Washington rejects proposals aimed at the lowering of the level of military confrontation, at the normalisation of the international situation. Over the same period, the present U.S. Administration has not taken a single step that could be assessed as a gesture of U.S. goodwill in the sphere of disarmament.

As if mocking the common sense of journalists, the self-same Djerejian said that dispatching Soviet observers to Nevada to observe U.S. nuclear explosions would be the best contributing toward arresting the nuclear arms race. There is, indeed, no limit to the hypocricy of Washington officials.

Maneuvers Termed 'Piracy'

LD301846 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 30 Mar 86

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by IZVESTIYA commentator Stanislaw Kondrashov]

[Text] The armed conflict between the United States and Libya, which began on Monday, 24 March, was one of the past week's most poignant events. The fanning up of tension which the Americans have recently been busying themselves with in this or that place, has, one can say, reached its logical conclusion in the Gulf of Sidra, where, using Harpoon missiles, the Americans attacked, sunk, or damaged severan Libyan vessels, moreover, not just warships, but also civilian craft, according to reports from Tripoli. According to U.S. reports, HARM missiles damaged an anti-aircraft defence missile complex near the town of Surt on the Libyan coast.

At a time when Americans encroached on the sovereignty of one Mediterranean Arab country, the president of another Mediterranean Arab country conducted talks with the Soviet leadership in a friendly atmosphere. I have in mind Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid's visit to Moscow. Speaking during a dinner in the Algerian guest's honor, Comrade Gorbachev said that what had taken place off the Libyan coastline laid bare the imperial and piratical nature of the U.S. neoglobalist policies. He said: We are not talking of an incident which has arisen all of a sudden, but of a type of punitive operation, preplanned, and thought out in advance. Such policies, he emphasized, provoke regional conflicts. They do that in order to establish U.S. influence in various regions of the world with the aid of a big fist.

The current U.S. Administration's conflict with Libya, which refuses to dance to Washington's tune, is of long duration. The anti-Libyan campaign was exacerbated in the extreme, following two incidents involving terrorist attacks on American passengers in the Rome and Vienna airports last December. Having ascribed responsibility for these acts to a Palestinian group which, according to Washington's allegations, supposedly enjoys Al-Qadhdhafi's patronage, Washington began to step up its punitive measures.

As is known, these measures included harsh economic sanctions against Libya. It already was whispered at that time that armed operations were in the offing, while U.S. warships continuously and threateningly loomed off the Libyan coastline.

However, at no time was such a huge force deployed off that coast as during the so-called exercises which began last Sunday. Three aircraft carriers, 240 aircraft-based planes and, approximately 40 warships in all. And the pretext? It was to assert the right to freedom of navigation in the Gulf of Sidra which the Americans regard as international waters and which the Libyans declared to be their territorial waters, south of the 32'30" northern latitude line. Freedom of navigation is the pretext here, but the aim is to provoke an armed conflict, to demonstrate U.S. strength, to punish Libya.

Ever since these exercises began, U.S. aircraft have violated Libya's airspace. The Libyans fired anti-aircraft missiles in response. Even though, according to U.S. data, they failed to hit their target, this act of self-defense was interpreted as evidence of hostile intent. The Americans hit an anti-aircraft defense base near the town of Surt. Such was the course of the development of events. Several Libyan warships, allegedly on the move toward the U.S. armada, also came to be suspected of hostile intent. They too, were destroyed by missiles, although they did not manage to confirm their so-called hostile intent by hostile action.

All in all, it is piracy, being portrayed as a preemptive strike. These provocative exercises in the Gulf of Sidra came to an end on Thursday, 27 March.

U.S. Aims To 'Frighten' Libya

LD301441 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Yuriy Soltan commentary]

[Excerpts] Last week the world was witness to the United States' armed attack on Libya. No matter how Washington tried to justify the need for what it calls a surgical operation, this does not change the essence of the matter. An act of open and armed aggression was carried out against that independent state, an aggression thoroughly prepared and planned in advance. The decision is known to have been adopted in principle at a secret meeting of Washington administration leaders back in July last year. Only a pretext was searched and a suitable moment was waited for. At the weekend American ships moved away from Libyan shores, but the threat of a repeated attack against that country remains.

What has Libya done to displease the United States? Washington keeps no secret of the fact that for a long time now it has been detesting Libya's independent and anti-imperialist policy and its active participation in the struggle against United States and Israeli aggressive schemes in the Middle East. So, it decided to teach Libya a lesson, and conduct a punitive operation against it. Washington clearly hopes to frighten not only Libya but other developing nonaligned nations unwilling to accept the terms America dictates. This is how the doctrine of neoglobalism devised in the United States is being put into practice.

The essence of the doctrine is to resort to any means, military means included, to force independent nations to build their life on instructions from Washington.

The United States' attack on Libya is a challenge to the world public and a trampling upon universally accepted civilized relations. Such a policy provokes regional conflicts and puts international peace and security at risk.

'Anti-Libyan policy' Viewed

GF301940 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1600 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Yuriy Soltan commentary: "The Anti-Libyan Policy of the United States"]

[Text] During the past week, the world witnessed a U.S. military attack on Libya. Whatever excuse the people in Washington may give for this so-called surgical operation, it cannot change its true nature. This was open armed aggression against an independent nation. It was planned and predetermined. As is now known, the idea was accepted in principle last January in a secret conference among U.S. officials. They were waiting only for an excuse and an opportunity. Finally, on 14 March, as [word indistinct] of the United States report, a plan called [words indistinct] was adopted. Under this operation, aircraft from U.S. aircraft carriers, which had cruised near the Libyan coast, attacked the Libyan city of Surt with bombs and missiles and fired at Libyan patrol boats. Later, the U.S. ships moved away from the Libyan coast. But the threat of a repeated attack against this country remains.

Why is the United States against Libyan policies? The people in Washington do not conceal the fact that they do not like Libya's independent and anti-imperialist policy and its active participation in the struggle, which they have been unable to stop, against the aggressive designs of the United States and Israel in the Middle East. Thus, they decided to teach Libya a lesson and to punish it. In fact, people in Washington are of the opinion that not only Libya but other countries which are progressive and nonaligned and which are not ready to bow to U.S. orders also should be overawed. It is in this regard the U.S. policy of neoglobalism is being implemented. According to the nature of this doctrine, independent countries should be made to conform to orders from Washington through all means, including military. The U.S. attack on Libya amounts to confrontation with the world and tramples upon the recognized norms of relations governing civilized countries. Such a policy generates regional tensions and clashes and threatens world peace.

Murphy 'Threatens' New Exercises

LD310901 Moscow TASS in English 0855 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] London March 31 TASS -- U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Richard Murphy has come forward with new threats to Libya. The REUTER news agency has reported that he said the United States may hold future naval manoeuvres in the Gulf of Sidra.

In an interview on U.S. television, he insisted on a certain "right" of the USA to interfere in Libya's internal policy if the leadership of that state continues to pursue the course aimed at achieving genuine independence.

REAGAN RADIO ADDRESS SHOWS NEOGLOBALISM

LD301719 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1337 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Excerpt] Washington, 30 Mar (TASS) -- The U.S. Administration is persisting in carrying out its imperialist "neoglobalism" policy, pretending to some "right" to continue its piratical acts against sovereign states and peoples. As is evident from the regular radio address by the U.S. President, Nicaragua and Libya have now been chosen as the main targets for the interventionist policy.

R. Reagan attempted to portray the U.S. naval armada's aggressive actions, carried out during provocative maneuvers off the shores of Libya, as some act of "self-defense." "The U.S. ships and aircraft were fired on by the forces of the North African country, Libya," he asserted. He also resorted to obvious misrepresentation and distortion of facts in describing the situation in Central America. He portrayed the little republic of Nicaragua, which is the victim of an undeclared war being waged by the CIA and the Pentagon with the help of gangs of Somozists, as a source of aggression against neighboring countries.

The President's words about U.S. might being "an unquenchable symbol of hope for the oppressed peoples of the whole world" which could "quickly be embodied into democratic movements," truly did sound like a wicked mockery of common sense. The President could find nothing better to cite as an example of such an "embodiment" than Grenada -- the small Caribbean state, whose freedom and independence were mercilessly trampled under the boot of the U.S. military as a result of U.S. aggression in October 1983. The President classified the U.S. bandit actions against Libya and other such actions as fostering "a strengthening of peace and freedom."

U.S. NICARAGUAN POLICY TRAMPLES INTERNATIONAL LAW

LD290334 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Igor Geyevskiy commentary from the "Outlook" program]

[Text] [Announcer] On Thursday the United States Senate has voted for $100 million worth of aid to the Nicaraguan contras upon whom Washington relies in its bid to topple the lawful government of Nicaragua. The bill was passed by a slight majority and will now return to the House which previously rejected it. Here is a commentary by Dr Igor Geyevskiy.

The most interesting thing is that in its campaign for the aid package to the contras the White House has not appealed a single time to the UN Charter, the Charter of the Organization of American States, or any other fundamental document of international law. It has failed to do so for the simple reason that, in its policy toward Nicaragua, the U.S. Administration has trampled upon the norms of international law. In keeping with Article 1 of the UN Charter, all nations must promote friendly ties with each other. The UN Charter proclaims as a supreme principle the sovereign equality of all nations and noninterference in their internal affairs. Article 4 of the UN Charter covers the territorial integrity and political independence of all nations. Now the White House has openly proclaimed it a goal of its foreign policy to topple the government of Nicaragua, a nation that, just as the United States, is a member of the United Nations, and with which the United States maintains diplomatic relations.

It's really hard to recall a precedent in recent history of the government of one nation officially proclaiming its intention to topple the government of another.

Officials of the present U.S. Administration are fond of talking about its commitment to human rights and the values of civilization. But how can that commitment be proved other than by abiding by the UN Charter and the fundamentals of international law? That's exactly what is missing in Washington's policy toward Nicaragua. The mining of Nicaraguan harbors and the use of mercenaries to topple a government elected by the people has nothing to do with the values of civilization; it's rather like the law of the jungle. What if some hypothetical government declared that it is out to topple the U.S. Administration at any cost and allocated money to arm mercenaries and send them to the United States? What would Washington's reaction be? Naturally, it would describe the action as terrorism and a violation of the UN Charter. Why then is the American Administration following that kind of policy toward Nicaragua?

ZAGLADIN, LEGISLATIVE COMMISSIONS RECEIVE FASCELL

LD281731 Moscow TASS in English 1629 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 28 TASS -- A meeting with Dante Fascell, chairman of the U.S. House Foreign Affairs Committee was held at the Commissions for Foreign Affairs of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Sumpreme Soviet in Moscow today.

The sides declared the wish of the legislative bodies of the two countries to make a contribution to bettering Soviet-American relations. In that connection the attention of the American guest was drawn to the fact that the USSR's wish to maintain normal stable relations with the USA on the basis of equality and equal security and non-interference in each other's internal affairs was explicitly expressed at the 27th Congress of the CPSU and was mirrored in the congress documents.

It was pointed out that even with a divergence of attitudes to a number of issues, a continuing dialogue at the parliamentary level, and in particular, this visit are useful because it makes possible to find out the stands of the sides and thus contribute to a better mutual understanding. This is important not only for Soviet-American relations, but also for the cause of peace the world over.

The meeting was attended by Vadim Zagladin, secretary of the Commission for Foreign Affairs of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and other officials. A luncheon was given in honour of the guest on behalf of the Commission for Foreign Affairs of the Chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

PRAVDA REPORTS SHEVARDNADZE-KIM YONG-NAM TALKS

PM281655 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Mar 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Talks Heads"]

[Text] On 26 March E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR foreign minister, met with Kim Yong-nam, member of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee Politburo, deputy premier of the DPRK Administrative Council, and DPRK foreign minister, who made a brief stopover in Moscow on his return home from a tour of African countries.

During the talk there was an exchange of information on topical questions of the domestic and foreign policies of the USSR and DPRK.

E.A. Shevardnadze familiarized Kim Yong-nam with the priority measures to fulfill the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, paying special attention to the tasks of implementing the program to eliminate nuclear and chemical weapons by the end of the century and promote the concept of all-embracing international security which is formulated in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th CPSU Congress delivered by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Kim Yong-nam noted that the DPRK leadership assesses highly the results of the 27th CPSU Congress and the policy documents it adopted, stated the full support of the Communists and all working people of the republic for the Soviet program of struggle to eliminate nuclear and chemical weapons and create an all-embracing system of international security, and wished the Soviet people success in implementing the tasks set by the congress. The DPRK foreign minister described the key problems of the DPRK's foreign policy which is aimed at ensuring favorable international conditions for the successful building of socialism in North Korea and the implementation of the country's independent, peaceful unification on the basis of democratic principles.

In discussing questions of Soviet-Korean relations mutual satisfaction was expressed at their steady forward development on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and the provisions of the 6 July 1961 treaty on friendship, cooperation, and mutual aid between the USSR and the DPRK.

E.A. Shevardnadze stressed that the Soviet Union will consistently continue to steer a course toward the all-around consolidation and development of cooperation with the DPRK and toward support for the efforts and initiatives aimed at easing the military and political tension on the Korean peninsula, consolidating peace in Korea, and achieving the country's peaceful unification.

There was also a discussion of the course of the implementation of the accords reached during the official friendly visit paid to the DPRK by the USSR foreign minister in January this year, including on questions concerning collaboration between the USSR and the DPRK in the international arena in the interests of safeguarding peace and security in Asia and throughout the world.

The talk took place in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA: AIMS OF MEESE PAKISTAN TRIP VIEWED

PM271458 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 26 Mar 86 First Edition p 5

[S. Bulantsev "Rejoinder": "The Washington 'Pilgrim'"]

[Text] This itinerary has become so customary for certain categories of high-ranking foreign visitors to Pakistan that it is now possible to bet with some confidence that anyone who nurtures wild dreams of drowning the Afghan revolution in blood will invariably go to Peshawar and the Khyber Pass. In recent years this region has become a kind of "Mecca" for "pilgrims" from America, Europe, and Asia who share a common hatred for the people's system in the DRA. It is said that many of them, when they get there feel like some latter-day Alexander the Great, whose hordes once went through the pass. The only difference is that the Greek general was heading toward India, whereas the present day conquerors are waging an undeclared war on Afghanistan.

The "pilgrims'" well-trodden path is now being followed by U.S. Attorney General E. Meese, who this week will visit the dushman gangs entrenched in the Pershawar area. The attorney is carrying out President R. Reagsn's personal assignment -- to convey his greetings to the "freedom fighters," as they motley Afghan counterrevolutionary rabble is pompously called in Washington and certain other capital cities.

You do not have to guess at what the President's message represents. Its content may be judged from the recent inflammatory proclamation in which the White House boss declared 21 March to be "Afghanistan Day." The fabrications regarding the situation in Afghanistan alternate with slanderous anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet attacks. As an Afghan Foreign Ministry statement rightly notes in this connection, R. Reagan, who talks a lot about his love of peace and humanism, is encouraging the bandits to commit more crimes against the people's system in Afghanistan and against the country's civilian population. The maintenance of tension around Afghanistan suits the White House, since it fully accords with the goals of America's neoglobalist policy.

Judging by reports in the international press, the U.S. attorney general's trip to the dushman camps marks a qualitatively new stage in Washington's war against the DRA people. It is common knowledge that in the years since the April Revolution the bandits have received more than $1.5 billion from the United States. This year alone U.S. aid to the murderers will amount to $470 million. However, now the White House is not content with that and has instructed E. Meese to make direct contact with the Afghan people's enemies and lift their much shaken morale.

The "pilgrim" chosen by the White House to transmit the President's personal message to the dushmans is himself worthy of note. Just who is Edwin Meese? Right now he is attorney general, but in the past he was a professional soldier. Quite recently he was working in the intelligence section of the U.S. Army reserve. However, he only rose to lieutenant colonel and, consumed with longing for a military career that never was, he "elevated" himself, as the ubiquitous U.S. reporters assert. Now he finds himself in a strange position: On the one hand, as attorney general he has to defend law and order, while on the other he has become an ally and mentor of terrorists.

E. Meese's "pilgrimage" to Peshawar is Washington's latest provocative action aimed at starting up a new round of aggression against the DRA and galvanizing the political corpses of the renegades spurned by the Afghan people. Such futile attempts have been going on for almost 8 years now. And throughout those years, the DRA people have been increasingly confidently following the path of building a new life which was begun by the April Revolution.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SHULTZ MEETINGS

Comment on Turkey Visit

LD282146 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1400 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Unattributed commentary: "Turkey Rejects the U.S. Diktat"]

[Text] The visit by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to Turkey is over. According to the AP correspondent in Ankara, the Reagan administration was pursuing the goal of extracting the maximum military and political concessions from Turkey through this visit. U.S. mass information media make no secret that Shultz' visit to Ankara was not crowned with success. The agenda of Shultz's talks in Ankara was rather crowded. The U.S. secretary of state was hoping, in the first place, to achieve progress in U.S.-Turkish talks on extending the defense and economic cooperation agreement, which expired last December. In the second place, the subject of the reconstruction of military bases on Turkish territory and the establishment of new ones was taken up within the framework of the aforementioned agreement. The reference in this case is to the military bases in eastern Anatolia, that is the region close to the Soviet border. In addition, the Americans were intent on imposing the proposal concerning the use of these bases by the Rapid Deployment Forces, forces for expansion. And, as if this were not enough, the United States was insisting on Turkish support for U.S. activities in the Middle East.

As one can see, the U.S. secretary of state had extensive plans. Nevertheless, as THE WASHINGTON TIMES correspondent writes, Shultz left Ankara with empty hands. The problem is that Turkey asked the United States to ensure favorable conditions for the development of the Turkish economy and the broadening of the Turkish economy in bilateral trade. This is a request to which the Americans have long turned a deaf ear. In our view, there is another factor to which increasingly more attention is being paid in Turkey. The reference is to the reaction to the Pentagon's attempts to expand, through Turkey, NATO's area of influence in the Near and Middle East -- and the war TERCUMAN puts it -- to transform Turkey into an area of operations for the U.S. imperialists for mounting military [word indistinct] against neighboring countries.

It appears from reports in the press that the Turks are well aware that this not only undermines the standing of both countries in the international arena but also threatens the national security of the country. This was one of the topics discussed at a meeting of former Turkish ministers from various periods, as well as public and political figures, held in Ankara on the eve of the Shultz visit. The movement for relaxing international tension and for improving the international situation has been forging ahead with growing activeness of late. The arguments advanced by the partisans for increasing the U.S. and NATO military presence on the territory of other countries are being rejected by public opinion and even the ruling circles of these countries. In view of these circumstances, the U.S. leadership is resorting to various provocations to scare Turkey with a nonexistent threat, that is to say the Soviet threat, and thus to justify its militarist claims. In this connection, U.S. political commentators are pointing out that the provocative act committed by U.S. naval vessels in the Black Sea, along the southern coast of the Crimea, on the eve of the visit to Ankara of the U.S. Secretary of state is no coincidence. A NEW YORK TIMES commentator poses the following question: Could it be that Shultz wanted to pass on the secret information gathered by U.S. vessels on the so-called Soviet threat to Turkey at the Ankara talks?

It seems that Washingtonians are unable to abandon their shopworn imperial pretences. Threats of use of force, shows of military might, and provocations organized in the vicinity of the borders of others derive from this.

Odd as it may seem, all such acts often coincide with the visits of high-ranking U.S. officials to various regions -- including Latin America, Southeast Asia, the Middle East, and the Mediterranean region where the United States has committed an overt act of aggression against Libya -- and are perpetrated on the eve of such visits. U.S. Secretary of State Shultz' visit to Ankara has, in this sense, not been an exception.

Anti-U.S. Feeling in Italy

LD281240 Moscow TASS in English 1150 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Rome March 28 TASS -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz arrived here today for a brief visit in a tour of Western Europe. He will meet with the Italian president, the chairman of the Council of Ministers and the ministers of foreign affairs and defence. The emissary of the White House will be received in the Vatican by John Paul the Second. The local press points out that Shultz will try to persuade Italy to endorse the U.S. course towards stepping up confrontation, in the Mediterranean, in particular, and to join the Pentagon's "star wars" plans. The visit of the U.S. secretary of state begins at a time when a wave of vigorous anti-war and anti-American demonstrations is sweeping the Italian peninsula. The foreign-policy goal and actions of the present U.S. Administration give rise to mounting discontent and resistance in Western Europe.

Discusses Libyan Actions

LD291941 Moscow TASS in English 1909 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] Rome March 29 TASS -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz who is visiting in Italy within the framework of a tour of West European countries has made hostile attacks against Libya. Speaking at a press conference here, he unfoundedly accused the Libyan leadership of allegedly sheltering, training, fitting out and encouraging terrorists. In so doing he in every way tried to justify the glaring act of state terrorism by the U.S. military -- the piratic attack by U.S. ships and aircraft on a number of Libyan facilities.

According to the U.S. secretary of state, questions connected with the U.S. large-scale show of military might near Libyan shores occupied the central place during his talks with President Francesco Cossiga of Italy, Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, and Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti. He had to admit the existence of differences in the stands on this matter between the USA and Italy which maintains close mutually beneficial economic contacts with Libya and which has condemned Washington's anti-Libyan actions. Although Shultz tried to belittle the importance of the differences, he, as the REUTER news agency points out with reference to U.S. officials, privately more and more frankly expresses exasperation at the Italian Government's stand on this matter.

COMMENTARY ON WEST'S DESIRE IN ANTONOV CASE

LD291239 Moscow TASS in English 1226 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 29 TASS -- By TASS political analyst Vladimir Goncharov. A Rome court today acquitted Sergei Antonov and two other Bulgarian nationals on charges of complicity in the attempt on the pope's life as there was insufficient evidence for a conviction. That there would be no evidence had been known to unbiased observers from the start of the frame-up "case".

It was known all along that Ali Agca, Turkish neo-fascist and killer, was a liar, that, in slandering Antonov, he acted on instructions of special services, hoping for a pardon. His "testimony", the sole source of the charges brought against the Bulgarian nationals, was false through and through.

So, Antonov is innocent. But a legitimate question arises in this connection: Who is guilty of keeping the innocent person under arrest for the long three years, subjecting him to physical and mental suffering? Undoubtedly, the guilt is above all with Western special services, their agents. The guilt is with professional liars with journalist cards -- Claire Sterling, Michael Ledin, Paul Henze...Italian investigating judge Ilario Martella also played a no small part in that. The true intention of those who sought to sling mud at Antonov and his compatriots was to slander Bulgaria and other socialist countries, sow discord between communists and Catholics involved in the campaign for social progress and peace, hamper the efforts to ease world tension, revive the "cold war" and divert attention from the U.S. policy of state terrorism in the Mediterranean, in the Middle East and other parts of the world.

The end of the "Antonov case" spells the failure of the Central Intelligence Agency and other organizers of the major anti-socialist provocation in recent years. It must be mentioned that instead of passing a full acquittal, the court used the "insufficient evidence" wording. That is, undoubtedly, a compromise between the truth and the aspiration to whitewash somehow those who masterminded the "case." This wording does not satisfy millions of people around the world who followed with anxiety the dramatic plight of the Bulgarian national, who campaigned for his release. They believe that Antonov should be fully acquitted and that the Italian judiciary should offer their apology to the victim of arbitrariness and violence.

SPANISH BUSINESSMEN DISCUSS TIES WITH OFFICIALS

LD260803 Moscow TASS in English 1854 GMT 24 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 24 TASS -- Jose Maria Cuevas, president of the Spanish Confederation of Employers' Organisations, declared for the widening of commercial and economic cooperation between Spain and the Soviet Union. He spoke here today at a meeting of a delegation of Spanish businessmen he heads with the leadership of the Soviet Union's Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Noting the constant growth of the volume of Spanish-Soviet trade turnover, Jose Maria Cuevas said that, in the opinion of Spanish businessmen, there exist vast opportunities for the widening of the list of mutual deliveries and use of new forms of commercial and economic ties between Spain and the USSR. He emphasised the role that the Spanish Confederation of Employers' Organisations and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the USSR can play in the development of business contacts between Spanish firms and Soviet foreign trade associations. For this purpose the two organisations intend to sign an agreement on cooperation which will determine the measures called upon to step up commercial and economic cooperation between Spain and the USSR.

On the same day the delegation of Spanish business circles had meetings with chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations Konstantin Katushev and USSR Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Aleksey Manzhulo. During the stay in Moscow the Spanish businessmen will hold negotiations at a number of Soviet ministries and foreign trade associations.

Visit Arkhipov

LD261313 Moscow TASS in English 1305 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 26 TASS -- First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Ivan Arkhipov today received a group of representatives of the Spanish confederation of business organisations, led by Jose Maria Cuevas. They had a talk on further development of trade and economic relations between the USSR and Spain. Ambassador of Spain in the USSR Jose Luis Xifra de Ocerin took part in the talk.

SUB-SAHARAN AFFAIRS

GROMYKO, SHEVARDNADZE GREET MOZAMBIQUE'S MACHEL ON ARRIVAL

LD301430 Moscow TASS in English 1419 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 30 TASS -- Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, arrived in Moscow today for a working friendly visit at the invitation of the Soviet leadership. He is accompanied by his wife.

At the airport the leader of the friendly country and his wife were greeted by Andrey Gromyko, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., and his wife, Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the U.S.S.R., and Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Ryzhkov, Machel Hold Talks

LD310704 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0650 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, 31 Mar (TASS) -- A discussion between Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Samora Moises Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, took place in the Kremlin today.

The Mozambican leader arrived in Moscow on Sunday on the invitation of the Soviet leadership for a friendly working visit.

U.S. CLAIMS ON NICARAGUA 'INVASION' VIEWED

PM281201 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Mar 86 First Edition p 5

[Vladimir Bolshakov "Commentator's Column": "Casualties Again"]

[Text] The United States is fueling the hysteria surrounding Nicaragua increasingly fiercely. In the past few days, Washington has urgently earmarked $20 million in aid to Honduras and instructed the U.S. Air Force to help to transport Honduran troops to the Nicaraguan border.

In an attempt to at least somehow justify these blatantly provocative actions, Washington has announced that Nicaraguan troops allegedly crossed the border with Honduras on 22 March and invaded its territory to a depth of over 15 km to destroy the rear bases of the detachments of "contras" entrenched there. An attempt is being made to create the impression among the U.S. people and entire world public that "the Sandinists have deliberately challenged the United States" after the U.S. House of Representatives refused to allocate the $100 million requested by the White House for military and other aid to the gangs of former Somozists under the patronage of the CIA and the Pentagon.

These gangs have now suffered heavy losses. The CIA scenario providing for the overthrow of the Sandinists at the hands of the "contras" is obviously not working. All Nicaragua has risen up to fight them. Under these conditions the White House wants to prove that the refusal of aid to the "contras" in the House of Representatives was a mistake. The administration is trying to wreak revenge in the Senate, which is discussing a bill for rendering aid to the "contras." Obviously playing into the hands of the White House, the CIA readily provided "information on Nicaraguan aggression."

This "information" is flimsy. The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has resolutely denied Washington's phony assertions of the invasion of Honduran territory. In their reports from the border between Honduras and Nicaragua, U.S. television companies also confirm that no signs of an "invasion" are to be seen there.

But Washington does not bother with facts. It is pursuing its own line, formulated by the White House: "The cancerous growth called Nicaragua must be removed." Neither more nor less! Honduras has been urgently given additional military aid. U.S. troops which have long been waiting there for the order to invade Nicaragua have been put on heightened combat alert. General J. Galvin, commander of the U.S. southern command, has arrived in Honduras to lead the new act of provocation.

It is clear that all this provocative ballyhoo has not been launched accidentally. It cannot be ruled out that it envisages at subsequent stages the direct use, on some pretext or other, of U.S. Armed Forces in accordance with the Grenadian or Libyan "scenarios." The danger of this adventure is obvious. But Washington should understand that Nicaragua is not defenseless Grenada. Its people are fully determined to defend their freedom. And in this all honest people of the world are in solidarity with Nicaragua. And it is time that the over-zealous gentlemen from Washington heeded the voice of the world community: "Hands off Nicaragua!"

Nicaraguan Statement Cited

LD271005 Moscow TASS in English 2255 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Managua March 26 TASS -- The Nicaraguan Ministry of Foreign Affairs has categorically refuted Washington's mendacious accusations that the Sandinista People's Army allegedly "invaded" the territory of Honduras. The ministry's statement circulated in Managua emphasises that U.S. propaganda's latest falsehood is part and parcel of the slanderous anti-Nicaraguan campaign which the Reagan administration has launched in an attempt to get congressional approval of new multimillion appropriations for the Somozista forces based in Honduras.

TASS Cites Ortega

LD290954 Moscow TASS in English 0926 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] Managua March 29 TASS -- The Reagan administration is on the path of "Vietnamizing" the conflict in Central America, Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Executive Commission of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and president of Nicaragua, told a news conference here Friday.

He lashed out at the adventurist policy of the United States which has gone as far as to directly involve U.S. servicemen based in Honduras in providing support to the C.I.A.'s mercenary gangs in their aggressive actions against Nicaragua.

U.S. military transport planes manned by U.S. pilots, Ortega said, were used to airlift Honduran troops to the border with Nicaragua where there was fighting between units of the Sandinist Popular Army and Somozist groups. The military operation undertaken by the Pentagon in an attempt to save the mercenaries from a final defeat was supervised by John Galvin, chief of the U.S. southern command.

The escalating U.S. military interference in Nicaragua's affair, Ortega said, is exacerbating the dangerous situation in the region. The Nicaraguan president added that the U.S. Government bears the full weight of responsibility for the consequences of its adventurist actions, including the possible death of U.S. troops in the combat zone. Once they pentrate into Nicaraguan air space, he warned, U.S. military helicopters risk being shot down.

Flatly denying White House charges that the Sandinist Popular Army "has attacked Honduras", the Nicaraguan leader called President Reagan "the biggest lie-manufacturer in the world". It is not Nicaragua but the United States that is flouting international law as it encroaches upon the independence and territorial integrity of Nicaragua, Ortega said.

The Reagan administration has raised a counter-revolutionary mercenary army which is occupying part of the territory of Honduras in violation of the latter's sovereignty and staging raids against Nicaragua from bases there, he said.

The C.I.A. hired terrorists are killing Nicaraguan citizens and destroying everything that has been created by the revolution for the people. In these conditions, the Nicaraguan president said, his country has the full right to armed defense against aggression and will continue exercising it. Washington's mendacious claims, he said, are disproved even by the fact that Nicaraguan troops have not had any armed clashes with the Honduran Army. In the reported fighting troops of the Sandinist Popular Army carried out a successful operation against the C.I.A.'s mercenaries and overran their camps, including their main training center. Nicaragua thinks highly of the fact that Honduran authorities have not yielded to pressure from the United States eager to provoke an armed conflict between Honduras and Nicaragua, Ortega said. He said the Nicaraguan Government has sent a message to the Contadora Group countries, pointing to the threatening situation in the wake of the stepup in U.S. aggression against the Nicaraguan people and suggesting that a mixed commission be formed to monitor the situation on the border between Nicaragua and Honduras.

The Nicaraguan president denounced the U.S. Senate's decision to meet a White House request for 100 million dollars in military aid for the "contras".

The multimillion-dollar appropriations and "instruction" by U.S. military "advisers", he said, will not save the mercenaries from a crushing defeat. But the very fact of U.S. Congress deliberating the "ways and means" of suppressing the Sandinist popular revolution represents an attempt to scrap the existing jungle. U.S. aggression against Nicaragua, just as infringments of the sovereignty of Libya, are a threat to the security of all mankind, the Nicaraguan president said.

Paper Views Situation

PM271159 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 27 Mar 86 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "White House Provocation"]

[Excerpt] Washington, 26 Mar -- The U.S. Administration has taken a new step with the aim of whipping up the situation in Central America. President Reagan has claimed that the Sandinist People's Army has "invaded" Honduran territory. On this pretext he announced the granting of "emergency military aid" to Honduras to the tune of $20 million,

At the same time, as the news agencies report, the Honduran Government initially refuted the statement about an "act of aggression" supposedly perpetrated by Nicaragua. Only later, clearly on Washington's prompting, did it acknowledge the "instance of attack." According to reports from Honduras, that country's authorities have given the order to place their troops on the Nicaraguan border in a state of enhanced combat readiness. It is also noted that John Galvin, commander of the U.S. southern command, has arrived there hurriedly.

KATUSHEV, CUBA'S MENDELEZ DISCUSS COOPERATION

PM241242 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general headline "Talks Held"]

[Text] A meeting was held on 21 March between K.F. Katushev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and E. Melendez, first vice president of the Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation. A wide range of questions involving Soviet-Cuban economic and technical cooperation was examined.

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COMMENTARY ON GORBACHEV'S TEST MORATORIUM OFFER

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LD010841 Moscow TASS in English 0831 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 1 TASS -- A news conference was held for Soviet and foreign correspondents at the press center of the Foreign Ministry of the USSR today. It dealt with a statement made by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on Soviet television and his message to the U.N. secretary-general.

The news conference was given by Georgiy Korniyenko, a first deputy foreign minister of the USSR, Vladimir Petrovskiy, head of the International Organizations Department of the Foreign Ministry of the USSR, and Vladimir Lomeyko, head of the ministry's press department. Opening the meeting with the press, Korniyenko said: The fact that Mikhail Gorbachev's address on Soviet television on March 29 was devoted especially to the issue of ending nuclear tests attests to the tremendous significance attached to it by the Soviet leadership.

That we are concentrating efforts in this area is explained by the following considerations:

The first consideration. The issue of stopping nuclear weapons tests, while being an organic part of the general program for nuclear disarmament which was set forth in Mikhail Gorbachev's statement of January 15, lends itself readily at the same time to independent, and quick, resolution, given, of course, a shared desire to achieve it. What are the grounds for saying this? First, the problem of ending nuclear weapons testing completely is already 75-percent solved: For many years none of the nuclear powers has been conducting nuclear blasts in three mediums, that is on the surface of the earth, in the atmosphere and in outer space. So it only remains to agree not to stage them also in the fourth medium, underground. Second, the question of prohibition of underground nuclear tests has already been the subject of negotiations between the USSR, USA and Britain, and moreover -- the sides have been close to completion of elaboration of a relevant treaty. Over a period of many years various aspects of that question are being worked on also at the multilateral organ -- the Geneva Conference on Disarmament. Third, if earlier difficulties in verification over prohibition of nuclear tests were more far-fetched, than real, they are now simply non-existent: Scientific-technical means of verification became even more perfect, and, if need be, they could be supplemented with international on-site inspections.

Second consideration. With such a measure as prohibition of nuclear tests being seemingly limited, termination of nuclear tests is the most real, the simplest and the most efficient step towards ending the nuclear arms race and, to a major extent, prevention of the arms race in outer space. It is most important now to stop the arms race, to move from the dead centre the process of disarmament, above all nuclear.

It is exactly for that purpose that the Soviet Union decided to take a unilateral daring step, as a good example: It stopped any nuclear explosions as of August 6 last year -- both in military and peaceful purposes. The initial deadline of that moratorium, January 1, this year, was later extended till March 31.

And then a new constructive step was made on the part of the Soviet Union. As was announced in Mikhail Gorbachev's reply to the leaders of six states and reaffirmed in his March 29 television appearance, the Soviet Union will not conduct nuclear explosions also after the expiration of March 31 -- the extended date of the unilateral moratorium, as long as the United States does not hold such tests. Otherwise, the Soviet Union will resume nuclear tests. This, as was emphasised by Mikhail Gorbachev, should be absolutely clear. The USSR cannot waive its own security and the security of its allies.

But that would not be our choice -- all our thoughts and efforts are directed exactly at preventing such a turn of affairs. To have an accord on ending nuclear tests, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee is ready to meet at an early date the U.S. President at one of the European capitals.

Mikhail Gorbachev's March 28 Message to U.N. Secretary General Perez de Cuellar on the occasion of the International Year of Peace, is also permeated with the care to ensure a turn to the better in international affairs, to strengthen peace.

The Soviet Union is known to have been the first to respond to the declaration, which proclaimed 1986 as the International Year of Peace, and which was adopted by the U.N. General Assembly in October last year. In the USSR that U.N. decision was received as an extra political stimulus for the quest for large-scale and effective measures to remove the nuclear threat.

A package of exactly such measures of fundamental significance was set forth in the January 15 statement of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and then reaffirmed and developed in the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 27th CPSU Congress. The fundamental basic principles of a comprehensive system of international security, put forth at the congress, harmoniously accord with the aims and the tasks of the International Year of Peace, just as with the U.N. Charter.

Answers have been given to numerous questions put by journalist.

More Korniyenko Remarks

LD011017 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0940 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, 1 Apr (TASS) -- Georgiy Korniyenko, first deputy foreign minister of the USSR, answering a question on the USSR's reaction to the White House proposal that Soviet experts be sent to observe the nuclear blast in the State of Nevada planned for the middle of April said: We have put forward a proposal to the U.S. Government that experts from the two countries meet at any time and in any place to discuss matters relating to monitoring the halting of nuclear blasts. Our position is unambiguous: Traveling and observing how nuclear blasts are carried out would mean to all intents and purposes legalizing blasts. Let the Americans look elsewhere for companions wanting to take part in such a legalization. We shall not take part in this. Georgiy Korniyenko was speaking at a news conference at the Press Center of the USSR Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

Asked whether the extension of the moratorium by the USSR is possible if the United States carries out a new nuclear test, he stressed that it would no longer be in force. The USSR has already warned that it will not be able to extend the moratorium endlessly. The USSR will refrain from carrying out nuclear tests only until the first nuclear explosion in the United States.

We would not like to think that President Reagan has uttered his final word on a special meeting on the issue of halting nuclear weapons tests. By proposing a meeting in the very near future in one of the European capitals to discuss this question, Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, did not mean that this meeting would replace the one arranged in Geneva and which must take the form of a visit by him to the United States. This issue remains on the agenda.

U.S. actions over the past few months represent a departure from "the spirit of Geneva," said Georgiy Korniyenko. As for the USSR we shall continue our efforts to improve the situation and achieve a turn for the better. The USSR, he noted, is particularly negatively inclined when this or that country, whether it be the FRG or Israel, joins in U.S. plans to create a so-called "space shield." The FRG's participation in the SDI program cannot fail to have an effect on the state of USSR-FRG relations too. The first deputy USSR minister of foreign affairs condemned Washington's intention to supply the most up-to-date types of weapons to counterrevolutionary gangs in Afghanistan and Angola.

U.S. Rejection Scored

PM311907 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

[Vitaliy Korionov "Observer's Opinion" under the general headline: "Take the Sensible Step!"]

[Text] The reports currently arriving in an unbroken stream from all ends of the earth testify to the fact that the planet is witnessing what is essentially a universal referendum on today's most acute issue for mankind: Will the opportunities still available for finally halting the dangerous nuclear arms race be utilized? The cessation of nuclear tests primarily by the Soviet Union and the United States must be the chief and urgent step to be taken along the path toward this goal.

The new Soviet initiative has stirred the world and has been a powerful boost for all those who want to safeguard the earth against a nuclear conflagration. The position of the USSR, which is continuing to adhere to its unilaterally imposed moratorium, is viewed everywhere as an initiative of outstanding political signficance.

As for the United States, everyone can see that the U.S. Administration has been given yet another chance to back up with actions its declarative statements of its desire for the reduction of nuclear armaments. This chance should not be missed -- such is the resolute demand which is growing hourly everywhere, the United States included. The governments of peace-loving states, the broadest strata of the international public, political parties, public organizations and movements, parliaments, church representatives, and people espousing the most diverse political views are all demanding: Enough empty promises, it is time for immediate and vigorous actions!

What is more, the U.S. Administration is acting, but only in the opposite direction: A new nuclear explosion is being prepared at the Nevada test range. It is not enough that Washington has hastily rejected the new Soviet peace initiative. The White House is declaring over and over that it is still expecting "Soviet specialists to observe the U.S. nuclear test to be held mid-April." What is this if not cynical mockery of the hopes of the peoples who are insisting on Washington's cessation of nuclear tests!

The constructive Soviet proposal is receiving increasingly broad international support. Millions and millions of people are yet again being convinced in fact that the USSR acts with an understanding of its responsibility to mankind. If the planet continues to be shaken by nuclear explosions, the responsibility for this will rest wholly and completely with the Washington administration. And with it alone!

Levin Assails Reagan Remarks

LD312003 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Beyond U.S. borders, Soviet proposals for a halt to nuclear tests have been received even more warmly. Washington's negative response to them has evoked indignation. The U.S. argument is seen as a defiance of common sense. In a dispatch from Washington a DPA correspondent analyzes the U.S. Administration's position on the issue, summing up: the United States sees the Soviet proposal as, just listen, a propaganda ploy. Here is my colleague Viktor Levin:

[Levin] I will begin with a quotation: Militarist states see unilateral concessions as a sign of weakness and not good intentions. To my mind this description wholly covers the American position in relation to the moratorium on nuclear explosions introduced unilaterally by the Soviet Union. What we did was to take a good-will step and for 8 months now we have not carried out any nuclear explosions although the United States stubbornly continues with its tests. As confirmed in Comrade Gorbachev's television address, we even now call on the United States to display a sense of responsibility and follow our example. The reply to this is negative.

This seems the right moment to return to the quotation I gave. I repeat it: Militaristic states see unilateral concessions as a sign of weakness and not good intentions. And whatever anyone might say as far as official Washington is concerned, the quotation hits the nail on the head. And do you know who is being quoted? I will not keep you in suspense any longer: These words were spoken by U.S. President Ronald Reagan. In his usual way, he intended to brand someone else but the way it turned out, his high-flown rhetoric disregards facts and rebounds directly on the very policies being pursued by the present American Administration.

As already noted, Washington hastened to call the new Soviet proposal -- which opens up a real way to the total halting of nuclear weapons testing -- a propaganda ploy. But just a moment; the fact that we have done so unilaterally and to the prejudice -- and there can be no two ways about this -- of our own security, given that the United States is continuing such explosions, can this fact really be a propaganda ploy? Our proposal for a Soviet-U.S. summit meeting to be held in the near future to take the first major step toward stopping the nuclear arms race and reach agreement on halting nuclear tests -- is this also a propaganda ploy? If so, then it is to ask what Washington would call responsibility for the fate of the world and political will to solve the burning problems confronting mankind.

The DPA dispatch notes that, despite wide-ranging protests from world opinion the United States has carried out not only its 22d March defiant nuclear explosion but is preparing for another test in the 3d week of April, one which is an integral part of the work to develop strike weapons in space. There are rumors, the West German journalist notes, that yet another test may be carried out in the first half of April. So are these explosions to be regarded as a constructive contribution by Washington to the cause of ridding mankind of the threat of nuclear war?

The Soviet Union has made an honest and realistic proposal dictated by a feeling of utmost responsibility and by a desire to see a ban on nuclear explosions become a fact, an immutable norm of interstate relations. Washington's position, as it appears today, shows that the U.S. Administration is not ready for such constructive steps. Recalling Reagan's words once more, it remains to be said that it is the United States which acts like the militarist state about which the head of the U.S. Administration spoke.

Kornilov Urges Test Ban

LD312116 Moscow TASS in English 1727 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 31 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes: "It is not yet late to halt the nuclear arms race. The first major stride in that direction is needed. Putting an end to nuclear testing by all, above all by the Soviet Union and the United States, as well as by the other nuclear powers, could become such a step. We attach tremendous significance to the solution of this task which concerns the destiny of all peoples", Mikhail Gorbachev said in his speech over the Soviet television on March 29. The world press emphasizes that this is another vivid confirmation of the Soviet Union's consistent foreign policy course aimed at removing the danger of nuclear holocaust.

A good example set by the Soviet Union, which unilaterally announced a moratorium on all nuclear explosions eight months ago, on the day of the 40th anniversary of the tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and urged the USA and other nuclear powers to follow suit has evoked approval all over the world.

And this is natural. One need not be an expert in the military sphere to realize that not to conduct testing means to put an end to the refining of nuclear weapons, to start practical advance to their complete elimination everywhere. The Soviet Union views an end to testing as part and parcel of the Soviet Union's large-scale peace programme, the implementation of which would enable humanity to enter the 21st century being rid of the threat of nuclear catastrophe.

We view an end to testing as a most important element of setting up a comprehensive system of international security, the foundations of which have been formulated by the 27th CPSU Congress.

It would seem that Washington should support the Soviet Union's initiative and meet the expectations of the peoples, for President of the United States Reagan, less than six months ago, put his signature in Geneva to the joint Soviet-U.S. statement which clearly declared that a nuclear war is inadmissible and that the sides will not be striving for nuclear superiority. But what was Washington's real answer? At first silence and then awkward manoeuvres aimed at avoiding the discussion of the essence of the matter while a number of tests of nuclear devices were conducted in Nevada.

After non-aligned countries, other peaceful nations started declaring for an end to nuclear testing ever more resolutely, and the USSR, having extended its moratorium till March 31, declared that it will not conduct tests even after the expiry of that deadline, till the USA conducts a nuclear explosion. Another nuclear explosion, the eighth one in the past eight months was set off at the test site in Nevada. What is this if not an ostentatious and brazen challenge to the Soviet Union, to all peoples? This is an act of defiance that evoked stormy indignation all over the world.

Trying to camouflage the militaristic essence of its policy, Washington is launching these days ever more propaganda fireworks aimed at misleading the public. It is asserted, for instance, that the USA, allegedly "lags behind" the USSR and needs nuclear explosions to ensure its own security. But this is a lie and to refute it it is enough to quote the information of such a prestigious organization as the Swedish Institute of Defence Studies. Its information indicates that the number of nuclear devices the USA has tested since 1945 exceeds by third that tested by the USSR. And a number of nuclear tests conducted by the USA and other western powers is 50 per cent greater than the number of tests by the USSR. Furthermore, Washington asserts that to end testing is impossible because of "difficulties of verification". This is also a lie which has been refuted more than once by prominent western politicians, scientists and military experts.

The U.S. ruling circles placed self-seeking interests of the military-industrial circles above the interests of entire humanity and their own people. Ignoring the will of the international public, flouting the United Nations Charter, going back on its own obligations assumed during the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting, Washington continues banking on the militaristic course, on force, and is asserting that it is precisely in this way that the United States can "influence" the USSR's policy. These are futile calculations. Time and the course of events show if the U.S. ruling circles will be able to realize soberly the realities of the present and abandon the hegemonistic philosophy and militaristic doctrines dashed by life itself. As for the Soviet Union, it remains loyal to the policy of peace and continues declaring vigorously for the removal of war threat.

FURTHER COMMENTARY ON LATEST U.S. NUCLEAR TEST

Test Provokes 'Outrage'

PM291729 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Mar 86 Second Edition p 3

["TASS Commentary for KRASNAYA ZVEZDA" by military observer V. Chernyshev: "Contrary to the Will of Millions"]

[Text] A shock wave of outrage and anger has spread throughout the world. Its epicenter was the American test range in Nevada, where the United States, despite everything, carried out a new explosion of a nuclear device. This test, code-named "Glencove," is Washington's crude and ostentatious response to the act of good will on the part of the USSR in stating that it would not carry out nuclear explosions even after the expiry of its unilateral moratorium on 31 March this year, that is to say, not before the first nuclear explosion in the United States. The American Administration thus ignored the call to stop nuclear tests, although people throughout the world realize the urgency for this important measure, which would improve the international atmosphere and constitute a major step toward eliminating nuclear arms.

In continuing its nuclear explosions the U.S. Administration is increasingly opposing itself to the clearly expressed will of the majority of states in the world and the demands of the broadest strata of the world public and ignoring the warnings coming from many influential U.S. politicians and public figures and members of the American Congress. Such actions show up the true worth of the American Administration's hypocritical statements about Washington's alleged desire to make nuclear arms "impotent and obsolete" and to reduce and scrap them. The following legitimate question also arises: Can the testing [otrabotka] of more and newer nuclear means in the United States really accord with the recognition of the inadmissibility of nuclear war and of attempts to gain military superiority enshrined in the joint Soviet-American statement at the Geneva summit meeting?

According to a report in THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, preparation is in full swing in Nevada for the the testing of an X-ray laser pumped by a nuclear explosion scheduled for April.

The testing [otrabotka] of a laser weapon for the purpose of ABM defense and for its use in outer space must cause serious concern in the world. First, it is a direct breach of the Soviet-American ABM Treaty, which forbids testing for the purposes of ABM defense anywhere except at the previously announced and established test ranges (in the case of the United States, White Sands in New Mexico and Kwajalein Atoll in the Pacific). Second, the creation [sozdaniye] of such devices for nuclear explosions in outer space is a practical measure whose implementation in the future may lead to breach of the provisions of other important documents -- the SALT II treaty and the 1967 treaty on outer space.

The testing [otrabotka] of a nuclear-pumped X-ray laser once again refutes the myth about the "nonnuclear" nature of SDI spread by Washington officialdom. In this regard it is appropriate to recall a number of other facts which clearly indicate the preparation of nuclear weapons for "star wars" in the United States.

In 1983 the "Fletcher Commission," in a report to the U.S. National Security Council, recommended that $895 million be invested by 1989 in developing [razrabotka] nuclear-pumped X-ray lasers. In February 1985 the U.S. Secretary of Defense and Secretary of Energy signed a joint document whereby their departments are to engage in energetic work to create [sozdat] new types of nuclear weapons for "star wars." Directive No 172, signed by the U.S. President in May 1985, officially states that nuclear weapons may be an element of SDI. In the middle of last year R. Wagner, assistant to the secretary of defense for atomic energy, testified to Congress that plans to use nuclear weapons in a large-scale ABM system with space-based elements were at the "focus of attention" in the Pentagon. In accordance with the White House's request for the next fiscal year, appropriations for research [issledovaniye] and development [razrabotka] in the sphere of nuclear armaments under the SDI program are doubling. It is intended to appropriate at least $250 million for nuclear tests for "star wars" in Nevada.

It is now no longer a question of work of a "scientific research nature" being carried out by the Pentagon in the SDI sphere, the American newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes, but of practical tests of new kinds of weapons. The creation [sozdaniye] of nuclear armaments for outer space is causing alarm in the world, including in the countries of U.S. allies. French President F. Mitterrand expressed this alarm as follows: "The transfer of nuclear arms into outer space will mean not just the end of the 1972 treaty on ABM systems but the beginning of a new spiral in the arms race and advancement toward other forms of arms whose nature I am not even able to specify at this moment."

Washington's insolent action has caused anger and outrage among all progressive mankind. People of good will are insistently demanding a ban on all nuclear tests.

'Challenge' to Arms Opponents

AU271603 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 27 Mar 86 p 3

[Commentary by Spartak Beglov of NOVOSTI; paper's headline: "From the Soviet Viewpoint: After the Nevada Test"]

[Text] The subterranean nuclear test carried out as scheduled by the Americans on 22 March in Nevada was assessed quite unequivocally in Moscow, as in most capitals of the world. It is an open challenge to the opponents of the arms race throughout the world; "a 150-kiloton blow to the hopes of the peoples."

It would seem, though, that the term "as scheduled" is out of place here. Reports from the United States indicate that the U.S. Administration has altered the schedule of the nuclear explosions, and has moved up the date of the test, originally slated for April, to March.

Primarily there are two explanations for this unusual hurry. First, the six signatory states of the Delhi declaration 1 week before the Nevada explosion received an unmistakable signal from the USSR, indicating its readiness not to carry out any nuclear explosions even beyond 31 March, at least until the next summit meeting, should the Americans consent to do the same. Thus Washington was confronted with the unanimous opinion of seven states with a total of 1 billion inhabitants, and decided to resort to preemptive action. The world was to be presented with a fait accompli, before the demand for discontinuation of the tests had become a chain reaction that could no longer be stopped, neither abroad nor in the United States itself.

Second, the U.S. Administration had suffered a severe defeat in Congress 48 hours before the Nevada test: The House of Representatives refused to approve a $100 million grant for military aid to the "contras" in Nicaragua. It is amply known how Reagan reacts in cases like that: Whenever his policy of strength suffers a setback somewhere, he immediately attempts to boost his prestige again by an ostentatious demonstration of strength in some other place. This was practiced in October 1983 when the White House -- after the debacle in Lebanon, where nearly 250 GI's were killed in Beirut -- launched the invasion against tiny Grenada, so as to present it as the "greatest victory of American weapons."

The new nuclear explosion in Nevada, where a weapon for "star wars" was tested, has still further undermined the confidence in the United States as a potential disarmament partner. When Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev during the Geneva summit meeting last November agreed on the need to accelerate progress toward nuclear disarmament, it seemed -- at least verbally -- as if the U.S. President wanted to comply with the hopes of American and international public opinion. But these were only words. The deeds of the administration amount to the opposite, and are obviously dictated by the interests of the military-industrial complex and the ultraconservative circles of the United States.

Thus, with whom is the Soviet Union dealing in the dialogue with the United States? With the America that is genuinely interested in halting the arms race and in constructively collaborating with the USSR in implementing the plan for nuclear disarmament, outlined at the 27th CPSU Congress, or with a militarist group which arrogantly rejects all reasonable arguments for preventing the arms race in space and for halting it on earth that were agreed on at the Geneva summit meeting?

These are questions which invariably arise in view of the new Soviet-American summit meeting planned for this year.

SHABANOV OUTLINES SOVIET VERIFICATION POLICY

PM270936 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Army General V. Shabanov, USSR deputy defense minister: "A Most Important Element in the Disarmament Process" -- uppercase passages published in boldface]

[Text] The solution of the problem of verification [kontrol] is of fundamental importance in the program for the elimination of nuclear and other types of mass destruction weapons put forward in the statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on 15 January this year.

Comprehensive and most stringent monitoring [proverka] of the fulfillment of possible future agreements is a most important element in the disarmament process proposed by the Soviet Union.

Quite often Western propaganda has vociferously spread the myth of the impossibility of agreeing with the USSR on effective verification [kontrol] measures and attempted to distort the Soviet position on this question. Whatever sphere of arms limitation and reduction you take -- be it nuclear or conventional arms, nuclear tests, or preventing the spread of the arms race to space -- everywhere the Americans have hidden behind the "problem of verification [kontrol]" that they themselves have invented: The Russians do not agree to verification [kontrol], they say, so there is nothing to talk about. These actions are based by no means on a sincere U.S. interest in successfully resolving the questions of limiting the arms race but on other, frankly unsavory aims -- torpedoing agreements that are under preparation or have already been signed.

This stalling tactic was used by Washington when, for instance, discussing the question of the ratification of the treaties limiting underground nuclear weapons tests (1974) and on underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes (1976). It has been used by the United States to wreck ratification of the SALT II Treaty, to hamper talks on banning chemical weapons, to avoid the moratorium proposed by the USSR on all nuclear explosions, and to block any Soviet peace initiatives in limiting the arms race.

The Soviet Union's statements on questions of verification [kontrol] exposing Washington's long-standing political speculation on this problem and calling for a new boost to be given to arms limitation talks seem all the more important to the entire world. Now certain circles in the West are trying to hush up the Soviet initiative and pretend that nothing has happened. And that is no accident because, as the saying goes, they have had the ground cut from under their feet and their possible objections to the Soviet Union's peace initiatives have been removed in advance.

In what respects are the Soviet proposals in this sphere new and constructive? Why is any unbiased observer today saying that the USSR's bold steps have put a stop to the use of the verification [kontrol] problem to hinder Soviet-U.S. talks?

The essence is that the USSR has clearly stated that it is prepared to embark on any sensible verification [kontrol] measures if they really promote the limitation of the arms race. Verification [kontrol], as an element in interstate relations, objectively serves the sides' security interests. But verification [kontrol] is not an end in itself. Its main task is to ensure the solution of the problem of ending the arms race. As the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th Congress stressed, "disarmament without verification [kontrol] is impossible, but verification [kontrol] without disarmament is senseless." Hence the need for the amount and methods of verification [kontrol] to accord with the nature and scope of specific accords.

The experience of monitoring [proverka] the execution of existing strategic arms accords and other previously concluded treaties and agreements in the arms limitation sphere confirms the indisputable priority of national technical means of verification [kontrol]. The potential of these means is constantly increasing. At the same time the Soviet Union is flexible on this question. If necessary it is prepared for additional measures to be drawn up and adopted to promote the effectiveness of verification [kontrol] using national technical means. This refers first and foremsot to various types of notification and exchanges of quantitative information on arms. Other additional verification [kontrol] measures may be adopted up to and including on-site inspection [inspektsiya]. The only important thing is that these measures shold not serve as a tool for interfering in states' internal affairs and should not damage either side.

The USSR's position on verification [kontrol] is a realistic embodiment of the Soviet concept of creating a comprehensive international security sytem envisaging a strictly verifiable [kontroliruyemyy] reduction in the levels of states' military potentials to limits of sensible sufficiency. Specifically, it is a question of all avenues of arms limitation and reduction. Our ideal is a world with no weapons and no wars.

IN THE SPHERE OF IMPLEMENTING THE PROGRAM FOR THE ELIMINATION OF NUCLEARWEAPONS it is planned to develop special procedures for destroying nuclear munitions and for dismantling, reequipping, or destroying nuclear weapons delivery vehicles. Both the numbers of weapons to be eliminated would be agreed; verification [kontrol] of the arms being destroyed and restricted would be carried out by national technical means and through on-site inspections [inspektsiya]. Any other additional measures are possible.

Taking into account the fact that the USSR and the United States are experienced in developing procedures and practical actions for destroying nuclear means, the USSR sees no insuperable obstacle in the way of solving the problem of verifying [kontrol] the destruction of nuclear weapons and is prepared to agree to the most radical solutions of this problem on, of course, a mutual and equal basis.

IN THE SPHERE OF ENDING NUCLEAR WEAPONS TESTS the USSR has proposed a solution to the question of verification [kontrol] which satisfies the most carping U.S. skeptics. It is well known that for many years Washington has ignored the fact that the sides' existing national technical means make it possible to verify [kontrolirovat] nuclear explosions with high accuracy and reliability. And in this respct the United States is geographically more favcrably situated than the USSR. However, without checking it in practice, the U.S. side rejected the verification [kontrol] system envisaged by the 1974 treaty on underground nuclear explosions, the geology of test sites, and other measures.

For a long time Washington, hiding behind a "verification [kontrol] problem" which it had artifically created, refused to join the Soviet moratorium on all nuclear explosions. Now the USSR has stripped away that mask of hypocrisy. It has been directly stated in this regard: "Verification [kontrol] is no problem for us. If the United States ends all nuclear explosions on a reciprocal basis, the proper verification [kontrol] will be entirely ensured by national technical means, with the help of international procedures, and, if necessary, with on-site inspection [inspektsiya]." The Soviet Union has expressed readiness to make use of the well-known proposal from the leaders of the six states -- if acceptable to the other side too -- to provide assistance in monitoring [proverka] the end of the nuclear tests, including on-site inspection [inspektsiya]. Even the conservative British newspaper THE TIMES was forced to admit that, "The USSR's readiness to ensure on-site inspection [inspektsiya] has placed the United States and Britain in an extremely complicated position."

Needless to say, in order to fully solve the problem of nuclear tests a treaty is necessary which would prohibit nuclear weapons tests universally and forever. The USSR proposes drawing up such a treaty and resuming or starting relevant talks. From the very outset the resolution of these questions could be handled in parallel in order to reach a comprehensive agreement as quickly as possible.

IN THE SPHERE OF BANNING SPACE STRIKE ARMS the Soviet Union's principled position is well known. It consists in the renunciation by two sides -- the USSR and the United States -- of the creation, [sozdaniye] (including scientific research work), testing, and deployment of space strike arms.

Naturally, given Washington's consent, this decision would have to be verified [kontrolirovatsya] in a guaranteed way. The USSR favors the strictest verification [kontrol], including opening up the relevant laboratories to inspections [inspektsiya] on a reciprocal basis.

This step by the USSR demolishes the arguments of the supporters of the U.S. "star wars" program about the impossibility of verifying [prokontrolirovat] the ban on the creation [sozdaniye] of space strike means. The question can now be put this way: Either nuclear weapons are scrapped, strike arms in space are prevented, and the threat of war in general is eased -- with all these measures carried out under strict national and international verification [kontrol] -- or space strike means are deployed and there is an unchecked arms race in all avenues, an exacerbation of international tension as a consequence, and a growth in the threat to peace.

IN THE SPHERE OF BANNING AND TOTALLY ELIMINATING THE ACCUMULATION OF STOCKPILES OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS the USSR advocates the strictest and most reliable verification [kontrol] both of the elimination of chemical weapons and of the industrial base for their manufacture. Specifically we propose announcing in good time the location of enterprises producing chemical weapons and ending their production, starting to work out procedures for destroying the corresponding production base, and embarking on eliminating chemical weapons stockpiles soon after a convention comes into force.

At sites where the destruction of chemical weapons stockpiles is to take place it is planned to ensure stringent verification [kontrol] from the start of the destruction process to its completion by having international inspectors [inspektsiya] constantly in attendance or by combining systematic international inspections [proverka] with the use of measuring devices at these sites.

Similar verification [kontrol] is also planned at the site where permitted quantities of the banned chemicals will be produced for scientific, agricultural, medicinal, and other nonmilitary needs. International inspectors are planned to be in virtually constant attendance there.

An extensive choice of verification [kontrol] measures -- from the use of national technical means and the exchange of data to systematic and constant international inspections [inspektsiya], including monitoring [proverka] upon request -- is planned for all other types of activity under a future convention.

Thus, the USSR is prepared in practice for any verification [kontrol] measures that guarantee the security of the states participating in the destruction of chemical arsenals. Even the most carping opponent of the destruction of chemical weapons has been deprived of "agruments" aimed against the Soviet proposal.

THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES ARE PROPOSING EFFECTIVE VERIFICATION [KONTROL] MEASURES LINKED WITH REDUCING AND FREEZING TROOPS AND ARMS IN CENTRAL EUROPE. These measures include an exchange of lists (rosters) of the Soviet and U.S. military units subject to reduction and withdrawal from the central European region indicating their actual designation, size, location, and the number of main types of arms held; reciprocal notification of the start and completion of practical measures to reduce Soviet and U.S. troops; and exchange on a reciprocal basis of figures on armed forces in the reduction region in terms of the parameters previously applied at the talks; reciprocal notification about all ground forces movements, the calling up of reservists, and military exercises by ground forces involving over 20,000 men; the holding of on-site inspections [proverka] following a justifiable request; the creation of an advisory committee; and the holding of bilateral or multilateral consultations between the interested parties.

In addition to the above measures the USSR also advocates the establishment of permanent centers for monitoring [kontrol] entry and exit to and from the reduction region of military contingents. In our opinion this would make it possible to reliably verify [kontrolirovat] the numbers of armed forces in the zone covered by the agreement on freezing troop numbers.

Thus, the initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union on verification [kontrol] measures are aimed at promoting the intensification of the talks that are under way and the removal of the artificial obstacles put in the way of the talks by the United States. Our proposals in this sphere graphically demonstrate the USSR's readiness for far-reaching verification [kontrol] measures aimed at getting the existing system of talks moving and ensuring the optimum effectiveness of the disarmament machinery. In submitting these proposals our country proceeds on the basis that each arms limitation and reduction measure and each step along the road of reducing the threat of war must bring the peoples greater security and confidence in the future, yet not to the detriment or at the expense of other states but by strengthening mutual security.

MORE COMMENTS ON U.S.-FRG SDI AGREEMENT

'Dressed in Peaceful Clothing'

OW311112 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 27 Mar 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast; commentary by Boris Parkhomenko]

[Text] It has been officially announced in Bonn that the FRG is ready to sign an agreement with the United States on participating in the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative, DIS. Our commentary:

[Parkhomenko] Hello, comrades: FRG Economics Minister Bangermann went to Washington to sign this agreement. In this lies the subtlety. Officially Bonn is rushing to stress that the agreement has an exclusively peaceful, scientific and economic character, and is not at all military. In that case, Defense Minister Woerner would have had to sign it. However, there is one more delicate detail which would alert even the most trusting: The fact is that, by agreement with the United States, most of the clauses of this agreement will not be made public. They will be made known to only a narrow circle of people. A question arises: Why are the cooperation plans of the industrial firms and scientific laboratories of the United States and the FRG made secret if they are, as it is being maintained, of a peaceful nature?

From the very inception of the SDI project, the question of participation by U.S. allies has been a topic for bitter debate and the object of mass protests. Realistically thinking politicians, scientists, and military specialists, including those in the West, have often spoken about the aggressive trend of this so-called initiative. The FRG is no exception.

The opposition representatives in the Bundestag -- the Social Democrats and the Greens -- are not the only ones to have censured their country's plan to participate in the "star wars" program. Many deputies from the ruling coalition have also voiced doubts as to the correctness of the Kohl government's decision. This is why supporters of SDI have had to hide the content of this unpopular agreement from FRG society. This is why it has been dressed in peaceful clothing.

Marches Protest Agreement

LD282219 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Viktor Levin commentary]

[Excerpts] In West Germany the traditional Easter peace marches have begun. According to reports from Hamburg, one of the main slogans under which peace supporters are marching is the demand for the United States to abandon plans to prepare "star wars." The linking of the FRG to the U.S. program of strategic defense research is also condemned. Here is our station commentary from Viktor Levin:

The participants in the Easter marches had not yet set off when the official spokesman of the FRG Government Ost reproached them for allegedly whipping up hysteria and sowing panic. No one is threatening peace, Ost assured. The Bonn government equally light-heartedly interprets its joining the U.S. "star wars" program as a contribution to peace. Repeating the stale ideas of U.S. official propaganda, Bonn affirms that the SDI is a completely defensive program and its implementation will serve the interests of consolidating peace. This logic, as you see, is the same as in Ost's affirmations, but its contradiction with facts and good sense is so obvious that not only antiwar movement activists, but also many politicians of parties represented in the Bundestag are critical of the SDI itself and the Federal Republic's joining it.

That the SDI has nothing in common with defense, that spreading the arms race to space threatens to increase the danger of nuclear war sharply and will certainly disrupt nuclear disarmament has been argued repeatedly. Peace supporters understand this. They understand it and firmly oppose SDI, and it is natural that these who take on the role of accomplices of the U.S. Administration are under fire from their criticism.

Europe, and all Europe, can and must make its contribution to the cause of strengthening peace. In this vital process history itself gives it a special role. Wide circles of public opinion -- and this is shown in particular by the Easter peace marches beginning in Europe -- recognize this responsibility and are quite determined to make a contribution to consolidating peace. But, you would certainly not say this of the governments of a number of countries. The Bonn government spokesman Ost, with his statement that no one is threatening peace also is trying to mask the indisputable fact that FRG policy, expressed in aiding and abetting U.S. militarist ambitions, is a factor not strengthening peace, but undermining it. This policy corresponds to the interests of certain circles in the United States but fundamentally contradicts the interests of the FRG itself and Europe as a whole.

REACTION TO SOVIET MEDITERRANEAN PROPOSALS CITED

PM010914 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS roundup: "To Create a Barrier Against Nuclear War"]

[Excerpt] The Soviet Union advocates the curbing of the arms race, the creation of an all-embracing system of international security, the solution of problems of peace and development, and the blocking of the path of nuclear war; it calls for responsible policies from others and condemns the aggressive, provocative, and neoglobalist U.S. policy, which creates a threat to international peace and security. This idea is emphasized in the broad international response to the Soviet-Algerian talks and the speeches exchanged at the Kremlin dinner by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and general secretary of the National Liberation Front Party. The new Soviet peace initiatives have generated a broad response in the world.

Algiers -- The Soviet-Algerian talks and the Kremlin speeches have generated enormous interest in Algeria. The Soviet Union is convinced that there is broad scope for equal and mutually advantageous Soviet-Algerian cooperation, the newspaper EL MOUDJAHID writes. At a time when the international situation causes grave anxiety; when seats of tension are not only not disappearing but, on the contrary, increasing in number -- as shown by events in the Mediterranean -- it is important that the two countries whose viewpoints coincide on many issues should concentrate their efforts on achieving the goals of complete decolonialization, establishment of a new international economic order, disarmament, security, and the ensuring of peace throughout the world. Together with other Algerian press organs, this newspaper gives particular attention to the statement by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee that if the United States were to withdraw its fleet from the Mediterranean, the Soviet Union would simultaneously do the same, and that the USSR is ready to embark without any delay on talks concerning this issue. The Soviet Union advocates the transformation of the Mediterranean into a zone of stable peace and cooperation, EL MOUDJAHID points out. M.S. Gorbachev and C. Bendjedid resolutely condemned the U.S. aggression against Libya and reaffirmed their solidarity with the Libyan people.

The Soviet Union, another Algerian newspaper, AL-SHA'B, points out, attaches great importance to the stance of the Nonaligned Movement, in which Algeria occupies a leading position, and expects that it will play an increasingly important role in world politics. The similarity or coincidence of the USSR's and Algerian approaches to the solution of many international problems, the news agency APS emphasizes, stem logically from their friendship and mutual understanding. Algeria highly values the constructive Soviet initiatives in the disarmament sphere. According to the newspaper HORIZON-2000, C. Bendjedid's official friendly visit to the Soviet Union will give a new boost to mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries. Algeria and the Soviet Union stand on similar positions, particularly on questions concerning the peoples' national liberation struggle. It is sufficient to recall the diverse assistance rendered by the USSR to Arab peoples opposing the imperialist U.S. policy.

Tripoli -- The USSR's stance, expressed in the speech by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has unmasked the rapacious aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism, which threatens peace all over the world, Libya's UN representative Rajab al-Zaruq declared. Washington is provocatively "flexing military muscles" throughout the world -- in the Mediterranean, in the Korean peninsula, and in the Indian Ocean. It threatens the peoples of all developing countries, particularly small ones, which follow an independent policy and wish to build their life according to their own views; the objective of this policy, as the Soviet leader's speech convincingly showed, is to impose global U.S. hegemony on the peoples.

The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the Libyan newspaper AL-FAJR AL-JADID writes, resolutely condemned the U.S. Administration for its aggressive action against the Libyan Jamahiriyah. He declared that the U.S. actions constitute a challenge to the entire world public and a trampling of universally recognized civilian relations. Facts testify that it is a question not of an incident that has occurred suddenly but of a kind of "punitive" operation planned and considered in advance.

Damascus -- It was delcared in Moscow, the Syrian news agency SANA reports, that the use of U.S. weapons against independent and sovereign Libya has exposed the imperialist and predatory face of U.S. neoglobalist policy. The Soviet Union expresses solidarity with the Libyan people who are upholding their sacred right to freedom and independence from imperialist encroachments.

Washington -- The Soviet leader, THE WASHINGTON POST notes, pointed out that the Soviet Union is forced to maintain its ships in the Mediterranean for one single reason -- the U.S. 6th Fleet, threatening the security of the USSR and its friends and allies, is in the immediate vicinity of Soviet borders. If the United States were to withdraw its fleet from there, the Soviet Union would simultaneously do the same. It is prepared to embark without any delay on talks concerning this issue. The Soviet leader, the U.S. news agency UPI reports, joined a new call for the withdrawal of U.S. and Soviet ships from the Mediterranean to previous Soviet proposals for the transformation of that sea into a zone of peace. The Soviet Union dispalyed support for Libya, THE NEW YORK TIMES points out. The Soviet leader's condemnation of the aggressive U.S. action against Libya followed Moscow's declaration that this action could lead to serious consequences reaching far beyond its borders.

REPORT ON 1985 SOVIET TRADE WITH CAPITALIST COUNTRIES

LD312211 Moscow TASS in English 1833 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 31 TASS -- The TASS economic news desk reports:

The total volume of trade turnover between the Soviet Union and industrially developed capitalist countries in 1985 exceeded 37.8 billion roubles. Soviet exports to these countries amounted to about 18.6 billion roubles and imports to 19.2 billion roubles. A TASS correspondent got these figures at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade.

The FRG remained the USSR's biggest trade partner from among Western countries: The volume of Soviet-West German trade last year was about 7.09 billion roubles (of this sum Soviet export was 3.99 billion roubles). The USSR's trade turnover with Finland was 4.99 billion roubles (Soviet exports - 2.3 billion roubles), with Italy - 3.79 billion roubles (Soviet exports - 2.47 billion roubles),with France -- 3.78 billion roubles (Soviet exports -- 2.17 billion roubles). The volume of the USSR's trade with Japan grew by 320.6 million roubles as compared to the previous year and exceeded 3.21 billion roubles in 1985 (Soviet export to the Japanese market - 928 million roubles).

Then comes the USSR's trade with the United States which amounted last year to more than 2.7 billion roubles. Soviet trade with Britain in 1985 amounted to 1.9 billion roubles (including Soviet export - 1.22 billion roubles), with Austria - 1.66 billion (exports - 804.6 million roubles), Belgium - 1.44 billion (858.1 million), Holland - 1.3 billion (986.6 million). The Soviet Union's trade exchange with Canada amounted to 966.8 million roubles.

Last year the Soviet Union's trade turnover with Switzerland was 927.9 million roubles (including Soviet export - 383.8 million roubles), with Sweden - 798.4 million roubles (492.1 million roubles), Greece - 728.2 million (593.9 million), Spain - 588.4 million (235 million). The volume of Soviet Australian trade went up by 42.5 million roubles as compared to the previous year and amounted to 545.8 million roubles.

The volume of the Soviet Union's trade turnover with West Berlin was 408.5 million roubles (including Soviet deliveries - 259.3 million roubles), with Denmark - 397.8 million roubles (270.8 million), Norway - 177.6 million (104.3 million), Iceland - 109.5 million (60.1 million), Portugal - 106.4 million (48.9 million). Soviet-New Zealand trade was worth 90.9 million roubles, a growth of 34.4 million roubles over the previous year.

The Soviet Union's trade and economic ties with other industrially developed capitalist countries also developed in 1985. The trade turnover with Ireland in 1985 amounted to 56.5 million roubles (Soviet exports - 25.5 million roubles), with Malta - 27.2 million roubles, Luxembourg - 19.3 million and with Lichtenstein - 7.9 million roubles.

NONALIGNED COUNTRIES CONDEMN U.S. AGGRESSION IN NICARAGUA

LD312217 Moscow TASS in English 2130 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] New York March 31 TASS -- The Coordination Bureau of the Non-Aligned countries has denounced the escalation of the aggression aimed against the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Nicaragua and demanded that the United States immediately stop funding anti-Nicaraguan gangs.

At its session the bureau adopted a communique which expresses grave concern over the deterioration of the situation in the region caused by the unabated acts of aggression against Nicaragua, designed to overthrow its lawful government. The Non-Aligned countries demanded an immediate end to the campaign of provocations, threats and attacks on the people and government of that Republic and stressed that the United States should resume the bilateral talks with Nicaragua, which were broken off by it.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD301705 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 30 Mar 86

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Rudolf Georgiyevich Kolchanov, deputy editor in chief of TRUD; Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Lebedev, deputy editor in chief of MIROVAYA EKONOMIKA I MEZHDUNARODNYYE OTNOSHENIYA; and Aleksandr Vladimirovich Zholkver, politcal observer of central television and All-Union Radio]

[Text] [Zholkver] Hello, comrades. At the center of everyone's attention today is the address by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev on the issue of halting nuclear tests. This is now one of the main issues of the day: upon its solution depends the halting of the nuclear arms race, upon its solution -- to a decisive extent -- depends the strengthening of peace on our planet. It seems to me that first of all we ought to remind ourselves, albeit briefly, of the history of the nuclear test-ban issue.

[Lebedev] Well if we are going to talk about the history of this issue, Aleksandr Vladimirovich, then of course this is an appropriate time for recalling it, for way back in 1946 the Soviet Union was the first to make a proposal for the banning of nuclear weapons for all time, for eliminating nuclear weapons, and for using nuclear energy exclusively for peaceful purposes. In general, this was a call to the United States. The consequences of the barbarous bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki were still fresh in the memories of people, bombing which was carried out by the United States. But evidently in the United States and elsewhere in the West at that time there were circles which thought that they would be able to preserve their atomic monopoly, if not forever then at any rate for a sufficiently lengthy period in order to implement the atomic blackmail diplomacy of sad repute. The consequences of the refusal of the United States and its allies to accept the Soviet Union's proposal are still felt to this day.

[Kolchanov] Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, I agree with you, the history of this issue, the history of the issue of the banning of nuclear tests, has indeed now become a part of history. I am not going to dwell in detail on all the stages in the history, if you will, of the Soviet Union's peaceful battle for nuclear disarmament: I am just going to remind our listeners of those stages which are perhaps the most important ones. On 5 August 1963, a treaty banning tests of nuclear weapons in three environments was signed in Moscow. It can be stated firmly that the conclusion of this treaty was first and foremost the consequence of the persistent and consistent efforts of the Soviet Union.

[Kholkver] And as Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev put it while speaking on Soviet television, this means that now we do not have to start from scratch.

[Kolchanov] Yes, definite experience has already been built up in the struggle for achieving an agreement of this kind, and definite experience has also been built up of a negative kind, so to speak...

[Zholkver, interrupting] Of resistance to banning nuclear weapons.

[Kolchanov] Yes, yes, that is precisely what I wanted to say. In 1977, on the initiative of the USSR, tripartite talks begin between the USSR, the United States, and Britain with the object of working out a treaty on the complete and universal banning of nuclear weapons tests. By the summer of 1980, it had proved possible in the main to coordinate the provisions of the treaty, a number of technical appendices, and the issues of monitoring. But in the West there was a sharp turn towards confrontation. In November 1980, the American side broke off these talks and in July 1982, President Reagan made a unilateral decision not to resume them at all.

[Zholkver] True, it has to be said that this did not stop our country in its desire to erect barriers in the path of nuclear arming. I remember, Rudolf Georgiyevich, that in that same year -- 1982 -- the Soviet Union took upon itself unilaterally at the session of the UN General Assembly an obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

[Kolchanov] Also in 1982, the Soviet Union presented at the General Assembly the basic provisions of a treaty on the complete and universal banning of nuclear weapons tests.

[Zholkver] Well, unfortunately, it has not yet proved possible to implement our proposals either within the UN or on a bilateral or trilateral basis or at the Geneva disarmament conference; we continue to favor bilateral and trilateral and multilateral talks on the issue of ending nuclear tests. This was stressed by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. And we are also acting unilaterally.

[Kolchanov] Yes, and we are taking practical steps: There is the nuclear test moratorium about which everyone knows and which is widely supported in the world, which we introduced on the 40th anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima, 6 August 1985. Then, as is known, we extended the moratorium until 31 March and after 31 March we are willing -- Mikhail Sergeyevich stressed this once again in his address -- not to resort to nuclear weapon tests if the Americans do the same.

[Lebedev] This is of course the manifestation of a very high sense of political responsibility which our leadership and our country is demonstrating once again in the critical period that mankind is currently living through. In the statement of 15 January, we proposed a stage-by-stage program of nuclear disarmament. One has to start somewhere. As Mikhail Sergeyevich said, the most realistic, the most simple step -- and also a radical step in this direction -- would be the reaching of an accord, primarily, of course, between the United States and the USSR but with other nuclear powers, too, on the immediate halting of all nuclear tests.

[Zholkver] And the Soviet Union also stressed its sense of responsibility and its goodwill with its proposal that there should be a meeting now, without delay, as Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said, with the President of the United States either in Rome or in London...

[Kolchanov] Or in any European capital.

[Zholkver] Or in any European capital in order to start discussion of this very important issue and give instructions so that the appropriate documents might be able to be prepared. The Soviet Union, in fact, has stressed repeatedly that we favor a broad and effective system for monitoring a ban on nuclear tests. For a long time the issue of monitoring was an excuse for the West; it was allegedly difficult to monitor whether or not nuclear tests were being carried out. Well, scientists, including U.S. scientists, have confirmed that this can now be monitored by national means, but the Soviet Union is in favor of also carrying out monitoring tests on site in the event of its being necessary. The issue is not one of monitoring.

[Kolchanov] Of course.

[Zholkver] The issue is one of desire, of political will, of striving for the conclusion of a treaty of this kind. And, as Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev stressed when he appeared on television, the Soviet Union is once again appealing first and foremost to the U.S. Administration and giving one more chance -- if I can put it like that -- for thinking, for reflecting and ultimately for taking into consideration the demand of the world public. For of late it is not just the Soviet Union that has been coming out so persistently in favor of ending nuclear tests. Remember, for example, the appeal by the leaders of the six countries which signed the so-called Delhi declaration. They call insistently upon both the Soviet Union and the United States to end nuclear tests. I have seen a statement by the Indian Government, transmitted via the channels of the Indian Foreign Ministry. After the Soviet Union had responded positively to the second appeal by the six states, the U.S. Government dragged out its answer and the Indian Foreign Ministry then drew attention -- as this statement points out -- to the rapid response to this initiative by the Soviet leadership, unlike the U.S. leadership. True, the American leadership replied in its own special way, it replied with new nuclear explosions in Nevada.

[Lebedev] Yes, and this, of course, gives rise to a wholly justifiable feeling of indignation; this is naturally wholly understandable in our people, since our country, our government has in the recent period alone unilaterally made so many good-will gestures, so to speak, that it appeared one could wholly count upon at least some constructive reaction in response. This explosion in Nevada of course aroused great indignation among the world public and among the most diverse political forces. Furthermore, you know, the arrogance, demogoguery, and insincerity of the position of both the U.S. Administration and the leaders of a number of other countries which are its NATO partners, are right now standing out in particular relief.

[Zholkver] This is giving rise to worry and indignation in the United States itself. For instance, I have seen an appeal by a whole detachment, I would call it, of U.S. religious figures, an appeal to the President, calling upon him to follow the example and actions of the Soviet Union is halting nuclear tests and to do the same; they declare, literally, we call upon you to take the next essential step and call an immediate halt to nuclear weapons tests. This decision will not place the national security of the United States under threat, they declare. A moratorium on testing nuclear weapons is subject to verification. Well, if even such figures as United States religious leaders are addressing such messages to the President, one must assume that this sort of mood is very widespread in the United States. And this appeal to the President states frankly: We are at a cross-roads; one way leads us to the dead end of nuclear destruction, and the other to the future of a world without nuclear weapons.

[Kolchanov] The world is indignant, the world protests. The U.S. Administration's words are sharply at variance with its deeds, and this position, apparently, is not by chance.

[Zholkver] Yes, indeed. Behind this are indeed the interests of other circles, first and foremost the military-industrial circles in the United States, those who place their stake on the illusory search for military supremacy on earth and in space.

[Kolchanov] Yes, the SDI program, the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative, has nothing to do with defensive aims, but has a great deal to do with deployment [razmeshcheniye] of nuclear weapons in space. This is one reason explaining why such a negative position on the part of the U.S. Administration is not accidental.

[Zholkver] Yes, for it was just the other day that the White House delivered what was more or less an ultimatum and demanded that Congress should urgently -- as it stated -- lift the ban on testing the ASAT antisatellite weapon. May I remind you that last year Congress refused to allocate funds for such tests to be carried out; this is a certain barrier to putting weapons into space. And now the White House has insisted that this should be replaced. Why? Well, because in the spite of the catastrophe over the Challenger spacecraft, and even though the reasons for this have still not been finally explained, plans have already been announced in the United States for 9 launches of the reusable spacecraft in shuttle program to be carried out to start with, then 12 and 18, starting February of next year. And the majority of these launches are to be openly military in nature.

[Lebedev] Yes, and at the same time, all this is accompanied by very dangerous statements on the part of quite responsible U.S. officials in connection with the fact that the realization of the programs you mentioned, Aleksandr Vladimirovich, will require the violation or repudiation, shall we say, of treaties between the USSR and United States which have already been concluded and which are currently being observed, in particular the SALT-II Treaty and the ABM Treaty. As Weinberger's aide, Perle, has stated, the United States will have to resort, as he put it, to an expanded interpretation, to an expanded interpretation, you see, of the ABM Treaty, for instance. But to call a spade a spade, that means violation of the treaty.

[Zholkver] Yes, an agreement has just been signed in Washington between the FRG Economics Minister Bangemann and the U.S. Defense Department head Weinberger, on the question of the FRG's participation in the American military space programs. Well, it is true, as one should point out, that a number of maneuvers were undertaken here. As I have said, it was signed on behalf of the West German side not by a military figure but by an economic one, so as to make all this out to be, so to speak, some sort of economic project, as they said. But there is no getting round it. Of course, economic interests are involved here, that is, the interests of the major West German military concerns. Bangemann himself names about 50 or 60 firms in the FRG...

[Kolchanov]... Mainly from Southern Bavaria, where the largest military industrial firms are situated.

[Zholkver] Yes, aviation, aerospace firms, these are interested in it. That is so. But it is clear that it is a purely military program which the FRG is now joining, and the ruling circles in Bonn indisputably will bear their share of responsibility for this, as the FRG Social Democrats are now saying publicly.

[Kolchanov] One would like to say that they do not know what they are doing in this case, but the trouble is that, in fact, they do know what they are doing.

For example, I remember a conversation I had in the Bundestag, where three deputies said: Well, we have a democratic country; we cannot ban our firms from participating if they want to. Meanwhile, however, the FRG Constitution itself contains an article that pronounces as unconstitutional and punishable those actions capable of violating the peoples' peaceful life. If they wanted to ban these firms from participating, they could, naturally, do so. That is purely an excuse. The fact is that the U.S. is exerting strong pressure. The American aspiration to make Western Europe a nuclear hostage is being realized; their aspiration to draw it into another nuclear space adventure also is being realized. But I agree, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, the West Europeans themselves -- I mean, of course, the leaders of those countries can in no event (?evade) responsibility.

[Zholkver] Yes, this relates, incidentally, to Japan, as well. The latest Japanese delegation -- the third, if I am not mistaken -- is now leaving for the States to study this issue. But, what, properly speaking, is there to study? For Weinberger has frankly stated that the Japanese have more advanced technology than the United States in whole series of spheres, first and foremost microelectronics. The United States is aiming to make use of this in military space programs, and demanding that Japan join in with SDI. Here, again, I have seen a report that representatives of 18 Japanese corporations, major ones like Hitachi, Toshiba, Fujitsu, Nissan, are sending their representatives to the United States to discuss this matter. This is not just an economic matter. Of course, these companies may indeed acquire profits at some stage, but what a risk! What a responsibility for the destiny of Japan itself as well -- which has felt U.S. nuclear bombs for itself -- is being assumed by those prepared to sign the agreements on cooperation in "star wars."

But, it seems to me that we have, so to speak, gone out into space: if we come back to our sinful earth, there are more than enough examples of what this obstinate U.S. refusal to subscribe to our proposal for halting nuclear tests is connected with. It is a manifestation of that very same imperial policy of strength...

[Lebedev, interrupting] Arrogance...

[Zholkver, interrupting] Arrogance, an aspiration to force other peoples to function, to act, to have the social system which is to the contemporary U.S. leaders' liking.

And, strictly...

[Kolchanov, interrupting] And to punish all those who disagree with that. Although what right do they have to punish sovereign states, which might not have the same power as the United States but which have the same measure, the same completeness of sovereignty?

[Zholkver] Rudolf Georgiyevich, I believe you are thinking above all of Libya, if we are talking of recent events.

[Kolchanov] Of course, of course, it is a question of Libya.

[Lebedev] On the whole, if one now takes a look at this concept of neoglobalism, if one investigates it, it will become clear what aspect is new about it. The new thing, simply, is that every U.S. president deems it his duty to create his own doctrine and to propagandize it in very possible way. But, if we recall the Truman Doctrine, which, it seems, already showed its complete bankruptcy in the era in which it was espoused, is it not clear today, in the nuclear missile and space era, that a similar concept -- even if one calls it by this pseudo-new word, neoglobalism -- that it is unrealizable? It is equally unrealizable as the previous, considering the technical level of modern armaments and the threat of an arms race. Well, Rudolf Georgiyevich now spoke of Libya and about those aggressive actions against a sovereign state. And what about Nicaragua?

[Zholkver] But it must be noted that times have changed in the world, as well as the arrangement of forces, and it also must be noted that people see dangers more distinctly and come out against them more actively. For example, the true explosions of indignation aroused by the explosion in Nevada, the U.S. missile attacks on Libya, and the undeclared war against Nicaragua. Here are the events literally of the last few hours: The Arab League Council unanimously condemns the United States for its actions against Libya; an extraordinary session of the Nonaligned countries' Coordination Bureau harshly condemns the United States for its provocations in the Mediterranean; the Security Council discusses the issue, and Malta's representative declares that no threat of force can be permitted, especially when it is a question of actions by a UN member-state thousands of miles away from its shores. It is clear which country is in question. And so, the French newspaper LIBERATION concludes that Washington found itself isolated from a political point of view. Even the NATO council, at ambassador level, did not support the Pentagon's action. You know how the Italian Government fairly unambiguously condemned these acts. Shultz is presently in Rome and, strictly speaking, if one may say so, is squeezing the Italian Government on the issue, which is not at all easy. I am not even mentioning the mass anti-U.S. demonstrations that have rolled across Italy, especially in towns in the vicinity of U.S. bases. The bases were put on combat readiness in connection with these events. The U.S. Administration, LIBERATION notes, can only count on its faithfull ally, Israel, which indeed used this tense situation in the Mediterranean to unleash a new barbarian air raid on Palestinian refugee camps and new provocations in southern Lebanon. These actions, incidentally, just as the actions against Nicaragua, found the widest condemnation everywhere, including, as I have already said, among the closest U.S. allies in NATO.

[Lebedev] Well, Aleksandr Vladimirovich, you have just listed a whole chain of events. Rudolf Georgiyevich for his part has noted all these regional conflicts and tensions in various parts of the world and so on, and all this against the background of a clearly growing military confrontation between the principal powers, in the military-technological plane, so to speak. Clearly we are now already talking, as described in the 27th congress Political Report, not of equal security but of equal danger precisely founded upon the established military-strategic equilibrium. But, very soon, and this was emphasized at the congress, this equal danger may become insufficient as, so to speak, a deterrent factor. When you hear all this, read it, the question inevitably arises: Is there some realistic, constructive, practical way out of this most complicated international situation? Along what paths is it possible to seek this way out and get out of blind alleys?

[Zholkver] It is a question of establishing an all-embracing system of international security. Its major component, of course, is curbing the arms race, above all nuclear arms. The most effective, simplest, and most realizable measure toward this in the immediate future is halting nuclear tests. That is precisely why our country is posing this issue so intensely, so persistently, and so stubbornly.

[Kolchanov] The 27th congress put forth a program for the total eliminating of mass-destruction weapons by the end of this century and adopted the foundations for an all-embracing system of international security. It is a document of enormous gravity, having an enormous effect upon antiwar movements, and enjoying the widest support of millions of people in every region of our planet. I would just like to recall the military part of this foundation for an all-embracing system of international security. It includes renouncement by the nuclear powers of warring against each other or against third states in both the nuclear and conventional spheres. It proceeds from the necessity to prevent an arms race in space; to halt all nuclear weapons tests, and to completely eliminate them; to ban and destroy chemical weapons; to renounce other means of mass destruction; and so on. Indeed an all-embracing system of all-embracing security.

[Zholkver] And now, in conclusion, I will cite what Mikhail Sergeyevich again emphasized while speaking on Soviet television: We are not going to depart from the course of preserving and strengthening peace, reaffirmed by the 27th CPSU Congress.

U.S. DECISION ON STINGER MISSILES REPORTED, VIEWED

Television Report

OW010214 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1115 GMT 31 Mar 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Bronislav Myakota]

[Text] An alarming report has been received from Washington today. The United States, using CIA channels, has begun secret shipment of the most modern U.S. weapons -- Stinger missiles -- to antigovernment terrorist gangs in Angola. THE WASHINGTON POST says the decision to begin shipment of Stinger missiles was very actively urged by Clair, chief of the department for CIA secret operations. The director of the agency of spies and subversion, Casey -- during his visit to Africa at a secret meeting with Savimbi, leader of the National Union for the Total Liberation of Angola [UNITA] dissident group and paid CIA agent -- stated that effective weapons for his bandits are already on the way. The decision to increase military aid to the gangs not only in Angola, but also in Afghanistan, was adopted by the White House earlier in the month on the advice of a special interdepartmental group planning and coordinating all CIA secret operations.

This group -- which has been given the unofficial designation the 208 Committee, the number of the room where its sessions are held -- includes high officials of the State Department, the CIA, the Pentagon, and the National Security Council. It is precisely this group that has come to the conclusion that antigovernment groups in Angola and Afghanistan need more deadly armaments.

THE WASHINGTON POST notes that these arms shipments will lead to increased CIA intervention in the internal affairs of developing states.

U.S. Waging 'War by Proxy'

LD311032 Moscow TASS in English 1017 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Washington March 31 TASS -- The U.S. Administration is intensifying its policy of breeding regional conflicts and blocking peaceful settlement in the "trouble spots" of the world, notably in Central America, southern Africa, the Middle East and Asia.

According to the NBC television company, the administration has decided without much publicity to begin shipments of modern weapons to Afghan counter-revolutionaries and anti-government groups in Angola. The case in point is the delivery of Stinger anti-aircraft missiles and other newest weapon systems.

A similar report appeared in THE WASHINGTON POST. Quoting informed sources in the administration, the paper wrote that the White House has taken the decision to this effect earlier in March on the recommendation of a special inter-departmental group planning and coordinating "covert operations" of the CIA.

The group, known as the "208 Committee" (from the number of the office where it meets), includes high-ranking officials of the U.S. Department of State, the CIA, the Pentagon and the National Security Council.

The White House describes bandits whom it lavishly supplies with weapons by a lofty-sounding word -- "freedom-fighters". This word-juggling act, however, cannot conceal the fact that in reality Washington befriends hardened criminals, professional hangmen and terrorists.

These are Afghan counter-revolutionaries who massacre peaceful civilians, teachers and medical doctors. These are former Somozists who had "ensured the interests" of American monoplies in Nicaragua for 40 years by means of bloody terror, and are now trying to topple the Sandinista government with CIA's assistance, to put an end to revolutionary transformations in that country. These are henchmen of the South African racists for UNITA who stage armed raids on Angola. These are what remained of the Pol Pot horde of pathological killers.

Staking on these outcasts of history, the United States reveals in full view of the world its retrograde, anti-popular foreign policy course which is doomed to failure because it is retrograde and anti-popular.

Observers point out that the decision on new arms deliveries to Afghan counterrevolutionaries was taken following the recent trip to Pakistan of the U.S. Attorney General Edwin Meese who had visited there counterrevolutionaries' camps and had promised to further render lavish assistance to them.

The same as before, new armaments will be delivered to the counterrevolutionaries through the territory of Pakistan (of which Washington is most outspoken) that has been turned by Washington into a base of the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Washington obviously intends to wage the war by proxy. The Ziaul Haq regime should realize into what dangerous ventures Pakistan's overseas "patrons" are trying to draw that country, for the results of it could be disastrous.

The more defiant is the behaviour of the U.S. in the international area -- the more hypocritical is the rhetoric with which it tries to camouflage its policy of confrontation.

Thus, the U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz who toured a number of European country spoke out in favour of the "revival of the progress" achieved in the period preceding the Geneva summit, of a calm and purposeful discussion of problems. The first impression is that there is every reason to welcome this statement.

However, on the eve of his trip, at a meeting with leaders of ultra-right-wing organizations the same Shultz announced new massive arms deliveries to all sorts of gangs in various parts of the world with the help of which the CIA was trying to overthrow the legitimate governments which pursue a policy not suitable to Washington. It is clear to everybody that the policy of "neoglobalism", in other words the export of counterrevolution, is incompatible with the spirit of Geneva.

If Washington really seeks the lessening of international tension and the improvement of the world climate, it should stop looking for a cover-up for its policy which has ended in failure but still is dangerous to the cause of peace, assess the situation in the world soberly and pragmatically and give up the policy of confrontation and the kindling of conflicts.

CIA HEAD 'MAIN CHAMPION' OF U.S. NEOGLOBALISM

LD311518 Moscow TASS in English 1508 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Washington March 31 TASS -- The "knights of cloak and dagger" from the U.S. CIA and personally its head William Casey are the main champions of President Reagan's doctrine of neoglobalism which envisages the so-called "right" of Washington to interfere in the internal affairs of developing countries and to place in power pro-American regimes there.

This follows from an article published by WASHINGTON POST today. It shows that Casey has turned the CIA into an obedient tool of the White House ready to develop and "justify" any adventuristic ideas of leaders of the administration.

According to the newspaper, Casey "angrily rejected CIA analyses that did not mesh with the anti-Soviet pronouncements of White House policy-makers and speech writers." The CIA director sees the "hand of Moscow" everywhere and incessantly urges to "combat communism."

WASHINGTON POST writes that "in 1982 Casey ordered an intelligence review of the African Continent. When the rough draft came to his desk, it... concentrated on the indigenous problems of agriculture, education, poverty and development. Casey was reportedly incensed at the draft and replaced the analyst with another senior official" whose anti-Soviet views were well-known. This resulted in the drawing up of the report which concentrated mainly on the "hand of Moscow" and ignored almost totally the regional problems of the continent.

The CIA director reportedly loves covert operations. Those who do not agree with the idea of the usefulness of large-scale secret operations for the U.S. are simply removed by him from the management. His latest victim is John McMahon, a high-ranking CIA officer.

The newspaper describes Casey as one of the anti-Soviet "activists" of the top echelon of the administration and points out that the influence of the CIA director on the shaping of the U.S. foreign policy is growing. WASHINGTON POST explains it largely by his close relationship with the President and the virtually identical outlook the two men share on what they describe as the "global Soviet threat."

OREKHOV VIEWS WEINBERGER TRIP TO FAR EAST

LD291600 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1208 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] Washington, 29 Mar (TASS) -- Nikolay Orekhov reports: C. Weinberger, U.S. defense secretary, leaves on 31 March for a 2-week trip to Asian and Pacific countries, visiting South Korea, Japan, the Philippines, Thailand, and Australia.

In Seoul the Pentagon chief will head the U.S. delegation at the annual, 18th to date, U.S.-South Korean consultative meeting on security matters, which will, as usual, be devoted to discussion of questions connected with the presence on South Korea's territory of the many thousands of U.S. troops. This year however the U.S. defense secretary also intends to use the meeting to clarify the "safety margins" of the puppet regime of Chon Tu-hwan which is now coming up against a marked awakening of the democratic opposition inside the country, which is causing unconcealed disquiet within the Washington administration.

Weinberger's visit to Japan, which Washington is trying more and more actively to draw into its militarist preparations in the Far East, will begin with a visit to the air base of Misawa on the island of Hokkaido where American F-16 fighter bombers, capable of carrying nuclear weapons, are based. It is also planned for the Pentagon chief to attend exercises of Japanese "Self-Defense Forces." But Weinberger, as observers consider, will concentrate his attention on efforts to attract Japan into the implementation of Washington's "Strategic Defense Initiative" which is aimed at the militarization of space.

During talks in Manila, the head of the U.S. military department plans to promise the new government of the Philippines a significant expansion of American military and economic assistance in exchange for keeping Subic Bay and Clark Air Base, the largest U.S. military bases abroad.

In the words of the American press, the main aim of Weinberger's visit to Bangkok is to encourage "Thailand's efforts to modernize its defense potential."

Great significance is being paid in Washington to Weinberger's visit to Canberra where he will try to enlist Australia's support for the continuing U.S. conflict with New Zealand that was caused by its government banning the entry of American ships with nuclear weapons on board into New Zealand's ports.

BUSH CALLS FOR CONTINUED U.S. NAVAL BUILDUP

LD310709 Moscow TASS in English 0658 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] New York, March 31 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladislav Orlov reporting.

U.S. Vice-President George Bush called for a further buildup of the strike capability of the U.S. Navy. He made remarks at a ship-building yard in Maine during the launching of a new guided missile frigate, the Kaufman, which is the 567th vessel in the armada of U.S. warships showing the flag around the world.

Washington is known to have made naval buildup and modernization one of the main elements of the notorious program for "America's re-armament". The aim is to increase the number of naval ships to 600.

The vice-president actually confirmed the intention of the White House to use naval power as an instrument for global expansion and imperialist diktat. His remarks were clearly congruous with the recent call of the U.S President for peace "from strength". Bush emphasized that the interests of "peace and freedom" demanded that the United States has the world's most powerful navy.

Bush cynically described numerous punitive expeditions of U.S. warships to the coasts of other nations within the framework of its notorious "gunboat diplomacy" as "peace-keeping missions" throughout the 20th century. At the same time he referred to the piratic act staged by the 6th U.S. Fleet against Libya as something the U.S. took pride in.

Ordinary Americans responded to the speech of the U.S. vice-president by staging a demonstration in the yard as Bush was making his remarks. The demonstrators demanded an end to the interventionist policy of the White House.

KOLESNICHENKO ASSESSES U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

PM280933 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Mar 86 First Edition p 4

[Article by T. Kolesnichenko: "In the Spider's Web of Stereotypes"]

[Text] The West German magazine STERN, noting the grave failures of U.S. foreign policy, remarked recently: "But all this does not deprive America of its complacency which under Ronald Reagan has assumed exaggerated proportions. Anything can happen but America is proud of itself. It can no longer feel the alienation growing between it and the rest of the world...The errors, tragedies, even catastrophes, have no place in his cliche-ridden thinking." If you consider that these opinions are being expressed not just anywhere but in a country firmly attached to Washington's policy, you can imagine the pitch of criticism which its adventurist course is generating throughout the world.

Nonetheless the U.S. Administration continues stubbornly to steer its course. One act of provocation follows another. The most recent have been the nuclear explosion in Nevada and the act of piracy perpetrated 15,000 km from U.S. territory off Libyan shores. Why does Washington react with imperial arrogance to the world public's protests and why is it openly setting about aggravating the international situation?

There are external and domestic reasons for this. Let us begin with the fact that never before in U.S. history has an administration so thickly stuffed with anticommunist "ideologists" threatening the course of historical development stood at the helm of power. Some of these "ideologists," moving from the Californian capital to Washington and taking Cabinet posts, are continuing to look on the world from the same frankly provincial level. And these latter-day crusaders see Satan's "evil empire" which has stuck in the throat of "God-chosen" America. That is why everything which issues from the Soviet Union, including its peace initiatives, allegedly comes from the Evil One, is advantageous only to the USSR, and contradicts U.S. interests.

During its term in office the present administration has not changed this thinking stereotype, despite political experience. Interviewing the U.S. President recently, NBC television asked whether he still adheres to the opinion he voiced several years ago to the effect that the Soviet Union is the "evil empire" representing the gravest threat to peace. He replied: "I have tried tactically to calm down because we are now trying to conduct talks and achieve some kind of agreements."

So are talks tactics? And does Washington have no intention of "calming down" strategically with the Soviet Union, on hiking the arms race and creating dangerous regional conflicts? And in the chase after an unrealizable dream again trying to "roll back communism" and wear down the USSR's economy and undermine its political system? Here what is surprising is not the ideological blindness of the Washington figures who have resolved to reverse the wheel of history (that is the very essence of shameless anticommunism) but the methods which they use again and again. For instance, take the strong-arm pressure, the "showing of the flag" -- after all this has already happened frequently. It has happened and has ended ignominiously. Nonetheless Washington is again resorting to "muscle-flexing." The nuclear explosion in Nevada, the provocative entry of Warships into our territorial waters, and, finally, the act of tyranny against the Soviet UN mission -- this is for the sake of a "deterrent," and all these examples are some kind of "ballons d'essai." And suddenly the Russians will take fright and given in? That, it turns out, is the aim of the saber-rattling off Libyan shores.

In a report from the White House a CBS correspondent announced that one of the main aims of such operations in the Gulf of Sidra, the administration had told him, was "to demonstrate American might in order to impress (?!) the USSR."

It does of course make an impression. On the USSR and the whole world. But the opposite impression to the one on which Washington was counting. It is not fear, but a wave of anger and indignation which is mounting on the planet. The peoples unanimously denounce Washington's adventurist course and the "right" it has arrogated to interfere shamelessly in other people's affairs.

And here lies one more most substantial blunder on the part of the Washington leadership. By its militarist blather and nuclear explosions it would like to suppress the peaceful Soviet initiatives and divert world public attention from specific proposals on the most urgent problem of the present day -- the abolition of nuclear weapons -- which the Soviet Union has played on the conference table.

The tactics are most primitive but there is a big stake on them: What disarmament can there be, it is being said, when Soviet-U.S. relations are being aggravated and the "spirit of Geneva" is evaporating like dew in the dawn? Here, it is claimed, we must think not of disarmament but rather of arms upgrading. And in general until America creates an impenetrable space shield over its head there is no point in even talking of abolishing nuclear weapons. In their own interests the U.S. allies must rally as one under the SDI banner. And meanwhile they must engage in regional conflicts (of course, it is not the United States which is creating them) which place the world on the brink of war and aggravate Soviet-U.S. relations.

Here is the apology for logic which Washington follows. But in vain. Atlantic solidarity is cracking. Far from all the U.S. allies are now obediently swallowing the propaganda concoction prepared in Washington's kitchen. Some are openly turning their noses up at it. Others are maneuvering in an attempt to contrive not to be drawn into a dangerous and hopeless business. As a result, as THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER recently noted, having in mind the mounting support for the Soviet peace offensive, Washington "is now encountering a very grave political challenge from the USSR."

It must be said that the administration's present "global" policy is defined not least by strictly internal "domestic" considerations. However, the U.S. political phenomenon is manifested precisely in the fact that the ruling elite (more than anywhere in the capitalist world, where it is in genral an inherent characteristic) is guided above all not by general national interests but purely selfish interests which are only to its own advantage. Washington politicians sometimes prefer to gain a few thousand or even hundred notes from their fellow citizens (mostly right-wing or duped by propaganda) while losing the support of the public opinion of an entire allied state. In the White House and on Capitol Hill this is called "being a pragmatist." But in the corridors it is said of such people that they are "prepared to cut off their nose to spite their face." In other words, they are prepared to embark on any adventures and illegal steps and finally jeopardize their country's security as long as they achieve power.

In that sense the present administration has broken all records. Its propaganda efforts have created a series of simple stereotypes in which, it must be said, quite a lot of Americans believe. Here are just a few of them: Inasmuch as the Soviet Union threatens America, the latter must be strong and arm itself. Any talks must be conducted from a position of strength. If we do not continue to arm ourselves, there will be no talks.

Nonsense, you say? Of course, but imagine the American "boondocks" where the supreme cultural achievement is the television set and the public assembly place is the church. This selfsame nonsense in a "patriotic" packaging is repeated there day after day from the pulpit and the screen. Movies about a "Soviet invasion" of the United States are shown regularly there. The result is that the continuation of the nuclear explosion in Nevada allegedly brings an agreement on ending them closer.

Another stereotype: America is losing its position in the world arena, it is being crowded out by Communism. Communism must be stopped or the United States will become a second-rate power and lose world prestige. And since that is so, it is perfectly justifiable for Washington to send its emissaries to all corners of the planet (as though they were various states of its own country) to decide on the spot how to hold elections, who should be in power and who should not, in brief, to interfere cynically in other people's affairs.

The present shameless U.S. action against Libya also has domestic propaganda backup. It has long been dinned into Americans that Libya is a source of international terrorism although, as is well known, these "laurels" go to Washington. But a stereotype is a stereotype. And official propaganda (as in the case of Grenada) is trumpeting: "Look what a winner the President is, we have scored off the terrorists." In addition "there are no or almost no American victims everything has been gotten "cheaply." [quotemarks as published] How can we fail to rally round such an administration and give the Republicans our votes at the congressional elections this November. And (this with a view to the long term) how can we fail to support the candidate of this "firm and resolute" party in the presidential elections in 1988.

And already some Democrats are worrying about how to associcte themselves with an advantageous situation in order to get their piece and are approving the administration's "bold step" (?!)

And the administration is losing no time. It is trying everywhere to drawn all its blunders in the previous years of its rule in a "patriotic" euphoria. And there are many of these blunders: Poverty has risen, the federal budget deficit is snowballing, the dollar exchange rate is dropping, presenting the threat of the specter of inflation, and much else. But surely we should not be thinking about that, propaganda declares, now that the stars and stripes are off Libyan shores. This is all sad, but a fact. A great country, a country of fine workers, yet official propaganda is trying to reduce the mass consciousness stultified by the hypnosis of stereotypes, to the level of the ideas of a child playing with a toy pistol.

Of course, not everyone is hypnotized. Millions of Americans are realizing increasingly clearly where the administration's cowboy policy may lead the world and their own country. The truth about the Soviet Union is blazing a trail. The Soviet peace proposals are meeting with a profound response in the United States. That is why the President will have to "calm down," if only outwardly. That is why the White House has been compelled, if only verbally, to confirm its adherences to the "spirit of Geneva" and its readiness to improve Soviet-U.S. relations. An increasing number of Americans are realizing that today the U.S. military is sinking Libyan ships in the Gulf of Sidra and tomorrow it may sink the common ship containing all mankind.

Yes, it is time that Washington got out of the spider's web of decayed stereotypes and time that it finally calmed down. And not for "tactical" considerations but in the long term and in earnest.

U.S. NICARAGUA STANCE LINKED TO VIETNAM POLICY

LD312031 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Commentary by Vyacheslav Lavrentyev]

[Text] The Reagan administration's Central American policy has recently been compared increasingly with President Johnson's policy in Southeast Asia in the mid-1960s. At that time, Washington's attempt to obstruct the victory of the national patriotic forces in Vietnam and its aspiration at any cost to save the Saigon puppet regime led to the gradual involvement of the United States in a war which is now described in the United States as nothing other than an adventure.

Now the Reagan administration is involving the country in a similar adventure in Central America by attempting to destroy the revolutionary government of Nicaragua and to establish the systems which existed there during the time of its protege Somoza. It is true that the dictator himself is no longer alive, but the White House places its stakes on the members of his National Guard who are known as the contras.

Comrades, you know that the Vietnam war gave rise to a long period of shock among Americans not just because of the defeat and the senselessness of the casualties that were sustained. The country was stunned and indignant at how the authorities abused public opinion over the course of many years, at their lies, cunningly presenting the interests of the grasping military concerns as the interests of the whole nation. In brief, it was from beginning to end an adventure which was worked out and implemented by the White House, the CIA, and the Pentagon. The comparison between Vietnam and Nicaragua inevitably arises. As at that time, the whole policy of the present administration concerning Nicaragua is densely mingled with disinformation and distortion of facts. This is what Richard Cohen, observer for THE WASHINGTON POST newspaper, writes about this: The U.S. Administration has made accusations against the Sandinist government that Brazilian extremists are being trained in Nicaragua, that Nicaragua is being transformed into an anti-Semitic state, and that the Nicaraguan leaders are trading all they can in drugs. Not one of these assertions, the American journalist stresses, was confirmed after painstaking checking. However, the lies helped the U.S. Administration gain the U.S. Senate's agreement to allocate $100 million in aid to the Nicaraguan contras. Moreover, units of the American regular Army are now being transferred to Honduras which could lead to the U.S. troops' direct invasion of Nicaragua.

Comrades, you know how the war in Vietnam ended for the United States. Let me be bold enough to state that if the U.S. military unleashes aggression against the Nicaraguan people, its result will the just as ignominious.

U.S. SECRETLY SENDS TROOPS TO HONDURAS

LD292030 Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] San Francisco March 29 TASS -- The sending of U.S. Army units to Honduras from Fort-Ord military base in the north of California started in an atmosphere of top secrecy, the California KVTU television company reported. The report stresses that representatives of the army command refused to specify the aims of that operation. It is pointed out in the circles of local observers that the dispatch of the troops to Honduras is taking place against the background of a frenzied anti-Nicaraguan campaign launched in the USA on the initiative of the U.S. Administration, which does not conceal its plans to overthrow the Sandinist government by means of crude force.

USSR-PRC FOREIGN MINISTRY TALKS FOCUS ON DISARMAMENT

LD310959 Moscow TASS in English 0936 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Beijing, March 31 TASS -- Soviet-Chinese consultations have been held at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China on the items of the agenda of the session of the U.N. General Assembly. Taking part in the consultations from the Soviet side was Igor Rogachev, member of the Collegium of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and from the Chinese side -- Li Daoyu, head of a department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China. During the consultations held in a businesslike atmosphere much attention was devoted to the disarmament problem.

Participants in the consultations were received by the Deputy Foreign Minister of China Qian Qichen.

PRC'S ZHAO ZIYANG SPEAKS ON DISARMAMENT

LD282004 Moscow TASS in English 1835 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Beijing March 28 TASS -- A meeting was held here on the occasion of the International Year of Peace proclaimed by the United Nations Organization. The Premier of the PRC State Council Zhao Ziyang addressed it and said that China needs peace because it is only in conditions of peaceful development that the country can achieve flourishing, the aims of socialist modernisation requiring the efforts of several generations. The PRC's stand on the question of peace and its efforts in the interests of peace, Zhao Ziyang noted, exert and will exert a general impact on a world scale. "Being aware of this important mission", he said, "China is prepared to undertake the necessary efforts and make a contribution to the cause of peace and stability".

Having emphasised that China opposes the arms race, the premier of the State Council declared that in future the PRC will not stage nuclear tests in the atmosphere.

Zhao Ziyang outlined China's position on the problem of disarmament. It includes, in particular, the prohibition and total liquidation of nuclear arms as the ultimate aim; the proposal to reduce substantially all types of nuclear arms of the United States and the USSR because this, according to Zhao Ziyang, would create conditions for all nuclear states to hold an international conference with the aim of discussing further measures of nuclear disarmament; the commitment by all nuclear states not to be the first to use nuclear arms and the conclusion on this basis of an international convention banning their use; the use of outer space exclusively for peaceful purposes and the conclusion of an international agreement banning space arms; the total prohibition and destruction of chemical weapons; the implementation of the necessary verification measures.

But at the same time the Chinese leaders continue to base their approach to the problems of war and peace on the concept of the equal responsibility of the "two super powers", that is the United States and the USSR, for the existence of international tension and the war danger. Thus, in his report at a session of the National People's Congress in Beijing Zhao Ziyang stated: "The arms race and the struggle for regions between the two superpowers poses the main threat to peace in the whole world and the security of various countries".

JAPANESE OFFICIALS SAY MOSCOW AGREES TO FISHERY TALKS

OW010137 Tokyo KYODO in English 0120 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Moscow, March 31 KYODO -- The Soviet Union Monday agreed to hold ministerial talks with Japan to break the deadlock in negotiations to set fishing conditions and catch quotas in each other's 200 mile-economic zones, Japanese officials said.

The agreement came when Japanese Ambassador to Moscow Yasue Katori handed over a letter from Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe informing the Soviets of a Japanese decision to send Tsutomu Hata, minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, to Moscow in a bid to resolve the matter.

A Soviet Foreign Ministry official said the country will issue a formal acceptance of Hata's visit in a few days.

DPRK PARLIAMENTARIANS BRIEFED BY OFFICIALS

PM010920 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under general heading "Interparliamentary Ties": "USSR-DPRK"]

[Text] A delegation of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly headed by Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Assembly, arrived in Moscow 26 March on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The delegation was met at the airport by A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities; A.Ya Rybakov, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy; V.G. Vysotin, chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium International Relations Department; other officials; and DPRK ambassador to the USSR Kwon Hui-kyong.

A friendly conversation took place on the same day. The Korean comrades were briefed on progress in the fulfillment of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions, which are aimed at the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development. It was noted with satisfaction that the constantly strengthening parliamentary contacts between the two countries make a weighty contribution to the strengthening of USSR-DPRK relations and accord with the interests of peoples in both states, as well as the cause of peace and international security.

The delegation's members headed by Yang Hyong-sop visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum on 27 March and laid a wreath. A wreath was also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall.

Delegation Visits Uzbekistan

GF311812 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0115 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] The DPRK delegation headed by Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, which is currently on a friendly visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has arrived in Tashkent. The airport was decorated with the flags of the DPRK, the USSR, and the Uzbek SSR. Comrade Khabibullayev, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet, and other officials welcomed the visiting delegation.

Comrade Salimov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received Yang Hyong-sop and the other members of the delegation yesterday. The guests (?have visited) Samarkand.

DPRK'S KIM IL-SONG MEETS SFRY'S VLAJKOVIC

LD301442 Moscow TASS in English 1408 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] Pyongyang March 30 TASS -- The peace-minded forces of the world should foil the aggressive intrigues by U.S. imperialism aimed at building up armaments and militarizing outer space, and work more persistently for setting up nuclear weapon free zones in various parts of the globe, Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, said at a meeting with Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the collective presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, now on an official friendly visit here.

Kim Il-song stressed that the Korean people came up with peace initiatives for improving the situation in the Far Eastern region, normalizing relations between the North and South of the Korean Peninsula and unifying Korea by peaceful means. All these proposals, however, ran up against counteraction on the part of the United States and the Seoul regime, which carry on the policy of confrontation. This is borne out by the recent "Team Spirit-86" military maneouvres.

Vlajkovic drew attention to the importance for the cause of peace of the Soviet-U.S. arms limitation talks and urged the peoples of all countries to pool their efforts in the struggle for peace all over the world and the liquidation of the stockpiled weapons arsenals. He stated Yugoslavia's full support for the proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea aimed at ensuring peace in Korea and achieving its peaceful unification without outside interference.

MONGOLIAN ARMY DAY MARKED IN MOSCOW, ULAANBAATAR

PM181203 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Mar 86 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed and TASS reports: "In Honor of the Anniversary"]

[Text] [Unattributed report] The Mongolian People's Army, which was born in the flames of revolutionary struggle, has traveled a glorious combat path in cooperation with the Soviet Armed Forces. Its servicemen, rallied closely around the MPRP, are greeting their holiday with new successes in combat and political training. This was stated at the ceremonial meeting of representatives of the capital's public and servicemen of the Moscow garrison to mark the 65th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Army. It was held on 17 March at the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army in Moscow.

On the presidium were leaders of a number of ministries and departments, generals, admirals, and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces, veterans of the Great Patriotic War, and also Ts. Gurbadam, Mongolian ambassador to the USSR.

In the report by Army General V.I. Govorov, USSR deputy defense minister, it was noted that the Mongolian People's Army is a modern army of the socialist type. It makes a fitting contribution to the cause of strengthening the defense might of the fraternal socialist countries and fulfills with honor the historical mission of defending the interests of peace and socialism on the eastern borders of the socialist community.

The meeting was addressed by Major General (R. Gunchin-Ish), Army and Air Force attache to the Mongolian Embassy in the USSR.

On the same day, Maj Gen (R. Gunchin-Ish), Army and Air Force attache to the Mongolian Embassy in the USSR, held a reception to mark the 65th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Army.

The reception was attended by Army General YE.F. Ivanovskiy and Army Gen V.L. Govorov, USSR deputy defense ministers; Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; and generals, admirals, and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces.

The guests included Army, Navy, and Air Force attaches to the embassies of a number of foreign states in the Soviet Union.

Ts. Gurbadam, Mongolian ambassador to the USSR, was present.

[TASS report] Ulaanbaatar, 17 Mar -- A ceremonial meeting of Mongolian People's Army servicemen and the capital's public has been held here to mark the 65th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Army. It was attended by J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium, and other party and state leaders of the Republic, as well as a Soviet military delegation headed by Army General I.M. Tretyak which is here for the celebrations.

The 27th CPSU Congress, Mongolian Defense Minister Colonel General J. Yondon stressed in his report, convincingly confirmed the indissoluble link between socialism and peace. It elaborated the concept of the creation of an all-embracing system of international security, whose implementation requires a steady struggle against the nuclear threat. Mongolian People's Army servicemen will continue to increase vigilance and strengthen their close alliance with the fraternal armies of the other socialist countries.

On the same day J. Batmonh received the Soviet military delegation.

A wreath-laying ceremony was held at the burial vault of D. Suhbaatar and H. Choybalsan and at the monument to Soviet servicemen on (Zaysan) hill.

[Unattributed report] A Soviet military delegation headed by Army Gen I.M. Tretyak arrived in Ulaanbaatar 16 March at the invitation of Mongolian Defense Minister Col Gen J. Yondon. The Soviet military delegation will take part in the celebrations of the 65th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Army.

TASS CITES KARMAL REPORT TO PDPA CENTRAL COMMITTE

LD312007 Moscow TASS in English 1943 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Kabul March 31 TASS -- "In the history of human civilisation there are events from which the count of new time is started. And the historic 27th Congress of the CPSU has become such an event", it is said in a report made by the general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal at a plenary meeting of the PDPA Central Committee. His report was published today.

"The main idea of the 27th CPSU Congress is to enter the 21st century without nuclear, chemical and other weapons of mass annihilation, to rid mankind of constant fear for its future, to switch to peaceful needs the tremendous sums now being squandered on the arms race. The new Soviet peace proposal to create an all-embracing system of international security sounded from the rostrum of the congress and its mainstays were outlined".

"It was with readiness that revolutionaries of the whole world responded to Mikhail Gorbachev's words that the countenance of the current century is determined by liberatory people's revolutions started by the Great October Revolution".

"The present plenary meeting", Babrak Karmal went on, "is a definite milestone. A tense year filled with tremendous events has become a part of history. A difficult year perhaps but also a most fruitful one. The development of the Armed Forces of a new type was continued. Their combat might was strengthened. The year will go down in history as the year of the Loya Jirga and the highest Jirga of the border tribes that fully and entirely supported our home and foreign policy. The country's social and economic development has gained pace".

Babrak Karmal called for more work in rural areas, for the switching of the centre of the party's entire political and socio-economic activity to the countryside, where the majority of the country's population lives and works.

"Socio-economic measures play a leading role in the implementation of the new approach along with political ones. The drafting of the "guidelines for the DRA's economic and social development in 1365-1369" was an event of key importance in the country's life. It is a top priority task of the entire party and the entire people to fulfil the five-year plan", Babrak Karmal said.

Then Babrak Karmal outlined the tasks now facing the country:

-- In the military field to increase the size of the Armed Forces to the planned figures and to complete in the main the protection of the borders. The Armed Forces should concentrate on the struggle against banditism inside the country, on ensuring the peaceful and safe work of Afghans. These are not only military but also political tasks. Their fulfilment is our main patriotic and internationalist duty;

-- In the field of the home policy it is necessary before the end of the year to complete the elections to the local bodies of power. The draft constitution of the DRA should be ready by then so that it could be approved after a nation-wide discussion;

-- In the field of foreign policy all efforts should be directed at the attainment of a political settlement around Afghanistan.

Pursuing its peaceloving policy, the DRA has exerted every effort for the attainment of a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan by way of talks. Thanks to the DRA'S efforts, in particular the statement of May 14, 1980 and the August 1981 statement, the road was opened for talks between the DRA and Pakistan. From the very beginning of the Geneva talks the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan displayed good will and political realism, and has done and is going everything possible for their successful advancement. But unfortunately Pakistan, which is experiencing pressure from American imperialism, hegemonism and reaction, is taking a negative stand and avoiding under various pretexts a direct constructive dialogue. That is why although there is certain progress at the talks they are advancing yet too slowly.

MOSCOW VIEWS U.S.-PAKISTANI MILITARY-ECONOMIC DEAL

LD201727 Moscow World Service in English 1531 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Commentary by (?Yuriy Kirichati)]

[Excerpts] A new United States-Pakistani military and economic deal worth $4.2 billion has been concluded in Islamabad. This exceeds by $1 billion the previous deal, the term of which expires in 1987. Nearly half the funds will be used to expand American military aid to Islamabad. Our observer (?Yuriy Kirichati) looks at the reasons behind Washington's encouragement of the Pakistani authorities' militaristic ambitions.

Both Washington and Islamabad speak of the need to bolster Pakistan's defenses in the light of events over Afghanistan. Today however, no special evidence is required to prove that a threat to Pakistan stems least of all from Afghanistan. Afghanistan's peace proposals to settle all controversial problems with Pakistan at the conference table are common knowledge. If there is a threat it confronts Afghanistan itself and it stems from Islamabad that has turned Pakistan's territory into a base for Afghan counterrevolutionary bands.

Pakistan's growing military potential has been causing legitimate concern in neighboring India too. Attention is focused there on the deployment of arms supplied to Pakistan by the United States and on the type of these weapons, including F-16 fighter bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons, sea-based Harpoon missiles -- in fact offensive types of arms. You may wonder what Islamabad needs them for if it has been talking exclusively about defense.

All this has been giving rise for concern in Pakistan itself. In his comments on the conclusion of the new military and economic deal Tikka Khan, the general secretary of the Pakistan People's Party which belongs to the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy, has said that by receiving American aid Pakistan has found itself firmly in United States' fetters. The leaders of the movement denounced the deal as a United States interference in Pakistan's internal affairs. In their opinion Islamabad's course toward further broadening military and political cooperation with the United States does not meet the country's national interests and creates a threat to its security. Pakistanis wonder what new concessions and services will Washington demand from Islamabad in exchange for billions of dollars.

PHILIPPINES STRIKERS DEMAND CLOSURE OF U.S. BASES

LD311352 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Sergey Pravdin commentary]

[Text] The strike by Philippine workers employed at the Clark Field and Subic Bay bases, the biggest American military bases in Southeast Asia and located on Philippine territory, has entered its 10th day. The guards at the bases opened fire today in an attempt to disperse the striking pickets. Sergey Pravin comments on this report:

The trade union, which unites in its ranks more than 20,000 people, announced the strike on 21 March, demanding the wage increases and improvement in social security. These demands were supported by the Philippine Trade Union Federation, the May Movement, which has turned to all progressive forces with an appeal to come to the side of the striking workers. The Philippine public organization Coalition Against Bases has already responded to this call. In a statement it is said that the Philippines are continously subjected to humiliation and insults and often even to violence by the American servicemen, who are violating, in a crude way, human rights, laws, and customs of the country. American soldiers who commit a crime on Philippine territory are practically unpunishable, because the matters are examined not by local courts but behind barbed wire of American military bases. Since the start of the strike there has already been a clash between the pickets and the American soldiers, who are protecting the strike-breakers. At the same time, according to the new agencies' reports, there were casulaties on both sides. According to the reports from Manila, the guards were shooting in the air today. However, during the clashes between the strikers and soldiers, several people were again injured. As UPI emphasizes, the present strike is the biggest in the history of the trade union of workers employed at the American base.

The agency notes that the tense situation has reached its limit. This is also caused by the fact that after the flight of former President Marcos to the Hawaiian Islands, and coming to power of the opposition forces government headed by President Aquino, the movement for elimination of the Pentagon's bases has intensified sharply in the Philippines. President Aquino, in a meeting yesterday with New Zealand Prime Minister Lange, who arrived in Philippines on an official visit, recalled that the period of validity of the present American-Philippine agreement on bases is to expire in 1991. Aquino stressed that the fate of this agreement is yet to be examined by her government. The Philippine public demands elimination of all the Pentagon's bases now.

PROSPECT FOR CHANGE IN PHILIPPINES EXAMINED

PM271516 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Mar 86 First Edition p 5

[Correspondent L. Kuznetsov dispatch: "Palace and Huts. The Philippine People Await Changes"]

[Text] Manila, March -- You would not recognize Malacanang Palace, which translated means "House of the Great Leader." It used to stand surrounded by soldiers saluting black limousines. Today there are crowds of people here, and water and fruit sellers have set themselves up along the iron fence. Turned into a "people's museum" by decision of the incumbent president, the palace has begun a new life.

Following the February events, when the new administration headed by Corazon Aquino acceded to power, changes have begun in the country. President C. Aquino has proclaimed an interim "constitution of freedom." The Philippine National Assembly (parliament) has been dissolved. The interim constitution pursues the aim of restoring legality, ensuring respect for citizens' rights, and helping to eliminate the abuses committed by the former administration. C. Aquino has pointed out that special attention will be devoted to creating democratic institutions.

While the interim constitution is in effect, the head of state will be vested with all executive and legislative power. The state apparatus is being reorganized. Some ministries have been abolished, and new ones created. Only two members of the old cabinet have kept their posts. Many city mayors and governors have been replaced temporarily by officials acting for them (pending elections to the local organs of power). Reshuffles are also being carried out in the Armed Forces. While welcoming the intention to improve the Army by dismissing generals and officers who have compromised themselves, at the same time the public wants the Armed Forces to stop acting as a tool for crushing internal discontent.

Naturally, the measures being taken by the new leadership have their supporters and their opponents. Many of the present administration's measures are meeting with covert resistance. However, the general political climate is conducive to implementing changes aimed at improving the situation in the country.

The new leadership has inherited a heavy legacy. There is, above all, the unresolved agrarian question -- large landowners and foreign companies are driving peasants from the land and mercilessly exploiting them. Protests are crushed with the help of the planters' and the multinational corporations' private armies.

The foreign debt of $26 billion remains a heavy burden. Meanwhile, the need for financial assets has naturally not diminished. They hope to satisfy it partly out of the assets which were illegally misappropriated by way of bribes, embezzlement of public funds, and all kinds of machinations and taken abroad by a number of top figures in the old administration and by entrepreneurs. Therefore, the announcement of a struggle against corruption has elicited support here.

Many other questions are also being placed at the center of attention. What, for example, is to be done with the "white elephants"? This is what the Filipinos call the prestige buildings like the luxurious palace built to receive high-level guests and which senselessly devours vast funds which could have been used to build housing for the homeless. According to data reported by the newspapers, 7 out of every 10 Filipinos live below the poverty line.

Foreign policy questions occupy a prominent place. Of course, as (K.D. Lapus), professor of international relations at the University of Santo Tomas, said in conversation with your correspondent, the "American dimension" in Manila's international course will remain prevalent. However, many people in the Philippines favor abandoning the one-sided orientation toward the West and developing relations with the socialist countries. It is hard to disregard these sentiments.

Diplomats representing the ASEAN countries (the Philippines is a member of this grouping) in Manila have welcomed the government's plans to strengthen ties within the association and to solve its economic difficulties to some extent not with IMF subsidies but by means of the unutilized reserves that lie in collaboration and cooperation within the ASEAN framework. Deputy Foreign Minister (L. Shahani) has declared that "President C. Aquino's new government intends to review the policy on the question of keeping nuclear weapons at U.S. bases in the Philippines and the presence of ships with nuclear weapons on board in the region." Naturally, people here are wondering what lies behind these words.

A few days ago the first tour of the presidential palace took place, and the tickets were distributed, above all, in the capital's working class districts. After the people had left the "House of the Great Leader," I talked with the guide of one of the groups -- Joselita Benitez, a student at Manila College:

"My group included laundresses, women street cleaners, and fishermen," J. Benitez said. "Of course, they were astounded at the richness of the living quarters, the gold and the diamonds. For all this luxury was built on their suffering and poverty and on their exploitation. A most vivid example of injustice!"

From the palace the people returned to their huts. They believe and hope that there will be positive changes and that the promises to improve their lives will be fulfilled this time.

RYZHKOV LEADS DELEGATION TO BULGARIAN CONGRESS

Departure From Moscow

LD010837 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] At the invitation of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] Central Committee, a delegation of the CPSU led by Comrade Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, left Moscow for Sofia today to take part in the work of the 13th BCP congress.

The delegation comprises Comrade Razumovskiy, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Gerasimov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom; Comrade Gromova, member of the CPSU Central Committee and milking-machine operator at the Kommunarka breeding sovkhoz in Leninskiy Rayon, Moscow Oblast; and Comrade Grekov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to Bulgaria.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Comrade Zaykov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrades Bugayev and Smirtyukov, members of the CPSU Central Committee; and other officials. Radonov, interim charge d'affaires of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the USSR was also in the send-off party.

Arrival in Sofia

LD011037 Moscow TASS in English 1013 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia, April 1 TASS -- A CPSU delegation, led by Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, arrived in Sofia today to attend the 13th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party, at the invitation of its Central Committee.

ARKHIPOV RECEIVES SFRY KOSOVO DELEGATION

LD312110 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1900 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today received a delegation of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, headed by Nedjo Borkovic, president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. During the talks which took part in a warm and friendly atmosphere, they discussed questions of further developing economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and the SFRY and, among other things, the development of fraternal relations between the Dagestan ASSR and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

The talks were attended by Vladimir Vinogradov, RSFSR minister of foreign affairs; (Dzhavit Dolebkhanov), first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Dagestan SSR; as well as by Milojko Drulovic, SFRY ambassador to the Soviet Union.

MARCHUK, ROMANIA'S URSA DISCUSS SCIENTIFIC TIES

AU281950 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1808 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, 28/3/1986 -- Ion Ursu, first deputy chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, had an interview with G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the USSR State Committee on Science and Technology, in Moscow, on March 28.

Messages were exchanged on the occasion between Academician Elena Ceausescu, D. Sc., first deputy prime minister, chairman of the National Council for Science and Education of Romania, and G.I. Marchuk.

During the meeting the stage and results of the Romanian-Soviet technologic and scientific collaboration were analyzed and the directions for the further development and deepening of the collaboration in this domain, were established in harmony with the understandings reached at the meetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Mikhail Gorbachev.

Stress was laid on the need for concentrating the two parties' efforts on accomplishing by cooperation the research-development targets of the program of collaboration between Romania and the Soviet Union in 1986-1990, primarily in domains related to the development of the base of raw materials, fuels and energy, the evolving of new technologies.

SHULTZ ADMITS DIFFERENCES IN U.S., ITALY LIBYAN STANCES

LD311533 Moscow TASS in English 1525 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Rome March 31 TASS -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, now on a tour of a number of West European countries, has again lashed out Libya.

Speaking at a press conference here, he tried in every way to whitewash the aims of the recent exercises of the U.S. Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean. George Shultz' negotiations with President of Italy Francesco Cossiga, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Bettino Craxi, and Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti, he said, centered on questions linked with the exercises off Libyan shores.

George Shultz was compelled to admit that there are differences between the United States and Italy in the attitude to that issue. Italy is known to have criticized Washington's anti-Libyan actions. Though the secretary of state tried to diminish the significance of these differences, in a private talk he more bluntly expressed irritation at the Italian Government's stand, as is noted by REUTER news agency with reference to American officials.

SOVIET OFFICIAL DISCUSSES REPERCUSSIONS OF FRG SDI TIES

LD011040 Hamburg DPA in German 1004 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, 1 Apr (DPA/VWD) -- The SDI contracts concluded between the Federal Republic and the United States will probably not strain the forthcoming session of the German-Soviet Economic Commission. Georgiy Korniyenko, USSR first deputy foreign minister, stressed at a press conference in Moscow today that the concluding of the SDI contracts is not an economic topic and would hardly be raised in such a context. However, this set of treaties will "inevitably" affect the condition of German-Soviet relations, Korniyenko said.

The commission is to meet in the Soviet capital on Thursday and Friday [6-7 April]. The Bonn delegation will be headed by Economics Minister Martin Bangemann. Subjects to be discussed at the session include the consumer goods and services sectors.

FRG BREACHES W. BERLIN STATUS TO SIGN SDI ACCORD

LD281345 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 28 Mar 86

[From "The Round-up of Political Events" program]

[Text] After prolonged negotiations the United States and Federal Germany have signed an accord in Bonn's participation in the "star wars" program. Here are some details:

One of the stumbling blocks which was finally overcome was the participation of West Berlin firms in the American program. West Berlin is supposed to be a demilitarized city, and in line with the allied regulations the city's status has to be observed by the United States, Britain and France. But on Bonn's insistence the status will be breached, providing all of us with a fresh example of how Western commitments and obligations under international accords are easily violated. Federal Germany has become the second West European nation after Britain to participate in the "star wars" program, a fact which raises a number of crucial questions.

Number 1: So-called Western democracies with their much touted concern for such values as human rights, dignity, freedom and what-not are in the forefront of the ugly and despicable business of making more and more new weapons. The most vulgar argument heard from all those people, who claim they're not modern barbarians but well-dressed, well-educated and good-mannered executives, managers and politicians, is that progress will stop and humanity will suffer a terrible setback if Moscow and those so-called nuts from antiwar movements have their way and there is nobody to develop, build and deploy space weapons.

Number 2: Some smart people in Washington who claim that star wars is fundamental research don't believe a word of what they're saying. Who will draw the line between research, laboratory and field testing? Who is going to tell all those firms, companies and corporations when to stop and that enough is enough? And how serious is it to claim that the military-industrial complex will voluntarily part with multibillion dollar profits offered by new arms for the sake of honoring for instance the Soviet-American ABM Treaty of 1972, which is seen in Washington as a sheet of paper and a barrier to the further escalation of the arms race?

Number 3: It is hardly a coincidence that those who oppose banning nuclear tests are the most ardent supporters of star wars. In the United States, Great Britain and Federal Germany, top government officials are well aware that such a ban will not lead to any of those apocalyptic scenarios of the West falling apart under a conventional Soviet onslaught that they've been frightening their people with. In Washington, London and Bonn they have nothing else to offer to the public as a justification for the ongoing nuclear madness. According to reports from Washington, the U.S.-West German accord on star wars was expected to be signed at a low-key private ceremony. Why be so bashful if space weapons are such a boon to humanity?

U.S. REPORTEDLY STOCKPILING PERSHING II'S IN FRG

LD291359 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Rudolf Kolchanov commentary]

[Text] The West German Magazine DER SPIEGEL, citing U.S. sources, reports that not 108 Pershing II missiles -- as was agreed upon in the December 1979 NATO decision -- but 156 such first-strike nuclear missiles have already been sited [razmeshcheno] on FRG territory. International affairs journalist Rudolf Kolchanov is at the microphone:

In this case one simply cannot but repeat the well-known dictum that sooner or later every secret comes out. True, the first reports to the effect that the United States intended to introduce intermediate-range nuclear missiles into the FRG in a larger quantity than was officially announced appeared some 4 years ago. At first, news surfaced in the Western press that the Pentagon had ordered from military concerns not 108 Pershing II's but some 400. For whom were they earmarked? The reply to this question was given then by the PARLAMENTARISCH POLITISCHE PRESSEDIENST, the press bulletin of the Social Democratic Party of Germany. It reported that the entire new nuclear missile arsenal would be deployed [dislotsirovan] on FRG territory.

As facts testify, these predictions are being realized. At the U.S. Fort Sill military base in Oklahoma State, 30 more complete Pershing II's are ready for dispatch beyond the ocean. They can at any moment join the missiles which have already been concealed [zatailis] in West Germany. Combined with the nuclear weapons previously imported into the FRG, the new intermediate-range missiles make up an immense stockpile of mass destruction weapons.

But Washington even considers this to insufficient: John Wickham, U.S. Army chief of staff, stated that the number of missiles sited [razmeshchennyye] on FRG territory is far lower than the computed level of requirement.

Four years ago Washington publicly assured the Bonn chancellor that additional nuclear armaments for West Germany would be limited, as regards Pershing II's, to 108 units. Today it is a question of 400. How many will it be tomorrow and the day after tomorrow?

GENRI COMMENTS ON USSR-FRG RELATIONS

PM261023 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 23 Mar 86 First Edition p 5

[Ernst Genri article under the rubric "Writer's Notes": "Which Road Into the 21st Century?"; a postscript states: "I wrote this article at the suggestion of FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU, one of the leading FRG bourgeois newspapers. The article was not printed"]

[Excerpt] What is needed today, apart from a political agreement at summit level, to achieve genuine mutual understanding between USSR and FRG citizens?

A very great deal. In these relations the people on the banks of the Rhine need, above all, to employ the practical realism that is usually characteristic of them. What is needed is the final rejection of any form of revanchism and readiness to develop as widely as possible mutually advantageous trade with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

Of course, the awful traces of the war years have not yet been entirely effaced from our peoples' consciousness. But for more than 40 years we have managed to avoid new bloodshed in Europe. This alone is a fact of truly immense importance. Now that the "star wars" idea is a monstrous glimmer on the horizon, the Europeans have and will have no other way out than to resolutely take the road of peace.

It is precisely the former enemies who can set an example by marching shoulder to shoulder toward peace. Europe is our common home! Neither we nor they have the right to allow anyone to set fire to it. This is the chief task.

It is clear that a very great deal still lies ahead in this painstaking work.

Try to understand us. We do not wish the West Germans ill. We know that things were extremely difficult for many of them under the fascists. But we cannot forget what they did in our country during the war years, how many people we lost, and how much suffering we endured at that time.

How can such things be forgotten?! That was the lowest point in the entire history of Russian-German relations. But we are prepared to maintain normal, good-neighborly relations between our states.

We thought that the foundations for such relations were laid by the USSR's treaty with the FRG of 12 August 1970. We believed that that treaty would draw a line under the terrible past.

But what has happened?

During the more than 15 years since then FRG policy toward us has been directed back toward Adenauer rather than forward to sincere cooperation.

We see (and our eyes became particularly sharp-sighted after 1941) that your Armed Forces are growing not day by day but hour by hour, that U.S. nuclear missiles have been deployed on your land not far from our borders, and that your revanchists are making more noise now than they have done for a long time.

What do you think Soviet people say on hearing about all this? Do they like to admit the thought that everything might be starting all over again with you, as in the thirties and forties? We have had enough of two world wars.

Looking in the direction of the figures at the helm on the Rhine, we want to know for sure: Do they really advocate lasting, unbreakable peace? Or do they advocate some two-faced game whose ultimate aim is the same old revenge? We have a right to expect an honest, direct answer.

USSR ROME EMBASSY STATEMENT ON ITALY'S SDI ROLE

LD311529 Moscow TASS in English 1621 GMT 31 Mar 86

["Soviet Embassy Statement" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] [no dateline as received] — The USSR Embassy in Rome made a statement to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Italy over the decision taken by the Italian Government to allow Italian companies to participate in the implementation of the SDI program. This step, the statement says, can only be viewed as the gradual dragging of Italy into the implementation of the U.S. plans to militarize outer space. The Italian Government cannot help realizing that the fulfilment of these plans, aimed at breaking the existing military-strategic parity and achieving military superiority over the USSR, is bound to project the arms race into space and to destabilize the strategic situation, and also that it contradicts the provisions of the ABM Treaty concluded in prepetuity [as received] in 1972 and constituting the foundation of the process of the limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments.

The above-stated actions by the Italian Government obviously run counter to its repeated assurances about readiness to promote the ending of the arms race, the lowering of the level of military confrontation in the world and in Europe, and to facilitate the successful progress and positive completion of the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on nuclear and space arms. Hardly do they tally also with the Italian Government's statement in favour of strictt observance of the 1972 ABM Treaty. The present crucial situation in the world, as it was stressed in the statement, calls for urgent efforts to prevent the spreading of the arms race to outer space and curb it on earth, and each country should display a heightened sense of responsibility as regards its practical steps and decisions.

The hope was expressed that the Italian Government would display a proper attitude to this statement and draw conclusions really testifying to Italy's adherence to the cause of limiting and reducing nuclear arms and preventing an arms race in outer space. Such a position would fully accord with the vital interests of all states in Europe, Italy included.

TASS REPORTS SOVIET-ALGERIAN JOINT COMMUNIQUE

LD281518 Moscow TASS in English 1454 GMT 28 Mar 86

["Joint Soviet-Algerian Communique" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow March 28 TASS -- Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic and secretary-general of the Algerian National Liberation Front (FLN) Party, was in the USSR on an official friendly visit from March 25 to 28, 1986, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the Soviet Government.

During the visit to the USSR, the esteemed Algerian guest and the persons who accompanied him enjoyed cordial friendly reception and warm hospitality which reflected the high level of close friendship between the two states.

Chadli Bendjedid laid wreaths to the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier near the Kremlin Wall.

M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Chadli Bendjedid, president of Algeria and secretary-general of the FLN Party, had a private meeting that was held in a friendly atmosphere.

The Soviet-Algerian talks held during the visit made it possible to have a fruitful exchange of views on questions of developing bilateral cooperation and on a broad range of international problems of mutual interest.

The following officials took part in the talks: From the Soviet side -- A.A. Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR; S.L. Sokolov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of defense of the USSR; A.F. Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; K.F. Katushev, chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for Foreign Economic Relations. Present at the talks also were -- K.N. Brutents, deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee; L.F. Ilichev, deputy foreign minister of the USSR; A.A. Shvedov, head of the First African Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry; V.N. Taratuta, the USSR's ambassador to the Algerian People's Democratic Republic.

The following Algerian officials took part in the talks: Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the FLN Political Bureau and foreign minister; Larbi Belkheir, director of the President's Office; Belkacem Nabi, minister of energy, chemical and petrochemical industries; Abdelaziz Kehllaf, minister of finance; Abderrazak Bouhara, in charge of international ties of the Permanent Secretariat of the FLN Central Committee; Abdel Madjid Alahoum, Algeria's ambassador to the USSR; General Kamel Abderrahim, deputy chief-of-staff of the National People's Army; Abdelaziz Ziari, chairman of the Commission of the National Popular Assembly on education, culture and social matters; Abdelkader Benkaci, head of the Department for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the President's Chancellery; Hocine Meghar, director of the Department for Socialist Countries of Europe at the Foreign Ministry of Algeria; Ahmed Attaf, director of the Department for International Political Problems at the Foreign Ministry of Algeria; M'hamed Achache, director of the Department for International Economic Problems at the Foreign Ministry of Algeria.

The participants in the talks informed each other of economic, social and cultural achievements by their countries, made an in-depth analysis of the present state of bilateral relations and prospects for their further invigoration, and examined the current international situation.

The Soviet side described the results of the work of the 27th CPSU Congress which endorsed the party's course towards accelerating the country's social and economic development, defined the party's foreign policy strategy, adopted a new edition of the CPSU Programme, sanctioned changes and social development for 1986-1990 and the period ending in 2000.

The Algerian side described the nationwide discussion of the enriched text of the National Charter of Algeria, which ended with extensive approval of the document, and the new vistas that opened in this connection for continuing the independent national development and building socialism in Algeria.

Both sides examined the present state and prospects of developing relations between the Soviet Union and Algeria in various spheres and expressed their satisfaction with the attained level of political and interaction, as well as cooperation in the economic, scientific, cultural and other spheres.

They highly assessed the fruitful relationship between the CPSU and the National Liberation Front Party which, specifically, find manifestation in the exchange of high-level delegations, development of interparty ties on a planned basis, and exchanges of information on their activity. Ties between the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the National People's Assembly of Algeria were just as highly assessed.

The sides stressed the great importance of regular contacts at all levels and in all areas with a view to strengthening friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Algerian peoples.

Satisfaction was stated with the high level of economic, scientific and technical ties between the two countries, and the mutual aspiration was expressed to impart to them as fresh impetus by way of better use of their economic potentialities. The sides agreed to intensify the long-term cooperation in the areas which correspond to the priority directions of their development plans.

During the profound exchange of views on the causes underlying the dangerous heightening of the present-day international political and economic situation, the sides stated that the particular difficulties currently facing the world are due to imperialism's policy of colonialism, neocolonialism, expansionism, unrestricted arms race, its policy directed at deepening the crisis in international economic relations and increasing the number of seats of tension in various parts of the world. They expressed profound concern over the developments, their negative consequences for the cause of peace, security amd universal development.

The sides reaffirmed the conviction that a reliable improvement in the international climate may occur only through curbing the arms race and preventing its spread to outer space, ensuring the peoples' right to decide by themselves their destiny, restructuring and democraticzing international relations.

The Soviet side stressed that the struggle against the nuclear menance, the arms race, for the preservation and consolidation of universal peace remains the major direction in the USSR's activity in the world arena. A concrete programme of action to attain these objectives was set forth in the January 15, 1986 statement by general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and confirmed at the 27th Party Congress. The congress also approved the foundations for an all-embracing system of world security.

They cover all major spheres of international life: military, political, economic and humanitarian. The implementation of the advanced foundations will help ensure a free, independent and secure development of all countries and peoples on earth and turn the course of world developments on the whole towards detente and to change substantially the face of today's world.

The Algerian side, proceeding from the provisions of the National Charter of Algeria and Algeria's membership in the Non-Aligned Movement, set fourth its assessment of the international situation and the measures which, in its view, should be undertaken to improve it. The Algerian side set out in this connection, specifically, its position on disarmament and world security problems in accordance with the National Charter and Algeria's activity within the Non-Aligned Movement, directed at achieving general and complete disarmament and establishing a system of international collective security.

Both sides highly assessed the constructive efforts they are undertaking with a view to ensuring universal peace.

They noted in this context the great importance of the fresh efforts with a view to resolving the complex of international problems by way of negotiations and stressed the urgent need for actions to set up in the future a comprehensive system of security, pointing to the interrelationship between disarmament and development.

They believe that the seats of tension existing in various parts of the world have emerged as a result of the denial of the peoples' right to self-determination, to a free choice of the political system and the path of economic and social development. Special attention was given to the situation in the Middle East, southern Africa, Maghreb, Central America and other parts of the world, which gives rise to concern.

On considering the developments in the Middle East, both sides pointed out that Israel, enjoying support of its strategic allies -- the United States and other forces hostile to the interests and legitimate rights of the Arab peoples and countries -- is responsible for the dangerous worsening of the situation in the region due to Israel's continuing aggressive machinations, expansionism, seizure of Arab territories, claims to establishing there its domination, and denying the Palestinian people their inalienable national rights.

They reiterated the need for a fair, lasting comprehensive settlement of the Middle East crisis, the achievement of which should include as the central problem the solution of the Palestinian issue. Proceeding from this premise, they reaffirmed their conviction that lasting peace in the Middle East is impossible to secure by way of separate agreements, and denounced in this connection any attempts to look for pseudo-solutions on this basis.

Both sides reaffirmed their support for the PLO -- the sole legitimate and authentic representative of the Palestinian people. They also believe that meeting their national aspirations calls for the exercise of the people's right to self-determination and to the establishment of an independent, sovereign Palestinian state of their own.

The USSR and Algeria demanded cotal and unconditional liberation of all Israeli-occupied Arab territories.

They back the struggle of Lebanon's patriotic forces for its total liberation and demand an immediate withdrawal of all Israeli military units from Lebanese territory. They are convinced that it is possible to settle Lebanon's internal problems only by peaceful means on the basis of national consent from the Lebanese themselves while preserving that country's unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Both sides stressed that an international conference on the Middle East under the United Nations' auspices remains an indispensable condition for a fair, lasting and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East crisis.

They also confirmed the need for the PLO's full and equitable participation in all negotiations on such a settlement as the sole representative of the Palestinian people expressing their legitimate national aspirations.

On considering all aspects of the situation in Africa, both sides spoke in favor of strict respect for independence, sovereignty and the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of African states, and in favor of the exercise by all peoples on the continent, who are still under colonial and racial opressions, of their right to independence.

Having expressed full support for the just struggle of the African peoples for achieving and strengthening national independence, the Soviet Union and Algeria highly assessed the OAU's growing positive role in international relations, and expressed satisfaction with its activity to achieve the continent's complete liberation, its decisions directed at Africa's economic development, and its views on problems of peace, security and disarmament.

Having reaffirmed their adherence to the idea of turning that continent into a nuclear-free zone, they denounced the nuclear ambitions of the Pretoria regime which is pursuing aggressive goals.

The Soviet Union and Algeria resolutely denouce South Africa's apartheid regime which, relying on overt backing from the imperialist accomplices, is pursuing a policy of colonial and racial oppression, aggression and intimidation with regard to the "Frontline" states with a view to establishing its domination in the region, as well as the machinations directed at a neocolonialist solution to the southern African problems.

Both sides reaffirmed their solidarity with and support for SWAPO and the ANC in their struggle for the exercise of the national rights of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia, as well as the "Frontline" states in their opposition to the racist Pretoria regime and firm determination to fulfil the task of liberating the south of the African Continent.

Both sides called on the world community to adopt urgent measures for the unconditional granting of independence to Namibia on the basis of full and precise observance of resolutions of the U.N. Security Council, including Resolution 435. They also called on the world community to work resolutely so as to speed up the dismantling of the apartheid regime by applying mandatory and comprehensive sanctions, which would be an effective contribution to the South African people's struggle for the exercise of their national rights in their homeland. Both sides expressed support for the forthcoming international conference on the question of sanctions against South Africa and agreed to facilitate the attainment of its objectives.

The sides expressed concern over the continuing conflict in the Western Sahara, and reaffirmed their support for Resolution 40/50 of the U.N. General Assembly, which provides a relevant basis for a political settlement of the conflict.

On considering the situation in the Mediterranean, both sides noted the dangerous developments in that region, and reaffirmed their adherence to the idea of turning it into a zone of peace and cooperation.

They resolutely denounce the threats and provocations against the Libyan Jamahiriyah, the introduction of economic and trade sanctions against it, which represent a veritable economic aggression against a sovereign state. The sides denounced the United States' act of aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. They stressed that actions of this kind run counter to the Charter of the United Nations and the generally accepted norms of international law, and pose a serious threat not only to the situation in the Mediterranean, but also to peace and security worldwide.

Recalling the Israeli aggression in Tunisia and realizing the gravity of aggression against Libya, the sides observed that the latest developments attest to the continued collusion organized against the Arab peoples of Maghreb and the Middle East. They demanded that an end be put immediately to all manifestations of threats, aggression and intimidation with regard to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, and expressed their firm solidarity with the Libyan people in this difficult moment for them.

The sides pointed to the inseparable link between security in the Mediterranean and security in Europe, and stressed the need for taking into account the legitimate interests of countries in the southern Mediterranean in what concerns security, stability and cooperation in the Mediterranean in accordance with the Helsinki Final Act.

The participants in the talks analyzed with a sense of profound concern the dangerous escalation of the conflict between Iraq and Iran, which is inflicting heavy damage to the development of the two countries and to the progress of their peoples, as well as to stability and security in the region. They urgently call for the termination of the conflict and for a peaceful settlement of all differences between those two countries on the basis of respect for their territorial integrity and recognition of the existing borders between them.

On considering the situation in Central America, the sides reaffirmed their commitment to the principles of respect for the choice of political, economic and social systems by the peoples in the region, non-interference in the internal affairs of the states in that area, and a peaceful solution of the outstanding problems there by way of negotiations. They denounced the use of military or any other pressure, intimidation or sanctions as an inadmissible encroachment on free and independent choice of the development path of the peoples and states in Central America.

The sides backed the constructive efforts by Latin American states directed at attaining a peaceful, fair and lasting settlement in that region and the restoration there of security and stability.

The Soviet Union and Algeria favour the solution of problems existing in South-East Asia by policial means through establishing a fruitful dialogue between states situated there, and on the basis of respect for their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, consolidating mutual trust and security, non-interference in each other's internal affairs. Both sides back the constructive efforts that are being undertaken by the South-East Asian countries with a view to finding a political settlement to the outstanding problems and establishing lasting peace and stability in that region.

Both sides examined the international economic situation, and expressed profound alarm over its continued deterioration.

They agreed that it is necessary to carry out immediate coordinated actions with a view to eliminating the instability and uncertainty which now characterize the international economic situation, and restructuring international economic relations and establishing a new just international economic order.

The Soviet side informed the Algerian side about its proposal to convene in the future a world congress on problems of economic security. The Algerian side showed interest in the proposal.

Both sides came out in favour of deblocking such initiatives advanced by developing countries as holding "global talks" within the U.N. framework on world economic problems, convening an international monetary and financial conference, and others.

They reaffirmed their determination to continue the efforts with a view to implementing the necessary restructuring of international economic relations on the basis of justice, equality and mutual interest.

Taking into account the special complexity and acuity of Africa's economic problems, they stressed the need for large-scale international efforts with a view to overcoming the economic difficulties facing the African countries. Both sides wished that the special session of the U.N. General Assembly on the critical economic situation in Africa facilitate the economic upsurge on the African Continent. While discussing the questions of the further development of relations between the USSR and Algeria, the sides observed that the consolidation and deepening of mutually beneficial cooperation between them on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual respect meet the interests of the Soviet and Algerian peoples, the cause of peace and progress. The mutual desire to develop cooperation on a long-term basis was expressed.

The following joint Soviet-Algerian documents were signed:

1. Long-term programme of economic, trade, scientific and technical cooperation between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Algerian People's Democratic Republic.

2. Soviet-Algerian protocol on consultations.

3. Agreement between the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic on economic and technical cooperation.

The sides expressed profound satisfaction with the positive results of the official friendly visit to the USSR by Chadli Bendjedid, president of Algeria and secretary-general of the FLN Party, which imparted a fresh impetus to the relations of traditional friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries.

The Algerian president expressed sincere gratitude for the warm reception accorded in the Soviet Union to him and the persons who accompanied him.

Chadli Bendjedid invited M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to make an official friendly visit to Algeria. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction. The dates of the visit will be agreed upon later through diplomatic channels.

REPORT ON SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION EGYPTIAN VISIT

PM271443 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Visit Over"]

[Text] Cairo, 26 Mar -- The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation comprising P.G. Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium (delegation head), and USSR Supreme Soviet deputies S.A. Losev, A.I. Mayorets, N.I. Popov, and D. Yusupov has concluded its official visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt [ARE].

The delegation was received by Egyptian President H. Mubarak. The head of the Soviet delegation conveyed a message to him from the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The sincere desire of both sides to develop good relations was noted during the meeting.

Talks were held with a delegation of the Egyptian People's Assembly headed by R. al-Mahjub, its president. The Soviet parliamentarians also had meetings with Egyptian Prime Minister 'A. Lufti and his deputies -- Y. Wali, minister of agriculture and general secretary of the ruling National Democratic Party of the ARE, and 'I. 'Abd al-Majid, the country's foreign minister -- and with S. 'Abd al-Hakim, chairman of the Consultative Council.

The delegation toured the country, familiarized itself with the life and labor of the Egyptian people, and visited the Aswan High Dam and hydroelectric power station constructed with the Soviet Union's technical and economic assistance and the historical monuments of Aswan and Luxor.

During the meetings and talks, which were held in a friendly atmosphere, the sides discussed questions connected with the activity of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the ARE People's Assembly and advocated the further development of contacts between the two countries' legislative organs. They emphasized that interparliamentary ties make a useful contribution to the cause of strengthening trust and mutual understanding between the Soviet and Egyptian peoples.

The Soviet parliamentarians informed the Egyptian side about the results of the historic 27th CPSU Congress, which outlined a strategy for accelerating Soviet society's further development and qualtiatively improving all aspects of its life. The documents approved by the congress and the speech delivered there by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in fact mark the start of a new stage in implementing a Leninist foreign policy aimed at delivering mankind from the threat of a global nuclear catastrophe and achieving a drastic breakthrough in international affairs in the interests of ensuring peaceful and equitable conditions for the development of all peoples and states.

The Egyptian side showed interest in the USSR's constructive proposals for the stage-by-stage, consistent elimination of nuclear weapons throughout the world, which were set forth in M.S. Gorbachev's 15 January 1986 statement and underwent further development in the 27th CPSU Congress decisions. The opinion was voiced that the implementation of the impressive plans to accelerate the USSR's socioeconomic development is having a positive effect on increasing the Soviet Union's prestige in the international arena. During discussion of the situation in the Near East concern was voiced at the dangerous situation which is persisting there as a consequence of Israel's continuing aggression against the Arabs. The Soviet Union confirmed its conviction that a comprehensive and just settlement in the Near East can be achieved with the help of collective actions, within the framework of an international conference on the Near East with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO -- the sole legitimate representative of the Arab Palestinian people.

In the course of discussing bilateral relations between the USSR and the ARE, the sides confirmed their desire to further develop cooperation in various spheres on the basis of the principles of equal rights, mutual advantage, and noninterference in other states' internal affairs.

The USSR and Egyptian parliamentarians voiced confidence that the exchange of opinions that took place during the Soviet delegation's visit will make a positive contribution to the cause of arranging a constructive political dialogue between the USSR and Egypt.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation expressed cordial gratitude for the hospitality shown it during its stay in the ARE. Yesterday the delegation left for home. The guests from the USSR were seen off at Cario International Airport by R. al-Mahjub; M. 'Abdallah, chairman of the Egyptian People's Assembly Foreign Affiars Commission; and other officials. The send off party included A.M. Belonogov, USSR ambassador to Egypt.

On 26 March the delegation returned to Moscow. It was met at the airport by A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities; other officials; and S.H. Basyuni, Egyptian ambassador to the USSR.

ARKHIPOV MEETS WITH EGYPTIAN ECONOMICS MINISTER

LD271853 Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 27 TASS -- Ivan Arkihpov, a first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, today received Sultan Abu 'Ali, minister of economics and foreign trade of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and had a conversation with him on issues of promoting trade and economic cooperation. Taking part in the conversation also were Viktor Dementsev, chairman of the Board of the State Bank of the USSR, and Salah al-Din Hasan Basyuni, Egypt's ambassador to the USSR.

MEDITERRANEAN GROUP PRAISES SOVIET INITIATIVE

LD310837 Moscow TASS in English 0806 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Tripoli March 21 TASS -- TASS corresdpondent Georgiy Shelenkov reports:

The Organisation of Socialist and Progressive Parties of Mediterranean Countries welcomes the Soviet proposals aimed at ensuring peace and security in the Mediterranean, said Ahmed Shahati, general secretary of that organisation, deputy chairman of the Libyan-Soviet Friendship Society.

In a TASS interview he noted the timeliness of the Soviet proposals which were set forth forth by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev at a time when American military unleashed an unprovoked aggression against sovereign Libya. A new manifestation of the U.S. Administration's "gunboat diplomacy" created a real threat to peace and security not only in the region but also in the whole world. Libya is not the only Mediterranean country to have become a target of U.S. imperialism's aggressive conspiracies, said Ahmed Shahati. The criminal deeds of American military in long-suffering Lebanon are still fresh in the memory of all. Any other people of our region, coming out against Washington's great power ambitions, might fall tomorrow victim to hegemonistic designs of the White House.

Therfore, we call upon all nations and progressive forces of the region to back the new peace initiative of the USSR and take concrete steps towards its materialisation, stressed the general secretary of the Organisation of Socialist and Progressive Parties of Mediterranean Countries.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY MOZAMBIQUE'S MACHEL

Gromyko, Machel Begin Talks

LD311251 Moscow TASS in English 1150 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 31 TASS -- Soviet-Mozambican talks were started in the Grand Kremlin Palace today. They are held by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The Mozambican leader arrived in Moscow Sunday for a working friendly visit at the invitation of the Soviet leadership.

Ryzhkov, Machel Hold Talks

PM311821 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Apr 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] A meeting took place in the Kremlin 31 March between Comrade Ryzhkov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and Machel, chairman of the Frelimo and president of the People's Republic of the People's Republic of Mozambique, who is in the Soviet Union on a friendly working visit.

Taking part in the meeting were Comrade Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Talyzin, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the USSR Gosplan; as well as Chissano, member of the Politburo of the Frelimo Central Committee and Mozamblique's minister of foreign affairs; and Machungo, member of the Politburo of the Frelimo Central Committee and minister of planning.

During the conversation, which passed in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov informed the Mozambican leader about the work being undertaken in the Soviet Union in accordance with the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress in implementing the strategic policy of accelerating the country's social and economic development, and in consolidating peace and international security.

Samora Machel in turn spoke about the measures for strengthening Mozambique's economy and defense capability which are being carried out by the country's government and Frelimo, at a time of incessant attempts by internal and external reaction to push the Mozambican people off the progressive path of development chosen by it.

Expressing satisfaction with the level of cooperation attained between the Soviet Union and Mozambique in various fields, the participants in the conversation devoted particular attention to questions relating to raising its efficiency, and mapped out a number of specific measures in this area.

Samora Machel highly appraised the assistance being rendered by the Soviet Union to Mozambique. On the Soviet side confirmation was given of its solidarity with People's Mozambique and its willingness to continue giving it support in the cause of consolidating the country's independence and security.

Also taking part in the talks were: On the Soviet side -- B.I. Aristov, minister of foreign trade; K.F. Katushev, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; S.F. Akhromeyev, USSR first deputy minister of defense; L.F. Ilichev, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Yu.F. Sepelev, USSR ambassador to Mozambique.

On the Mozambique side -- A. Pangueme, secretary of the Frelimo Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense, and political commissar of the Armed Forces; Mozambique Ministers S. Vieira, A. Branco, and J. Dos Santos; H. Patricio, Mozambican ambassador to the USSR; and other officials.

International Topics Discussed

LD311849 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Soviet-Mozambican talks were held in the Kremlin today. Taking part on the Soviet side were: Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Comrade Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister for foreign affairs; Comrade Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of defense; Comrade Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and other officials. Present on the Mozambican side were Machel, chairman of Frelimo, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique; and other members of the Mozambican delegation.

During the talks, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, the Soviet leaders informed the esteemed Mozambican guest about the main directions of the economic and social policy of the CPSU endorsed by the 27th party congress. The Mozambican side's attention was drawn to the CPSU's international activities in the conditions of the world situation, which has sharply deteriorated due to the militarist circles of imperialism. It was stressed that the struggle against the nuclear danger and the arms race, and for the preservation and strengthening of universal peace, is the pivot of the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

The historic importance of the Soviet program for nuclear disarmament, set forth in the 15 January 1986 statement by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, was pointed out. The implementation of this program would make it possible to halt the arms race on earth and prevent it spreading to space, and to transfer considerable funds to the needs of development and to elimination of hunger, illiteracy, poverty, and disease in the liberated countries.

Samora Machel reaffirmed Mozambique's support for the Soviet Union's foreign policy initiatives, the implementation of which would make it possible to radically improve the situation in the world. He stated that this applies primarily and completely to the Soviet program for nuclear disarmament set forth in the statement by the CPSU Central Committee's general secretary, and to the creation of an all-embracing system of international security.

At the present stage, the Soviet Union considers the need to strive for the immediate end to nuclear weapons tests as a matter of primary importance. The Mozambican side welcomed the Soviet Union's decision to refrain from staging nuclear explosions after 31 March, if the United States does not stage such explosions. It also had a positive attitude toward the Soviet proposal to hold a Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in the near future in Europe in order to reach agreement on stopping nuclear tests.

It was stated that the contribution of the People's Republic of Mozambique to the struggle against imperialism and racism and to the cause of guaranteeing universal peace and international security is valued in the Soviet Union.

During examination of the situation in southern Africa, it was stressed that the responsibility for the crisis situation there lies first and foremost with the Pretoria regime. It was noted that the policy of complicity and appeasement of the Republic of South Africa, conducted by Western countries, first and foremost the United States, is encouraging the racists to take new aggressive actions against independent African states and new bloody repressions against the anti-apartheid fighters.

Invariable solidarity with Mozambique and Angola, which are victims of aggression on the part of the forces of imperialism and racism -- which are striving to force these independent countries to turn away from the path of development they have chosen -- was expressed by the Soviet side.

Soviet-Mozambican bilateral relations were discussed. The sides expressed satisfaction with the level of friendly cooperation reached between the CPSU and Frelimo, and between the Soviet Union and Mozambique, and resolve was reaffirmed to continue to develop bilateral ties on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of Mozambique. The Soviet side stated that it would continue to render Frelimo and the Mozambique people aid and support in their efforts aimed at implementing the program of socioeconomic transformation and at strengthening the independence and defense capability of the country.

Gorbachev, Leaders Give Dinner

LD311530 Moscow TASS in English 1516 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 31 TASS -- The CPSU Central Committee and the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet today gave a dinner in the Grand Kremlin Palace in honour of Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Frelimo party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The Mozambican leader and his wife were accompanied at the dinner by Mozambican party officials and statesmen.

The Soviet side was represented at the dinner by Mikhail Gorbachev and wife, Andrey Gromyko and wife, Nikolay Ryzhkov and wife, Vitaliy Vorotnikov, Eduard Shevardnadze, Sergey Sokolov, Nikolay Talyzin, Anatoliy Dobrynin, vice presidents of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, ministers of the USSR, the chairmen of the State Committees of the USSR and other officials.

Mikhail Gorbachev and Samora Moises Machel exchanged speeches. The dinner passed in a friendly atmosphere.

Gorbachev Dinner Speech

LD311614 Moscow TASS in English 1608 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 31 TASS -- Follows the full text of the speech made by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev at a dinner in the Grand kremlin Palace given by the CPSU Central Committee and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR in honour of Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Frelimo party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique:

Esteemed Comrade Machel, Esteemed Comrade Grasa Machel, Esteemed Mozambican guests, Comrades,

I am happy at the opportunity to welcome in Moscow our big friend President Samora Machel, his esteemed wife and the other Moaambican comrades.

We regard every visit by you to the Soviet Union as testimony of the friendship linking our countries, peoples and parties. Meetings between Soviet and Mozambican leaders serve well the cause of perfecting relations between our countries. I am confident that your present visit as well will be keynoted by this good tradition.

For more than ten years now the Mozambican people is building the mainstays of a new free life under the leadership of the Frelimo party. On scoring victory over the colonialists it fulfilled its sovereign right to choose the road of its social development itself.

It is a matter of immutable principle for the Soviet Union that the emergent countries should shape their destiny themselves. This principle underlines our entire policy. We again clearly stated this at the 27th CPSU Congress. But not everybody in the world of today is prepared to recognise this sacred right of peoples. Moreover there are forces that want to decide for others how they should live. Motivated by their egoistical interests they are doing everything to impede a free choice by peoples, and when such a choice has already been made they try in every way to undermine the states that do not suit them, to reverse their development. Examples of this are on the surface. Look how openly the United States imperialists are interfering in the affairs of Nicaragua, Angola, Libya and some other countries, look at the cynical cruelty with which they act.

The people of Mozambique know all this from their own experience. In treading the chosen path, you have not only to overcome the grave legacy of the colonial past, but also to counter the relentless pressure from imperialism, racism and reaction. They are waging a virtual war against People's Mozambique, sending against it armed gangs of mercenaries and renegades.

Your country feels all the consequences of the crisis situation that has developed in the South of Africa. There is no need to prove that its chief source lies in the aggressive policy of the racist Pretoria regime backed by the United States and its allies. It is high time that the South African rulers be compelled to behave in a civilized way, to stop bloody repressions inside the country and aggressive actions with regard to neighboring countries. But the patrons of the racists are doing everything so as to prevent the world community from adopting effective measures in order to attain this goal.

A fair settlement in southern Africa demands the solution of several vital problems. It calls, above all, for a total termination and inadmission of aggressive forays by the racists against "Frontline" African nations. Secondly, it calls for the immediate solution of the problem of decolonizing Namibia, now in an impasse due to Washington's and Pretoria's policy. Thirdly, it calls for the earliest eradication of apartheid in South Africa, an inhuman system of racial oppression and exploitation, the very existence of which is an international disgrace. We come out in favour of freedom for Namibia and South Africa, so that people of all races live there in peace, equality and accord.

We declared at the 27th CPSU Congress that the Soviet Union favours a political settlement of international crises and is prepared to invigorate the collective search for ways to deblock conflict situations in various parts of the world.

This also holds true for the south of Africa. All that is necessary is to give up the futile attempts to exploit the conflict in that region for intervention in the internal affairs of sovereign African states, and to respect the lawful interests of the peoples who live there. We are prepared to join all the interested parties, those who stand in practice, not in words for freedom, justice and peace in the south of Africa, to get down without delay to drafting appropriate measures. The peoples of the "Frontline" States and the patriotic forces of Namibia and South Africa, led by SWAPO [South West African People's Organization] and the African National Congress, can be confident of the Soviet Union's continuous solidarity and of its support for their just cause.

I want to note specifically the great importance of cooperation between newly-free and socialist countries to a radical improvement in the world political climate and to asserting the just principles of international security.

We greatly value cooperation in that field with People's Mozambique, whose positions on most of the important international problems either are close to or are identical with ours. I would like to express gratitude to the government of your country for supporting the Soviet program for the stage-by-stage elimination of nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction by the end of this century.

Regrettably, the enemies of peace and disarmament would not take a realistic view of the situation and continue to rely on strength. But it is our firm conviction that the reactionary militarist forces are not destined to destroy the belief of the peoples in the possibility of safeguarding world peace and to subvert their struggle for attaining this lofty goal. The Soviet Union will continue the persevering and painstaking work to translate into practice its comprehensive program for the prevention of thermonuclear catastrophe and for the establishment of a secure peace. And we know that the peoples of the world will be in our side in this noble endeavour.

The Soviet Union suggested to the United States that agreement be reached without delay on ending nuclear tests as the first and very important step to the elimination of nuclear weapons, which President Reagan has said on more than one occasion he would like to achieve. Today there is a realistic opportunity to show good will in practice rather than in words. We expect Washington to take a responsible approach to our proposal.

Dear comrades, we have every reason to say that relations between the Soviet Union and Mozambique, resting on the 1977 treaty of friendship and cooperation, are developing fruitfully in the defined areas. Contacts between the CPSU and the Frelimo party have a special place in the system of these relations. Our parties stood at the sources of friendship between the Soviet and Mozambican peoples. Their commitment to common ideals continues today to cement, one may say, our cooperation, which is serving the supreme interests of both peoples and the cause of peace and social rejuvenation. This will remain true in future as well.

The Soviet Union has been doing and will continue to do what it can to render Mozambique assistance in economic and cultural development, in training national personnel and in strengthening its defenses. Of course, we have large untapped reserves in a number of areas. We should join forces and make an effort to put them to use as soon as possible. We think such an approach businesslike and correct.

Allow me to wish you, Comrade Machel, the party and state leadership of People's Mozambique and the Mozambican people success in defending the achievements of the revolution and in constructive work to build new society, and also peace, happiness and well-being.

I wish the best of health to our dear guest, Comrade Machel, his esteemed wife and all the Mozambican friends present here.

May close contacts, friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the Frelimo party, between the Soviet Union and People's Mozambique continue to develop and grow stronger from one day to the next.

Report on Machel Speech

LD311723 Moscow TASS in English 1654 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 31 TASS -- "People throughout the world demand an end to the threat of mankind's destruction and refuse to live under the threat of nuclear war, under the threat of the use of weapons of mass annihilation", it was stated by the chairman of the Frelimo party, President of the People's Republic of Mozambique Samora Machel at a dinner given in his honor tonight in the Grand Kremlin Palace. "Mankind demands an end to the arms race, demands that outer space and the oceanbed be used for development and not for military purposes", the Mozambican leader said.

"The struggle for peace is the main concern of all people in the world. For Mozambicans who 21 years ago became victims of imperialism's aggressive actions peace is a dream we want to come true. Peaceful life is pressingly needed to direct energy and efforts at economic, social and cultural development, at overcoming poverty, hunger and illiteracy. The time has come when scientific-technical achievements and resources should serve progress and not death and destruction. The entire scientific-technical and financial potential, material resources should be used exclusively in the aims of improving man's life".

"Mozambique considers it important for the easing of international tension for the Soviet-American dialogue, started in Geneva, to continue. We welcome the Soviet Union's constructive proposals and thinks highly of the Soviet Union's recent decision not to conduct nuclear explosions after March 31 if the United States acts likewise".

"The regime of apartheid is the main cause of violence and war danger in the south of Africa", Samora Machel stressed. "Apartheid is a manifestation of imperialism's fascist and militaristic policy in our region. The colonisation of Namibia, the occupation of a part of Angolan territory, the armed banditism against the People's Republic of Mozambique, support for the puppet groupings in Angola are an external continuation of the terrorist policy pursued by the regime of apartheid against the South African people. But in practice some Western circles, which continue to come out for non-violent solutions of conflicts in our region, do little to destroy apartheid -- the cause of violence", the Mozambican leader said. "The aggressors and the victims are often held equally responsible".

"The independence of Namibia, which must be free just as the other former German colonies, was made dependent early in the 1960s on problems that are in no way related to the attainment of this aim. The very same circles that oppose sanctions against the Republic of South Africa are doing nothing when the ruling regime in South Africa carries out sanctions in practice against Mozambique and other neighbouring countries", Samora Machel stressed.

The president of the People's Republic of Mozambique spoke highly of the development of Soviet-Mozambican cooperation which is based on mutual interests and facilitates the attainment of common ideals in the struggle for peace and socialism.

PRAVDA Profiles Machel

PM011002 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Mar 86 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "On the Visit to the USSR by Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique"]

[Text] At the invitation of the Soviet leadership Samora Moises Machel, chairman of Frelimo and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, will be arriving in Moscow today on a friendly, working visit.

S. Machel was born on 29 September 1933 to a peasant family. In 1962 he joined the ranks of the Mozambique Liberation Front (Frelimo). From the beginning of Frelimo's armed struggle against the Portuguese colonizers in 1964 he headed one of the partisan detachments. In 1966 he was made a member of the Frelimo Central Committee and became secretary of the Central Committee's Defense Department. At the Second Frelimo Congress in 1968 he was nominated commander of the partisan army and became a member of the Presidential Front Council. At the end of 1970 he was elected Frelimo president.

Since the day the country proclaimed its independence on 25 June 1975 S. Machel has been president of the People's Republic of Mozambique and head of government. He also holds the posts of chairman of the country's supreme legislative organ -- the People's Assembly -- and chairman of its Permanent Commission, is commander in chief of the Mozambique Armed Forces, and holds the military title of marshal. At the Third Frelimo Congress in February 1977, where the decision was made to turn the front into the vanguard party of Mozambique society, he was elected chairman of Frelimo. In 1982 S. Machel was awarded the title "Hero of the Republic." At the Fourth Frelimo Congress in April 1983 he was reelected as its chairman.

Under his leadership the party adopted a course of building the foundations of a socialist society in Mozambique. This course is being pursued in the conditions of bitter resistance by external reactionary forces striving to turn the country from its chosen course.

In the international arena Mozambique pursues an anti-imperialist, anticolonialist, and antiracist course; works to unite the forces of peace and social progress, end the arms race, and improve the international situation; and is an active member of the OAU and the Nonaligned Movement.

The leader of People's Mozambique has visited the Soviet Union on more than one occasion. S. Machel has been awarded the international Leninist prize "For Strengthening Peace Between Peoples" and also the Order of People's Friendship.

Soviet people fervently welcome the arrival of the important Mozambican guest and express their confidence that the new visit to the USSR by Comrade Samora Moises Machel will help to further develop fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and Mozambique.

CUBAN AMBASSADOR MEETS WITH ARKHIPOV

FL252138 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 2034 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Text] Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and CPSU Central Committee member, today met with Lionel Soto, Cuban ambassador to the Soviet Union.

The Soviet and Cuban officials discussed bilateral matters, especially those related to the Cuban-Soviet inter-government joint commission meeting to be held in Havana in April. The meeting between Arkhipov and Lionel Soto also dealt with the increase in bilateral cooperation in the technical and economic sectors. They also discussed the broad projects agreed upon at the third party congress and at the 27th Congress of the Soviet Union Communist Party.

REPORT ON U.S. ADVANCES TO CHILEAN MILITARY

PY291547 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2130 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] In its last issue, the weekly APSI states that the U.S. Government has reportedly devised a plan to sensitize the Chilean military and make it see the need for a change in the Chilean Government. APSI states that the invitation U.S. Army Chief of Staff General John Wickham extended to Chilean Army Deputy Chief of Staff General Santiago Sinclair was reportedly made in keeping with this plan. The invitation was turned down by Sinclair, who claimed numerous institutional obligations as the reason for not traveling to the United States.

APSI states that an official U.S. source has revealed that the invitation was a type of test [preceding word in English]. If Sinclair did not accept, it would mean that Pinochet had decided to close his ranks and prevent (?contacts with) the Chilean military. Should any such invitation be accepted, it would mean that Pinochet no longer has the power to prevent the contacts. [Words indistinct] continues playing both sides the U.S. official source stated, as correctly mentioned by the magazine APSI.

When one talks about contacts, it is understood that one refers to the official British contacts because the British are faithful to the U.S. secret services. [sentence as heard] In turn, referring to the problems seen within the Chilean Armed Forces which, thus far, have been the regime's backbone, the periodical FORTIN MAPOCHO notes in one of its most recent issues that disquiet, dissatisfaction, lack of control, informal meetings, tension, and [word indistinct] prevail in the barracks.

BRIEFS

LATIN AMERICAN TRADE -- Moscow March 26 TASS -- The Soviet Union's trade with most Latin American countries has grown noticeably in 1985 as compared with the previous year. A TASS correspondent learned at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade that the USSR's total trade turnover with countries of that region amounted to 10.2 billion roubles in 1985, or a billion roubles more than in 1984. Soviet purchases in Latin America grew rapidly and exceeded 5.9 billion roubles. Soviet export to the countries of the region in 1985 amounted to about 4.3 billion roubles. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1313 GMT 27 Mar 86 LD]

FBIS-SOV-86-062
Tuesday
1 April 1986
Vol III No 062 Supp 069

Supplement

Daily Report

SOVIET UNION

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Soviet Leaders Attend Composers Union Congress

LD010825 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Excerpt] The seventh all-union congress of composers began its work today in the Great Kremlin Palace in Moscow. Those assembled met comrades Gorbachev, Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Gromyko, Zaykov, Solomentsev, Chebrikov Shevardnadze, Demichev, Dolgikh, Yeltsin, Sokolov, Talyzin, Biryukova, Dobrynin, Zimyanin, Medvedev, Nikonov, and Yakovlev with prolonged applause. Also present in the Presidium were representatives of party, local soviet, and social organizations; prominent figures of Soviet musical art; and leaders of creative unions.

Topics Recommended for Postcongress Study Sessions

PM010935 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Mar 86 Second Edition pp 2-3

[Unattributed article: "Gaining a Profound Mastery of the Ideological Wealth of the 27th CPSU Congress: On Studies Within the Political and Economic Education System"]

[Text] Our society's entire life is today determined by the political course outlined by the 27th CPSU Congress. The congress took place at a crucial point in the development of the country and of the modern world as a whole. It formulated the strategy for the struggle for the triumph of the ideals of communism, peace, and progress, and made a creative contribution to the theory of Marxism-Leninism and the practice of improving socialism. It gave answers to the vital questions which time has set for the party and for society and armed the Communists and all working people with a clear vision of the future. Party principles and exactingness, open exposure of shortcomings and errors, and profound analysis of the internal and external conditions surrounding society's development characterized the congress' work.

The main political result of the congress was the general line of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and strengthening world peace that it adopted. The decisive force in the fulfillment of the concrete program mapped out by the congress is the masses' living creativity. That is why it is a task of paramount importance for party organizations to bring the essence and spirit of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions to every Soviet person and to help people to become clearly and profoundly aware of its innovative decisions and their own involvement in and responsibility for the implementation of those decisions.

"The most essential matter, on which the full force of party influence must today be concentrated," M.S. Gorbachev stressed at the congress, "is for every person to achieve an understanding of the crucial and critical nature of the present moment. Any plans we make will be left hanging in the air if they leave people indifferent, if we cannot arouse the masses' labor and social activeness, energy, and initiative." That is why mastery of the ideological and political wealth of the congress and mobilization of all the forces and creative potential of the Soviet people to implement the congress decisions must now be the center of attention in the ideological and political education work of the party organizations.

The party Central Committee has defined the priority tasks in the propagandization and clarification of the documents and materials of the 27th CPSU Congress. From March-June this year, it is recommended that their study be organized within the system of party and Komsomol political education and the economic education of the working people. Eight or nine study sessions are planned in the various forms of political and economic schools, and five in theoretical, methodological, and economic seminars; schools of the party and economic aktiv; and universities of Marxism-Leninism.

The content of studies must be based on study of the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th CPSU Congress, the congress resolution on the Political Report, the new edition of the party program, the CPSU Statutes with amendments, and the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and for the Period Through the Year 2000.

The following topics are recommended for study sessions and collective discussions: the 27th CPSU Congress on the main trends and contradictions in the modern world; the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development — the CPSU's strategic course; the further democratization of society and the deepening of socialist self-management by the people; the main aims and avenues of the CPSU's foreign policy strategy; the enhancement of the party's role and its level of political, ideological, and organizational activity; and the results and historical significance of the 27th CPSU Congress.

In order to clarify the congress materials and give assistance in studying them, it is also necessary to make use of various forms of mass political work. It is recommended that sociopolitical readings, lectures, people's university study sessions, and integrated political days be organized at labor collectives, cultural centers, and places of residence. Lecturers, keynote speakers, and political information and agitation workers should be involved in this explanatory work. Meetings must be held between working people and congress delegates, the party and economic aktiv, production front-runners, and initiators of socialist competition. It is important to do this work in a coordinated way, linking it as far as possible with organizational and economic activity.

Questions of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development must take a central place in the propagandization of the congress materials. In the course of clarifying the provisions of the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and for the Period Through the Year 2000, it should be stressed that the course of acceleration is the key to the resolution of the most important problems — short- and long-term, economic and social, domestic and foreign policy.

Studies in the political and economic education system are called upon to help Communists, Komsomol members, and all working people more energetically in order to resolve the tasks set by the congress. It is important to seek a universal awareness of the fact that the essence of acceleration lies in the new qualitative growth of our economy, the comprehensive intensification of production, and the introduction of efficient forms of management. The 12th 5-Year Plan must be a turning point in this respect. The party puts forward the radical acceleration of scientific and technical progress as the main lever for the intensification of the national economy. Sectors ensuring the acceleration of that progress as well as the highest possible labor productivity and production efficiency will be developed more rapidly.

In revealing the main avenues of the party's economic policy and the tasks and peculiarities of the new 5-year plan, it is necessary to examine in detail questions of modernization both of the national economy as a whole and of the relevant sectors, associations, and enterprises, and to draw attention to the need to bring into play reserves for economic growth, and especially for the improvement of product quality. The radical improvement of product quality must be the vital cause of every Communist and every working person.

The persistent implementation of the party's modern agrarian policy and the fulfillment of the USSR Food Program are priority tasks. The study of these questions by the working people, first and foremost by those employed in sectors of the agro-industrial complex, should help improve the standard of party political and ideological education work in the countryside, strengthen organization and discipline, and mobilize all forces and potential to increase the production of agricultural output.

The congress defined the main avenues of the CPSU's social policy and indicated ways of implementing it. Concern for man has always been at the center of the party's attention. Economic activity is not an end in itself, it is a very important prerequisite for the development of the social sphere. It is from this standpoint that the party approaches the whole range of tasks associated with providing the country with food, supplying the market fully with goods of various kinds, extending the range of services, resolving the housing problem, and further developing health care and education. The implementation of an active social policy provides for the establishment of the principle of social justice and the improvement of social class and national relations.

The utilization of the advantages of the socialist system is impossible without the further democraticization and deepening of socialist self-management by the people and the expansion of publicity in the life of the party and of society. The congress further elaborated questions on improving our democracy and statehood and the entire Soviet political system. Propaganda work must show the new demands on the activity of state and public organizations. The effectiveness of the studies will be all the greater when the students' understanding of the problems of improving socialist democracy is deeper, and their participation in sociopolitical life is more active. The studies should reveal, convincingly and in a well-argued fashion, the essential advantages of socialist democracy as compared to bourgeois democracy, and expose the lies and hypocrisy of bourgeois propaganda on the problems of the rights and freedoms of the individual.

The CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the congress and the new edition of the party program give a comprehensive analysis of the main avenues and features of present-day world development. Their study will make it possible to assimilate, from Marxist-Leninist standpoints, the entire range of problems arising from the crucial nature of the current development of our society and the world in general, questions which characterize the close link between social progress and the strengthening of world socialism, anticolonial revolutions, and the growth of the international communist and workers movement. Questions of the party's foreign policy activity must take an important place in the study of congress materials. The interest in them is quite natural. Through the fault of imperialism, mankind is threatened as never before by nuclear catastrophe. The U.S. Administration and their main fellow travelers in NATO pin their hopes on military strong-arm pressure, exacerbate the international situation, declare openly their aggressive global aspirations, and preach unbridled anticommunism and chauvinism. All this requires the propagandists to step up their exposure of imperialism's aggressive policy and reveal its antipopular, antihuman nature.

It is necessary to explain in detail the main aims and avenues of our party's foreign policy strategy. The CPSU makes tremendous efforts to eliminate the nuclear danger and the arms race and to preserve and strengthen universal peace. The 27th congress put forward an integral program for the total elimination of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction by the end of the century and the creation of a comprehensive system of international security, and formulated the fundamentals of such a system. In studying the congress materials it is important to stress that these fundamentals arise logically from the CPSU Program and conform fully to the foreign policy initiatives put forward in M.S. Gorbachev's statement of 15 January 1986.

The study of foreign policy questions should promote a profound awareness of the significance of every Soviet person's conscientious labor to successfully fulfill plans for socioeconomic development — a very important condition for consolidating peace and strengthening our motherland's might. Attention should be drawn particularly to the need to increase Soviet people's political vigilance and improve the cultivation of socialist patriotism and internationalism, class consciousness, and intolerance of imperialism and of bourgeois ideology and morality.

The final topic in the study of the congress documents and materials in the current academic year is the activity of the Communist Party. The Political Report to the congress, the new edition of the program, and the amended CPSU Statutes convincingly demonstrate the significance of the party's leading role; formulate the increased demands on the standard of its political, ideological, and organizational activity; and further develop Leninist teaching about the party.

The novelty, scale, and complexity of the set tasks demand from Communists and all party organizations a radical restructuring of party work, the establishment everywhere of an atmosphere of creativity, a principled approach and exactingness, and the active, persistent implementation of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions. An integral part of the restructuring is to learn to work in a new way, to establish a style which meets the tasks of acceleration. This means a concrete, businesslike approach, consistency, unity of word and deed, selection of the most effective means and methods, careful consideration of people's opinion, and bold coordination of the actions of all social forces. Party committees, as the congress pointed out, must become true organs of political leadership. The successful resolution of the set tasks is possible only through the joint efforts of all Communists, whose vanguard role is manifested in practical actions and in the pure and honest nature of the party person. Study sessions must include businesslike discussion of the growth in the demands made on party work. That is an essential condition for increasing Communists' ideological maturity, principles, and activeness in implementing party policy. The congress set the task of utilizing in every way the transforming force of Marxist-Leninist ideology and of strengthening its ties with life. Today it is particularly important to use every form and method of developing a firm scientific philosophy, a high political awareness, and a responsible attitude toward the cause in every sector of activity by every Soviet person. The resolution of the 27th party congress on the CPSU Central Committee Political Report stresses: "Increasing the maturity of the socialist society and building communism means steadily increasing man's awareness, enriching his spiritual world, and bringing the people'screative potential into play."

The successful study of the congress documents and decisions and the quality and effectiveness of study sessions will be determined to a significant degree by how well prepared and informed the propagandists are. It is recommended that party committees, political enlightenment institutes and study rooms, and councils for the economic education of the working people carry out instruction seminars together with propagandists on all of the topics being studied; enlist congress delegates and party, soviet, and economic leaders and scientists to address them; and provide the necessary local materials.

In the study of the congress documents there should be broad utilization of active forms and methods and the collective discussion of theoretical and political issues; they should be linked organically with the students' labor and social life. The knowledge acquired can take material form only in concrete actions to implement the congress decisions. It is necessary to persistently strive to ensure that the study and propagandization of the congress documents and materials promote the inculcation in Soviet people of a feeling of being master of their country, a high sense of public duty and personal responsibility, and an indivisibility of words and deeds, and that they arm communists and all working people with a clear perspective and a concrete program for practical work to implement the plans outlined by the party. It is the task of party organizations and propagandists to help Communists, Komsomol members, and all working people master the ideological wealth of the 27th CPSU Congress in depth and translate its decisions into practical deeds.

Solovyev Speaks at Leningrad Integrated Political Day

PM281436 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 21 Mar 86 p 1

[LENTASS report: "Mass Energy and Creativity for the Party's Plans. Tasks Linked With the Successful Fulfillment of the 27th CPSU Congress Decisions at the Focus of Attention of Participants in Integrated Political Day Held Yesterday in Leningrad City and Oblast"]

[Excerpt] The 27th CPSU Congress presented Soviet people with large-scale plans in terms of both scope and depth. The party Central Committee Political Report, the new edition of the CPSU Program, and the other congress documents comprehensively elaborated the party's general course of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and strengthening peace on earth. The decisions of the supreme forum of Communists generated universal support and approval and enormous labor enthusiasm among Leningraders and all Soviet people.

This was said at the integrated political day held yesterday in city and oblast labor collectives. Its participants expressed firm determination to make a fitting contribution to the implementation of the party's creative plans, which are aimed at further enhancing Soviet people's prosperity and strengthening our motherland's might.

Yu.F. Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Party Obkom, addressed working people at the No 16 thermal welding shop of the "Izhorskiy Zavod" association. The discussion at the meeting centered upon ways to fulfill the "Intensification-90" program, the experience of whose elaboration was highly assessed at the congress. It is the basis for the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the widespread introduction of modern equipment and fundamentally new technologies. Particular attention was given at the meeting to the creation of flexible automated production units which, in conjunction with automated design systems, will make it possible to significantly boost labor efficiency.

An important role in achieving the set objectives has been assigned to the reconstruction of enterprises, shops, and sections. It sets responsible tasks for the collectives of scientific and design institutions.

Questions were raised concerning the restructuring of the economic machinery, the enhancement of output quality, and the development of socialist competition. It was noted that it is necessary to resolutely abandon obsolete management methods and everything that cannot justify itself at the present stage of economic development. Only thus will it be possible to create a comprehensive, efficient, and flexible management system.

The successful fulfillment of set plans, it was emphasized at the integrated political day, depends largely on Leningraders' activeness and creativity. Party and public organizations must launch extensive work to propagandize the initiative of team leaders and workers who were delegates to the 27th party congress, which has been approved by the CPSU Obkom Bureau.

It was emphasized at the meeting that one of the important reserves for increasing work efficiency lies in the intensification of the role played by the human factor. Every labor collective must establish a creative atmosphere and ensure high standards of labor organization, discipline, and order.

Yu.F. Solovyev noted that the party obkom is taking resolute measures to improve the work of trade, transport, and medical institutions and other consumer services spheres. An extensive housing construction program has been planned for the city and the oblast.

It was said at the meeting that the enhancement of material and spiritual prosperity must be linked to the intensification of the struggle against those who evade socially beneficial activity or live on unearned income. Exceptionally great importance attaches to the work to affirm a healthy way of life and to overcome drunkenness, alcoholism, and other negative phenomena in our life.

The participants in the integrated political day expressed ardent approval of the party's policy in the international arena, whose main objective is to ensure for the Soviet people the opportunity to work under conditions of lasting peace. The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium appeal to the U.S. Congress was a new and vivid manifestation of our state's peace-loving policy. It contains proposals to terminate nuclear tests and ensure lasting peace on earth.

Following the meeting, Yu.F. Solovyev toured other shops of the "Izhorskiy Zavod" Association and conversed with workers.

Ukrainian Party Commends Subsidiary Farming

AU261648 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 21 Mar 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has examined the initiative by Voroshilovgrad Oblast collectives of agro-industrial complex enterprises and organizations to increase foodstuff production.

The adopted decision notes that the collectives of Voroshilovgrad Oblast enterprises and organizations of food, and fruit and vegetables industries, fisheries, trade, and public catering have drawn up plans to increase foodstuff production in the 12th 5-year period by making better use of local raw material resources and existing production capacities; by also providing shops with needed equipment made, on the principles of patronage, at machine-building, chemical, and coal mining enterprises; and by meeting, for the most part, the oblast population's needs for many kinds of foodstuffs that were underproduced or brought from outside.

By raising the procurement of local raw materials, the output of canned fruit and vegetable preserves will increase 50 percent, including much in demand natural [as published] tomatoes, peppers, squash, salads, eggplants, jams, and fruit preserves, which will increase 2 times, and stewed sour and sweet cherries and plums, 6 times. The output of pastry will go up almost threefold, and that of marmelade, candied fruit [zefir], sweetmeats, cakes, and soft drinks, 1.5-2 times. The output of milk products with increased nutritive and biologic values will rise almost 33 percent; the catch and sales of live fish will increase 25 percent. The purchase of surplus fruit, berries, and vegetables from the population will rise and their sales, fresh, will increase 1.5-2 times.

Having attached a great deal of significance to this initative, which is aimed at a greater satsifaction of the population's demands for foodstuffs, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has requested that the Ukrainian agro-industrial complex state committee, ministries of bread products and the forestry industry, the Main Administration of Internal Waters Pisciculture, the Ministry of Trade, and the Union of Consumer Societies, along with local organizations and their juridsictions, take concrete steps in order to increase foodstuffs production from each ton of raw materials, to breed more fish in inland waters and in warm water reservoirs of electric power systems, and to organize processing enterprises, shops, and delivery centers in areas where agricultural produce is made and procured.

Obkoms and oblispolkoms have been instructed to widely commend the Voroshilovgrad Oblast initiative for increasing foodstuff production from local raw material resources and for improving their supplies to the population; to encourage in every way the development of subsidiary farms at enterprises, private farms of the population, collective gardening, and fruit growing; to tigthen control over the process of readapting enterprises and shops that previously made wine and alcoholic drinks; and to ensure that in the immediate future the population is self-sufficient in the case of foodstuffs which can be produced locally.

Machine-building plants, industrial enterprises, construction, assembly, and other organizations, irrespective of their departmental subordination, are to be more actively engaged in patronage assistance to food industry enterprises in the production of necessary equipment, of means for small-scale mechanization, and of spare parts, and in the construction and reconstruction of shops and sections.

Obkoms, the Ukrainian Trade Union Council and Komsomol Central Committee have been requested to use the decisions of the 27th CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party Congresses for guidance and to launch purposeful organizational and mass political work in the collective of agro-industrial complex enterprises and organizations in order to foment efficient socialist competitions aimed at increasing the output and at improving the quality and choice of foodstuffs.

Editorial boards of newspapers and television and radio broadcasting are expected to systematically highlight advanced experience accumulated by enterprise and organization collectives of the agro-industrial complex in making fuller use of local raw material resources and possibilities to raise the output of foodstuffs and improve their supplies to the population.

Uzbek Consumers' Societies Union Debates Tasks

GF271912 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0215 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] The meeting held in Tashkent by Uzbek Birlashu [Union of Consumers' Societies] discussed the results of the work carried out by the republic's consumers' societies in 1985 and the entire 11th 5-Year Plan period. The tasks concerning the realization of the decisions adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress and those adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers concerning the question of measures required for further developing the consumers' cooperative societies were also discussed. It was established that the level of work carried out by the board of Uzbek Birlashu and the all-Uzbekistan consumers' cooperative societies network was not compatible with contemporary demands and the growing needs of the people in rural regions. Regardless of the serious criticisms made in the 16th and subsequent plenums of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, the oblast party conferences, and the 21st congress of the republic's Communists, the cooperative workers have not made a serious improvement in their work.

Contemporary methods in trade are being put into effect with great flabbiness. The tasks assigned for developing the self-service domain for purchasers in Surkhan-Darya, Khorezm, and Syr-Darya Oblasts are not being consistently realized. [sentence indistinct] There are many more shortcomings in the work of Uzbek Birlashu in other fields. Plans related to the process of procuring and purchasing fruits and melons and watermelons are being impaired. A great deal of squandering is being allowed in the process of (?checking) and storing them. There is a low sense of responsibility in the process of service and there is little [word indistinct] in the general nourishment factories.

From various viewpoints, the meeting participants linked the [word indistinct] incidents in the consumers' cooperative societies with the breaching of Leninist principles related to the selection, appointment, and training of cadres. All this does not serve the people. (?The speakers) pointed to the need for reorganizing work in all the domains concerning the republic's consumers' cooperative societies and consolidating state discipline and law.

Significant tasks have been assigned to the field in the 12th 5-Year Plan period. Plans have been made for [words indistinct] and for developing all domains of the work of the consumers' cooperative societies.

Comrade Mikhaylov, first deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers, addressed the convocation. Comrade Anichev, second secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, participated in the work of the meeting.

Health Causes Kazakh Gosplan Chairman To Retire

WA011332 [Editorial Report] Alma-Ata *KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA* in Russian on 13 March publishes on page 4 a 50-word KazTAG statement announcing that the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Taufik Galeyevich Mukhamed-Rakhimov of his duties as deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Kazakh SSR State Planning Committee in connection with his retirement for health reasons.

Progress of 'Mir' Orbital Station Flight Reported

LD011126 Moscow TASS in English 1118 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, April 1 TASS — TASS correspondent reports from the ground control centres:

Under the mission program, Soviet cosmonauts Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev continue to test the *Mir* orbital station in the manned flight regime.

Yesterday the cosmonauts checked the functioning of individual systems and equipment and adjusted the onboard computer complex. A technical experiment called "resonance" was carried out to determine the dynamic characteristics of the integrated space system consisting of the base station and two spacecraft.

Two more fuel tanks of the integrated power unit of the station were refuelled and oxygen was pumped into the living compartments under the program of work with the *Progress-25* unmanned freight spaceship.

According to telemetry information and crew reports, the onboard systems of the manned complex *Mir — Soyuz T-15 — Progress-25* are functioning normally.

The cosmonauts are in good health and feel well.

Further Reportage on Science Academy Speeches

LD271050 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Excerpts] The annual general meeting of the USSR Academy of Sciences was held last week in the Moscow State University Assembly Hall on the Lenin Hills. Opening it, Academician Anatoliy Petrovich Aleksandrov, the academy president, said that in the current 5-year period Soviet science must substantially increase the contribution it makes to accelerating the rate of scientific and technical progress, mobilizing all forces in order to do this. Particular attention should be given to the urgent problem of implementing scientific results in the national economy. The academy president cited a number of examples of how progressive technology is not used in ferrous metallurgy, how output of an economical internal combustion engine has been started after a great delay, and how progressive technologies capable of yielding great profit are not put into use.

[Begin Aleksandrov recording] I ought to say that such a situation comes about for various reasons, but the reason for this is first and foremost the economic difficulties in introducing new production. Usually new technology leads to either a reduction in the consumption of materials for production, the manufacture of this output becomes less labor intensive, or there is a reduction in energy consumption. These are three ways of modernizing a specific sort of output. In all cases, this leads to the output becoming cheaper, and in all cases, this is, according to natural laws, unprofitable for our enterprises.

This is one of the important reasons why the introduction of a whole number of developments is being held up. We must now exert very great efforts to see that this shortcoming — it is our common shortcoming in the country's economic system — is eliminated. The fight against this must be waged both by us and by industry. In many directions our developments are now, to put it quite simply, mothballed, frozen. This happens for various reasons. Sometimes our staff members have ambitions to claim credit for their work; I would say that these are wholly senseless ambitions, and I want to put it as harshly as that. It is much better when innovation proceeds in conjunction with the institutes in the industry, in conjuction with industry. Industry and the relevant institutes should also accept these innovations as their own affair. Therefore, they must be involved with these developments as soon as they start to hatch, as the saying goes. [end recording]

Petr Nikolayevich Fedoseyev, vice president of the academy, delivered a report: "The 27th CPSU Congress on the Tasks of Soviet Science." In the further improvement of the socialist society, the speaker said, a deciding role falls to economic growth, taking account of the intensification of the scientific and technical revolution.

[Begin Fedoseyev recording] A fundamental task in accelerating scientific and technical progress is to strengthen the link between science and production, and to create ways of integrating science, technology, and production, such as will ensure that scientific ideas can be accurately and rapidly transmitted from their conception to wide application in practice.

It is the urgent task of social sciences at the present stage to make a scientific analysis of the objective contradictions of socialist society, and to work out well-founded recommendations to resolve them. We have firmly adopted the principle that contradiction is a source of development. But this possibility is realized under the essential condition that scope is given to the principle of progressiveness, and that the outmoded and obstructing aspects or forms of the given process are overcome. This also relates to the chief source of social development, the dialectic of productive forces and production relations. Under socialism, there is, on the whole, a correspondence between them, but, as was noted at the congress, this correspondence is not automatically realized. Contradictions also arise, especially in conditions of the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. At present, some aspects of production relations — for instance, elements of the economic mechanism such as the system of economic (?changes), pricing,and material incentives — do not assist, and in many cases hamper the introduction of the latest achievements of science and technology. [end recording]

Academician on Long-Term Scientific Progress Plans

LD272328 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1540 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Program entitled: "Turning the Congress Decisions Into Practical Deeds"; interview with Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Zhuchenko, president of the Moldavian Academy of Sciences and delegate to the 27th CPSU Congress, with correspondent Irina Starchukova; date and place not given — live or recorded]

[Excerpts][Starchukova] The 27th CPSU Congress closed almost 20 days ago. What main conclusions have you drawn for yourself, as head of the republican Academy of Sciences?

[Zhuchenko] For me the most important impression of the congress is first of all the systematic approach to the country's problems. Each one of us now understands that the main thing is not the quantity but the quality of our activity. Questions related to scientific-technical progress produced a particular impression because of the quality of the formulation and arguments on the problems. Questions of speeding up the country's economic and social development are most closely tied up with utilizing the latest scientific and technological achievements. This is setting scientific collectives and scientists a special task. We must solve the most topical questions with greater perseverance, solve them more quickly, and, with the production workers, ensure they are introduced into mass production more effectively.

Of course there are no simple questions here. We must reorganize the scientific research work in each collective. Raising the efficiency of scientific work requires a sharp, quick build-up of the material-technical base of scientific research itself. One cannot speak of the computerization and intensification of the national economy without achieving this process in science itself. In order to solve major scientific-technical problems quickly, it is important to equip scientific institutions with up-to-date instruments and machinery. Of course we ourselves can and must do a great deal in this area, but it is very important to organize scientific instrument-making and to raise the standard on a countrywide scale — I would even say on a CEMA-wide scale.

[Starchukova] We have touched upon computerization. The special importance of this problem to the national economy is also indicated by the fact that a decision by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers provides for the formation of an All-Union State Committee for Computer Equipment and Information Science. Well, what is being done in this area by Moldavia's scientists — in the sphere of computerization?

[Zhuchenko] Well, first of all, in the course of the 11th 5-Year Plan, we implemented the first stage of a computer system for collective use in Moldavia. This is a three-level system which has ensured the extensive development of terminals throughout the entire system of the academy. We have succeeded in setting up data banks for the main sectors of research. A center for the automation and metrology of scientific research was set up. This has enabled us to create information retrieval measuring systems [informatsionno-poiskovyye izmeritelnyye sistemy], for instance, the so-called Biotron center has been introduced within the system of the departments of biological-chemical sciences. Now, by the decision of the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium, this center has been converted into a methodological center for the use of data measuring facilities [informatsionno-izmeritelnyye sredstva]in biological research. This has, of course, made it possible to receive qualitatively new data from biological subjects under research on the basis of multiparameter measurements and, most importantly, to obtain dynamic characteristics of subjects under research, including in stress situations.

It is natural that realizing such a base is only possible on the basis of the training of cadres. A campaign against illiteracy at the level of all scientific staff members was organized. In other words, today the main bulk of scientific workers within the natural-science sphere are confidently handling computers and data banks and we believe that this forms the foundation for introducing computer equipment facilities in the national economy. In other words, one must start the transformations oneself.

[Starchukova] Is there a certain body of institutes which are concerned with these problems?

[Zhuchenko] There is, of course, a certain specialization. But the sense of today's transformations in the academy lies precisely in all-round computerization. In other words, what we are speaking of is the extensive utilization of computer equipment facilities first of all at biological institutes and even at social science institutes.

[Starchukova] Let us return to the following point: At the congress the question of the ties between science — any science, academic, applied, VUZ — and practice, was raised.

[Zhuchenko] First of all the formulation of the question to the effect that science needs to turn toward production and production toward science is, of course, absolutely justified and correct. Yes, the vacuum of responsibility that exists today in this sphere needs to be eliminated. Scientists have many reserves in this field. Of course here we face the well-known contradiction between the scientists' striving to develop their own ideas and the requirement of an interdisciplinary approach toward solving the biggest tasks and problems. Today this contradiction needs to be eliminated and, of course, not infrequently scientists will have to neglect their own personal interests. However, here we must not let the scientists' motivation be eliminated. The question of changing over to tackling programs comprehensively is not a simple one. It is very important here to ensure a situation in which the incentive of each scientific worker and his scientific potential should be realized to the maximum.

On the other hand, it is also important to ensure that our tasks are brought closer to the requirements of the national economy, that is, to concentrate efforts and funds on tackling the biggest and more important tasks. It is assumed that the changeover of the scientists at the Academy of Sciences to the new system of payment for work — payment for work which will depend on the quality of the ultimate research efforts — will in many respects stimulate the interdisciplinary approach to tackling these tasks.

[Starchukova] After all, you already have experience of working according to this system?

[Zhuchenko] Our institutes have been working for 15 years now according to the new system of payment for work — that is in accordance with the well-known Karpov system.

[Starchukova] You mean the Karpov Physicochemical Scientific Research Institute in Moscow?

[Zhuchenko] I mean the principle of payment for work of the Karpov Institute which was implemented back in the seventies at the republic's main institutes. Returning to the question of speeding up production — the system of using the results of the achievements of science in the national economy must be fundamentally changed.

[Starchukova] What is wrong with the existing system? Where are the main shortcomings which create obstacles to the earliest possible introduction of the achievements of science into production?

[Zhuchenko] Unfortunately there are too many of them to list; but the main ones I would mention are the following: first, insufficient material incentive for enterprises to introduce the achievements. The planning system itself in many ways hampers quick and large-scale introduction because planning from the achieved level of complete utilized capacity of shops and existing equipment does not afford the possibility either in time — or, if you like, in space — of changing over to new technologies. All of this must, of course be done within the framework of the plan. It is very important to ensure that production should provide science with purposeful orders. It must be said that, unfortunately not infrequently, our production workers relate these orders at the lowest level and frequently to minor themes and tasks. On the whole a scientific worker is little interested in this. Tackling such a task does not interest him. It seems to me, therefore, that the skill in drawing up orders of production for science is very important; but it needs to be drawn up, of course, taking into account the specific character of the institutes of individual industries and fundamental science. Scientists have always confronted such major important problems with great energy and solved them.

[Starchukova] Well, what forms do interrelations between Moldavian science and production now take?

[Zhuchenko] If one speaks of the forms of interrelations, then, along with the well-known forms — setting up scientific centers of scientific-technical complexes — we regard common scientific-technical programs as very important. We implement them at the levels of ministries and departments. Within the system of the republic there are 14 all-republican, interdepartmental, scientific-technical programs now being implemented. For all of them the Academy's scientific institutions are the main ones. It is necessary to stress the common, all-penetrating, all-permeating criteria of these programs: namely, first increased labor productivity and resources and energy economy. A compulsory condition is that they should be ecologically safe. This reflects the specific nature of our republic and the strain of the ecological situation in the world.

[Starchukova] Do you have institutes whose research efforts have so far not found an active application in the national economy? What is being done in practice to change this?

[Zhuchenko] Unfortunately, the Moldavian Academy of Sciences and our scientific institutions are no exception in this sorry list. Unfortunately, quite a few such research efforts can be quoted. Well, we can quote works in the sphere of the electric-spark alloying of metal surface's — this raises the wear resistance of tools twofold, threefold, up to sixfold. It will suffice to say that in Moldavia alone we annually write off tools worth R30 million. The use of electric-spark alloying — the corresponding installations, including automated ones, have been created for this purpose at our experimental works, of course with the participation of scientists — these, on the whole, are used only on a scale which is determined by the productivity of our comparatively small experimental works. If one speaks of these installations, particular difficulties are connected with narrow departmental interests. For instance, a number of ministries duplicated this installation on their own initiative. But these installations are needed by all departments, and what happens more often than not is that when one department needs something, it succeeds in introducing this far more quickly than when all departments need something at the same time.

[Starchukova] Well, we are all probably placing great hopes here on interindustrial scientific-technical complexes which are precisely designed to eliminate this narrow departmental approach.

[Zhuchenko] I think that the interdepartmental complexes have been and will serve a specific purpose and will solve particular tasks. But we need to introduce things en masse, the entire front of the achievements of science, introduce things over the entire front of the national economy. For that reason it is assumed that, even though it is very important and necessary to set up scientific-technical centers and complexes, the national economic plan should still be the main lever for implementing the achievements of science. In this plan the achievements of science should be set out — by the way, in this lies the advantage of our planning system. It is obvious that in the national economy plans, the sections "Introduction of the Achievements of Science" should become an integral part and not an appendix, as has been the case so far. And in this case scientists's recommendations will perhaps receive state significance. They will form the basis of the plan itself. But for this purpose, as was said at the congress, the nature of the work of Gosplan itself also needs to be changed. It must become a scientific-economic body which plans and monitors the realization of scientific-technical achievements.

[Starchukova] Well, what ties does the Moldavian Academy of Sciences have with the republic's Gosplan?

[Zhuchenko] Well, first of all, these ties are determined by the academy's active participation in the realization of interindustrial scientific-technical programs. For 7 years now the republican council has been functioning in the republic. It is headed by the president and is made up of deputy ministers of all ministries and departments who head science in their industries, including the deputy chairman of Gosplan who is in charge of science. This enables us to surmount what are in many respects so far still very powerful departmental barriers in solving precisely these programs.

[Starchukova] How do you see these interrelations with Gosplan, either the republican or the union one, in the long-term? When will the union Gosplan change its image and functions?

[Zhuchenko] First of all, it seems to me that a comprehensive program of long-term planning for scientific-technical progress should be made the basis of interrelations between scientific centers and Gosplan. Such programs have been drawn up now and are being drawn up to the year 2010. In each 5-year plan we renew these programs and we do so together with ministries and departments; on the whole this work is carried out by Gosplan and Academy of Sciences. I think that long-term planning of scientific-technical progress is a determining factor for successful cooperation.

[Starchukova] What practical measures to implement the congress decisions will be taken in the immediate future within the system of the Academy of Science? What new things will appear? Where will you start?

[Zhuchenko] First of all, working with people. This is the main thing. And here our main reserve, the human factor, should operate. The task means that each one at his work station should start working more efficiently, more purposefully and with greater application. This is the first thing. Second, I think that in many respects we need to revise the criteria of our work. This especially relates to science: emphasis on the ultimate results of work and not on interim indices. And our ultimate result — the result of scientific work — is increased labor productivity and increased efficiency in the national economy. The congress decisions are a program for each Soviet citizen.

[Starchukova] Thank you, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, for this interesting conversation. Permit me to wish you all the very best.

Briefs

Stationary Oil Extraction Rig — The crew of the vessel *Stanislav Yudin* of the Kaliningrad-Mornefetgazprom association have maritime operation. Our correspondent, Stanislav Chitarin, reports saying that the crane/erection vessel *Stanislav Yudin* recently started to work on equipment for Kaliningrad oilworkers. Its lifting capacity is 1,600 metric tons. Erection of the first stationary oil-extraction rig on the Soviet Baltic continental shelf demanded eight months of complex and costly underwater hydrotechnical work. The idea was to erect the huge rig on shore and place it over the point of drilling, and this operation is reaching conclusion. The 60-meter jib of the crane has lifted a platform weighing roughly 1,500 metric tons from the moorings on slings. The vessel's captain says this is the first operation of its type in the world. The platform is to be lowered onto the vessel's deck and taken to the place where it will be placed on the legs of the rig. [Summary] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 22 Mar 86 LD*]

Antarctic Expedition Continues — The vessels of the flotilla of the 31st Soviet Antarctic expedition are continuing to work in accordance with their set program. As the Ministry of the Maritime Fleet reported to a Mayak correspondent, the Baltic scientific ship *Professor Zubov* has completed a complex of research on the theme of "Polar Experiment-South." These observations were carried out in a broad expanse of water in the Pacific sector of the upper southern latitudes in the base of the Ross Sea. After visiting the New Zealand port of Wellington, where the seamen will stock up on fresh water and provisions, they will again return to the sixth continent. The motor vessel *Professor Zubov* will take part in transport operations for the expedition. [Text] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2200 GMT 22 Mar 86 LD*]

Possible New Arctic Base — Leningrad, March 26 TASS — An aircraft reconnoitering ice conditions in the Arctic has found a suitable ice floe to serve as the base for the projected Soviet drifting station "Severny Polyus-28" (Northern Pole-28). The pilots, members of the airborne arctic expedition "Sever-38" (North-38) that is to set up the new polar research center, dropped a special pennant on the ice floe and reported their find to Leningrad. Their choice is a field of perennial "Canadian Pack" ice as vast as some six square kilometers, currently drifting 500 kilometers east of Zhokhova Island. An advance party will be landed on the ice floe within the next few days to prepare a runway for transport planes. [Text] [*Moscow TASS in English 1521 GMT 26 Mar 86 LD*]

Experimental Computer Models — Experimental models of personal office computers have been created at Leningrad "Elektronmash" scientific production association. These minicomputers have a sufficiently large memory; the speed with which operations can be carried out is around a million characters per second [as heard]. A state commission has recommended them for series production. Yaroshevskaya, a project designer, says the machines are very necessary for engineers, planners, and programmers. A number of enterprises will begin making personal computers for various industrial purposes this year. [Summary] [*Moscow Television Service in Russian 1130 GMT 26 Mar 86 LD*]

Mass-Produced Computers — Minsk, March 15 TASS — Batch production of personal computers has been started at the computer technology production amalgamation in Minsk. The personal computer can be switched to automated production control systems and computer centres. The miniature machine is of a low weight and size. It can be easily placed on a working desk. The personal computer is relatively cheap, easy to handle and has multiple uses. It can be applied in teaching and designing, research and medicine, to optimise planning calculations and accounting operations. [Text] [*Moscow TASS in English 1452 GMT 15 Mar 86 LD*]

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REPORTS, COMMENTS ON EUROPEAN SUMMIT, TEST BAN

More On News Conference

LD011945 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1637 GMT 1 Apr 86

[News conference at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Press Center in Moscow on 1 April with Georgiy Markovich Korniyenko, USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs first deputy minister; Valdimir Fedorovich Petrovskiy, chief of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs International Organizations Department; Vladimir Lomeyko, head of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Press Department -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Lomeyko] A question from Rajiv Shah of the Indian PATRIOT newspaper: In the USSR's opinion, what mechanisms for talks can be the most effective to achieve a ban on nuclear weapons tests?

[Korniyenko] The Soviet Union's proposal on a radical solution of the problem of banning nuclear weapons tests envisages, as is known, the use of all possible mechanisms of talks to achieve this aim. I would remind you, in this connection, that the Soviet Union has proposed to the United States that bilateral Soviet-U.S. talks begin to work out an understanding on the total banning of nuclear weapons tests. We also have confirmed our proposal to the United States and Great Britain to resume, and to bring to a conclusion, the trilateral talks broken off by the United States in 1980. We also are prepared to make use of the proposal forwarded by the nonaligned countries to hold consultations to extend the Moscow treaty banning nuclear tests in three environments into the fourth environment which it does not currently include -- underground. Simultaneous with this, we also are in favor of beginning multilateral talks without delay within the framework of the Geneva disarmament conference in which all the nuclear powers can participate. I particularly would like to stress that the Soviet Union does not impose any preliminary conditions and does not give preference to any of the abovementioned mechanisms. In our opinion, each can play a useful role in achieving an agreement on such an important question as banning nuclear weapons tests.

In our opinion, simultaneous with bilateral or trilateral talks, multilateral talks also can be held on banning testing in order to work out an appropriate treaty. And, we stress that questions of verification can be discussed at all the talks, at the same time as other articles of the treaty. Finally, to give a stimulus to dialogue on the question of banning testing and, primarily, to speed up the start of specific talks between the USSR and the United States, CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Gorbachev proposed something that the U.S. President already has spoken of; namely, to meet in the capital of a European power in the near future to exchange opinions on the problem of banning testing. Thus, it is now up to the U.S. side.

[Petrovskiy] I would like to add to this that we informed U.S. Government some time ago that we already have appointed a delegation to conduct talks with the United States on questions of ceasing nuclear weapons tests. The head of that delegation, Andrey Mikhaylovich Petrosyants, is currently in Geneva and he is ready to sit down at the negotiating table with a U.S. delegation at any time if agreement is reached to conduct such talks.

[Lomeyko] A correspondent of the Indian PTI [Press Trust of India] agency, Mr Gupta, has the following question: Does Reagan's refusal to meet Gorbachev to discuss the question of banning nuclear tests under the pretext that it is necessary to discuss the whole complex of Soviet-U.S. relations at such a meeting mean that Gorbachev will not go to Washington this year?

[Korniyenko] First, we do not want to think Reagan has said his final word on a special meeting on banning nuclear weapons tests. He has not said he rejects such a meeting. Well, I repeat, we would not like to think this is the final word.

As far as the second part of the question is concerned, I quite clearly would like to say that in proposing now that a meeting be held specially in Europe in the very near future to discuss the question of banning nuclear weapons tests, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev did not intend that this proposal, this meeting, if it takes place, should replace the meeting which was agreed to in Geneva and which is to take the form of a visit by him to the United States. This question has not been taken off the agenda.

[Lomeyko] Some questions from the floor, please.

[Unidentified voice] In connection with Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's message to the UN secretary general, what role do you allocate to the United Nations in creating an all-embracing system of international security?

[?Petrovskiy] Our proposal on the creation of an all-embracing system of international security which was put forward at the 27th congress undoubtedly is a multifaceted and global task in the sense it requires the joint efforts of all states and, therefore, it is quite natural that in solving it a contribution must be made and a role must be played by the United Nations which, in accordance with its charter, is called upon to serve as the center for harmonizing the actions of states. It must be noted that that prestigious organization has firmly confirmed its role in the system of international relations over the past 4 decades as a unique and universal instrument of international cooperation. It has proven capable in a whole series of cases of taking practical measures with regard to reducing the danger of war. Naturally, the organization will do much more in the future than has been done up to now. I believe the United Nations is capable of contributing to the creation of the material, the political-legal, and moral-psychological guarantees required to create a system for a just and secure world [or peace].

An important role in creating an all-embracing system of international security also can be played by direct dialogue between the Security Council permanent members which are, moreover, nuclear powers and all the more so since, according to the organization's charter they have particular responsibility for maintaining international peace and security. It is precisely for this reason that our country proposes that the leaders of the five powers hold a roundtable meeting and discuss what can and must be done both to strengthen peace and security and, primarily, to eliminate nuclear weapons.

Thus, as we see, the United Nations has rather large opportunities to make a contribution in the creation of an all-embracing security system.

[Unidentified speaker] Stuart Lowey, a correspondence of the U.S. television company CNN, asks how diplomatic contacts are progressing regarding the timing for Comrade Gorbachev's visit to the United States?

[Korniyenko] What the administration has publicly stated has indeed been brought to our knowledge through diplomatic channels. I have in mind the times which the U.S. side considers most convenient for it. For our part, the point of view which you know and which was formulated in the Political Report at our congress -- how we imagine a new meeting between the leaders of our states -- also has been conveyed to the administration quite officially.

That is, there must first of all be confidence in the success of such a meeting, in a constructive outcome of such a meeting, and then the dates will be no problem. Any time will be acceptable for the Soviet leadership, even if it requires a change in existing plans. This would be done for the sake of that.

Alekseyev Notes U.S. Rejection

OW020537 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 31 Mar 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast; commentary by Sergey Alekseyev]

[Text] Peter H. Roussel, deputy White House press secretary, made a statement in Santa Barbara, California practically rejecting the new Soviet peace initiatives outlined in Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's address. Our commentary:

[Alekseyev] Hello, comrades. Yes, today, when millions of people of our planet were united by the new hope that the Washington administration would at last make a reciprocal step in the direction of peace, a representative of that same administration came out with that sort of statement. On behalf of the U.S. President, the statement talks about the immutable U.S. position on the question of the Soviet nuclear test moratorium, repeating for the nth time arguments on behalf of the necessity of those tests to ensure the reliability and effectiveness of nuclear forces. The statement also practically rejects our proposal for a summit meeting in Europe in the near future for the purpose of concluding an agreement on the banning of nuclear tests and, to top it off, it once again invites Soviet specialists to observe the next U.S. nuclear explosion on the Nevada test range scheduled for mid-April.

It is noteworthy that on the very eve of the issuance of the statement, the U.S. President, at a White House meeting with our schoolgirl Katya Lycheva, said that he, -- and I quote: also wants the total liquidation of nuclear arms, that he has lived through four wars and is striving for peace.

How is one to reconcile these words of the President with the statement made by one of his subordinates? One wishes to believe that this statement is not as yet the U.S. answer to the new Soviet proposal, which is tied to the most important question of today. Otherwise, the world has every right to consider Washington's action to be a demonstrative, criminal challenge not only to the Soviet Union, but to all peoples of the world.

ABC Cited

LD011909 Moscow TASS in English 1839 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] New York April 1 TASS -- The U.S. television network ABC, touching upon the TV address by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev during which he proposed a meeting in Europe with President of the USA Ronald Reagan to solve the question of banning nuclear tests, pointed out that the idea was clearly not to the liking of the U.S. Administration.

It was emphasised in the reportage that the White House had rejected Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal at once, declaring only that it does not suit the best interests of the USA, its friends and allies. The administration rejects the moratorium under the pretext that it is very difficult to verify. It also insists that the reliability of the existing arsenals of nuclear weapons should be verified periodically.

The television company emphasised that the administration needs the explosions to develop new weapon systems in the "star wars" programme. But American expert in the sphere of arms control Barry Blechman who dealt with those matters in the Carter administration is of the opinion that the administration simply does not want a test ban under any conditions and so invents various justifications, overestimates technical difficulties of verification, etc.

Dubinin Refutes U.S. Stance

LD011935 Moscow TASS in English 1925 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] New York April 1 TASS -- The banning of nuclear tests, their prohibition is the simplest, real, reliable and effective step to ending the nuclear arms race and to a considerable extent to preventing an arms race in outer space, a press conference at the United Nations Headquarters was told today by the USSR Permanent Representative at the United Nations Yuriy Dubinin. This step accords with the most important task of our time -- that of stopping the arms race and taking the disarmament process, first of all in the nuclear field, out of deadlock. That is why the bold Soviet proposals directed at ending nuclear tests are evoking a tremendous positive response of the peoples, of political and public circles in the whole world, including in the United States and the United Nations Organization.

The ending of nuclear weapon tests, Yuriy Dubinin noted, in an organic part of the Soviet programme of ridding mankind of nuclear arms by the year 2000. A package of fundamentally important major and effective measures to eliminate the nuclear threat was set forth by the USSR on January 15 and then confirmed and developed in the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 27th CPSU Congress. The mainstays of an all-embracing system of international security, set forth in these proposals, harmoniously agree with the aims and tasks of the International Year of Peace proclaimed by the United Nations Organization and with the United Nations Charter. At the same time the question of ending nuclear tests lends itself to an independent and, moreover, quick solution, given of course mutual desire.

That is why the Soviet Union hopes that the United States Administration has not yet said its final word in connection with the proposal by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee to meet with the United States President already in the near future in one of the European capitals in order to solve this question of immense importance for the whole of mankind.

The permanent Soviet representative to the United Nations resolutely refuted the groundless contentions by the American side that by making its porposals the USSR supposedly wants to pick up propaganda points, to outwit or outdo the other side. Everybody would be happy if the United States responded with similar "propaganda" and joined the unilateral Soviet moratorium, he stressed.

Zagladin Cables Senator Cranston

LD020811 Moscow TASS in English 0708 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 2 TASS -- Vadim Zagladin, a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, addressed American Senator Alan Cranston, as a convinced supporter of a moratorium, that he use his prestige among his colleagues in the U.S. Congress to urge the U.S. Administration to end nuclear testing.

While the Soviet Union's moratorium on all nuclear testing, the proposals put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on March 29, pave the ground for a total ban, the telegram from Vadim Zagladin says, the U.S. Administration has once again demonstrated its reluctance to heed the voice of reason and take the path leading to disarmament. The nuclear explosions conducted in Nevada, the administration's refusal to discuss the Soviet proposals undermine hopes for a limitation and, in the final analysis, elimination of nuclear weapons. Since no testing is necessary if one does not wish to preserve such weapons and further upgrade them.

My colleagues in the USSR Supreme Soviet are unanimous that it is necessary to put an end to nuclear testing so that mankind could meet the 21st century without the Sword of Damocles of a nuclear threat hanging over them, Vadim Zagladin emphasises.

Test Ban Supporters Cited

PM011028 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Mar 86 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Gan dispatch under general headline: "United States: Another Chance"]

[Text] A Sensible Proposal...

Washington, 30 Mar -- The Soviet Union's authorities reaffirmation of its political will to seek to transform a nuclear test ban into an immutable norm of international relations was received with tremendous interest by the public here. News agencies carried reports from Moscow, marked "urgent," which emphasized: "Announcing that the USSR is giving President Reagan another chance, M.S. Gorbachev declared on Saturday that the Soviet Union will continue to observe its unilateral moratorium as long as the United States refrains from carrying out a nuclear explosion."

"The Soviet Union has again demonstrated its sincere desire to end nuclear weapons tests. Without any doubt, the ball is now in President Reagan's court. He must give an answer. In my view, it will be difficult for the United States to continue tests because they can no longer be justified," G. La Rocque, director of the Center for Defense Information, told your correspondent.

"A few days ago we who work in the Center for Defense Information sent a letter on this issue to President Reagan. I think that holding a meeting between M.S. Gorbachev and R. Reagan is a very sensible proposal because first, it is easy to implement and second, it relates to a question which brooks no delay."

"Most Americans support the Soviet proposal. I fully agree that the moratorium is the simplest and most effective step toward ending the nuclear arms race," (J. Koks), national coordinator of the American Peace Test organization, said in conversation.

U.S. Response Examined

PM020941 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 1 Apr 86 p 3

[Article by our international observer G. Dadyants: "It Is Still Not Too Late"]

[Text] The address on Soviet television by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has been received with enormous attention and hope by the entire world public.

It was concerned with the ultimate problem -- the problem of ending nuclear tests. The Soviet leader's readiness to meet with President Reagan in the very near future in London, Rome, or any other European capital to reach agreement on this question is being regarded by political observers as authoritative confirmation by the Soviet Union of its political will to seek to turn the ban on nuclear explosions into an immutable norm of interstate relations.

"The Soviet Union has once again demonstrated its sincere desire to stop nuclear weapons tests," G. La Rocque, director of the American Center for Defense Information, stated. "There is no doubt that it is now up to President Reagan."

What, then, has President Reagan done?

The White House essentially failed to respond to the proposal -- a proposal concerning the most important question of the present day -- but hurried from the outset to reject the idea of a summit meeting. Moreover, Regan, White House chief of staff, stated that the United States intends to continue carrying out nuclear explosions.

The American Administration's negative reaction to the new Soviet peace initiative shows that the United States does not want nuclear disarmament. Clearly, all President Reagan's statements in Geneva that nuclear war was impermissible and that the United States would not seek military superiority have remained mere words. Washington continues to place the interests of the military-industrial complex above those of mankind and even its own people.

The American Administration's refusal to halt nuclear explosions shows that the people there do not appreciate, or do not want to appreciate, the prevailing situation in the world. The quantity of stockpiled nuclear weapons has acquired a new quality. As a result of the achievements of scientific and technical progress the nuclear arms race is going out of control and could end up being controlled solely by computers. In this regard the risk of a world nuclear war, including one as the result of an error or accident, centuples.

The Soviet Union is doing all in its power to stop any further dangerous development of events. Eight months ago, on the 40th anniversary of the American atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, we introduced a moratorium on nuclear explosions, hoping that the United States would follow this good example. Then, after the meeting between M.S. Gorbachev and President R. Reagan in Geneva, the moratorium was extended until 31 March. The United States not only did not join the Soviet moratorium but even continued to carry out nuclear explosions, including explosions directly designed to implement the "star wars" program. A few days before the expiry of the Soviet moratorium, the United States carried out a nuclear explosion in Nevada. It has now become known that they intend to detonate yet another nuclear device.

How can the U.S. stance be described? It cannot be described as other than provocative.

It is highly symtomatic that the refusal to join the Soviet moratorium was accompanied by other provocative U.S. actions in the international arena -- intrusion by American warships into Soviet territorial waters in the Black Sea, demands for a 40-percent cut in the Soviet Union's UN diplomatic staff, and flagrant provocations against Libya and Nicaragua.

What are they aiming at in the White House? By using force they aim to dictate their will to other countries and peoples. Here the American leaders state that they thus also intend to influence Soviet policy.

Let us say straightaway that we are talking about an attempt involving clearly unsuitable means. No one ever succeeded by using strong-arm methods against our state in the past, and, today, as M.S. Gorbachev stressed, they are simply ludicrous.

Obviously they cannot or do not want to understand in the White House that the restraint being shown by the Soviet Union is not a sign of weakness. This restraint is attributable to a keen sense of responsibility for the fate of the world, responsibility which is sadly lacking in the American Administration.

It lacks even a basic sense of reality if it hopes to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union using the nuclear-pumped lasers tested in Nevada. There are no weapons which the Soviet Union is not prepared to ban or place under strict international control [kontrol], and nor have there been or will there be any weapons which it is incapable of creating if they appear in the United States.

In rejecting the Soviet peace initiative, the American Administration is showing once again its arrogance and ostentatious disregard for the opinion of the peoples, the world community, and, ultimately, its own people. P. Warnke, former head of the American delegation at the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, has stated that the U.S. Administration is committing a very serious error in refusing the Soviet proposal. A futher buildup in nuclear armaments will result in an undermining of America's own security.

The development of the world has now entered a stage which requires new approaches to questions of international security. You cannot today, in the nuclear space age, think in the categories of the past. It must ultimately be understood that everything has fundamentally changed and that the question is no longer just that of the preservation of peace but of the survival of mankind.

It is quite clear that if the American explosions continue, the Soviet Union will also be forced to renew its nuclear tests, because it will no longer be able to forgo its own security or that of its allies. The consequences of the nuclear arms race in the prevailing conditions can be dangerously unpredictable.

The Soviet moratorium has expired but there is still time. "It is still not too late to stop the nuclear arms race," M.S. Gorbachev said in his address. "A major first step in that direction is needed. The halting of nuclear tests by everyone, above all the Soviet Union and the United States, as well as the other nuclear powers, could be such a step."

The peoples of the world demand that Washington heed the voice of reason and immediately stop its nuclear explosions. Today this question affects each and every one of us.

CHERVOV INTERVIEW CRITICIZES EUROPEAN SDI

AU270608 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 Mar 86 p 6

[Interview with USSR Colonel General N. Chervov by APN military commentator V. Morozov: "The Dangerous Nature of the European Variant of the So-Called Strategic Defense Initiative. The Threat of Increased Tension in Europe" -- date and place not given; initial paragraph is paper's introduction]

[Text] The idea of creating a West European antimissile defense has been of late actively assessed [posudzuje] on the pages of the West European countries' press.

High-ranking NATO generals -- B. Rogers, M. Werner, and W. Altenburg -- have already spoken on that theme. At the request of the NOVOSTI military commentator V. Morozov, prominent Soviet military-political expert Colonel General N. Chervov takes a stance on some questions mentioned in an interview by B. Rogers, commander in chief of the NATO Armed Forces in Europe (in the NEUE OSNABRUECKER ZEITUNG newspaper) and W. Altenburg, general inspector of the FRG Bundeswehr (in DER SPIEGEL magazine).

[Morozov] What can be said about the B. Rogers' and W. Altenburg's statements about the idea of a European variant of the American Strategic Defense Initiative -- the "European Defense Initiative"?

[Chervov] Such propagation of a new "idea" deliberately confuses people. What is involved here is not at all the modernization of the air defense system. The NATO bloc assesses the creation of a variant of a West European antimissiles defense. Rogers openly says that Western Europe is allegedly not to wait for some sort of a "spinoff" ["odpad"] or "secondary raw materials" of the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative, but must itself create a corresponding antimissile system. Altenburg, too, sings the same song.

What will it lead to? To a further arms buildup, of course. DER SPIEGEL magazine notes that the "West and East will arrive at the new equilibrium of fear, but on a substantially more complicated level and by expending much greater resources." It would seem that such a prospect of the realization of the plan of the Strategic Defense Initiative is, on the whole, clear. However, Altenburg turns everything upside down and asserts that "this does not at all have to become a new round of feverish arms buildup,... but if you want to, these are incentives for disarmament... this is an absolutely new moment in thinking." This is a strange naivete! Such myths are refuted by reality. After all, one envisages the development and production of new weapons, and this -- in a normal human language -- is called feverish arms buildup.

One cannot run away from the truth and pretend that creating new antimissile weapons according to the variant of the so-called European Defense Initiative are a "blessing" for Western Europe. When we look the truth in the eye, fomenting a feverish arms buildup in yet another respect would increase tension in Europe and lead to the growth of the threat of war. Strengthening the security of Western Europe should not be sought along the line of the so-called American Strategic Defense Initiative and European Defense Initiative, but along the line of a complete liquidation of nuclear weapons on earth, along the line of ridding the European Continent of nuclear and chemical weapons. The proposals submitted by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his statement of 15 January 1986 are opening realistic possibilities for a successful course in that respect.

[Morozov] General Rogers speaks about U.S. "restraint" within the framework of the program of the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative which, allegedly, is restricted to research only. What can be said in this connection?

[Chervov] In this respect, Mr Rogers has forgotten two things: The first one is his own statement in the French magazine SCIENCE ET VIE (October 1985) that in the U.S. "star wars" program, "any restraint or lagging behind the USSR did not and does not exist." To prove it, he submits these facts: "When I was the Army's chief of staff, all scientific research work in the sphere of antimissile defense was subordinated to me...We received the order: A. to speed up scientific research work so as to prevent the Russians from achieving superiority; B. to develop a prototype and test it."

"In 1979, when I left that post in connection with the transfer to NATO, we achieved such success that, as it was envisaged, we could stop one fired bullet with the help of another fired bullet." Further, Rogers openly states that the United States has never halted research in the sphere of antimissile defense and has not limited it, that the work has continued at full speed also after the signing of the agreement on antimissile defense in 1972. "The Strategic Defense Initiative," Rogers says, "is not something new that has just been invented; it is already an old idea."

That is the way it is -- in black and white. Washington officials blather about the "restraint" of the United States, and he, Rogers, refutes everything. "That is cheap propaganda," he said in October 1985. It is not clear why Rogers has now made a 180-degree turn and has also begun speaking about "restraint," by which he refutes his own words.

The second circumstance is the existing situation. Rogers obviously knows that the Strategic Defense Initiative ranks in the Pentagon among those military strategic programs (with the MX ICBMs, the ballistic missiles on submarines of the Trident system, and the strategic B-1B bombers) having highest priority. The administration's budget documents state openly that the United States, regardless of the course of the Geneva talks and the USSR's standpoint on that issue, will continue all the way to the full development and deployment of the antimissile defense with elements of space bases. The real intentions of the U.S. Administration to accelerate the work on the Stategic Defense Initiative are attested to by the billions of dollars requested for it. For example, for the 1987 fiscal year, the Pentagon alone requests for the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative $4.8 billion (75 percent more than in the current fiscal year).

The greatest part of the work within the framework of the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative is in the stage of experiments and construction of demonstration models for carrying out tests. This activity is at variance with the spirit of the agreement on antimissile defense, and some of them (the tests of an X-ray laser outside the polygons [polygony] of antimissile defense) are at direct variance with the 1972 agreement.

In the work for the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative the main U.S. military-industrial companies, universities, laboratories of leading firms, as well as private research organizations participate. Could one imagine the United States spending (in 5 years) $26 billion on research to later abandon the idea of "star wars" only because "the Russians will be against their deployment"? It is also ridiculous to think that $26 billion would be earmarked only to resolve a theoretical question whether it is or it is not possible to develop offensive space devices. Weinberger comments on it openly: "I exclude the possibility of relinquishing strategic defense, be it at the research stage or at the deployment stage." The U.S. President himself declared on 7 February 1986 that he will do everything he can for the continuation of research and tests within the framework of the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative.

Mr Rogers obviously knows all this. Therefore it is not clear why it was necessary to mix up everything like that. Perhaps he has received the order from Washington to rehabilitate himself somehow for the statements in SCIENCE ET VIE. Or his task was to help the U.S. Administration to more cleverly circumvent the new Soviet initiatives which propose to Europe and all people not "star wars," but a world without nuclear weapons.

[Morozov] According to Rogers' view, in case the East and the West would succeed in creating effective defense systems, that is, their own "space shields," "general tranquility" would prevail and none of the sides would need nuclear weapons. What is your opinion?

[Chervov] A simultaneous creation of "space shields" in the East and West will lead to a very unstable, critical situation. The following is involved:

If one of the sides deploys offensive and defensive systems, and the other has only offensive, in that case the first one gains a marked strategic superiority and the possibility of launching a disarming nuclear strike. In such a situation the reduction of strategic offensive weapons loses sense for the other side. It must perfect and develop them in order to maintain the possibility to renew the strategic equilibrium. This is the elementary logic of nuclear counterweight, based on the objectively existing interdependence of offensive and defensive strategic systems.

But also if the two sides had offensive and defensive systems the situation would be worse than if the two sides had only offensive weapons. Calculations reveal that at a minumum, very small advantages of one of the sides in the effectiveness of its defensive system immediately destabilize the entire situation. Such a situation exists also when the level of offensive weapons is markedly reduced. In other words, with both sides having "space shields," reductions of strategic offensive systems lose their value, because such reduction will no longer guarantee the stability of the situation to the sides, particularly when one of the sides clearly wants to gain superiority in defensive systems, such as the United States does it now.

At a press conference in Geneva, M. Gorbachev presented an original example of a situation when both sides have "space shields": "Imagine what the consequences of even a coincidental collision in outer space would be. Let us say that something has separated from a rocket, its warhead of the rocket booster would tear off and collide with a grouping of these space weapons. Signals will be sent, and all this can be interpreted as the other side's attempt to destroy these weapons. Computers go into action, and in such a case politicians cannot do anything sensible. And we will become slaves to these events."

We know the tragic fate of the Challenger space shuttle. If that were to happen with the two sides' "space shields" in existence, the computers of the American "space shields" would begin working immediately. And how would it end?

A joint deployment of "space shields" -- that is a deceptive course, which creates the illusion of strengthening the security of the sides, but in reality undermines it. The USSR favors a radical reduction of nuclear weapons, but without deploying extensive systems of antimissile defense and without developing offensive space weapons. Only such a course can lead to the total liquidation of nuclear weapons and the stabilization of the situation.

MBFR DELEGATE NEYLAND VIEWS NEW BLOC PROPOSALS

PM271155 Moscow MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI in Russian No. 12, 23 Mar 86 Signed to Press 18 Mar 86 p 5

[Article by Nikolay Neyland, member of the Soviet delegation at the Vienna talks: "12 Steps To Meet the West"]

[Text] In late February at the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, the socialist countries undertook an important new initiative.

The GDR delegation, on behalf of the GDR, Poland, the USSR, and the CSSR, submitted a detailed draft "agreement on an initial reduction of ground forces and armaments by the Soviet Union and the United States with a subsequent nonincrease in the levels of the sides' armed forces and armaments and related measures in central Europe." The Warsaw Pact states' desire to achieve a positive change at the talks was reaffirmed. What characterizes the submitted draft?

The new proposals, while preserving all the fundamental provisions contained in the socialist countries' 14 February 1985 proposals, greatly develop them, add detail, and supplement them. The new draft considers those elements of the West's position set forth 5 December last year which are acceptable.

Speaking in Vienna, V. Mikhaylov, the leader of the Soviet delegation at the talks, noted the 12 points on which the socialist countries took steps to bring the positions closer. They essentially extend to all the main fields of a possible accord: the reduction of Soviet and U.S. troops, the provision on verification [kontrol], and others.

Taking into account the West's position, the socialist countries agreed on reduced volumes for the initial reductions of troops of the USSR and United States and also with the West's proposed 3-year deadline for a subsequent freeze. They provide in their draft agreement for the establishment, for the entire period of its operation, of permanent points for monitoring the exit and entrance of troops from the region or into the region of the reductions, the possibility of undertaking on-site verification [proverka] following a justified request, the creation of a consultative commission, and the exchange of information on troops coming under the operation of the nonincrease undertaking, and other points.

The NATO representatives assert frequently but unfoundedly that the achievement of progress at the talks is impeded by the Warsaw Pact countries' reluctance to agree on verification measures. It is now obvious that that is by no means the point. The socialist countries stand and have stood for sensible verification according with the content and point of disarmament measures.

And so a new step has been taken at the Vienna talks, bearing witness to the Warsaw Pact countries' possession of the political will not only to move the protracted talks from a standstill but also to lay a practical foundation to agreed reductions of conventional armed forces. All this refutes the militarists' phony arguments that the abolition of nuclear weapons will leave the West "defenseless" in the face of "Soviet military superiority."

Several weeks have elapsed since the new initiative was put forward and time has shown that the Western participants in the talks are unfortunately continuing to impose on the Warsaw Pact countries terms for the agreement which would put them at a disadvantage compared to the NATO countries.

How else is it possible to assess the Western participants' persistent attempts to unjustifiably extend verification measures beyond the framework of the agreed region of central Europe, that is to the territory of the Soviet Union, which fundamentally contradicts the very mandate of the Vienna talks? The Western participants are seeking to minimize the real reductions of armed forces and are refusing to resolve the question of arms reduction and at the same time are arbitrarily increasing and complicating their demands for verification and taking them to the point of absurdity, as though this was the main aim of the talks, and not the reduction of military antagonism in central Europe. The Vienna talks are not taking place in a vacuum, they are an important part of the overall process of talks to halt the arms race and of the consolidation of trust between states. "The main thing here," as M.S. Gorbachev said at the 27th CPSU Congress, "is to bring matters to a mutually acceptable balance of interests."

GORBACHEV TO VISIT HUNGARY FOR PACT SESSION

LD311856 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Report by correspondent Jozsef Barat]

[Excerpt] Among Mikhail Gorbachev's upcoming trips this year only one can be viewed as certain now -- the CPSU general secretary will visit Budapest and will participate in the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee session due to take place there in the near future.

Vadim Loginov, Soviet deputy foreign minister, said this in response to a question from Budapest Radio's correspondent at his briefing held especially for Hungarian journalists accredited to Moscow.

The meetings among socialist country leaders have played no small role in developing the Soviet Union's stance to ease international tension, as well as the so-called Gorbachev proposals, said Deputy Foreign Minister Loginov. Then, he expressed his hope that the Hungarian capital might be the venue of new initiatives of major importance. The Budapest period, as Vadim Loginov described it, hopefully will be characterized by wide international reaction.

IZVESTIYA ROUNDTABLE ON CEMA INTEGRATED PROGRAM

PM281531 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Interview with Vyacheslav Sychev, secretary of CEMA, and Arnold Romanov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, by Sergey Dardykin, IZVESTIYA observer for the Socialist Countries Department, under the rubric "IZVESTIYA Roundtable": "Preparing for the 21st Century" -- first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] Developing the economy by qualitatively different, intensive methods today means introducing into production in good time and to maximum effect all the best that has been produced by the human intellect. This idea came across more than once from the rostrum of the 27th CPSU Congress. Having declared a course aimed at intensifying the national economy, in December last year the CEMA countries adopted the Integrated Program of Scientific and Technical Progress for the period through the end of this century. It covers five priority areas: the application of electronics to the national economy, comprehensive automation, accelerated development of nuclear power engineering, new materials and the technologies to produce and process them, and biotechnology.

Editor: Why have precisely five areas been designated and not six or four? And why have precisely these areas been selected from all the diverse problems of contemporary science and technology?

Sychev: The answer is very simple. If we make rapid progress in these areas, broad progress will be ensured across the entire economic front. There is no sector of the national economy, or virtually no sector, where progress in these five areas of science and technology would not lead to decisive changes.

Editor: The program is calculated to cover 15 years. Is there any guarantee that by this time revolutionizing scientific discoveries will not have emerged that will force the content of this joint quest to be revised in some way?

Sychev: There is not and cannot be any such guarantee. It is calculated, for example, that by the end of the century the number of microprocessors will exceed the number of electric lamps in the world. This is one of the forecasts already made today. But it is possible that discoveries in science and technology will be made that we don't even suspect today. Consequently, the CEMA countries do not regard the program as something immutable. One thing is clear: The level of the tasks set by the program cannot be lowered.

Romanov: But it is perfectly possible that it can be raised. New, more advanced solutions to problems must immediately affect the nature of the program's targets. It is envisaged that it will constantly be augmented, improved, and modified. Not only in conformity with those trends in scientific and technical progress that are in fact already arising, but also in anticipation of them. Implementation of the Integrated Program must proceed side by side with the development of the corresponding areas of science and technology in the world and, in some cases, overtake it.

Editor: Western propaganda stubbornly insists on the idea that the Integrated Program is the socialist countries' answer to the Western European "Eureka" program.

Sychev: This is untrue for one simple, purely chronological reason. As is well known, the decision to develop the program was taken at the CEMA economic summit in June 1984. It was then that its priority areas, widely reported in the press, were defined. At that point the "Eureka" program had not even been heard of. On the other hand, it is not surprising that many aspects of the two programs coincide. What is more, it would be unnatural if there were cardinal differences between them. The logic of scientific and technological development is the same throughout the world.

Romanov: The CEMA countries were the first to take the step of combining their potential in the chief areas of scientific and technical progress. And for all the similarity of the two programs, in the scale and diversity of the tasks being resolved our plans are immeasurably broader and larger. The 93 problems included in the Integrated Program are the tip of the iceberg. They are all broken down into component parts and these in their turn are broken down into individual themes and targets. And even today, although the details of the program have not been completely finalized, the number of these themes and targets amounts to several thousand. While it is a question of several dozen, 100 at most, within the framework of "Eureka."

At this point it is appropriate to discuss the groundlessness of attempts to present the Integrated Program as a step in the direction of autarchy. The socialist countries have been in favor and are still in favor of developing extensive international cooperation in science and technology and a mutually profitable division of labor in this sphere. However, the experience of recent years has forced them to concern themselves with strengthening their technological independence in conditions where the West sometimes succumbs to the temptation of using scientific and technical exchange as a weapon of blackmail and discrimination. Incidentally, Western propaganda deliberately creates a distorted picture of the direction in which the stream of licences, "know-how," and scientific and technical information as a whole actually flows. For example, in the last 5 years the Soviet Union has sold the United States triple the number of licenses it has acquired there, or, 1,600 American patents are now registered in the USSR, while more than 5,500 of ours are registered in the United States. I think these statistics speak for themselves.

And, finally, one more fact. As far as one can judge from press reports, many of the problems connected with the "Eureka" program, primarily questions of finance and participation by individual countries, have not yet been resolved. The fundamental difference of the Integrated Program lies in the fact that from the very outset its implementation has had a solid planned basis.

Editor: In other words, the mechanism for implementing the program is primarily the plan mechanism.

Romanov: Exactly. For example, in the Soviet Union the targets of the Integrated Program are included in the 5-year plan. And, from 1987 onwards, they will also be included in the annual plans for economic and social development as special sections. The other CEMA countries have made a similar pledge. And targets relating to the production of individual types of products will also be taken into account in planning. It is envisaged that approximately 18 months before new output appears, work will have begun to determine the CEMA countries' needs when drawing up proposals relating to specialization and cooperation.

Editor: Before, and fairly frequently, this kind of coordination required far more time...

Romanov: ...The difference with the present situation is that the Integrated Program itself already includes individual countries' interest in a certain type of work and a certain type of output. The initial data necessary to determine the volumes of production and supply in the future are known at the very first stage. Moreover, the decision has been made at top government levels that all work connected with implementation of the Integrated Program is to be given priority. This work must be carried out in a shorter space of time than has been usual within the framework of scientific and technical cooperation. The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers are daily devoting the closest attention to this. The same is true of the situation in fraternal CEMA countries. And every target in the Integrated Program will be guaranteed priority allocation of resources.

Sychev: When, in December last year, the program was adopted at the extraordinary CEMA session in an atmosphere of exceptional unanimity, we all experienced a sense of deep satisfaction. Not only because such an important document had been drawn up and approved. In conversation many of our colleagues expressed this thought: The development of this program is a good example of how we can carry out important work rapidly and well. Without any of the bureaucratic practices for which we often rightly criticize ourselves. Without the sluggishness that is at times characteristic of CEMA organs' activity. It is important to stress that during the implementation of the program the style of our work must remain the same as it was during the compilation of the program.

Romanov: All the more so in view of the fact that in a number of areas of the Integrated Program its implementation will not be begun from square one. An example of this is computer equipment. For many years now there has been very broad cooperation in the production of a unified computer system and the so-called small computer system. The volume of reciprocal deliveries of computer equipment amounts to billions of rubles. Over these years firm ties have formed between scientific, design, and production collectives.

Sychev: The same can be said of cooperation in the production of equipment for nuclear power plants. Its systematic development is reflected in the fact that in the construction of nuclear power plants the socialist countries rely totally on their own resources; equipment for nuclear power plants does not include a single Western component or assembly part.

At the same time there are also areas included in the Integrated Program that rely to a lesser degree on existing reserves. Here firm, ramified cooperation has to be established. It is in this first year of the Integrated Program's implementation that the most important tasks falls, important that is from the viewpoint of the program's success -- the formation of the pilot [golovnyye] coordinating organizations and the development of methods, skills, modes, and the practice of mutual relations with other organizations in CEMA countries.

Naturally, direct links between collectives have existed hitherto. However, they have mainly amounted to the exchange of experience in organizing production and socialist competition. Now it is extremely important that direct links between enterprises and science institutes in CEMA countries develop into deep cooperative relations. This is a key issue. And the pilot organization must play a large role in resolving it. They will have to organize close interaction throughout the entire cycle of work -- from scientific research and design work to the organization of specialized production and the marketing and technical servicing of output.

Editor: What do these pilot organizations represent? They are a new form in the practice of socialist integration.

Sychev: A provision on pilot coordinating organizations was agreed literally just the other day. The understanding was reached even earlier than this responsibility in all 93 problems of the Integrated Program would be taken on by Soviet collectives -- the most prestigious scientific research centers and production associations. The pilot organizations will include 11 of the 16 intersectorial scientific and technical complexes formed recently. "Personalnyye EVM," "Svetovod," "Membrany," "Rotor," and others can be cited as examples. Institutes of the USSR Academy of Sciences will form the core of the majority of them.

Romanov: The pilot organizations are invested with the right to conclude economic agreements and contracts with partners from other CEMA countries, including those of a commercial nature, and to implement the reciprocal transfer of joint work. The procedure for specialist assignments has been simplified for them. The general aim is to speed up the decision-making process and to avoid supplementary, at times not very necessary coordinations and linkages, superfluous correspondence, and everything that retards matters. Now the time has really come when the center of gravity of all work is being shifted "onto the shoulders" of the pilot organizations.

Editor: Three months have passed since implementation of the program began. What has been done?

Sychev: We would probably wish that more had been done. But we already have results. Cooperation programs have been detailed for all five priority areas. All the pilot organizations have been designated. Two new CEMA permanent commissions have begun work: for cooperation in the sphere of new materials and the technologies for their production and processing, and for cooperation in the field of biotechnology.

Romanov: It is important to stress that, from the moment the program was signed, all the executors were basically known. Today more than 300 scientific, design, and production organizations are participating in the program's implementation on the Soviet side, as well as many hundreds of organizations in other CEMA countries. More and more new collectives are becoming involved in the process of implementation under way.

Editor: When can we expect to see the first output that we will be able to say is born of the Integrated Program?

Sychev: On certain problems -- from the beginning of next year.

CEMA INTRODUCES CONCEPT OF 'HEAD' ORGANIZATION

LD012014 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1203 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, 1 Apr (TASS) -- The acceleration of the pace of development and introduction of the latest scientific and technological achievements, essential for implementing the CEMA member-countries' comprehensive program of scientific and technical progress, requires that problems be solved rapidly and that associations and enterprises' economic self-dependence be enhanced. To implement the tasks of the comprehensive program, the CEMA countries, therefore, have jointly elaborated the concept of the head organization [golovnaya organizatsiya].

Arnold Romanov, USSR State Committee for Science and Technology deputy chairman, writes on the status and functions of such an organization in an article published in the latest issue of the CEMA Secretariat's press bulletin. He notes this form should help tackle the chief problem of setting up direct links between those involved in the program's practical implementation. Head organizations are to bear responsibility for technical standards and quality and for meeting target deadlines; in other words, they will function as organizers of a whole complex of tasks. At the same time, a head organization may act as a direct performer of one or several specific assignments. In addition, it elaborates a draft detailed program of cooperation covering the whole "science and technology-production-distribution" cycle.

At the same time -- and this is what is fundamentally new -- the draft detailed program is agreed by head organizations dealing with the problem in direct conjunction with head organizations responsible for particular subjects and targets.

Another new point, Arnold Romanov notes, is that the detailed cooperation program for the problem can be embarked upon immediately after it has been signed by the authorized representatives of the parties. Direct links between all participants in the work are established on the basis of corresponding agreements.

Coordinating head organizations have thus far been defined for all 93 problems in the 5 priority sectors in the comprehensive program. They include some of the major Soviet scientific centers and scientific-production associations, and also the interindustry scientific-technical complexes recently created as a new type of organization in the USSR. These are headed by leading scientific establishments in the USSR Academy of Sciences, and the majority of the 16 newly created complexes of this type have been brought into work being done under the comprehensive program. These include the Paton Electro-Welding Institute, "Robot," "Biogen," and others.

SOCIALIST PARLIAMENTARIANS DISCUSS ASIAN SECURITY

PM271650 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Forum of Parliamentarians"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 26 Mar -- The role of parliamentarians in carrying out socialist countries' foreign policy initiatives to strengthen peace and security in Asia and the Pacific and in developing the antiwar movement in the region is the theme of an international consultative meeting that has opened in Ulaanbaatar.

Representatives of the parliaments of the DPRK, Laos, Cambodia, Mongolia, the USSR, and Vietnam are taking part in it. The Soviet delegation is headed by A.U. Salimov, deputy chairman of the USSR SUPREME Soviet Presidium.

Opening the meeting, N. Jagbaral, candidate member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium, said that mankind is confronted with the threat of nuclear catastrophe as a result of the unprecedented nuclear arms race unleashed by the forces of international reaction. Today Asia and the Pacific have been allocated a special place in imperialism's strategy plan.

In the noble cause of ensuring peace and security on the continent, the speaker observed, parliaments can successfully resolve questions of war and peace. And here the socialist countries of Asia have a special responsibility. Mongolia fully supports their constructive efforts to defend peace and stability in Asia and establish good-neighborly relations among the continent's states.

The Soviet Union, N. Jagbaral stressed, has proposed a clear and specific program to rid mankind of nuclear war and scrap means of mass extermination. The CPSU's historic 27th Congress provided an in-depth Marxist-Leninist analysis of the present-day international situation and imparted a new boost to the peoples' struggle for a peaceful future.

COMPARISON OF GORBACHEV MESSAGE TO UN SECRETARY GENERAL

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 29 March carries in its First Edition on page 3 a report on the message of CPSU General Secretary Gorbachev to UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar on 27 March. The PRAVDA report, entitled "The International Year of Peace Is a Year of Joint Action by All States," has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 28 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page CC 1, revealing the following variations:

Paragraph five, line six reads in PRAVDA: up the development [sozdaniye] of other means of mass annihilation (providing vernacular and subbing "means" for "systems");

Same paragraph, lines eight, nine, and ten read in PRAVDA: us provide for verification [kontrol], including on-site inspections [inspektsii] where necessary. This verification [kontrol] should be enough (providing vernacular for "verification" and "inspections");

Paragraph six, lines five and six read in PRAVDA: universal destruction. The total cessation and prohibition of nuclear (adding "total cessation and");

Page CC 2, paragraph two, line eleven reads in PRAVDA: Union suggests that the leaders of the five powers (adding "the leaders of");

In the same paragraph, lines fifteen and sixteen reads in PRAVDA: an opposite goal. Once the nuclear weapons are destroyed, the so-called "exclusive club" of state possessing them would also cease (adding quotation marks and rewording);

Paragraph four, lines five and six in PRAVDA reads: whose motto is "to safeguard peace and the future of humanity," and to actively (adding quotation marks).

REPORT ON SOVIET TRADE WITH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

LD012043 Moscow TASS in English 1848 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 1 TASS -- TASS economic news analyst Sergey Zinchuk writes:

The Soviet Union conducts its trade and economic ties with developing countries on an equal and just basis. Responding to the striving of developing countries to expand their export and diversify their export deliveries, the USSR increases purchases of their output from year to year. In 1985, for instance, the Soviet import from developing countries increased by 114 million roubles as compared to the preceding year and reached almost 7.7 billion roubles.

The growing Soviet import is a good stimulating factor of the further development of many branches of the economy in these countries, while the growth of the share of manufactured goods in Soviet purchases helps not only the development of new branches of economy in these countries but also the creation at enterprises of a big number of new jobs. Besides, bigger deliveries to the Soviet market give the developing countries considerable currency earnings as well.

In its turn, the Soviet Union provides these countries with a wide range of machinery and equipment, energy carriers, consumer goods and agricultural produce.

In 1985, it was reported at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade, India was the Soviet Union's biggest trade partner in the developing world. The volume of Soviet-Indian trade turnover exceeded 3 billion roubles last year, of which 1.5 billion were Soviet imports from that country. Then by volume of trade with the USSR come Argentina -- 1.3 billion roubles (Soviet imports -- 1.23 billion) and Libya -- about 1 billion roubles (Soviet purchases -- almost 0.9 billion roubles). The Soviet Union also successfully developed its trade ties with dozens of other developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The number of projects built or under construction with the participation of Soviet organisations in these countries include major metallurgical complexes, hydropower stations, machine-building plants and oil refineries, trunk pipelines, projects in agriculture and transport. As differnet from Western countries, the Soviet Union has never made its assistance dependent whatsoever on any political demands. Neither does it demand in payment a partial handing over of the completed projects into its ownership. The USSR's assistance to developing countries pursues the aim of helping them in setting up their economies, achieving genuine economic independence and, in the long run, successfully solving the tasks of accelerating socio-economic development.

In the new five-year-plan period (1986-1990) the Soviet Union will be solving the tasks of its own economic development but it also intends to expand economic cooperation with developing countries, to increase both the import of their projects and the export of its high-quality, most modern machinery and equipment to those countries.

COMMENTATORS VIEW 'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION'

LD282301 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 28 Mar 86

["International Situation -- Question and Answers" program presented by All-Union Radio foreign policy commentator Sergey Pravdin; with TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov; IZVESTIYA international observer Melor Sturua; and international affairs journalists Vladimir Tsvetov, Vasiliy Lesovik, Vladimir Pasko, Pavel Kasparov, and Konstantin Patsyuk]

[Excerpts] These days in our editorial office mail we get many listeners' letters, the authors of which express full support for the new Soviet peace initiatives and the peace-loving foreign policy course of the Soviet Union, but condemn the notorious U.S. neoglobalism and its provocative imperial policy. We have had such letters from Comrades Yaglo from Moscow, Sagamanyan from Yerevan, Tyutrin from Orekhovo-Zuyevo, Perevalov from Leningrad, Borisovskiy from Minsk, (Chavchavadze) from Tbilisi, the Simakov family from Khabarovsk and many, many others. It is impossible to list the authors of all such letters, but I would nevertheless like to quote a small excerpt from one letter. Its author, labor veteran Dancheva from Moscow - regretfully, she did not indicate her full name and patronymic -- writes:

There is probably not a single sensible adult in the world now who would not be worried by the threat of destructive nuclear war and the fate of entire mankind. I am already 75 years old. I have experienced both joys and troubles in my life. But with all my heart I want one thing -- for the peoples of all countries to live in peace and friendship, to rejoice in the sun and children, to delight at masterpieces of art and, with their own hands, to make life even more beautiful. That is why I fully support the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the peace program reaffirmed by it.

More than 3 weeks have already gone by since the congress ended. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries do not cease their peaceful offensive. But instead of showing political will and for its part taking a step forward, to meet the Soviet peaceful proposals halfway, the United States has conducted a new nuclear explosion. This crude provocation and open blackmail, writes Comrade Dancheva, has attracted condemnation from all over the world. Why did the United States take this step now, when a Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests is in force?

We now go to TASS political observer, Yuriy Immanuilovich Kornilov.

[Kornilov] Anger and indignation -- that is the reaction of the international public to the actions of the U.S. Administration that sanctioned the test of a nuclear device at a testing ground in Nevada on 22 March.

The explosion caused not just an earth tremor in Nevada; it caused a genuine storm of international protest which tore off the architects of Washington's foreign policy the remnants of the propagandist make-up meant to corroborate their sham love of peace and, at the same time, vividly demonstrated that millions of people in various corners of the planet are fully aware of the fact that the problem of banning all nuclear explosions is one of the key problems on the solution of which the very future of our planet depends. Guided by a striving to do everything for the preservation and strengthening of peace, the Soviet Union has put forth a specific program designed for a precisely defined period, for the total elemination of nuclear weapons, the implementation of which would enable mankind to meet the 3d millenium under a peaceful sky and space. Guided by the same striving, our country has, now for more than 7 months, unilaterally not conducted nuclear tests and persistently called on the United States to begin talks on an all-embracing ban on such tests.

This position is in full accord with the strivings and expectations of the widest sections of world public -- strivings and expectations which found their expression equally in a UN General Assembly resolution containing an appeal to halt all nuclear weapons tests; in the communique of the Foreign Ministers Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states which met in Warsaw in March; in a recent joint message by the leaders of Argentina, India, Mexico, Tanzania, Sweden, and Greece, calling for not sanctioning any nuclear tests in the coming months; and in a number of other important international documents. But how, one may ask, does the United States reply to the goodwill of the USSR and the calls of other peace-loving states? In the beginning their response was silence. Then, a series of nuclear explosions accompanied by attempts, under various far-fetched pretexts, to avoid a direct response to the Soviet call for joining the moratorium. And finally, yet another nuclear explosion, the eighth since our country unilaterally ceased such explosions. It is an open, insolent challenge to peoples and world public opinion.

[Pravdin] Now that waves of public indignation are swamping Washington, they are clearly trying to provide some kind of propaganda safeguards for their militarist and provocative action there. What arguments does American propaganda resort to for that purpose?

[Kornilov] There are several such arguments, if the statements of the American adherents of the arms race can at all be called arguments rather than propaganda tricks which would, of course, be far more accurate. It is maintained, for example, that nuclear tests are inevitable in order to maintain the effectiveness of the American deterrence arsenal and not to fall behind the USSR thereby undermining the security of the United States. They also expatiate in Washington about difficulties of monitoring nuclear explosions.

[Pravdin] Well, as far as the argument about an imaginary U.S. lag is concerned, it is not a new postulate. It is set in motion in Washington every time there is a question of testing or manufacturing new weapon systems, of new appropriations for military purposes. Is that not so?

[Kornilov] Exactly so. The very same circles which are now trying to justify nuclear tests by using fables about a U.S. lag, at other times painstakingly frightened the U.S. citizen with Soviet superiority, now in the field of bomber aviation, now in the field of missiles. And every time these fabrications would suffer total fiasco which in the end would be admitted in Washington itself. This time too this move is not working. An indeed, what U.S. lag can there be when everybody knows well -- and this is confirmed, in particular, by so authoritative an organization as the Swedish Defense Research Institute -- that since 1945 the United States has tested a third more nuclear devides that the USSR and together with other Western powers, one-and-a-half times as many.

[Pravdin] And how should one regard U.S. claims about apparent monitoring difficulties?

[Kornilov] This too is a fabrication calculated to deceive people who are insufficiently knowledgeable or confused by the bourgeois propaganda. Prominent political figures, authoritative military experts, and eminent scientists, also, of course, in the West, unanimously agree that effective monitoring of stopping nuclear tests is possible. If the United States were to support halting tests of that kind on a mutual basis, it could be fully ensured through national technical means as well as through international procedures and, in required cases, with on-site inspection. I will recall an opinion on this account by Palme, Sweden's former prime minister who was recently killed by the hand of a terrorist, these were his words: Scientific and technical knowledge and experience gathered to date make it possible to ensure the appropriate checks of the observance of a treaty banning any nuclear weapons tests. End quote.

Facts show that the negative position of those circles in Washington which, ignoring the views of the world public, stubbornly refuse to reciprocate the Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions is, of course, explained not by a mythical U.S. lag nor by equally mythical monitoring difficulties. The genuine cause lies elsewhere -- in fact that nuclear explosions are a key component of the arms race and the continuation of such a race is the core of the militarist policy of strength which the U.S. ruling circles, expressing the aspirations and will of the powerful military-industrial complex, obstanately refuse to relinquish.

[Pravdin] What is the oonnection between nuclear device explosions and Washington's so called Strategic Defense Initiative?

[Kornilov] Most direct. Washington's elaborated plans for militarization of space propose the development of laser weapons as one of its key components. In order to get those weapons going, it is necessary to use the power of a nuclear explosion. Nuclear tests are one of the important components in preparation for the star wars progfam. Let us add that the cost of this program is expressed by the cosmic sum of $1.5-2 trillion and its implementation will bring, and is already bringing, U.S. weapon magnates truly cosmic profits. Should we therefore be surprised that the bosses of the military-industrial compolex, who play the role of generators of militarism, are not awaiting the stoppage, or even a slowing of the pace of nuclear weapons production lines and that they are erecting ever-newer obstacles in the way of reliably blocking the channels of prefecting nuclear and developing space weapons, once an end has been put to nuclear tests?

The U.S. press, in particular THE WASHINGTON POST, has reported in the last few days that Washington especially re-examined the schedule for conducting nuclear tests, having moved the date of conducting one explosion from mid-April to the end of March. Comparing these facts, observers and many press organs come to the natural conclusion that the White House thereby attempted to neutralize the public movement in favor of a moratorium, the movement which in the coming month would undoubtedly acquire an even wider range. But the wishes of the Washington administration and its real possibilities are far from one and the same thing. Whatever maneuvers Washington figures resort to in order to guide the dangerous militarist course of their political line, they will not succeed, just as they will not succeed in taking the heat out of the indignation in connection with the sabotage of the call by our country for banning all nuclear tests.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it -- faithful to its principled policy of peace -- views the cessation of all nuclear-weapons tests as one of the key elements in the creation of an all-embracing system of international security, the principled basis of which was formulated by the 27th CPSU Congress.

Replying recently to a joint message from the leaders of Argentina, India, Mexico, Tanzania, Sweden, and Greece, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev emphasized that in order to fully solve the problem of tests an agreement which would ban such tests under international law is necessary. The Soviet Union proposes beginning preparations for such an agreement without delay. In a word, our country intends to continue to do everything to move the solution of the urgent problem of halting nuclear tests on to practical tracks and to achieve a total elimination of nuclear arsenals. This peace-loving, consistent line meets with growing support from all those to whom a clear sky over the planet is dear.

[Pravdin] Comrade (Ivanchenko), from Sevastopol writes: It is well known that Libya has long been the target of a brazen and openly provocative anti-Libyan policy on the part of the Washington administration. Please tell us about the latest events in that area and about the reasons for such actions by the United States, which constitute an open threat to the cause of peace.

The main reason behind Washington's vicious anti-Libyan campaign lies in the fact that the Libyan Government pursues an independent foreign policy line, supports national liberation movements, and is carrying out a serious democratic transformation at home. The Washington administration began imposing various economic, diplomatic, and other sanctions against independent Libya virtually immediately after the victory of the Libyan revolution and recently the United States has been holding continual provocative maneuvers off the Libyan coast. It is precisely over the past few days that the neoglobalist policy has clearly revealed its imperialist and brigandish face. U.S. aircraft carried out several missile and bombing runs against Libyan territory and patrol boats at sea. Three attack aircraft carriers and more than 30 other warships are concentrated off the Libyan coast against a small country with a population of fewer than 4 million, whose entire fleet, even according to Pentagon specialists' estimates, consists of five frigates and nine patrol boats. It was against these small ships and a number of land targets that the three U.S. aircraft carriers went into action in the first days of this week. According to a UPI report, the naval aircraft flew more than 200 sorties on Monday, 24 March, alone. In the United States at present no words are being spared to justify that aggressive action. The facts, however, irrefutably show that this is not an incident which arose suddenly but kind of a punitive operation which was planned in advance. As Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev noted at the Kremlin reception in honor of Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic and general secretary of the National Liberation Front Party, the U.S. action is a challenge to the entire world public and a violation of universally recognized civilized relations. Such a policy provokes regional conflicts and puts international peace and security in danger. Such a policy is aimed against all independent peoples and conflicts with the interests of the American people as well.

The U.S. piratical action has aroused resolute condemnation throughout the world. News agencies report that anti-American rallies and demonstrations are being held in Tripoli and other Libyan cities. Addressing his fellow citizens, the leader of the Libyan revolution, Al-Qadhdhafi, stated that the Libyan people will continue their courageous struggle against the intrigues of imperialism. Resolute support for Libya has been expressed by the socialist countries and the Arab League states. Moreover, some members of the league have expressed their willingness to render military assistance to Libya. It is indicative that the U.S. action has been condemned even by many of its closest allies, including Italy. The U.S. aircraft carrier diplomacy has been supported only by the so-called strategic partner of the United States in the Middle East, Israel, which, with the help of the United States, is carrying out completely open aggression against neighboring countries, and by Prime Minister Thatcher, whose government waged a colonial war against Argentina in 1982 over the Falkland Islands. At that time, London, too, received the full support of Washington, up to and including secret intelligence data. The aggressive U.S. attack on Libya was widely condemned at an emergency session of the UN Security Council in New York convened at the request of the Soviet Union and some other countries.

Servicemen (Aklhmolovskiy) and (Bratchenko) from Moscow ask which circles are represented by Caspar Weinberger, secretary of defense in the present U.S. Government. Every time the United States takes a new step in exacerbating the arms race and military hysteria, it is in one way or another always connected with the name of the U.S. secretary of defense, write our listeners. Here with an answer to the question in Melor Sturua, IZVESTIYA international observer.

[Sturua] The secretary of defense's office is on the third floor of the famous five-sided building, the Pentagon. It is an enormous room with a huge table in the middle. It is said that the telephone console on the table is of such dimensions that an intercontinental bomber could take off from it. Of course, this is an exaggeration, but the point behind it is that the man sitting behind that table pursues a policy of steadily whipping up the arms race. Even more eloquent are the photographs on display on the Pentagon chief's table -- photographs of Winston Churchill and Ronald Reagan. Washington observers claim that it is precisely to these two people that Weinberger owes his ascent: By his ideological devotion to the former's anti-communism, and his personal devotion to the latter, which, indeed, harmonize ideally with each other.

Reagan and Weinberger have long years of cooperation behind them. When Reagan became governor of California he made Weinberger finance director of his state. In that post, Weinberger displayed such tight-fistedness that he was even nicknamed Cap the Knife. Without the least hesitation he cut down the allocation for the Californians' social needs. In 1970, Weinberger was transferred to Washington to become director of the Office of Management and Budget, and from 1973 to 1975 he held office as secretary for health, education, and welfare. In 1976, after the Democrats came to power, Weinberger left Washington, returned to California and became vice president of the multinational construction company Bechtel Corporation. He actively participated in the 1980 presidential campaign, was a member of Reagan's so-called kitchen cabinet, and as remuneration for his services, was given the post of secretary of defense by Reagan.

Weinberger's appearance in the Pentagon at first worried the military-industrial complex and the top military brass. They remembered Weinberger as the stingy Caspar the Knife. However, their concern soon disappeared -- Weinberger immediately proved to be a fervent spokesman for the military monopolies and aggressive circles. He started presenting such mighty military budgets to Congress that a new nickname was coined for him -- Caspar the Spade. He throws money into the Pentagon furnace with a spade, wrote U.S. newspapers in this connection. Incidentally, Weinberger has yet another nickname -- Caspar the Sword. The origins of this nickname are in Weinberger's rabid anticommunism, in the way in which he brandishes his sword, calling for a crusade against socialism and progress. Here is how one of Weinberger's retinue describes him. Caspar is a militant anticommunist, he writes. Insofar as he does not have the necessary refinement, his foreign policy views are notable in their rigidity and simplification. The Soviets are our enemies, he asserts. He is an opponent of detente and an opponent of normalization of Soviet-American relations. Weinberger is a rabid advocate of the "star wars" program, i.e. of the militarization of space and the creation of first-strike space forces. Weinberger maintains an equally aggressive and unconstructive stance on the issue of banning nuclear tests.

Weinberger has recently been appearing more and more frequently on television screens and in the press -- sometimes surrounded by arms kings, sometimes accompanied by strapping generals and admirals, dressed in half-civilian half-military uniform. We see him climbing up aircraft carriers' gangways and descending into tank hatches, ascending into the heavens and diving to the ocean depths in submarines, inspecting military parades and opening military maneuvers, peering through binoculars and periscopes. Caspar Weinberger learns his role, tease American observers. However, it is not at all funny, for they are talking about a man who heads the biggest and most aggressive military machine in the capitalist world.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN VIEWS LIBYA, PAKISTAN

PM020845 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "At the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center"]

[Text] At a briefing held at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center on 28 March, the attention of Soviet and foreign journalists was drawn in particular to the USSR's new peace initiative put forward during the Soviet-Algerian talks and aimed at turning the Mediterranean into a zone of stable peace and cooperation. It was stressed that the need to attain that goal and its topicality have been reaffirmed by the recent aggressive actions by a U.S. naval armada in this region, thousands of miles from the United States.

In response to a request during the briefing to comment on work being done in Pakistan to create nuclear weapons, a USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman stated that the appearance of nuclear weapons in Pakistan would create a qualitatively new situation in South and Southeast Asia, a region adjoining the USSR's southern borders. It is our conviction that Pakistan's security, territorial integrity, and sovereignty could be truly and reliably guaranteed not by persistent efforts to create nuclear weapons or by feverish armament but by a sober evaluation of the current situation in the world.

REPORT ON CONTRACTS WITH LIBYA, OTHER ARAB COUNTRIES

LD012051 Moscow TASS in English 1725 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 1 TASS — The TASS economic news desk writes:

The Soviet Union and Libya will cooperate in the building of a new gas pipeline on Libyan territory. A contract to this effect was signed between the Soviet Foreign Trade Association "Tsvetmetpromexport" and Libyan organisations. The line between Brega and Zuetin will be 105 kilometres long. The Soviet association will take part in projecting work and supply the necessary materials and equipment.

A gas pipeline from Mars-el-Brega to Misurata has already been built in Libya with the USSR's technical assistance and the participation of "Tsvetmetpromexport". The pipeline is to be handed over for guaranteed service in the coming months, it was reported at the USSR State Committee for External Economic Ties.

The Soviet Union and Egypt are developing bilateral cooperation in metallurgy. In accordance with a recently signed contract between the Soviet Foreign Trade Association "Tyazhpromexport" and its Egyptian partners, a batch of metal rolled stock will be supplied from the USSR to Egypt. It will be used in the expansion of the mixer section of the convertor production shop at the metallurgical plant in Helwan that was built with the participation of Soviet organisations.

The Soviet Union and Syria will jointly draw up a scheme of making comprehensive use of the water resources of the Hermon area. A contract to this effect was signed between the Soviet Foreign Trade Association "Selkhozpromexport" and Syrian organisations. The necessary equipment and materials will be delivered to Syria from the USSR, and the necessary specialists will also be sent.

The Soviet Foreign Trade Association "Energomashexport" will deliver for the first time ever this year a trial batch of asynchronous electric motors of various capacity to Jordan. This is provided for by a contract with the firm "Electric Workshop Services".

A specialized "Energomashexport" exhibition will be held in Jordan from May 2 to 9 and feature a wide range of the association's export wares. It is expected that new ties between firms and organisations of the two countries will be established during the exhibition and a number of contracts signed on the delivery from the USSR to Jordan of electrotechnical and power equipment, including electric motors.

VOSS-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR IPU TALKS IN MEXICO

LD020922 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] A delegation of the USSR parliamentary group today left Moscow for Mexico City to take part in the 75th Interparliamentary Conference and in meetings of other bodies of the IPU. The delegation is headed by Comrade Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

DUBNA INSTITUTE COLLECTIVE GREETED ON JUBILEE

PM271515 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 26 Mar 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the International Collective of the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research:

Dear Comrades,

We cordially congratulate you on the 30th anniversary of the formation of the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna -- the socialist countries' first international scientific center.

A large collective of specialists from fraternal countries engaged in the noble task of using the achievements of modern science for peaceful purposes is working productively in the joint institute. The results obtained in fundamental research into the physics of the atomic nucleus and elementary particles and the development of a number of entirely new scientific areas in the study of the properties of matter have won the institute deserved authority and world recognition.

The joint institute has exerted a considerable influence on the development of nuclear physics in both the Soviet Union and other countries, has set an example in integrating the efforts of socialist states in science, has generated a whole galaxy of outstanding scientists and specialists, and has laid the foundation of a number of new scientific schools and major research collectives. The institute has performed much applied work in the sphere of atomic energy, materials technology, nuclear electronics, medicine, and other spheres of science and technology.

We express our confidence that the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research will remain at the forefront of science, helping to successfully implement the Comprehensive Program for the Scientific and Technical Progress of CEMA Countries and strengthen peace throughout the world. This will make a fitting contribution to fulfilling the decisions of future congresses of socialist countries' Communist and workers parties.

We wish you, dear comrades, health, happiness, and further creative successes.

[signed] USSR Council of Ministers

REACTION CONTINUES TO U.S. STINGER MISSILE DECISION

'Ominous' Meaning Seen

LD012236 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Viktor Ivanov commentary]

[Text] Reports from Washington say the U.S. Administration intends to supply the Afghan terrorists and Angolan separatists with up-to-date antiaircraft Stinger missiles. Radio Moscow's Viktor Ivanov comments:

With good reason the news media in the United States and elsewhere see the would-be action as one geared to scaling up the undeclared wars being waged by the United States against the two sovereign nations. In the last few years the administration has given the bands of terrorists hundreds of millions of dollars to buy weapons and munitions, mainly from the United States. Similar assistance is given to the UNITA [National Union for the Total Indenpendence of Angola] terrorists who have been trying to overthrow the revolutionary government in Angola. If in the past American support was covert, to dodge responsibility for bloodshed, the killing of civilians, and the destruction of economic facilities, U.S. participation in the terrorist activities against Afghanistan and Angola is now becoming open and demonstrative. Since only the U.S. Armed Forces are equipped with Stinger missiles, to give these missiles to terrorists and separatists virtually means to give them American mercenaries' status. As a result, the planned action takes on an ominous political meaning. The chairman of the House Intelligence Committee, Lee Hamilton, has said: This is not a covert action in the ordinary understanding of the term. This is a war.

Being aware of the potential consequences of actions of this kind, the administration has maneuvered to whip up the undeclared wars in Afghanistan and Angola in circumvention of Congress. Since the missiles are to be delivered with the aid of the Central Intelligence Agency the administration is free to act practically without control. What's more, it knows it will win the voting in Congress.

So we can speak of two trends in how the leaders in Washington take the problem of regional conflicts. One is an escalation of military action, from delivery of weapons to the so-called friends of America who fight against their own people, to direct armed actions. The other is reflected in attempts to ignore legislative power and public opinion in the country and growing condemnation abroad. All this taken together makes the so-called doctrine of neoglobalism. The U.S. Administration uses this doctrine to substantiate its wish to solve international problems as it sees fit.

This policy, however, is not beginning to yield results desirable to Washington. The administration's policy in the Middle East and Central America is deep inside a blind alley, even though the United States has flooded both regions with weapons and is using or getting ready to use armed force there. Nor is it a success in Afghanistan or Angola. On the contrary, the undeclared war is rallying the population closer around the government.

Meanwhile, American weapons are continuing to kill civilians. As more weapons are delivered, more civilians fall victim to them. American antiaircraft missiles have already destroyed several airliners in Afghanistan and Angola. The advanced Stinger missiles are intended to destroy more.

U.S. 'Arming Murderers'

LD020325 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0155 GMT 2 Apr 86

["The United States Is Arming Murderers' -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 2 Apr (TASS) -- The White House has secretly sanctioned the dispatch of several hundred "ground-to-air" missiles for counterrevolutionary bands in Afghanistan and Angola. Vsevolod Ovchinnikov writes today in PRAVDA. The first consignments have already been received. Reports about this are being assessed in the United States as a new stage in U.S. interference in regional conflicts and as the turning point in the implementation of the doctrine of "neoglobalism." THE WASHINGTON POST observers Evans and Novak note that for the first time in the long history of U.S. secret operations the matter concerns up-to-date combat equipment that has up to now been supplied only to the closest U.S. allies.

The observer points out, "Thus antigovernment forces in Afghanistan and Angola, and then perhaps in Nicaragua and Cambodia, will receive U.S. 'Stinger' missiles with heat-seeking capabilities. They are capable of hitting helicopters and low-flying aircraft at a distance of up to 8 km. Bellicose senators are fighting for the dispatch of not just hundreds but thousands of such missiles so that the rebels can 'defend themselves from air strikes.' However, the U.S. patrons of the 'freedom fighters' are, of course, keeping quiet about the generally known facts that precisely in Afghanistan and Angola cutthroats armed by them have already shot down passenger aircraft using antiaircraft missiles."

"The Central Intelligence Agency has been entrusted with training bandits in the use of 'Stinger' missiles. Under the current administration, U.S. interference in the internal affairs of countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America has been stepped up to such a degree that a special interdepartmental coordinating group has had to be set up consisting of highly placed representatives of the CIA, Pentagon, State Department, and the National Security Council."

"The authors of the notorious doctrine of 'neoglobalism' cynically claim that their aims are to extend the boundaries of 'freedom and democracy' by force. In reality, they are arming mercenary bands in a vain attempt to brake the course of history with the help of state terrorism. Such a policy increases international tension, hampers the political settlement of acute problems and adds fuel to the fire of regional conflicts," the commentary stresses.

COMMENTARY VIEWS CIA OPERATIONS IN AFGHANISTAN

LD311735 Moscow World Service in English 1431 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Room 3407 in the Senate wing of the U.S. Congress is called the safest room of the Capitol. The most secret meetings and talks that should be hidden from outsiders are held there. It is there that on January 9th, 1980, a group of senators met in a confidential atmosphere with high-ranking officers from the Central Intelligence Agency. Though they tried hard to conceal the fact from the public it leaked into the press. Journalist (Ted Shultz) reported that the secret talks focused on CIA plans of covert combat operations in Afghanistan.

The Central Intelligence Agency has always viewed Afghanistan as an important target of covert operations in the Middle East. Along with trying to suppress progressive movement in Afghanistan, the knights of the cloak and dagger have been making plans for decades to transform the sovereign state into a bridgehead for hostile actions against the Soviet Union. The Western press said so many times back in the fifties.

CIA operations against Afghanistan became especially large in scale after Afghans carried out a national democratic revolution. What was Washington worried about? It is not simply that the positions of American imperialism were seriously weakened in the Middle East in the seventies. But as a collection of articles by prominent Indian publicists published in Delhi recently says, the existence of Democratic Afghanistan demonstrates to the people of the region a model of building a new life on the basis of social justice and economic progress.

The journalists show the (?groundlessness) of the Western propaganda claim that the war of American special services against Afghanistan started only after the appearance of a limited Soviet Army contingent in its territory.

Immediately after the April Revolution, the CIA secretly sent a big group of its officers to Pakistan to organize a counterrevolutionary front against Afghanistan.

The recent sharp aggravation of counterrevolutionary activities in parts of Afghanistan bordering on Pakistan is the handiwork of those CIA units. The claims of the Western media that the American CIA started large-scale operations against Afghanistan only after the appearance of the limited Soviet Army contingent are groundless and contradict facts. The CIA, acting as the instrument of the most reactionary circles of American imperialism for suppressing the struggle of peoples for freedom and social justice, started covert operations against Afghanistan long before the Soviet Army contingent was sent to Afghanistan. The secret operations guided from Langley created a threat to the independence and territorial integrity of Afghanistan and the gains of the revolution. That is why the Soviet Government responded to the request of the government of its southern neighbor for military aid. But that happened in December of 1979, when all other ways of counteracting the subversive actions of the CIA had been used up.

U.S. ADOPTS PROTECTIONIST MEASURES AGAINST PARTNERS

LD011953 Moscow TASS in English 1854 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 1 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Shalnev reports:

Going back on its own assurances of the United States "adherence" to the principle of free trade, the White House announced on Monday the intention to embark on a new series of tough protectionist measures against competitors in trade.

Some countries of the Euorpean Economic Community and Taiwan have been chosen this time as victims to toughening protectionist measures by the USA. According to a White House statement, President Reagan intends to impose quotas and increase tariffs on goods from the EEC countries put on the U.S. market. According to the statement, this will be done unless the Common Market urgently removes what Washington regards as an "obstacle" in the way of U.S. goods to Western Europe. But this reservation is nothing more than a formality. Experts are of the opinion that the question of quotas and tariff increases can be regarded as finally settled.

As to Taiwan, the President decreed to start without delay a special investigation to establish the scope of Taiwan's "inequitable" trading practice, as is the administration's opinion. The White House also made it plain that the investigation will be followed by punishment.

The steps announced by the Washington administration show the essence of the so-called new trading policy that was proclaimed by Reagan in the autumn of last year and was presented as an "equitable" policy aimed at promoting unimpeded development of international trade. Meanwhile measures against the EEC and Taiwan are just the beginning of the United States onslaught on rivals in trade. According to some information, the Congress now considers some 300 protectionist bills, and a number of them envisages measures that are even tougher than those announced by the White House.

PENTAGON ACCELERATING NEW WEAPON SYSTEMS TESTS

LD020624 Moscow TASS in English 0600 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] San Francisco, April 2 TASS -- The Pentagon is conducting tests on new weapon systems at an accelerated pace. A spokesman for the U.S. naval command has said that a Tomahawk cruise missile was test-fired in the Pacific off the shores of California. The missile was launched from a submerged submarine and hit a land target. In March, two tests of Minuteman-3 intercontinental ballistic missiles were conducted, and an MX missile was test-fired.

FASCELL CONTINUES MEETINGS WITH SOVIET OFFICIALS

Received by Solovyev

LD312241 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2005 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Fascell, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives, completed his tour of Leningrad. A meeting took place between Solovyev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, and the guest. The great importance of the USSR initiatives set out by Comrade Gorbachev in his speech on Soviet television was noted.

Talks With Supsov Officials

LD011300 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Talks with Fascell, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, were continued in the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet in Moscow today.

The guest's attention was drawn to the USSR's new proposals, set out in Comrade Gorbachev's Soviet television address on 29 March. Also today, Fascell and the persons accompanying him paid a visit to the museum, study, and quarters of Vladimir Ilich Lenin in the Kremlin.

TRADE VOLUME WITH PRC REACHES RECORD FIGURE

OW010903 Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1100 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] The trade volume between the USSR and PRC reached 1.6 billion rubles, equivalent to more than U.S. $2 billion, last year, registering an increase of 60 percent. This is a record figure in recent years.

According to an announcement by the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Trade, the cooperation between the two nations has been carried out on the basis of a balance between income and expenditure.

ZHAO ZIYANG REPORTS TO NPC ON DRAFT PLAN

LD291002 Moscow TASS in English 0933 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] Beijing March 29 TASS -- Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the People's Rebpublic of China, has delivered a report on the draft 7th five-year plan of China's economic and social development (1986-1990) at the 4th session of the 6th National People's Congress, currently under way here.

Summing up the results of the past five years, he said that the mean yearly growth of gross indistrial and agribultural output amounted to 11 per cent. It became possible to stop the fall in the revenues of the state budget, and balance revenues and expenditures in 1985. During the past period China used 10.3 billion dollars in foreign investment.

Among major achievements, Zhao Ziyang singled out the attainment of self-sufficiency in grain and cotton, improved supplies of consumer goods, and a change in the serious disproportion between agriculture, light and heavy industries. This made it possible to end the rationing of a number of manufactured goods. But the rationing of flour, cereals and vegetable oil remains.

The premier of the State Council pointed out that the pursuit of extra-high rates in industry resulted in the emergence of the factors of instability, affected the efficiency of production and the quality of products.

Zhao Ziyang said that in the next five years or beyond, the country will have "to lay the groundwork of a socialist economic system of a new type with specific Chinese features." The draft five-year plan provides for a 33 per cent growth in the gross industrial and agricultural output. About five million specialists with higher education will be trained, and the introduction of compulsory nine-year schooling will be started.

The head of the Chinese Government stressed that due to the extreme complexity of the tasks of restructuring the economic system, its reform cannot be completed within the current 7th five-year period. Only a "framework of the new economic system" will be created. In this connection, he called for "serious study and consideration of all advanced experience in economic management, accumulated by countries in the world, including developed capitalist states."

In foreign economic relations, Zhao Ziyang stressed the need for "laying chief emphasis on increasing the inflow of foreign currency by expanding export."

PRC SPOKESMAN CITED ON U.S. ACTIONS AGAINST LIBYA

PM010940 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under general headline "Condemnation of the Aggression Against Libya"]

[Text] Beijing -- Speaking at a 26 March briefing for local and foreign journalists, Ma. Yuzhen, chief of the PRC Ministry of Foreign Affairs Press Section, made the following statement in connection with the U.S. aggression against Libya:

Since the beginning of this year the U.S. fleet has often held maneuvers in waters close to Libya, subjecting that country to a military threat. This has led to a buildup of tension in the Mediterranean. The Chinese Government expresses its profound concern in connection with this. This United States recently carried out an attack on the territory of the sovereign state of Libya, which is a breach of the norms of international relations.

RUSSIAN-CHINESE DICTIONARY PUBLISHED IN PRC

PM010942 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "China"]

[Text] Beijing, 27 Mar -- A new large Russian-Chinese dictionary containing about 157,000 words and word collocations has been published in China by the Shanwu Yinshuguan Publishing House in Beijing.

Its authors -- lecturers at Heilongjiang University's Russian Language Faculty and associates of the Office of Compilers of Russian-Chinese Dictionaries -- consider that the dictionary will help those studying the Russian language and Russian and Soviet literature and culture, as well as everyone in the PRC who is interested in the Soviet Union.

SDI PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN CONDUCTED IN JAPAN

LD311238 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 31 Mar 86

[From the "International Diary" program; presented by Nikolay Agayants]

[Text] Foreign news agencies report the arrival in the United States of a major delegation of Japanese experts who are to draw up final recommendations to their government on linking up the Land of the Rising Sun to the U.S. "star wars" program. In reports from Washington and Tokyo AFP asserts that this issue has virtually been settled: It is just a question of the timetable. The opinion is also being expressed that a corresponding agreement will be signed during the forthcoming visit across the ocean by Prime Minister Nakasone, which will be preceded by a meeting between him and Weinberger, the U.S. defense secretary, in Tokyo, Here is my colleague, Vladimir Pasko:

Unfortunately there are more than sufficient grounds for predictions of this kind. It is known that sympathy for the U.S. so-called Strategic Defense Initiative was expressed by Tokyo way back in January of last year, during Prime Minister Nakasone's visit to the United States. He described the idea of creating space weapons as interesting and promising. Subsequent events have shown that these words were not just a compliment for the militarist project. The whole of the past period in Japan has been marked by a powerful propaganda campaign in favor of involving the country in it. Practical steps aimed at the same this have also be implemented. These include first and foremost the agreement concluded with the United States on handing over military technology. Of great importance, too, have been the trips by two representative missions which have visited Pentagon locations where the development [razrabotka] of space weapons is carried out.

With their customary, narrowly practical approach, the Americans do not conceal the motives behind their interest in getting Tokyo involved in their dangerous venture. We look upon Tokyo as the cheapest supplier, Perle, the assistant U.S. defense secretary, and Abrahamson, the head of the "star wars" program, frankly told journalists a few days ago. But what advantages will Japan get from this?

In working on public opinion the SDI supporters there have placed the main emphasis on the fact that participation in it is a minimal sacrifice in easing the trade contradictions with the United States, and that this will supposedly become a powerful impulse for the development of advanced technology in Japan itself, leading allegedly to the strengthening of its position as a power with worldwide influence.

But the example of Japan itself places these arguments in doubt. For it is not difficult to see that it owes its own rapid rebirth and emergence in the front line of scientific and technical progress primarily to the fact that by virtue of constitutional restrictions it was less closely linked than others with military business, to the respect of the world community, to the declaration of its three nonnuclear principles; not to produce, not to have, and not to bring in nuclear weapons.

These are now being undermined. Possibilities are being sought for getting around them. Tokyo states that it is not going to regard space weapons as nuclear even if they involve the use of nuclear energy. According to the government, SDI will embrace a wide circle of research that is not connected to nuclear aspects, and so possible involvement in the program will not be a violation of the nonnuclear principles. It has been declared that these principles concern only the territory of the country and do not therefore extend to Japanese research carried out beyond its borders.

No matter what they say, however, the facts cannot be changed. The very concept of "star wars" is linked directly with nuclear weapons. And joining in it means casting aside both the nonnuclear obligations and other important obligations that Japan has taken upon itself concerning the use of space for peaceful purposes and banning the export of arms -- the very same principles that are ensuring respect for Japan in the world, and not just respect, but security. Is it not too much to pay for the dubious hope of being able to ease trade restrictions by the United States?

JAPANESE OLYMPIC COMMITTEE HEAD ON GAMES IN DPRK

LD312021 Moscow TASS in English 1930 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Tokyo March 31 TASS -- The question of holding the competitions of the 1988 summer Olympic Games in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) and in South Korea evoked great interest in international Olympic circles, Cazuzy Sybata, chairman of the Japanese Olympic Committee and rector of "Nychon Digaku" University, told TASS correspondent A. Anichkin.

It seems to me that the proposal for organising the competitions in the territory of both Korean states deserves serious attention. Contests in a number of sports can well be held in Pyongyang. Among them one may name at once soccer and cycling. Certainly, this question should be thoroughly discussed by representatives of the DPRK and South Korea. Its positive solution would also contribute towards the settlement of the situation on the Korean peninsula as a whole, Sybata said.

As is known, the international ice hockey and soccer federations, and the tennis association are going to decide the question of sportsmen's participation in the Olympic Games without determining their status as professionals or amateurs, as the executive of the International Olympic Committee intends to recognize as valid the decisions by these federations on this issue.

But the issue is complex as regards both these sports and, for instance, boxing. In this sport amateurs and professionals widely differ: The rules and conditions of competitions are vastly different. The advocates of opening up the games to professional boxers contend that this measure will provide an opportunity for many big-name boxers, the American ones in particular, to take part in the largest sports tournaments.

Accordingly, they assert, this will boost the popularity of this sport. But actually, the case in point is not concern for a further flowering of boxing, but for enhancing the "profitability" of the Olympic Games. This point of view is highly dangerous for sport and actually leads to making commercialism rein over it. It is upheld by those who are interested, above all, in increasing earnings from the sale of television broadcasting rights.

Here we approach the foremost question: Does this line correspond to the goals of the Olympic movement? I should say outright that the issue of opening up the Olympic Games to professionals is directly linked with the tendency towards commercialization, which has surfaced lately, that is an excessive preoccupation with the profitability issue to the detriment of the interests of sport.

JAPANESE MANEUVERS TO INCREASE TENSION IN REGION

LD271008 Moscow World Service in English 1531 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Boris Dmitriyav commentary]

[Text] According to the newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN, all-round exercises will be held in Japan from the end of July and through August to rehearse the strategic dispatch of troops to Hokkaido.

It's the 8th Division of the land Self-Defense Forces stationed in the south of Kyushu that is to be dispatched to Hokkaido, and that is about 5,000 servicemen and almost 1,000 combat and support vehicles. About the same time there will also be naval and air exercises. When reading the report by the SANKEI SHIMBUN, one might believe that Japan is threatened with aggression and the 8th Division of the Self-Defense Forces is hurrying across the country to rebuff it. And where does that alleged threat come from?

Since the matter in question is Hokkaido, Japan's northernmost island, apparently the invasion of the enemies' armies is expected this time from the Soviet Union. That, of course, is absolutely absurd and first of all from the military point of view. And in general the whole myth about a Soviet military threat is absurd. Japan's military leaders themselves don't really believe it. Simply the anti-Soviet campaign has long become the sole justification of their existence. The Soviet Union has never intended, and does not intend to attack Japan, and the National Defense Agency is well aware of that.

So why has it become necessary to rehearse the dispatch of a whole division, 5,000 servicemen and 1,000 vehicles from the south to the north of the country? The exercises on Hokkaido are provocative as regards the Soviet Union, both in scale and character. When moving big military contingents closer to the borders of the Soviet Union, it is to be understood that Tokyo regards the Soviet Union as an enemy and the Japanese Army is actually being trained for conducting military operations against the Soviet Union. Moreover, this strategic dispatch isn't by far the only anti-Soviet action of the Japanese military. The Self-Defense Forces have been conducting exercises on Hokkaido long and regularly. And now the National Defense Agency plans to form a special military region there. This is supposed to increase the combat ability of the army in case of extraordinary circumstances. It is planned to deploy new cruise missiles of Japanese make in the north of Hokkaido and have up to 25 submarines close [to] the Soviet Kuril Islands.

All this extraordinary militaristic activity close [to] the Soviet border can only enhance tension in the Far East and that is the first and main aftermath of the course of military confrontation the organizers of the strategic exercises are trying to impose on the country.

JAPAN PEACE COUNCIL SUPPORTS ZUSHI, MIYAKE GROUPS

OW010855 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] The Peace Council of Japan stated its all-out support for struggles against U.S. Forces' facility projects in Zushi City and Miyake Island. Yielding to the Pentagon's request, the Nakasone regime is attempting to start constructing airstrip and housing facilities for the U.S. forces in these areas.

The Peace Council of Japan announced its solidarity with the residents of Zushi City and Miyake Island, and the start of a nationwide campaign. The council plans to launch a collection of signatures, meetings, and demonstrations. This antiwar organization also calls on Japan's public opinions to activate the antiwar campaign in opposition to the Japan-U.S. military alliance which imposes danger on Japan's security.

U.S. CONCERNED OVER S. KOREAN REGIME'S DESTINY

LD291750 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] The Seoul regime, striving to dampen the spark of the popular movement for the democratization of life, has declared the campaign announced by the opposition for the collection of 10 million signatures on a petition demanding the abolition of South Korea's present Constitution and the holding of direct presidential elections to be legal law. At the microphone is our commentator Sergey Pravdin:

Virtually not a day passes now without reports coming from Seoul about mass demonstrations in some regions of the country against the dictator Chon Tu-hwan. Since the beginning of the year the South Korean secret police have thrown more than 1,000 people behind bars. The activity of student organizations has been banned. Leaders of the New Democratic Party of South Korea are under arrest, as are several dozen opposition-minded parliamentary deputies. While promising in words to carry out measures for the so-called liberalization of the regime, the Seoul authorities are indeed intensifying repression. But as yet they are not giving them the desired result. Since the beginning of this year the internal political situation in South Korea has become so exacerbated that even in Washington they have started to display concern over the further destiny of their Seoul puppet. According to a UPI agency report it is this which explains the fact that high-ranking Washington visitors have recently become more frequent in Seoul. A group of congressmen recently visited there followed by Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian Affairs Sigur.

Pentagon chief Weinberger will be visiting South Korea at the beginning of next week. A trip to Seoul by Secretary of State Shultz is also planned. But the Washington administration, it goes without saying, is afraid by no means for the fate of General Chon himself, but for its own present positions in the Southern part of the Korean peninsula, which has been turned by Washington into its own (?hearth). High-ranking representatives of the U.S. Administration have taken to frequently visiting Seoul in order to determine whether they can count on the fact that Chon will establish order, even if it be with the harshest measures, or whether the United States will have to look for another card in their Seoul collection, as they did for example in Haiti. But about one thing there is no doubt: Nobody will now succeed in putting down the wide movement for democratic transformations. This is also testified to by the creation of a few days ago in Seoul of a national coordinating center for democratization which has been joined by representatives of all opposition forces in the country.

PRAVDA CITES AFGHAN MINISTERS ON PRIORITIES

PM240700 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Mar 86 First Edition p 4

[Dispatch by special correspondents V. Okulov and V. Shurygin: "Way to Concord. The Revolution in Afghanistan Broadens its Social Base"]

[Text] Kabul, March -- According to the local calendar in Afghanistan, the new year is approaching. What it will be like is a question of concern to Afghans today.

Almost 8 years have elapsed since the national democratic revolution was carried out in the country under the PDPA's leadership. It proclaimed as its aim "the creation of a new society founded on the principles of peace and freedom, progress and justice, fraternity and equality." During this time the Afghan people have achieved undoubted successes in implementing democratic, antifeudal transformations. The land and water reforms have given land to hundreds of thousands of peasants. The process of democratizing society's life has begun; the level of the people's education and culture has risen; and 1.2 million Afghans have learned to read and write.

However, the revolution in Afghanistan is developing under conditions of armed external interference in this country's internal affairs. The United States and its allies have spent hundreds of millions of dollars on the "undeclared war" against the DRA. At the same time, the West's mass media are conducting an extensive subversive propaganda campaign against the DRA.

Therefore, the measures the PDPA is taking to broaden the revolution's social base have to play an exceptionally important role. The main task, Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, has pointed out, is to broaden the impact on the masses and acquire new friends and political allies.

As reported, the top organ of state power -- the Revolutionary Council -- now incorporates an extra 79 people. More than 70 percent of those newly elected are nonparty people. The Central Council of the National Fatherland Front -- the largest mass public organization in the country -- has been reinforced by 33 new members representing all the ethnic groups that inhabit Afghanistan. The government's composition has been enlarged significantly.

We talked with General Sarzang Khan Zazay, retired, who was appointed minister without portfolio for nationalities and tribal affairs. In the past he has been governor of a province and commander of a division.

"The government is doing a lot to improve the life of the tribes," he said. "Schools and medical centers are being built and wells dug in their settlement regions. The people's power respects their traditional form of self-government, which is what the jirgas are. The task today is to involve the tribes in more active participation in state affairs and, primarily, in defense of the country against encroachments from outside."

In the minister's opinion, the dushmans are maintained chiefly by aid from the United States and its allies. He believes that one of the chief tasks in his new post is to give the maximum assistance possible in returning home to those who let themselves be drawn abroad by deception.

The Pushtuns, Baluchis, and other tribes living both on Afghan soil and on the territory of neighboring states are undoubtedly interested in a peaceful life.

At last September's supreme jirga of border tribes they came out unanimously against U.S. and Pakistani interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs and adopted a decision to prevent the use of their territory for imperialism's "undeclared war" against the DRA.

Addressing Western journalists gathered for a news conference in Kabul's Intercontinental Hotel, Maulawi Abdul Wali Hojat, minister of Islamic and awqaf affairs, used specific examples to show the biased nature of Western judgments on the situation in Afghanistan. As is known, by using established stereotypes, the imperialist press persistently pushes the notion that the ideas of the April Revolution are incompatible with the postulates of Islam and that government policy infringes on the interests of ministers of religion and believers in general. They stubbornly ignore all the facts attesting to the opposite. In fact, for example, during the past 4 years alone the government spent approximately 1 billion afghanis on building and repairing mosques and giving assistance to ministers of religion.

In Afghanistan, the bulk of whose population remains illiterate even today, the predominant religion there -- Islam -- plays an important role in the life of the people, particularly in rural localities. According to recently published data, there are 250,000 mullahs and other ministers of religion in the country, while the entire working class totals 420,000, and the intelligentsia -- 190,000.

The dushmans deal cruelly with ministers of religion who refuse to cooperate with them. There are hundreds of representatives of the clergy on the lists of Afghans killed by them. More than 250 mosques have been destroyed.

"Today we patriotically-minded ministers of religion," Abdul Gafur Bagher, recently appointed minister without portfolio for Islamic affairs, said in a conversation with us, "consider it our chief task to make all believers, including the Afghans now in Pakistan and Iran, aware of the truth that the policy of the people's power does not run counter to Islam."

Bagher is a well-known figure in the Muslim world. He graduated from Kabul University and has academic degrees awarded by Cairo and Columbia Universities. He was a member of parliament and worked at the Ministry of Education. He believes that the situation in the country has now improved significantly from the viewpoint of both security and sentiments in different sections of society.

These are the sentiments in Afghanistan today. A story by Sidik Kaun, our Afghan journalist colleague, added a characteristic detail to the overall picture of them. He recently went home, to Laghman Province, and met there with his fellow countrymen, including local employers. One of them trades with foreign firms. Several years ago, he admitted, he wanted to build a grape-processing factory but could not make up his mind to do so. Now, after the Revolutionary Council's recent resolutions, he believes that this is now a dependable and profitable business.

The aforementioned resolutions state that the nation's efforts are now being directed toward establishing mutually advantageous relations with national employers, giving them assistance and protection from competition from foreign capital, and providing business circles with a real opportunity to represent and champion their own interests in government organs.

For the purpose of increasing agricultural production the government encourages the private sector's initiative in creating large mechanized farms permitted by the law on virgin land and on other virtually uncultivable land. Work is now being carried out in the contry to improve the financial, tax, credit, customs, and price policies with a view to taking the private sector's interests more fully into account.

There is no doubt that the work being mounted in the country to broaden the revolution's social base will help to create throughout Afghan territory a situation in which disputed questions can be resolved in an atmosphere of trust and concord.

DRA COUNCIL MEMBER CHARGES PAKISTAN WITH GENOCIDE

PM011133 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Mar 86 First Edition p 4

[Special correspondent V. Shurygin dispatch under the "Topical Interview" rubric: "Solidarity and Support"]

[Text] Kabul -- Haji Muhammad Chamkani is a well-known figure in Afghan political circles. In the sixties he was already a member of parliament; he then became a provincial governor and took part in many all-Afghan forums...In September last year he was elected chairman of the supreme jirga of border tribes. H.M. Chamkani was recently appointed to the DRA Revolutionary Council.

"Thousands of delegates representing the tribes living on Afghan and Pakistani territory took part in the border tribes' jirga," he told a PRAVDA correspondent. "We unanimously decided to make our contribution to safeguarding peace in this region, particularly to prevent the penetration of dushman gangs from Pakistan into the DRA across the territory inhabited by the Pushtuns.

"In response, the Pakistani regime has launched a punitive operation against the Pushtuns in the Khyber region, introducing regular troops with tanks, artillery, and aircraft there. What is happening there right now can only be called aggression and genocide against our fellow tribesmen who are defending their legitimate rights and interests. In the past too the ruling clique in Islamabad has frequently made attempts to deprive the Pushtun tribes living in Northwest Pakistan of their rights and freedoms won in persistent struggle against the British colonialists.

"It is perfectly understandable that our solidarity and support are with our fellow tribesmen with whom we have a common history and common friends and enemies. We believe that the truth will triumph."

H.M. Chamkani also described the positive changes in the lives of the tribes living on Afghan territory since the April 1978 revolution, the construction of schools and medical centers and veterinary clinics, and the way in which people in the DRA respect their customs and traditions and involve them in the country's administration. Recently a number of popular figures representing various tribes were appointed to the government and other organs of legislative and executive power in that country.

TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED IN MOSCOW WITH BANGLADESH

BK011330 Moscow in Bengali to Bangladesh 1200 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] A Soviet-Bangladesh trade agreement was signed in Moscow yesterday. As a result of negotiations there, the annual trade turnover, that is, the exchange of commodities between the two countries, will increase 80 percent in comparison to last year. The list of Bangladesh export items for the Soviet Union will expand. The new items will include jute carpets and garments.

REPORTAGE ON PRK TRADE MINISTER'S VISIT

Visits Kiev

AU010939 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 25 Mar 86 p 3

[RATAU report: "A Visitor to Kiev"]

[Text] (Chan Phen), minister of internal and foreign trade of the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK] who arrived in our country at the invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, recently spent several days in the Ukraine's capital city. The visitor had a conversation in the Ukrainian Council of Ministers, inspected the K. Marx confectionery in Kiev, the Darnitsa silk combine, and the Ukrainian SSR Exhibition of National Economic Achievements. The minister made a trip to the Sovkhoz named after the Great October Socialist Revolution in Kievo-Svyatoshinskiy Rayon.

Trade Documents Signed

LD282220 Moscow TASS in English 1924 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, March 28 TASS -- The aggregate volume of Soviet-Kampuchean trade turnover will almost double from 1986 to 1990 as compared with the preceding five year plan period. This increase is envisaged by the agreement between the USSR and the People's Republic of Kampuchea on trade and payments for that period. A protocol to the agreement for the current year and a number of other bilateral documents on trade have also been signed. The signature from the Soviet side has been put by Boris Aristov, USSR foreign trade minister, the Kampuchean side -- by (Chan Phen), Kampuchean foreign and home trade minister.

Under the long-term agreement the Soviet Union will supply to the People's Republic of Kampuchea in the current five-year period equipment, machinery, trucks and tractors, mineral fertilizers and primary materials. In its turn, the USSR will broaden the nomenclature of its imports from the People's Republic of Kampuchea and long with natural rubber and timber of precious tree species, which were purchased earlier, will be supplied from Kampuchea also by some other types of products.

An important characteristic feature of the long-term agreement is the growth of supplies from the USSR to the People's Republic of Kampuchea in 1986-1990 for use in resolving the important tasks set to the republic's agriculture by the Fifth Congress of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea. Among the tasks set to the republic is to ensure an increase in gross rice crop, a broadening of the cultivated fields and strengthening of the export base of agriculture. Thus, in particular, over the five year period, the Soviet Union is to supply to Kampuchea eleven hundred tractors, 78 thousand tons of various fertilizers and a large number of farm machines.

Large-scale supplies of equipment and materials for use in the restoration of [word indistinct] plantations will be continued. This work is done in cooperation by the two countries within the framework of accelerated development of production in Kampuchea of natural rubber, one of that country's most important export items.

In 1985, a TASS correspondent was told at the USSR Foreign Trade Ministry, the volume of Soviet-Kampuchean trade grew 18.8 million roubles as compared with the previous year to reach 100.2 million roubles.

The USSR's exports to the People's Republic of Kampuchea increased by 14.9 million roubles to reach 91.1 million, while the Soviet purchases increased by 3.9 million roubles to reach 9.1 million. Thus in particular, last year the Soviet foreign trade organizations supplied to the Kampuchean partners 298 tractors, 678 various motor vehicles, 7,000 tons of rolled stock of ferrous metals and 6.9 thousand tons of carbamide. The USSR also supply to Kampuchea oil products, medicines, paper, tyres, yarn and consumer goods, including textiles, tableware and others.

The Soviet-Kampychean documents signed in Moscow today, it was pointed out at the signing ceremony, will be an important step in the development of trade and economic relations between the USSR and the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and their fulfillment will contribute towards a further socio-economic progress of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

STRIKES CONTINUE AT U.S. BASES IN PHILIPPINES

LD011531 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0915 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Manila, 1 Apr (TASS) -- The general strike by 22,000 workers at U.S. bases and other military sites in the Philippines has been under way for 10 days. Pickets of those participating in the strike are patrolling the approaches to them.

In connection with the strike, the U.S. naval command is today preparing to tranfer to Japan a detachment of amphibious landing craft which is based in the Philippines as part of the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force.

Washington has meanwhile unleashed a campaign of pressure on the Philippines leadership. Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff Admiral W. Crowe, who has arrived in the country, demanded that the strike be ended. The visitor from overseas expressed his "alarm" in connection with current events and said that the U.S. leadership is intently following the development of the Philippines situation. We are interested in maintaining political stability in the country on whose territory are located the large bases Clark Field and Subic Bay, Crowe said. Clearly counting on strengthening bilateral military ties, the admiral let it be known that the U.S. Administration intends to increase military aid to the Philippines.

ANTONOV ALLOWED TO RETURN TO BULGARIA

Pre-Departure Statement

LD011831 Moscow TASS in English 1736 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Rome April 1 TASS -- After lengthy judicial procrastination Sergei Antonov has finally left for home. Before his departure by air Sergei Antonov made the following statement: "At long last the day has come that I have waited for so long and brought me freedom. I have had nothing to do with those people with whom I was associated."

"There was a juridical error made that did not allow Sergei Antonov to leave for Bulgaria immediately", said the Bulgarian citizen's lawyer Giuseppo Consolo. "In any case his acquittal on grounds of 'insufficient evidence' cannot be accepted. Sergei Antonov must be acquitted as being totally innocent."

Returns to Sofia

LD020737 Moscow TASS in English 0727 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia, April 2 TASS -- TASS correspondents Andrey Smirnov and Yuriy Tyssovskiy report: Bulgarian citizen Sergey Antonov returned home Tuesday evening. The long imprisonment could not but tell on the health of the victim of a dirty political provocation. He languished in Italian jail for three years and four months on the absurd charge of involvement in an attempt on the life of the pope of Rome. Sergey Antonov and two other defamed Burgarian citizens were found not guilty, following a long preliminary inquiry and trial which was based on the false testimony of Turkish terrorist Agca who fired at the pope of Rome in May 1981. The trial brought to light facts disclosing American and Italian secret services in organizing that unseemly juridical farce which was used in the West for launching a broad campaign of slander against countries, above all the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR.

Sergey Antonov and his countrymen were found not guilty "for lack of evidence." This flagrantly unfair wording was adopted to "save the face" of provocateurs and those who masterminded the disgraceful trial in Rome. "I am happy to be back home, at long last, that I am again amid relatives, friends and colleagues, all those who waited for me during that long time. Truth triumphed, in the final account. The slander against me, my countrymen, socialist Bulgaria failed," said Sergey Antonov at Sofia airport.

REPORTAGE ON PARTY CONGRESS OPENING IN SOFIA

Zhivkov Receives Delegation

LD011627 Moscow TASS in English 1613 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia April 1 TASS -- Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, today received the CPSU delegation headed by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Nikolay Ryzhkov, that arrived here to take part in the 13th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party. Present at the meeting were members of the Political Bureau of the BCP Central Committee, chairman of Bulgaria's Council of Ministers Georgiy Atanasov and Secretary of the BCP Central Committee Dimitur Stanishev.

Todor Zhivkov spoke about the atmosphere of political and labour enthusiasm in which Communists, all working people in Bulgaria are awaiting the 13th BCP Congress. He stressed that the BCP and the entire Bulgarian people approve of the results of the 27th CPSU Congress, the general line endorsed by it of accelerating the country's social and economic development, and of strengthening peace on earth. Nikolay Ryzhkov conveyed to Todor Zhivkov from the Central Committee of the CPSU and the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev wishes of success in holding the congress of Bulgarian Communists. He told him about the work done in the Soviet Union to fulfill the large-scale programme of socialist construction outlined by the 27th CPSU Congress and the creative enthusiasm with which it was received by the Soviet people.

Mutual confidence was expressed that the implementation of the decisions of the 27th Congress of the CPSU and the 13th Congress of the BCP will serve the cause of further consolidating relations of friendship and cooperation between the two fraternal parties, peoples and states. The meeting passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and unity of views on the questions under discussion.

Mikhaylov at Press Conference

LD012037 Moscow TASS in English 2005 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia April 1 TASS -- The importance of the vigorous foreign policy line of the CPSU and the Soviet state aimed at ending the arms race, removing the danger of nuclear war was pointed out by Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party Stoyan Mikhaylov. Speaking here today at a press conference in connection with the 13th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party that opens tomorrow, he emphasised that the speech of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev over the Soviet television on March 29 means a new constructive initiative of the USSR, the initiative that mobilizes the actions of peace forces to the struggle for a peaceful future of the world.

Replying to questions from newsmen, Stoyan Mikhaylov described the trial that ended in Rome as an abortive vicious provocation of the secret services of imperialist countries against socialism, Socialist Bulgaria and its citizens. He emphasised that the decision adopted by the Rome court cannot evoke complete satisfaction since Sergei Antonov must be released as absolutely innocent. It was noted at the press conference that much interest is shown abroad in the 13th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party. This is shown by the fact that a large number of foreign reporters arrived from different countries to cover the forum of Bulgarian communists. More than 26 hundred delegates representing over 930 thousand members of the Bulgarian Communist Party will attend the congress. More than 130 foreign delegations are expected to take part in the congress.

Congress Opens

LD020638 Moscow TASS in English 0627 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia, April 2 TASS -- The 13th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party opened at the People's Palace of Culture in Sofia today. It is attended by more than 2,600 delegates. Present at the congress are more than 130 delegations of communist, workers, revolutionary-democratic, socialist and other parties and movements. The delegates will discuss the speech by General Secretary of the Central Committe of the Bulgarian Communist Party Todor Zhivkov on fundamental questions of further building developed socialism in Bulgaria, the party Central Committee's report to the congress, theses on socio-economic and cultural development of the country, elect the party's steering bodies.

REPORTAGE ON CHANCELLOR SINOWATZ VISIT

Arrives, Met by Talyzin

LD011428 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1402 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, 1 Apr (TASS) -- Federal Chancellor Fred Sinowatz of the Austrian Republic arrived today as a guest of the Soviet Government to take part in the opening of the national exhibition "Austria's Modern Industrial Technology."

He was met at the airport by Nikolay Talyzin, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee and other officials.

Discuss Cooperation

LD011653 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 1 TASS -- Alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Nikolay Talyzin had a meeting today with Federal Chancellor of the Republic of Austria Fred Sinowatz who arrived in the Soviet Union today as guest of the Soviet Government. Questions of the economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Austria were discussed during a conversation that passed in a friendly atmosphere. Particular attention was paid to tapping the existing reserves for the further development of Soviet-Austrian commercial and economic relations on the basis of equality and mutual advantage.

Meets With Gorbachev

LD021242 Moscow TASS in English 1226 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 2 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received Federal Chancellor Fred Sinowatz of the Austrian Republic in the Kremlin today. Fred Sinowatz is currently in the Soviet Union as a guest of the Government of the USSR in connection with the opening of an Austrian national exhibition here on the subject "Present-day Industrial Technology of Austria."

MIKHAYLOV QUOTED ON FRG SDI INVOLVEMENT

LD290828 Moscow TASS in English 0822 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, March 29 TASS -- Two agreements have been signed in Washington on West German involvement in the U.S. "star wars" program, Vladimir Mikhaylov said in PRAVDA today.

He said one regulates West German firms' activities on research into space strike weapons, while the other, "on improving general technology exchanges", defines the procedures for providing Bonn with information from the backwoods of U.S. technology.

The agreements were signed by the economics minister for West Germany and by the defense secretary for the United States, the commentator said, adding: "The Pentagon chief's participation underlines the military nature of the agreements. It is confirmed also by their being classified and not subject to publication."

Bonn's initial plan to wrap up the deal in a general accord on "technology exchanges", Mikhaylov said, was rejected by Washington. The U.S. advocates of an arms race in outer space, he explained, need unqualified backing from the allies.

So nearly all camouflage was brushed aside and the basic intention came to view. It is to harness the West German industrial and research potential to further highly dangerous plans for making near-terrestrial space into another "battleground". This step by the Kohl government is in the opposite direction from the aim it has proclaimed in its European policy, that of "achieving greater security with fewer arms", the commentary said.

"The classified deal between Bonn and Washington followed the deployment of U.S. first-strike nuclear-missile weapons in Western Europe and was summed up in a joint statement by the leaders of the Communist parties of West Germany and the United States as a further step to escalate the arms race," Mikhaylov said.

"Bonn's action cannot be explained by its servility to Washington alone, although there has been much of it as well. Taking a look at who in West Germany pressed from the very beginning for its unconditional joining the SDI will make many things clear. They included a group of politicians led by Strauss and closely connected with the military-industrial complex. They included old companies, manufacturers of deadly weapons of destruction, acting in collusion with new ones. It is they that are reviving the idolatry of weapons in their country in the secret dream of being finally able themselves, under the cover of SDI-related activities, to launch the production of strategic arms of the new, 'star wars' generation as well."

"Regrettably, the Federal Republic of Germany, or more correctly its present government, appears to be now marching away from disarmament and detente. These steps cannot be concealed by any slick rhetoric. People see in them the known, still remembered habits of German militarism which has caused so many calamities in Europe," the commentary said.

Peace Marchers Oppose Ties

LD301940 Moscow TASS in English 1940 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] Bonn March 30 TASS -- Anti-war rallies and demonstrations held within the traditional spring "peace marches" were held in more than seventy cities and other populated localities in West German today. Political figures, trade unionists and representatives of mass public organizations demanded that the authorities remove U.S. nuclear weapons from the country's territory and give up participation in the American "star wars" programme.

A protest demonstration, marked by the slogans denouncing preparations for nuclear war, was held near the U.S. Embassy in Bonn. It was simultaneously announced that anti-war activists started a peace march into the region of Hasselbach, the site of American cruise missiles, in protest at the deployment of American first-strike weapons on West German territory.

A statement by the Greens Party Bundestag faction was released here. The party's parliamentarians described as a revolting provocation police outrages against peace marchers in Wackersdorf, Bavaria. A symbolic "peace camp" in that area was crushed and 279 inhabitants of the tent settlement were arrested.

PRAVDA EXAMINES PAPAL SHOOTING TRIAL IN ROME

LD010539 Moscow TASS in English 0527 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, April 1 TASS -- Put to public examination, the framed-up charge against Bulgarian nationals at the Rome trial began going to pieces, PRAVDA said in an analysis sent from Rome on the course of the papal shooting trial.

It said, among other things: "There is no possibility to dwell on all the trial's absurdities. But here is one example: Agca claimed that he had repeatedly been to Antonov's apartment and that there was a sliding partition there. But the secret services briefing Agca had clearly suffered a lapse on this point. The apartments in the house Antonov lived in really all have partitions. That is, all but Antonov's."

"The more holes there appeared in the 'Bulgarian connection' case, the more distinctly the traces of Western secret services and neo-fascists from the 'Grey Wolves' organization came to view. The prosecutor finally had to drop the charges against the Bulgarians. The trial was ended 'for insufficient evidence'. The implication is: The guilt is there but it simply hasn't been possible to prove it."

"The defense made the last attempt to restore justice in full. But it was a forlorn hope. The time allotted to the defense was cut further all the time. The court began openly to get into a hurry. The verdict was passed right before the Easter holidays. The timing was not fortuitous. By tradition, millions of Roman Catholics on holidays leave to visit their relatives and friends. So the calculation was simple: Behind the festive comings and goings the scandalous flop of a farcical trial will not be so visible and the trace leading to Western secret services will be clean forgotten."

"But the West's reactionary quarters," PRAVDA said in conclusion, "had done everything to set up a disgraceful anti-socialist, anti-Bulgarian campaign and poison the international climate."

Antonov To Leave Italy

LD011452 Moscow TASS in English 1442 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Rome April 1 TASS -- The Bulgarian citizen Sergei Antonov can leave for home without hindrance. The decision was taken by a Rome penal court which examined the case after numerous delays. As is known, Antonov was acquitted at a recent trial which failed to find any proof of his complicity in an attempt to kill the pope. Certain forces, with links to the CIA and other Western secret services, made, however, frenzied attempts to detain him in Italy.

PUBLIC OPPOSES THATCHER'S SUPPORT OF NUCLEAR ARMS

LD021007 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Viktor Levin commentary]

[Text] A despatch from London: A mass public protest demonstration against Margaret Thatcher's Cabinet's militaristic course has taken place near the Molesworth military base in Cambridgeshire. Here is Mayak's commentary and Viktor Levin is at the microphone:

Intensive preparations for the siting of the U.S. cruise missiles are under way at the Molesworth military base. The first batch of these first-strike missiles was deployed at the Greenham Common base. The British public is aware that pandering to the U.S. military clique's militaristic plans is turning Britain into the Pentagon's nuclear hostage. The British came out against the cruise missiles at an earlier stage, too. And now that the Soviet Union's proposals have opened up a real path toward ridding Europe completely of nuclear arms the protest movement is gathering special momentum.

It is also with satisfaction that the public has welcomed the USSR's proposals to liquidate medium-range nuclear weapons on the continent and its initiative to put a complete halt to nuclear explosions.

In these proposals numerous Britons justifiably see a real path toward strengthening peace and toward freeing mankind from the threat of nuclear annihilation.

The British Government, however, as evidenced by the statements of its highly placed representatives, not only fails to heed the voice of reason, the demands of its own people, but, with a zeal worthy of a better cause, throws itself into the fray in defense of the U.S. adventurist policies.

Common sense and the national interest alike are being sacrificed here. Judge for yourselves: In an interview with THE TIMES, Prime Minister Thatcher stated literally the following: I do not imagine the world without nuclear arms. Let us be practical about this question. She was blunt about it.

To put it mildly, the British prime minister's practical attitude looks strange. Mankind craves to be rid of nuclear arms, to ban them once and for all -- Thatcher advocates retaining these arms.

The head of the British Cabinet attempts to counter the logic of reason which runs through the USSR's proposal to liquidate nuclear arms over the next 15 years with the distorted logic of military thinking. But, a majority of Britons resolutely reject this logic, if one may call it that. The mass antiwar demonstrations are evidence of this.

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON CYPRUS 'DEADLOCK'

LD281715 Moscow TASS in English 1628 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 28 TASS -- PRAVDA dated March 28 carried notes by Vitaliy Korionov, the newspaper's political news analyst. The notes are headlined "The Need To Get Out of Deadlock". Follows the full text:

"Disregard by imperialist powers, by the USA, in the first place, for the will of sovereign peoples and for their striving to protect their vital national interests, leads to the emergence of a kind of bleeding wounds on the body of the contemporary world. The problem of Cyprus is, undoubtedly, among such problems which increase the threat of universal peace."

"As a matter of fact, the problem is in an impasse for the twelfth year. The impasse is an artificial one. It has been deliberately created by those who benefit from maintaining an atmosphere of tension wherever possible, the tension which makes it easier to realise the military-strategic designs of Washington and of its NATO allies".

"Cyprus attracts the attention of the Pentagon first of all because this is the third-largest island in the Mediterranean. U.S. imperialism's and its allies' true 'concern' with regard to Cyprus is to turn Cyprus into a military advanced post in the Middle East and in the eastern Mediterranean, into a springboard for military interference in the affairs of Middle Eastern countries and into a transhipment point for the Pentagon's interventionist 'Rapid Deployment Force'. It is precisely those forces that are interested in a division of the island, in a sharpening of inter-community contradictions, and in the preservation of foreign military bases and facilities on Cyprus. The inspirers of such policy do not like daylight. They prefer to take the Cyprus question into a dark corner and to try to 'close' it through a back-stage deal in the NATO lobby".

"But such approach basically contradicts the vital interests of the people of Cyprus who persistently struggle for the preservation of a united, territorially integral, independent and sovereign state and for a possibility of the pursuance of the non-aligned course chosen by them. The stand of the people of Cyprus is being actively supported by all sincere friends of Cyprus.

"The Soviet Union, which established diplomatic relations with the young Republic of Cyprus two days after it came into being, has been invariably expressing support for the struggle of the people of Cyprus, particularly at moments which were critical for them. Our country firmly and consistently comes out in favour of solving the Cyprus question with due regard for the aspirations of the people of that country". "At the beginning of this year the USSR is known to have put forward detailed proposals 'on the principles of a settlement of the problem of Cyprus and on ways to achieve it'. Inadmissibility of a division of Cyprus in whatever form; a solution to the question of the internal set-up of the state of Cyprus by Cyprus people themselves by peaceful means, through constructive talks; demilitarisation of the island's territory; a solution to the Cyprus problem within the framework of the United Nations Organisation; respect for the status of the non-aligned state of Cyprus -- such are the principles being suggested by the Soviet Union for a cardinal solution to the problem of Cyprus".

"The USSR's proposals have met with a broad international response and have been regarded with interest by many states, including the non-aligned ones. The international public opinion has found them constructive and timely. The parliament of the Republic of Cyprus has unanimously expressed satisfaction with the Soviet initiative".

"Washington has taken up a different attitude to the Soviet initiative. It would like to distort the essence of the Soviet proposals and to divert the attention of international public circles from them. At the same time, the Washington administration is trying to pretend that there are ostensibly some shifts and a certain progress in a solution to the problem of Cyprus. In actual fact, the administration is increasing pressure on Athens, on Ankara, and on Nicosia, seeking to impose a convenient-to-it solution to the problem. The visit of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to Greece and Turkey was made use of, in particular, with that that end in view. As a result, the problem of Cyrpus still remains in a dangerous impasse".

"Such a state of affairs does not meet the interests of the Cyprus people -- either Greeks or Turks. The Cyprus people have a legitimate right to become full masters in their own house. Peace-loving states are not satisfied with the current situation on Cyprus. Meanwhile, a balanced approach to the processes of internal and international settlement which could take place simultaneously in the interests of a comprehensive and just solution to the Cyprus problem would facilitate a solution which would meet the aspirations of both the Cyprus people and those forces in the world arena which strive to see the Republic of Cyprus as being a really independent sovereign, territorially integral, demilitarised and peace-loving state".

"The USSR's conviction is that the convocation of a representative international conference within the U.N. framework with the participation of all the sides concerned would become a real step on the way to attaining such a lofty goal. The development of events around Cyprus confirms: The convocation of such a conference becomes an urgent necessity."

"The seat of tension in the eastern Mediterranean should be eliminated. The people of Cyprus should gain a right to manage their internal problems themselves. It is precisely such an all-round viable solution to the problem of Cyprus that the Soviet Union advocates actively and consistently."

NEW AMBASSADOR APPOINTED TO DENMARK

LD011348 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Boris Nikolayevich Pastukhov as USSR ambassador to Denmark. The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Lev Isaakovich Mendelevich from his duties as USSR ambassador to Denmark in connection with his transfer to other work.

PRIMAKOV, KISELEV VIEW MIDDLE EAST SITUATION

PM311700 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 28 Mar 86 pp 35-37

[Interview with Yevgeniy Primakov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee; and Aleksandr Kiselev, head of Department of U.S. Middle East Policy Studies at the United States and Canada Institute; by Raghdah Dirgham in Moscow; date not given]

[Text] The intricate nature of Soviet relations with the various Arab capitals and parties calls for a reading of all signals, including vague ones, in order to understand Moscow's attitudes, particularly in view of the fact that the Soviet method is still to withhold details and reveal only the broad outlines of the Kremlin's policy.

Many questions remain without a clear answer, but a quick look at the reception accorded to 'Ali Salim al-Bayd, secretary general of the YSP [Yemeni Socialist Party] in the PDRY [Peoples Democratic Republic of Yemen], shows that Moscow is anxious not to identify itself with Aden's campaign against former Yemeni President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. Yet another example: Monitoring of Soviet reaction to U.S. Vice President George Bush's visit to Tunis shows that Moscow is anxious to pursue the strengthening of its commercial and political ties with Tunisia, such as opening up the Soviet market to Tunisian olive imports or keeping Tunisian ports open to Soviet ships.

Visits by Arab leaders to Moscow are expected shortly, beginning with Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid's visit and, later, a visit by Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. King Husayn's visit has not yet been decided upon.

Some of the issues, like the Afghanistan question and the Iraq-Iran war, are accorded priority by the Soviets. This, of course, is as far as the Middle East and the Near East are concerned. One must bear in mind that the list of priorities on the international level is topped by Soviet-U.S. relations and other issues before it comes to the Middle East region. Talk about convening an international conference on the Middle East seems to point to the distant future. As for the Soviet attitude toward the Iraq-Iran war, it suggests some sort of admission of Moscow's support for Baghdad at the present stage. But Afghanistan remains the predicament which the Soviets would like to get rid of, provided that any settlement is not at their expense. They support an understanding between Pakistan and Babrak Karmal's government, even if this involves the redemarcation of borders. What is important for Moscow is that the ruling regime in Afghanistan not collapse, while it meanwhile seeks to broaden the base of this rule to include some of those who disagree with the regime in power. Moscow is making serious efforts to convince Pakistan to enter into a direct dialogue with the Afghan Government.

AL-HAWADITH arranged an interview on these issues with a senior adviser to the Soviet leadership on Middle East affairs, Yevgeniy Primakov, who was recently elected [candidate] member of the CPSU Central Committee and who is the former director of the Oriental Studies Institute. He is now director of the World Economics and International Relations Institute. AL-HAWADITH also interviewed Aleksandr Kiselev, head of U.S. Middle East Policy Studies at the United States and Canada Institute (in the Soviet definition, the Middle East extends from Afghanistan to Morocco). The interview revolved around the Soviet concept of U.S. policy in the area and the possibility of an understanding between the two giants. The first interview was with Yevgeniy Primakov.

AL-HAWADITH: What has hindered progress toward solving the problem of Afghanistan, particularly after the Americans, through President Reagan's message to the UN secretary general, offered what were described as guarantees?

Primakov: What kind of guarantees? The Americans want our forces to stay in Afghanistan. They are making efforts to ensure that Pakistan remains distant from an agreement with the Afghan Government because they do not want the former to move toward direct negotiations with the latter. So what kind of guarantees are these? For our part, we have gone as far as laying down a timetable with Afghanistan under which all our forces will be withdrawn. But we need guarantees that would freeze the activities of the forces hostile to the revolution and which use Pakistani territory in particular as their base, as well as those of the Iranian forces. We want guarantees from Pakistan, which I do not believe is operating singlehandedly in this field because the Americans have a strong hand in the matter.

AL-HAWADITH: What about the exacerbation of Pakistan's problems with the Pathan tribes or the Pushtun tribes, and what effect do you expect this to have?

Primakov: Naturally they will constitute pressure on Pakistan's rulers because they realize the problems posed for them by the flow of refugees in large numbers. They also realize that some of the tribes do not wish to be the victims of what is taking place in Afghanistan. Also, if we take the reality into consideration, I believe that Pakistan would be prepared to find a solution if the United States allows it.

AL-HAWADITH: There is talk about the possibility of concluding a deal of reaching an understanding between Pakistan and Afghanistan regarding their common border. Afghanistan would abandon its claim on the Pathan region and in return for Pakistan's cooperation in solving the Afghan problem in a manner satisfactory to Kabul.

Primakov: I do not know the details, but Afghanistan so far does not officially recognize the existing border. Naturally, the two sides can discuss the problem.

AL-HAWADITH: So the redemarcation of borders is an idea that is likely to be agreed upon?

Primakov: Yes, but it should be part of a comprehensive solution. Afghanistan needs guarantees regarding the activities of the forces hostile to the revolution.

AL-HAWADITH: You insist on supporting Babrak Karmal regardless of the price you will have to pay in Afghanistan.

Primakov: He enjoys our support because he is his country's leader.

AL-HAWADITH: In Lebanon, can the Soviet Union play a role that would help to...

Primakov: What help does Lebanon need?

AL-HAWADITH: Syria is trying to play a role to...

Primakov: In our view Syria is making maximum efforts.

AL-HAWADITH: Let us take for example the increasing activities and influence of the Hizballah party. Is Syria unwilling to or incapable of curbing Hizballah's behavior?

Primakov: In my view it is incapable.

AL-HAWADITH: What would that mean in the future, especially if we take into account what is happening on the Iraq-Iran front?

Primakov: This would create conditions even more serious than the present ones. I expect the situation in Lebanon to deteriorate even further if an urgent solution is not reached. Naturally, there is a connection between what is happening there and what is happening in terms of the Iraq-Iran war.

As you know, our attitude toward this war is against its continuation. We are making efforts to stop it, but unfortunately we are incapable of doing so. But we are still utilizing our diplomatic contacts to end the Iraq-Iran war.

AL-HAWADITH: Are you, for instance, trying to influence the DPRK or Czechoslovakia so as to stop the flow of arms to Iran?

Primakov: Do not ask me such questions because I do not know the answers. I speak in general terms. This war is illogical and it also affects Lebanon.

AL-HAWADITH: How would you analyze what happened in Egypt?

Primakov: I do not know much about what happened. I believe that very few people know the truth of what happened. The Egyptians have told us that what occurred was an outburst of feelings by some members of the security forces who are dissatisfied with their conditions of service. But I do not believe that these incidents give the impression that President Mubarak is unable to control the situation. I believe that he is capable of doing that and that the recent events did not rob him of this ability.

AL-HAWADITH: Do you think that a foreign hand was present in those events or were they purely internal developments?

Primakov: I am not in a position to judge that. I am distant from the scene of events and, in any case, I do not wish to interfere in Egyptian affairs.

AL-HAWADITH: What is your attitude toward such operations as the assassination of [mayor of Nabulus] Zafir al-Masri? Do you condemn or approve such actions?

Primakov: How can we endorse an assassination whatever it may be? We are against terrorism.

AL-HAWADITH: How do you view the emergence of a division within the Palestinian ranks and within the PLO as affecting Palestinians in the West Bank?

Primakov: The emergence of a division was an inevitable result and a reflection of the reality of the situation within the Palestinian movement. How can the PLO's actions abroad be separated from the situation in the occupied territories? Any Palestinian division will help Israel.

AL-HAWADITH: What are the broad outlines which the Soviet side will put to the U.S. side when bilateral consultations on the Middle East conflict take place?

Primakov: We will tell them that there is a need to reach agreement on finding a comprehensive solution for the Middle East. Agreement must first be reached on this principle.

AL-HAWADITH: After King Husayn proclaimed the freezing of the Amman accord a Palestinian delegation that did not include Yasir 'Arafat came to Moscow to attend the CPSU congress. What is your attitude now toward 'Arafat?

Primakov: The composition of the delegation was a Palestinian decision. We neither invited 'Arafat nor were we against inviting him. We addressed the invitation to the PLO and they decided on the composition of the delegation. With regard to the Amman Accord, it is known that we have been against it from the beginning, but we are not against rapprochement between 'Arafat and Husayn. In fact we have encouraged such a rapprochement, but the manner in which this took place triggered our negative reaction because it represented a move toward a unilateral deal.

AL-HAWADITH: In his speech King Husayn referred to the U.S. acceptance of the principle of convening an international conference sponsored by the five permanent members of the Security Council and the invitation to the PLO to attend this conference provided it recognizes Resolution 242...

Primakov: We have no such information. Maybe King Husayn has American promises, but I personally have not met recently with U.S. officials and, therefore, I have no such promises. If these promises have been made then they are a beneficial element. Why should there not be a conference attended by the five major powers? Our stand supports the convening of such a conference provided that one single representative participates in it, that is, the PLO... As for recognizing Resolution 242, this concerns the PLO alone. It rejects it not because it entails recognition of Israel but because it regards the Palestinian problem as a question of refugees. Of course, people in the West distort the PLO's stance by concentrating on the issue of recognition of Israel.

AL-HAWADITH: Do you support Yasir 'Arafat?

Primakov: Personally, why not? He is a personal friend of mine despite the method he is following. I fully realize that he follows the method of "detours and evasions," which is not in the Palestinian people's interest.

AL-HAWADITH: How do you view the future of the Syrian-Jordanian rapprochement?

Primakov: We support the rapprochement. For many years in the past I made efforts with a view to influencing people to follow this course. I also support efforts for a Syrian-Iraqi rapprochement because it is of extreme importance. Without Arab unity it is impossible to confront Israeli expansionism.

AL-HAWADITH: How will the Syrian-Jordanian rapprochement affect Soviet-Jordanian relations?

Primakov: Of course, its effects will not be negative.

AL-HAWADITH: How positively will the rapprochement affect Moscow's relations with Amman?

Primakov: As I have already said, we have encouraged rapprochement and we have been looking forward to it. Not only does it help both sides but it will no doubt also help our policy, and it will be in the interests of security and stability in the area.

AL-HAWADITH: Is the United States, in your view, prepared to accept an active Soviet role in solving the Middle East problem?

Primakov: I do not think so... So far the U.S. attitude accepts that we only play a role of providing an umbrella for its policy.

AL-HAWADITH: The Americans say they prefer convening a conference that would be inaugurated by the big powers, after which they would remove themselves so that the actual negotiation would take place directly between the parties and, when an agreement is reached, the big powers would provide the necessary guarantees.

Primakov: We are not against this idea; indeed, we want a conference like this to be convened. After that committees can be set up to deal with particular problems. Also bilateral groups can be formed, such as a Jordanian-Israeli group and so forth.

AL-HAWADITH: You do not accept negotiations between the parties concerned, to be followed by guarantees to be provided by the big powers?

Primakov: If such negotiations lead to bilateral deals between the parties then we are against them... Frankly, we wish to participate in the conference not with the aim of impeding it or preventing its being convened but, instead, to help it succeed. We want to help the parties that want just results from this conference. Militarily, Israel is still much stronger than the Arab countries, and the United States supports it. They want to corner the Arabs so as to dictate their terms to them. We are against this not only because it is unjust but also because it will not lead to a lasting peace.

AL-HAWADITH: Therefore you do not expect any move toward agreement on an international conference.

Primakov: Soviet-U.S. consultations will be held on these matters... I do not know exactly when, but I would expect them to be held at the level of experts. We will exchange views from a standpoint of principle. I repeat that we do not wish to participate and we will not participate in a conference that would be a framework for imposing an Israeli diktat on the Arab world.

AL-HAWADITH: There has been talk in Washington about the Americans seeking to obtain guarantees from the Soviet Union...

Primakov: We are prepared for any kind of guarantees, and we are prepared to discuss all manner of guarantees, but it is the Israelis who are opposing any guarantees other than the guarantee of their military superiority over the Arab world.

AL-HAWADITH: While no progress is being made toward an international conference because of the hard-line stands, serious developments are taking place on the ground. There is the fact that the Palestinian division has extended to the occupied territories, and there are attempts to impose the type of autonomy that Israel wants whether the inhabitants of the occupied territory like it or not.

Primakov: I too believe that there is a need to reach a political solution not only in the interest of international security but also in view of the developments on the ground such as those who have mentioned. But the question is: What kind of solution?

AL-HAWADITH: Our question does not concern the principle but what is happening on the ground while you wait for an acceptable solution. What is taking place is a new reality that might go beyond what you are concentrating upon now.

Primakov: This is true, since the Israelis have often exercised the policy of fait accompli. Naturally, we must stop this, but how? The Arabs have unfortunately been unable to unite their ranks, and it cannot be said that there is now a strategic parity to which 'Abdallah al-Ahmar [assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command] referred in his speech at the CPSU congress in Moscow when he said that there will be no solution except on the basis of a strategic balance. Of course, it is better if the equation of strategic parity is achieved, but it does not exist yet and it cannot be achieved between Israel and Syria alone. The Syrians need the support of all the Arab countries if they wish to achieve this equation, but unfortunately they are not being given such support. For this reason I say that the absence of this equation should not be a hindrance to reaching a solution of the Middle East problem, provided that it is a just and comprehensive solution.

AL-HAWADITH asked Aleksandr Kiselev about the details of the Soviet-U.S. disagreement on an international conference and the reason for the change in the U.S. attitude toward accepting the principle of Soviet participation in the conference. He said:

The Americans are pragmatists. Recently they have realized the impossibility of their attempt to solve the Middle East problem singlehandedly. Therefore they are now "trading words" about the possibility of convening an international conference.

AL-HAWADITH: Does the Soviet Union oppose the idea of holding direct negotiations under the umbrella of an international conference?

Kiselev: Convening an international conference means direct negotiations. We support this; we support setting up bilateral negotiation groups under UN auspices. For example, Syria and Israel could sit together without interference by the Americans, the Soviets, or the Chinese in order to discuss the current problem.

AL-HAWADITH: What you are saying is almost identical with the U.S. idea that calls for an international conference under whose auspices the parties concerned will negotiate directly. So where is the problem?

Kiselev: The problem is that we want a comprehensive solution for all the outstanding problems between Israel and the Arab countries. The Americans want separate deals; they are against a comprehensive deal. This is the difference. Israel is not prepared to sit down and negotiate with the Arab countries concerned. It is prepared to sit down with one country only, and the Americans support this.

AL-HAWADITH: U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy has made further visits to the area. What is your analysis of the new U.S. ideas following the freezing of the Amman accord?

Kiselev: What the Americans are now telling everybody is that time is passing quickly, that time is not in favor of the Arabs, that next October Israeli Government will be transferred from the Labor Party to the Likud, and that if no agreement is reached with Peres then it will be impossible to reach an agreement with Yitzhaq Shamir or Sharon. For this reason the U.S. advice to the Arabs is to grasp this opportunity before it is too late. But this every "propaganda" has put the Americans in a difficult corner since they have no new ideas that would encourage the Arabs. For this reason they are waging a large-scale campaign of which Murphy's tour of the Middle East and the trading of words about an international conference are a part. Mr Murphy is trying to convince the Arabs to join a separate deal with Israel, threatening that failure to make a move now means missing an opportunity. But the Americans are unable to make any new proposals.

AL-HAWADITH: Sharon and Shamir wish to get rid of the Arab citizens in the occupied territories as a solution to the occupation problem. While the Labor Party prefers another option which, although similarly negative, does not aim at throwing out the inhabitants but rather at imposing an Israeli autonomy on them.

Kiselev: Both want to annex the occupied territories without the inhabitants. The difference is unimportant for the Arabs.

AL-HAWADITH: While the two superpowers insist on this or that detail which prevents their coming to an understanding, what is happening on the ground is in effect placing in jeopardy the inhabitants under occupation. There is a view that says: Stop clinging to those details that are costing the people concerned further sufferings.

Kiselev: Such words are in the interest of Israel. I also realize that this is, unfortunately, the feeling of some of the Palestinians in the occupied territories. Such a climate does exist, but it is not the prevalent feeling in the Arab world. There is a polarization of the Palestinians' feelings in the West Bank, but they are not in the great majority. There are two views -- one calling for accepting what is now being offered to them so that they will not lose everything, and another calling for the escalation of resistance to Israel so as to secure the acquisition of rights. This means that the situation could deteriorate further, and so the only solution is to find a comprehensive solution. The two superpowers must try to create a suitable atmosphere for a Middle East settlement with the help of balanced, joint Soviet-U.S. efforts.

AL-HAWADITH: In his speech to the CPSU Congress leader Mikhail Gorbachev spoke at length about the question of terrorism without referring to regional conflicts in the world. It is known that the United States concentrates on the terrorism issue; Indeed, this has become a fundamental matter for U.S. policy in the Arab world. How far does coordination and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the United States on terrorism go?

Kiselev: First, politically, ideologically, and practically the Soviet Union is against terrorism. At the same time we are against combating terrorism with terrorism, especially state terrorism. For example, the recent bill adopted by the U.S. House of Representatives empowering the U.S. Administration to combat terrorism against any American citizen in any country effectively gives the United States the right to intervene in the internal affairs of any other country. We are against such stands. We desire Soviet-U.S. cooperation against terrorism, but there is a difference of interpretation on the concept of terrorism.

AL-HAWADITH: Some Soviet-U.S. consultations on the question of combating terrorism have taken place at the level of exports. When will the next round of these talks be held?

Kiselev: We have held such consultations. Why now? This issue is an area of real cooperation between us. If we are prepared to cooperate, this will not be at the expense of the rights of other countries because we are against interference in the affairs of other countries.

AL-HAWADITH: There has been much talk about Soviet guarantees and U.S. guarantees regarding conflicts around the world. While both sides demand guarantees from one another, the conflicts continue.

Kiselev: Washington has turned down all the Soviet proposals regarding joint guarantees to strengthen world security. You might recall that 5 years ago we put forth proposals to boost security in the Gulf. We are prepared to recognize U.S. national interests, but the United States never recognizes the Soviet Union's national interests in the Middle East, for example, which is our immediate neighbor while the United States lies 10,000 km distant. This is a good example of their treatment of us.

AL-HAWADITH: You mentioned "balanced" efforts. Do such efforts exist regarding the Iraq-Iran war? How do Soviet efforts differ from U.S. efforts in this regard?

Kiselev: Verbally, the Soviet and U.S. attitudes are the same: opposition to the continuation of this destructive war. But in practice this war is in the interest of Israel only, the U.S.'s closest ally. It has fought in this war indirectly through arms supplies to Iran.

AL-HAWADITH: It is also known that arms are reaching both sides from the Eastern camp and the Western camp.

Kiselev: When Iraq was occupying Iranian territory there was grumbling against the Soviet Union because of its decision to stop giving arms to Iraq with whom it has a treaty of friendship. But now no such grumbling is being heard. Why? Because it is now Iran that is occupying Iraqi territory.

AL-HAWADITH: So now you support Iraq because Iran is occupying its territory.

Kiselev: We support Iraq because it wants a peaceful settlement while Iran is rejecting it.

AL-HAWADITH: The United States also says that it wants to end this war.

Kiselev: The prolongation of the war is in the Americans' interest. Who will suffer from the war? Iran, which is not a friend of the United States (which seeks to weaken the Iranian regime). Iraq? This war has brought it closer to the United States. The war provides an excuse for keeping U.S. forces close to the Gulf region.

AL-HAWADITH: As long as both sides are bleeding it is somewhat acceptable to many people. But have the Soviet and U.S. stands changed following the recent new developments on the ground?

Kiselev: The United States might now be ready to take steps that would end this bloody conflict.

AL-HAWADITH: A few months ago there was talk about the possibility of allowing mass Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union to Israel in which French President Francois Mitterrand will play a part. There was also talk about the possibility of taking steps to establish diplomatic relations with Israel, beginning with the establishment of relations with the Eastern bloc countries. It is said that Polish leader Jaruzelski played a part in this. Recently such talk has died down.

Kiselev: I do not know. Such talk was neither Soviet nor Polish. It was talk by the West, a Western invention. There is no reason for us to resume relations with Israel. What would prompt us to do so?

AL-HAWADITH: Israeli and American acceptance of effective Soviet participation in an international conference in return for such a step.

Kiselev: Whether they accept it or not is unimportant. What is important that it is impossible to find a solution without the Soviet Union's participation.

U.S. APPLYING PRESSURE ON SUDANESE ELECTIONS

LD011648 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0230 GMT 1 Apr 86

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Petr Fedorov]

[Excerpts] As REUTER reports from Khartoum, general elections are being held in Sudan today. Today's elections are taking place in difficult conditions. The point is that the Washington administration is trying to apply pressure on the outcome of the elections. The other day the U.S. State Department decided to stop financial aid to that African country. Let us recall that military supplies to Sudan were stopped immediately after the Numayri regime was brought down a year ago. The fact that official Khartoum decisively condemned the aggression of U.S. imperialism against Libya served as grounds for this anti-Sudanese step.

Defense Minister' Uthman 'Abdallah Muhammad, has stated in connection with this that the United States has no right at all to give orders to Sudan about what kind of relations it ought to maintain with one country or another. Sudan, the minister stressed, rejects such advice regardless of who gives it and in what form it is given. It looks as if though there is one less obedient puppet of Washington on the political map.

MOZAMBIQUE'S MACHEL CONCLUDES VISIT TO USSR

Comparison of Gorbachev Speech

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 2 April carries in its First Edition on page 2 a TASS report on the speech by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, given at the Kremlin Palace dinner in honor of Samora Moises Machel, chairman of Frelimo and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, on 31 March. The PRAVDA report, under the general headline "In a Friendly Atmoshpere," has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 1 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page J 3, revealing that PRAVDA omits the introductory first paragraph of the TASS English report. Otherwise, the two versions are identical.

Gorbachev, Machel Hold Meeting

LD011425 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Apr 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] Ceneral Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev on 1 April had a meeting with the chairman of Frelimo, President of the People's Republic of Mozambique Samora Moises Machel.

Mikhail Gorbachev spoke about the work being done in the Soviet Union to fulfill the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and about the efforts of the CPSU and the Soviet state to improve the situation in the world, liquidate nuclear arms on earth, and prevent an arms race in outer space.

It was stressed that the Soviet Union firmly and consistently advocates the just political settlement of conflicts in different parts of the world with unconditional respect for the right of every people to choose a road of development.

Samora Moises Machel said that the 27th CPSU Congress was viewed as an event of great international importance by Mozambique, which fully shared the idea of establishing a comprehensive international security system put forward at the congress. He described the work done by Frelimo to mobilize the Mozambican people to repulse the attempts of the imperialists, racists, and their agents to push Mozambique off the road of building a new life.

Samora Moises Machel expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU and the Soviet people for the unselfish assistance to and support for the People's Republic of Mozambique. The participants in the meeting emphasized that the causes of the tense and explosive situation in southern Africa were the policy of intervention and aggression pursued by the racist Pretoria regime backed by imperialist forces with respect to independent African states, the continuing illegal occupation of Namibia by that regime, and the very existence of the inhuman system of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa.

They condemned resolutely the U.S. so-called "constructive engagement" policy with the Republic of South Africa, confirmed solidarity with the courageous struggle for freedom waged by the peoples of South Africa and Namibia under the guidance of the African National Congress and the South West African People's Organization.

The mutual striving for the further development and deepening of relations of friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and Frelimo, and between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Mozambique, was expressed during the meeting. A number of concrete measures to be taken in this direction were agreed upon. The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee declared that in its just struggle the Mozambican people can continue relying on the support of the Soviet people.

Samora Moises Machel conveyed an invitation to Mikhail Gorbachev to visit the People's Republic of Mozambique. The invitation was accepted with gratitude. The meeting was held in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

Machel Lays Wreaths

LD011116 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 1 Apr 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Samora Moises Machel, chairman of Frelimo, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, who is in our country on a working visit of friendship, visited the Vladimir Ilich Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath. He honored with a minute's silence the memory of the creator of the CPSU, the founder of the world's first socialist state.

The guest paid a tribute of profound respect for the memory of the Soviet soldiers fallen during the struggle against fascism, in the name of peace on earth. The leader of the People's Republic of Mozambique laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall. [video shows soldiers laying wreath, Machel and two unidentified officials behind; the second wreath-laying ceremony video shows Chief of General Staff Akhromeyev on Machel's right]

Departs Moscow

LD011340 Moscow TASS in English 1320 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 1 TASS -- Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Frelimo party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, has left the Soviet Union today upon the completion of a working visit of friendship at the invitation of the Soviet leadership.

The leader of the friendly country was seen off at the airport by Andrey Gromyko, a member of the Politbureau and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR.

Stops Over in Kiev

LD020851 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0230 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] On his way home, Samora Machel made a stop in Kiev. At Borispol Airport, decorated with the state flags of the USSR, the Ukraine SSR, and the People's Republic of Mozambique, Samora Machel and officials accompanying him were met by Shevachenko, member of the Communist Party of Ukraine Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium; Merkulov, department head of the Communist Party of Ukraine Central Committee; Kravets, Ukraine SSR foreign minister; Zgurskiy, mayor of Kiev; and other officials.

The guest made a tour of Kiev, acquainted himself with its historical and cultural relics, and visited the memorial complex -- the Ukrainian state museum of the history of the Great Patriotic War 1941-45.

A talk took place between Valentina Shevchenko and Samora Machel. Comrade Shevchenko briefed the Mozambican leader on the active work that is in progress in our republic to implement the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress [words indistinct]. She wished Comrade Machel and the party-state leadership of People's Mozambique successes in building new life, lasting peace, and happiness.

Samora Machel expressed warm gratitude for (?all the hospitality) accorded to him on Soviet soil, and confidence in the further constant strengthening of friendship and fraternal solidarity between Frelimo and the CPSU and between the two states and peoples.

The guest has left Kiev.

MOZAMBICAN FOREIGN MINISTER ASSESSES SOVIET TIES

LD292024 Moscow in Portuguese to Africa 1830 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Interview with Joaquin Chissano, member of the Politburo and foreign minister of the People's Republic of Mozambique, by Igor Potovskiy on the "Interlocutor" program; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Potovskiy] Good evening. The 9th anniversary of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of Mozambique will be marked on 31 March. We call your attention to an interview given by Joaquim Chissano, member of the Politburo, secretary of the Central Committee of Frelimo, and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Comrade Minister, speaking of a most important event in the history of relations between our countries and our peoples such as the friendship and cooperation treaty signed on 31 March 1977, we would first of all like you to give your opinion on the general principles guiding the USSR's relations with those developing countries that have chosen the socialist path, in particular with Mozambique.

[Chissano] The principles guiding Soviet relations with countries that have chosen the socialist option, or that are building socialism, are as the CPSU Program pointed out, principles of solidarity, political and economic cooperation, support in their economic and cultural construction, and the training of cadres to increase their capabilities in defense and other fields. These are principles that deserve our support. They are principles in accordance with proletarian internationalism and socialism. These principles gain more strength when they are based on respect for independence and equal rights and noninterference in the internal affairs of countries. Our country has had long experience with the USSR and is satisfied with the respect that exists for our choices, our independence, and our nonalignment.

The implementation of the principles of the CPSU in relation to our country has allowed for frank and friendly discussions that contribute to the constant expansion of our relations in all areas.

[Potovskiy] Comrade Minister, which areas of Soviet-Mozambican cooperation can you highlight in particular?

[Chissano] Mozambican-Soviet cooperation occurs in nearly all areas of the economic and social life of the People's Republic of Mozambique; it plays an important role in the building of the material and technical base of a socialist society. Recently, on 12 February, we celebrated the 10th anniversary of economic and commercial agreements on air and maritime transport and fisheries. Our bilateral cooperation, which is to our mutual advantage, extends to other areas such as agriculture, with the cotton project in Nampula Province and soil studies in the Incomati Valley in education, with the setting up of technical and professional training schools; in health, with the antimalaria campaign; in culture; in other areas. The joint fisheries firm, Mozapesca, and the naval repair works and the floating dock are also developing successfully. Joint projects are being carried out in the area of mining and geology in oil and gas prospection, and in the establishment of an agricultural tool factory.

The USSR actively participates in reinforcing the defensive capability of our country, particularly in ensuring us the means to confront the aggression from racist South Africa through the armed bandits that are an integral part of its destabilizing and aggressive force in southern Africa.

In the process of the growing development of Mozambican-Soviet relations, a positive role is played by the altruistic and talented work of Soviet specialists working side by side with Mozambican workers in the task of socialist construction in our country. The whole of this joint work is the result of the friendship and solidarity existing between our peoples and sister parties that began during the period of national liberation -- that of the Mozambican people led by Frelimo against Portuguese colonialism. Our ties of friendship and cooperation grow and are consolidated on a basis of solid and common principles -- Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

To sum up, our consistent work for the consolidation and development of fraternal relations of cooperation, of friendship and cooperation between our parties, peoples, and sister states, is the living dynamic expression of the materialization of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the USSR, as is so well borne out by the facts I have just mentioned.

ARTICLE CHRONICLES DECADE OF ANGOLAN STRUGGLE

PM271410 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Mar 86 Second Edition p 3

[V. Vinogradov article: "The Struggle Continues"]

[Text] When, 10 years ago, at the end of March 1976, the popular forces for the liberation of Angola expelled the remnants of South African troops from the country's territory, the Angolan people could breathe again. In a tough and difficult struggle they had inflicted a crushing defeat on the South African aggressors who had invaded the country and the counterrevolutionary gangs operating alongside them.

For the first time in Angola's history bright prospects for building a new society free from exploitation opened up.

However, from its very first days the young independent state had to devote the greatest attention to defending its borders and safeguarding revolutionary gains. From the territory of illegally occupied Namibia racist South Africa constantly carried out armed provocations against Angola. Over the years the South African Army has repeatly invaded Angolan territory, sowing death and destruction. It is entirely understandable that this state of affairs has seriously complicated Angola's peaceful development. But its people, not relinquishing their arms, have continued to steadily progress along the path of building the new life. The socialist countries, primarily the Soviet Union, have given them substantial support in this.

Recently the situation around Angola has sharply intensified again. The United States, implementing the strategy of "neoglobalism," is setting its sights on escalating subversive activity against the young African state. Not content with setting the racist Pretoria regime against it, Washington has taken the anti-Angolan National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] terrorist grouping under its financial wing. The recent "warm reception" given to its ringleader Savimbi in the U.S. capital confirmed the Washington administration's intention to expand the policy of state terrorism against Angola.

In honor of the glorious victory of 1976, 27 March is celebrated as a victory holiday. As they did 10 years ago, the Angolan people are having to celebrate with weapons in their hands in readiness to repulse any provocative actions by South Africa and UNITA with U.S. backing. But the Angolan people are confident that they will win final victory in the undeclared war that the forces of imperialism and reaction have unleashed against them. The struggle continues.

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Resolution on Agro-Industrial Management Adopted

PM020914 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Mar 86
Second Edition pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "In the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "On Further Improving the Economic Management Mechanism in the Country's Agro-Industrial Complex."

The resolution notes that the implementation of the tasks posed by the 27th CPSU Congress to accelerate the country's socioeconomic development requires resolute shifts in improving the activity of agro-industrial complex enterprises and organizations, ameliorating the entire economic mechanism in this most important sector of the national economy, and expanding the independence and increasing the responsibility of kolkhozes and sovkhozes for the results of activity.

The existing major production potential in the agro-industrial complex, the emerging positive shifts in its development since the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) and April (1985) Plenums, and the restructuring of management have created favorable prerequisites for accelerating production growth rates, improving output quality, and ensuring the fullest satisfaction of the population's requirements for foodstuffs and the processing industry's requirements for raw materials.

At the same time the existing economic management mechanism and existing methods and practice of planning and incentives inadequately orient kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agro-industrial complex enterprises and organizations and local soviet and economic organs toward the fuller utilization of the existing production potential, the extensive introduction of the achievements of science and advanced practice, the ensuring of the stable development of agriculture and related sectors, the reduction of output losses at all stages of output production, storage, and processing, and the successful resolution of the problems of the social restructuring of the countryside.

Poor use is made of the normative method of planning, financial autonomy, and progressive forms of labor organization and remuneration; disproportions are permitted in the development of individual sectors and regions; and numerous instructions restrict independence and the development of initiative and enterprise in economic activity.

In executing the decisions of the party's 27th congress and with a view to raising the economic interest of labor collectives and ensuring precise and interconnected work by all components of the agro-industrial complex, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have deemed it necessary to carry out a range of measures to improve the economic management mechanism; to extensively introduce new planning and economic incentive methods on the basis of progressive normatives; to expand the rights of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agro-industrial complex enterprises and organizations in resolving economic questions; and to step up the interest and responsibility of labor collectives and all management components for intensifying production, making extensive use of the achievements of scientific and technical progress, and ensuring high end results.

Particular attention is drawn to ensuring that republics, krays, oblasts, and rayons consistently improve food supplies to the population by making maximum use of local resources and the potential of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, citizens' personal subsidiary farms, collective horticulture, and the subsidiary farms of enterprises, organizations, and institutions, and also by ensuring the extensive introduction of waste-free techniques in food and other sectors of the processing industry and raising the quality of food products.

For each of the years of the 12th 5-Year Plan, the resolution sets stable grain purchase plans at the level of the 1986 plan.

With a view to stimulating increases in grain procurements for state resources in 1986-1990, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agricultural enterprises are to be paid for grain sold over and above the average annual level of the 11th 5-Year Plan at the rate of a 100-percent premium to the purchase price provided that the state plans for grain sales are fulfilled (farms exceeding this level but not fulfilling the plan will receive a 50-percent premium). These premiums on the purchase prices of durum wheat grain, buckwheat, peas, millet, beans, mung beans, chickpeas, and lentils are to be paid irrespective of whether the level of grain sales as a whole is exceeded.

For farms that overfulfill the plans for grain sales to the state countersales of trucks, tractors, various types of agricultural machinery, and other resources in heightened demand have been introduced. The USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee [Gosagroprom] has been instructed to create special material resource funds for these purposes.

The provision to republics, krays, oblasts, rayons, and farms of grain seeds from state resources over and above the levels stipulated by the plan will take place, as a rule, on an exchange basis or in the form of a loan which must be repaid from the following year's harvest.

In order to enhance the interest of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agricultural enterprises in increasing production of sunflowers, soybeans, and sugar beet, it is planned that, starting with the 1986 harvest, they will be sold the following for each quintal of crops sold to the state:

— 40 kg of oilseed meal (cake) and 20 kg of mixed feed for each quintal of sunflowers of the "Pervenets" variety (and other similar varieties);

— 10 kg of oilseed meal (cake) and 20 kg of mixed feed for each quintal of other varieties of sunflowers, and 30 kg of oilseed meal (cake) and 20 kg of mixed feed for each quintal sold over and above the average harvest achieved in the 11th 5-Year Plan;

— 30 kg of oilseed meal (cake) and 50 kg of mixed feed for each quintal of soybeans;

— 1.5 kg of molasses, 1 kg of mixed feed, and 60 kg of pulp residues for each quintal of sugar beet, and 5 kg of molasses, 2 kg of mixed feed, and 80 kg of pulp residues for each quintal sold over and above the average harvest achieved in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

It is deemed necessary to pay premiums at a rate of 50 percent of the purchase price in 1987-1990 for sales to the state by kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agricultural enterprises of sunflowers, sugar beet, raw cotton (fiber), soybeans, flax and hemp (straw, stock, and fiber), potatoes, leaf tea, hops, mustard, essential-oil crops, poppies (including seeds), livestock and poultry, milk, wool, astrakhan, and velvet antlers over and above the average level achieved in the 11th 5-Year Plan. Table grapes, citrus fruit, onions, garlic, alfalfa, clover, and cereal grasses are included in the list of products for which the aforementioned premiums are to be paid.

It is planned that as of 1987 plans for state purchases of livestock, poultry, milk, eggs, potatoes, vegetables, cucurbits, fruits and berries, table grapes, citrus fruit, and dried fruit will not be set for union and autonomous republics, krays, and oblasts, but that fixed plans will be established for each year of the 5-year plan for delivering the relevant products to all-union and republic stocks (or for deriving subsidies from them) and for delivering pedigree livestock. Rayons and farms will be set fixed plans for purchases of agricultural output under the established procedure.

With a view to increasing local organs' interest in increasing production of food products and improving the supply of these products to the population, it is deemed expedient to leave milk and meat resources and other output after fulfillment of the plans for delivery to all-union and republic stocks wholly at the disposal of councils of ministers of union republics which are not divided into oblasts, autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms, and oblispolkoms. Where necessary, the implementation of mutual exchanges of foodstuffs among republics, krays, and oblasts on a contractual basis is authorized, making extensive use of consumer cooperative organizations to this end. It is laid down that the range of foodstuffs produced at enterprises of the USSR Gosagroprom system for local supply is to be determined by the councils of ministers of union republics which are not divided into oblasts, autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms, and oblispolkoms.

Total responsibility for the timely delivery of food products to all-union and republic stocks in the volumes and ranges specified shall rest with union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms, union and autonomous republic gosagroproms, and the agro-industrial committees of krays and oblasts. The amounts underdelivered to the aforesaid stocks are to be made good from the resources of the republics, krays, and oblasts in the following quarter or year.

The established procedure is to be strictly followed by farms when using meat and milk for intrafarm needs.

It is deemed necessary for the plans for kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agricultural enterprises to be drawn up taking account of the development both of social production and of the personal subsidiary farms of citizens living on their territory. The USSR Central Statistical Administration is instructed to make the necessary additions to accounting and reporting procedures in order to reflect the development of social production and personal subsidiary farms on the corresponding territories.

Planning is to be carried out on the basis of the notified control figures laid down in the established procedure for purchases of agricultural output, capital investment quotas, and deliveries of the main types of material resources, which are determined on the basis of normatives allowing for the economic assessment of land and the availability of fixed production capital and labor and other resources.

After discussion at labor collective meetings, farm plans are referred upward to the immediately superior organ. The total volume of sales of agricultural produce to the state must not be lower than the average annual level reached over the preceding 5 years.

The USSR Gosagroprom and the USSR Gosplan are instructed to ensure that corresponding normatives are drawn up and introduced into planning practice as of 1987.

The resolution lays down that in drawing up long-term and annual plans the USSR Gosagroprom, the USSR Gosplan, and union republic councils of ministers must make provision for the formation of specialized raw material zones and the rational siting of processing industry enterprises, bearing in mind the creation on this basis of integrated agro-industrial associations, combines, and enterprises ensuring the comprehensive utilization of raw material resources, the production of high-quality food products and industrial goods, and the reduction of transport and other costs. At the same time they must ensure the development in farms and consumer cooperative organizations of capacities for storing and processing agricultural products in order to ensure more regular deliveries to consumers.

The USSR Gosagroprom and the USSR Central Statistical Administration are instructed as of 1987 to substantially reduce the number of indicators in plan documentation, annual reports, and the operational returns of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agro-industrial complex enterprises.

It is established that union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms, union and autonomous republic gosagroproms, and kray and oblast agro-industrial committees are fully responsible for providing stockraising with high-quality concentrated feed which is balanced in terms of protein and other components and for ensuring its rational use. It is deemed necessary for the volume of production of mixed feed and protein and vitamin additives and their ranges to be determined by union republic councils of ministers taking account of proposals from local soviet and economic organs. In order to produce this output extensive use must be made of the local raw material resources of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agricultural and industrial enterprises.

The existing procedure for supplying mixed feed to poultry farms, large stockraising complexes, and specialized consumers is retained.

Union republic councils of ministers have been granted the right to introduce countersales of mixed feed, using the funds at their disposal, when purchasing individual types of agricultural output.

The USSR Gosagroprom and its local organs have been instructed to introduce as of 1987 new feed expenditure normatives ensuring a reduction in grain expenditure per unit of livestock product production.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have instructed the USSR Gosagroprom and union republic councils of ministers to implement a range of measures to increase production of vegetable and animal protein, ensuring complete balance in the feed used in stockraising by the end of the 12th 5-Year Plan. With a view to enhancing the interest of local organs in increasing production of feed protein, it has been established that feed yeast, tankage, whole milk substitute, and other high-protein industrial feed additives produced over and above plan at enterprises situated on the territories of oblasts, krays, and autonomous and union republics (without oblast divisions) will remain wholly at their disposal.

It is deemed necessary to extend to 1987-1990 the payment of premiums on the purchase prices of agricultural products sold to the state by low-profitability and loss-making kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agricultural enterprises working in poor natural and economic conditions. These premiums are to be paid at the existing rate and under the procedure laid down in accordance with Paragraph 2 of CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Resolution No 1017 of 25 November 1982.

Union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms, rayispolkoms, union and autonomous republic gosagroproms, kray and oblast agro-industrial committees, and rayon agro-industrial associations are instructed to draw up and implement specific measures for each low-profitability and loss-making farm which guarantee an acceleration of the growth rate of agricultural output, a reduction in unproductive expenditure, a reduction in output prime cost, and an increase in labor productivity and production profitability.

The USSR Gosagroprom, the USSR State Committee on Prices, and the USSR Central Statistical Administration are instructed to step up controls over the changing of prices of industrial products and services for agriculture, the prime cost of agricultural output, and production profitability. Proposals will be made as necessary to the USSR Council of Ministers to maintain price equivalence [tsenovaya ekvivalentnost] by making the corresponding changes to purchase prices in connection with the growth in kolkhoz and sovkhoz overheads engendered by increased prices for industrial output.

Union republic councils of ministers, in coordination with the USSR Gosagroprom and the USSR State Committee on Prices, are authorized where necessary to change the purchase prices of individual types of agricultural products within the limits of the total sum paid for the planned volume of purchases of agricultural products.

In order to reduce losses of fruit and vegetable products and to actively influence the reduction of kolkhoz market prices, union and autonomous republic gosagroproms and kray and oblast agro-industrial committees are empowered to set retail prices for vegetables, fruit, grapes, potatoes, cucurbits, green vegetables, and other highly perishable fruit and vegetable products sold through stores under their jurisdiction.

With a view to stimulating sovkhozes and other USSR Gosagroprom system enterprises to process fruit, vegetable, and other products, wild fruit and berries, and mushrooms and to produce new types of foodstuffs in demand among the population (juices, fruit drinks, jams, preserves, canned goods, and others), they are authorized to sell these products through stores under their jurisdiction at promotional prices set by oblast and kray agro-industrial committees, autonomous republic gosagroproms, and the gosagroproms of union republics (with no oblast divisions). It is established that up to 50 percent of the profits earned from selling these products shall be allocated to the fund for sociocultural measures.

The USSR Gosagroprom and its local organs are instructed to implement measures to further strengthen production contacts between kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agricultural enterprises on the one hand and consumer cooperative organizations and citizens' personal subsidiary farms on the other. Kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agricultural enterprises are authorized to sell up to 30 percent of the planned volume of purchases of potatoes, vegetables, cucurbits, fruit and berries, table grapes, and any above-plan agricultural output to consumer cooperative organizations and at kolkhoz markets, crediting these sales toward the fulfillment of the plan for prices in accordance with contracts. Farms may also use above-plan agricultural output for other needs at their discretion.

It is established that as of 1986 livestock and poultry raised on citizens' personal subsidiary farms in accordance with contracts will be purchased by consumer cooperative organizations directly or through kolkhozes and sovkhozes and will be sold at cooperative trade prices mainly to ensure local supplies to the population of cities and industrial and rayon centers. The USSR Gosagroprom, together with the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Ministry of Finance, the USSR Central Statistical Administration, and the Tsentrosoyuz have been given 2 months to draw up and ratify a standard contract between consumer cooperative organizations and kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and citizens with personal subsidiary farms for the production and sale of meat and other agricultural products and to specify the procedure for crediting that production toward the fulfillment of the plan for sales to the state and the procedure for incentive payments for kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The point of departure here must be that, as an integral component of socialist agricultural production, citizens' personal subsidiary farms, relying on assistance from kolkhozes and sovkhozes, are called upon to more fully satisfy rural inhabitants' requirements for meat, milk, eggs, potatoes, vegetables, fruit, and other foodstuffs and to sell any surpluses through the cooperative trade system and on the kolkhoz market.

Kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agro-industrial complex enterprises are instructed to increase sales to the population of grain forage, coarse and succulent feed, seeds and planting stock, young animals and poultry, and solid fuel. Aid to citizens' personal subsidiary farms in working homestead plots and in agrochemical and veterinary services is to be expanded. The complete satisfaction of the population's need for young hogs and poultry is to be achieved in the next 2 years. Citizens who are working actively in social production and who have personal subsidiary farms are to be encouraged in every possible way.

With a view to reinforcing the principles of financial autonomy in the work of sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises, it is established that, as of 1987, wage funds are to be built by the farms themselves on the basis of normatives that will remain stable throughout the 5-year plan per R100 of (gross) agricultural output sold. The USSR Gosagroprom together with the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Ministry of Finance, the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, and the USSR Gosbank have been given 6 months to draw up and ratify a procedure for establishing normatives for building up wage funds and allocating labor remuneration funds to sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises. These normatives are to ensure preferential growth in labor productivity in comparison with wages growth. For output produced over and above the level at which the normative is fixed, for each 1 percent growth in output sales (production) the wages fund is determined on the basis of an amended figure averaging 80 percent of the normative figure. Savings on the wages funds are channeled in equal measure into the farm's material incentive fund and reserve fund; overexpenditure is recouped from these funds or, should these prove inadequate, by reducing the bonuses paid to the farm collective. Should average wage growth rates outstrip labor productivity growth rates, a corresponding proportion of the material incentive fund is reserved by the enterprise for use in the following year in providing incentives for further labor productivity growth and increasing production efficiency or channeled into the fund for sociocultural measures in the current year.

Taking into account the fact that the collective contract and financial autonomy are highly important factors in improving production efficiency, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have set the USSR Gosagroprom and its local organs the task of organizing in the shortest possible period the transition of all production subunits of agricultural, processing, and other enterprises onto a footing of collective contract and financial autonomy. The introduction of the shop structure for production management and of a system for remunerating the leaders of structural subunits and specialists for the end product is to be ensured. The transition of shop, team, livestock unit, and link collectives and of farms as a whole to labor remuneration on the basis of gross revenue is to be more extensively practiced. The USSR Gosagroprom and the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, together with the AUCCTU, have been given 3 months to approve recommendations on labor remuneration based on gross revenue.

With a view to further enhancing workers' material interest in the growth of output, sovkhoz directors and leaders of other state agricultural enterprises are empowered, within the limit of the approved wages fund (normative), to establish rates of pay for output on the basis of an increase of up to 150 percent in wage scales depending on the growth of agricultural crop harvest yields and of livestock and poultry productivity, without allowing any increase in wage costs per unit of output for the farm as a whole.

The resolution establishes bonus payments for the collectives of subdivisions of sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises for savings on the direct costs envisaged in their targets, such payments amounting to 70 percent of any savings effected, while in the event of the prescribed expenditure being exceeded, any such excess is to be reimbursed from funds allocated for the collectives' wages and bonus payments. Kolkhozes are recommended to introduce a similar procedure for bonus payments and the utilization of the wages fund.

Depending on specific production conditions, sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises are authorized and kolkhozes are recommended to use family and personal contracts in horticulture and stockraising as one form of collective contract. Moreover, rates of pay for output are to be determined according to the procedure established for collectives working under contract conditions.

Farm leaders are empowered to allow workers in contract collectives to retain as payment in kind up to 25 percent of any output produced over and above the volume set by the contract (if so desired, a payment equivalent to the retail price value of such output can be made). No wage earnings are to be credited in respect of any produce retained.

It is deemed necessary to introduce wage payments to leading workers, specialists, and employees on sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises according to pay rates (normatives) geared to sold (gross) output. The setting of pay rates (normatives) must be based on current salary scales and the level of sales (production) of output achieved in the preceding 5 years. An advance payment equivalent to 80 percent of the current salary scale amount can be made pending the calculation of output figures. Kolkhozes are recommended to adopt a similar wages system.

With a view to boosting the interest of leading workers, specialists, and employees on sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises in saving material, labor, and other resources and in increasing production efficiency, it is envisaged that the following bonus payments be made to them from the material incentives fund or, in the event of shortages in that fund, from the wages fund:

— up to one-tenth of monthly salary for every percentage point of profitability;

— half of monthly salary for every percentage point of profitability growth over and above the level achieved in the preceding 5 years.

Farms which are planned to incur losses are allowed to link bonus payments to this category of workers with any reduction of planned losses, channeling to this purpose up to 10 percent of the amount by which losses have been reduced in comparison with the average annual indicators for the preceding 5 years.

In the event of farms not fulfilling the plan for sales of grain, milk, livestock, and poultry to the state, and in the case of specialized farms also failing to fulfill their basic sector production plan, and also in the event of wages growth being faster than labor productivity growth, leading workers, specialists, and employees are fully or partially deprived of any credited bonus payments by decision of the rayon agro-industrial association or other superior organizations. The total amount of bonus paid to any worker, including all payments from the material incentives fund and bonuses under special bonus payment systems, must not exceed his basic annual earnings calculated on the basis of rates of pay for output. Kolkhozes are recommended to adopt a similar bonus payments procedure.

It has been established that the total amount allocated for bonus payments to leading workers and specialists on kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other state agricultural enterprises under the provisions of existing regulations for increasing the output and sales of sugar beet, sunflowers, oil-producing poppies, and groundnuts is to be transferred by procurement and processing enterprises to farms' material incentives funds.

With a view to stepping up the interest and enhancing the responsibility of rayon (interrayon) repair enterprises, enterprises for agrochemical and energy services, and supply bases (offices) for ensuring that kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agro-industrial complex enterprises are supplied with the necessary material and technical resources and that contractual obligations are properly fulfilled, quarterly bonus payments amounting to three-fourths of monthly salary have been instituted for leaders, specialists, and employees. In addition to this, they will be paid bonuses on the basis of annual results with respect to any growth in the volume of sales of agricultural produce by the farms they serve in comparison with the level achieved in the preceding 5 years, with such bonuses amounting to up to 3 months' salary per worker. The bonuses will be paid following a decision by the rayon agro-industrial association (agro-industrial committee), provided contracts with kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other enterprises have been fulfilled. Bonus payments for workers are also envisaged for the prompt and proper fulfillment of the targets set for the team, section, or shop in accordance with the enterprise's contractual obligations, with such payments to be based on quarterly results of work and not to exceed 1.5 month's salary. Bonus payments are to be made from the material incentives fund and the wages fund.

As a result of the introduction of the new procedure for labor remuneration and bonus payments to workers, leading workers, specialists, and employees on sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises and also in rayon (interrayon) repair enterprises, enterprises for agrochemical and energy services, and supply bases (offices), all previously established bonuses for increasing production and sales of individual types of agricultural produce together with other bonuses and conditions for their payment are abolished, except for bonuses to workers on sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises in respect of growth in the sales (production) of agricultural output.

With a view to enhancing the interest and responsibility of management organs in the agro-industrial complex for the end results of production, payments are introduced for leading workers and specialists in the management apparatus of rayon agro-industrial associations, autonomous republic gosagroproms, and kray and oblast agro-industrial committees, with such payments to be made according to rates linked with the volume of output sold. The determination of these rates is to be based on current salary scales and the level of output sales achieved in the preceding 5 years. An advance payment equivalent to 90 percent of monthly salary can be made pending the caluclation of output figures.

Bonus payments are established for leading workers and specialists of rayon agro-industrial associations, kray and oblast agro-industrial committees, and autonomous republic gosagroproms. The total amount of bonus credited to each worker must not exceed 6 months' salary for rayon agro-industrial associations or 4 months' salary for autonomous republic gosagroproms or kray and oblast agro-industrial committees.

The resolution lays down that, as a rule, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agricultural enterprises within the USSR Gosagroprom system effect expanded reproduction and engage in the construction of projects for nonproduction purposes out of their own resources or from USSR Gosbank credits within the credit plan limits. Budget appropriations are allocated to agricultural enterprises mainly for expenditure on the further development of the material and technical base for boosting the production of agricultural output or solving social problems. The size of such appropriations for the years of the 12th 5-Year Plan will be determined, taking the 1986 plan as the starting point, with due consideration for the growth of gross output, the volume of capital investments in the year in question, and the increase in the share of enterprises' own funds for the development of production.

It is deemed necessary to effect during the 12th 5-Year Plan period, as circumstances permit, a transition to the financing of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other enterprises and organizations within the USSR Gosagroprom system on the basis of consolidated items of expenditure, as a rule from the budgets of oblasts, krays, or autonomous republics.

The USSR Gosagroprom, union and autonomous republic gosagroproms, kray and oblast agro-industrial committees, and rayon agro-industrial associations are empowered:

— to effect a redistribution of allocated budget appropriations according to the channels of their utilization;

— to amend the quarterly distribution of budget appropriations depending on progress in the fulfillment of plan measures;

— to submit proposals for amendments to appropriations from the budget and payments into the budget without altering mutual relations with the budget as a whole.

State agricultural enterprises are authorized to finance plan measures by utilizing all free financial resources at their disposal regardless of their provenance.

It is deemed necessary that, as of 1987, sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises and organizations make payments into the budget from profits, while kolkhozes pay income tax according to normatives which are stable for the 5-year plan years and are established with due consideration for the economic assessment of land and the availability of fixed capital and labor resources. In this connection the USSR Ministry of Finance and the USSR Gosagroprom have been instructed to elaborate and approve within a period of 6 months the normatives for payments into the budget and the procedure for making such payments.

In order to develop interfarm enterprises for the production, processing, and storage of agricultural produce and other specialized enterprises, and also for the purpose of equalizing conditions for economic activity on kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other enterprises and rendering assistance to farms suffering from the effect of natural disasters, consent has been given to create centralized reserve funds in rayon agro-industrial associations, oblast and kray agro-industrial committees, autonomous and union republic gosagroproms, and the USSR Gosagroprom (for enterprises under union jurisdiction) by transferring funds from sovkhozes, kolkhozes (subject to their agreement), and other state enterprises and organizations within the USSR Gosagroprom system.

Sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises are empowered to distribute their profits (after payments into the budget and interest payments on USSR Gosbank loans) at their own discretion, utilizing them to repay USSR Gosbank credits, to develop production and implement other plan measures, to form economic incentive funds (material incentives and social and cultural measures) and farm reserve funds, and to transfer funds into centralized reserve funds. Any surplus of funds belonging to sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises and unutilized at the end of the year is not subject to confiscation.

It is incumbent upon the USSR Gosagroprom and union republic councils of ministers, as the economies of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agro-industrial complex enterprises and organizations grow stronger, to transfer their activity to the basis of the principle of self-financing.

It is laid down that credits are granted to kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and organizations within the USSR Gosagroprom system with consideration for the preservation and rational utilization of their own funds and the prompt repayment of credits that are granted.

The USSR Gosbank, by agreement with the USSR Gosagroprom and the USSR Ministry of Finance, has been ordered to elaborate and introduce standard regulations for the provision of short-term credits to kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agricultural enterprises and organizations to meet the costs of material assets and production expenditure without subdividing them into projects for which credit is being given and with due consideration for the overall normative of circulating capital, and also to implement measures to further unify the granting of credits to other enterprises and organizations within the USSR Gosagroprom system. During the 12th 5-Year Plan period, when granting credits to kolkhozes which have no funds of their own to ensure expanded reproduction, the USSR Gosbank must use as the normative for own circulating capital the amount of such capital existing as at 1 January 1987 and its planned annual growth.

It is laid down that long-term credits made available under the long-term credit plan to kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other enterprises and organizations within the USSR Gosagroprom system are granted:

— for the construction, expansion, reconstruction, and retooling of projects for production purposes over a repayment period not to exceed 20 years, with repayments beginning in the fifth year following the granting of the credit;

— for the acquisition of agricultural equipment, means of transportation, and machinery not included in construction project estimates, over a period not to exceed 7 years with repayments beginning in the third year following the granting of the credit;

— for the construction of projects for nonproduction purposes on kolkhozes for a period of up to 15 years, with repayments beginning in the fifth year following the granting of the credit.

The USSR Gosbank is authorized to grant credits to kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and processing and other enterprises and organizations within the USSR Gosagroprom system for the construction, expansion, reconstruction, and retooling of projects for production purposes (in excess of the capital investment quota) for a period of up to 6 years, with repayments to be made from additionally earned income, such loans being subject to a 3-percent annual interest charge.

It is deemed necessary to reschedule the outstanding debts owed by low-profitability and loss-making kolkhozes, sovkhozes, other state agricultural enterprises, processing enterprises, and interfarm construction organizations in respect of USSR Gosbank loans due for repayment in 1986-1990, making them repayable over a period of 10 years beginning in 1995. The enterprises and organizations in question are released from making payments of interest in respect of USSR Gosbank loans whose repayment has been rescheduled in accordance with this resolution.

With a view to creating stable financial conditions for normal operation by kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agricultural enterprises suffering from the effect of natural disasters or other adverse weather conditions, it is deemed necessary as of 1986 to increase the level of insurance compensation to 60 percent of the value of the shortfall in the harvest of agricultural crops.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have made it incumbent upon the USSR Gosagroprom, the USSR Ministry of Finance, and the USSR Gosbank to step up their monitoring of the production-financial activity of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agro-industrial complex enterprises and organizations, the preservation of their own circulating capital, the efficient utilization of credits granted to them, and the prompt repayment of such credits. It is laid down that enterprises which systematically fail to fulfill their plans; incur above-plan expenses, nonproduction expenditure, and losses; violate financial discipline; and fail to ensure prompt repayment of credits, are made subject to special credit regulations by USSR Gosbank offices in accordance with established procedures.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers consider that the most important tasks in the sphere of capital construction are:

— to further enhance the effectiveness of capital investments and channel them into meeting the priority requirements of the development of the production, processing, and storage of agricultural produce, reconstructing and retooling existing enterprises, ensuring the construction of enterprises and projects strictly in accordance with established norms for the duration of construction work and the commissioning of planned capacities, and accelerating the social restructuring of the countryside as a most important factor for the creation of stable labor collectives;

— to enhance the role and responsibility of all components of the agro-industrial complex for the acceleration of scientific and technical progress on the basis of introducing into planning and construction practice highly efficient energy- and resources-saving technologies and new equipment, automating production processes, and making extensive use of robotic complexes and flexible automated lines ensuring substantial growth of output and labor productivity;

— to strengthen in every way and further develop the material and technical base of the USSR Gosagroprom's construction organizations, further expand the integration of the own-resources and contractual methods of construction, build up the capacities of construction industry enterprises, increase the degree of prefabrication of articles and components produced, make extensive use of advanced structural components and local materials in construction, and reduce the costs and considerably improve the quality of planning and construction and installation work.

With a view to expanding the rights and enhancing the role and responsibility of enterprises and organizations within the agro-industrial complex system in the implementation of capital construction, it is laid down that as of 1987 all capital construction plan indicators will be set by sovkhozes and other state enterprises and organizations within the limits of notified capital investment and construction and installation work quotas, and by kolkhozes taking into account the same indicators notified to them and backed up by material and technical resources. Provision must be made here for adhering to the normative schedules for project construction.

On the basis of the plans of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other enterprises and organizations, rayon agro-industrial associations, oblast and kray agro-industrial committees, autonomous and union republic gosagroproms, union republic councils of ministers, and the USSR Gosagroprom will elaborate consolidated plans for capital construction within the agro-industrial complex and will submit them in line with established procedures.

Sovkhozes, processing enterprises, and other state enterprises and organizations within the agro-industrial complex system are authorized, seeking out their own funds and material resources, to engage in the construction of projects for production and nonproduction purposes, and also to incur expenditure on perennial planting and the acquisition of machines, equipment, and agricultural technology in excess of the state capital investment quotas set for them in annual plans.

Kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other enterprises and organizations within the agro-industrial complex system are empowered to elaborate (order) planning and estimate documentation for the retooling and reconstruction of projects for production purposes, with an estimated cost of such works of up to R500,000 (or up to R2.5 million for the retooling of existing processing industry enterprises); and to commit themselves to standard-design buildings and equipment, housing, and other projects for social and consumer services purposes with an estimated cost of up to R200,000 without prior coordination with territorial planning institutions. These works are to be financed out of funds envisaged for capital construction. Planning organizations within the USSR Gosagroprom system are authorized to carry out planning and surveying work under contract for kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agro-industrial complex enterprises and organizations in excess of the plans set for them.

It is laid down that itemized project lists for planning and surveying work and new construction projects for production purposes within the USSR Gosagroprom system will be approved as follows according to estimated costs:

— up to R1 million by leaders of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other enterprises and organizations;

— between R1 and R2 million by rayon agro-industrial associations;

— up to R4 million by kray and oblast agro-industrial committees and autonomous republic gosagroproms;

— up to R8 million by union republic gosagroproms;

— R8 million and above by the USSR Gosagroprom (with the exception of particularly important construction projects to be approved by the USSR Council of Ministers).

Design plans for the construction of enterprises, buildings, and equipment within the USSR Gosagroprom system with an estimated cost of R10 million and over are to approved by the USSR Gosagroprom (for all construction projects within its system); and those with an estimated cost of up to R10 million, according to procedures to be laid down by it. Documents governing the acceptance of projects for commissioning are to approved by the body which sanctioned the itemized project lists for their construction.

It is laid down that, in order to obtain construction finance, enterprises and organizations within the agro-industrial complex system will submit to USSR Gosbank offices itemized project lists and itemized intraproject lists for construction projects, financing plans, and contracts for the performance of subcontracted work.

Rayon agro-industrial associations and other management organs in the agro-industrial complex are empowered to channel in the second half of any year any funds allocated by the state plan for capital construction and not utilized by individual enterprises and organizations under their direct jurisdiction (with the exception of their own funds) into the financing of design planning and construction and installation work on projects included in the plan and into payments for machines, agricultural technology, and equipment.

It is laid down that wage computation in construction work done by sovkhozes and other enterprises and organizations in the agro-industrial complex system by the own-resource method will be in accordance with USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU Resolution No 87, dated 24 January 1985, on the basis of the normative labor-intensiveness and wages for construction and installation work specified in the construction estimates. Pending the transition to this system, computations must be worked out on the basis of the volume of work envisaged in the planning and estimate documentation and calculations of labor expenditure and wages in accordance with the schedule of works.

For the purpose of further improving design planning and creating an integrated system of design planning organizations within the agro-industrial complex system, it is deemed expedient to transfer agriculture-oriented design planning institutes from the jurisdiction of union republic gosstroys to the jurisdiction of union republic gosagroproms in 1986.

The USSR Gosagroprom, USSR Gosplan, USSR Gossnab, and USSR Gosstroy are instructed to elaborate and approve by 1 August 1986 normatives for material and technical resources for the repair and current maintenance needs of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other enterprises and organizations within the agro-industrial complex system, including normatives for such resources for the maintenance of farm roads. Its is incumbent upon the USSR Gosplan and USSR Gossnab, as of 1987, to make provision in plans for the allocation of all necessary material and technical resources for the repair and current maintenance needs of agro-industrial complex enterprises and organizations according to the normatives in question.

Sovkhoz directors and leaders of other state enterprises and organizations within the USSR Gosagroprom system are empowered, by agreement with trade union organizations and labor collectives, to provide from economic incentive funds payments for materials acquired by workers in these enterprises and organizations to build individual homes by their own efforts, with such payments not to exceed 50 percent of the cost of these materials. Kolkhozes are recommended to use their own funds to provide identical payments for materials acquired by kolkhoz members to build individual homes.

It is incumbent upon the USSR Gosagroprom and its local organs to step up the attention they give to the work of enterprises in the meat, dairy, and food industry which have transferred to new conditions of economic management in accordance with earlier USSR Government decisions, and to ensure their further improvement with due consideration for enhancing the interest and responsibility of labor collectives for obtaining high end results from the activity of enterprises and organizations.

It is deemed necessary to pay pensions equivalent to 100 percent of the established norms to pensioners who are permanent residents in the countryside and are involved in agriculture.

It is incumbent upon the USSR Gosagroprom, together with interested USSR ministries and departments and union republic council of ministers, to expand and deepen the conducting of comprehensive economic experiments for the further improvement of the agro-industrial production management, planning, financing, and incentive system. Experience in the implementation of measures envisaged by this resolution and also the results of economic experiments must be systematically generalized. Proposals must be elaborated by 1990 for the improvement of the agro-industrial complex economic machinery in the 13th 5-Year Plan period and must be submitted for examination by the USSR Council of Ministers simultaneously with the draft plan for economic and social development in 1991-1995.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers emphasized in particular that the implementation of the measures to restructure management and improve the economic machinery demands substantial changes in the style and methods of leadership of the agro-industrial complex and a substantial rise in the level of all organizational and political work. This work, as the 27th CPSU Congress demands, must be aimed primarily at strengthening party, state, and technological discipline; developing the initiative and enhancing the labor activeness of labor collectives; and inculcating in each worker a sense of lofty exactingness and responsibility for fulfilling the plans and achieving the highest possible end results.

The most important task for union republic Communist Party central committees and councils of ministers, party kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms, gorispolkoms, and rayispolkoms, and the USSR Gosagroprom and its organs is to further reinforce all sectors of agro-industrial production with skilled cadres capable of running it efficiently on the basis of the latest achievements of scientific and technical progress.

In order to successfully fulfill the set tasks it is necessary to raise the standard of cadres retraining, making sure that they fully master modern methods of management and principles of work on the principles of the collective contract and financial autonomy and that they acquire profound knowledge of intensive, energy-saving, and other advanced technologies and the ability to make thrifty and rational use of resources.

It is necessary to considerably step up the attention given to improving the skills of cadres in the mass trade, making sure that every worker masters the fundamentals of economics, has a perfect knowledge of the job entrusted to him, and is capable of ensuring in practice high labor productivity and production efficiency.

Proceeding from the new and higher demands made on cadres, the USSR Gosagroprom and the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education are instructed to make the relevant changes to study plans and training programs in higher and secondary specialized education establishments which train specialists for agro-industrial complex enterprises and organizations.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers express firm confidence that the labor collectives, party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, and leaders and specialists of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agro-industrial complex enterprises and organizations will make full use of the new favorable conditions of economic management, achieve a significant increase in the return from existing potential and allocated resources, an acceleration of the rate of production growth, and an improvement in output quality, and thus make a fitting contribution to the fulfillment of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions and the further enhancement of the Soviet people's prosperity.

'Inertia' Delays Agro-Industrial Improvement

LD012254 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0320 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Commentary by Professor Grigorevich Ushachev, deputy director of the All-Union Institute of Agricultural Economics]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have, as is known, adopted a decision on further improving the economic mechanism of management in the country's agro-industrial complex. At the microphone is our regular commentator on economic matters, Professor Ivan Grigorevich Ushachev, deputy director of the All-Union Institute of Agricultural Economics:

The main idea in this decision is to give full range to economic methods of running farms. I would like to stress the word "full range" [prostor]. As is known, the main element in the economic mechanism is planning. Therefore, it is primarily intended to implement a number of measures directed at further improving this element. It is planned, beginning in 1987, to establish plans for the purchases of agricultural produce for kolkhozes and sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises according to quotas [normativ] which will be based on the quality of land, on the degree of provision of fixed production assets, on the availability of labor, and on other resources. It is precisely the quota method of planning that makes it possible to form equally intensive plans which will make it possible to significantly increase the responsibility for their fulfillment, and to better utilize the available production potential. That is the first point.

Second, it is envisaged in the planning sphere to greatly cut the number of plan indicators, which are approved by the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and the enterprises in other industries of the agro-industrial complex, from above. It is intended to set up a stable year-by-year plan for grain purchases in the 12th 5-Year Plan, instead of the present purchase plan being approved, which accumulates over the years of the 5-year plan. With the aim of enhancing the personal interest and responsibility of local bodies for improving the provision of food products to the population, this decision plans to establish for union and autonomous republics, krays, and oblasts only plans for supplies to union and republican funds [fond] and also subsidies [dotatsiya] of meat and meat products, milk and milk products, eggs, potatoes, vegetables, fruits, berries, and grapes. What is more, the plans for supplies and grants are outlined as stable for the 5-year plan with a breakdown [razbivka] over the years, which is very important. Produce after the fulfillment of plans for supplies to union and republican funds remains at the disposal of local bodies. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes are allowed to sell to consumer cooperative organizations and at kolkhoz markets, in accordance with the agreement, at prices of up to 30 percent of the plan purchases for potatoes and fruit and vegetable produce and all above plan agricultural produce on account of [s zachetom] fulfilling plans for its sale to the state. [sentence as heard] The decision determines measures for intensifying the agricultural enterprises' personal economic stake in the growth of production and the sale of grain to the state. On fulfilling the state plan for the sale of grain, farms will be paid supplements to the purchase prices to the tune of 100 percent for the entire quantity sold above the average yearly level of the 11th 5-Year Plan. Besides this, for farms overfulfilling plans for grain purchases counter sales [vstrechnaya prodazha] of automobiles, wheeled tractors, construction, and other materials in short supply are on offer.

Plans for the purchases of sunflowers and sugar beet have not been fulfilled in recent years. With the aim of providing an additional incentive to achieve a growth in their production, it has been recognized as expedient to carry out, without allocation certificates [beznaryadnyy], the release or sale of this produce — sunflower seed oil or oilcake, beet pulp, and molasses — in the form of supplying goods under contract [otovarivaniye] to farm-suppliers.

In doing this, there will be an increased supply of goods under contract for oilseed and sugar beet produced above the level of the preceding 5-year plan. The implementation of the proposed measures for improving the economic machinery will make it possible to more fully use the agro-industrial complex' potential, as well as the possibilities of each region to increase the production of foodstuffs produce and to improve supplies to the population.

And so the positions have been marked out. The state decisions will go to the executors. It is now important to fulfill these decisions accurately. There is nothing to be gained by concealing how much was left unfulfilled in the not so distant past or, as it was customary to put it in mild terms, was not completely fulfilled. And now, what has been hindering the local organs of the agro-industrial complex from utilizing their new and considerable rights more rapidly and more effectively? In many places, alas, restructuring is being delayed too long. Inertia, the former narrow departmental approach, a craving for instructions from above are still providing an obstacle. It is more tranquil when these things are present. There is a fear of socialist enterprise, for this also represents a kind of risk. The qualifications of cadres in a whole number of professions are poor. It seems important to us that the old methods of management are renounced as soon as possible.

Need To Improve Machinery Repair Work Viewed

PM020805 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 27 Mar 86 p 1

[Yu. Grachev "Agricultural Review": "Bring Feed Harvesting Machinery Into Full Readiness!"]

[Excerpts] During these days workers in the rural engineering service are devoting much attention to preparing vehicles and machines to be taken out into the meadows and fields. They realize that this work must be dealt with as soon as possible. Because once the sowing begins, there will simply be no opportunity to successfully complete repairs of feed harvesting machinery.

On those farms that are fully aware of what complex, responsible work is to be done in the feed fields, they are trying to utilize workshops to full capacity. Specialized enterprises of the State Agro-Industrial Committee are also involved in repairs of feed harvesting machinery; the supply services seek to provide rural repair workers with the necessary spare parts and subassemblies. And there are already many farms where, as a result of harmonious operations, all of the feed harvesting machinery is in readiness.

Unfortunately, it appears that not everyone knows the true value of time in haymaking. Central Statistical Administration figures show that despite the relatively good situation regarding the preparation of feed harvesting machinery in the country as a whole, people are not hurrying to do this very important work in a number of rayons and oblasts.

Thus, this year in the North Kazakhstan Oblast, where one-third of the tractor mowers were unprepared for the green harvest last year, the farms are again lagging behind the planned schedules for repairing haymaking machinery. It appears that they have not profited from last year's lesson. Nor has the proper conclusion been drawn from last year's errors on many farms in Turkmenia, Tajikistan, and Aktyubinsk, East Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk, and Volgograd Oblasts, where the haymaking time begins much earlier than in other regions of the country, but the readiness of the machine pool leaves something to be desired.

Even for the rural collectives in the country's more northern oblasts, delay can hardly be permitted. Some complacency can be observed, for instance, on farms in Ryazan, Kirov, Chelyabinsk, and Sverdlovsk Oblasts and the Udmurt Autonomous Republic, where by mid-March no more than 65 percent of the tractor mowers, the same proportion of tractor rakes, and 70-80 percent of pickup balers had been prepared.

A subject of special concern must be the repair of complex feed harvesting machinery: type KSK-100 and Ye-281 combines. So far, their readiness in the country as a whole is less than 70 percent. And in the Kazakh SSR only around one-half of these machines are ready to go. KSK-100 and Ye-281 combines are being repaired at a slow pace in a number of oblasts of the Ukraine, Moldavia, Tajikistan, and the RSFSR.

It must be stressed that the repair of complex feed harvesting machinery gives the rural workers even more trouble because in some places they have not succeeded in using the potential created for this purpose by the formation of the agro-industrial complex. Specialized enterprises are not sufficiently involved in the restoration of these complex machines; the supply of spare parts and subassemblies to workshops is not always efficiently organized. Local engineering services do not always carry out timely fault detection work on combines, and they are slow to deliver them to the specialized workshops. The renovation of components for this machinery has not been organized everywhere; this is of great significance in organizing the repair of the machinery and its timely preparation for the feed harvest.

At specialized enterprises of the Moskovskiy Rayon Agro-Industrial Association in the Kirghiz SSR, special sections have been assigned to carry out comprehensive repairs on complex feed harvesting machines.

In the Lithuanian SSR five specialized enterprises of the State Agro-Industrial Committee are involved in repairing complex feed harvesting machinery. In Belorussia such enterprises have managed to organize the renovation of more than 170 types of the scarcest components. In some places the collectives of local industrial enterprises are involved in manufacturing them. It is now a matter of disseminating this experience widely.

Evidently we cannot get by without more active, purposeful assistance from the industrial collectives responsible for supplying the countryside with material and technical resources. There are still many shortcomings in the supply of spare parts to workshops and enterprises of the State Agro-Industrial Committee. The editorial office constantly receives complaints from rural repair workers about the collectives of the Kirghiz SSR agricultural machinery plant named for Frunze, the Lyubertsy Zavod Imeni Ukhtomskogo production association, the Gomselmash production association, the Syzranselmash plant, the Sosnovyy Bor machine plant in Leningrad Oblast, and a number of other enterprises of the Ministry of Machine Building for Livestock Raising and Feed Production.

Despite the frequent criticism, this department has not yet succeeded in organizing its plants' work in such a way as to fully satisfy the requirments of rural workers for reliable feed harvesting machinery and spare parts.

Rural machine operators make justified complaints about the quality of KSK-100 combines. The design shortcomings of these machines are affecting the development of feed production. Yet the Ministry of Machine Building for Livestock Raising and Feed Production appears quite unable to organize the production of more up-to-date, more productive machinery at its enterprises. Yet there was plenty of time and resources to do this.

"Treat feed crops like grain!" This slogan, which rural workers are adopting everywhere, must be the pivot of the forthcoming green harvest. Carrying out the harvest to a high organizational standard is the concern of all components of the agro-industrial complex.

Further on Lizichev Report on Ideological Training

PM011016 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Mar 36 Second Edition p 2

[Unattributed article: "Proceeding From Life and Exerting Influence Upon Life"]

[Text] As has already reported, a conference of chiefs of propaganda and agitation sections of political directorates of branches of the Armed Forces, districts, groups of forces, and fleets; editors of district, group, and fleet newspapers; and chiefs of district, group, and fleet officers' houses was held at the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army. The participants focused their attention on questions of how to implement in practice the 27th CPSU Congress' demands on ideological education work.

A report was delivered to the conference by Army General A. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. The 27th CPSU Congress decisions, he said, require us to direct cadres toward new tasks and to channel the creative potential of the personnel and every military collective toward carrying them out.

The scale and innovatoriness of our work require that we resolutely dispense with stagnant thinking, the purely didactic thrust of many propaganda measures, their isolation from the grassroots, and ideological cadres' attachment to outmoded forms. The task of establishing professionalism in the organization of ideological activity is becoming more pressing than ever before. What must be overcome here is the formal bureaucratic, quantative approach where emphasis is placed solely on impressive plans and large-scale measures and agitational campaigns. This must be guarded against by the establishment of a strict system of objective work which must be targeted at achieving definite end results.

What must he organizers of ideological work and the ideological aktiv have at the forefront of their minds? The speaker stressed that we possess an undoubted moral and political superiority over our likely opponent and must augment it. Ideological influence on the attitude of cadres and all servicemen to combat training and its quality must be stepped up. The quality of combat training is above all a problem of people, of their combat mood, and of critical and exacting evaluation of the results of their work.

All ostensibly familiar questions must be looked at through fresh eyes and new approaches to them must be determined. In fact, all "traditional" tasks have become more complex today and require in-depth consideration and creative effort to find solutions. And it is now time to move away from words and wishes to deeds, to specific organizational and educational measures capable of yielding an appreciable return in the results of martial labor in the very near future.

Molding in military servicemen a scientific, Marxist-Leninist world outlook and a high level of ideological commitment is the central task of our ideological efforts, the speaker stressed. It is important not to forget that this is not a process of offering abstract truths. The utterly concrete nature of the molding of communist ideological commitment and the fact, stressed at the congress, that "you cannot be an ideologically committed person "if you are not honest, conscientious, upright, and self-exacting," must be remembered. It is necessary to eradicate manifestations of pedantry in the Marxist-Leninist training of officers, to vigorously introduce a heuristic teaching method into their studies, to analyze in depth pressing issues from the standpoint of the theoretical tenets and program demands of the party, and to closely link the material being studied to the practical tasks of instructing and educating subordinates.

There must be a more practical thrust to ensigns' and warrant officers' political studies. It is necessary to analyze more often during political classes with soldiers, sailors, sergeants, and petty officers their service and attitude to duty, instances of unhealthy phenomena in military collectives and in the conduct of some servicemen, and the circumstances underlying them. It is necessary to proceed from life and exert influence upon life.

Participants' attention was drawn to problems of ideological and political education work aimed at enhancing the level of organization and strengthening regulation order and military discipline. The inculcation in cadres of the ability to see the political point of all their activity and to take account of the moral consequences of their actions is of great importance here. There are still officers who do not correctly understand the crux of the concept of closeness to people. It is not a purely formal closeness but a lasting spiritual and moral unity that is meant. Quite frequently there is neglect of questions such as the manifestation of concern for servicemen's daily life and their cultural growth, fair demands on subordinates, the personal example of a superior, intolerance of toadying and servility, and the ability to listen and show respect to opinions expressed — questions, that is, which, when resolved, create an atmosphere of closeness.

The desire of some commanders and political workers to conceal negative features does not help to strengthen discipline. It diminishes their authority and generates passivity in eradicating breaches. There must be more realism in assessment and more persistence in the struggle for discipline, and a lot can be done here by means of ideological influence. There must be no slackening of effort to establish a sober life style. It is necessary to boldly shift the focus of all ideological education work toward exerting daily ideological influence on the combat training activity of troops and naval forces, stepping up socialist competition, and counterpropaganda. The tasks confronting the military press organs bound up with the need to restructure in the spirit of present-day party demands on the mass media were detailed, and there was a discussion of ways to improve the activity of cultural enlightenment establishments and make skillful use of technical propaganda means in ideological work. Considerable attention was paid to improving work with propaganda cadres. Measures to organize in depth study of the 27th CPSU Congress documents with the personnel and carry out its decisions were examined in specific terms. It was stressed that ideological work is by its very nature inseparable from organizational work and that their close organic link must always be ensured in everything. Therein lies the key to success, to ensuring the effectiveness of party political work, and to enhancing its influence on the resolution of the Armed Forces' training tasks.

The following spoke at the conference plenary session: Colonel A. Sidorenko; Captain First Rank V. Sivograkov; Colonel G.

Shevchenko; Colonel B. Chistov; Colonel V. Nikolaychuk, Lieutenant Colonel A. Kostin; Lieutenant Colonel V. Ivlikov; Colonel N. Gusarov; and Colonel A. Yevdoshenko.

Work in sections took place and a seminar was held as part of the conference. Conference participants attended a number of lectures.

P. Slezko, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, participated in the conference's work.

Vladivostok Draft Organization Flaws Discussed

PM010858 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Mar 86 Second Edition p 4

[Unattributed article under the rubric "After *KRASNAYA ZVEZDA* Spoke Out": "Before Beginning Service"]

[Text] On 5 December 1985 *KRASNAYA ZVEZDA* published a report by Captain First Class Yu. Timoshuk entitled "He Did Not Arrive On Time," which discussed shortcomings in the preparation of young people in Vladivostok's Frunzenskiy Rayon for military service and in the organization of their draft into the Army and Navy.

The editorial office received a reply signed by Major General I. Podgorny, first deputy chief of staff of the Far Eastern Military District, who reports that the article has been discussed at a joint conference of workers of the CPSU gorkom, gorispolkom, and kray military commissariat. A joint plan of work was adopted to improve young people's military patriotic education and organize the prompt registration of citizens at recruitment centers and their draft for active military service. The soviet krayispolkom has resolved the question of transferring a building to the kray military commissariat for housing the kray assembly center. Thequestion of equipping the Frunzenskiy Rayon military commissariat recruitment center was also resolved.

Lieutenant Colonel G. Kulik, rayon military commissar, has been disciplined for violations permitted in the work of organizing the draft of young people. The military prosecutor has also warned him about the impermissibility of breaches of the law. Lieutenant Colonel A. Yablonskiy, section chief of the kray military commissariat, was severely reprimanded for laxity in monitoring subordinates' activity.

Colonel of Justice V. Kaunin, military prosecutor of the Pacific Ocean Fleet, reported to the editorial office that the Maritime Kray military commissar has been informed about breaches of the USSR Law "On Compulsory Military Service." Replies signed by senior legal counsellors I. Sinegubov and A. Kolesnikov, deputy prosecutors of the Maritime Kray, report on measures aimed at stepping up prosecutor's office supervision of the execution of this law.

Unfortunately when the author was preparing the report for publication, certain facts connected with circumstances of student E. Itskevich's draft were not properly checked. As a result Doctor A.M. Krasnykh was unjustly criticized. In this connection the editorial office offers its apologies to A.M. Krasnykh. The author of the report has been severely reprimanded.

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Note: The Soviet Union DAILY REPORT Supplement for National Affairs was not published on 3 April.

'TOP PRIORITY' EXAMINES U.S. ATTITUDE TO TEST BAN

LD022102 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 1 Apr 86

["Top Priority" program presented by Pavel Kuznetsov, with Dr Radomir Bogdanov and Dr Sergey Plekhanov from the Institute for United States and Canada Studies]

[Text] Speaking on Soviet television last Saturday, General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev once again confirmed that this country would prolong its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests beyond March 31 if the United States refrained from its own nuclear testing. The Soviet leader proposed a meeting with President Reagan in London, Rome, or any other European capital to discuss the most crucial problem of banning nuclear testing. With the survival of humanity at stake the Soviet moratorium was dictated by the urgent need to seek new approaches to international security in the spirit of responsibility. However, the Reagan administration is against halting nuclear tests, one of the reasons being the need to build new weapons, both nuclear and those in space, the X-ray laser in particular.

On Saturday 22 March the United States detonated a nuclear device in Nevada, and according to press reports from Washington, intends to carry out another nuclear explosion shortly. In today's edition of Top Priority, leading experts from the Moscow-based Institute for United States and Canada Studies Dr Radomir Bogdanov and Sergey Plekhanov take a look at some official American arguments on nuclear testing. Moderating Top Priority is Pavel Kuznetsov of our staff.

[Kuznetsov] President Reagan invited Soviet scientists to come to Nevada and watch new American equipment to monitor nuclear testing in use. He added that he had offered to share with this country, that is with us, this new technology that would allow both nations to verify compliance with treaties limiting nuclear testing. But at the same time the Reagan administration is dragging their feet on renewing talks on a comprehensive test ban treaty. I don't see how the two things can go hand in hand, I mean this passion for compliance with (?unratified) treaties and at the same time their unwillingness to resume talks on a comprehensive test ban.

[Bogdanov] Pavel, you are right, you are right. My difficulty with that is also along the same lines, but I would like to add to that some illogical, you know, points which are in the proposals of the Reagan administration. What I mean by that: We suggest to this administration that we stop testing. But this administration suggests to us: you join us in improving the level of testing. You know, that's the no 1 point of illogical behavior in that. It looks like that, I'm sorry for that, that you invite somebody to train in robbing somebody, to improve the level of robbing somebody's pockets instead of stopping robbing somebody. It looks like that, it's the same, you know. So I don't know why we should accept Reagan's invitation to send our people and just to bless by that the resuming and continuation of nuclear testing. So it means that they take us for such a silly people that we will by one hand suggest stop testing but by the other hand join them in improving (?them).

[Kuznetsov] And bless them.

[Bogdanov] And bless them, and bless them. And, you know, what is really a propaganda trick, that's exactly what the Reagan administration suggested to us -- without, of course, any hope that we will accept it -- but they were rather suggesting that for their own people, uninformed people, to show how they are, you know, generous to the Soviets and ready even to share their new technology but (?the Soviets) don't accept it.

[Kuznetsov] In a (?Senate) report since 1984 the United States Administration has recently accused the Soviet Union of violating its arms control treaty commitments. Like I said, similar charges were made in 1984 and '85. Is there any connection between these regular charges with the official American position on nuclear testing?

[Plekhanov] Well, of course, I think there is a connection; it's part of the same policy, trying to prevent any progress in Soviet-American relations on arms control. You see, there is so little that can be used as ammunition against the idea of banning all nuclear tests that you need whatever ammunition you can find in other quarters. But also, I think, the recent report is also connected with the continued attempts by the extremist forces in the Reagan administration to undermine the ABM treaty of 1972, and the SALT-II treaty; they have been doing it for several years. They have been trying, coming up with new ploys, new attempts to break out of those treaties, to destroy them, and they haven't given up. So it's not just connected with the business of testing. But what they did come up with, on the basis of what I have been able to read in the press, is the same old list of complaints, which have been rejected before by very responsible sources in the administration itself. For instance, Admiral Chain, who until recently was head of the bureau of political military affairs at the State Department, stated a year ago in connection with the previous report, which contained virtually the same charges, stated that actually he did not agree that the Soviet Union violated the existing treaties, that those charges are not very well grounded. And one must say in fairness that in most of those so-called cases that the -- that have been included in those reports, the administration is talking about possible violations that they have grounds to think that -- (?violations)...

[Kuznetsov] (?Violations likely) ...

[Plekhanov] So (?they need an escape clause) because you really don't want to be -- to get caught brazenly lying in public. You also must be aware, you know we can't say -- we're not 100 percent sure, but there's enough...

[Kuznetsov] [ords indistinct]

[Plekhanov] Yeah. But for the public, which doesn't go into detail, and for the 2-minute newscast, you know, news points -- news spots -- in the -- on television.

[Kuznetsov] Or radio?

[Plekhanov] It does sound like -- yes, well, the Soviets are cheating, and the administration is trying to catch them, you know. That's very harmful.

[Kuznetsov] As far as I know, an intelligence estimate made public by the Joint Chiefs of Staff contradicts President Reagan's assertion that the Soviet Union has violated the key arms control provision, and that was carried by THE NEW YORK TIMES news service in February, and this report refers to similar accusations made by the Reagan administration in 1985. And the independent scientists and experts said that it appears gravely irresponsible for the administration to have formally charged the Soviet Union in December with a violation of the SALT-II overall numerical limits when the Joint Chiefs of Staff order of battle now shows them to be well within the required limit.

[Plekhanov] Well, of course, honoring such important treaties as SALT I and II treaties is in the interests of the Soviet Union. We are not interested in breaking out of treaties which serve our interests.

And we are firmly convinced that they, those treaties, are also in the interests of the United States, and that they should observe those treaties scrupulously, and not try to undermine them, to break out of them.

[Kuznetsov] Our moratorium was described by administration officials as propaganda. Why is it that we have neither seen nor heard any such propaganda, in quotation marks, from them? Dr Bogdanov, why haven't they stopped their testing for at least 2 or 3 months?

[Bogdanov] It's clear for me why they didn't. They have suggested to the Congress a huge military budget, you know, for '87. Now, if they stop testing, if they join us in moratorium, the congress will put a very reasonable question to them: What the hell you are spending billions and billions on those toys while you stop (?nice little) the Soviet Union; you join them. Why do you need all this money? That's another reason why they are building up tension around Congress; first of all to my mind, around Congress. And if you look at the American scene, it's a very unfortunate, you know, development. Very unfortunate time in the sense that the military budget is in the Congress now, and they have to convince their Congress counterparts that the evil empire guys are so badly behaved that Americans have only one answer to that, to spend another billions and billions and billions. How they can stop now testing?

And you know, there's another point. There, I still have a question: Defense Guidance of 81 [words indistinct]

[Kuznetsov] Produced in 1982?

[Bogdanov] There were two Defense Guidance, but (?basics as they say) to build up such an American, such American nuclear might, that they will prevail in the Soviet Union, over the Soviet Union, and they will finish the military conflict on the terms favorable for America. Now, my question is: Is is valid for this administration or not? If you judge by the Reagan-Gorbachev communique after Geneva summit, where it is said that no side is aiming at the nuclear superiority, and where it is stated that the nuclear war is not winnable; so, my question is how that correlates to the American behavior when they don't stop testing? [sentence as heard] So where is the truth? Are the Defense Guidances still valid?

[Kuznetsov] I think...

[Bogdanov] Interrupting or these statements, very important statements in the joint communique are still valid or there are several American policies; one is for the public and one is for the Congress and that last one for the American Administration. I have no answer to that.

[Words indistinct due to multiple speakers]

[Plekhanov] I think those Guidances, I think those Defense Guidances are still valid, because they were drawn up by Caspar Weinberger, the defense secretary, and he says he is not signatory to any Soviet-American accord; he is just pushing ahead with star wars, with nuclear testing, with modernizing the arsenals and it fits; it perfectly fits into those Defense Guidances. You were absolutely right, they were drawn up in 1982, and I remember comments in THE NEW YORK TIMES: (?We) were bewildered, numbed, astonished, because actually those Guidances put the United States on a permanent war footing in peacetime with the Soviet Union because of this relentless military drive.

[Kuznetsov] Our time is running out. I'd like to conclude with this: On Radio Moscow we have a program called "Opinion Forum," on which we read the reaction of our listeners to the Soviet disarmament program announced by Mikhail Gorbachev, and also on our policy on nuclear testing. Thus far we haven't received a single letter praising the arms race, and well, I've brought some letters with me. They are from (Eric Milner) of Austin, Texas, they are from Mrs (Lynette Williams) of Oakland, California.

[Bogdanov] You have so many letters on this, I (?think) maybe this one?

[Kuznetsov] In his proposal, Mikhail Gorbachev addressed this problem where he pointed to the need to change the caveman mentality in which security was to be sought in a bigger stick or a heavier stone. Mikhail Gorbachev is absolutely right. Nuclear arms are not sticks and stones, and piling up more and more of them serves to (?diminish) rather than enhance security. And this is typical of responses that we get. And yet in the White House they cite national policy, national policy concerns, national security, and all that as a justification for the relentless military (?drive). And we know from the latest opinion polls in the United States that the majority of the Americans reject this build-up, this military drive. How can anyone talk about this military drive being in national interests if the people reject it?

[Plekhanov] Well, there is that old traditional approach coming from the Roman Empire, and it was striking to hear this approach referred to again. The ancient Romans, being quoted by Ronald Reagan, said that now, if you want peace, prepare for war, and he also mentioned that nobody ever crossed Jack Dempsey. Well, apparently because Jack Dempsey was a boxing champion, and he could beat the hell out of anyone who would cross him. But if you project it onto the military situation today with nuclear weapons, it would look as if Jack Dempsey would have deterred others not by his fists or his muscles or his reputation, but by just carrying a bomb around and threatening to explode it on (?himself). Because really it's very dangerous, very misleading to apply the obsolete dogma to the nuclear age, to this world of ours today which is so dynamic, so full of change, and so interdependent and so fragile that we really must work out a new approach to security. This is a difficult business; it involves changing a lot of ingrained attitudes. It involves a lot of dropping of old assumptions. We have started the process of updating and modernizing our approach to security, making it more enlightened, more in line with the realities of the world, and we are hoping to try to involve the American side in that process. And we are hoping that the common sense on that side will finally prevail. Otherwise there is no hope for survival.

[Kuznetsov] And we openly admit that there can be no Soviet security without that of the United States.

[Plekhanov] Obviously, obviously. Not only that there must be security on the American side, there must be just as much security. America must be able to feel as secure as we are, and vice versa. There must be equal security.

[Bogdanov] Yeah. Less American security means less Soviet security, because if they feel less secure they will do something to fill the gap. And that will provoke us, you know, for another reaction to that. So that's why that form of less security for one means less security for the other. I think it's very important [words indistinct]. Now, the last part of your question about public opinion polls. It's another example (?of) how this administration manipulates polls. When they have polls in their favor, they, you know...

[Kuznetsov] Advertise?

[Bogdanov] Advertise that at all levels as something very much proving and supporting this administration [as heard]. But if they have polls just contradicting their policy, they just don't mention them as they [as heard] were not existing at all. It's another example of a very high skill of manipulation, in this administration.

[Kuznetsov] Thank you, Dr Bogdanov; thank you Dr Plekhanov. You've heard "Top Priority" from the studios of the North American service of Radio Moscow. "Top Priority" is a weekly panel discussion, and I am Pavel Kuznetsov, your host. Goodbye till a week from now.

CHERNYSHEV COMMENTS ON U.S. NUCLEAR TESTS

Treaties Seen As 'Obstacles'

PM030853 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Mar 86 Second Edition p 5

[Observer on military questions V. Chernyshev "TASS Commentary for KRASNAYA ZVEZDA": "Who Is Hampered by the Treaties"]

[Text] The world is indignant at the provocative militarist actions of the U.S. Administration which despite the repeated calls of the Soviet Union and other countries and the broad public in the United States itself, has sanctioned another nuclear weapon test. The explosion carried out on the Nevada testing range 22 March is one more testimony to the fact that Washington's real aims is not the reduction and elimination of nuclear armaments but on the contrary their buildup and the creation of new types of nuclear weapons.

The new explosion and the refusal to resume talks on the total prohibition of nuclear tests are also evidence that the present U.S. leadership views the commitments previously adopted and the treaties and agreements signed as no more than obstacles in its desire to achieve military-strategic superiority for the United States.

Thus U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense R. Perle, addressing a subcommittee of the Senate Armed Services Committee, frankly called for a large-scale ABM system with space-based elements to be deployed irrespective of "whether or not the Russians agree to conduct talks on reviewing" the ABM Treaty. According to him, in the meanhwile, even at the present stage of fulfillment of the "star wars" program which Washington makes out is a "research" program, it is necessary to adopt a "broad interpretation" of this treaty in order to carry out arms tests. As is well known, according to this "broad interpretation," invented in the United States only 6 months ago, despite the understanding which the Soviet Union and the four preceding U.S. administrations had of the ABM Treaty, it is claimed that developments [razrabotki] and tests of systems and so forth -- are not banned at all.

Consequently, in his address to the legislators Perle unabashedly set forth a program for the disruption of the ABM Treaty.

A threat also looms over the SALT II treaty. In May this year the U.S. Navy plans to launch the eighth Trident nuclear missile-carrying submarine -- the "Nevada." Unless the United States takes compensatory measures, for instance, unless it dismantles two old submarines with Poseidon missiles, then the limit set by the SALT II treaty for MIRV'd missile launchers.

But there are already figures in Washington who oppose the continuation of the United States' fulfillment of this treaty and the apologists of "star wars" have been in the front ranks of its opponents.

The leadership of the organization to implement the "Strategic Defense Initiative," for instance, is obstinately fighting for the conservation of existing missile-carrying Poseidon submarines in the Navy's fighting strength, because according to the Pentagon's plan they should become "ideal launchpads" for "exotic weapons" -- nuclear-pumped X-ray lasers. The "star warriors" are thus hampered not only by the ABM Treaty but also by the SALT II Treaty and they are calling for the renunciation of the fulfillment of its provisions.

All this shows that some people in Washington are obstinately seeking to think in old, hidebound categories. This has all happened before. Take just the now published recommendations for President H. Truman in the secret report prepared for him on U.S.-Soviet relations: "The United States with its military potential, consisting primarily of highly effective armaments, should not support any disarmament or arms limitation proposals." These are the "recommendations" which official Washington is now trying to follow, forgetting that it is not 1946 now.

It is time the U.S. leadership finally realized that this policy merely entails new dangers to the peoples, including the U.S. people. After all, security in our time can only be mutual. And that requires from everyone new thinking and an understanding of the fact that a global catastrophe can only be prevented by political means, on the path of talks and the conservation of accords already reached.

Reagan's Reasoning 'Far-Fetched'

PM011553 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Apr 86 Second Edition p 3

[Article by military observer V. Chernyshev entitled "Inveterate Thinking in the Nuclear and Space Age"]

[Text] "The situation requires immediate action. It is not yet too late to halt the nuclear arms race. The first major stride in that direction is needed. Putting an end to nuclear testing by all, first of all by the Soviet Union and the United States, as well as by the other nuclear powers, could become such a step. We attach tremendous significance to the solution of this task which concerns the destiny of all people," Mikhail Gorbachev said in a Soviet TV address.

The question of ending nuclear testing assumed great importance in conditions when huge stockpiles of nuclear material have been accumulated in the world. Specialists the world over declared outright that the problem of moratorium on nuclear explosions is the touchstone to verify the real attitude of the leadership of any nuclear power to the very idea of nuclear disarmament. For an end to nuclear testing is the most real way to put an end to the arms race, since without such tests nuclear weapons cannot be refined, nor can new types of nuclear weapons be created.

Since 6 August 1985 the Soviet Union has abided by its unilaterally announced moratorium on all nuclear explosions and declared that it will not conduct nuclear explosions in the future if the United States does likewise. The USSR has proposed beginning talks without delay on a total nuclear weapon test ban, including questions of verification. M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has voiced readiness to meet with U.S. President R. Reagan in the very near future in any European capital to reach agreement on ending nuclear tests.

Thus, the Soviet side has done everything to promote the immediate reaching of an accord on this question.

And what about Washington? The U.S. Administration hastened to reject the Soviet initiative again. Its representatives declared that the White House has no intention to call of another nuclear explosion planned for mid-April and the President has no wish for a meeting on this question. What Washington plans to send to humanity is not a signal of peace but another shudder of nuclear explosion.

The U.S. side continues making references to verification problem in an effort to "substantiate" its negative stand. "In the field of nuclear testing, as in arms control generally, effective verification is a central element. It has also long been one of the most difficult problems to resolve," President Reagan declared. This reasoning is clearly far-fetched.

In the United States itself prominent specialists declared last year that the present-day level of the development of seismology and existing technical means of monitoring seismic waves give ground for confidence that secret nuclear explosions, even with a yield of not over a kiloton, can be promptly detected with the use of a network of seismic stations. Resolution No 3 endorsed by the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress on February 26 of this year says that substantial progress in methods of detection of underground nuclear explosions by seismic and other methods has been achieved.

Moreover, the Soviet Union declared that it is prepared to use any forms of verification -- by national technical means, with the use of international mechanisms, on-site inspections. Should doubts about the observance of commitments arise, let Americans go to the USSR and carry crates with equipment along, it declares. Adversaries of nuclear disarmament who made references to the problem of verification can no longer resort to their only remaining "argument". It has now become clear to the whole world that doubts about verification are false. The British newspaper THE TIMES wrote that the Soviet Union's readiness to ensure on-site inspections removed the West's objection to concluding a nuclear test ban treaty, the objection the West was regarding the most important one, and placed the USA in an extremely awkward position from the viewpoint of morality.

The arguments usually advanced in support of the United States rejecting the Soviet moratorium on nuclear testing are in the sphere of nuclear mythology, this is how the American BALTIMORE SUN commented on the stand of the White House. The Reagan administration put the U.S. policy on nuclear testing topsy turvy, THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote.

Camouflaging its obvious unwillingness to stop nuclear explosions, the White House pays lip service to "readiness" to the quest of the ways to ensure effective verification. "I urged the Soviet Union to join us without delay in bilateral discussions on finding ways to reach agreement on essential verification improvements of the Threshold Test Ban (TTBT) and Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaty (PNET)", the President of the United States loudly proclaimed.

The White House invited the USSR to send Soviet experts to observe a nuclear test at the Nevada test site in the third week of April to be able to discuss verification methods.

In this connection one cannot but recall the assessment given to a similar invitation by THE WASHINGTON POST newspaper.

It wrote that while the Soviet Union invites the President of the USA to a peaceful dinner, the American President invites the Soviet Union to a nuclear luncheon. The White House is really inviting the USSR to be an accomplice in a nuclear crime against the world. Neither the Soviet Union nor all other peoples need "nuclear shows". The Soviet Union's stand is clearcut and easy to understand by the whole world: Let us stop explosions first, so as to engage in verification later as much as possible and in every way conceivable.

The point of the matter is that the Soviet Union proposes disarmament and appropriate verification of it, while the United States talks about verification of the arms race. The Soviet Union proposes the verification of a complete end to testing, while the USA declares for the verification of testing. Washington has adopted the course at replacing the ban on nuclear explosions with their continuation and would also like the presence of Soviet representatives watching U.S. explosions to signify the Soviet Union's official consent to that U.S. challenge to peoples, to its ostentatious contempt for the world public opinion. The USA is showing neither a sense of reality nor a sense of responsibility.

It seems that they in Washington got accustomed to nuclear weapons and are linking with them their plans in the international arena. Still, whether U.S. politicians want it or not, they will have to answer the question if they are prepared to give up nuclear weapons at all.

ASIAN-PACIFIC SECURITY CONFERENCE ADJOURNS

PM021437 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Unattributed report: "Meeting in Ulaanbaatar"]

[Text] A consultative meeting of representatives of the parliaments of Vietnam, Cambodia, the DPRK, Laos, Mongolia, and the USSR was held in Ulaanbaatar on 26-27 March.

The meeting discussed the question of the parliaments' role in strengthening peace and security in the Asian and Pacific region. The meeting, which was held in a friendly atmosphere, confirmed the full mutual understanding and identity of views of the countries represented on the questions under discussion.

The meeting participants highly appreciated and unanimously supported the Soviet Union's proposal aimed at ridding mankind of the threat of nuclear war and of all kinds of weapons of mass extermination before the end of this century and at providing the preconditions for constructive and creative cooperation by all states and peoples. They are convinced that the forces of peace and reason can and must erect a firm barrier against the military preparations that are being implemented by the most aggressive militarist circles and that a responsible and serious approach by all states and peoples to the problem of war and peace would help to overcome the dangerous development of the international situation. To consolidate the positive foundations laid at the Geneva meeting between the Soviet and U.S. leaders it is particularly important that such an approach be manifested by the United States and its closest allies.

The meeting expressed concern at the complex and tense atmosphere created in various parts of Asia and the Pacific and Indian Oceans by the policy of the opponents of peace, international security, and the peoples' independence and sovereignty.

The participants in the meeting urge the parliaments of all countries to step up as much as possible the struggle on a national, regional, and world basis to end the arms race on earth, prevent the militarization of space, and fundamentally improve the international situation. They believe that the most urgent present-day task is for all peace-loving democratic, and progressive forces to pool their efforts in the struggle for mankind's peaceful future.

The meeting stressed the need for the expansion of cooperation among the Asian countries' parliaments in the struggle against the threat of war, for peace, and for the preparation and subsequent convening of a pan-Asian forum to resolve security questions. It also stressed the importance of more active cooperation among parliaments and parliamentarians in implementing the foreign policy initiatives of the socialist and other states, aimed at strengthening peace and security in the Asian and Pacific region including proposals on a comprehensive approach to the problem of security in Asia; the application of confidence-building measures in the Far East; the conclusion by the Asian and Pacific countries of a convention on mutual nonaggression and the nonuse of force; the removal of all types of nuclear weapons from South Korea, the improvement of the situation on the Korean peninsula, and its transformation into a nuclear-free peace zone; the development of dialogue between the ASEAN and Indochinese countries and the creation of a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia; and on creating a peace zone in the Indian Ocean.

The implementation of these and other constructive proposals would be contribution to fulfilling the idea of an all-embracing international security system, put forward by the 27th CPSU Congress.

The participants expressed satisfaction at the results of the exchange of opinions that held and recognized the usefulness of continuing to hold such meetings with the aim of coordinating further efforts to strengthen peace, security, mutural understanding, and cooperation among the states and peoples of the vast and diverse Asian and Pacific region.

The participants in the meeting resolutely condemn the entirely unprovoked U.S. armed action against sovereign nonaligned Libya and demand that the United States immediately end its aggressive actions, which represent a serious threat to peace and security in the region and throughout the world.

GORBACHEV DISCUSSES DOMESTIC, INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

PM021627 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Apr 86 First Edition pp 1, 2

["M.S. Gorbachev's Answers to the Algerian Journal REVOLUTION AFRICAINE" -- PRAVDA headline; first two grafs are unattributed introduction.]

[Text] The Algerian journal REVOLUTION AFRICAINE has asked M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to answer a number of questions and also to receive and talk with Zoubir M. Souissi, chief editor of REVOLUTION AFRICAINE, the Algerian weekly organ of the National Liberation Front Party. The conversation took place on 31 March 1986. A.N. Yakovlev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in it.

Question: The CPSU has just passed a turning point in its development. The 27th congress was a congress of innovation and bold strategy both as far as the life of the party is concerned and in relation to the development of the economy and Soviet society. Could you tell us about the factors prompting these plans?

Answer: Well, we probably have reason to agree with your assessments of the character of the 27th congress. For Soviet Communists, it really has been of historic significance because we are dealing with the resolution of the imposing task of achieving a NEW QUALITATIVE STATE OF SOVIET SOCIALIST SOCIETY [uppercase passage published in boldface]. So the present moment really is a turning point in the country's life.

Only we must be clear here. Apart from professional anti-Soviets, no one any longer seems to deny our achievements. I believe that your journal's readers will know the road that our country has traveled. It is the road from a backward, ruined country to a leading power in both sociopolitical and economic terms.

Our revolution had many enemies -- too many. I have in mind not only the imperialist plunderers who did everything possible to turn us back to the semicolonial past. I also have in mind the mass illiteracy, the poverty, the age-old oppression that people felt. But that is the fate of a true people's revolution, which always meets resistance from the forces of the world. You know that in your country from your own experience.

The most severe tests have fallen to our people's lot. Suffice it to recall the fascist invasion that carried off millions and millions of human lives and left our cities and countryside in ruins. Yet even that was overcome by the Soviet people's heroic labor. In a matter of years the country was truly reborn.

Today we have a powerful production potential at our disposal and our national economy is marching steadily upward. In the last quarter-century alone the country's fixed production capital has increased sevenfold. Our industry has progressed at double the pace of the developed capitalist states. Soviet people's prosperity has increased radically. Real per capita income has increased 2.6 times in a quarter-century.

I know that people in the West like to talk about the Soviet Union's so-called lag so far as the development of modern science and technology is concerned. I would suggest that the outstanding discoveries and accomplishments of Soviet scientific-technical thought in the most varied spheres speak more eloquently than any denials. Suffice it to recall the first earth satellite and the Yuriy Gagarin flight, which opened the space age, and the success of the recent "Venus-Halley's Comet" project. This unique research venture fused together the achievements of Soviet physics and machine building, mathematics, and instrument making, and other spheres of science and technology with the professional skill of the working class.

However, I do not intend to enter into empty polemics with people who would be prepared to slander even themselves, provided they were well paid. Simply, I know that in all spheres of knowledge we have highly trained specialists and excellent production workers at our disposal. Our engineers, technicians, workers, and doctors have been working in Algeria for many years now, incidentally, and as far as I know they are working successfully. Their Algerian colleagues consider such cooperation extremely useful.

Of course, the question may be asked: If Soviet society has been developing successfully in the past decades, why the profound changes which have been outlined by the 27th party congress? Well, you see, while paying due tribute to what has been done, we want to move forward more rapidly, on a new qualitative basis. Socialism's creative potential is such that we can resolve tasks more complex and on a larger scale than in the past. Complacency goes against the very nature of the Communist Party, against the nature of socialist society and of our morality.

And that is why the 27th congress openly and honestly discussed not only the achievements but also our mistakes and blunders. To a certain extent we have been set at our ease by the development potential lying, so to say, on the surface. The economy has developed to a significant degree on an extensive basis, through the recruitment of additional labor and material resources into production. The structure of national economic management had not changed for decades, even though the development of production forces dictated the need to restructure production relations. Hence a slowdown in growth rates and insufficient energy in assimiling the latest scientific-technical achievements in our economy.

Our straight talking about shortcomings was necessary and is aimed at the maximum mobilization of the advantages of socialist production, which by its very essence is capable of constant renewal and improvement. I would remind you of the words of K. Marx, who said of revolutions back in the 19th century that they "constantly criticize themselves..., return to what appears to be already fulfilled so as to start afresh once again, and ridicule with merciless thoroughness the half-baked nature, the weak aspects, and the worthlessness of their first attempts...." Forcefully put, and well put.

So, to put it as briefly as possible, at the congress we soberly assessed our forces and our potential and we saw that we could work better. That is the main motive prompting the need to accelerate the country's socioeconomic development.

As far as the international aspects of the acceleration strategy are concerned, the following needs to be stressed. Socialism is not developing within the boundaries of some isolated island. A competition is in progress between two social systems -- the socialist and the capitalist. That competition -- and we want it to be peaceful and only peaceful -- of itself obliges us to show concern about accelerating socio-economic development. Socialism does not have the right to lag behind. With today's resources at its disposal -- and that means not just production and scientific-technical potential but, above all, people who love their country and are ready to do everything necessary to enable it to flourish -- the party has set a course with every reason and confidence toward the acceleration of the country's development.

Question: One gets the impression that questions concerning the economy and the USSR's social development are the object of your main concern among all the problems which you broached at the congress. The strategic avenues of development have been mapped out with due consideration for the process of acceleration which you initiated. What are the basic directions, means, and objectives of the new policy?

Answer: I have, to a certain extent, already answerd this question. But it is perhaps necessary to emphasize once more: The economy and, of course, social policy are the main concern of the Communist Party as a ruling party.

As regards the acceleration strategy, it encompasses all aspects of society's life: the economy, science and technology, the social sphere, and society's spiritual life. In some cases directly, in others, indirectly.

We have embarked on reconstruction of the national economy on the basis of the latest achievements of scientific and technical progress and will create the most favorable conditions for the development of science, both fundamental and applied. We are changing the structural and investment policy with a view to ensuring accelerated growth of machine building and other leading sectors of industry. I want to stress that these are not intentions or wishful thinking, but an organic element of our present work.

Radical economic reforms and restructuring of the economic machinery constitute another important element of economic strategy. Its essence is to harmoniously combine the advantages of centralized planning with expansion of the independence and enhancement of the responsibility of production associations and enterprises. And the thrust is obvious: To subordinate our entire production to social needs and to orient management toward enhancement of efficiency and quality. To put it briefly, to arrange matters so that the entire national economy functions dynamically, as if in accordance with a self-regulating system.

For us the strategy of acceleration also means development of the political system, the system of socialist democracy under which all power belongs to the people. We perceive it as our task to deepen the people's socialist self-management and to involve working people most fully in the running of state and social affairs. Essentially speaking, broad democracy provides the obligatory climate which creates conditions for the fullest display of the creative potential of both society and the individual. It begins with intraparty democracy, with free open discussion of all problems perturbing society, as it happened during the precongress discussion and at the 27th congress itself.

A discussion about socialist democracy cannot, of course, be complete in a relatively brief answer. Here it would also be necessary to speak in detail about our state and social institutions, of how the work of soviets of people's deputies, with their millions-strong aktiv, is organized. Now I would like to draw attention to the following: The congress urgently raised the question concerning publicity in the activity of state, party, and other public organizations. We consider that there cannot be varying degrees of truth. There is just one truth, and it must be total.

We are speaking openly about everything because we have faith in our strength and know now just what has to be done but also how it is to be done. Let me note that the party's prestige grows only when it is capable of setting correct tasks and is able to heed well the working people's voice, to be aware of their opinions, and to fearlessly evaluate its mistakes.

And of course, the core of the acceleration strategy is a strong and comprehensive social policy. Production does not exist for its own sake. Production exists for the people. It cannot be otherwise under socialist conditions, where there is no private ownership and where all enterprises belong to the people and serve the people's needs. After all, in our country we have no rich people who would subordinate production to their own interests.

Let me add to what I have already said that when we tackle the restructuring of secondary and higher education, aim at improving health care services, and embark on the construction of a new network of sanatoriums, rest homes, cultural centers, and sports complexes -- all this ultimately boils down to the creation of proper material conditions for the harmonious development of the individual and for people's creative work. A work that not only makes society richer, but also enriches man spiritually.

Question: You advocate new approaches toward questions concerning the organization of production and the assessment of the labor factor, bearing in mind the enhancement of their efficiency. This leads to a restructuring of habits and reorientation of views. How is the CPSU preparing for this new situation?

Answer: An interesting question although, in my view, the necessary answer has already been given in the 27th congress decisions.

As regards the organization of labor, our orientation is as follows: establishment of financial autonomy, ensuring profitability and self-financing in all urban and rural enterprises, broad utilization of economic incentives, correct utilization of the instruments of goods-money relations, encouragement of socialist enterprise, and establishment of direct ties between producers and consumers.

When we undertook the implementation of economic experiments in the national economy -- and they are now being expanded -- we were able to see for ourselves that the very first steps yield high returns. There is a double gain here: Society gains by receiving larger quantities of essential and high-quality output; the labor collective gains since it has been empowered to utilize a large proportion of the income it receives at its own discretion.

As regards the assessment of every man's labor and labor efforts, we are guided by the well known Marxist formula: "From each according to his ability, to each according to his labor." This is the meaning of social justice, when everyone receives the quantity of benefits he has earned by his work.

You spoke in your question about a turnabout in habits and views, and asked how the CPSU prepares for this new situation. We have declared war on conservatism, bureaucracy, economic mismanagement, breaches of discipline, and sluggishness in everything. It seems to me that the party's entire activity since the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum, during the period of preparations for the 27th party congress, and the course of its work show convincingly that our course encounters understanding and energetic support by Communists and the broadest masses of working people. There is, of course, much work to be done and the leaders and all working people -- workers, peasants, and the intelligentsia -- must orient themselves toward new approaches.

Question: You make no secret of your financial difficulties as regards the attainment of objectives concerning the process of accelerating the USSR's socioeconomic development. If international relations do not change in a way more favorable for the cause of peace and cooperation, how do you intend to obtain the resources necessary for the transition to this qualitatively new stage?

Answer: Something is not quite right here. We are not complaining about our financial situation, although we have no superfluous resources. Moreover, in the light of the challenging imperialist policy, we have to divert part of our resources to the strengthening of our country's defense capability. We will continue to do this: The peaceful labor of the Soviet people and of our friends and allies will continue to be reliably protected.

But we do have the necessary resources to ensure the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development. We are orienting ourselves primarily at internal accumulations. This is the only reliable way. I do not know about others, but we are aware that imperialism has introduced in the practice of modern international economic relations such uncivilized methods as various forms of discrimination, sanctions, economic blockades, embargos, trade bans, and so on.

We do have sufficient material potential to implement our plans. The course of retooling and reconstruction of existing enterprises on which we have embarked not only demands expenditure but also creates additional resources. There is obviously no need to prove that society develops and progresses on the basis of growing labor productivity and rising production efficiency. The acceleration of resources turnover will yield much. Not to mention the application of energy-saving technologies, fundamental improvement of capital construction, and so on.

There can be no disputing that we will also utilize our extensive economic ties with foreign countries in the interest of development. This is a normal phenomenon. Let me repeat, however, that we are not making our plans dependent on the intentions of other states toward our country. Although, of course, we have been and remain convinced advocates of broad international business ties.

Question: Military competition with the West and in particular the "star wars" project are, no doubt, the major obstacle for your economic and social plans. But the Geneva summit meeting and your 15 January 1986 statement sought to offer prospects for the more peaceful and favorable development of all mankind. What is to be expected from your forthcoming meeting with the head of the White House?

Answer: Very well, let us revert to the Geneva meeting. We approached it seriously. On the eve of the meeting we came out with constructive proposals. Let me recall them.

The Soviet Union introduced a 6-month unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions as of 6 August last year. We proposed that Washington follow our example in order to make the moratorium permanent, eternal. The answer was an invitation to attend the next nuclear test in Nevada.

On the eve of the New Year, 1986 -- which has been proclaimed to be Peace Year by the United Nations -- we declared an extension to the moratorium on nuclear explosions for a further 3 months. The answer was given by U.S. nuclear explosions.

Finally, quite recently, in connection with the appeal from the leaders of six states, we made the decision to adhere to the moratorium until the first nuclear explosion by the American side. But the Pentagon immediately speeds up the holding of new nuclear tests. We shall have to draw conclusions from this. I have no doubt that other peace-loving countries and the international public will also draw conclusions. It is particularly clear today who is who in world politics. Militarism, the ideology of which holds sway in the leading imperialist countries, has utterly exposed itself.

Now to turn to our proposals of 15 January this year. I shall not recall their content. It is common knowledge. This is something more than an invitation to serious dialogue. We expounded an integral and honest program of how to make the world safer, deliver it from nuclear weapons, to prevent an arms race in space, and to substantially cut back conventional arms.

The United States reflected for a long time, for more than a month. I have already had occasion to speak about the American response. We have heard neither a clear "yes" nor constructive ideas from the administration regarding overcoming the evil logic of the arms race.

Moreover, let us consider the initiative on the elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe which in a certain respect has something in common with former U.S. opinions on this problem -- that too is being ignored. We discover -- and this is happening not only at the Geneva talks, but others as well -- that as soon as we take a step in the direction of the U.S. stance, the United States takes a step back from that stance.

Is an improvement of Soviet-American relations really possible outside of practical decisions on curtailing the arms race? Is it really possible to proceed toward trust while at the same time replenishing arsenals with increasingly sophisticated instruments of war? We are convinced that another road leads to peace, the road away from the arms race toward disarmament.

For this, it is necessary to renounce the old way of thinking whereby even today the leaders of imperialism **regard the postulate** to the ancient Roman legionaires -- "If you want peace, prepare for war" -- as applicable to international relations.

The summit meeting opened slightly the door leading to a world of hope. But how the people connected with the U.S. military-industrial complex took fright at this ray of light! How forcefully they leaned on that "door" in order to slam it!

Both I and my comrades in the party leadership are trying to fathom what the U.S. Administration is in fact striving after. Is it war? But I think that Washington has a good idea as to what nuclear war is. So what is the meaning of all these attempts to perpetuate confrontation and still more, to kindle it, and what is the meaning of the latest outburst of bellicose rhetoric? The actions of the United States in Nicaragua and against Libya and Afghanistan, the violation of the USSR's territorial waters by warships, the support for the troglodytic regime of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa, and much else that today characterizes the international behavior of the United States -- where is all this leading and what specific interests does it serve?

We also are familiar with the calculations on exhausting the Soviet Union in the arms race. They are extremely long-standing and, I shall say bluntly, foolish. Nothing will come of this and so the Americans are expending to no purpose both their money and their strength on the implementation of a doctrine that failed long ago.

But these calculations do not just concern the Soviet Union. They also strike at the interests of the developing states and affect the United States' own allies. And the United States itself is being plunged increasingly deeply into a maelstrom of problems, both domestic and foreign that have been engendered by their imperial, militarist policy.

Washington's actions contradict accords that have been reached. An anti-Geneva syndrome is intensifying there which, of course, is creating no small difficulties in the development of Soviet-American relations.

Question: Peace does not mean just the elimination of nuclear weapons and their nonsiting in space. For many peoples who are still oppressed it begins with gaining the fundamental right to national sovereignty. However, numerous peoples who have been waging the struggle to liberate their motherland for decades cannot achieve the satisfaction of their aspirations because of a lack of more active and consistent support in the international arena. How can you explain the current decline in the national liberation movement in the world?

Answer: A little history. Recent decades have seen the collapse of colonial empires, the upsurge of anticolonial revolutions, and the rebirth and emergence of dozens and dozens of new states. Today the liberated countries account for almost half of mankind, and they determine the nature and course of world events to a great extent. I am confident that their role and the role of the Nonaligned Movement in international affairs and in determining the routes that civilization will follow in the future will grow. Thus, the results of the national liberation movements are of abiding significance. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries state frankly that our sympathies are fully on the side of the peoples struggling for freedom, national independence, and social progress.

We have rendered and will continue to render them extensive support -- political, moral, and material. Let me stress that the Soviet Union seeks no one-sided benefits for itself here -- political or economic.

Something else is also true. Having gained political independence and seized their destiny in their own hands, the liberated peoples have been compelled to wage a difficult struggle to overcome economic backwardness and poverty and strengthen their sovereignty. In order to crush the liberated countries and halt the course of history the forces of imperialism, primarily American imperialism, resort to everything -- economic subversion, political provocations, direct strong-arm pressure. This course is underpinned with the hastily devised "new globalism doctrine." In general terms there is nothing new here; an attempt is being made to return to the old, classical -- so to speak -- system of brigandage.

What if not the old "gunboat policy" are the piractical U.S. actions off the shores of Libya? This is how it is interpreted throughout the world. Evidently past lessons have not benefitted Washington, which has repeatedly had to pay for its military adventures. The United States' anti-Libyan actions are not something in isolation. What fantasies have American politicians not dreamed up about the USSR and Cuba to justify the expansion of the military adventure against Nicaragua.

The American Administration has taken into its embrace Afghan dushmans, National Union for the Total Independence of Angola bandits in Angola, and the South African racists alike. And all, it transpires, for the sake of asserting the ideals of peace and freedom. I have no doubt that without American interference in other states' internal affairs regional conflicts would become a thing of the past and would be resolved much more simply and justly.

Exceptional importance is attached to the fact that there is a growing understanding of the organic interconnection between the solution of the problems of strengthening international security and the guaranteeing of the reliable, confident, and independent development of the liberated states.

Question: The world economic crisis has not bypassed anybody, particularly the "Third World" countries. The decline in oil prices, the continuing decline in the prices of other raw materials, and the shortage of food in the world are all problems threatening an increase in the dependence of the countries of the "Third World," which is burdened by big foreign debts. The USSR is also affected by certain manifestations of this crisis. What role will the Soviet Union be able to play in seeking ways to overcome it?

Answer: I agree with you. The position of the developing countries is alarming, while that of some of them is even tragic.

For what is happening? Keeping these countries in an inequitable position, imperialism is shifting onto them the consequences of the disorder in its own economy. Hence the lowest raw material prices in 50 years, the fall in oil prices, and the food shortage.

Imperialism is making a fortune and getting rich by exploiting young states. It is financing the arms race largely at their expense. And so it turns out: On the one hand, the developing countries' trillion-dollar debt and, on the other, the superprofits of multinational corporations and banks.

This imperialist policy is well known in Asian, African, and Latin American countries and also throughout the world. It is a fact that developing states spend more than $100 billion a year just on paying interest on foreign debts. They pay more than they receive in new credits. Or another expressive fact: For every dollar invested in Latin America, American multinational corporations put $2.5 in profits into their own pocket. Cruel bookkeeping, but imperialism knows no other.

The Soviet Union is far from indifferent to this state of affairs. We for our part exert a stabilizing influence on the markets for many commodities, including those exported by developing countries, through our foreign trade. The USSR's economic and technical assistance to these countries works in the same direction, helping to shape the national base of science and industry and to modernize agriculture. Our credits are repaid by developing young states' exports, and therefore no drama of indebtedness arises here. Of course, events on world markets also affect us to a certain degree. Crises in the West reduce the demand for our exports. Inflation makes imports more costly.

How to cure the world economy? Together with the developing states, we advocate restructuring international economic relations on just, democratic bases. It would be possible to begin such a reorganization by implementing the most important points in the program for a new international economic order. Our concept of ensuring the economic security of states is fully consonant with it. It provides for all forms of discrimination to be excluded from international practice, the problem of debts to be settled fairly, and the efforts of all countries to be pooled in solving global problems, including, of course, the problem of development.

I wish to repeat: Peace and development are indivisible, and the fundamental interests of the socialist and the developing countries coincide in achieving them.

Question: Our countries have much in common in their approach to the cause of the struggle for the peoples' liberation and for peace. Relations were established between us very long ago, and the time has come to sum up in order to assess their significance objectively and to outline real paths for further development. What is the future holding for us in this sphere?

Answer: Precisely this was the subject of the substantive and fruitful talks that I had with President C. Bendjedid of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria [DPRA]. I am sure that during these days the USSR and Algeria have shown once again how useful and full cooperation built on the principles of equal rights and strict respect for each other's sovereignty can be.

What lies ahead? In accordance with the Long-Term Program for Economic, Trade, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Between the USSR and the DPRA new scope will be imparted to Soviet-Algerian economic ties. The power industry, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, the oil and gas industry, geology, metal working and machine building, agriculture, water resources, forestry, fishing -- this is a far from complete list of the sectors in which it is planned to implement interesting joint projects.

We are convinced that our cooperation in training national cadres is supremely promising. Knowledge, culture, and experience are all vitally important both for the present and even more so for the future.

The Soviet-Algerian talks provide further convincing proof that in the struggle to preserve peace our countries are not fellow travellers but real partners. This applies equally to the assertion of a new just economic international economic order and to the overcoming of conflict situations on the basis of strict respect for each people's right to determine its own path to the future. In a word, we are completely satisfied with the results of the talks and believe that the accords reached will serve well interests of our countries' peoples and the interests of peace and social progress.

M.S. Gorbachev: I welcome you, I am glad to meet you, make your acquaintance. I am particularly pleased to do this now, immediately after the visit to the Soviet Union by your republic's president, Comrade Chadli Bendjedid. It was a great event in our relations and I think also on the international plane, a major event on a truly world scale.

It seems to me that we parted equally convinced that this visit to our country by the President would lend new impetus to our relations, which are already of a high level.

You have obviously been familiarized with the content of the replies to your questions. Despite the fact that I have virtually no time, I considered it my duty to respond to your request, taking into account the friendly relations between our countries and the fact that your journal addresses a wide audience in the country, in Africa, and indeed in Europe.

Zoubir M. Souissi: Yes, we are indeed also read in Europe.

M.S. Gorbachev: If you still want to ask something in addition to the questions that you put in written form, I am at your service.

Zoubir M. Souissi: Yes, I would indeed like to ask you two questions prompted by your speech on Soviet television on Saturday.

The first question is: After the United States rejected the unilateral moratorium proposed by the Soviet Union, the Americans are now also rejecting your proposal for a meeting in a European capital, justifying this by your alleged refusal to come to the United States in Accordance with your promise. How do matters stand in reality and will this meeting take place in the United States or elsewhere?

M.S. Gorbachev: In my speech 2 days ago I did indeed appeal to President Reagan not to delay but to meet in the very near future in a European capital for one purpose -- discussing urgently the sole question of halting nuclear tests. That is not in place of our meeting in the United States, which we discussed in Geneva and which in this case I did not touch on.

The whole world, not only the Soviet Union, but all peoples including the U.S. people, are worried that in such a fundamental issue of war and peace as the arms race and the reduction of nuclear arms there are virtually no positive advances. The talks are under way. Yes, they are under way. But so far they have produced no results.

The Soviet leadership believes that some major step is needed to lead the nuclear arms reduction talks out of their deadlock and thus initiate movement toward the goal on which it seemed to us we and the Americans were agreed: to wit, gradually moving to the reduction of nuclear weapons in order to eventually destroy them completely.

When on 15 January, in the statement with which you are familiar, we proclaimed our specific program for the elimination of nuclear weapons, the U.S. President said he welcomed our further step in this process and recalled his similar statements in 1983 and since. Indeed, in Geneva we also agreed that nuclear war is impermissible and that there can be no winners in it.

That means that the result is that we are saying one and the same thing fundamentally. But we are quite incapable of moving from a standstill at the Geneva talks in order to begin real headway toward the goal that the Soviet and U.S. sides proclaimed.

We believe that halting of nuclear explosions and beginning talks on an agreement to ban them in all spheres could be the first step in this direction.

Our idea is simple: We are constantly seeking ways and means to initiate headway with the Americans and other nuclear powers along the path of reducing nuclear armaments, but first of all with the U.S. Administration.

The conclusion of an agreement on halting nuclear tests between the Soviet Union and the United States would be of enormous real importance because it would erect an obstacle to the improvement of nuclear weapons and the creation of new types of these weapons. But this step would also have tremendous political and indeed moral importance as an example of joint actions by the two great powers which have a special responsibility.

Although we did not immediately hear a negative statement in response to this new appeal of mine to the President -- actually, the U.S. Administration repeated what it had said earlier -- we nonetheless hope that the President and his immediate entourage and Congress will give this proposal of ours further consideration.

As for my visit to the United States, this question is kept in sight by the Soviet and U.S. sides.

That perhaps answers your first question.

Zoubir M. Souissi: Allow me to turn to the second question. Is dialogue still possible between the Soviet Union, which advocates peace, and the U.S. Administration, which is of a revanchist and unyielding frame of mind?

M.S. Gorbachev: You are asking a complex question. But we have now made it a rule and a principle -- in our domestic and foreign policy -- not to avoid difficult questions or any problems. Proceeding from that premise, I will also answer your question.

I would emphasize the fact that dialogue between the leadership of the Soviet Union and the U.S. Administration is essential. Without the normalization of Soviet-U.S. relations, without joint efforts by the Soviet Union and the United States to end the arms race with a view to eliminating nuclear weapons and normalizing international relations -- political, economic, trade, and cultural relations -- it is difficult to count on normalizing the international situation. We have always emphasized that. And this is evidence of the seriousness of our intentions.

For all the importance of the Soviet Union and the United States and the part they play, we must also take into account the fact that hundreds of states and peoples live in the world and want to live better lives and are building their plans for the future. The Soviet leadership and the U.S. Administration must take that into account.

I believe that what we said at the 27th party congress about our attitude toward international affairs and international cooperation is a persuasive argument for a respectful attitude toward all peoples and is evidence of our understanding of our responsibility for preserving and strengthening peace and normalizing international relations not only to our people but also to other people. So for all the importance of Soviet-U.S. relations, we cannot fail to take that into account.

Nonetheless, by virtue of objective reasons, the role and therefore the responsibility of the Soviet Union and the United States for the state of affairs in the world are great. I repeat that we are seeking to be equal to this responsibility. But matters in the world will proceed more rapidly and confidently along the path of normalization if the same understanding and the same responsibility attend the U.S. Administration as well. We invite the President, the U.S. Government, and Congress to display the practical will and seek ways to normalize and develop Soviet-U.S. relations, ways to improve the situation as a whole.

Our assessment is that there is now a difficult period in these relations. But we do not look at these relations without hope and, for our part, we are trying to do what depends on us, proceeding from definite real, practical steps to create an appropriate atmosphere for improving relations and political dialogue.

Zoubir M. Souissi: I thank you for the great honor given to our journal and for the opportunity to convey through it your message of peace to the Algerian people and all freedom-loving and peace-loving peoples. Peace is now the most important thing.

M.S. Gorbachev: We are convinced of that. Anyone who has followed the work of our congress and is familiar with its documents knows that that is precisely what we want to bring to the whole world -- a message of peace from the Soviet people to the whole world. Peace must be struggled for. "If you want peace -- struggle for peace!"

Please convey through your journal best wishes to the friendly Algerian people and all readers of your journal.

COMMENTATORS VIEW ISSUES ON 'STUDIO 9' PROGRAM

OW290936 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0521 GMT 29 Mar 86

["Studio 9" program presented by Professor Valentin Sergeyevich Zorin, political observer of Soviet television and radio with Academician Georgiy Arkadyevich Arbatov, director of the United States of America and Canada Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences; and Vitaliy Ivanovich Kobysh, political observer]

[Text] [Zorin] Hello, comrades: We are beginning our traditional "Studio 9" discussion at Ostankino television center. The discussion is devoted to current problems in world politics. Today's "Studio 9" guests are: Academician Georgiy Arkadyevich Arbatov, director of the United States of America and Canada Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and political observer Vitaliy Ivanovich Kobysh.

Since the end of the 27th CPSU Congress, world interest in that event has not diminished, on the contrary the ideas outlined and the decisions adopted at the congress have increasingly influenced the course of the political process in the world. It is impossible not to notice that the events during the weeks following the congress as well as in the last few days show everyone the scope, correctness, and volume of the analysis of the world political process made by our party's 27th congress. I think that in our discussion today, or at any rate within the framework of the discussion, we shall deal with some of the most important general propositions advanced at the congress, as well as the light being shed by the congress resolutions on events taking place now in the international arena. I would like to begin our discussion with the following: Since the end of the congress there have been reactions by political parties, movements, statesmen, governments, mass media organs -- significant, important, and interesting reaction -- and I would like you, Vitaliy Ivanovich, to characterize this reaction however briefly, in a condensed manner.

[Kobysh] The world received the 27th CPSU Congress as the most important milestone toward a future-oriented process and as decisive in the life of our country, the meaning and content of which were determined at last year's April CPSU Central Committee Plenum. Reaction to the congress was of course varied, yet it had a common denominator -- increased interest. The socialist community's attitude was clearly formulated by Poland's Wojciech Jaruzelski on his return home from Moscow.

He said: Addressing its entire essence to peace and social programs, socialism today demonstrates with renewed vigor the youth, viability, creative power, and capability to achieve new frontiers. There has been a huge response to the 27th CPSU Congress resolutions, and first of all the program for peace, the proposal to create a comprehensive system of international security in the so-called Third World -- the developing countries -- adopted at the congress.

By the way, the same can be said about reaction to the congress in many Western capitalis countries. There, the Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000 as approved by the congress are being carefully studied in direct relation to the potentials they open for their own economies. A very different view of past events, of what is happening now, and of our targets -- all that was so clearly illustrated at the congress -- has been shown to those who watch our life with very unfriendly eyes. I refer first of all to the Washington administration and to NATO. They not only follow most carefully what happens in our country, but also clearly experience some discomfort and concern while doing so. Let us ask ourselves a question that inevitably arises: Why did the U.S. President send an ambiguous yet official reply to the Soviet proposals of 15 January, 2 days before the opening of the congress? Apparently there was a desire not only to reject the most important problems raised in our proposals, but also somehow to divert attention from the work of the congress, to switch attention to something else. Some other questions arise. Why is it that precisely after the congress, the Washington administration became so active? Why did it proceed with all of its provocations, the muscle-flexing game? Why did the event on the southern coast of Crimea occur? Why have U.S. aggressive actions intensified around Nicaragua? And finally, what has happened in Libya? We shall talk about these reactions.

[Zorin] Georgiy Arkadyevich, we have in our hands considerable material for analysis. Beginning with international reaction to the 27th CPSU Congress, which has now become sufficiently clear, I would like to ask you how you assess the main points of the 27th congress' international significance.

[Arbatov] I would point out two things, and I would like to begin with what may seem somewhat unexpected in a discussion on the international significance -- on the foreign political significance of the congress: The most important point was the amount of attention to the congress paid to accelerating the country's social and economic development, the determination to expose defects, and the reports on obstacles to progress, that is, the determination displayed at the congress to overcome all of these obstacles and to quickly and successfully move along the path of social and economic development outlined by the congress. And you know, if we talk frankly about our enemies, especially the most inverterate ones, they fear most of all the prospect of Soviet, Cuban, and Nicaraguan attacks on the United States through Mexico. They use that to frighten their public, the man in the street, but they themselves hardly fear it, just like the notorious Soviet move toward warm seas. What they fear most of all is the successful development of socialism, a new system, the successful development of socialism first of all in our country and other socialist countries.

They are not only frightened because that evidently increases our foreign political possibilities, and here I include defense of course, and the possibilities for exerting economic influence on international events, the course of international development. Our enemies, more than anyone else, know very well the true power of the example of socialism, and the significance of the growing prestige of the new social system. And, precisely because of this, they placed great hopes on the shortcomings which accumulated in our country, the difficulties we experienced, and now, when it has become very evident to all that we have made serious efforts to put an end to these shortcomings and move forward, this has caused very serious concern among our enemies. This very great anxiety is the most important point in all our enemies' reaction to the congress.

[Zorin] Georgiy Arkadyevich, well, here we have a certain element, circumstance. Strong self-criticism of our defects has been and is being voiced, and this self-criticism is used by enemy propaganda to cause harm to our country, for open slander against socialism. This fact...

[Arbatov, interrupting] You know, yes, that is a fact, and bourgeois propaganda has used, is using, and will continue to use, our self-criticism. But the issue here goes much deeper. When shortcomings exist, they are evident whether or not you criticize them. The study of statistics, the study of exports and imports, even the state of your accounts in foreign banks tell much. And specialists see much, and there is no need to criticize oneself for the world to have an idea about the quality of equipment and machines we manufacture, about the existence of interruptions in supply; have an idea about what we purchase and what we sell. Much has been said about this. I would say that it is something different when nothing is said about defects, when there is unrestrained self-praise and defects are not mentioned. I think this is what filled our enemies with serious hopes about things going downhill, so to speak. And now I would add that I read the press carefully and have had meetings with many foreigners since the congress, and I firmly believe that the flow has not at all increased because of this self-criticism; I would say that there has even been a reduction in these hostile, sensational statements against the Soviet Union...

[Zorin, interrupting] Fewer sensational statements, less material...

[Arbatov] Of course. You understand that, when things have been said over a long period of time, even about something that did not exist, let alone what does or does not exist, the moment the ban on the obvious is lifted, it ceases to be an object of speculation.

[Zorin] Georgiy Arkadyevich, there is another version or idea going around. According to this idea, the greater our successes, the more frenziedly they struggle against us, the greater the mobilization of the West's propaganda machine and politicians and therefore, supposedly, a growth in our successes brings the threat of a growth in this campaign.

[Arbatov] Well, you know, I think this is a very simplified view; in reality, the picture is different. In reality you see, it is precisely when we show weakness, when there is a weakness somewhere, that great hopes appear in our enemy and he begins to intensify his attacks against us.

In fact, I would add that this hardening of U.S. policy and the predominance in it in recent years of the ideas and ideals of extreme right-wing circles is no coincidence. It was not by chance that this coincided with that fairly difficult period in our lives. So, you see what is happening: It is only when we are developing successfully that the other side, capitalism, is forced to seriously consider that this is a reality with which it must get along, with socialism I mean. And it must learn to get along with it in peace. In fact, a successful and normal life and development of socialism is an inalienable element in peaceful coexistence. It cannot be otherwise. If this were not so, why would capitalism need to think about under what conditions it must coexist with socialism. It would be faced with another task; to wait and nudge us, and make our life more difficult.

In fact, this is precisely where the matter lies. I even think there is something else. What we have seen in recent weeks, this completely hysterical hardening of U.S. policy, is possibly an expression of a desire to complicate the implementation of our plans. To complicate, and somehow make more difficult, what we have undertaken in all seriousness. It is a singular form of interference in our internal affairs.

[Kobysh] I would like to say a couple of words in this regard. Generally, if we talk about the United States, a power cult exists in that country, as you know. Power is respected and held in regard there. This is a reply to your question, so to speak.

[Zorin] Another thought: Generally, throughout the first half of the 1980's efforts were made to exhaust the Soviet Union economically by spiralling the arms race. The fact that the 27th congress proposed such far-reaching and gradiose programs based on practical and real possibilities, naturally, was like a cold shower for those who nurtured plans to ruin and undermine the Soviet economy with the help of an exhausting arms race.

Georgiy Arkadyevich, when you began your response to my question you mentioned two points, yet you spoke of only one. I would like you to return to point two.

[Arbatov] Yes, I think the second point is that a very big impression was made on the world by the Soviet perception of it, a picture and idea of the world outlined by the congress, particularly in the Political Report, as multifaceted and diverse, full of contradictions yet interdependent and integral. This is a picture of and for mankind.

This is not a sectarian or narrow view of things. In fact, at a time when mankind has met for the first time in its history with such an absolutely universal and general threat to its very existence, this was expected and it was most desirable, to rise even above what I would call a narrow class perception of the world. This is completely a class approach to the world and an entirely Leninist attitude. Lenin emphasized that the Marxist idea lies in the fact that the interests of social development are even higher than the interests of the proletariat. This is natural because the proletariat is the highest thing created by human civilization throughout its history, on the social level, and its preservation is an immutable condition for all future progress and development of socialist socity, and human society in general.

This is particularly evident against the backdrop of the U.S. attitude. We are witnessing a corruption of U.S. policy to the most primitive black and white perceptions of the world, a world in which everything is laid out as either good or evil. The good, of course, are the Americans and those who support them unconditionally, while we and everyone else, of course, are the evil.

This wretched approach is so incompatible with the real gravity of the problems with which mankind must cope. I have in mind the problems of war, peace, and the desperate situation in which the overwhelming majority of mankind finds itself in -- there are more than 2 billion people living in the developing countries whose alienation from the developed countries is constantly increasing -- the growing ecological problem, and many, many others. Against this backdrop there are also the crusades and sallies launched against Grenada, Nicaragua, or Libya with their demagoguery and attempts to villify and lump together all of those that government detests, this of course makes a very sorry impression, although we should not forget that this is dangerous.

[Zorin] An important part in the work of the 27th congress was occupied by the question of political and economic cooperation of the socialist community countries. Let us briefly return to and look at the impetus the congress gave to this cooperation. Will you say something about this, Vitality Ivanovich?

[Kobysh] Let us begin with the fact that this cooperation became muce more active even before the congress. In December last year, the CEMA member-countries adopted the complex program of scientific and technical progress until the end of the century which encompases five priority directions. I will not list them now but will note that the strategy of acceleration is embodied in them.

The 27th CPSU Congress gave this strategy a powerful impetus. Generally, the decisions of the congress were in complete harmony with the processes presently occurring in the socialist states. These processes are extremely interesting. Consider the Cuban phenomenon, which was clearly revealed at the recent party congress in Havana.

A historically backward country, a country with a single-crop system, as you know, has now become before our very eyes an agrarian-industrial state. The task has been set to transform Cuba in the near future into an industrial-agrarian country. Just think about it. Remember what Cuba was like just a short time ago -- 30 years ago, -- before the revolution.

I could cite many examples. Presently, complete harmony with our congress can be seen at the 17th CPCZ Congress being held in Czechoslovakia.

What is important is that in absorbing our experience, the experience of the world's first socialist country -- an experience that is unique in many ways, though many aspects are universal -- every member-state of the socialist community draws support from its own experience which in turn, is valuable to us and to others. They proceed from their own history and distinctive features. Therefore, there is no one laboratory of socialism. It is unique in each country, but together we are engaged in a common task.

Other socialist countries that are not members of the socialist community followed the work of the 27th CPSU Congress with the greatest attention. Our cooperation with these states is also becoming increasingly diverse and close. Of course, particular interests, and in some quarters an unhealthy and alarmed interest, is evoked by expansion of Soviet cooperation with the PRC.

[Zorin] Georgiy Arkadyevich, returning to an analysis of the results of the congress, I would like to ask you: What is the main thing the congress yielded in the foreign policy sphere?

[Arbatov] In our immediate foreign policy?

[Zorin] Yes.

[Arbatov] This of course is our concept of a universal system of international security proposed in Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's Political Report. This concept is not simply an idea, it is a political platform which must operate for years and generally it is difficult to imagine an alternative for it.

[Kobysh] It is a formula for mankind's survival.

[Arbatov] Of survival, and generally it is an essential condition for mankind's existence and progress. The strength of the idea lies in the fact that it reflects certain urgent requirements of society. Here for the first time it was revealed in the form of an integral concept or political platform. It is not an ultimatum, we are prepared to discuss any other proposals. Such is the style of our policy. But this is an agenda for worldwide discussion which is urgently needed today.

[Zorin] Continuing that you have outlined in a conceptual and general way I would like to ask a question from many of our television viewers' letters to "Studio 9" recently. The question, in brief, is as follows: What is happening with the post-Geneva process?

[Arbatov] Well, I would say that everything that was achieved in Geneva is being dismantled fairly rapidly by the Americans. In the west, I would say, no one is prepared to blame us for this.

[Zorin] Now you have told us what is happening. The next question is, naturally, why is this happening?

[Arbatov] Various suggestions are being made. One of them is that the U.S. President, while signing the statement in Geneva, did not plan to fulfill it, that this was a politically insincere act and a calculated maneuver of some sort.

Another suggestion is that during the 5 months since Geneva some changes have occurred among the President's entourage and in U.S. ruling circles. The correlation of forces has changed and the extreme right wing has gained the upper hand. Mentioned in connection with this are the resignation of McFarlane and the increased role of Patrick Buchanan, the President's main speechwriter, a truly strange person who has publicly bragged that one of his favorite historical heroes is Senator McCarthy and another is Generalissimo Francisco Franco, the bloody butcher of Spain.

I would not exclude one or the other of these versions although I would not put my name to them. Other factors may also be operating, but I fully concede that the matter may be more simple, that President Reagan really did want to do something positive. After all, it is most pleasant to be a peacemaker. This is liked, it is popular, and he may have sincerely gone to Geneva for this and spoken about it proudly on his return from Geneva. Perhaps at the time he simply did not imagine that in order to become a peacemaker many changes and corrections to U.S. policy needed to be made.

Now when he saw that this was necessary -- not only he, I have the entire administration in mind -- when they saw that these corrections were necessary and, moreover, when they saw that the entire situation and course of developments after Geneva demand these changes with increasing persistence, then they were taken aback or gave certain people and circles a chance to jump back a long way in the opposite direction.

I think this demonstrated another thing, a most revealing one, it seems to me. It showed that the entire situation in which the administration found itself was uncomfortable, somehow awkward, and it felt devoid of tension, without an arms race, without that constant chain of political adventures -- it felt like a fish out of water. And because of this there was a rapid reaction in the opposite direction. If we consider the situation today we cannot of course over-dramatize things. It is all occurring in real life. But if we consider the past couple of weeks, they have been worse than the weeks before Geneva.

[Zorin] In this connection, Georgiy Arkadyevich, question naturally arises: Is it time for us to reassess Geneva?

[Arbatov] I do not think so. When we first assessed the results of the Geneva summit, we constantly said that the scope of the success and the actual success or failure will be determinedby the development of events afterward, by the actual implementation of the ideas on which an agreement seemed to have been reached and which had been mentioned in the statement during the summit meeting. Of course, we hoped and thought things would proceed precisely that way, that the understandings would be converted into obligating agreements and would be implemented. We were also ready for a different course and we then said that there is another course.

Second, I would like to say that if what we actually see today is the last word of the current U.S. Administration, though we would not like it to be true, the Geneva meeting has been very useful just the same. It was a useful event. The administration has long said very different things, and it appeared that different people had spoken, although it was the same man or the very same people who spoke. But they said totally different things which inevitably had to be checked out. And actually there is no other way to check the possibility of coming to an agreement on anything with this administration, than to begin negotiations and enter into serious and summit talks with it. We could not pass up that opportunity. We could not miss it because of purely domestic positions and especially for our people. For them the issue of war and peace is always the object of special sensitivity; priorities play a special role and they expect no opportunity to be ignored or missed.

In addition, it was also very important for the entire world. You can see it is possible to verbally expose as much as you wish. The Americans can teach for they are experienced master polemists.

It has to be said that the administration knows how to manage propaganda, the art of using words, and it is fully conversant with verbal propaganda. But when people show their deeds, when it is no longer possible to avoid a direct answer on a very specific political issue, the situation changes, when it says yes or no about its attitude toward nuclear weapons...

[Zorin interrupting] ...and the moratorium...

[Arbatov] ...and the moratorium of course, nuclear weapons, and horrors about which the President was willing to speak: His desire to make nuclear weapons obsolete, to deliver humanity from them, and the moratorium on nuclear tests...

[Zorin interrupting] And this is what, despite the general attitude in the world, they have resumed testing...

[Arbatov] And this is actually a test by actions. Test of the nuclear issue about nuclear weapon testing has become a test by deed, a test of the administration's intentions. The same applies to intermediate-range weapons and a lot of other issues. You see, on the whole I would say that a result of Geneva, one of the consequences, was the very recent political leaf shedding, so to speak, when there was a massive fall of fig-leaves which uncovered the shame of a large number of political leaders.

[Zorin] Well, that is a very graphic description, Georgiy Arkadyevich, but it seems to provide a considerable definite use for propaganda. Is that sufficient?

[Arbatov] You see, naturally it would have been far better if we were close to or could sign an agreement, say to reduce by 50 percent the nuclear armaments and intermediate-range weapons in Europe, to completely ban nuclear testing, and so forth, but you see we had that in mind. We proposed that, we did not engage in propaganda, And now see what followed Geneva. It was not a wave of propaganda. Deeds followed. First of all, the 15 January statement of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. That was an idea which struck the imagination of everyone in the world. You see, that is a concrete plan for finally eliminating nuclear arms, solving a lot of problems involving the world of militarization, a militarization which is becoming both dangerous and beyond the power of humanity.

Yet at the same time it must be understood that the declaration of true intentions is not just propaganda, it is a very important policy, it is diplomacy, that very open diplomacy which Vladimir Ilich Lenin actually mentioned on the day after the October Revolution when the decree on peace was adopted. By the way, Comrade Gorbachev dealt with it in much detail during his interview with the French Communist newspaper L'HUMANITE. You see, the heart of the matter is that there are types of policies, or using Lenin's expression -- there are abominations and villainies which cannot tolerate publicity, cannot tolerate truth like mold cannot stand sunlight. And in this aspect, military allocations reflecting the full meaning of huge military spendings, plans for bloody adventures, can be achieved in the present world only when supported by a thick wave of deceit, of universal duping. In this way a very great contribution is made by this always present element of that very important policy. You understand, it is not just talk but decisions that will either push in certain directions or force the truth to be exposed.

At the same time, this open diplomacy is also important in another aspect. It presupposes a very clear, convincing, realistic position by the one who simply conducts it, and in this aspect, the Geneva and the post-Geneva process have helped us greatly. Comrade Gorbachev has spoken about this. He allowed us to come more boldly and more determinedly to the preparation of new proposals and new initiatives. In a word, it can be said it has given powerful impetus to the complicated and very important process. And this process will continue. You know, whichever way the situation goes, however much it tends to the pre-Geneva situation, there is no return.

New ideas, new proposals, new concepts about the arms race, and methods for fighting the arms race, a new kind of rearrangement of forces in public movements are beginning to take root. And all that means a struggle, and all that is complicated, yet it is alive and active, so I think that, on the whole, events are developing in a complicated manner. Yet, we have no justification for reassessing what was really a very major and serious political event.

[Zorin] Yes, the political process is moving, Georgiy Arkadyevich, but excuse my insistence. I would like to ask you the following question: Will it be possible to achieve anything substantial if the other side does not move from its position, and keeps to its previous position?

[Arbatov] You know of course that, in order to achieve an agreement, you have to negotiate with somebody, and there must be the willingness of the other side for this. I would say that the administration has many times changed its position, unfortunately more often for the worse than for the better, but there have been instances to the contrary. I think the main point lies somewhere else. At any rate, the political behavior of any government is determined by some kind of objective factor, which generally operates in the direction of a logical approach to the realities of the world. And then, of course, we should not forget and I have already mentioned it in this studio, that the history of Soviet-U.S. relations did not begin with the Reagan administration, and that it will not end with it. Actually the administration has less than 3 years left. That is not a short period. But the signs of apparent damage coming at full speed I think are manifest in the political situation which we now observe.

The hysterical splash of the last few weeks in U.S. policy is explained by some observers as the beginning of the 1988 presidential electoral campaign, its first battles, battles connected in particular with the extreme right-wing circles fearing to lose their position after Reagan, wanting to preserve and strengthen these positions. And for this purpose, they naturally need anti-communist hysteria and a military-psychotic atmosphere. Of course, there is the question of whether they will succeed or not and, frankly speaking, after spending 18 years at the institute which studies the United States, I have become very cautious about making any kind of forecast. In the United States, anything is generally possible, yet at the same time I find it very difficult to see how the United States will be able for several more years to stand military spending similar to that in the last 5 years, and the budget deficit and state debt associated with them; how it will be able to preserve intact the huge bag of falsifications and eyewash concerning military programs and many other political falsehoods, open lies which have actually become one of the cornerstones of the entire foundation of current U.S. policy; and how it will be able to keep the United States for several more years in a state of almost general conformism, silent in the face of this kind of high-handed pressure.

[Zorin] I do not think that the right-wingers will have it easy.

[Kobysh] I think there is another significant and interesting aspect. The political leaf-shedding Georgiy Arkadyevich spoke about has led to the emergence in the United States within the top leadership, and even within the administration, of a certain discord, and we even suspect there is a fight going on about very substantial problems — first of all, those connected with the approach to the problem of arms control. This is, of course, primarily what was stated by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev on 15 January in our proposals. All this had placed the U.S. ruling circles, the administration, in a very difficult position, and they are now, in the full meaning of the word, fighting back in the political, propaganda, and diplomatic fields, while being practically in a political blockade in the world, and all that is the result of Geneva and the actions following Geneva.

[Zorin] Georgiy Arkadyevich, I would like to return directly to the discussion of Geneva and ask you a question which cannot fail to arise. In Geneva, an agreement on the next summit was agreed upon...

[Arbatov interrupting] On the next two meetings...

[Zorin] Yes, but particularly about the meeting this year. What is the prospect of this agreement in the light of the current situation: in light of what we have discussed?

[Arbatov] The question is important of course. It is a question which, frankly speaking, I cannot answer. The answer has to be given officially, at the appropriate level and in the appropriate manner. I can only make some observations in connection with this. My observation lies in that the main point agreed on at Geneva, it seems to me, was the intention and I quote the statement signed by Comrade Gorbachev and President Reagan: To improve Soviet-U.S. relations and improve the international situation in general. And it is for this purpose that the talks must be held. For this purpose summit meetings were planned and the main motive for making decisions, I think, will be whether the new summit meeting planned for this year, and planned last year during the Geneva meeting, will serve these purposes.

[Zorin] Thank you. At the congress, the deep historic changes taking place in developing countries was reported on. The kind of answer the imperialists are trying to give to this question has been shown once more and in a very substantive way by the events of the last few days. I would like to ask you, Vitaliy Ivanovich, to speak on this subject.

[Kobysh] I think you have in mind the events that developed off the Libyan coast. Well, they are shameful actions by the Washington administration and probably will not be forgotten for a long time. It sent several dozen warships, including 3 aircraft carriers with 240 combat aircraft on board, to the shores of this far-from-large military power and achieved what it wanted, it used arms against Libya. The talk is not concerning some sort of incident. This was a punitive operation, planned and prepared in advance. Of interest is the admission made recently by the U.S. State Department spokesman. While explaining this act of U.S. aggression against Libya, he said: The current training exercise in the Mediterranean is part of our program for implementing the rights of free navigation. And then: Similar training has been conducted recently near the Crimean shores. That is the point. From the southern coast of Crimea to the Libyan shores, there are armed provocations everywhere, a military muscle game. They can hardly expect to frighten us. Their purpose with us is different. They want to bring new, independent, developing states from Libya to Nicaragua to their knees; halt their development. The matter went as far as the U.S. President stating at first that the U.S. founding fathers were also contras. The CIA is now arming the former surviving Somozists, oppressors, and cutthroats with funds obtained from the U.S. taxpayers, and then he went as far as to say: And I count myself as a contra.

[Arbatov] Well that may not be too far from the truth.

[Kobysh] Maybe he probably...

[Arabatov interrupting] It seems to me, Vitaliy Ivanovich, there is another design in all that is happening. It is related to the domestic situation in the United States, with the budget struggle that is developing there, and on a whole range of other important decisions. It seems to me that the administration needs the shooting to start. In particular, I think about them coming close to the Crimea, somebody may have had the intention, I shall not say that it was the President, but whoever made the decision, not just for an intelligence operation, but for a confrontation, some kind of conflict. And, if a couple of shots had been fired there, that is what is now needed to really make the atmosphere very tense.

[Kobysh] In order to push...

[Arbatov] In order to push everything through, for everybody's heart to sink, and for all to actually feel that a war is on, that there is almost a war, and that under such conditions there is no room for any kind of objection, under a state of emergency. And this state of emergency is needed for all the administration's policies now being conducted.

[Kobysh] I would like to return to what we began with, the developing countries starting from the premise that the United States does not represent the entire world, though the current U.S. Administration is giving the world many troubles, often unjustified, senseless, and unnecessary. The developing countries have many burdens. Of course, current U.S. policy, the games of the administration leaders, has its significance here, yet the general U.S. course with respect to liberated states -- developing countries which represent almost half of the world's population -- is a powerful course intended to keep them submissive and put some on their knees and this is what has become very clear in U.S. actions with respect to Libya. Generally, it is an attempt to stop the progress of history. I think that this is the purpose of the regional conflicts being fanned by the United States.

[Arbatov] The United States wants to save the world at any cost, but it turns out that the world must be saved from the rich United States.

[Kobysh] But it is saving the world in a strange kind of way, a very singular selection is occurring. For some reason it was not saving the world when Somoza was committing outrages in Nicaragua. He was not blockaded and U.S. instructors were not sent against him. For some reason, guarded criticism is now being levelled against the Pinochet regime apparently for fear that he will go under and they are somehow trying to anticipate this event. But it is not sending U.S. Navy ships to the coasts of Chile.

[Arbatov] It is interesting. What if Soviet Navy ships held maneuvers near Chile or South Africa...

[Kobysh interrupting] Yes, one can imagine it...

[Arbatov] ...what kind of reaction there would be by the Americans.

[Kobysh] One can imagine what would happen.

[Zorin] This dual political bookkeeping is Washington's political style.

[Kobysh] Yes, but generally, this is imperialism, this is an imperialist policy, and it is under this imperialist banner that Washington has begun its campaign, or little campaigns [pokhodiki] as we have said, against the developing states that have recently achieved their freedom.

This campaign is naturally doomed to failure. We have repeatedly noted in this studio that history cannot be stopped, but the threat it holds to the cause of peace -- I have in mind that irresponsible policy that often places mankind on the brink of extremely dangerous events -- this threat greatly troubles the cause of peace and the security of peoples and all mankind.

[Zorin] Throughout the world attention was directed to the fact that at the 27th congress of our party, besides speaking about the difficulties of the world today, and the complex problems of our world, a great profound historic optimism was demonstrated. This is a characteristic feature of the 27th party congress. Georgiy Arkadyevich, in your opinion, what is this optimism based on?

[Arbatov] First of all, I think on a confidence in one's own abilities and in the prospects for our society. You understand this is a very realistic confidence that is based on an understanding of problems and difficulties and at the same time on a very clear perception of the enormous reserves that we have and the great, limitless opportunities revealed to our society if we very consistently and persistently follow this path.

On the other hand if we speak of foreign policy I think that we have every reason to look to the future with confidence because our policy, our political platform, expresses the fundamental and basic requirements of international development, not only ours but those of all other countries, the whole world, including us of course. And we want to play an active and positive role in these processes today.

After all, the class struggle in the world arena is developing in extremely singular ways, and one of these for example is a which society... it is competition, peaceful competition, competition to see which system will permit the construction of a society which satisfies to the fullest extent the requirement of people and the demands of progress.

There is a second aspect: what system, what society -- socialism or capitalism -- will propose a realistic plan to the world, a realistic answer to the questions facing the world. A very important line of struggle runs through this today, not a simple struggle between one country and another or even between systems. It is also a struggle between old and alienated-from-life notions of how the problems facing mankind should be solved and this new thinking that has been elevated to a realization of the new realities in the world and proposes new and realistic [solutions] truly capable of bringing both survival and an opportunity for human society to develop successfully.

Without concealing from us the fact that everything will come in a very sharp and very complicated struggle, it seems to me that all this nevertheless makes us optimists.

[Zorin] Thank you. Our time has run out. It remains for me to thank you for taking part in our discussion today and to thank our television viewers. And so, until our next meeting here in our Studio 9; thank you.

FOREIGN MINISTRY VIEWS VIENNA TALKS, LIBYAN ISSUE

PM021914 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Mar 86 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Press Center Briefing"]

[Text] A briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists on current international questions was held at the Press Center of the USSR Foreign Ministry in Moscow on 25 March.

Speaking at the briefing, V.V. Mikhaylov, head of the Soviet delegation at the Vienna talks on the limitation and reduction of armaments and armed forces in central Europe, reported on the results of the latest round of talks. He noted that the United States and its NATO allies are continuing to erect barriers in the path of a real reduction in the level of military confrontation in central Curope and arbitrarily manipulate monitoring [kontrol] and verification [proverka] measures. The Western side has reduced to a minimum the number of troops subject to reduction. The West categorically refuses to reduce arms to the same extent [naravne] as armed forces.

Dwelling on the provocative U.S. actions against Libya, V.B. Lomeyko, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Department, noted that Soviet people express solidarity with Libya and resolutely condemn the aggressive actions by the U.S. military which pose a threat not only to the situation in the Mediterranean but also to universal peace and international security. They demand that these actions be immediately terminated.

COMMENTATORS CONSIDER BUSH, WEINBERGER TOURS

Shalnev on Purpose of Bush Trip

LD021056 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0724 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Washington, 2 Apr (TASS) -- TASS correspondent A. Shalnev reports: U.S. Vice President George Bush is setting out on 3 April on a 10-day trip to the countries of the Near East and the Persian Gulf. He will visit Saudi Arabia, Oman, Bahrain, and North Yemen. As Bush himself has stated, in the course of the trip -- which is to be carried out on the personal instruction of President Reagan -- he will discuss with the leaders of those countries "a wide circle of questions relating to the sphere of security."

Informed observers are regarding the vice president's trip in the context of the efforts being undertaken by the Washington administration within the framework of the notorious doctrine of neoglobalism. For example, it emerges from the utterances of a highly placed State Department representative that the Bush mission will, to a significant degree, be subordinate to the aim of preserving U.S. access to military installations in certain countries of the region. As is known, Washington has succeeded in obtaining for itself the "right" to use such installations in Oman and Bahrain which, in the Pentagon's calculations, would become base points for the "Rapid Deployment Force," which has been specially created in the United States for the implementation of its gendarme operations in the Persian Gulf region.

The task of preserving these "rights" is in the meantime turning out to be increasingly complex. As the vice president himself admitted at a news conference in Washington, the countries in the region "did not take a very benevolent attitude" to the recent armed action by the United States against sovereign Libya. In the estimation of observers, there is an increasing fear in those countries that the military installations might be used by Washington against the Arab states themselves under the fabricated pretext of "fighting international terrorism."

Speaking about the aims of the trip, the vice president reported that he intends to discuss the situation around Afghanistan. At the same time the State Department representative admitted that Bush will not be presenting any fresh proposals or ideas of the administration in this sphere. In other words, discussion of the "Afghan question" will virtually be reduced merely to attempts by the Washington emissary to urge certain Arab countries to provide even more active support for the bandits who are carrying out raids on the territory of the DRA from Pakistan.

Further evidence of the direction of Bush's trip might also be the fact that, in the words of the vice president, he will not be taking with him "anything that is specifically new" also concerning a settlement of the situation in the Near East. It emerges from this that Bush, who on the eve of the visit met S. Peres, the Israeli prime minister, in Washington, will once again attempt to win the Arab countries over to support the old and bankrupt policy of separate deals.

Pravdin on Weinberger's Seoul Talks

LD022200 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 2 Apr 86

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Sergey Pravdin]

[Text] Peres, the prime minister of Israel, who is in the United States on a visit, is today continuing talks with Vice President Bush and Secretary of State Shultz.

Technically, Peres has come to the United States in connection with the 50th anniversary of the Zionist organization of the World Jewish Congress but in fact he is discussing questions of strengthening military and political cooperation between the two countries with leading U.S. figures. The talk is first and foremost about increasing U.S. military and economic assistance to Israel and also joint actions against independent Arab countries, especially against Libya. Peres' visit ends on 3 April, and on that same day Bush, the American vice president, is himself flying to the Near East. As the REUTER agency reports he will visit three countries in the Persian Gulf: Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Oman and also the Yemen Arab Republic. It has been officially announced that the aim of the visit is the U.S. intention to demonstrate its friendly attitudes to the aforementioned countries. The agency notes that in actual fact Washington is striving to once more confirm the presence of its special interests in that strategically important and oil-rich region. It is also reported that Bush will visit the Enterprise aircraft carrier, which is now in the Indian Ocean with a group of other American warships. Incidentally, Bush is not the only high-ranking Washington representative to be carrying out a voyage abroad at the present time.

On 2 and 3 April Weinberger, head of the U.S. Defense Department, will be holding talks in Seoul with leaders of the military junta. According to the UPI, the main question likely to be discussed will be American-South Korean military-strategic cooperation and also the creation of a new military bloc in Asia, or, the so-called Washington-Tokyo-Seoul triple alliance. Certain questions on the internal situation in South Korea will also be considered, in particular the firmness of the position of the Seoul dictator himself, Chon Tu-hwan. It is known that the popular movement for democratic transformations and for holding early direct presidential elections has recently intensified significantly in the country despite brutal repression. Despite a ban by the authorities, signatures are being collected throughout the whole of South Korea for a petition demanding democratic reforms. Opposition forces plan to collect 10 million signatures on it. A 100,000-strong demonstration by opponents of the Chon Tu-hwan regime took place in the South Korean city of Kwangju. Many comrades probably saw photos of this demonstration on the Vremya program. The Seoul authorities deal harshly with their political opponents but the Seoul dictator's throne is rocking more and more strongly, and in Washington they are asking themselves the question whether it might not be time to get rid of the odious figure of General Chon, as was done quite recently with Duvalier in Haiti or Marcos in the Philippines.

REACTION CONTINUES TO EVENTS IN GULF OF SIDRA

U.S. Planned To Invade Libya

LD031004 Moscow TASS in English 0912 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 3 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reports:

The recent attack of the U.S. Navy on Libya was only an element of Washington's plan to mount a major act of aggression against that country. This conclusion is prompted by a WASHINGTON POST report on April 2. Quoting well-informed sources in the USA and the Egyptian newspaper AL-AHRAM, THE WASHINGTON POST says that one option envisioned a massive strike at Libyan territory by the U.S. Air Force. The drafting of such plans was supervised by the presidential national security adviser, John Poindexter, and the Pentagon top brass. Washington tried to provoke an armed conflict between Libya and Egypt on three occasions to have a pretext to send in U.S. troops "to help out the Egyptians." The Government of Egypt, however, refused to participate in such a dangerous act of provocation.

The word "Grenada" figured prominently in discussions on plans to attack Libya, the newspaper says, which means that an action similar to the invasion of that island was planned against Libya as well. However, THE WASHINGTON POST stressed, the U.S. Defense Department came to the conclusion that Libya was not a small defenseless country like Grenada.

Vinogradov Views Clash

PM021355 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Mar 86 Second Edition p 5

[Article by observer V. Vinogradov under the Rubric "Seats of Danger of War": "Having Taken the Bit Between Their Teeth"]

[Text] U.S. television, without evident rapture, has shown -- repeatedly -- the same footage: clouds of smoke at debris flying into the air above the outskirts of the Libyan city of Surt. This bloody orgy took place during what the White House had declared were "peaceful" exercises that the U.S. Navy has just completed in the Gulf of Sidra off Libyan shores.

I recall that during these "peaceful" exercises carrier-based aircraft carried out headlong incursions from U.S. aircraft carriers into Libyan airspace above the Gulf of Sidra.

Tripoli is well aware of what these incursions bring: Back in August 1981, when the Pentagon was carrying out similar exercises, two Libyan fighters were shot down. That is why Libya's air defense weapons opened fire on the violators. This was followed by what was shown by U.S. television. The latter-day pirates under the Stars and Stripes delivered a missile and bomb strike against Surt and sunk several Libyan cutters.

Television is only television, but Washington itself has attempted to present this aggressive action as some kind of "incident that arose suddenly." Lies! The facts attest irrefutably to the opposite. It is a case of a preconceived and preplanned "punitive" operation.

Libya did not become a target for Washington just today. For a number of years that sovereign state has been subjected to various forms of pressure from the United States for its firm anti-imperialists stance. Here the provocative, threatening maneuvers by U.S. Navy groupings off the Libyan coast have become almost constant. But that did not seem enough for U.S. ruling circles. In July 1985, THE WASHINGTON POST reports, a special conference was held in the White House in the presence of the President. It decided to "toughen" its policy with respect to Libya. This, the newspaper points out, was followed by "numerous discussions, studies, interdepartmental conferences, and the assessment and even preliminary selection of targets on Libyan territory." Moreover, according to THE WASHINGTON POST there was a thorough study of the question of "delivering preemptive strikes against Libya."

The order to carry out the new series of provocative exercises off Libyan shores with the participation of aircraft carrier formations was given in January this year. Washington had a good idea where this was supposed to lead. As THE NEW YORK TIMES points out in this connection, citing official administration spokesmen, "Reagan decided to send aircraft carriers to the Gulf of Sidra after he had been told that this would inevitably lead to military confrontation with Libya." In other words, the United States deliberately decided to provoke Tripoli into a clash.

Thus three aircraft carriers -- the Coral Sea, the Saratoga, and the America -- and over 30 escort ships including the modern cruisers Yorktown and Ticonderoga immediately appeared off Libyan shores. It was this armada with 240 carrier-based aircraft which took part in the recent "peaceful" exercises. The Pentagon incidentally, had already declared that even after they had ended not a single U.S. ship would leave the south Mediterranean region.

The United States' rash actions off Libyan shores could not fail to cause the gravest alarm among the world public. The Arab League, the OAU, and many international organizations have denounced the U.S. fleet's piracy. Here special emphasis was placed on the fact that the U.S. armed provocation in the Gulf of Sidra is the result of the U.S. strategy of regional destabilization.

Within the framework of this strategy the White House, ignoring the Latin American countries' desire to achieve a peaceful settlement in Central America, is building up support to the anti-Nicaraguan forces and seeking from Congress an even bigger increase in military aid to the "contras." And "credit" also goes to the United States for the fact that the situation surrounding Afghanistan is in no way being stabilized. Earmarking funds amounting to many millions, the United States is trying to effect a further escalation of the undeclared war against the Afghan people that it is waging at the hands of inveterate bandits and mercenaries.

The expansion of the conflict in southern Africa, where people's Angola has been obliged to repel the joint efforts of the Republic of South Africa's racist regime and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola is also entirely on the U.S. conscience. By its support Washington is unleashing the former and the latter on Angola. And what would have happened to the Pol Pot holdouts had it not been for Washington's all-around patronage?

Yes, the list of regional conflicts is still great, unfortunately. Pointing to the importance of this question, at the dinner in the Great Kremlin Palace in honor of C. Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and general secretary of the National Liberation Front Party, M.S. Gorbachev, general secrectary of the CPSU Central Committee, said: "As well as serving as the catalyst for local and international tension, regional problems have significance in themselves of vital importance for all world development. For all the diversity of the specific conditions at the basis of each of them there ultimately lies the question of the peoples' right to determine their own fate. And these problems should be resolved without imperialist interference, in an atmosphere of respect for the peoples' independence and the legitimacy of their desires."

It is absolutely clear that the United States' actions against the Libyan Jamahiriyah are a challenge to the entire world public and flout universally recognized civilized relations. This policy not only provokes but also creates regional conflicts and jeopardizes international peace and security. It is directed against all independent peoples and is meeting with a mounting rebuff from them.

As for the Soviet Union's position with regard to the unrestrained U.S. pressure on Libya, the USSR resolutely denounces the U.S. aggressive anti-Libyan actions. The Soviet Union is in solidarity with the Libyan people defending their sacred right to freedom and independence against imperialist encroachments. This principled position is meeting with the full support of the other socialist countries and entire peace-loving public.

Bovin Scores U.S. Actions

PM031053 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by IZVESTIYA political observer A. Bovin: "Irresponsibility"]

[Text] It is difficult to accuse the present American Administration of an excess of friendly sentiments and actions in relation to the Soviet Union. Nevertheless Washington's markedly unfriendly, hostile, and provocative actions that we have recently encountered manifestly break the average statistical norms even for American arrogance.

I have in mind Washington's demand that the number of employees working as USSR, Ukrainian, and Belorussian representatives to the United Nations be reduced by 105 persons. I have in mind the passing of U.S. warships through USSR territorial waters off the southern Crimean coast. I have in mind the blatant detonation of a nuclear device carried out a few days before 31 March -- the declared expiration date of the unilateral Soviet moratorium.

Speaking on television on Saturday, Comrade Gorbachev qualified the White House's actions as devoid of both a sense of reality and a sense of responsibility. Nevertheless, showing both restraint and patience, the Soviet Union gave the United States one more chance to take a responsible decision and join the moratorium. The Americans did not ponder very long. They rejected our proposal.

A noteworthy coincidence. The day before, on Friday, the White House once again urged Congress to remove the ban on testing ASAT systems (antisatellite weapons). The same old faulty logic -- the more weapons, the better and greater the security.

No, Washington does not wish to learn, does not wish to reckon with the demands and limitations of our time. Hence the reliance on force, unscrupulousness, and the promotion of unrealistic, unrealizable aims. The Americans adore adopting such majestic, statuesque poses and solemnly pontificating virtually in the name of the Good Lord himself. But these pompous poses and speeches strangely contract with the nerviness, provincial bravado, with the constant fear of showing weakness and being surrounded by "Reds" -- the Cubans will attack Florida, the Nicaraguans will occupy Texas, and the Libyans will seize California. It's a good thing that at least Grenada has been calmed down, otherwise the state of Iowa would be in tears....

The constant hysteria surrounding Nicaragua, the use of 100 percent McCarthyite methods, and the crude abuse addressed to the Sandinists -- this is not so much politics as medicine. After its defeat in the House of Representatives, the administration is rejoicing over its victory in the Senate: 53 senators to 47 voted in favor of allocating money to assist the "contras." In a special procedure the U.S. President is financing the airlifting of Honduras troops to Nicaraguan borders using American helicopters with American pilots.

It would be interesting to find out how many hundreds of millions, how many billions of dollars the United States spent in order to save its South Vietnamese puppets. And so what? It's as I say. I repeat, they do not wish to learn.

They do not wish to learn and they sent three aircraft carrier formations to Libyan shores. Why? To defend navigation freedom in the Gulf of Sidra, they say.

But first, Washington cannot help but know that in international naval law there exists the concept of the "historical gulf." (paragraph 6, page 7 of the Convention of the Territorial Sea and Continuous Zone signed in Geneva on 29 April 1958) A gulf which, by virtue of historical tradition, special geographical conditions, defense significance, and so forth, is regarded by a coastal state as its own inland sea waters is termed an "historical gulf." Examples of this are: Zalif Petra Velikogo (USSR), the Bristol Channel (Great Britain), Hudson Bay (Canada), Chesapeake Bay (United States), and the Golfo di Taranto (Italy).

Other states may or may not recognize the "historical" status of the gulf in question. But -- and this is the second point -- the UN Charter and present-day international law require disputes that may arise to be resolved exclusively by peaceful means. By shelling Libyan territory, carrying out rocket attacks on Libyan patrol boats, and killing Libyans, the Americans have tried to prove (and have proven) their devotion not to freedom of navigation, but to freedom of brigandage, violence, and irresponsible use of force.

Sending a special message to members of the 6th Fleet, the U.S. President said: "You have demonstrated to the whole world that the United States has will have that it can protect the interests of the free world. Thanks to the determination you showed and your tireless opposition to the threat posed by Libya, our world has become safer... On behalf of all Americans I say: Thank you for all that you have done, we are proud of you. We wish you success and good luck!" In my opinion, any comment is superfluous here. One observation, however. Black may be called white. People may be urged to be proud of something that should give rise to bitterness and aversion. But in the ordinary world, not the world of distorted political and moral consciousness, black will nevertheless remain black.

America is conjecturing how it can explain the recent series of provocative decisions and actions by the White House. I will cite two of the most frequently encountered explanations.

First, Reagan believed it necessary to justify himself before his even more right-wing supporters for the fact that he behaved too soft in Geneva. And second, Reagan has altered the Soviet-American balance of forces in the favor of the United States, and, consequently, he can throw down a Somewhat bolder challenge to Moscow.

The first point. Let us consider this a private affair of the administration. But for ourselves we will draw a conclusion which, incidentally, we have already drawn more than once: Our American partners are too unreliable, because they make principled questions of big politics dependent on petty political intrigue. But we cannot get away from this. We have to do business with those with whom history and fate present us.

Point two. I am afraid that neither this U.S. President nor any other will succeed in breaking the existing balance of forces between the United States and the USSR. And the Americans are making a mistake when they identify our cicumspection and responsibility for indecisiveness.

From a technical viewpoint it would have cost nothing to send the American warships near Lastochkino Gnezdo to the bottom of the sea. But responsible political decisions are not only determined by technical potential. The Americans were allowed to go home. And for reasons unclear to me, the U.S. President did not congratulate them on their success. But he could have done. And, without fail, on behalf of "all Americans." I do not feel I have the right to speak on behalf of all "Russians." For myself I will say: We do not have an inferiority complex. We are sufficiently civilized to react to provocative intrigue adequately and without hysteria. We will not slam the door.

I quite allow that the political pressure applied by the U.S. President will give him certain tactical pluses and will increase sympathy for him on the part of conservative, chauvinistically minded strata of American society and among world reactionaries. But strategically the White House is clearly losing. Even the U.S. allies shrink in fear, finding out about the latest feats of Rambo who, of course, is fighting for freedom. "Let us immediately get rid of a basic ambiguity," the Italian newspaper PAESE SERA notes, "the American fleet is not waging battle for the sake of ideals of freeodm. Gunboats will never bring freedom." Exactly. By setting force in motion and talking about freedom the Americans can still intimidate some people and deceive some people. But the number of the intimidated and the deceived is becoming smaller and smaller. And consequently a strategy calculated to intimidate and deceive has no future.

Quite recently in THE WASHINGTON POST there appeared the following characterization of the U.S. President: "Demagogy and willingness to sweep aside the truth and achieve his aim by any means are characteristic of Ronald Reagan. He can treat facts offhandedly, cunningly twist words, and he is prepared to repeat a lie or a debatable fact until they begin to be accepted as the truth. He is a very adroit propagandist and a very bad president." I am grieved by this characterization. After all, the U.S. President is our main, basic partner as long as it is a question of preserving peace and preventing a universal thermonuclear catastrophe. We would like a little less demagogy, a little less propaganda, and a little more politics.

At present the following must be said. Of all the vast multitude of epithets used to describe White House foreign policy -- tough, arrogant, forceful, energetic, global, risky, defiant, and so on and so forth -- I have never encountered the word "responsible."

OFFICERS REPORT ENCOUNTER WITH U.S. SHIPS OFF CRIMEA

PM021449 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Mar 86 Second Edition p 2

[Interview with Commander P. Zhuravlev, commander of the patrol ship Ladnyy, and Colonel V. Kuznetsov, commander of an air subunit, by Subcommander V. Pasyakin: "Off the Crimean Coast"]

[Text] As already reported in the press, on 13 March this year American warships flagrantly violated the USSR state border in the region to the south of the Crimean peninsula for the purpose of carrying out intelligence activity. Displaying high combat readiness, self-control, and sangfroid, the patrol ship Ladnyy, border vessels of the USSR KGB, and naval aircraft made them leave Soviet territorial waters.

Subcommander V. Pasyakin, our permanent correspondent in the Red Banner Black Sea Fleet, met with Commander P. Zhuravlev, commander of the patrol ship Ladnyy, and Colonel V. Kuznetsov, commander of an air subunit, and asked them to describe the actions in that complex situation.

Commander P. Zhuravlev: On 10 March our ship was performing a combat training mission at sea. In the afternoon, with the help of radio aids and, later, visually, we discovered that two American ships -- the guided missile cruiser Yorktown and the destroyer Caron -- had entered Black Sea waters through the Bosporus Strait. I at once reported this to the Black Sea Fleet Command and received orders to continue surveillance.

It must be said that American naval warships have repeatedly entered the Black Sea in the past in attempts to carry out reconnaissance. Therefore the crew was ready for any surprises.

The American ships crossed the Black Sea, emerged in the region to the soutwest of Novorossiysk, began maneuvering, and then headed for the Crimean peninsula. At 1111 on 13 March they entered our territorial waters. We warned the American commanders of this and demanded that they immediately leave USSR territorial waters. This reply came from the American ships: Warning received. But they were clearly in no hurry to react appropriately to our demand. On orders from our command we were ready for the immediate fulfillment of a combat mission for 2 hours and 21 minutes. This was a serious test of the crew sailors' self-control, coolness, and professional skill.

Probably the greatest load fell on the combat information center and the combat control unit under the command of Subcommander D. Pavlov.

The sailors of the electromechanical combat unit headed by Subcommander S. Kobelev also did excellent work. The American ships tried repeatedly to evade our relentless surveillance. But the mechanics made skillful use of the shipboard machines' potential.

In short, through the efforts of the entire crew we endeavored to make it clear to the commanders of the American ships that we were ready for the most decisive actions and that their continued presence in our waters could have grave consequences. At 1332 they left Soviet territorial waters.

Col V. Kuznetsov: Planned exercises were taking place in our air unit. Suddenly the alarm sounded. We had to fly to the region south of the Crimean peninsula and be ready to fulfill a combat mission. Crews took off under the command of Major V. Tsyganenko and Captain P. Zherebyatyev, military pilots first class. These experienced aviators have hundreds of combat training flights under the most diverse conditions to their credit.

Captain V. Ivanov, the navigator declared the subunit's best navigator on the eve of the 27th CPSU Congress, guided the aircraft to the prescribed region by the shortest route. The first to detect the American ships that had intruded into our territorial waters was the crew headed by Maj V. Tsyganenko.

Soon, evidently having evaluated the situation that was taking shape through their fault, the American ships' commanders realized the threat posed by their continued presence in Soviet territorial waters. They abruptly changed course and headed for the open sea.

I do not know what the American ships' commanders and their superiors were trying to achieve by that "operation," but I am sure that they achieved just one thing: They have once again demonstrated to the whole world the U.S. Navy's aggressive essence.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY DPRK'S YANG HYONG-SOP

Meeting With Gromyko

LD021626 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1631 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, 2 Apr (TASS) -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received in the Kremlin today a delegation of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly led by Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Assembly's Standing Committee.

In the course of the conversation the current international situation was reviewed. Aggressive actions of imperialism in recent weeks are making the situation increasingly complicated. Andrey Gromyko stressed that the USSR is continuing its peace-loving efforts.

The banning of nuclear weapons tests could be the first step along this path. The USSR is ready to start immediate talks on this question at any level. This was stated in the appeal from the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium to the U.S. Congress.

The USSR considers the speedy cessation of nuclear weapons tests to be a question of primary importance. This thought permeated the 29 March television statement made by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He announced the USSR's decision to refrain from carrying out nuclear tests after the ending of the period of the unilateral moratorium -- 31 March this year -- if the United States also does not carry out such tests. The USSR is prepared to attend a Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Europe in the very near future in order to reach agreement on ceasing nuclear tests.

However, the USSR has not received a positive reply to its proposals even though the present day requires the most serious approach to policy, and understanding of the complexities of the present world, and a deep penetration into its problems. In general it requires a new way of thinking. This leads to the logical and convincing conclusion that mutual security can be ensured only by means of political decisions and not by saber-rattling or stocking nuclear warheads.

Soviet people, Andrey Gromyko stressed, invariably show solidarity with the just struggle of the Korean people for an improvement in the situation of the Korean peninsula and for creating favorable conditions for a peaceful democratic unification of the country. The desire of the CPSU and the USSR to strengthen fraternal friendship with the Korean Workers Party and the DPRK on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism remains constant. The celebration this year of the 25th anniversary of the USSR-DPRK Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid Treaty undoubtedly demonstrates the resolve of the two countries to intensify cooperation in the interests of socialism and peace in the Far East, in Asia, and throughout the world.

Meeting With Tolkunov

LD022041 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1546 GMT 2 Apr 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] A delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, led by Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the assembly's Standing Committee, had a conversation at the USSR Supreme Soviet today.

Comrade Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, told of the tasks of the supreme body of state power of the Soviet Union in implementing the tasks for the social and economic development of the country set by the 27th CPSU Congress.

There was an exchange of information on the activity of the parliaments of the two countries, and matters of the further development of their ties were discussed. It was stressed that the danger of a nuclear catastrophe occurring requires that the efforts of all states, parliaments, and peoples be stepped up in the interests of the strengthening of peace on earth.

EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES WITH JAPAN REPORTED

OW012337 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 31 Mar 86

[From the "Friendship and Good-Neighborliness" program]

[Excerpts] First, we will report on USSR-Japan exchange news:

The Japan-USSR Society, one of the Japan-USSR friendship organizations in Japan, concluded its 30th plenary session in Tokyo yesterday. The action program for this year adopted at the meeting includes various activities to promote the development of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Japanese people, as well as to activate struggles for peace and the abolition of nuclear weapons in Japan. The action program highly appraised Soviet initiatives for disarmament as being of epoch-making significance.

A delegation from Sarukutsu village in Hiroshima Prefecture, led by Mr Kasai of Sarukutsu village, is currently on the second day of its visit to Volgograd, Hiroshima's sister city. The delegation has been visiting the USSR since 25 March at the invitation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the USSR-Japan Society.

A delegation of Komeito's Organ Bureau led by Susumu Haji arrived in Tashkent, capital of Uzbekistan on 31 March.

MOSCOW SEES U.S. INVOLVEMENT IN GULF ARMS RACE

NC021300 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] In his toast at a recent reception for Algerian President Chadli Benjedid, who is in the Soviet Union on a friendly visit, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev said that the arms race is an ever-growing obstacle to progress and development. Mikhail Gorbachev stated that the militaristic principle underlying the constant acquisition of arms should be replaced with the principle of disarmament, for the sake of progress and development.

The implementation of this principle in international life would certainly be in the interest of the Persian Gulf countries, which are currently the targets of an unending flood of arms from the West. The U.S. Administration continues to maintain its leading position among the merchants of death and arms exporters to the Persian Gulf countries and to the Middle and Near East.

Among the West European countries involved, both France and Great Britain are of note. In recent decades these three governments have exported some $70 billion in arms to countries in this region. In fact, a large portion of these arms shipments were exported in the last 5 years, which reflects the increased efforts in this area by the imperialist governments.

Until the Islamic Republic of Iran was founded, the United States was the major arms exporter to Iran, doing its best to strengthen the role of gendarme played by the shah's regime in the Persian Gulf. After the 11 February 1978 revolution other Western imperialist countries, including Great Britain, the FRG, Italy and others, have been trying to fill the vacuum created in the arms market.

Given the ongoing Iran-Iraq war, the arms race in the Persian Gulf may be particularly dangerous. It effectively prevents the two hostile countries from restoring normal relations through peaceful means and exacerbates tension in the region in general. This arms race may draw neighboring Persian Gulf countries into the War, which would then escalate. The millions used to purchase expensive arms constitute increased military expenditures that are an unbearable burden on the shoulders of these countries' workers.

In the Persian Gulf, Saudi Arabia spends the most for military purchases, followed by Iran and Iraq, in that order. Saudi Arabia's military expenditures constitute more than one-third of the military expenditures for the entire region. Between 1975 and 1983 these expenditures more than trebled. Military expenditures began to increase significantly at the outset of this decade, and by 1984 they comprised about 30 percent of these countries' budgets. The military expenditures per capita are the highest ever among the region's countries.

Iran's military expenditures during the seventies were extremely high. This was because of the escalation in military preparations carried out by the shah's regime. However, after the Islamic Republic of Iran was founded, the new regime sought initially to reduce these expenditures, though they again began to soar with the Iran-Iraq war. Between 1975 and 1983, Iran spent almost $60 billion for military purposes. A major part of this was spent to pay for arms exported to Iran from the West.

Iraq's military expenditures are also noteworthy. In (?1984) Iraq's military expenditures were proportionally second only to those of Saudi Arabia. They had increased eightfold in comparison to 1975. Iraq's total military expenditures from 1975 to 1983 surpassed the $41-billion mark.

On the whole, the total amount of military expenditures by Persian Gulf countries between 1975 and 1983 was about $260 billion, or more than 70 percent of the total military expenditures by all of the Near and Middle East countries. The amount spent by the Persian Gulf countries for arms purchases alone increased at nearly the same rate.

Thus, the neocolonialist policy pursued by the Western imperialists, primarily the United States, in the Near and Middle East and especially in the Persian Gulf has turned this region into a huge arsenal of lethal weapons and has rendered it a powderkeg that might explode at any moment, creating numerous calamities for the region's countries. All of this produces valid concern and anxiety among the region's people.

KARMAL CITES CPSU CONGRESS, DRA POLICY AT PLENUM

PM021121 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Widening the Social Base of the Revolution: B. Karmal's Report at the PDPA Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Kabul, 1 Apr -- The report of B. Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, entitled "The Historic 27th CPSU Congress -- a Congress of Peace, Progress, and Creation -- and the PDPA's Next Tasks," which he delivered at a routine PDPA Central Committee plenum held in Kabul the other day, has been published here.

Major, crucial events, B. Karmal said, occur in history. One such event was the historic 27th CPSU Congress, which was an outstanding demonstration of the international cohesion of communists and revolutionaries throughout the world. It formulated the program goals of Lenin's party and defined the nature of Soviet society's progress along the path of communist creation. The congress' strategic decisions will actively promote the strengthening of socialism's positions and the stepping up of the struggle of all progressive mankind to avert the danger of nuclear war.

The 27th congress did tremendous, fruitful work. Its core was the Political Report of the Central Committee, which was delivered by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The Political Report to the congress is an outstanding document of creative Marxism-Leninism and a vivid example of what the revolutionary outlook and class approach mean in present-day conditions. It embodied the collective intelligence and experience of the CPSU, set forth the basic principles of the new way of political thinking, and spread an impressive canvas of creative activity. The report reinterprets a whole range of questions of party and state life, convincingly demonstrates the strengthening potential of the world system of socialism, and reflects an objective picture of the revolutionary process. This document arms all fighters for peace and social progress with a modern strategy and tactics for the struggle and with theoretical and practical instructions of great mobilizing force.

The 27th CPSU Congress decisions, B. Karmal pointed out, again confirm that only a party which lives by the people's interests and has a scientifically substantiated program can implement tasks on such an enormous scale.

The main idea running through the entire congress was that of entering the 21st century without nuclear, chemical, or other weapons of mass destruction; delivering mankind from the constant fear of the future; and transferring to peaceful purposes the vast resources spent on the arms race. The CPSU's foreign policy course is also a course of solidarity with the forces of social and national liberation; close cooperation with countries of a socialist orientation, with revolutionary democratic parties, and with the Nonaligned Movement; and the expansion of ties with all who are against war and in favor of international security. The main delegate to the 27th congress was peace, the Afghan leader stressed.

The Afghan people, he went on, watched the congress' work with unremitting attention and took to their hearts the report of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and especially what he said about our country. Only a true friend and brother can display such a principled stance, such concern for our country. On behalf of all the Afghan people, we say a great thank-you to the 27th CPSU Congress and to the working people of the Land of the Soviets for the all-around international assistance, thanks to which revolutionary Afghanistan lives, fights, and conquers.

The PDPA warmly approves and supports the decisions of the historic 27th congress and wishes the fraternal people of the Land of the Soviets, Lenin's party, the Central Committee, and M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, great successes in implementing them.

The PDPA Central Committee Politburo has decided to publish in Dari and Pashto the CPSU Central Committee Political Report, the new edition of the CPSU Program, and other congress documents. Let the PDPA members master more profoundly the powerful weapon of revolutionary theory and learn to apply in practice, in our complex, unique conditions, all the wealth of the CPSU's experience and ideas.

The present plenum, B. Karmal went on, sums up the last Afghan year, a year filled with important events. The building of the new type of armed forces continued and their combat might strengthened. Last year will go down in history as the year of the Loya Jirga (the supreme council of the DRA) and the high Jirga of the Border Tribes, which wholly and fully supported our domestic and foreign policy. The country's socioeconomic development gathered speed.

The party Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council, and the government focused efforts on widening the social base of the April Revolution. The last PDPA Central Committee plenum explained the essence of the new approach to this, defined concrete tasks, and set about their implementation. The widening of the composition of the Revolutionary Council and Council of Ministers, the continuing democratic elections to local organs of state power and administration, the creation of new public organizations -- all these are measures which confirm that the party fulfills its decisions and the promises made to the people. It is gratifying that more and more Afghans are returning home. The party's growth continued. Today there are more than 150,000 members and candidate members of the PDPA. The number of primary party organizations increased.

B. Karmal went on to dwell on certain aspects of the country's military-political situation. He noted that in general much work has been done to strengthen state power locally, although much work remains to be done in this sphere.

B. Karmal called for work in rural regions to be stepped up. Party workers, he noted, when on local visits, should study the peasants' needs more deeply and help fulfill the decisions adopted.

We must shift the center of all the party's political and socioeconomic activity to the countryside, to where the majority of the country's population lives and works.

Along with political measures, socioeconomic measures play a leading role in the implementation of the new approach to widening the social base of the revolution. A very important event in the country's life was the elaboration of the draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the DRA for the next 5 years. Ordinary people, B. Karmal stated, can compare what the April Revolution offers the ordinary people with what has been imposed, for instance, on the Pakistanis by the military regime of Ziaul Haq. They have plans for aggression and the export of counterrevolution. We have plans for peace and creation.

Political methods and means, the speaker noted, must take the dominant place in work with the masses. This gives rise to an urgent need for a restructuring of party political work. Here what is most important is to make the transition from words to deeds and to step up control. A businesslike, concrete, exacting approach and dedication in the work of every party member and the entire PDPA -- that is the purpose of the current restructuring. Great significance is given to the stepping up of the work of women's, youth, and other mass public organizations in the ideological and patriotic education of the young generation. The struggle against illiteracy and the expansion of the public education system remain important avenues.

B. Karmal then set forth the tasks facing the country. He pointed out, in particular, that in the military sphere it is necessary to complete the implementation of measures to protect the state border, step up the struggle against banditry, and ensure peaceful, secure labor for the Afghans. In the domestic policy sphere, elections to local organs of power must be completed by the end of the Afghan year. By the same time the draft DRA Constitution must be prepared, ready for approval after nationwide discussion. B. Karmal cited as the main task in the spiritual sphere in the rallying of the people, military-patroitic education, and the stepping up of attention toward the development of the culture of all the peoples living in Afghanistan.

In the foreign policy sphere, B. Karmal stresses, all efforts must be directed toward achieving a political settlement of the Afghanistan situation. Following its peace-loving policy, the DRA has made every effort to achieve this goal through talks. Thanks to the DRA's efforts, and in particular the 14 May 1980 statement and the August 1981 statement, the way was opened for talks between the DRA and Pakistan. From the very beginning of the Geneva talks, the DRA, displaying good will and political realism, has done everything possible to ensure their successful progress. But unfortunately Pakistan, under pressure from imperialism, hegemonism, and reaction, adheres to a negative stance and, on various pretexts, evades direct, constructive dialogue. Therefore, although there has been some progress at the talks, they are still progressing too slowly.

In all spheres -- in party, state, and public life and in international affairs -- we must work better, selflessly, and with greater dedication, B. Karmal said in conculsion.

DRA PROTESTS PAKISTANI ARTILLERY SHELLING

LD030908 Moscow TASS in English 0833 GMT 3 Mar 86

[Text] Kabul, April 3 TASS -- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan handed Pakistan's charge d'affaires in Afghanistan a statement, which reads:

Despite repeated protests, Pakistan continues to intervene in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Between March 10 and 23 this year, troops of the Pakistani Army and gangs of Afghan counterrevolutionaries opened missile and artillery fire on several occasions at the Chamkani, (Darzakheyl), (Marakheyl) and (Bangesh) areas in Afghan territory, killing or wounding more than 100 African citizens and destroying 50 homes and 4 mosques.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan strongly protests with Pakistan over these acts of aggression and demands the immediate termination of inhuman actions, which are aggravating tension on the border between the two countries.

A spokesman for the Afghan Foreign Ministry denied the groundless claims of Pakistan that the Armed Forces of Afghanistan opened fire at Pakistani territory between March 22 and 29 and demanded an immediate end to the spread of such falsehoods.

PAKISTAN ENVOY PRAISES USSR AID, PEACE MOVES

LD232043 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 23 Mar 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; talk by Shahid Mohammad Amin, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the USSR to mark Pakistan's National Day; recorded talk in English with superimposed Russian translation]

[Text] Dear Soviet friends: Pakistan became an independent country only 39 years ago. The territory it occupies is a cradle of one of the world's most ancient civilizations. For millenia grand cultures flourished here; among the most significant were the Gandahara culture, widespread in our country's northern regions and the Islamic culture, which exerted considerable influence on the development of the whole country.

This has helped form a special national identify and prerequisites for our great leader Mohammad 'Ali Jinnan's historic 23 March 1940 appeal for an independent motherland of Pakistan in which our people would be able to live in freedom and develope in accordance with the Islamic faith. A nation born in conditions such as these could not but embrace the ideals of freedom, sovereign equality of states, and opposition to colonialism and neocolonialism in all its manifestations.

The Islamic brotherhood is an important principle of our foreign policy. The second principle is support for Third World countries. Pakistan pursues an independent foreign policy based on the principles of nonaligment. There are no foreign bases whatever -- nor will there be any -- on its territory. Striving for peace and friendship with all peoples and, in particular, with its neighbors, Pakistan has no wish to be dragged into confrontation. We support all steps toward disarmament and we welcome the USSR initiatives in this area.

Since independence was proclaimed in 1947, Pakistan has gained considerable successes. The growth of the economic potential amounts to 6 percent, the per capita income in our country is South Asia's highest. Not only is the country self-sufficient in food it is also one of the world's biggest exporters of rice and cotton produce. Pakistan possesses a developed production base, more than 70 percent of exports comprise industrial goods.

We would have been unable to achieve such successes without help from our friends. We are grateful to the USSR for aid in constructing industrial projects and, in particular, the recently commissioned Karachi metallurgical works.

We are confident that there are extensive opportunities for fuller cooperation between our countries in the economic and trade fields. The USSR is one of our neighbours and we sincerely want to maintain cordial and friendly relations with it. The cultural heritage of our countries have much in common, especially as far as the history of Pakistan's culture and the history of culture of the Soviet Central Asia are concerned. Our countries hold the same viewpoint on numerous international questions.

We are sure that the good-neighborly relations, based on the principles of the UN Charter, correspond to our mutual interests. Thank you.

PAKISTAN ENVOY HOSTS HOLIDAY RECEPTION

PM030335 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] Shahid Mohammad Amin, Pakistani ambassador to the USSR, gave a reception 24 March to mark the national holiday, Pakistan Day.

T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other officials, attended the reception.

INDIA ATTEMPTS TO GUARD BORDER WITH PAKISTAN

LD030735 Moscow TASS in English 0730 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] New Delhi, April 3 TASS -- Indian security forces have taken additional measures to guard the border with Pakistan.

The measures, PTI News Agency said, aim to prevent agents of Pakistani secret services from penetrating this country to try and destabilize the situation in the strategically important State of Punjab and other Indian districts.

Last month alone 20 spies and saboteurs attempting to infiltrate into Punjab to commit acts of terrorism there were killed in shoot-outs with Indian frontier-guards.

Four of the border violators were arrested.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON BULGARIAN PARTY CONGRESS

Zhivkov Address

LD021316 Moscow TASS in English 1246 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia April 2 TASS -- Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, has addressed a speech to the 13th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party, which has opened here today. He set forth the fundamental issues of the party's policy of further building a developed socialist society in Bulgaria and its foreign policy activity.

The congress, Todor Zhivkov said, will center on problems pertaining to Bulgaria's development for the next fifteen years. "The main thing to us is to carry out a revolution in science and technology and develop on that basis the advantages of the socialist social system, socialist democracy and meeting ever fuller the material, social and spiritual requirements of the people".

Bulgaria has achieved high and stable economic growth rates, Todor Zhivkov said. Over the period from 1956 to 1985, the value of the fixed assets in the country's economy increased ten-fold, the productivity of socialized labour -- 8.4-fold and national income -- eight-fold. There have been far-reaching changes in the structure of industry. Such important industries for the country's economy as metallurgy, machine-building, the chemical and power engineering industries have developed at priority rates. High development rates are characteristic of electronics, microelectronics, robtics and the manufacture of battery-powered trucks.

"Our perspectives are part of the general perspectives of the socialist world," Todor Zhivkov stressed. "They are part of the general social progress, the struggle of peoples for a better and just life. We are convinced of the triumph of the communist ideals and firmly believed that our today's intentions and plans for the future, when the Bulgarian people will meet the third millenia, will become its present."

Todor Zhivkov went on to say that in the field of international relations the Bulgarian Communist Party will centre on the "cardinal problem of preserving peace and life on earth, of saving human civilization. The weapon's race whipped up by imperialism's most reactionary circles confronts mankind at the end of the 20th century with the alternative: to be or not to be, to survive or to perish in the flames of nuclear war."

The speaker stressed the important role of the 27th Congress of the CPSU "for a dynamic economic and political development of the world socialist system, implementation of the Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, cooperation and peaceful competition for mankind's benefit." Todor Zhivkov expressed support for the new Soviet initiatives. "To us, Communists, the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe and preservation of universal peace is the supreme goal, an expression of humanism and high moral standards of our ideology and our system," Todor Zhivkov said.

Bulgaria, Todor Zhivkov continued, will further make her contribution to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the fraternal socialist countries, to the implementation of the platform of the Warsaw Treaty member states adopted in Sofia for joint actions in the struggle to eliminate the nuclear threat and effect a turn for the better in the European and world affairs; for international cooperation in resolving the global problems of the present.

Todor Zhivkov stressed the great significance of the comprehesive program for progress in science and technology of the CMEA member countries, Bulgaria's interest in its implementation.

The speaker continued that the Bulgarian Communist Party is developing and will tirelessly deepen its links with the international communist and working class movement. It favours a further strengthening of cooperation and solidarity with the various trends in the working class movement. Its positions in relations with developing countries are invariable. "We make common cause with the struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism, against racism and apartheid," he said. We fully support the demands of developing countries for a restructuring of international relations on a just and democratic basis, for establishing a new international economic order.

Todor Zhivkov said that Bulgaria favours equitable and mutually beneficial relations with the developed capitalist countries, a political dislogue, economic, scientific technological and cultural cooperation without discrimination, in the interests of peaceful coexistence. The Bulgarian Communist Party devotes considerable attention to mutual relations with the Balkan states. "We believe that the need is ripe for the Balkan nations to draw up and sign a treaty on the ecological protection of the Balkan peninsula and adopt on that issue an appeal to all countries and peoples of the European continent", he said. In that connection, Todor Zhivkov stresses, "we will further work for the sake of implementing initiatives aimed at turning the Balkans into a zone free from nuclear and chemical weapons."

"We declare again that our people, which is engaged in a creative labour effort, most of all need detente and peace, goodneighbourly relations, trust and mutual understanding," the general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee stressed.

Ryzhkov Outlines Moratorium

LD021421 Moscow TASS in English 1358 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Test] Sofia April 2 TASS -- "The ssolution of the new tasks that have been set by the 27th CPSU Congress and that are being set by the 13th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party is directly connected with the utilisation of the tremendous possibilities of cooperation and interaction by Bulgaria and the USSR, by all of the socialist community in various fields by public life and in international affairs," it was stated by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee. Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Nikolay Ryzhkov, who is heading the CPSU delegation at the 13th Congress of the BCP. He delivered a speech today at the forum of Bugarian Communists.

Nikolay Ryzhkov stressed that the tasks of the present stage of cooperation demand the use of new approaches and forms of joint work, a bold research for effective solutions. It is this that provides the possibility to switch our cooperation to the intensive road of development, to raise it to a qualitatively new level, imparts a powerful impulse to the further expansion of our trade, economic, scientific, technical and other ties.

"We are convinced of socialism's ability to solve the most complex tasks", the head of the CPSU delegation said. "An ever more active interaction of countries of the community, which serves as a sitmulant of accelerating the general advance, it vitally important for this".

"The fraternal countries are at one in their approach to all the main questions of international life. The community of our positions vividly manifested itself in the unanimous support given by the fraternal countries to the programme of fully liquidating all arsenals of nuclear and chemical arms before the end of the present century, of prohibiting strike space arms, set forth in the statement by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee on the fundamentals of creating an all-embracing system of international security was received with full approval".

"The ending of nuclear tests is an important measure that could have a favourable influence on the political climate in the world. We have already extended twice our unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions in the hope that the American Administration would display at long last a responsible approach to this problem of concern to mankind. But the United States displayed a cynical disregard for the aspirations of the peoples, for the possibility to make a real step towards scaling down the arms race. The new nuclear explosion set off by the United States has given rise to the legitimate indignation and a wave of protests in the whole world", Nikolay Ryzhkov stressed. "All this only makes more urgent the task of stopping nuclear arms tests, and it must be solved without delay. The Soviet Union, as it was stated recently on Soviet television by Mikhail Gorbachev, will not depart from the course of preserving and strengthening peace. Our undertaking not to conduct nuclear explosions even after the expiration of the moratorium on March 31 shall remain in force, if the United States does not continue tests".

"Mikhail Gorbachev", the leader of the CPSU delegation recalled, "suggested that a meeting with President Ronald Reagan of the United States be held urgently in order to reach agreement on this matter". "It is to be only regretted that the above-mentioned proposal has not met with a positive response. Washington has again displayed the lack of political will for a solution to this major problem which affects the destiny of all peoples. The international situation remains tense and dangerous as a result of the imperialist power politics, the development of the arms race, and interference in the internal affairs of other states. The situation requires high vigilance and everyday preparedness of all us to defend the peaceful labour of our peoples".

"It is uncharacteristic of the Communists to sink into pessimism. The more so as the Soviet Union, the socialist community possess everything necessary to prevent a military-and-strategic superiority over themselves. This strengthens our confidence that, despite the resistance of the aggressive forces, there is a possibility to ensure a turn for the better in European and world affairs", Nikolay Ryzhkov stated.

Further Ryzhkov Remarks

LD022249 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Speech by Nikolay Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to the 13th BCP Congress in Sofia on 2 April -- recorded; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Congresses of the ruling Communist parties and workers parties of fraternal countries have vast importance in the development of our whole community. Their role is particularly great at this present abrupt historical turning point when life is putting forward for the socialist countries large-scale tasks which concern us all to a great extent, when our parties are conducting an energetic and creative search for effective ways to carry them out. In these conditions the importance of the mighty potential of the collective wisdom of the fraternal parties and their joint efforts to accelerate our common progress is greater than ever.

The report of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the opening speech made by Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the speeches of the congress delegates reveal an impressive picture of all-around progress of the Bulgarian People's Republic. Its socialist achievements are a convincing confirmation of the correctness of the historical choice which was made by the Bularian people in the memorable days of September 1944.

From the rostrum of your congress a high assessment has been given of Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation. Kind words have been spoken about our Leninist party and the USSR. The basis of our friendship is socialist internationalism. It is a powerful factor in the development of every socialist country and in strengthening the positions of socialism in the world. Questions of the multifaceted Soviet-Bulgarian links are constantly in the purview of the Central Committees of our parties. They have become a direct and vital affair of millions of working people in Bulgaria and the USSR.

Much attention was paid at the 27th CPSU Congress to questions of strengthening the socialist community and developing cooperation among the fraternal countries. The fate of peace and social progress, as was stressed in the Political Report of our party to the congress, are today linked more closely than ever with the dynamism of the economic and political development of the world system of socialism.

Comrades, the fraternal parties are united in their approach to all the major questions of international life. The proposals put forward by the socialist countries at the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states in Sofia in October 1985, are aimed at solving the most urgent and cardinal problem of our time -- removing the threat of nuclear war. The common nature of our positions was clearly displayed in the unanimous support of the fraternal countries for the program for the total elimination of all arsenals of nuclear and chemical weapons by the end of this century and for the ban on space-strike weapons that was put forward in the statement of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee of 15 January this year. The proposal of the 27th CPSU Congress on the basis for the creation of an all-embracing system of international security was received with complete approval. The halting of nuclear tests is an important measure which could have a favorable effect on the world political climate. However, the United States has displayed a cynical disregard for the hopes of the peoples and for the opportunity to take a real step in curtailing the arms race. The new nuclear blast carried out by the United States has aroused justified indignation and a wave of protest throughout the world.

All of this only intensifies the urgency of the task of ceasing nuclear weapons tests and it must be tackled without delay. Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev has proposed an urgent meeting with President Reagan in order to reach agreement on this question. One can only regret that this proposal has not met with a positive response. Washington has once again displayed an absence of political will to solve this very important problem which concerns the fate of all peoples.

The USSR highly evaluates the role of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Bulgarian People's Republic in defending our common foreign policy positions and in our joint struggle to resolve key questions of disarmament and international security. We value and support your efforts aimed at the development of relations of good-neighborliness in the Balkans, at turning this region into a zone of peace free from nuclear and chemical weapons. Your active foreign policy activity is a weighty contribution to the general cause of the struggle for peace.

Dear comrades, we are deeply convinced that the results of the work of the congress will have a favorable effect on the economic and social development of your wonderful country, on the all-around cooperation between our parties and peoples and will promote the strengthening of the might and cohesion of the whole socialist community. We wish you great success in carrying out these responsible and noble tasks. [applause]

MORE ON SOLOMENTSEV'S CPCZ CONGRESS SPEECH

PM021446 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Mar 86 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "17th CPCZ Congress: Speech by Comrade M.S. Solomentsev"]

[Text] Prague, 25 Mar -- CPSU delegation head M.S. Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, who was warmly welcomed by those assembled, addressed the 17th CPCZ Congress today. He said:

Esteemed Comrade Husak!

Esteemed delegates to the 17th CPCZ Congress!

Accept cordial and fraternal greetings and wishes for complete success in the work of your congress from the CPSU Central Committee, Soviet Communists, and all working people in our country.

We heard with great interest the CPCZ Central Committee Political Report delivered by Comrade Gustav Husak. This profound and meaningful document sums up the results of the work done by your party and people in the last 5 years and in the entire period since the 16th CPCZ Congress.

The social practice of these years testifies to the absolute correctness and effectiveness of the political course taken by you. Czechoslovakia today is a state with highly developed industry and agriculture and a firm link in the socialist community.

It enjoys respect and prestige in the international arena. We are sincerely gratified by the fact that the Czechoslovak comrades have succeeded in substantially building up the country's economic potential, scoring remarkable achievements in the development of science and culture, and ensuring further growth of the population's living standards.

All this does honor to the policy of the Communist Party and to the labor and talents of fraternal Czechoslovakia's working class, cooperativized peasantry, and people's intelligentsia. All this constitutes a valuable contribution to strengthening the might of world socialism and enhancing its prestige.

The CPCZ Central Committee, evaluating what has been done on its merit, critically analyzes shortcomings and omissions in its report. Particular attention is given to the quest for effective ways for your society to advance toward greater heights of economic and social progress.

This approach is understandable and close to the hearts of Soviet Communists. Being demanding, exacting, and objectively criticizing evaluations of its activity -- these are signs of the party's health. They also provide a reliable guarantee that it will successfully cope with the new tasks.

Despite all the differences in the Soviet Union's and Czechoslovakia's specific conditions, we share a common need. The need to accelerate our pace, impart greater dynamism to socioeconomic development, and reveal more fully the enormous potential inherent in socialism.

The strategy of acceleration put forward for the first time by the CPSU Central Committee Plenum in April last year formed the core of the decisions by our party's 27th congress. The importance of the congress is determined by the very meaning of the crucial stage at which our country finds itself. One of its typical features is the bold, innovative, and truly revolutionary approach toward the complex problems facing us on the threshold of the 21st century. Held in a spirit of creative Marxism-Leninism and Bolshevik traditions, the congress armed Communists and all Soviet people with a clear vision of the prospects of social development.

The ideas contained in the new edition of the CPSU Program, the Central Committee Political Report delivered by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, and the other congress documents and materials encountered a broad response in the world. A high assessment of the forum of Soviet Communists and wishes for the fulfillment of all plans have been expressed from this rostrum. Thank you, dear comrades, for these kind words and for your invariable solidarity with our party and people!

We have embarked on the implementation of large-scale, complex, and multifaceted plans. We are talking about doubling the country's vast economic potential by the end of the century, about qualitative changes in all aspects of Soviet society's life. This presupposes a fundamental renewal of the material and technical base of production on the basis of the acheivements of the scientific and technical revolution. The entire system of the planned management of the economy must be radically improved.

Profound changes will occur in the nature of labor and in the material and spiritual conditions of Soviet people's life. There will be furher improvements in social relations; discipline, responsibility, and order will be strengthened. The struggle against bureaucracy and various antisocial phenomena is being stepped up.

The implementation of the congress decisions demands a substantial exertion of efforts and extensive organizational, ideological, and educational work, because the human factor is the main one here. Ultimately everything depends on people -- on their attitude toward labor, on their conscientiousness, energy, and initiative. This is why the CPSU's policy is aimed at developing Soviet democracy and socialist self-management in every way and creating the best conditions for revealing man's creative potential.

The 27th congress literally roused the country and met with the ardent support of the entire people. The CPSU Central Committee put on the agenda the task of consolidating the atmosphere of creative enthusiasm and bringing the essence and spirit of the congress decisions to every Communist and every Soviet person. And the main thing is to ensure that they are fulfilled. We have not doubt that our party and people will manage to implement what has been planned and to take a major stride in communist building!

Comrades!

The 27th congress program documents reflect the CPSU's determination to continue to steadily expand and deepen cooperation with the fraternal countries' Communist and workers parties and to make every contribution to strengthening their unity. There is no need to mention how great the significance of this unity is in the present-day situation. And it is gratifying that relations between the CPSU and the CPCZ are a lofty example of socialist internationalism.

New and graphic proof of this was provided by the recent Moscow meeting of the two parties' leaders -- Comrades Gorbachev and Husak -- which took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and complete unity of views.

Our countries' interaction now covers all spheres of social life. The volume of economic ties in the 5-year plan period which has just begun is expressed by a colossal figure -- more than R70 billion. We are pooling our efforts in raw materials extraction, the construction of gigantic power industry enterprises, and the building of major transport arteries. Our joint labor is invested in the "Soyuz" gas pipeline, the Jaslovske Bohunice and Dukovany nuclear power stations, and the Prague subway. Czechoslovakia is playing an active part in construction projects on USSR territory -- the construction of the Yamburg gas pipeline, the Krivoy Rog mining and enriching combine, and the Urals gas complex.

No one, however, would be so bold as to say that Soviet-Czechoslovak economic, scientific, and technical ties have reached their limit. On the contrary, we share the belief that major reserves exist for the deepening of cooperation, and primarily its most promising forms -- specialization and production sharing. The tasks facing the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and the entire socialist community today and the acuteness of the competition with capitalism demand a qualitatively new level of integration between the fraternal countries.

There is now a particularly great need for direct ties between industrial enterprises and for the establishment of joint firms and science-and-production associations. The Program for Long-Term Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Between the USSR and the CSSR for the Period Through the Year 2000 which was adopted last year and the Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress provide for the pooling of efforts along the most important priority avenues of science and technology. The dynamics of economic and social development depend on this to a decisive extent.

The scientific and technical revolution is significantly changing the face of the modern world. Communists perceive its achievements as an effective means for the material and cultural progress of all peoples. Rockets and computers, earth satellites in space and interplanetary craft -- all these must be used for the benefit of mankind and not as instruments for its destruction.

Quite recently we witnessed a brilliant experiment -- the study of Halley's Comet by spacecraft created and equipped through the efforts of the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and a number of other countries. This is an example of how advanced technological thinking has found and must find a fitting humanitarian application!

As yet, however, there are only isolated examples of this kind. Unfortunately, human reason and vast material resources are being wasted on other things. Aggressive imperialist circles continue to whip up the arms race on earth and have not abandoned their intentions to transfer it into space. It is quite natural that, until an end is put to this, mankind will be unable to feel secure.

The Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, together with the other fraternal countries, are waging a consistent and persistent struggle for a radical change for the better in the European and international situation. This is the goal pursued by many of our joint peace initiatives, including those put forward at the Prague and Sofia conferences of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee.

An enormous response was generated in the world by the 15 January statement by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which contained a program for the phased liberation of the world from nuclear weapons by the end of this century. These proposals were developed by the 27th CPSU Congress, which formulated the foundations for the creation of an all-embracing system of international security.

This enabled the peoples again -- for the umpteenth time! -- to see for themselves that the terms "socialism" and "peace" are inseparable. On the other hand, life and political practice show who is actually opposed to the cause of disarmament.

Particular mention must be made of the problem of the termination of nuclear tests. It is well known that the Soviet Union, in accordance with the interests and appeals of all peace-loving forces, annouced a unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions, and for almost 8 months now has not conducted any such explosions. And how did Washington respond to this important action? On 22 March the world reacted with indignation to the challenging militarist actions by the U.S. Administration which, despite numerous appeals by the Soviet Union, other countries, and the broad public in the United States itself, conducted a nuclear weapon test. This is yet further proof that Washington's real goal is not to reduce and eliminate nuclear weapons but, on the contrary, to build them up and to create new and even more destructive varieties.

An indication of this can also be seen in the U.S. Government's attitude toward our proposal to eliminate Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe and in its stubborn desire to push through the "star wars" concept and present it as a "defensive alternative" to nuclear weapons. In other words, the U.S. Administration is striving by all means to change to its own advantage the prevailing approximate equilibrium of forces between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

It is clear that the socialist states will never agree to this and will not allow their sovereignty, their revolutionary gains, and peace on the continent to be threatened.

Utmost vigilance toward the schemes by the opponents of international cooperation and social progress is required in the complex international situation, when imperialism is not ceasing its attempts to fan existing seats of tension and create new ones.

The Soviet Union will utilize any opportunity to break the trend toward the growth of the military danger. In this noble cause, as before, we will act in close unity with socialist Czechoslovakia and the other faternal countries and will cooperate actively with all progressive and peace-loving forces. Our sympathies and the socialist community countries' solidarity and support will remain on the side of peoples struggling for their freedom and independence.

Our countries' working people deem it their patriotic and international duty to build socialism and uphold the cause of peace. These lofty goals are pursued by the domestic and foreign policies of the CPSU and the CPCZ and of the Soviet Union and the CSSR.

We wish you, dear comrades, and also all Communists and the entire Czechoslovak people, great successes in fulfilling the 17th CPCZ Congress decisions!

We will coninue to strengthen the all-around interaction between our fraternal parties and to deepen the relations of comradeship and friendship between the Soviet and Czechoslovak people!

Long live socialism! Long live peace!

CPCZ CONGRESS CONFIRMS PARTY'S 'CORRECTNESS'

PM031009 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Mar 86 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Great Strength of Socialism"]

[Text] This year is a special year in the life of many socialist countries. It is the year of the ruling Marxist-Leninist parties' congresses, a year marked by great political and labor enthusiasm and increased creative activeness of the broad masses. The Soviet people are working persistently to implement the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress which put forward bold but realistic tasks in accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and strengthening world peace. Its documents and ideas continue to attract profound interest, to exert a beneficial influence on the political atmosphere in fraternal countries, and to inspire Communists and millions of working people to selfless labor for the sake of consolidating the might of socialism and social progress and ensuring lasting peace and peoples' security.

The strength of the fraternal countries' communist and workers' parties lies in their fidelity to Marxism-Leninsim and socialist internationalism, in their ability to learn constantly, to draw on mutual experience, and to solve promptly and creatively the problems raised by life. This has again been convincingly demonstrated by the 17th CPCZ Congress which was held in Prague recently. It summed up the results of the vast amount of work carried out by the party and the people over the past 5 years and during the entire period since the 14th CPCZ Congress and it defined the tasks for the next stage of the building of developed socialism. The congress convincingly confirmed the unquestionable correctness and effectiveness of the political course implemented by the party.

The supreme forum of the Czechoslovak Communists was held in a businesslike, workerlike atmosphere under the banner of the mobilization of the party and the people in an effort to achieve high results in all spheres of economic, social, and cultural building. It was marked by an exacting, demanding approach toward the analysis of the work done and the definition of future plans, by resolve to achieve the set aims, and by confidence that this will be done. This testifies to the political maturity and health of the party and its loyalty to Lenin's behest that it should view its activity critically, boldly implementing increasingly complex tasks, and sumounting shortcomings and difficulties which can arise in the implementation of an innovative task on such a colossal scale as is the creation of the communist civilization.

The latest CPCZ congress took place on the eve of an important event, the 65th anniversary of the CPCZ. It has traveled a long and glorious path. Under its leadership profound socioeconomic changes have been worked in the country. Present-day Czechoslovakia is a country famed for its large-sclae industry, efficient cooperative firming, and developed science and culture. In socialist Czechoslovakia real rights and freedoms and a high level of the people's prosperity are ensured in practice and broad opportunities are provided for the satisfaction of people's spiritual requirements and the development of their creative talents.

Now the republic is to scale new important heights. The 17th congress has approved a program for further socialist building in the CSSR during the Eighth 5-Year Plan and the period through the year 2000. The congress emphasized that the key task is the acceleration of the socioeconomic development of the society and a substantial enhancement of the efficiency of the national economy. The party regards the further improvement of the people's well-being, the strengthening of their social guarantees, and the creation of conditions for the deepening of the socialist way of life as its main task on which it must above all concentrate its efforts.

On the basis of an analysis of the potential and the requirements of the country's development through the end of the century, high aims have been set: National income is to be increased by more than two-thirds over 15 years while the materials- and energy-intensiveness of production is to be substantially reduced. The way to achieve this is to enhance social labor productivity in every way and to swiftly apply the achievements of science and technology in practice.

A reliable guarantee of the implementation of the outlined plans is Czechoslovakia's active collaboration with the fraternal community countries and its participation in the implementation of the Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technical Progress of CEMA Member-Countries. Economic ties between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union are developing dynamically. In the current 5-year plan their volume totals the vast sum of more than R70 billion. However, the potential for the further deepening of cooperation is far from exhausted. The interests of accelerated economic development and life itself suggest the need for expanded international division of labor, specialization, production sharing, the establishment of joint firms and science-and-production associations, and a qualitatively new level of economic integration of the fraternal countries.

The congress noted that the current stage of socialist building demands from party committees and organizations that they constantly improve their leadership of economic and cultural building, quest for new forms and methods of work, and ensure greater efficiency and self-criticism. They are called upon to persistently equip Communists and broad strata of the population with a Marxist-Leninist world outlook and to pay attention to the education of young people.

Together with the other fraternal socialist countries, the CSSR is actively contributing to the struggle for ridding mankind of the threat of nuclear war and for lasting peace. Delegates and representatives of the fraternal parties and of other revolutionary and progressive organizations and movements who attended the congress noted the increased importance of the socialist community countries' peace-loving policy. They expressed full support for the comprehensive Soviet peace and disarmament program put forward by the 27th CPSU Congress, the idea of establishing an all-embracing system of international security, and the plan to eliminate nuclear weapons by the end of this century.

Soviet people value highly the fraternal relations with Czechoslovakia's working people and express the wish that the latter may successfully attain the a new high goals set by the 17th CPCZ Congress and that they may, in single combat formation with the peoples of all the community's fraternal countries, constantly strengthen the might and the positions of world socialism.

The 17th CPCZ Congress marks an important milestone in the life of the fraternal country and our entire community.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SINOWATZ VISIT, MEETINGS

Addresses Exhibition Opening

LD021401 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] The Austrian national exhibition, Modern Austrian Industrial Equipment, opened in Moscow today. Fred Sinowatz, federal chancellor of Austria, spoke at the opening ceremony. He noted that Austrian-Soviet trade and economic relations are distinguished by a special stability and are not affected by any outside influences.

Comrade Talyzin, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, said in his address that multifaceted Soviet-Austrian cooperation, which is based on the firm foundation of the 1955 State Treaty and the law on the permanent neutrality of Austria, is developing fruitfully overall. Comrade Talyzin stressed that the maintenance and strengthening of good-neighborliness with all countries in the world, including the Republic of Austria, is a consistent position of principle for the USSR endorsed by the 27th CPSU Congress.

The many exhibits on show from over 180 Austrian firms are evidence of Austria's considerable achievements in the development of various branches of industry, in science and technology, in transport, and in agriculture.

Report on Gorbachev Talks

LD021741 Moscow TASS in English 1726 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 2 TASS -- The General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev today received in the Kremlin the Federal Chancellor of the Austrian Republic Fred Sinowatz, who is staying in Moscow on the occasion of the opening of an Austrian industrial exhibition.

Mikhail Gorbachev and Fred Sinowatz discussed a wide range of questions in a businesslike and wellwishing atmosphere. Satisfaction was expressed with the successful development of all-round ties -- political, social, cultural -- between the USSR and Austria which base themselves on the 1955 State Treaty and the status of the permanent neutrality of the Austrian Republic. This is a convincing example of fruitful peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. The attained level of economic cooperation was praised and the striving was expressed to bring this cooperation to a new stage with the aim of its further development along the ascending line, with the use of new forms and with due consideration for the long-term interests of both countries.

In this connection Mikhail Gorbachev outlined the main ideas and plans of the large-scale transformations of the economic mechanism that have been started in the Soviet Union and shared his views on the problems that will have to be solved in the course of the Soviet society's perfection.

A deep exchange of views was held on topical international questions. In the course of the frank conversation Mikhail Gorbachev assessed the situation that has developed after the Geneva summit meeting, the policy of the West in questions of nuclear disarmament and security, and informed Fred Sinowatz of the line which the Soviet state intends to pursue in conditions when the United States Administration, judging by everything, is not inclined to stop the material preparation of war. Mikhail Gorbachev stressed the important role of Austria, to other neutral and non-aligned countries in the efforts to preserve peace and improve international relations. At the present extremely important moment of international development the active position of the public, political parties, including the social democracy, acquires an ever greater

The federal chancellor noted the constructive nature and peaceableness of the Soviet initiatives and expressed hope that a breakthrough will take place at long last at the Soviet-American talks and the hopes generated worldwide by the meeting in Geneva will not be in vain.

The mutual intent to facilitate actively the continuation of the all-European Helsinki process was confirmed.

REPORT ON TALKS BETWEEN ANTONOV, FRG'S BANGEMANN

LD031237 Moscow TASS in English 1111 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 3 TASS -- The 14th session of the intergovernmental Soviet-West German Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation has opened here today. It is chaired by Alexey Antonov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. The West German delegation is led by Economics Minister Martin Bangemann.

The participants in the session will review progress in the fulfilment of accords on economic cooperation between the two countries and the functioning of mixed experts groups on engineering, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy and consumer goods. In addition, the West German delegation will be supplied with information about Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1986-1990 and in the Period to the Year 2000.

It was said at the opening meeting of the session that the development of economic contacts between the USSR and West Germany had a positive effect on the entire complex of relations between the two states. The leaders of the delegations noted in their speeches the readiness of the two sides further to extend business contacts in the economy, science and technology, which met mutual interests.

During the past 10 years, West Germany has been topping the list of the Soviet Union's Western trade partners. Last year trade between the two countries was worth 7.1 billion roubles. The well-known "Gas for Tubes" according is making a major contribution to the development of bilatreal trade" West Germany has got 106 billion cubic metres of Soviet natural gas during 13 years under that agreement.

The Soviet business community believes that the improvement of trade turnover patterns is an important factor of the further expansion of trade and economic cooperation between the USSR and West Germany. To do this it is necessary first and foremost broader to use diverse forms of contacts in addition to trade [sentence as received] These may include, for instance, the joint development, production and marketing of machinery, equipment and other goods, "buy-back" deals, and joint ventures on the markets of third countries. The partners have already accumulated some experience in that field. One-fourth of the Soviet experts of machinery and equipment from West Germany, for instance, is made up of output produced under co-production and "buy-back" deals.

APN COMMENTS ON BERLIN-SDI RELATIONSHIP

LD311655 Hamburg DPA in German 1612 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Berlin, 31 Mar (DPA) -- The Soviet Union views the inclusion of Berlin in any work connected with SDI as a violation of the four-power agreement. In a commentary carried by APN in Berlin on Easter Monday it says that it is well known that "West Berlin has demilitarized status." And on those grounds alone it can not be included in any work which has the aim of creating weapons. The United States knows that for that reason it has not wanted any "Berlin clauses and formulas" and has only agreed to them after long hesitation.

APN continues, it is "patently obvious" that any work in West Berlin which in the end contributes to the creation of weapons systems which could be used against one of the parties to the agreement is not permitted and could result in complications.

SDI supporters in the FRG tried to justify their actions by saying that West Berlin is allegedly included in the technology agreement and not in the agreement concerning the participation of companies in SDI. However, this is nothing more than an "inappropriate excuse." The technology agreement which was concluded simultaneously and in direct connection with the SDI agreement has to touch on security interests and consequently belongs to those international treaties and agreeements whose validity the FRG could not extend to Berlin, as it says unequivocally in the four-power agreement.

"All evasions," such as firms participating in SDI will deal with the Economics Ministry and not the Defense Ministry, are not relevant in this respect. It remains a fact that West Berlin is to be included in work which was 100 percent part of the security field, "or to put it more exactly, is aimed at undermining security and stability."

GREEK FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS RELATIONS WITH USSR

PM271509 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Article by G. Shakhunyan: "Strengthening Peace and Independence"]

[Excerpts] Athens -- The Greek capital and the cities and villages of Hellas are in festive attire. Lykabettos mountain rising over Athens is also adorned with dark blue and white banners, and it is from its peak that the traditional gun salute early in the morning on 25 March will proclaim the arrival in the country of a glorious Greek holiday -- Independence Day. In the postwar decades, right up to the fall of the military dictatorship's regime in 1974, Soviet-Greek relations were put to considerable test. However, no "cold winds" could chill the feeling of mutual sympathy between our people or their traditional desire for cooperation and friendship.

Precisely this friendship has today become a firm foundation for the development of Soviet-Greek relations, which are an example of how states with different social systems can and must cooperate.

Greece expresses satisfaction with the multifaceted, equal ties between our countries and notes the fruitfulness of meetings between statesmen and parliamentarians, the exchange of delegations between municipalities and city councils, and the development of tourist and sports ties.

"Deep, multifaceted relations have long been established between our countries," K. Papoulias, Greek foreign minister, said in a conversation with our correspondent. "Our political, economic, and cultural relations have taken a great step forward in the last 5 years, since the government of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement has been in power. Developing on a traditional basis, they have become sincere and truly friendly. We have discovered great potential for dynamic, mutually profitable cooperation. Both sides have spoken very clearly in favor of further strengthening our relations. The exchange of visits by the two countries' heads of government that has taken place during these years is evidence of the ongoing development of our political relations. Our relations are based on the common interest of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Greece in strengthening peace, in mutually striving to develop the process of detente and disarmament, and broad international cooperation." "In this connection," the minister said in conclusion, "I would like to stress that the Greek Government has responded positively to the new Soviet proposals aimed at eliminating all types of nuclear weapons by the year 2000, which were set out in M.S. Gorbachev's statement of 15 January, and that it supports as a whole the new Soviet peace initiatives put forward during the work of the 27th CPSU Congress."

TURKISH REFUSAL OF MORE NUCLEAR ARMS VIEWED

PM020811 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Mar 86 First Edition p 5

[Dispatch by own correspondent A. Stepanov: "Turkey's Position"]

[Text] Ankara, 27 Mar -- At the recent session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group in the West German city of Wuerzburg, the Turkish representative stated that his country does not intend to assume additional nuclear commitments within the framework of this military bloc.

As is well known, the Honest John missiles now on Turkish territory are being replaced with Lance missiles with a far larger radius and a plant for the production of modern F-16 fighter bombers is being constructed with U.S. aid. At the same time, talks are under way on Turkey's acquisition of Tornado combat aircraft of joint European production.

In Wuerzburg the United States and the FRG tried to get Turkey to agree to equip the Lance missiles with nuclear warheads. The NATO strategists also want to provide nuclear weapons for the aircraft which will be at the service of the Turkish Air Force. However, the newspaper CUMHURIYET writes, citing the Turkish Foreign Ministry, that at the Nuclear Planning Group session, Ankara refused U.S. and NATO demands, stressing that those conditions contradict Turkey's national interests and would cause serious damage to its relations with neighboring countries, primarily the Soviet Union.

TASS VIEWS U.S. MOTIVES BEHIND ANTONOV TRIAL

LD022333 Moscow TASS in English 2236 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 2 TASS -- By TASS political news analyst Aleksey Grigoryev.

So, at last Bulgarian citizen Sergey Antonov could leave for home. So, a totally innocent man, who had spent more than three years under arrest, was acquitted by an Italian court of law. So, there was no "Bulgarian connection" of any kind in Rome's St. Peter Square. Q.E.D.

Buy why, properly speaking, did it take so long to prove that evident and irrefutable fact? Why did Italian justice in the person of investigating Judge Ilario Martella and prosecutor Antonio Marini disregarded the testimony provided by 57 witnesses from eight countries who did not give the court a single clue against Sergey Antonov and two of his compatriots, but instead kept listening intently, as if spellbound to the delirious speeches of Turkish neofascist Agca who gave the court 123 false accounts and even personally admitted 56 of them to be false? And finally, why did prosecutor Marini use a casuistical formula "acquitted for lack of evidence" with respect to Bulgarian nationals Sergey Antonov, Todor Ayvazov and Zhelyo Vasilev?

There is only one answer to this and many other questions concerning the Rome trial. Imperialism, primarily U.S. imperialism, that announced the Soviet Union to be an "evil empire" and equated communism with terrorism, was desperately in need of such a trial. A pistol, not a knife, was put into the hands of "Gray Wolf" Agca and as soon as the pontiff's blood dropped to the stones of St. Peter Square a feverish search for a suitable candidate for the role of a "communist organizer of the attempted murder" began. Any other citizens of Bulgaria, not necessarily Antonov, Ayvazov and Vasilev, or nationals of some other socialist country for that matter could well have fallen victim to that conspiracy engineered by CIA agents, like Paul Henze, who pass themselves off as journalists, or journalists, like Claire Sterling, who are payrolled by the CIA.

For the motives behind the provocation were as follows: The United States will do everything within its capabilities to uncover the communist conspiracy to murder Pope John Paul II.. This is what U.S. President Ronald Reagan said at the Conseravtive Political Action Conference in Washington at the end of 1982.

Indeed, the United States did everything within its capabilities. There can be no slightest doubt about Bulgaria's participation in the attempt on the life of the pontiff, U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger used to say. There is enough evidence to conclude that Bulgarians, and hence the Soviets, were involved in the assassination attempt, former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said in his turn. A campaign in Italy to call public attention to Bulgaria's participation in the attempted murder of Pope John Paul II is a possibility and a promising undertaking, Maxwell Rabb, U.S. ambassador in Rome, informed the U.S. Department of State in August 1982.

As if following a command (and properly speaking, following a command, indeed) the "free", "independent", "pluralistic" Western press, and not only the tabloids but serious papers and magazines catering to intellectuals as well, started a real uproar -- the objective was to "pillory communism." And for this end elementary norms of journalistic ethics were trampled upon, all logic was forgotten and facts were replaced with insinuations and claumny.

Popular wisdom has it that any and every comparison is imperfect. And still there is no escaping a parallel between the Rome farce of a trial of three Bulgarians in 1983-1986 and the Leipzig trial of Georgy Dimitrov and his compatriots back in 1933. The Nazi charged the communists with setting the Reichstag building on fire, and the charges rested on the ravings of a moronic agent provocateur Van der Luebbe, the present-day suppressors of progress charged citizens of a socialist country with staging an attempt in the life of the pontiff, and the charges were founded on the ravings of a murderer and agent provocateur Agca.

Both in Leipzing and in Rome the objective was the same, as were the methods. The provocations were a flop both in Leipzing and Rome with persons in the dock and in the judges' seats changing places in the end.

The "Antonov case" collapsed, despite all the efforts of its initiators to the contrary. The CIA went into a huge record of crimes that shall sooner or later provide material for judgement.

Still, there is one more conclusion from the anti-communist farce of a trial in Rome. Western propaganda experts put themselves out to show how human rights are upheld in their "free world." Well, they are indeed upheld. Like the hanged man's body by a rope.

MEMOIRS OF FORMER U.S. ENVOY TO FRANCE VIEWED

PM271026 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Kovalenko "Pertinent Remarks": "Let Us Imagine Ourselves in the NATO Bunker..."]

[Text] Paris [No date given] -- The book's cover is fully taken up by a photograph of the author looking like a boxer in a white training suit: A flattened nose, crooked teeth revealed in a smile. The title matches the cover -- "Hard-Hitting Envoy."

The Stock Publishing House in Paris has just published a work by Evan Galbraith, who was U.S. ambassador here from 1981 through 1985 and has recently left France. It is a kind of "fusion" of memoirs, admonitions, and political science fiction or rather figments of imagination.

The former ambassador begins by stating his diplomatic creed: "Detente is dangerous... If the U.S. forces were to leave West Europe it would be captured by the Soviets." Following which Mr Galbraith abandons himself with great pleasure to reminiscing about how, while serving as ambassador, he interfered in France's internal affairs, which resulted in his being called to order on four occasions by the Ministry of External Relations. The first time was when he declared that French Communists are supposedly "tools" in Moscow's hands: "I disliked the very idea that they had joined the government." The former diplomat describes in detail how Washington pressured Paris in an attempt to ensure that French firms abandon their participation in the construction of the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline, and how he tried to muffle French indignation in connection with the U.S. aggression in Grenada and support for the "contras" in Nicaragua.

He lectures, he offers advice: France will pull itself out of crisis only if it is governed according to transatlantic formulas -- complete freedom for dismissals, the cutback of expenditure for social needs, the reduction of taxes on large fortunes, and so on. And the main point is alignment with Washington: France and the United States, Galbraith insists, "must maintain solidarity in the face of the ruthless common enemy -- the Russians."

E. Galbraith's favorite hobbyhorse is, without any doubt, the "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI). In the final chapter, entitled "Prospects," the "hard-hitting envoy" paints in broad strokes the future of France which, in 20 years' time, must -- in his words -- become "the bulwark of European defense," while West Europe either develops [razrabotat] its own SDI and acquires an ABM shield or -- even better -- buys it from the Americans.

But Galbraith has decided to share his innermost thoughts with his readers in appendices to the book's main text. Let us imagine ourselves in the year 2000, not just anywhere, but in...the bunker of the NATO Supreme Allied Commander Europe, where strategists are preparing to repulse a Red attack. This is the time when SDI comes in handy! The United States and West Europe are totally invulnerable, the Russians are powerless, and they retreat. The year 2000 is the start of the decline of the Soviets, the transatlantic Cassandra prophesies (how many such disgraced prophets have we already seen!). The West hardens its stance, declares a military and naval blockade of Cuba, Castro capitulates. And all this thanks to SDI.... The former ambassador's neoglobalist visions are intertwined with imperial fantasies.

Having read the book, I telephoned the U.S. Embassy and was told that this work has been published only in France, with a U.S. edition planned for "later." "If you have any questions to ask Mr Galbraith," I was advised by the embassy, "call him in New York." Following the completion of his diplomatic mission, he became one of the directors of the Morgan Stanley Investment Bank. I was given the telephone number. I did not bother to call. In actual fact, I had no questions to ask, everything was evident anyhow.

There is just one puzzling aspect: In offering the book, the publishing house informs readers in a note that "Galbraith loves France very much...." How is it possible to evaluate as a demonstration of "love" the former ambassador's revelations about how, following Washington's instructions for 4 years, he interfered in France's internal affairs and did everything to force Paris to follow the lead of the United States?

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON SHIM'ON PERES' U.S. VISIT

Seeking U.S. 'Hand-Outs'

LD021417 Moscow TASS in English 1400 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, April 2 TASS -- Follows commentary by TASS writer Grigory Vasilyev:

Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, who is currently on a working visit in the USA, has held talks with U.S. Vice President George Bush, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and other high-ranking U.S. Administration officials. As the Israeli prime minister said, the talks covered, in particular, some "new ideas as regards a revival of the peaceful settlement process."

There is no doubt that whatever these "new ideas" may be, they are being discussed in the old context of the policy of separate deals, which Washington and Tel Aviv have long tried to force on the Arab countries. The scenario remains the same -- it is the intention to split the Arab countries and draw them in direct negotiations with the Israeli aggressors in conditions of the continuing occupation of the Arab lands, to bar the Palestine Liberation Organization from the settlement process and supplant it by such figures, who actually do not represent anybody.

Obviously, the point at issue at the talks is a further strengthening of the American-Israeli strategic alliance militarily and economically. It is not accidental that one of the main aims of the Israeli emissary is to get from the USA new dollar hand-outs to prop up the staggering economy of Israel, which is going through a severe crisis as a result of its militarization, of aggressive sorties and expansionism vis-a-vis the Arab neighbours. In the conditions when Washington and Tel Aviv are flouting the norms of international law and are continuing their crude armed interference in the affairs of sovereign Arab states, as was recently in Libya and as has been happening for a long time in Lebanon, the "new" American-Israeli ideas can be only new steps on the way of aggression and expansionism taken by the partners in the criminal anti-Arab alliance.

'Foisting Capitulatory Deals'

LD020837 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0606 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Washington, 2 Apr (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Igor Borisenko reports:

Shim'on Peres, the prime minister of Israel, who is in the U.S. capital on a working visit, has had talks here with the U.S. Vice President George Bush, Secretary of State George Shultz, and other representatives of the administration.

At a press conference organized after these meetings, the Israeli prime minister extolled the piratical actions of the 6th Fleet against sovereign Libya as "a timely, responsible, reasonable, and necessary action". It is revealing that Peres repeated Washington's "arguments" practically word for word about some sort of "terrorist threat" from Libya to justify U.S. interventionist policies in the Mediterranean. Libya is not the only country against which the weight of the "strategic axis" of Washington-Tel Aviv is directed. Prime minister of Israel also made thinly veiled threats toward Syria.

As was apparent from his words, they are hoping in both Washington and Tel Aviv that the current economic difficulties being experienced by the Arab oil-producing countries in connection with the sharp fall of oil prices on the world market will have a "certain effect" on the political situation in the region. Peres stated that, during his talks with representatives of the Washington administration, "some new ideas on regenerating the process toward a peaceful settlement" were discussed. In other words, the United States and Israel are not abandoning their hopes of foisting capitulatory deals on the Arab countries with which Washington intends to strengthen its strategic position in the Near East.

BUSH'S MIDEAST TRIP SHOWS U.S. 'NEOGLOBALISM'

LD030922 Moscow TASS in English 0850 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, April 2 TASS -- By TASS commentator Georgiy Kuvaldin:

U.S. Vice-President George Bush is to leave Washington tomorrow on a tour of several Middle East countries. The trip is scheduled to take him to Saudi Arabia, Oman, Bahrain and the Yemen Arab Republic.

It should be noted that the Washington emissary sets out on another voyage right after a series of provocations and a direct armed intervention in the affairs of the Libyan Jamahiriya staged by the U.S. Administration within the framework of its anti-Libyan campaign of an unprecedented scale.

Washington's aggressive action caused an angry reaction and was widely condemned in the Arab world. It is indicative that even so-called moderate Arab countries stated at a high level their solidarity with Libya.

U.S. actions were assessed as a direct threat to the entire Arab East, primarily to those forces which are unwilling to follow the U.S. course obediently, which resist aggressive American and Israeli scheming in the region and consistently work toward a just settlement in the Middle East.

There is no doubt that the attempt to bring psychological pressure to bear on the Arabs, to justify the act of overt aggression and prepare public opinion in Arab countries for new possible armed attacks is one of the main purposes of the trip and the talks to be held by the high-ranking U.S. emissary.

It is also clear that the present tour falls within the framework of Washington's notorious doctrine of "neoglobalism" which enables it to declare regions situated thousands of kilometers away from American territory to be a "sphere of vital interests" of the United States. This doctrine which underlines the U.S. foreign policy, including its policy in the Middle East, is at a basic variance with the cause of peace and security of nations.

POLYAKOV MEETS SYRIAN, PLO OFFICIALS IN DAMASCUS

Talks With Syria's Al-Asad

LD031128 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] President al-Asad of Syria received Polyakov, member of the Collegium of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs and head of the Near Eastern Countries Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who is in Damascus. Greetings from Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, were conveyed to the Syrian head of state.

During the conversation, the situation in the Near East and questions of mutual interest were discussed. Hafiz al-Asad expressed satisfaction with the relations of cooperation between the USSR and Syria and confirmed his country's steadfast adherence to the principled policy of opposition to the plans of imperialism and Zionism. [Damascus Domestic Service at 1115 GMT on 2 April in a similar report adds: "Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Polyakov earlier, at 0930 today, in the presence of the USSR ambassador. This discussion dealt with the situation in the region and matters of mutual concern."]

Meets Syrian Ministers

LD020917 Moscow TASS in English 0822 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus, April 2 TASS -- Vladimir Polyakov, member of the Collegium of the USSR Foreign Ministry and head of the department of the Middle East countries of the USSR Foreign ministry, who is currently on a visit here, has met with Fraq al-Shar', Syrian minister of foreign affairs, and 'Islam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs of Syria.

In the course of the meetings, which proceeded in an atmoshpere of friendship and cooperation characteristic of the relations between the two countries, issues pertaining to the international situation were discussed. In an exchange of views on the Middle East situation, the sides reaffirmed the need for holding an international conference on Middle East settlement with the participation of all sides concerned and of the USSR and the USA.

Meets Palestinian Leaders

JN021255 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Excerpt] President Hafiz al-Asad today received Vladimir Polyakov, chief of the Near Eastern countries department in the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with USSR Ambassador Fedotov attending. Vice President Khaddam received the Soviet official earlier today and discussed with him issues of joint concern. Polyakov also held talks yesterday with Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'.

Polyakov and his delegation met with Mayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP], and his assistant Salih Ra'fat. DFLP sources said that the meeting dealt with PLO internal affiars, Middle East issues, and the future developments in light of Israeli threats. The Soviet official stressed the Soviet position on the need to restore PLO unity as soon as possible and noted Moscow's readiness to contribute toward restoring Palestinian national unity. He stressed Arab solidarity on the basis of the Fes summit plan and on convening an international conference on the Middle East that would ensure the PLO's right of independent and equal representation with other sides.

ALGERIA'S BENDJEDID SPEAKS AT KREMLIN DINNER 26 MARCH

PM011511 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Mar 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report on speech delivered by Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid at 26 March Kremlin dinner in his honor under general heading. "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] Comrade general secretary!

Allow me first of all to express profound thanks for the friendly words you addressed to the Algerian people and me personally. I want to thank you sincerely for the warm reception rendered to me and the delegation accompanying me.

In connection with the fact that my visit to your hospitable capital is taking place directly after the completion of the 27th CPSU Congress, I want to take the opportunity to convey to you on behalf of the National Liberation Front [FLN] party and its leadership ardent congratulations on the successful completion of the work of your party forum of such importance.

The fact that I am among you today is evidence of the vitality of the friendship linking our peoples and of the respect which Algerians feel for your political leadership.

We want this visit to be an outstanding milestone in the development of multifaceted cooperation between our countries and to help to lend new impetus to this cooperation in order to raise it to an even higher level in accordance with our peoples' aspirations.

At the same time I would like to note that our meeting provides a good opportunity for the broad exchange of opinions and assessments on the basis of the goals and principles to which each of our countries adheres on international problems in the present complex international situation.

Regular summit meetings between Algeria and the Soviet Union fully attest to the high level and firmness of the harmonious relations existing between our countries to their mutual satisfaction. They are an expression of the will of both countries to seek persistently and consistently, on the basis of the common elements in our history and political activity, to expand mutual fruitful dialogue and cooperation.

Algerian-Soviet relations are indeed marked by a spirit of friendship and mutual understanding. They are based on political trust and are characterized by the positive dynamics of economic and scientific-technicalities.

Firm businesslike contacts have been established between our parties and governments and regular consultations are held in the constructive spirit inherent in Algerian-Soviet relations as a whole.

The numerous successes we have achieved in the practical implementation of the goals and projects of cooperation between our countries are evidence of the effectiveness of the existing mechanism of our bilateral ties.

A role of great importance on this plane is played by personal contacts and cultural exchange, which strengthen the basis of mutual understanding existing between us and open up new horizons before us. In this connection it is also apposite to express our satisfaction at the assistance which your great country is rendering to Algeria's efforts in the field of cadres training.

While expressing satisfaction at the nature and volume of Algerian-Soviet cooperation, we believe at the same time that not all reserves here have yet been used and not all opportunities have been exhausted. That is why we must continue to expand this cooperation and seek to ensure that it complies with our countries' economic potential and development rates.

We are seeking to improve our cooperation with a consideration for the friendly nature of Algerian-Soviet relations with a view to implementing our development plans and protecting them from the adverse influence of the situation which has formed in present international economic relations.

I emphasize that under conditions when negative tendencies are increasingly dominant in international relations, it is essential to improve our cooperation qualitatively, seeking new successes.

The development of present-day international relations as a whole, both political and economic, causes us profound concern. A highly dangerous situation has now formed on earth as a result of political and economic instability.

At the same time we can see that the problems of peace and development, whose solution is a very important task of our time, are being consigned to the background.

The present profound crisis of international relations is thus having a pernicious effect on the conditions of the existence of the peoples, whose right of life, security, progress, and independent national development is being flouted and jeopardized.

The arms race is undermining man's security still further and depriving him of valuable resources essential for ensuring universal properity. The maintenance of tension and the aggravation of conflicts in various parts of the world contradicts the peoples' desire for peace and prosperity. The conservation of hotbeds of imperialist and racial domination shows most obviously the degree of abnormality of the situation existing in the international community and attests to the deepening of the breach in development conditions.

All this leads to the point where the specter of famine is reappearing in various parts of the world at the very time when man's genius is taming nature and opening the way to plenty. The encroachment on states' independence and sovereignty is destabilizing the international situation, undermining the efforts in the field of national building, and contradicting the principle of each people's free choice of their political, economic, and social system.

In this complex international situation, which can only improve if the efforts of those who spare no effort to rid mankind of the differences which are tearing it apart prevail, Algeria sees its duty in promoting a positive change in the present nature of international relations is seeking the establishment of peace and security and the triumph of freedom and justice.

In pursuing a policy of genuine nonalignment, Algeria is fulfilling the undertakings it has assumed in the Nonaligned Movement, remaining loyal to the principles tempered in the crucible of the national liberation war.

The completion of the process of the elimination of colonialism, the establishment of a new international economic order, the safeguarding of collective security on a world scale, the assertion of the principles of peaceful settlement of conflicts, the elimination of tension -- those are the foundations on which Algeria's activity in the international arena rests.

I am pleased to note the coincidence of our two countries' desire to achieve these goals. I also want to express Algeria's high assessment of the positive initiative which the Soviet Union has put forward in the vitally important field of disarmament, where your country has great responsibility.

The Nonaligned Movement, which is seeking to make a substantial contribution to the quest for a genuine solution to international problems, will use all its political and moral weight at its forthcoming forums to return to concord and the normalization of the international climate by confirming the goals and principles on which rests the prestige of this movement among the community of nations.

In this connection Algeria is most concerned by the present events in the Mediterranean. The use of methods of violence and aggression has acquired new scope in this region.

As yesterday in Tunisia, so today in Libya the Arab nation is being subjected to threats and aggression.

Algeria denounces the aggression prepetrated against Libya. It is in solidarity with the fraternal Libyan people at this their hour of difficulty.

The lesson which should be drawn from the present events is obviously that the Mediterranean must become a zone of peace and cooperation. Algeria has always made efforts to achieve this goal, and the present alarming development of events merely strengthens it is this aspiration.

The Third World peoples are carrying the unbearable burden of the world's economic crisis and tension.

At the same time hotbeds of tension and crises also exist in the Southern Hemisphere where they have arisen as a result of ignoring the principles of the United Nations and pursuing a policy of force and diktat.

In our region the conflicts in the West Sahara, which has continued for more than 10 years, is undermining the sacred principle of the poeples' right to self-determination and independence and is preventing the ensuring of peaceful conditions essential for building a unified Greater Maghred. In solidarity with the West Saharan people's lawful struggle, Algeria is sparing no effort to achieve a political settlement in this region in accordance with the peace plan elaborated by the OAU and approved by the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement.

On the other hand, Africa, whose will in the matter of definitive liberation and entry into the era of progress and development is expressed by the OAU, is being subjected to natural disasters such as drought and the encroachment of the desert and is countering the Pretoria regim's aggressive actions. In the struggle it is waging on various fronts, Africa hopes for increasingly effective solidarity from those members of the international community whose main concern is the dignity of man and the peoples and who advocate the elimination of the regime of racial discrimination and the attainment of Namibia's independence and the safeguarding of security and stability in the southern part of the continent.

By virtue of its natural assocation to Africa and to the Arab world, Algeria lives by the problems of these two regions and proceeds from the close interconnection of their struggle. We know the obstacles which the liberation process is encountering in the Near East and in southern Africa as a result of the aggressive nature of the racist and expansionist regimes which are imperialism's ally and bulwark.

The Palestinian people have suffered countless casualties in the long struggle for their self-determination and against the aggression of Zionism, which denies its rights.

The fraternal Arab countries have frequently been subjected to aggressive attacks, whose consequences persist to our day. One flagrant example is the tragedy of Lebanon.

The Near East, which has become a region of constant tension, is in a state of crisis, fraught with a threat to international peace and security. To settle this crisis it is necessary to convene an international conference with the full participation of the PLO, which is the sole representative of the Palestinian people fully empowered to discuss their fate.

Under the present complex conditions of the struggle to establish lasting, just peace in the Near East, it is essential to unite the ranks of the Palestinian resistance and rally all Arab countries around it. It is to implement this aim that Algeria is acting with every conviction.

The war now being waged between Iran and Iraq has brought untold losses at a time when it is so essential to pool all efforts for the sake of the Palestinian people's sacred cause. This war is against nature when you consider the spiritual ties uniting the fraternal peoples of neighboring countries -- Iran and Iraq. It is essential for reason to prevail as rapidly as possible and for these countires to definitively renounce resorting to force to resolve their disputes and to seek a future based on good-neighborliness and cooperation, guided by everything which unites them.

Comrade general secretary! Dear friends!

I am very glad of the opportunity to hold talks with you on questions of bilateral relations and topical international problems, and I am convinced that they will have a beneficial effect on the expansion of Algerian-Soviet cooperation and the consolidation of ties of friendship and mutual understanding between our countries and peoples.

Expressing profound thanks for the cordial reception and attention, C. Bendjedid proposed a toast to the development and expansion of friendship and cooperation between the Algerian and Soviet peoples, to the health of Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, the health of the members of the eminent Soviet political leadership, the progress and flowering of the Soviet people, and the health of all friends present here!

DEPARTURE CEREMONY HELD FOR ALGERIA'S BENDJEDID

PM011036 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Visit Over"]

[Text] Chadli Bendjedid, president of Algeria and general secretary of the National Liberation Front, and his wife left Moscow on 28 March. He had been paying an official friendly visit to our country at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government.

Before the departure a farewell ceremony was held in the Great Kremlin Palace's Georgiyevskiy Hall.

M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and his wife bade farewell to the Algerian leader and his wife.

Taking part in the farewell ceremony were A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and his wife; E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and his wife; S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister; and A.F. Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

From the Kremlin the motorcade accompanied by an honorary escort of motorcycles set off for Vnukovo Airport. The streets and squares along the motorcade route were decorated with the Algerian and Soviet state flags and banners bearing greetings.

At the airport C. Bendjedid and his wife were seen off by A.A. Gromyko and his wife, E.A. Shevardnaze and his wife, S.L. Sokolov, N. V. Talyzin, and A.F. Dobrynin.

Taking part in the sendoff were R.-B.I Songayla, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; T.B. Guzhenko, V.A. Kinkov, Ye.A. Kozlovskiy, and G.A. Yagodin, USSR ministers; K.F. Kutushev, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; S.A. Losev, general director of TASS; V.T. Saykin, chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom; K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department; L.F. Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister; V.N. Taratuta, USSR ambassador to Algeria; and other officials.

The sendoff party included A. Allahoum, Algerian ambassador to the USSR, the heads of the diplomatic missions of a number of countries accredited in the USSR, and Algerian students attending VUZes in the capital.

The guests was also seen off by representatives of Moscow working people.

At the airport the Algerian and USSR state flags were raised, an honor guard was mounted from the three branches of the USSR Armed Forces -- the Ground Forces, the Air Force, and the Navy -- and a band played the two states' national anthems.

A.A. Gromyko and C. Bendjedid reviewed the Soviet servicement.

The solemn farewell ceremony ended with a march past by the honor guard.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF SAMORA MACHEL

More on 31 March Kremlin Talks

PM021351 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Apr 86 First Edition pp 1-2

[TASS report: "Soviet-Mozambique Talks in the Kremlin"]

[Text] Soviet-Mozambican talks were held in the Kremlin 31 March. Taking part were:

On the Soviet side -- A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; E.A. Shevardnadze; S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister; A.F. Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; B.I. Aristov, K.F. Kuatushev, and other officials;

On the Mozambican side -- S. Machel, chairman of the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique; J. Chissano, M. Machungo, A. (Pangene), S. Vieira, A. Branco, J. dos Santos, and other Mozambican officials.

In the course of the talks, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, the Soviet leaders briefed the high-ranking Mozambican guest on the main avenues of CPSU economic and social policy approved by the 27th party congress. It was noted that the Soviet people are fully determined to implement a comprehensive program of action based on the CPSU's strategic course, approved by the congress, of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development.

The Mozambican side's attention was drawn to the CPSU's international activity in the conditions of the world situation, which has been sharply exacerbated through the fault of the militarist circles of imperialism. It was stressed that the struggle against the nuclear danger and the arms race and for the preservation and strengthening of universal peace is the pivot of the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

The historic significance of the Soviet nuclear disarmament program put forward in the 15 January 1986 statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was noted. The implementation of this program would make it possible to halt the arms race on earth and stop it from spreading into outer space and to redirect considerable resources toward development needs and the elimination of hunger, illitercy, poverty, and disease in the liberated countries. It was noted that the Soviet nuclear disarmament program is a key element in the all-embracing system of international security, the idea for which was put forward by the 27th CPSU Congress. The fundamentals of this system cover all spheres of international relations -- military, political, economic, and humanitarian.

S. Machel reaffirmed Mozambique's support for the Soviet Union's foreign policy initiatives, whose implementation would make it possible to radically improve the situation in the world. He stated that this support applies above all and in full measures to the Soviet nuclear disarmament program set forth in the CPSU Central Committee general secretary's statement and to the creation of an all-embracing system of international security.

At the present stage the Soviet Union regards the need to seek an immediate end to nuclear weapons tests as a matter of paramount importance.

The Mozambican side welcomed the Soviet Union's decision to refrain from carrying out nuclear explosions after 31 March of this year unless the United States carries out such explosions. It also expressed approval of the Soviet proposals to hold a Soviet-American summit meeting in Europe in the near future so as to reach agreement on ending nuclear tests.

It was stated that the Soviet Union values Mozambique's contribution to the struggle against imperialism and racism and to the cause of ensuring universal peace and international security.

In the course of the discussion of the main international problems, the identity or similarity of the positions of the Soviet Union and Mozambique was reaffirmed.

The sides expressed serious concern about the acute conflict situations in various parts of the world, which are used by imperialist circles to whip up tension and increase the danger of war and to interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign states. The USSR and Mozambique call for the political settlement of conflicts and disputes between states on a just footing, without outside interference.

In the course of the talks the sides again declared their solidarity with the people of Libya and sharply condemned the aggressive U.S. actions against that sovereign African country.

During the examination of the situation in southern Africa it was stressed that the responsibility for the crisis situation that has developed there rests above all with the Pretoria regime. By means of aggression and subversive actions, it is trying to impose its will on the neighboring African countries and maintain the illegal occupation of Namibia, and it seeks to save the racist apartheid system from collapse by pursuing bloody terror and repressions against the majority of the South African population.

It was noted that the policy of complicity and "appeasement" of South Africa pursued by Western countries, above all the United States, encourages the racists to engage in new acts of aggression against independent African states and bloody new repression against those who fight against apartheid. The puppet bandit groupings made up of mercenaires and traitors have become the tool of the racists and imperialists. The Soviet side declared its unswerving solidarity with Mozambique and Angola, the victims of aggression from the forces of imperialism and racism that seek to make those independent countries abandon their chosen path of development.

The participants in the talks came out in support of the world public's demand for sanctions against South Africa in accordance with Chapter VII of the UN Charter.

The sides expressed solidarity with the courageous liberation struggle of the African National Congress (ANC) and the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO), and supported the course of the "Frontline" States toward strengthening their unity an cohesion. The urgency of a political settlement in Namibia was noted. The sole internationally recognized basis for such a settlement is the relevant UN decisions in their totality, including UN Security Council Resolution 435.

In the course of the talks the important role of the Nonaligned Movement as an influential force in the international arena was noted. The sides attach importance to its contribution to the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the preservation and strengthening of universal peace and the development of political and economic cooperation between peoples on the basis of equality and justice.

The two sides supported holding concrete, businesslike talks within the UN framework with the participation of all states, with a view to the global solution of the most important economic problems. Such talks must be aimed at establishing a new international economic order, eliminating economic backwardness, and settling foreign debts.

There was a high assessment of the activity of the OAU. For the African countries, this organization is an important instrument in the struggle against imperialism and for the total liberation of the continent and the solution of its acute socioeconomic and political problems.

Bilateral Soviet-Mozambican relations were discussed. The sides expressed satisfaction with the level of friendly cooperation achieved between the CPSU and Frelimo and between the Soviet Union and Mozambique and reaffirmed their determination to continue to develop bilateral ties on the basis of the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation Between the USSR and Mozambique. The Soviet side stated that it will continue to give Frelimo and the Mozambican people assistance and support in their efforts to implement a program of socioeconomic transformation and to strengthen the country's independence and defense capability.

In conclusion, the useful and fruitful nature of the talks was noted. The two sides expressed the mutual conviction that meetings between the leaders of the Soviet Union and Mozambique are a significant contribution to the strengthening of relations of friendship between our two countries.

More on Machel Dinner Speech

PM030925 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 April 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report on speech delivered by S.M. Machel, chairman of Frelimo and president of Mozambique, at the 31 March Kremlin dinner in his honor, under the general headline "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends!

Lasting fraternal relations are developing between Frelimo and the CPSU, relations based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism that determine the harmoniousness of relations between our countries and states. That is why today, 31 March, we mark with great joy the ninth anniversary of the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation that unites our countries.

In the most diverse spheres of our country's life we receive material, scientific, and technical assistance and support from our Soviet comrades. This includes such spheres as defense and security, geological research, industrial construction, agriculture, fisheries, ship repairs, education, and health care. This support is also important in providing the people with agricultural produce and supplying them with consumer goods, as well as in providing free aid to the victims of natural disasters.

Solidarity from the USSR means the work of Soviet people who encounter difficulties on Mozambique's soil and make sacrifices in the name of support for our people's efforts to defend the fatherland and in the struggle for further successes in building socialism.

Our visit to the Soviet Union is a friendly, working visit. In a fraternal atmosphere, we are to sum up the results of more than 10 years of cooperation between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the USSR.

We see the prospects and future of our relations, which are the guarantee of our development and are based on mutual interests. They promote the implementation of our common ideals in the struggle for peace and socialism.

Our visit is taking place at a noteworthy moment soon after the 27th CPSU Congress. Our party watched with great attention the preparations for and progress of the congress. We took part in the congress' work. We all felt the atmosphere of renewal and hope, the spirit of revolutionary enthusiasm and determination, which promote confident progress along the path mapped out toward the new century, the new millenium in mankind's history. The 27th congress enhanced still further the prestige of the cause of socialism in the world. Its decisions reflect the deepest aspirations of the Soviet people and all mankind in the struggle for peace, progress, and socialism.

The re-election of our esteemed friend Mikhail Gorbachev to the post of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee confirms your party's determination to support a man who represents the interests of Soviet Communists and thereby ensures the dynamism of your party's ideological efforts and revolutionary actions in the modern era.

The Mozambican people greeted with joy the successful results of the congress and Comrade Gorbachev's re-election. The struggle for peace is indisputably the main concern of all citizens of our planet.

For us Mozambicans, who 21 years ago became victims of unceasing aggressive actions by imperialism, peace is the dream that we would like to turn into reality. Peace and a peaceful life are urgently necessary for us to be able to channel our energy and efforts into the economic, social, and cultural development of our country and into overcoming poverty, hunger, and illiteracy.

The apartheid regime is the basic cause of the violence and the threat of war in southern Africa. Apartheid is a manifestation of imperialism's fascist, militarist policy in our region.

The colonization of Namibia, the occupation of a section of Angolan territory, armed banditry against Mozambique, and support for the puppet groupings in Angola are the external continuation of the apartheid regime's terrorist policy against the South African people.

Certain Western circles that continue to advocate the nonviolent resolution of conflicts in our region are doing little in practice to destroy apartheid -- the cause of the violence. Equal responsibility is often imputed to aggressors and victims.

The independence of Namibia, which should be free like the other former German colonies, was linked in the early sixties to problems that have nothing to do with the attainment of that goal. Those same circles that are opposed to sanctions against South Africa do nothing when its ruling regime in effect imposes sanctions against Mozambique and other neighboring countries.

War and the threat of war also ravage other parts of the world, such as Central America, the Near East, North Africa, the Horn of Africa, and Asia.

The people of the earth demand an end to the threat of mankind's destruction. They refuse to live with the threat of nuclear war, the threat of the use of weapons of mass destruction. All mankind demands an end to the arms race. It demands that outer space and the ocean depths be used for development and not for military purposes, which will lead to nothing less than the destruction of our planet.

Frelimo, the Mozambique Government, and our people consider the continuation of the USSR-U.S. dialogue that began in Geneva to be important to the relaxation of international tension. In this context we welcome the constructive proposals put forward by the Soviet Union. We highly value the Soviet Union's recent decision not to carry out nuclear explosions after 31 March if the United States adopts the same position.

The time has come for scientific and technical achievements and resources to serve progress, not death and destruction. Like the whole world, we want the entire scientific, technical, and financial potential and all material resources to be used exclusively with a view to improving people's lives, educating children, providing people with food, clothing, and shelter, and satisfying their needs, both material and spiritual.

We have come here to strengthen the foundations that form the past and present of our relations. We have come here to deepen and develop our multifaceted cooperation. Our parties have already defined the basic political guidelines. Our governments must promote their attainment.

In conclusion, S.M. Machel wished good health to M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and his wife; A.A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and his wife; and all those present and proposed a toast to the constant strengthening of the friendship and fraternal solidarity between Frelimo and the CPSU, to the deepening of cooperation between the two states, to peace and cooperation between nations, and to success for the Soviet people.

BRIEFS

AID FOR SUDAN -- Khartoum, 27 Mar (TASS) -- An Aeroflot plan flew into Khartoum today with a load of food, medical supplies and essential items earmarked for the population of this African country stricken by cruel drought and hunger. Al-Jazuli Daf'allah, chairman of the Sudan's Council of Ministers, expressed gratitude to the Soviet people on behalf of the government for the assistance provided. This humane act, he said, testifies to the strength of the ties linking the peoples of the two countries. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2030 GMT 27 Mar 86 LD]

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MORE ON U.S. REJECTION OF TEST MORATORIUM

PRAVDA Editorial

PM031618 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 86 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "There Is No Time To Lose"]

[Text] Peace has been maintained in Europe for more than 4 decades. This is to socialism's inestimable credit and is the common success of other peace-loving states and all forces of reason.

It should, however, be clearly seen that a threat to the cause of peace persists. Despite all the USSR's efforts, there is virtually no positive progress at the talks on such a cardinal question of war and peace as the curbing of the arms race and the reudction of nuclear arsenals. A major step is needed to overcome the deadlock at the talks. It is the Soviet leadership's conviction that the ending of nuclear tests, above all by the Soviet Union and the United States, but also by all other nuclear powers, could be such a step. The CPSU and the Soviet state attach paramount significance to solving this task.

Ending nuclear tests means paving the most real way to halting the arms race, for without such tests it is impossible either to improve or the create [sozdavat] new types of nuclear weapons. The ending of tests would open up the possibility of overcoming the deadlock in the whole nuclear disarmament process. The tremendous political and moral significance of such a move can hardly be overestimated.

The Soviet Union advanced an initiative of exceptional importance in 1985: As of the 40th anniversary of the tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, it announced a moratorium on all nuclear explosions. How difficult it was to take that step can be seen, for example, from the fact that we took it unilaterally and under conditions of continuing tension in the international arena. But the leadership of the CPSU and the Soviet state displayed the political will and took that step because it was confident that that decision would be supported by the Soviet people, who sincerely strive for peace. We also knew that the USSR's actions would be supported by other peoples because they accord with their most vital interests.

And, indeed, the Soviet country's good initiative met with understanding and approval everywhere. Very broad sections of the world's population regarded the Soviet leadership's step as irrefutable confirmation that the USSR has no intention other than to put an end to the policy of nuclear confrontation. In the well-known statement of 15 January this year, the Soviet Union advanced a specific, realistic program to eliminate nuclear weapons from the planet. The USSR extended its unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions to 31 March this year.

What is more, it was announced that the USSR would not carry out nuclear explosions even after 31 March, if the United States did likewise. Our country urged the United States to follow its example so as to make the moratorium permanent and eternal.

Washington's reply is well known. Ignoring the will of the overwhelming majority of mankind and even disregarding the position of broad sections of the American people, the U.S. Administration hurriedly carried out a nuclear explosion in Nevada. These actions can only be viewed as a demonstrative challenge to the world community. The U.S. ruling circles have shown once again that they value above all else the self-seeking interests of military-industrial magnates who are making fantastic profits out of the arms race unleashed by them. Certain U.S. circles absolutely refuse to realize that strong-arm methods do not work in our age and, in terms of a country such as the USSR, are simply absurd.

With regard to the arguments of those opposed to ending nuclear testing, they are far-fetched and do not stand up to criticism. No contrivances can disguise the fact that the American militarists need these tests simply to modernize their existing nuclear weapons and create [sozdaniye] new ones, including for use in space.

In this situation the Soviet Union has once again convincingly demonstrated its desire to alter the course of events for the better. Speaking on television 29 March, the Soviet leader stated his willingness to meet with the U.S. President in the immediate future to urgently discuss one question only -- the question of nuclear tests. The great positive response which this speech has aroused in all corners of the earth once again confirms that world public opinion regards the USSR's actions as fully corresponding to the peoples' aspirations.

The worth of statements on the readiness to eliminate nuclear weapons which have been made more than once by the White House is now being determined not in words but in practice. If Washington really has such a desire, then now is the very time to prove it by acting. The Soviet Union hopes that the President, his closest associates, and Congress will once again consider our proposal.

As yet, unfortunately, all that is coming out of Washington are reports on the preparation of a new nuclear explosion at the Nevada test range. Does this mean that the U.S. Administration intends to spurn the chance given to it once again by the Soviet Union? The question also arises of how one is to treat those statements made by the head of the U.S. Administration at the Geneva summit meeting? Does Washington understand that by its present actions it is taking upon itself the entire responsibility for the future course of events?

If matters continue to move in the same direction the Soviet Union will be forced to resume tests, because it cannot waive either its own security or the security of its allies.

In a situation where the world is at the stage of crucial decisions, the policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state is particularly clearly perceived by all mankind. "We," M.S. Gorbachev said, "will not abandon our course aimed at preserving and strengthening peace, a course very clearly reaffirmed by the 27th CPSU Congress. Fulfilling the will of its people, the Soviet state will continue to increase its efforts to ensure universal security. We will do this by interacting with all countries and their peoples."

The Soviet Union is filled with determination to continue its persistent, painstaking work to implement its integrated program to prevent a thermonuclear catastrophe and create a safe world. And we know that in this noble cause the peoples of the world will be with us.

Shishlin Comments

LD032302 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Interview with Nikolay Shishlin, head of advisory group to CPSU Central Committee Secretariat by Klaus-Juergan Fischer, Voice of GDR Moscow correspondent; Shishlin speaks in Russian with superimposed German translation -- recorded]

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev stressed in his interview with the Algerian magazine REVOLUTION AFRICAINE, published today, that the Soviet Union is maintaining its proposal that the USSR and the United States should immediately introduce a joint moratorium on all nuclear tests.

The offer to meet the U.S. President as soon as possible in Rome, London, or another European capital to negotiate these questions also remains in effect. In his talk yesterday with the Austrian Chancellor Fred Sinowatz, Mikhail Gorbachev suggested the possible choice of Vienna as the scene of the special summit. Our Moscow correspondent Klaus-Juergen Fischer had a talk in this connection with the head of the advisory group to the CPSU Central Committee Secretariat, Nikolay Shishlin:

[Fischer] What are the reasons for the proposal to U.S. President Reagan to meet as soon as possible to negotiate the question of a nuclear weapon test moratorium?

[Shishlin] The main task is tc achieve a change toward trust. This change toward trust cannot be achieved through words but only through deeds. A deed which could easily be effective and at the same time would carry weight would be to stop all nuclear weapon tests. Both through international control measures and through the own national means of the United States and USSR, the maintenance of the moratorium could be verified with a 100 percent guarantee. The significance of such a step for the international climate can hardly be exaggerated. We could enter a completely new dimension with room for maneuvering toward further construction solutions.

[Fischer] Mikhail Gorbachev said at the 27th CPSU Congress that there are circles in the United States that want to make the Soviet Union close the door to negotiations. Would you include the intransigent U.S. attitude on the moratorium question and the demonstrative explosion of a further nuclear charge in March in such attempts?

[Shishlin] You are absolutely right. It is true that the United States would like to create the conditions in various directions under which it would be simply too complicated to achieve sensible compromises because the movement to a sensible compromise can only be bilateral. But I believe that it is worth also mentioning that the Soviet Union has strong nerves, and the strategic line of the Soviet Union to strengthen peace, and to ensure international security is not a fluctuating one but a long-term policy. I do not believe that the Soviet Union will lack self-control, patience, persistence, or goodwill to overcome this cold wind that blows today from Washington.

[Fischer] But will the Soviet Union now slam the door if there is another explosion of a nuclear charge in the United States, despite all the international protests?

[Shishlin] No. The Soviet Union will, of course, keep open the door for negotiations, for dialogue with the United States. I am convinced that there are in the United States political circles that are even further right than the President, even if it is difficult to be further right than Reagan. These circles want the continuation of the nuclear tests in the United States to be the shove that leads to the dialogue between the the USSR and the United States being interrupted for a long time. It seems to me, however, that objectively not only the USSR, but the United States is also interested in continuing the Soviet-American dialogue. I therefore believe that the U.S. nuclear tests and the position now adopted by the administration are not Washington's last word.

[Fischer] The Soviet Union has made it clear that it will have to resume its nuclear tests if the United States, despite all the protests throughout the world, explodes another nuclear charge.

[Shishlin] Well, if the United States continues its series of nuclear tests, the USSR will have no alternative but to resume its tests. What is important however, is above all that the Soviet Union has made its choice for a complete stop to all nuclear tests in the world. We will continue to stick to that.

The resumption of nuclear tests would not mean that this problem would then be pushed to one side. No, the Soviet Union will always return to this problem, because without solving this problem the improvement of the political climate in the world is unthinkable.

[Fischer] In the United States there have been attempts to insinuate that the Soviet Union wanted to replace the visit by Mikhail Gorbachev to the United States agreed on in Geneva with its proposal for a special summit on the question of the nuclear test moratorium in Europe. What can one say about that?

[Shishlin] As far as the Soviet-American summit in the United States is concerned, this question remains open. The Soviet Union is interested in this meeting, but the Soviet Union is of the opinion that it must not be a cosmetic meeting, not a meeting to resume acquaintance, but a meeting to discuss the fundamental problems connected with international security. So, much will now depend on how the U.S. position on the content of this meeting develops. Such a meeting is necessary.

Sukhin Cites Gorbachev

LD031645 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1552 GMT 3 Apr 86

["Concern Over the State of Soviet-U.S. Relations," -- TASS headline]

[Excerpt] Moscow, 3 Apr (TASS) -- The answers of Mikhail Gorbachev CPSU Central Committee General Secretary to the Algerian weekly REVOLUTION AFRICAINE were published today. I would like to draw your attention to some evaluations of the international situation contained in this interview at this meeting, Valeriy Sukhin, deputy chief of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Press Department said. He spoke today in the press center of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs at a briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists.

The USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs representative in particular focused attention on Mikhail Gorbachev's words to the effect that the conclusion between the Soviet Union and the United States of an agreement on the cessation of nuclear explosions would have an enormous real significance because it would be a barrier to perfecting nuclear weapons and to creating new forms of them.

Although we immediately heard a negative statement in response to the new address by the Soviet leader to the President of the United States, we nevertheless hope that both the President and his immediate circles and the Congress will still consider this proposal.

Hundreds of states and peoples live in the world and want a better life. The leaders of the USSR and the United States bear the responsibility for preserving and strengthening peace not only for their own, but also for all other peoples, Valery Sukhin stressed.

U.S. Breaks Word

LD032253 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Talk by APN political observer Gennadiy Gerasimov; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Hello, comrades. As you know, the treaty on banning nuclear weapons tests on the ground, under water, and in space was signed by the United States.

The treaty was concluded in Moscow in 1963 and its participants expressed the determination, and I quote: to strive to achieve for all time the halting of all nuclear weapon test explosions and to continue talks for this purpose. That was the promise. Yet again the United States gave its word in 1969 when it signed the treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, which reaffirms the promise of 1963.

The value of the word given by the United States and of how much it is worth is in question. One could continue this parade of promises up to the present day. Recently the head of the U.S. delegation at the Geneva disarmament conference reiterated ritually: For the United States a ban on tests remains a goal that is due to be achieved at the appropriate time, but he did not specify the time. Twenty-three years have elapsed since the first promise, and 17 years have passed since the second. Moreover, these promises should be regarded as legal commitments. When will this appropriate time be? Is it not receding to infinity?

The White House statement on Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's television speech of 29 March opens with a complaint about the difficulty of verification. But we also are in favor of verification. However, the fact is that from the technical viewpoint, monitoring and verification have ceased to be a problem.

Recently a work was brought out on this subject, prepared by a staff member of the Stockholm International Peace Problems Research Institute. The book is entitled "Verification: How Much is Enough?" [by Allan S. Krass] It tells of the quite superlative technical facilities for detection and monitoring, and draws the conclusion that the main obstacle is a political one -- that is, the absence of the desire and will, which is aggravated by psychological obstacles. It says that to get out of this impasse it is necessary to cooperate for the achievement of some common goal. As the book says, this inverse relationship and this interrelationship shows that disarmament and trust go hand in hand.

Indeed, we have invited the United States to cooperate in overcoming the evil logic of the armaments race, as Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said in his replies to the Algerian journal REVOLUTION AFRICAINE. We invite the United States to follow our example and to make the moratorium on tests everlasting.

But it seems that the Pentagon has a timetable for explosions. There are 16 scheduled for this year; let the world be indignant, let legal commitments be broken -- explosions are more important for the United States.

Administration 'Forced To Maneuver'

LD031815 Moscow TASS in English 1742 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 3 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reports: Is it possible to reach such a limit of cynicism as to claim that continuing nuclear arms testing... strengthens international security and even prevents a proliferation of nuclear weapons? It turns out that it is possible. It is precisely such claims that are contained in a letter published here of Frank Guffney, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of defence, addressed to Edward Markey, member of the U.S. House of Representatives. The congressman turned to the Pentagon for explanations of the administration's stand on the issue of a general and complete ban on nuclear arms testing.

This problem is now in the foreground of political life in the USA as a result of the initiative of the Soviet Union, which has introduced a unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions. Broad U.S. public circles have come out in support of the Soviet proposal and demanded that the U.S. Administration follow the USSR's example. Under the pressure of such sentiments the U.S. House of Representative has recently adopted a resolution urging the While House to open talks immediately with the aim of concluding a treaty of a general and complete prohibition of nuclear arms testing.

Considering these sentiments, the U.S. Administration, which is building up the arms race for the benefit of the military-industrial complex, is forced to manoeuvre. Its representatives claim that they are in general for such a treaty, yet not now, but some time in the future -- the more distant future the better. This theme is echoed in the above-mentioned letter from the representative of the Pentagon. It is the long-term aim of the United States, the letter said, to conclude a treaty on general and complete prohibition of nuclear arms testing. After paying lip service to that lofty aim, the author of the letter returns to its Pantagon positions. So far, it said, nuclear testing is necessary, since its termination would allegedly lead to a swift build up of nuclear weapons by the nuclear powers in order to "make sure that these weapons are efficient. [no closing quotation mark as received]

One cannot help being amazed by such a distorted logic of the high-ranking officials of the U.S. Administration, which is using sordid methods in order to confuse public and carry on nuclear testing at all costs and at an even higher rate. Thus, right after the underground blast of a nuclear device in a Nevade test range on March 23, the White House was in a hurry to announce a forthcoming new nuclear blast. As American experts and the press admit, this testing is connected above all with the feverish build up of its arsenals of the latest nuclear weapons by the USA and the "star wars" programme. It is not accidental that the draft military budget of the USA for the 1987 fiscal year provides for a 24 per cent increase, as compared with the current year, in appropriation on research to create new nuclear arms systems alone. This, as the BULLETIN OF ATOMIC SCIENTISTS points out, makes the growth of spending on these aims very swift. On top of that, as the "TIME" weekly says, big additional sums are granted to the Pentagon under "covert articles." Such covert appropriations on research, development and purchase of secret weapons increased from 892 million dollars in 1981 to 8.6 billion dollars planned for next fiscal year, the journal stresses.

Adelman Remarks Criticized

PM031507 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "K. Adelman Statement"]

[Text] Washington, 29 Mar -- Despite the world public's persistent damands to Washington to accede to the USSR's unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions the Reagan administration intends to continue nuclear tests. This was confirmed in an interview given to AP by K. Adelman, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency [ACDA].

"By means of nuclear tests we should guarantee the maximum reliability of nuclear weapons," he stated. It is common knowledge that the theme of verifying the "reliability" of the U.S. nuclear potential is a propaganda ploy used to camouflage Washington's unwillingness to end nuclear explosions.

According to the U.S. press, this position taken by the administration is connected primarily with plans to modernize and build up the nuclear arsenals and also with the "star wars" program. During the interview, Adelman hinted that the tests at the Nevada range are aimed specifically at creating [sozdaniye] new types of nuclear warheads.

The U.S. ACDA director again put forward absurd fabrications about alleged "violations" by the Soviet Union of treaties signed by it in the arms limitation sphere. However, Adelman's own comments show who has actually chosen the path of violating and undermining the joint Soviet-U.S. accords in this sphere. For example, the administration representative bluntly stated that Washington is considering the question of expanding its nuclear submarine fleet in such a way as to exceed the limitations imposed by the SALT II treaty on the number of strategic missiles with multiple warheads.

'Restraint' Not Infinite

PM040848 Moscow NOVYE VREMYA in Russian No. 12, 21 Mar 86 pp 12-13

[Article by Lev Semeyko, deputy chairman of the Soviet Peace Defense Committee Disarmament Commission: "USSR-United States: Mutual Examples Are Needed"]

[Excerpts] Now that a real possibility of ending the madness of the arms race is being opened up, new tasks are facing not only governments but also the peoples' movement for peace: They must define their position, elaborate forms and consistency of actions, and begin to act. The peace champions' unity of purpose also gives rise to a common approach to achieving it. This is the chief thing. Of course, owing to the complexity of the problems of war and peace and the multifarious compostion of the movement of peace-loving forces, its members have different viewpoints on how the disarmament process should proceed. But one difference here is of a fundamental nature.

Many peace champions in the West believe that it is necessary to begin with the USSR's unilateral disarmament. Why? Because they sincerely hope that the United States will without fail follow the Soviet example, and then the way to general and complete disarmament will be clear. Moreover, representatives of certain antiwar organizations have repeatedly assured us that, if the Washington administration and NATO do not immediately meet the USSR halfway, then the fighters for peace will make them do so by their mass actions.

On 15 January 1986, guided by the desire to take one more practical step in the context of the program to rid the planet of nuclear weapons by the beginning of the next millennium, the USSR extended its unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions by 3 months. This moratorium would continue in force if Washington followed it. However, U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger at once declared that the Soviet proposal for a moratorium on nuclear explosions was unacceptable to the American side. Moreover, in its reply to the new Soviet initiative as a whole Washington in fact displayed a negative attitude to the very idea of eliminating nuclear weapons.

Only Together

An example from recent history is significant in this connection -- the U.S. Administration's attitude toward the Soviet-American joint statement on agreed principles of disarmament talks (1961). Soon after President Nixon entered the White House in 1969, the USSR proposed resuming the talks on general and complete disarmament on the basis of the statement.

But the U.S. President refused. Recalling that period, the well-known U.S. scientist and public figure C. Price says that, astounded at that refusal, he turned for an explanation to F. Ikle, then director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. "I was even more astounded," Price points out, "When Doctor Ikle, that product of the military-industrial complex, told me I was naive: We never intended to take the agreed statement seriously. It was simply propaganda to counter Russian propaganda!" Not satisfied with that reply, Price tried to get an explanation from W. Foster, who headed the agency at the time the joint statement was drawn up. This is what he replied: "Jack Kennedy and I were sincere in our support for the aims of the statement that was being drawn up," but after the USSR agreed to those aims, "our most difficult negotiations were not with the Russians but with the Pentagon."

The present situation must not repeat that described by Price. The Soviet-American joint statement in Geneva last November must not be regarded as a new model of a U.S. propaganda concession. The American public and sober-minded circles in Washington still have to deal a serious rebuff to the U.S. forces (and they are the same forces as 15 years ago) which oppose the practical realization of the provisions of the Geneva statement and the concept set forth once again at the 27th CPSU Congress of curtailing the nuclear arms race, eliminating nuclear arms, and preventing the militarization of space.

The Soviet Union cannot endlessly display unilateral restraint, particularly with regard to nuclear tests. If the United States and its allies continue to totally ignore examples of our country's love of peace and, moreover, respond to them by stepping up the arms race, the Soviet Union will be faced with the need to take countermeasures to ensure its security and that of its allies.

It is still not too late to avoid a new twise to the arms race spiral. At the same time, the antiwar movements do not have so much time left at their disposal to change the present situation with the help of such vigorous mass actions as forced the United States in the recent past to abandon its planned deployment of neutron bombs in Western Europe.

Chervov on Test Ban

LD021830 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Interview with Colonel General Nikolay Fedorovich Chervov, directorate chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff, by unidentified correspondent, date and place not given; live or recorded -- from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] [Correspondent] Nikolay Fedorovich, as we know, a routine nuclear blast was carried out in Nevada on 22 March. The press have reported that new tests are being prepared. That is, it is clear that the U.S. Administration is refusing to cease nuclear tests. At the same time Washington declares that the United States has allegedly fallen behind the USSR in this sphere and, therefore, must continue its tests. What can you say about this?

[Chervov] Such statements by the leaders of the U.S. Administration do not accord with reality. Facts show that the United States has carried out more nuclear blasts than all the world's nuclear powers put together. Compared with the USSR, the United States has carried out approximately one-third more nuclear blasts. And the United States has carried out more nuclear blasts in each individual environment -- in the atmosphere, under the ground, and under water.

If one looks at the situation over the past 2 years, the picture here is thus: In 1984, the United States and the USSR carried out approximately equal numbers of tests of nuclear weapons; in 1985, the United States carried out 18 nuclear blasts while the USSR, before the introduction of the moratorium, that is, before 6 August, carried out only 9 nuclear blasts, and 2 of these were for peaceful aims -- thus, virtually only half the number. These are the statistics. As you can see, there can be no question of any falling behind by the United States in this sphere. On the contrary, during the time that the moratorium has been in operation, the gap in favor of the United States has increased even further. Therefore, those who say that the United States has allegedly fallen behind the USSR would in fact like to secure this position for the United States in which they should and would have the opportunity to continue nuclear tests, to create new types of nuclear weapons, to build up nuclear arsenals, and thus initiate a nuclear arms race. The real reason for the unwillingness of the U.S. Administration to renounce nuclear blasts lies in its wish to destroy the military balance in its own favor. It is preciaely toward this that the program of creating [sozdaniye] nuclear charges for various purposes for space-strike weapons according to the"star wars" plan and also the programs for creating [sozdaniye] and deploying new strategic armaments -- in particular the ballistic missiles MX, Trident II, and Midgetman -- are aimed. There are simply no other reasons. Such is the truth.

[Correspondent] Thank you.

ESTIMATES OF SOVIET TESTS CONTAIN 'FALSE DATA'

LD040542 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] THE NEW YORK TIMES reported on Wednesday that the CIA had changed its estimates of the yield of Soviet nuclear explosions on which the alleged violations of the 1974 threshold test ban treaty had been long based. Our observer Vladislav Kozyakov comments:

It's not for the first time that the American allegations against the Soviet Union with regard to observance of arms control treaties appear to be absolutely groundless. The USSR strictly observes all obligations taken. This fully applies to the two treaties on nuclear blasts which were signed by the leaders of the USSR and the United States in the mid-seventies and which were never ratified by the United States.

Here is what Roger Batzel, director of the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in California said in a written testimony to Congress: Based on our assessment of the relationship between yield and seismetic magnitude for the Soviet test site and the pattern of Soviet testing, we have concluded that the Soviets appear to be observing a yield limit. Roger Batzel said. Now the CIA itself is compelled to admit that it's previous estimates of the yield of Soviet explosions were too high. This means that the accusations against the USSR were based on false data.

It's not difficult to understand what were the reasons for spreading the anti-Soviet allegations which were completely groundless. By doing so, the American policymakers have been blocking for a decade the ratification by the United States of the treaties on the limitation of nuclear explosions signed in 1974 and 1976. In fact, there is no problem whatsoever regarding the strict control of a nuclear test ban as far as the Soviet Union is concerned. The USSR is open to control.

The Soviet Union has not held a nuclear explosion, either military or peaceful, since last 6 August when it declared a unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions and asked the United States to join it in a total test ban. The moratorium expired on 31 March, but the Soviet Union will refrain from conducting tests if the United States does the same.

In case a Soviet-American test ban agreement is concluded, all methods of verification will be used to ensure a most reliable control. The USSR is prepared to accept any control procedure, including on-site inspection. The only thing needed now to solve the issue is Washington's readiness to meet Moscow halfway so as to make jointly the first and very important step toward nuclear disarmament.

U.S. RESPONSE TO SOVIET INITIATIVE EXAMINED

PM031324 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 29 Mar 86 p 1

[Article by Chief Marshal of Artillery V. Tolubko: "Command of the Times"]

[Text] More than 2 months ago, on 15 January 1986, our country put forward a program of universal security through disarmament. The 27th CPSU Congress defined the struggle to implement that program as the central direction of the USSR foreign policy. The heart of the Soviet program, as the message from M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to UN Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar states, is the plan for the stage-by-stage elimination of nuclear weapons with a ban on space strike arms. All the world's peoples greeted the Soviet proposals with optimism.

As was pointed out at the 27th CPSU Congress, in the American message "positive statements are submerged in various kinds of provisos, 'linkages,' and 'conditions' which in fact block the resolution of fundamental questions of disarmament."

It is known that individual responsible representatives of the U.S. Administration make various references in the mass media to allegedly vague aspects of individual sections of the Soviet statement. It has even been candidly stated that the United States cannot stop developing SDI.

It is becoming obvious that the USSR's humane course is countered by a fundamentally different U.S. course based on a desire to turn space into a military bridgehead from which it would be possible to achieve supremacy and dictate American will to all mankind by using space strike weapons. The Pentagon's allegation that the USSR long ago developed [razrabotat] space weapons and has them in orbit is far from the truth. At the present time neither the USSR nor the United States has weapons in space. A dangerous stage for mankind could come about if strike means are put into space to hit targets in space or on the earth from space, or if means are established on earth to hit space targets. It is this that would signify the start of a space arms race.

The Soviet leadership adopted a decision to extend by 3 months the unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions and, after the expiry of that time, until the first nuclear explosion in the United States. By that humane act our party and government gave the American side extra time to realistically assess the situation which had taken shape in the world. But the United States, ignoring the will of the peoples, threw down an insolent challenge to mankind and conducted a nuclear explosion in Nevada.

Reports are coming from the United States, from Washington, that the U.S. Administration is allocating more and more funds to arms. In 1986, spending on the SDI program is increasing 80 percent, and the programs to create MX and Midgetman missiles, Trident submarines, and B-1 bombers are in full swing. [People on the other side of the ocean are now speaking increasingly frequently is to be guided in its foreign policy.] What kind of concept is this? It is none other than the granting of rights to the U.S. Administration to interfere on a global scale in the affairs of other sovereign states. To put it more simply -- to conduct overt and covert subversive operations against governments not to U.S. liking, to prepare and carry out undeclared wars against such states, and to implement a policy of state terrorism. The whole purport of "globalism" consists in achieving world supremacy on the basis of militant anti-Sovietism and struggle against states pursuing a policy not to U.S. liking. The latest example of this policy is the undisguised U.S. aggression against sovereign Libya. It is time to realize at last that the times are different now and that the sovereign rights of peoples and states, of medium and small countries cannot be disregarded. The opinion of states and peoples cannot be ignored now. At the 40th UN General Assembly Session, 151 states voted for a resolution calling for the arms race in space to be prevented. The United States abstained from voting for that resolution.

The Soviet Union has proposed to the world's countries and peoples that they enter the 3d millennium without nuclear arms and without "star wars." We also consider it a perfectly realistic task to get rid of all chemical weapons completely in this century. To ban the development and creation of weapons based on new physical principles. It is a question of weapons which have never been used before -- beam, radio wave, subsonic, and genetic weapons. Peace can be preserved, but space can be used only for peaceful purposes. This is the demand of the times, and there is no other alternative. Over to the U.S. Administration.

WHITE HOUSE SEEKING ASAT TEST BAN REPEAL

PM031313 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 30 Mar 86 p 3

[TASS report: "White House Demand"]

[Text] Washington, 29 Mar -- Displaying utter reluctance to make real progress in the arms limitation sphere, the White House has demanded of Congress the "speediest lifting" of the ban on tests of ASAT antisatellite weapons. This demand is contained in a special statement published by the White House. The lifting of the ban, it states, "will enable us to bring the ASAT program up to operational readiness."

As is known, under the decision adopted by Congress last year, the Pentagon is prohibited from testing antisatellite weapons against real targets in space. That decision, approved on the initiative of sober-minded legislators under pressure from American and world public demands, was adopted with a view to helping to prevent the militarization of space and promoting progress at the arms control talks. Moreover, literally the other day the influential Congressmen L. Aspin and G. Brown called on the Untited States to end the ASAT program altogether. Right from the start the stand taken by Congress was given a hostile reception by the White House and the Pentagon, which, as confirmed once again by this statement, would like to have unlimited freedom of action to realize their very dangerous plans, including plans for the militarization of space. According to expert assessments, the ASAT pogram is of "value" to the Washington administration, in particular, because it is in essence one of the key elements of the "Stragegic Defense Initiative" which the United States is now developing at an accelerated pace.

PRAVDA REPORTS CEMA COMMITTEE DELIBERATIONS, AGREEMENTS

PM031448 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Mar 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "CEMA Committee Session"]

[Text] A regular session of the CEMA Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation was held in Moscow 26-27 March. Representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, the SRV, the GDR, the Republic of Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, the CSSR, and also the SFRY participated in it.

The committee concentrated its attention on questions connected with implementing the Comprehensive Program of the CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000, on improving the committee's activity, and on implementing the resolutions of the 41st (Extraordinary) Sitting of the CEMA Session and the CEMA Executive Committee's corresponding decisions and outlines specific measures to fulfill them.

It was pointed out that in the last 5-year plan scientific and technical cooperation embraced important new spheres of physical production and drew into its sphere a large number of new scientific research organization and scientists and specialists of the CEMA countries.

Devoting great attention to promoting the accelerated development of science and technology in the SRV, Cuba, and Mongolia, the committee examined the progress in implementing the agreements, programs, and plans for the development of science and technology in those countries for the period through 1990.

The committee examined the general detailed program of the CEMA countries' cooperation for 1986-1990 in the sphere of conserving and imporving the environment and the associated retional utilization of natural resources.

General agreements were signed on multilateral cooperation in the sphere of new materials and techniques for producing and processing them and in the sphere of biotechnology.

The session took place in an atmosphere of friendship, mutual understanding, and constructive comradely cooperation.

SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MEXICO FOR IPU MEETINGS

LD022143 Moscow TASS in English 2116 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Mexico City April 3 TASS -- A delegation of the parliamentary group in the USSR, headed by the Chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Deputy Chairman of the parliamentary group of the USSR Avgust Voss, has arrived here. It will take part in meetings of the 75th Interparliamentary Conference and meetings of other bodies of the Interparliamentary Union.

COMMENTARY ON U.S. UN BUDGET, PAYMENTS

Perez de Cuellar Cited

PM031327 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "United Nations"]

[Text] New York, 25 Mar -- UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar has stated that the nonpayment by a number of UN member-states, including the United States, of their annual fees to that major international organization's budget may have political consequences. What is actually involved, he said, is those countries' attitude toward the UN Charter. Speaking to members of San Diego City's Foreign Relations Council, the UN secretary general stressed that the U.S. debt to the United Nations had already reached $80 million.

U.S. at 'War'

LD032307 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Vladimir Beloshapko commentary]

[Text] The Reagan administration arbitrarily has ceased paying fees, which are due from the United States, for the work of the United Nations center on Transnational Corporations [TNC]. This has been reported by Peter Hansen, the center's director. Vladimir Beloshapko is at the microphone;

As is known, the present U.S. Administration is continually talking about some noble mission of the TNC in the developing world; about the fact that they are all but the only carriers of scientific knowledge, advanced technology, and finance and are allegedly ready to share them generously with the states of Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

Studies being carried out by the UN center on TNC's completely demolish such claims. They prove that the Western, and most of all U.S., corporations are in reality parasitizing on the labor and natural resources of the states which have become free. But no one likes to be caught lying in this way. That is why Washington's boycott of the UN center on TNC's was not unexpected.

The question is a different one: How far can the impatience of the U.S. ruling circles be taken by their intolerance of the slightest manifestations of dissidence, be it in world politics or economics; by their haughty unwillingness to take into account the interests of other countries, if only in some way. The sanctions against the UN center for TNC's are by no means an exception. In response to the UNESCO criticism of the U.S. aggressive militarist course, Washington left this organization.

It refused to take into account the opinion of the International Court of Justice in The Hague when Nicaragua's complaint was examined there.

U.S. diplomacy also is not favoring individual members of the international community. To what, for instance, does their recent decision to reduce staffing levels of the UN missions of the Soviet Union and a number of other states amount? Among the developing countries -- and this was said openly -- only those states that vote at the United Nations together with Washington can count on a benevolent attitude and more importantly on U.S. aid.

Thus, comrades, the U.S. Administration's boycott of the UN center on TNC's is only an episode from the war it has declared against the United Nations organizations. But, as one can imagine, the prestige and the international authority of the United States itself will become the first victim in this war.

ZHOLKVER COMMENTS ON GORBACHEV INTERVIEW

LD031726 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Political observer Aleksandr Zholkver commentary]

[Text] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's replies to the Algerian journal REVOLUTION AFRICAINE have found a wide response not only in Algeria itself, but also far beyond its borders. The reason for this is that the problems touched on are so acute and so important. What is at stake is nothing more nor less than the prevention of nuclear war, which is a threat to the very existence of the human race.

As long ago as the beginning of this year -- which has been proclaimed International Year of Peace -- our country proposed a complete program for how the world might be made safer and how to rid the world of nuclear weapons, prevent an arms race in space, and seriously cut back conventional armaments. Talks on these questions are in progress; but as yet, they have made practically no headway. Moreover, no sooner do we take a step to meet the U.S. position than the United States takes a step back. Meanwhile, Washington is pressing ahead with the implementation of its hastily developed doctrine of neoglobalism -- from actions against Libya, Afghanistan, and Nicaragua to the new nuclear blasts in Nevada.

Faced with such a situation, what is one to do -- slam the door? It is not impossible that some of those who wish us no good are goading us to do just that. But to do so would be, at best, irresponsible; and, guided precisely by the sense of responsibility, our country has undertaken an important new peace initiative. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev has appealed to Reagan to meet him in the very near future in one of the European capitals for urgent discussion on the question of stopping nuclear tests. This is in no way meant to replace the meeting in the United States agreed on in Geneva. It is more a matter of undertaking some major step to get the talks on reducing nuclear armaments -- on which agreement has been reached, also in Geneva -- out of deadlock. A cessation of nuclear explosions by the Soviet Union and the United States would not only block the development of ever more advanced nuclear weapons, but would also be a good example of joint responsible actions by the two great powers.

It is true that, as so often before, Washington is, so far, adopting a negative stance. Nonetheless, as Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said in his replies to the Algerian magazine, our hope is that the President, his closest advisers, and the Congress will give our proposal further thought. The Soviet Union does not regard the present situation as hopeless, and will, for its part, in accordance with the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, do all in its power to promote healthier international relations, and will take real and practical steps to achieve this.

SOVIET DELEGATE ADDRESSES UNESCO MEDIA CONFERENCE

LD031027 Moscow TASS in English 0932 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Copenhagen April 3 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Yegeniy Kiselev:

The problems connected with the realization of a new international information order are in the focus of attention at the U.N. and UNESCO-sponsored roundtable discussions started here.

Representatives of about thirty nations, numerous observers from international non-government and professional organizations, information and communication experts and world press representatives are taking part. The participants exchanged views of the role and place of the mass media in today's world, of the journalists' responsibility and their part in promoting the development of their countries.

The speakers pointed to deepening inequality in the world information exchanges. The Western news services, it was stressed during the debate, were imposing on developing countries not only biased information, but also their concepts and ideas. Representatives of several countries drew attention to the fact that technological progress in the mass media facilitated in recent years the ever greater penetration of the West, specifically American television, into the daily life of developing and several Western European countries.

The new international information order, stressed Kaarle Nordenstreng, chairman of the International Organization of Journalists (IOJ), should contribute, in line with the UNESCO decisions, to strengthening cooperation and security and be built on generally recognized norms of international law.

The socialist countries, he stressed, were actively backing the activity of the United Nations and UNESCO directed at establishing a new international information order which would help strengthen the independence of developing nations and improve mutual understanding between the peoples.

In the current nuclear age, new approaches, a new way of thinking are required in that and in others of the foreign policy activity of the states.

CORRESPONDENT VIEWS BERNE CSCE CONSULTATIONS

LD021208 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0925 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Berne, 2 Apr TASS -- TASS correspondent Yuriy Vykhodtsev reports:

Preparatory consultations began here today for the conference of the Helsinki process. It is to discuss a wide range of matters of cooperation in the field of developing contacts between people, institutions, and organizations of the states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. These problems are directly linked with strengthening friendly relations between peoples, and so make a certain contribution to the cause of peace and the creation of an atmosphere of trust and mutual understanding.

The USSR accords exceptional importance to the development of the European process, was stressed once again at the 27th CPSU Congress. All the principles of interstate relations inscribed in the Helsinki Final Act are reflected in the USSR Constitution.

The countries of the socialist community taking part in the European process express the hope that the Berne conference of experts will take place in a constructive spirit. They consider that for success to be achieved faulty practice -- when individual states strive to foist on others their views and unacceptable concepts -- must be renounced.

SOVIET JOURNAL EXAMINES SECURITY IN ASIA

LD011635 Moscow TASS in English 1618 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 1 TASS -- The concept of Asian security is called upon to respect in full measure the realities of the present nuclear-missile age, the journal INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS says. The Asian nations are seriously worried by Washington's plans to put together to the east and south of the Soviet Union a multilateral military-political alliance, like NATO in the West, and to establishin East and South Asia and in the Pacific and Indian Oceans, Washington Asian shores, a staging area for forward-based nuclear systems, similar to that in Western Europe and the Atlantic. About 350 American weapons are deployed at them and the territories of socialist and non-aligned countries of Asia are within their reach.

A quantitative and qualitative freeeze on nuclear weapons, consistently advocated by the Soviet Union, could become an effective step towards their reduction, the journal says. The initiative of the heads of state and government of six countries -- India, Argentina, Greece, Mexico, Tanzania and Sweden -- formulated in their declaration in 1985, evoked much interest in Asian countries. The Soviet Union spoke highly of that initiative.

The socialist countries and many non-aligned nations of Asia are giving unconditional support to the constructive stand of the USSR at the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons in Geneva, specifically to the Soviet proposal that agreement be reached on a complete ban on space strike weapons and on truly radical reductions in the nuclear armaments reaching each other's territories. The Asian countries are aware that the question of Asian security depends to a considerable extenton progress at those talks.

The Soviet concept of Asian security, which envisions a joint search for ways to ensure peace in Asia through pooling the efforts of all the states in the continent, big and small, with due regard for the experience accumulated by the Asian countries themselves and by nations in other continents, is a solid foundation for furthering understanding and cooperation among Asian states and for establishing a lasting peace in that region, the journal concludes.

SPOKESMAN ON POSSIBLE REAGAN-DOBRYNIN MEETING

LD031518 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] There has been a news conference in Moscow for Soviet and foreign journalists. A Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman, when asked about the possible meeting between a secretary of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee Anatoliy Dobrynin and President Reagan during his future trip to the United States, said that he did not rule out that issues connected to a future Soviet-American summit will be discussed in this or that forum. The Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the date of such a meeting was not of great importance to the USSR. It's not the date of the meeting but what the two sides will bring to the meeting that counts. The Soviet position is well known. The question is what the United States would bring to the summit.

SHEVARDNADZE RECEIVES U.S. AMBASSADOR HARTMAN

LD040804 Moscow TASS in English 0739 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 4 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, received Thursday U.S. Ambassador to the USSR Arthur Hartman at his request. During the conversation the sides discussed some questions connected with Soviet-American relations.

COMMENTARY EXAMINES AIMS OF BUSH MIDDLE EAST TOUR

LD031755 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] It was announced in Washington that George Bush, the U.S. vice president, is to visit from the 3d to the 12th of this month Saudi Arabia, the Yemen Arab Republic, Bahrain, and Oman.

What brings the second ranking personality in the United States to the Middle East? A White House spokesman said, while explaining the aims of the visit, that one aim is to show the U.S. desire to assist in guaranteeing the security of this region. Yes, this is its logic! The White House, which has dealt a blow to sovereign Libya, is today interested in the security of the Arab countries. Washington is trying to depict itself as the guarantor of Arab security and to conceal the essence of its anti-Arab Middle Eastern policy with verbal statements. Thus it is possible to say that Bush's task is to try to calm the indignation stirred up in the Arab world not only by the open aggression of the United States itself against the Arabs, but also the piratical and thievish actions of its strategic ally, Israel.

Washington is also becoming anxious about the trend toward the development of relations between the USSR and the Gulf countries whose conviction in the firm policy of the USSR aimed at supporting the Arabs' just cause is growing. The myth of the so-called Soviet danger that Washington used to spread has burst like a soap bubble. Recently, Oman and the United Arab Emirates established diplomatic relations with the USSR. Some of the other Gulf countries have also expressed the desire to develop relations with the USSR as soon as possible. Reports from Washington say that among the main tasks of Bush's visit is to abort this trend.

There is another task for Bush that does not do him much honor: The United States does not find comfort in the independent anti-imperialist policy of the People's Republic of Yemen [PDRY]. Therefore, U.S. supporters of neoglobalism have tried and continue to try to bring down the democratic leadership in the PDRY, which they dislike. They also tried to exploit the recent internal conflict, but they failed. Now, the U.S. vice president will, as one can conclude from his statements, attempt anew to influence the PDRY. It becomes clear from the U.S. media that in this Washington is wagering on stirring up differences between the PDRY and its neighboring Arab countries. The Arab countries have repeatedly noticed that tension, and at times conflict, follow the footsteps of the U.S. pilgrims. The U.S. vice president is not different from those pilgrims. Therefore, the Arabs should be on full alert.

FURTHER REACTION TO RECENT U.S.-LIBYAN CLASH

Arabs Unite Against U.S. Acts

LD301520 Moscow TASS in English 1508 GMT 30 Mar 86

["Arab Unity -- Effective Weapon in Struggle for Durable Peace in the Middle East" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow March 30 TASS -- TASS commentator Georgiy Kuvaldin writes:

Wasington's gangster action against the sovereign Libyan Jamahiriyah sparked off anger and outrage among broad circles of the international public. It touched off scathing denunciation also in all Arab countries without exception. The League of Arab Countries, whose council has recently ended its session in Tunisia, Algeria, Syria, the Yemen Arab Republic, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Morocco and many other countries stated their solidarity with the Jamahiriyah.

The communist and workers' parties of the Arab East issued a statement which emphasizes, among other things, that the U.S. aggression against Libya is unseverably linked with Israel's expansionist designs in the region and is aimed both against the Jamahiriyah and the entire Arab liberation movement.

The Arab East was not befuddled with the speculation by the U.S. Administration on Libya's alleged "complicity" in terrorist acts in Europe. The U.S. actions were described as an attempt to overthrow the regime unsuitable to the White House, the regime which steers an independent anti-imperialist course, firmly and consistently advocates a fair and lasting settlement in the Middle East, opposes the attempts by Tel Aviv and Washington to force imperialist and Zionist will on Arabs.

It is not by chance that the U.S. aggressive action was approved by Israel's Zionist ruling hierarchy. To undermine the unity of the Arab ranks and deal a blow to those forces in the Arab world which decisively oppose Washington's policy of neo-globalism and its imperial ambitions are a foremost purpose of the partners in the notorious anti-Arab strategic alliance. It is precisely within this framework that the shrill and malicious anti-Libyan campaign should be viewed, a campaign which was unleashed by the United States and mounted to the point of direct armed interference in Libya.

Washington, which would like to project himself [as received] in the eyes of the Arabs as a "peacemaker", was unmasked. It has become more obvious than ever before that one should not wait for the United States to bring just peace, that it took care, above all, of its own hegemonic interests and also of satifying the expansionist appetites of the Tel Aviv "hawks."

The unanimous condemnation of the aggression and solidarity with the Jamahiriyah expressed by Arab countries showed that Arab unity was and remains an effective tool in the struggle to ensure the Arab peoples' lawful interests and establish a truly durable and just peace in the Middle East.

Events Show 'Neoglobalism'

PM040820 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Mar 86 Second Edition p 3

[Lieutenant Colonel Yu. Soldatenko "International Notes": "Piracy in the Guise of Exercises"]

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger and Admiral Crowe, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, have held a Pentagon briefing in connection with the recent U.S. 6th Fleet exercises off the Libyan coast. During the exercises the Americans used weapons five times against naval targets, as a result of which two Libyan coastal protection vessels were sunk and three others damaged. Other Libyan targets were also hit. With impudent smugness the leaders of the U.S. military department assessed as "very successful in all respects" this act against a sovereign country pursuing an anti-imperialist independent course in the international arena.

Stressing that the 3 aircraft carriers and 27 other warships operated continuously in the Gulf of Sidra for 75 hours and aircraft carried out 1,546 flights in this period, Weinberger and Crowe bragged that the "exercises have demonstrated... the U.S. right to operate in international waters." They claim that over the last 7 years the United States has carried out such "demonstrations" in the waters of 35 countries, "including waters which the Soviet Union has declared its own."

The bandit actions of the U.S. military off the Libyan coast and the violation of the USSR's state border by U.S. warships in the Black Sea are part and parcel of a unified plan coordinated in Washington for provoking so-called "low-intensity conflicts."

These actions by the Pentagon are a vivid manifestation of the imperial ambitions of U.S. militarist circles, which strive for the practical implementation of the notorious "neoglobalism" concept. It is to that end that the United States has even created a special group -- the "208 Committee" -- consisting of ranking officials from the CIA, the State Department, the Pentagon, and other organizations. Its task is to plan and draw up various types of provocations -- including those of a military nature -- in order to achieve U.S. global military-political goals in the developing countries, and provocations aimed at undermining the Soviet Union's international prestige. The activity of the "208 Committee" has been seen most clearly in the punitive U.S. actions in the Gulf of Sidra.

Essentially, as follows from Weinberger's statement, the Gulf of Sidra was used by the U.S. Navy as a test for rehearsing combat tasks "in a modern battle situation and for testing new weapons -- HARM and Harpoon missiles."

The U.S. provocations against Libya, as is well known, failed. They did not succeed in the Libyan people to their knees or making that country's government submit to U.S. diktat. The entire world received with anger and alarm the news of the piratical U.S. attack on independent Libya. This aggressive act is an overt reflection of the policy of state terrorism and disdain for the UN Charter and an attempt by force of arms to impose the U.S. will on other peoples and destabilize the situation in states that have embarked on the path of independent development.

Ignoring protests from the world public, the U.S. military leaders stressed that the U.S. Navy will continue to hold exercises in international waters "at its discretion." And they indicated that repetitions of the punitive action against Libya are not ruled out.

Clearly, the U.S. Administration, with no heed for contemporary realities, is continuing to rely on force and the impunity of its actions, which run counter to the generally accepted norms of international relations. This dangerous illusion is fraught with a threat to universal peace. We recall that even the U.S. President once admitted that regional conflicts carry the "seeds of larger wars."

There is no doubt that the U.S. provocations against Libya and in other parts of the world are a threat to international peace and security. The recent Soviet proposal to turn the Mediterranean into a zone of stable peace and cooperation evoked a broad response worldwide. However, when Weinberger was asked at the briefing how he assessed the 26 March 1986 proposal by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee on the mutual withdrawal of Soviet and U.S. ships from the Mediterranean, the Pentagon leader shamelessly stated that, taking into account the existing correlation of the two countries' naval forces in the region -- 4 Soviet and over 45 U.S. warships -- "this proposal, like many Soviet proposals, seems somewhat unbalanced." The obvious question is: For what purpose is this armada of U.S. ships located so many miles from U.S. shores?

Many recent cases provide convincing evidence that in resolving all international questions the United States places primary stress on force. By using weapons against sovereign Libya U.S. imperialism has once again clearly revealed the imperial piratical face of its neoglobalist policy.

U.S. ATTITUDES TOWARD LIBYA, NICARAGUA VIEWED

PM021311 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent L. Koryavin dispatch: "Advocates of the Rule of the Fist: Washington Fuels the Atmosphere of Chauvinism"]

[Text] Washington -- After the sensational combat reports sent in from those parts of the Medierranean and Central America where the United States is carrying out aggressive actions against independent states, the U.S. press is now publishing articles summarizing what is going on. What is its view of the events that are taking place?

Primarily it is trying to justify this international banditry. However, the commentaries of the advocates of America's imperialist plans do not tally. Libya is accused without justification of supporting "terrorists." But the United States has undertaken an overt act of state terrorism against it by striking against Libyan territory.

This was not just a blow against Libya, it was also an ominous signal to the developing states that have chosen a course displeasing to the United States. This idea is being openly expressed in U.S. political circles. In a televised discussion Edward Luttwak, a leading foreign policy expert from the Georgetown University think tank, directly indicated that the action against Libya should be viewed in the "broad context." He cited the fact that the U.S. Navy is now trying to play the part of "ruler of the waves," a role previously assumed by Britain. However, Washington is more ambitious than that. Luttwak paraphrased the well known cry of "Britannia, rule the waves!" as "America, rule the oceans!"

Attempts have been made to conceal the U.S. 6th Fleet's aggressive action by a smokescreen of "military maneuvers." It is noteworthy that both in the Mediterranean and in Central America -- in Honduras, to be precise -- the permament deployment of U.S. divisions is being called "maneuvers." Those maneuvers last months or years. As recent events have shown, this word has a synonym -- military banditry. Furthermore, a whole series of hawks are letting it be known that an "undeclared war" is being waged against Libya. "It cannot be halted," they cynically state, "there can only be a temporary 'cease-fire'."

An important conclusion that emerges from these generalizing reports is that the aggression against Libya and the threat to invade Nicaragua are closely linked with America's general militarist plans. In recent days the discussion of the Pentagon's military program has been continuing in Congress. Lieutenant General J. Abrahamson, leader of the organization implementing the "Strategic Defense Initiative," and R. Perle, assistant defense secretary, spoke in defense of the "star wars" program at the same congressional subcommittee. Real Admiral Gene La Rocque, retired, director of Washington's Center for Defense Information, accurately characterized their speeches and the events that have unfolded when he stressed that the U.S. Administration has been provoking armed clashes in an attempt to "force through" Congress its military budget uncut.

The United States is deliberately creating centers of tension, provoking "small-scale wars" as they are known here, so as to whip up a new wave of chauvinsim in the country similar to that which swept across the United States on the eve of the Grenada invasion. The aim is clear -- Washington needs a "small-scale victorious war", the administration wants to give the public consciousness another infusion of chauvinism. After all, the United States has recently begun considering the expediency of colossal military spending. This trend has become particularly noticeable since the Geneva summit, when hope of finding a way to reach an accord in the disarmament sphere appeared. It was that which caused open discontent within America's militarist circles, which tried to wreck the process of improving the international climate. Furthermore, there are congressional elections coming up, and the hawks want their stooges to win. With that aim in mind they are trying to convince the potential voter that America's "security" is organically linked to the concept of a "strong America," that is, that the path to peace can only be found through the "superarming" ["sverkhvooruzheniye"] of the United States.

Recently Washington has been heating the atmosphere around imaginary "Libyan "terrorists" who, it is alleged, "may appear at any moment in the U.S. capital and other cities in America." The U.S. authorities needed that smokescreen for the same reason -- to justify the act of military banditry in the Mediterranean. The protection of government buildings has been stepped up, airports are being kept under close observation, and the FBI is constantly shadowing Arab citizens.

Unfortunately, many people in the United States have fallen into the propaganda trap. It is noticeable that the wave of chauvinism, preaching the doctrine of a "strong America" and U.S. "total license" in the international arena has again fooled the Americans, as they did during the aggression against Grenada. The piratical action has been supported by the leaders of the main factions in Congress and by many senators and congressmen. Ordinary Americans, interviewed on the streets by reporters, most often view the events off the Libyan coast and on the Nicaraguan border from the vantage point of the "Grenadan victory" rather than the depths of the Vietnamese disgrace. The reply of one American -- Patricia Spalding -- to an ABC correspondent is indicative: "I want it all to go as it did on Grenada, not as it did in Vietnam."

At the same time there are some Americans who view the events soberly and who see in the provocative U.S. actions against Libya and Nicaragua a grave danger. Antiwar movement activities in Des Moines, Iowa, for example, held a protest demonstration against the aggression that the United States is committing against Libya. They held placards bearing works that accurately express the essence of the events taking place: Stop the terrorism!"

U.S. 'NEOGLOBALISM' AT WORK IN CENTRAL AMERICA

PM040810 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Mar 86 Second Edition p 3

[Major V. Laptev "Military-Political Review": "Ideology of Piracy, Policy of Aggression; Belligerent Ruckus in Washington; Central America Is 'Touchstone" of Neoglobalism; Dangers of Provocation Against Nicaragua"]

[Text] The raucous anti-Nicaraguan campaign launched by Washington has reached fever pitch. Without mincing words the White House has issued an ultimatum to Congress to ratify the administration's request for military and financial aid to the tune of $100 million for the "contras."

The result of the House of Representatives vote is well known: It rejected the President's demand by 222 votes to 210, thereby essentially delivering a vote of no-confidence in the administration's interventionist line in Central America. The BBC termed the vote "the biggest political defeat for the White House incumbent in all his time in office." However, this by no means sobered up the administration.

The White House resorted to a tried and tested means -- whipping up an anticommunist mentality. At the dawn of the "cold war" the American journalists. Lens wrote: "For the country to go on spending heaps of money on arms it is important to bring the idea of the 'communist threat' to the forefront of people's consciousness." Washington is trying to prove that little Nicaragua poses a terrible "threat" to the national interests and very existence of the United States itself. And if the congressmen reject the appropriations for the "contras," they are allegedly supporting communists. Give it time,they say, and "Soviet military bases" will appear in Nicaragua and with their help the communists will take over Central America and then establish domination in the Caribbean. [The following boxed quotation is inserted at this point: "We do not want to impose our system of government on anyone, but neither do we want to be attacked; we are striving to ensure the right to exist and develop within our own borders." Sergio Ramirez, Nicaraguan vice president] Then the United States would not be able to defend Western Europe or Israel, and the "Russians" would take control.

Impressed? Not everyone is. THE WASHINGTON POST terms "all these hackneyed fables about Soviet subversive activity and a Nicaraguan plot aimed at overrunning neighboring countries and blocking off Western trade" as "incoherent and pathetic." However, sober voices are drowned out in the powerful anti-Nicaraguan chorus. Ranking administration figures are citing more and more fabrications about the Sandinists' "subversive activity," alleging that they support "left-wing insurgents" in a number of Latin American countries, particularly Brazil and Argentina. Official denials from the Brazilian and Argentine Governments followed immediately. But by no means did all U.S. newspapers report them, and those that did report them did not, naturally, give them prominence.

The administration's psychological attacks are already bearing fruit. The House of Representatives agreed to discuss so-called "alternative options" to aid for the "contras."

One of these envisages the immediate allocation of 25 million for the bandits to acquire weapons, communications equipment, and ammunition. The remaining 75 million will reach the "contras" in 90 days. But after tense and protracted debates the Senate only voted by a majority of six to grant additional aid to the Somozists. The prominent Democratic Senator Leahy assessed this decision as a "major step toward direct participation in a war in Central America."

And all this to "return Nicaragua to the fold of freedom and the West." Everyone knows how the Somozist cutthroats are going about it. Last year alone they killed more than 1,100 officers and men of the Sandinist People's Army and people's militia fighters and almost 300 peaceful inhabitants. [The following boxed quotation is inserted at this point: "All the attempts by the "contras" to win the support of the Nicaraguan population have failed. For Nicaraguans they are still the hated national guards of the ousted dictator." NEWSWEEK magazine]

All these and many other facts attest that the foreign policy course of the current U.S. Administration is the same as before. It is a course of "rolling back communism" and stifling national liberation movements. Washinton has decided to slow history down and make it move in a capitalist circle at the center of which would be the United States, "chosen for this purpose by the Lord God himself."

The notorious doctrine of neoglobalism is part of this aggressive policy. Its essence is total disregard for the generally accepted norms of international relations, infringements of states' sovereignty, and the same old futile attempts to deprive peoples of the right to build their lives as they wish. Although this concept was publicized relatively recently, the Reagan administration has to all intents and purposes been guided by it from the moment it came to power. And the "touchstone" of neoglobalism, in the words of U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, is precisely Central America.

We recall that in Novemeber 1981 the White House sanctioned the CIA's organizing of paramilitary formations of former Somozists encamped in Honduras to combat the Sandinist government. Thanks to the Washinton administration's material and financial support, the "contra" gangs grew to 15-18,000 people and are now waging an undeclared war against Nicaragua. The U.S. military presence in Honduras has grown sharply during the Reagan administration's rule. The number of U.S. military personnel on Honduran territory is now around 3,000 and 17 Pentagon military bases are located there. Punitive operations under the leadership of U.S. instructors against Salvadoran patriots have expanded. At the same time U.S. "Green Berets" have appeared in Costa Rica. Subversive "contra" operations for the territory of that country against Nicaragua have been stepped up.

By bringing the neoglobalism concept out into the open its creators were pursuing two goals. First, to justify their imperial policy aimed at suppressing national liberation movements and regimes not to their liking under the banner of the struggle against "communist expansion." Second, to divert the peoples' attention away from the comprehensive Soviet peace initiatives, to heap responsibility for international tension on the USSR, and simultaneously to attempt to pressure it by whipping up regional conflicts. It was no accident that the U.S. President assessed the congressional vote on granting aid to the "contras" as an important event for all U.S. foreign policy and the U.S. ability to show "strength and firmness" toward the USSR. The Washington administration's policy in Central America wholly accords with these aims. The piratical policy pursued by the "contras" and similar cutthroats is a policy now rejected not only by the peoples but by the majority of statemen in the region's states.

Oscar Arias Sanchez, president-elect of Costa Rica: "We do not want to tolerate the enemies of the Sandinist government or allow them to use our territory for military activity."

Carlos Montoya, president of the Honduran Congress: "It is time for U.S. troops to leave the country... Honduras will defend Hondurans..."

Vinicio Cerezo, Guatemalan president: "We favor political rather that military solutions..." [The following boxed quotation is inserted at this point: "The United States needs 'dirty little wars' to reinforce its vitally important interests on various continents." TIME magazine]

Alarmed at the growth of anti-imperialist sentiments, the White House is trying to pressure ruling circles in the Central American countries. The trip to the region by Habib, the U.S. President's special aide, was devoted to this purpose. In Costa Rica he attempted to make the country renounce the agreement with Nicaragua President Monge agreed, but President-elect Arias disavowed him.

In Honduras, soon after Habib's departure, U.S. troops based in the country started military maneuvers code named "(Tosta) '86" with no official notice. These maneuvers are being held just a few kilometers away from the Nicaraguan border. It is typical that the 82d Airborne Division, "famed" for its crimes against the Grenadian people, is taking part in the exercises. The administration is thus trying to scare Nicaragua's revolutionary government and force it to enter into talks with the "contra" ringleaders.

And not only to scare them. Without waiting for a final decision by Congress, the United States is granting Honduras urgent military aid totaling 20 million -- in addition to the 400 million which it has received over the last 5 years. General Galvin, head of the U.S. southern command, has left on an urgent mission for that country. U.S. troops in Honduras, which have long awaited the order to invade Nicaragua, are being placed on heightened combat readiness. Over a dozen U.S. military helicopters are transferring Honduran troops to the Nicaraguan border.

The impudent provocations against sovereign Nicaragua and the danger of direct U.S. military intervention against the land of Sandino are leading to a serious exacerbation of the situation in Central America. The neoglobalist ideology of piracy is resulting for the umpteenth time in a criminal policy of aggression.

ADMIRAL MIKHAYLIN VIEWS U.S. NAVAL POLICY

PM031305 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Mar Second Edition p 5

[Interview with Admiral V.V. Mikhaylin by correspondent Captain V. Kuzar: "They are Perpetrating Tyranny and Piracy" -- date and place not given]

[Text] The challenging act of provocation by the U.S. warships off the Crimean shores of the Soviet Union... The aggressive U.S. action against sovereign Libya... The whole planet is indignant at the adventurist activity of Washington, which by its policy of state terrorism is placing the world on the verge of catastrophe. And THE WASHINGTON POST recently published statements by U.S. Secretray of the Navy J. Lehman on... "the mounting Soviet naval threat."

"I familiarized myself attentively with this publication," Adm V.V. Mikhaylin said in a talk with a KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent. "Frankly, I found nothing new in its content. Western propaganda is constantly fabricating various stories about the Soviet Navy. Any steps by out country to defend its maritime borders and safeguard its security from maritime salients areexploited by them for fabrications about 'the Soviet military threat.'

"In my view the account of Lehman's statements in THE WASHINGTON TIMES is merely another link in the chain of propaganda actions that are being undertaken in the United States and other NATO countries with a view to diverting world public attention from imperialism's aggressive designs and weakening the influence of the major Soviet foreign policy initiatives. But the tone of the U.S. Navy secretary's outpourings goes beyond the framework of what is now customary. And it is simply impossible to overlook the statements of this unbridled 'hawk.'

"There is not a word that Lehman says that is not a lie and an impudent fabrication." "Yes indeed," the admiral continues, "The Soviet Navy has undergone a qualitative change in recent years. It has become an oceangoing navy and Soviet ships can undertake long voyages and resolve the tasks set them in various parts of the world's ocean. But the Soviet Navy has not as a result lost its defensive function. Like the other branches of the USSR Armed Forces, it is guided by Soviet military doctrine whose defensive nature was emphasized once again at the 27th CPSU Congress.

"I also want to note that Soviet seamen will never allow themselves to commit the kind of shameless provocation perpetrated by U.S. ships off Crimean shores. I say this with a full knowledge of the matter, because I have given over 50 years of my life to the Navy, served as a Red Navy seamen, rising to the rank of admiral, and have been a ship, formation, and fleet commander. And after all the Americans' recent act of provocation is not isolated."

I ask Adm Mikhaylin to assess the U.S. so-called "ocean strategy."

"Its aim was revealed by the U.S. President at the ceremony to launch the destroyer New Jersey. 'Supremacy at sea,' he said at the time, 'is a necessity for us.... We must be able to control the air, the surface of the sea, and the underwater expanses in order to ensure access to all oceans of the world.' Washington's claims to rule the world's ocean are displayed primarily in the rapid buildup of naval armaments. By the end of this decade it is planned to build over 80 warships, bringing their total number to 600. The Pentagon has covered all 'vitally important' regions of the world's ocean with a web of naval bases. The U.S. Navy is used in virtually all local conflicts, perpetrating tyranny and piracy on the seas and oceans. Evidence of this is provided by the piratical actions of the armada of U.S. ships, including three aircraft carriers, off Libyan shores. Indeed in the actual WASHINGTON TIMES article we find confirmation of the use of the Navy as a tool of the U.S. policy of state terrorism. In particular it discusses the preparation of 'Seals' -- inveterate cutthroats from a special subunit. As is well known, this subunit is designed for subversive actions and the capture of ships at sea. As for the Navy Department's slanderous fabrications of the 'Soviet military presence' in Central America, Washington needed them to justify the expansion of the undeclared war against Nicaragua. The U.S. Navy plays far from the least role in this war.

"The spearhead of the 'ocean strategy' is aimed against the Soviet Union. It is Lehman again who has frequently stated openly that it is necessary 'to turn the Soviets into a world island so that the United States can rule the rest of the world.' Those are the militarists' true intentions. But who will allow them to do that?!"

I ask Adm Mikhaylin about the Soviet proposals for reducing the level of confrontation at sea.

"In recent years the Soviet Union has put forward a number of initiatives in this direction. They include proposals for limiting the boundaries within which missile-carrying submarines patrol, for extending confidence-building measures to the seas and oceans, particularly to those regions through which the busiest sea routes pass, for completely demilitarizing the Indian Ocean, and for withdrawing ships carrying nuclear weapons from the Mediterranean. And now our country has suggested resolving the question of halting the naval presence of the USSR and the United States in the Mediterranean on a permanent basis. The acceptance of the Soviet initiatives would promote the reduction of tension in the world arena. But instead of a constructive reply to these proposals, the United States and its closest allies are continuing the arms race at sea.

"So," the admiral concludes our conversation, "those who are brandishing the 'naval stick' off the shores of Libya and in other parts of the world's ocean have no cause to shift the blame. Slander will not help them."

WEINBERGER'S 'POLICY-SETTING' ARTICLE CRITICIZED

LD041035 Moscow TASS in English 0927 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] New York April 4 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Setunskiy reports: U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has published what can be described as a "policy-setting" article in the FOREIGN AFFAIRS journal, which formulated guidelines for U.S. military policy in the 1990s.

Crediting the Reagan administration with "rebuilding American military might", he said its policy is based on "four pillars", namely the "Strategic Defense Initiative" combined with "nuclear deterrence"; uses of military force and "conventional deterrence"; "A strategy for reducing and controlling arms"; and "competitive strategies".

The very order in which these Washington's priorities were listed shows that the highest importance is attached to the crash "star wars" effort. Significantly, the policy of militarizing outer space is seen by the administration as supplementing the nuclear arms race on earth.

Weinberger admitted, in words, that nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought. But the very spirit of his article and the "nuclear deterrence" concept it promoted make one doubt whether the admission was sincere, the more so as, it follows from the article, the administration is not going to abandon its first-nuclear-strike doctrine.

The Pentagon chief claimed the administration's "right" to use military forces under the pretext of protecting "U.S. vital interests" in any part of the world. Situations will arise in the world, he said, "in which it may be appropriate to commit U.S. military forces to combat". This makes essential, he added, "this administration's determination to build up our conventional military capabilities".

Touching on the "strategy for reducing and controlling arms" and in this connection on Soviet-U.S. talks, the defense secretary alleged, without adducing any proof, that the Soviet Union has been increasing its nuclear arsenals, while the United States has been reducing its nuclear armories. But he conceded that the United States maintains the lead in the total number of strategic nuclear warheads.

It is indicative that the article did not say a single word about the Soviet program for abolishing all nuclear weapons by the year 2000.

MIROSLAV MEDVIO RESPONDS TO U.S. CONGRESSMAN

LD031321 Moscow TASS in English 1146 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Lvov April 3 TASS -- Miroslav Medvid, 26, a seaman of the Soviet Marchant Marine, has received a letter from Fred Eckert, member of U.S. Congress. He described the letter as a "provocative message". "One gathers the impression that some U.S. senators and representatives do not have important state affairs: They have been busy bandying my name about for almost half a year," Medvid has told a TASS correspondent.

Through the efforts of U.S. mass media, the Medvid story has hit world headlines. On October 24, last year, Miroslav Medvid, electrician of the Soviet dry cargo ship "Marshal Konev", fell over borad owing to carelessness when the ship was lying in the roads of New Orleans harbour. Then, against his will Miroslav Medvid was taken away from the Soviet ship to a Coast Guard boat and brought a U.S. naval base where secret services tried to persuade the seaman to remain in the United States. Only after the USSR Embassy in the USA intervened, he was released, and went back home.

"What has angered me," Medvid said, "is that the U.S. congressman distorts the incidents which occurred at New Orleans harbour. He calumniates my native land -- the Soviet Union". The seaman pointed out that U.S. propaganda fabrications are reiterated in Fred Eckert's version of what happened in New Orleans harbour. "My fellow countrymen", Medvid said, "laugh at the broadcasts of the "Voice of America" and other Western radio stations which have repeatedly stated that I died and then asserted that I was imprisoned. When my father, a coalminer, heard that U.S. experts had questioned the authenticity of our family photographs taken by newspaper photographer Boris Krishtul after my return to the parents, he said: 'Have they gone mad over there that they talk such nonsense?'"

"If I decided to remain in the USA, as is being asserted in the West", Medvid went on to say, "I would have done so easily. During the meeting with the U.S. side it was enough for me to tell this to a representative of the immigration authorities and to put my signature to a statement 'on behalf of Medvid' which had been prepared in advance by U.S. secret service. But I had the only desire: to return home as soon as possible".

"Some American newspapers asserted that when I fell overboard I had with me a glass jar which allegedly contained important papers -- my documents. This is what means to tell reckless lies." "My docoments, just as the documents of the other members of the crew were at the time in the first mate's strong box as is customary among the Soviet seamen", Medvid explained.

"If Mr Eckert or any other of his fellow-countrymen wish to visit me in the Ukrainian village of Selts, I will show them a birth certificate, a graduation certificate and other documents kept in the family archives", Medvid said. "I would like guests to show how all this can be squeezed into a glass jar invented by the U.S. press.

"If Mr Eckert really wants an improvement of relations between the USA and the USSR," Miroslav Medvid said in conclusion of the interview, "it would better for him take up other really important and urgent problems. It would be better to use the two hundred thousand dollars, which have been allocated for the propaganda campaign against the USSR in connection with the so-called 'case' of mine, in the interests of starving people in America, and in the interests of the struggle for peace or other lofty purposes".

U.S.-CARIBBEAN NAVAL EXERCISES VIEWED

LD041025 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 4 Apr 86

[International affairs journalist Aleksandr Baryshev commentary]

[Text] The Pentagon has announced large naval maneuvers in the Atlantic code named "Ocean Venture." Here is international affairs journalist Aleksandr Baryshev:

This is not first year that war games in the Caribbean and Atlantic waters have become a regular event. Nevertheless, the current "Ocean Venture" maneuvers draw attention to a number of points.

First, they are being carried out at the same time as the exercises of the U.S.-Honduran ground troops that are deployed near the Nicaraguan border. They have also apparently coincided with the acute exacerbation of the situation on the Nicaragua-Honduras border. Just before the start of "Ocean Venture," the U.S. naval forces began transferring Honduran units to the Nicaraguan border, having falsely accused Nicaragua of aggression. The ships that are being used in "Ocean Venture" will be able to threaten Nicaragua's eastern coastline. At the same time, accompanied by the noisy anti-Nicaraguan campaign, Reagan's request for $100 million to be allocated for arming the Nicaraguan contras, which had been previously rejected, by the House of Representatives, was dragged through the Senate. And $20 million in emergency funds were assigned to the Honduran regime.

The second point that gives cause for alarm is connected with the fact that armed formations of pro-U.S. Caribbean regimes -- Grenada, the Dominican Republic, St Christopher and Nevis, Antigua and Barbuda, and Jamaica -- are taking part alongside U.S. units in "Ocean Venture." The general staff of the so-called regional security and defense system is also involved in the war games. This military-political bloc of a number of eastern Caribbean island states was knocked together under the aegis of the United States in order to suppress national liberation movements of the Caribbean peoples.

The threat of war games like "Ocean Venture" to the cause of peace cannot be doubted. By becoming increasingly a part of Washington's neoglobalist policy they are also capable of exacerbating an already tense international situation, as demonstrated during the provocative U.S. maneuvers off the Libyan coast that have just ended.

TASS REPORTS ISRAELI SPIES' ACTIVITIES IN U.S.

LD022113 Moscow TASS in English 1516 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 2 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reports:

While the spy mania whipped up by official Washington during an anti-Soviet campaign is running high in the USA, more and more information comes to light which shows that accusations of spying are clearly placed at the wrong door. To the embarrassment of the administration and secret services, it is established that there exists a wide spy ring in the USA which has been created and is maintained by the United States closest "strategic ally", Israel.

For several months now, the secret services, the Department of Justice and judiciary bodies of the USA have been investigating the case of spy ring of former servicemen, certain Walker brothers and their accomplices.

According to the official version aimed at inciting in the public hostility to the Soviet Union and its representatives in the USA, the Walker spy ring supplied secret information to the USSR. But many press bodies from the very start pointed to the fact that the most important link was missing in the chain of "proofs" of the Walker brothers' ties with "Soviet agents" that have been supplied by the special services to the court, namely to whom it is precisely that the Walker brothers passed on secret information? For if FBI agents discovered not far from Washington a cache with secret information set up by the Walker brothers, then why is it, reporters wondered, that they had not managed to trace down a contact for whom the content nor representatives of the Attorney-General Office, nor the court wished to provide the answer to this question so far.

The reasons for this silence became clear on March 31 during the hearing of the case of a certain Jerry Whitworth arrested on charges of participating in the Walker spy ring. The UPI news agency reported that nurse Myra Barns, who had been in intimate relations with one of the Walker brothers, when testifying to the court, declared that back in 1977, she asked Whitworth in a bar in San Diego what was the source of the brothers' wealth. He answered that they earned a lot by selling classified military information to Israel. Myra Barns' testimony created a sensation. Representatives of the Attorney-General's Office, however, refused to comment on M. Barns' testimony, the UPI reported. The FBI headquarters in Washington gave no comment either.

It is not for the first time that it turns out that Israel spares neither efforts nor dollars, by the way, received in the U.S. aid framework, for espionage against the USA, its "best friend and ally". The case of the agent of the U.S. naval intelligence Jonathan Pollard is well remembered here. He was arrested by FBI agents in November 1985 literally on the doorsteps of the Israeli Embassy in Washington. Pollard was carrying a case full of top secret documents he had stolen from his department.

It was established that Pollard had been spying for Israel against the USA for a number of years. Though he has been held in preliminary detention since the time he was arrested, there is no decision yet to put him on trial. Aren't they fearing that Pollard's contact with the Walker brothers might come to light during the trial, or even more revealing information on the scopes of Israel's spy ring in the USA might emerge? Such information would surely interfere with the whipping up of hysterical allegations about "huge network of Soviet spies in the USA" by means of which Washington tries to justify its demand for cuts in the personnel of the Soviet mission to the United Nations, the demand that contraditts the United Nations Charter.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CONGRESSMAN FASCELL'S VISIT

Completes Leningrad Tour

PM031332 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Unnamed TASS correspondent, TASS reports under general headline:"U.S. Visitor's Stay"]

[Text] Leningrad, 1 Apr -- D. Fascell, chairman of the U.S. House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee, completed his tour of Leningrad on 31 March. Yu. F. Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad party obkom, had a meeting with the visitor. The great importance of the USSR's initiatives, outlined by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev in his speech on Soviet television, was noted during the meeting. The Soviet Union has again displayed goodwill, declaring its readiness to extend the moratorium on its nuclear explosions provided the U.S. side terminates nuclear tests.

Readiness was also expressed to begin talks at the summit level on the total ban of nuclear weapons tests, including questions of verification [kontrol].

Taking part in the conversation were I.D. Laptev, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, and, on the U.S. side, W. Broomfield, member of the U.S. House of Representatives.

The representatives of the United States toured the V.I. Lenin Memorial Museum at Smolnyy. At the Piskarevskoye Memorial Cemetery, they honored the memory of Leningraders and servicemen who fell during the Great Patriotic War and laid wreaths at the memorial's communal graves. Flowers were also laid at the monument to the heroic defenders of Leningrad at Victory Square.

D. Fascell and those accompanying him toured the Hermitage art collections and traveled to Pushkin. [Leningrad report ends]

Conversations with D. Fascell, chairman of the U.S. House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee, continued at the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commissions in Moscow on 1 April.

The visitor's attention was drawn to the new USSR proposals, outlined in Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's 29 March speech on Soviet television. It was emphasized that the Soviet Union, by taking a real step along the path to nuclear disarmament, is again displaying a firm desire for peace and for ensuring international security.

There was also discussion on the question of ways and forms for the further development of contacts between the USSR Supreme Soviet Chambers' Foreign Affairs Commissions and the U.S. House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee.

Taking part in the conversation were V.V. Zagladin, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union Foreign Affairs Commission; I.D. Laptev, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union Foreign Affairs Commission; and K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section. The U.S. side was represented by W. Broomfield, member of the U.S. House of Representatives.

On the same day, D. Fascell and his party visited the "V.I. Lenin's Office and Apartment in the Kremlin" Museum.

Meets With Finance Minister

LD031341 Moscow TASS in English 1334 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 3 TASS -- Boris Gostev, Soviet finance minister, today met with Dante Fascell, chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, and William Broomfield, member of the House of Representatives of U.S. Congress. The sides exchanged views on questions of mutual interest.

Talks With Gorbachev

LD040811 Moscow TASS in English 0807 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 4 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today received Dante Fascell, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee of U.S. Congress. Fascell is staying in the USSR at the invitation of the Foreign Relations Commissions of the two chambers of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Ends Visit

LD041418 Moscow TASS in English 1333 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 4 TASS — Dante Fascell, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives of U.S. Congress, has left Moscow today upon the completion of his visit at the invitation of the Foreign Affairs Commissions of both chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The visitor was seen off at the airport by Ivan Laptev, a member of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and other officials.

TRADE GROUP MEETS WITH U.S. MANAGEMENT SPECIALISTS

LD021928 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1044 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, 2 Apr (TASS) — Opportunities for cooperation in the sphere of improving management methods were discussed here at a meeting today between the leadership of the USSR's Chamber of Trade and Industries and the delegation of the American Management Association.

(Domenico Antonio Fanelli), president of the association, said we know of the importance that the USSR gives to questions of improving the activity of the whole economic mechanism. It is precisely in this area that some practical spheres for mutually arranged advantageous cooperation between the U.S. association and Soviet organizations engaged in questions of planning or management could be possible. This cooperation could take the form of holding joint seminars or conferences, bringing Soviet specialists into programs being developed by our association for improving management, or by setting up in the USSR a joint center for raising the qualifications of leaders of Soviet enterprises and institutions.

During their stay in Moscow, the members of the U.S. delegation will hold talks in research organizations of the State Planning Committee, the Academy of Sciences, and the USSR Foreign Trade Ministry.

TROYANOVSKIY APPOINTED AMBASSADOR TO PRC

PM031425 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 6

[Unattributed "Chronicle"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Oleg Aleksandrovich Troyanovskiy USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the PRC.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Comrade Ilya Sergeyevich Scherbakov from his duties as USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the PRC in connection with his retirement on pension.

PRC DENIES TALKS WITH U.S. ON MONITORING SOVIET TESTS

PM021904 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general headline: "China"]

[Text] Beijing, 25 Mar -- A PRC Foreign Ministry spokesman has denied a report in the U.S. newspaper THE WASHINGTON POST that the United States is discussing with the PRC the installation on PRC territory of American seismic equipment for recording "underground nuclear tests in the Soviet Union." As reported by XINHUA, the PRC Foreign Ministry spokesman described the report as "unfounded."

REPORTS, COMMENTS ON WEINBERGER VISIT TO FAR EAST

U.S. Increases Korean Aid

LD032227 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1754 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo, 3 Apr (TASS) -- The 18th session of the American-South Korean Council on Questions Relating to the Provision of Security has ended in Seoul, reports the KYODO-TSUSHIN agency.

The 2-day meeting, in which U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and Minister of National Defense of South Korea Yi Ki-paek took part, had been taking place at the height of the major "Team Spirit-86" military maneuvers. Taking part in them were more than 200,000 members of the U.S. and South Korean Armed Forces.

After the conclusion of the session, the boss of the Pentagon stated that the United States did not intend to remove its troops from South Korea. Washington ascribes to the Seoul regime and to the South Korean Army the role of the regional gendarme. Having agreed to this, the regime of Chon Tu-hwan is insisting that in 1987 the United States increases military credits to Seoul to $230 million.

It is already envisaged this year to arm the South Korean Air Force with American F-16 fighter-bombers. The participants in the 18th session of the American-South Korean council on questions relating the the provision of security made the decision to strengthen the antiaircraft defense system in the south of the Korean peninsula, and also to increase the arsenal of chemical weapons.

Moscow Comments on Air Boost

LD032253 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1822 GMT 3 Apr 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by V. Shishkovskiy]

[Text] U.S. forces will remain in the south of the Korean peninsula for as long as necessary. Sugh a statement was made today in Seoul by U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger. He was heading a U.S. delegation at a regular American-South Korean consultative conference on problems of security, which has ended there. The main questions discussed were increasing the combat potential of the 40,000-strong corps of American forces in South Korea and increasing assistance to the dictatorial regime of Chon Tu-hwan. The Pentagon chief's voyage to Seoul took place to the accompaniment of U.S.-South Korean "Team Spirit-86" maneuvers involving over 200,000 servicemen and an enormous quantity of combat equipment. Washington and Seoul's militarist games have become the largest in recent years not only in the Far East but also in the entire Pacific Ocean basin. According to military experts the firing grounds of South Korea give U.S. forces a unique opportunity to work unimpeded through methods for conducting large-scale operations of the notorious Rapid Deployment Forces. In building up the might of its forces, the United States is trying to save the South Korean anti-popular regime which is being shaken by mass demonstrations against dictatorship, from failure.

This year the Reagan administration will substantially increase military assistance to its puppet, having given the Chon Tu-hwan regime $232 million. This will go toward modernizing the Army and purchasing combat equipment from the United States, including the latest early detection systems for ensuring sudden missile and aviation strikes.

Weinberger Begins Japan Visit

LD040943 Moscow TASS in English 0731 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo April 4 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vasiliy Golovnin reports: U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger began the official part of his visit to Japan today with a provocative inspection of military units in the northernmost island of Hokkaido near the Soviet border.

The crack 7th Division of Japanese Land Forces acted out an operation "to crash through enemy defenses" specially for him at the Shimamatsu testing range outside the town of Eniwa in the island's central part. The exercise involved newest tanks, self-propelled howitzers and helicopter gunships.

The KYODO news service reported today that U.S. defense secretaries refrained from attending such war games in the vicinity of Soviet territory in the Far East for the past seven years.

But this time Tokyo and Washington obviously took pains to end Weinberger's trip the demonstrative nature of a "visit to the front line of confrontation".

The Pentagon chief made no bones about admitting to newsmen at the testing range that the United States saw Hokkaido as a key area of military confrontation with the USSR.

Weinberger's visit later today to the Misawa strategic air base in the north of the island of Honshu, where the deployment of a large squadron of U.S. F-16 nuclear-capable fighter-bombers has been under way since last year, also had a blatantly defiant and anti-Soviet nature.

The defense secretary and his entourage there watched demonstration flights by these planes which are to play an important role in U.S. adventurist plans to tip the balance of forces in the Far East to give itself an advantage.

It is in the spirit of confrontation and heightening tension, according to press analyses, that Weinberger is going to hold also tomorrow's talks in Tokyo with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and Koichi Kato, chief of the Japan Defense Agency.

The U.S. defense secretary intends to press them for official consent to Japan's involement in the "star wars" program, for a setup in the country's military preparations and for another base to be allowed in Japanese territory for the aircraft of the U.S. 7th Fleet.

TV Analysis Of Weinberger Tour

OW031125 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 1 Apr 86

[From the Novosti newscast; Yevdokimov commentary]

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger has left for a 2-week tour of Asian and Pacific countries. Our commentary:

[Yevdokimov] Hello, comrades. The current trip of the Pentagon chief to the Asia and Pacific region and its purpose are nothing else but a routine proof of the U.S. Administration's aggressive policy. Washington is striving to create a new line of U.S. advanced nuclear bases on the borders of Asia. Hundreds of Pentagon objectives are operating on the territories of Asian and Pacific countries. Nuclear ammunition is kept in a state of constant readiness aboard ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet, which is operating in the Pacific and Indian Ocean basins. The fleet is being provided with Tomahawk cruise missiles equipped with nuclear warheads. But even this seems to be insufficient for the United States. It is trying to convince the people of the countries in the region that that the Soviet threat is hanging over them, and that for this reason it is necessary to expand U.S. military aid. And this is the reason why Weinberger has gone to South Korea, Japan, the Philippines, Thailand, and Australia. He will try to achieve closer involvement of these countries in the large-scale militaristic preparations being conducted by the United States, not only in the Asia and Pacific region but in the entire world.

Special attention is being paid to Weinberger's visit to Japan. He hopes to push the Japanese Government to adopt a decision on joining the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative, which is known to be aimed at militarizing space. These then are the objectives of the Pentagon chief's trip. They cannot be called anything but aggressive. The people of the Asian and Pacific countries have come to understand this more and more clearly. This is the reason for the growing protest against U.S. militaristic policy, and the spread of the movement for creating nuclear-free zones in this part of the world, for security and peace in the entire world.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR MEETS JAPANESE FISHERIES MINISTER

OW031123 Tokyo KYODO in English 1119 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Tokyo, April 3 KYODO -- Soviet Ambassador Petr Andreyevich Abrasimov indicated Thursday his government would welcome a visit to Moscow of the Japanese fisheries minister for top-level talks on fishery problems pending between the two countries. Abrasimov told Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Tsutomu Haneda that he believes Moscow would decide on Haneda's visit Thursday night or Friday morning.

The Haneda-Abrasimov meeting took place at Haneda's office at Haneda's request to review the deadlocked Japan-Soviet fishery talks in Moscow. During the meeting Haneda asked for a quick Soviet decision on his Moscow visit in order to break the deadlock.

FURTHER ON DPRK DELEGATION'S VISIT

Moscow Korean Comments

SK040356 Moscow International Service in Korean 1330 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Article by station commentator (Vladimir Koryorov) on a visit to Moscow by a delegation of the DPRK's Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] led by Yang Hyong-sop]

[Text] A meeting in Moscow reaffirmed the resolve of the two countries of the Soviet Union and Korea to strengthen cooperation to guarantee peace in the Far East and Asia.

The Soviet Union and the DPRK have put forward various proposals to guarantee security in Asia and the Pacific where the situation is invariably strained because of the instigation of the U.S. ruling circles. To give an example, Moscow has proposed that talks be held to take measures to create trust in the Far East. Pyongyang has proposed that nuclear weapons be completely removed from the Korean peninsula.

In addition to this, there have been constructive initiatives taken by other socialist countries. For example, Mongolia has proposed that the countries in Asia and the Pacific sign a treaty of nonaggression and nonuse of force. Along with Laos and Cambodia, Vietnam has made efforts to change Southeast Asia into a peace zone.

As proposed by the Soviet Union, these appeals of the socialist countries in implementing their foreign policies, along with (words indistinct] of other Asian peace-loving states, can present effective measures to solve the question regarding security in Asia at a [word indistinct] (?forum).

Other stands contrary to this toward the prevailing situations in broad areas of the world exist. The junket to Asia by U.S. Secretary Weinberger this time is proof of this. He stated that it is necessary to leave the U.S. military installations in the Philippines. The Pentagon boss promised to introduce F-16 fighter-bombers capable of delivering nuclear weapons and [words indistinct] into Seoul. He held talks to strengthen the aggressive alliance among Japan, South Korea, and the United States, and called on the Japanese Government to participate in the SDI.

The military [words indistinct] against sovereign states are expanding in this way.

Delegation Departs

LD032213 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1716 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, 3 Apr (TASS) -- A delegation of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly headed by the chairman of the Standing Committee of the Assembly, Yang Hyong-sop, today left the Soviet Union. It had been in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

DPRK AMBASSADOR SIGNS COOPERATION ACCORD IN USSR

LD041221 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] A plan for cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK for 1986-1987 was signed today in Moscow. It provides for the further development of cooperation in the fields of culture, art, science, education, the training of national cadres, cinematography, television, broadcasting, health care, and sports. The plan was signed by Kapitsa, deputy foreign minister of the USSR, and Kwon Hui-Kyong, DRPK ambassador to the USSR.

SRV OFFICIAL DETAILS SOVIET SCIENTIFIC ASSISTANCE

OW021307 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Dear listeners: In many letters to our station, Vietnamese listeners have suggested that we give a more specific introduction to Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation in the area of science and technology.

We think that not only the writers of those letters but many other listeners will also be interested in listening to the following statement by Comrade Dang Huu, chairman of the Vietnam State Science and Technology Commission.

[Begin recording] After more than 40 years of building, with the selfless assistance given in a noble spirit of proletarian internationalism of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, Vietnam's science and technology have made significant progress.

From only about 1,000 cadres of high school level and above in the post-August Revolution period, Vietnam now has a million-strong contingent of scientific-technical cadres, including 650,000 vocational-middle-school cadres, 350,000 college graduate cadres, and about 5,000 with doctorates and masters of science degrees. Nearly 90 colleges and 165 scientific research institutes have been built. Our present scientific-technical cadre contingent is able to solve, basically, all of our country's scientific-technological problems.

The Soviet Union has made very great contributions to our country's scientific-technological potential. It has helped train 20,000 college level cadres and 2,500 cadres with MS degrees that is, more than one-half of our country's MS and MA degrees. Most Vietnamese PhD's are Soviet-trained. The Soviet Union has helped build Hanoi Polytechnic College, our country's key technical-industrial college. It has also helped build and equip the Vietnam Institute of Science, our country's largest scientific center. The center has 23 specialized research institutes that are quite well equipped and a strong cadre contingent. The Soviet Union has also helped restore and develop the Dalat Nuclear Research Center, which is operating successfully. Many other scientific establishments, equipped with Soviet assistance, and many joint Soviet-Vietnamese laboratories and research centers have also been built. These include the antilightning research station at Gia Sang, Thai Nguyen Province; the Tropical Metereological Research Institute, the Typhoon Prevention Research Institute; the Plant Species Research Centers; the joint Vietnamese-Soviet Sericulture Center, and so forth.

It may be said that the great, valuable, and efficient Soviet assistance is invariably found in all scientific-technological domains -- natural science, social science, and technical science. It is also invariably found in areas from basic surveys domains -- such as geology, hydrology, and metereology -- to the fields of agricultural and industrial production, construction, communications, transportation, and so forth. From the mountains and forests to the delta, the sea, and underground work, close Soviet-Vietnamese scientific-technological cooperation is also present. The Soviet Union has helped Vietnam's science and technology develop and mature into what it is today.

Very great, encouraging results have also been noted in scientific-technological cooperation between the Vietnam State Science and Technology Commission and the Soviet State Committee for Science and Technology. Since the April 1959 signing of the Soviet-Vietnamese scientific-technological sector has constantly developed. From 1959 to our country's national reunification in 1975, Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation was mainly for training scientific and technical cadres and for building a number of establishments for scientific and technological research. In the 1976-80 period, cooperation was on a long-term basis, including great projects such as the antilightning measures for high-voltage power lines, with an investment of more than R2 million.

From 1981-85, scientific-technological cooperation was further developed, with 88 long-term projects. The cooperation focused on the key fields of agriculture, aquatic products, public health, food industry, light industry, chemicals, coal mining, power, engineering, metallurgy, communications, construction, geological surveys, and so forth. Participating were 23 ministries and sectors.

To exchange experience and for research purposes, the Soviet Union has dispatched to Vietnam more than 350 specialists and Vietnam has sent over 1,500 to the USSR. The Soviet Union has sent to Vietnam many scientific and technological documents, including standardization documents and many descriptive documents and documents on inventions.

Soviet-Vietnamese scientific-technological cooperation has gradually switched from the key task of training cadres to solving specific, important scientific-technological problems to help Vietnam further its ecosocial development. The scientific cooperation has become increasingly linked to Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation in economics and trade. The cooperation is organized with increasingly better planning and focus. Cooperation projects have increasingly clear objectives of transferring new technologies and industries to Vietnam to solve pressing technical problems in production.

Promising forms of cooperation have emerged: joint research projects, laboratories, research centers, which the Soviet Union helps equip, and where Soviet and Vietnamese specialist conduct joint research for objectives of mutual concern.

In short, Vietnamese-Soviet scientific-technological cooperation, mainly Soviet assistance to Vietnam, is very great and fruitful. It is progressing toward closer association with economic cooperation, and cooperation efficiency continues to be upgraded.

Entering the 1986-90 5-year plan, both sides have asserted that it is necessary to further intensify their scientific-technological cooperation, to further focus on priority fields, and to bring about results more rapidly in order to further economic development and enhance the all-around Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation. Both sides have agreed on many new forms of cooperation. Vietnamese-Soviet scientific-technological cooperation is particularly closely linked to CEMA's comprehensive program for advanced science and technology through the year 2000. We consider the prospects very bright.

Vietnamese scientific-technological cadres are extremely grateful to the party, government, and state of the Soviet Union and to Soviet scientists for upholding the spirit of proletarian internationalism and providing wholehearted assistance to help develop Vietnam's science and technology. [end recording]

BULGARIAN PARTY CONGRESS CONTINUES IN SOFIA

Economic Shifts Discussed

LD032237 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Report by special correspondent Igor Kudrin in Sofia -- from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpts] The 13th BCP Congress is in its 2d day. The attention of the capital's inhabitants and all working people in the republic is riveted on it. Taking part in the forum's work is a delegation of the CPSU led by Comrade Ryzhkov. From the congress tribune the delegates are speaking about ways of solving the large-scale problems of socialist construction, about the most important task of the present 5-year period -- qualitative shifts in the economy. In the words of many speakers, the 27th CPSU Congress, which evinced a Leninist approach to questions of internal life and the international situation, was a worthy example for them.

Tyzhkov Tours Technology Center

LD031921 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1445 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia, 3 Apr (TASS) -- The CPSU delegation headed by Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, which is taking part in the work of the 13th Bulgarian CP Congress, today acquainted itself with the achievements of socialist Bulgaria in the field of scientific-technical progress. The Soviet guests visited the Central Institute of Computer Technology in Sofia, which is developing for the Bulgarian national economy and other countries of the socialist community trial models of electronic equipment and means of automation of engineering work.

The members of the delegation viewed models of electronic computer machines. Nikolay Ryzhkov made an entry in the honorary visitors book of the institute and wished the collective creative successes in developing and creating computer technology.

The CPSU delegation visited the Sofia Institute of Technical Cybernetics and Robotechnics which is playing an active part in deepening integration between the research organizations of the socialist countries.

At the press center of the 13th BCP Congress, the CPSU delegation held a press conference for Bulgarian and foreign journalists on the work of the party forum. Georgiy Razumovskiy, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke of the recently held 27th CPSU Congress, which was held in a creative, businesslike atmosphere, in a spirit of Leninist Bolshevist traditions and which set out the party's general line in the field of domestic and foreign policy.

Zhikov Receives Soviets

LD032311 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Today the CPSU delegation led by Comrade Ryzhkov, as well as other foreign delegations, visited the mausoleum of Georgiy Dimitrov, the great son of the Bulgarian people, and laid a wreath. A wreath was laid to the monument of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the leader of the world proletariat, in the center of Sofia.

This after the CPSU delegation visited the town of Pravets in Sofia Okrug. Leaders of the town acquainted the Soviet guests with its economic and cultural achievements. After that, a talk between the CPSU delegation and Todor Zhivkov, who had arrived in Pravets, was held in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

PARTY, STATE HAIL HUNGARIAN LEADERS ON LIBERATION

LD031423 Moscow TASS in English 1413 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 3 TASS -- The Central Committee of the CPSU, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government have cordially congratulated the leaders of the Hungarian People's Republic on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the liberation of Hungary from fascism.

"More than forty years have passed since the memorable date of April 4, 1945, which became a turning point in the history of Hungary", says a telegram issued here today. "Broad prospects for a new life free from all forms of exploitation and oppression opened up before the Hungarian people as a result of the victory over fascism and of the liberation of the country by the Soviet Army."

Having embarked upon the road of socialist construction, the Hungarian working people under the leadership of the party of the communists and in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries have effected deep political and socio-economic transformations within a historically short period. The considerable strides which Hungary has made in developing the economy, science, culture, and in raising the well-being of the working people show the vital power of Marxism-Leninism, the advantages and wide potentialities of the socialist system".

The telegram emphasizes that the dynamically developing Soviet-Hungarian relations serve the basic interests of the Soviet and Hungarian peoples and of the entire socialist community.

"The strengthening of the cohesion and unity of action of the countries which are parties to the Warsaw Treaty, which is one of main factors of the successful struggle for a radical improvement of the situation in the world, is of great importance at the present crucial stage of international development, in the conditions when the reactionary forces of imperialism, of U.S. one, in first place, heighten the nuclear threat. The course of peace and cooperation which the USSR, Hungary and other countries of the socialist community steadfastly follow reliably counters imperialism's aggressive policy", the telegram says.

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON SINOWATZ DEPARTURE, VISIT

Departs Moscow

LD031538 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Fred Sinowatz, federal chancellor of Austria, left the Soviet Union today. He was in Moscow as a guest of the Soviet Government, taking part in the opening of the national exhibition "Contemporary Austrian Industrial Equipment."

He was seen off at the airport by Comrade Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairmen of the USSR Gosplan; and other officials.

Before his departure, Sinowatz visited the Institute of Space Research at the USSR Academy of Sciences.

IZVESTIYA Reports Visit

PM040857 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Cooperation Strengthening"]

[Text] On 1 April, Austrian Federal Chancellor F. Sinowatz arrived in Moscow to take part in the opening of the national exhibition "Modern Austrian Industrial Equipment" as a guest of the Soviet Government.

He was met at the airport by N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the USSR Gosplan; deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; USSR ministers, and other officials.

The Austrian and Soviet state flags were raised.

On the same day N.V. Talyzin held a meeting with F. Sinowatz. Questions of Soviet-Austrian economic, scientific, and technical cooperation were discussed. Particular attention was paid to making use of existing reserves to further develop Soviet-Austrian trade and economic relations on the basis of equitability and mutual benefit.

The following took part in the conversation, which took place in a friendly atmosphere: G.I. Marchuk and I.S. Silayev, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; B.I. Aristov and N.S. Konarev, USSR ministers; M.I. Yefremov, Soviet ambassador to Austria; F. Lacina, federal minister for transport and nationalized industries; R. Sallinger, president of the Austrian Economic Confederation; H. Grubmayer, Austrian ambassador to the USSR; and other Austrian officials who were accompanying the federal chancellor on his trip.

The Soviet and Austrian flags were raised above the largest pavilion at the Moscow exhibition complex on Krasnaya Presnya. It was there, on 2 April, that the opening of the Austrian national exhibition "Modern Austrian Industrial Equipment" took place.

F. Sinowatz spoke during the ceremony. I am very pleased, he said, that I am able to be in Moscow in person at the opening of the exhibition "Modern Austrian Industrial Equipment." The industrial products on display here have been specially selected in light of the Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000.

I am pleased to note that Austro-Soviet economic relations are marked by particular stability and are not subject to any kind of external influence. For decades they have been developing in an upward direction to the benefit of both countries. But, despite their high level, there are undoubtedly still large reserves, which we intend to tap in the future.

It is no accident that this exhibition is being held at the beginning of the Soviet 5-year plan, in which the USSR, exploiting the most up-to-date achievements of science and technology, has embarked on a course of considerably speeding up the economy's development. I am certain that advanced Austrian technology can make an important contribution to it.

Successful trading relations, the federal chancellor went on, presuppose the existence of relations of trust between Austrian firms and Soviet organizations. But I want to stress that good general political conditions are very important for this too. And both exist in the relations between our two countries.

He noted that ending the arms race, which could lead to strengthened political stability, is a vital task for the present day. We all have a very pressing need for it in order to realize our social and economic goals and ensure peaceful achievements for the benefit of our peoples, the federal chancellor stressed.

In his speech, N.V. Talyzin noted that the Austrian federal chancellor's participation in the opening of the exhibition is yet further evidence of how much importance Austria attaches to developing economic ties and strengthening good-neighborly relations with the USSR. Both sides, the speaker said, have every reason to believe that the diverse Soviet-Austrian cooperation, based on the sound foundation of the 1955 State Treaty and the law on Austria's permanent neutrality, is developing productively on the whole. This exhibition that is opening -- one of the largest ever mounted by Austria abroad -- is a graphic example of that.

Maintaining and strengthening good-neighborliness with all countries, including Austria, the speaker said, is the consistent, principled stance of the Soviet Union, confirmed by the 27th CPSU Congress.

R. Sallinger and Ye. P. Pitovranov, chairman of the presidium of the USSR Chamber of Trade and Industry, also spoke. The following took part in the ceremonial opening of the exhibition: G.I. Marchuk, I.S. Silayev, and B.I. Aristov; the leaders of a number of other ministries and departments; M.T. Yefremov; and other officials and representatives of the capital's public; and from the Austrian side: F: Lacina, H. Grumbmayer, and others.

An inspection of the exhibition, organized by the Austrian Economic Confederation with the assitance of the USSR Chamber of Trade and Industry, took place. The numerous exhibits on show from more than 180 Austrian firms demonstrate Austria's considerable achievements in developing various sectors of industry, science, technology, transport, and agriculture. There is, in particular, a wide display of electronics, process automation devices, machines, and equipment.

The exhibition vividly illustrates the potential for further developing effective, mutually advantageous business cooperation between the USSR and Austria.

On the same day a luncheon was given in F. Sinowatz' honor on behalf of the USSR Government. During the luncheon, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, N.V. Talyzin and F. Sinowatz exchanged brief speeches.

The luncheon was attended by I.V. Arkhipov and M.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders of a number of USSR ministries and departments; and other officials.

UK 'SOLIDARITY' WITH U.S. NUCLEAR POLICY VIEWED

PM031157 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent A. Krivopalov dispatch: "To Please 'Big Brother'"]

[Text] London -- Whitehall did not react to the provocative explosion of the nuclear device in Nevada in any way, although the media echo transmitted its reverberations to Albion's shores without delay. It is difficult for London officialdom to express surprise, not to mention dissatisfaction, on this subject. The Tories' stance on this issue was decided a long time ago.

The White House could be sure on this occasion too that at the crucial moment its most disciplined and devoted ally would cause the Washington administration no trouble. On the contrary, it would set an example to the other Atlantic partners how unreserved NATO solidarity must be demonstrated.

You get the impression that the Conservative government, which until quite recently displayed the will to think and act independently in the international arena in individual cases, has now definitively decided to leave this mission to others. If this were just a matter of bilateral relations between Great Britain and the United States it would not be so bad because it would concern Britons alone, even though it is true that it would dent their sense of national pride. In the given case the negative consequences of the readiness to compromise are much more far-reaching.

The Tory authorities must be aware that the provocatively demonstrative nature of the nuclear tests in Nevada is designed to thwart the concusion of a comprehensive agreement on ending nuclear weapons tests. In this context, it is possible to say with full justification: By carrying out the explosions in a U.S. state, the United States wanted to undermine the hopes of peace-loving people at home, in Britain, and everywhere that the nuclear race may be stopped. H. Pick, a well-known London diplomatic commentator has correctly remarked: "The United States does not intend to conclude a test ban treaty even if acceptable verification [proverka] methods which inspire trust are submitted for negotiation."

These words express the essence of the problem precisely. Washington is trying to heap as many obstacles as possible on the path toward businesslike, serious, and honest talks, and by toeing its line, the Thatcher government has accepted a great responsibility.

The arguments you currently hear from people belonging to the upper echelons of the Conservative Party do not hold water. They merely parrot Washington's thesis that nuclear tests must continue in order to verify the reliability and effectiveness of nuclear weapons.

To this argument, if you can call it that, they add another, no less dubious one. Britain allegedly needs to renew its nuclear armor. Yet without a fitting this cannot be done...

The head of the Tory Cabinet added the finishing touch. In her interview with THE TIMES, M. Thatcher stated frankly: "I cannot imagine a world without nuclear weapons." In other words, all attempts to reach agreement on arms limitation and on ending nuclear weapons tests as a first step are a futile exercise.

London is trying to underate the significance of its nuclear "deterrent," present and future. However, the U.S. Trident-2 missiles with which the British submarine fleet is to be fitted are not something to be trifled with. They sharply increase Britain's nuclear potential.

Arms race opponents in Britain criticize the Tory leadership for both deliberately spending vast sums on the implementation of the program and for the joint U.S.-British nuclear weapons tests which have been -- and judging by appearances will be -- held in Nevada. Many Britons are alarmed at the prospect of Britian's continued participation in the nuclear arms race which the Pentagon intends to extend to space.

There are more than enough grounds for concern. While Whitehall officials are trying to reassure Parliament, and the public in general, by claiming that the British Government merely signed an agreement on the participation of private firms and scientists in the SDI program and that the experiments connected with it are a matter of the distant future, information received from across the ocean testifies to something quite different. Is it not true that the Livermore Laboratory is working on a nuclear-pumped x-ray laser? The U.S. press has reported that the first tests of this weapon have already been carried out at the nuclear test site in Nevada.

Ridiculing the absurd claims of people who regard the USSR's honest and constructive proposals as mere propaganda, the London newspaper THE GUARDIAN writes that Washington is scared by the growing support for the stance of the USSR which is calling for an end to nuclear weapons tests. The newspaper published its editorial comments under a characteristic headline "When Good Will Is Put to the Test." Even THE TIMES was forced to admit in somewhat confused tones: "The holding of nuclear experiments at a time when the Russians have called for ending them seems incomprehensible and unnatural to many people in the world." Likewise it seems incomprehensible and unnatural to many Britons why official London, instead of heeding the sensible appeals is speaking with Washington's voice, rather than its own in trying to justify the nuclear explosions.

FRG CRUISE MISSILES IN STATE OF 'READINESS'

PM031531 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Mar 86 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "They Are Forcing On..."]

[Text] Bonn, 28 Mar -- The first battery of U.S. nuclear cruise missiles delivered to the FRG this January and deployed in the forest area of Hunsrueck (Rheinland-Pfalz) has been brought into combat readiness. This was reported by REUTER, citing an FRG Defense Ministry spokesman. Local observers point out that the Pentagon and the NATO bloc have demonstrated yet again their intention to force the deployment of 90 cruise missiles on FRG territory provided for by the notorious 1979 NATO "win-track solution." In accordance with the NATO schedule for deploying the new U.S. nuclear missile weapons in Western Europe, it is planned to carry out the deployment of cruise missiles in the FRG in 1987.

REPORT ON ITALIAN PARLIAMENTARY SDI DEBATE

LD032314 Moscow TASS in English 2144 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Rome April 4 TASS -- Under Washington's pressure the Italian Government is increasingly involving the country in the implementation of Reagan's "star wars" programme. During the debates held on Thursday at a joint meeting of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate and the Senate's Defence Committee, Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti and Defense Minister Giovanni Spadolini openly declared in favour of the need for the participation of Italian firms and companies in the research stage of SDI and for holding talks with the USA to conclude appropriate agreements at a government level.

Representatives of the left opposition forces sharply criticized the government's stand during the debate. Representative of the Italian Communist Party A. Pasquini demanded the government's promises that it would not conclude any secret agreements with the United States. Besides that, the ruling cabinet must put the question of SDI to the discussion of Parliament before signing any document.

Senator from left independents E. Milani said that Italy had already actually joined SDI without any decision by Parliament on this score. He said the Italian Government had acted irresponsibly and "underestimated the political and military aspects of President Reagan's initiative'." The senator submitted a draft resolution which contains a demand to the Italian Government to turn down the U.S. "star wars" programme and hold debates on the problem in the Chamber of Deputies.

TURKEY BEGINS 'DENIZ KURDU 1-86' NAVAL MANEUVERS

LD010929 Moscow TASS in English 0800 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Ankara April 1 TASS -- Turkish warships today began exercises codenamed "Deniz Kurdu 1-86" at the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmara.

As was reported by the ANADOLU AJANSI news agency, various naval actions and operations to ensure cooperation between combatant ships and aviation are being tested in the course of the exercises to last till April 11. Service firing will also be held.

NETHERLANDS PARLIAMENTARIAN MEETS WITH OFFICIALS

Holds Talks With Tolkonov

LD031022 Moscow TASS in English 0950 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 3 TASS -- Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, today met with Relus Ter Beek, chairman of the standing Commission on Foreign Relations of the second chamber of the Dutch Parliament.

An opinion was expressed during the conversation that inter-parliamentary contacts contribute to developing relations between the two countries on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual benefit, non-interference and respect for sovereignty.

An exchange of opinions took place on the more pressing problems of disarmament. Special attention was paid to the Soviet Union's latest proposals reflecting its genuine desire for fundamental improvements in the international situation and for a real step to ending the nuclear arms race.

Confers With Zagladin

LD031911 Moscow TASS in English 1825 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 3 TASS - Vadim Zagladin, secretary of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Council of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has met today with Relus Ter Beek, chairman of the Commission for Foreign Affairs of the second chamber of the Dutch Parliament. In the course of the talk the guest's attention was attracted to the USSR's latest peace initiatives containing a real programme for putting an end to the nuclear arms race and stage-by-stage elimination of nuclear weapons. Special attention was devoted to the problem of general and complete ending of nuclear testing. Both sides expressed the view of the need for the speediest resolution of that issue, which is vital to the cause of peace and universal security.

POLYAKOV MEETS AL-ASAD, KHADDAM IN DAMASCUS

PM041037 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Strengthening Contacts"]

[Text] Damascus, 3 Apr -- President H. al-Asad of Syria has received here V.P. Polyakov, member of the USSR Foreign Ministry Collegium. Greetings were conveyed to the Syrian head of state from M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. During their conversation the situation in the Middle East and questions of mutual interest were discussed.

H. al-Asad expressed satisfaction with the relations of cooperation between the USSR and Syria and confirmed his country's firm commitment to the principled course of opposing the plans of imperialism and Zionism.

On the same day V.P. Polyakov met with Syrian Vice President 'A. al-H. Khaddam.

LYBYA'S AL QADHDHAFI PRAISES SOVIET SUPPORT

PM031316 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Mar 86 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report under the general headline "U.S. Cynicism and Libyan Resolve"]

[Text] Tripoli, 29 Mar -- The Libyan people's resolve to continue to steadfastly oppose any infringements by U.S. imperialism on the country's freedom, independence, and sovereignty was reaffirmed by M. al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution. Speaking in Tripoli on the 16th anniversary of the evacuation of British troops from Libya, he stated that the military adventure of the U.S. military in the Gulf of Sidra has led to a political defeat for Washington, exposing once again its aggressive essence to the entire world. Noting the important role of international solidarity with the Jamahiriyah on the part of the world's progressive forces, M. al-Qadhdhafi made a high assessment of the Soviet position of support for the Libyan people in opposing imperialist aggression. This position, he stressed, has become yet another reaffirmation of the Soviet Union's sincere friendship with the Arab peoples.

The Soviet Union, M. al-Qadhdhafi stated, has again given its Arab friends, above all the Libyans, sincere political support. We must express gratitude to the USSR for this stance and record it in the history of Libyan-Soviet friendship which is based on mutual respect. We and the Soviet Union, the Libyan leader stressed, are united by the commonality of the goals of the struggle for peace and progress and against our common enemies -- imperialism, racism, Zionism, and reaction.

PRAVDA CITES CAIRO PAPER ON EGYPTIAN REBUFF TO U.S.

PM031323 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Resolute Rejection: AL-AHRAM on Egypt's Position"]

[Text] Cairo, 1 Apr -- I. Nafi', chief editor of the newspaper AL-AHRAM, has written an article on Egypt's position in relation to the anti-Libyan campaign being conducted by the United States.

Despite Egyptian-American military cooperation, he writes, Egypt has three times refused to take part in military operations against Libya. It is no secret that the United States has repeatedly tried to urge Egypt toward anti-Libyan actions, which it has categorically rejected.

In mid-July last year, the author points out, a conference was held in the White House on the initiative of R. McFarlane, then national security adviser to the U.S. President. It adopted a decision on carrying out a military action against Libya.

Its implementation was agreed to by the White House, the CIA, and the State Department, and it was noted that it must be carried out with "a friendly state in the region." J. Poindexter, who replaced McFarlane, visited Cairo in an effort to involve Egypt in this action. But the Egyptian leadership declined to take part in the plan's implementation.

At the end of December 1985 the United States again planned to involve Egypt in a military action against Libya. A high-ranking U.S. spokesman again arrived in Cairo on the same mission as his predecessor, and again he received a resolute refusal from the Egyptian leadership. At the beginning of this year a new high-ranking White House envoy appeared in Cairo for consultations on the same question. For the third time Egypt rejected the U.S. proposal to take part in an action against the neighboring state.

It is well known, I. Nafi' notes, that the Americans themselves have already announced their attempts to persuade Egypt to take part in operations against Libya. However, President H. Mubarak has stated repeatedly that Egypt will not turn its weapons against an Arab state. He has three times reaffirmed this position during the Americans' attempts to persuade him to take part in military actions against Libya.

IRAQI PEACE, SOLIDARITY DELEGATION IN MOSCOW

PM031309 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Moscow's Guests"]

[Text] A delegation of the Iraqi Council for Peace and Solidarity comprising I.A. 'Ali, deputy secretary general of the council, and S.K. Hammudi, member of the council presidium and chairman of the Iraqi National Assembly Committee for Arab and Foreign Affairs, is in Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries.

Meetings have been held at the Soviet solidarity committee, the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace, and the USSR Union of Journalists.

The Iraqi delegation stressed that the 27th CPSU Congress' initiatives aimed at solving international security problems and the search for a just, peaceful settlement of centers of tension are meeting with broad understanding and support among the Iraqi public.

An exchange of opinions on the Middle East and the Persian Gulf was held. The representatives of the Soviet and Iraqi public confirmed that a just, lasting Middle East settlement can only be reached on a principled basis which provides for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied territories and the safeguarding of the Arab people of Palestine's inalienable national rights, including the right of self-determination and the creation of their own independent state.

The sides expressed support for an immediate end to the Iran-Iraq war, which runs counter to the national interests of the peoples of both countries and leads to a growth in tension in adjoining regions. In this regard, support was expressed for the efforts of the progressive peace-loving public, which advocates the speediest possible political settlement of the Iran-Iraq conflict, whose continuation is fraught with the danger of imperialist interference in the affairs of the region's peoples.

Noting the important role being played in current international relations by democratic antiwar movements, the sides confirmed their desire to continue to promote the vigorous activity of the AAPSO and the WPC in the struggle for peace and social progress.

WEEKLY SAYS ISRAELI GENERALS DRAWING UP WAR PLANS

PM031453 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 26 Mar 86 p 9

[Igor Belyayev "Political Observer's Notes": "What Peres Has on His Mind..."]

[Text] In Israel Prime Minister Peres has been discussing peace in the Middle East for over a year. Using "bold" statements or spreading blatantly speculative rumors with the aid of his office, the head of the Israeli Government has persistently created the impression that under his leadership the country will move forward even to the point of solving the Palestinian problem. Peres has frequently expressed his readiness to begin talks with King Husayn and to "exchange" the occupied Arab lands for peace.

At the same time, the present head of the Israeli Government has not rejected the idea of talks of another kind: between Israel and some kind of Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. To prepare for the talks Jordan and the PLO have concluded the well-known Amman agreement (February 1985). The United States has declared its support for it. Washington, to encourage the Arabs' separatism, has expressed the readiness to hold a preliminary meeting with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. Separate talks have been persistently set against the idea of convening an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO.

Peres has not tired of stressing that talks with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, if they do take place, will be on the basis of the well-known UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. In Israel this has generated what is almost an eruption of enthusiasm. People there interpret the two resolutions in their own way: not only with regard to the occupied Arab territories (Israel, it is said, should not give up all the Arab lands seized in June 1967) but also with regard to the Palestinian problem. Thus, Resolution 242 discusses only the Palestinian refugees and the question of creating an Arab Palestinian state therefore does not arise.

On an anti-Palestinian wave, Peres has gained points as the sole architect of the "Israeli peace" attended by success. His popularity, growing albeit only slowly, has made it possible to think that by the summer of 1986 he will succeed in "exploding" the Labor Party coalition with "Likud," dissolving the present government, holding early parliamentary elections, winning them, and becoming sole prime minister. Then, Peres calculates, he will be able to continue to "search for peace" with the Arabs and with the "accommodating Palestinians," without the PLO, of course! By that time, as a result of intimidating terrorist acts like those committed at the Rome and Vienna airports at the end of last year, the PLO's discrediting will have peaked and everyone will disgustedly try to forget it as a nightmare.

One more important detail. Tel Aviv has deliberately unleashed the malicious rumor that the Soviet Union is prepared, "in exchange" for Israel's consent to involve the USSR in a Middle East settlement, to restore diplomatic relations with Israel and open some kind of "air bridge" between Moscow and Tel Aviv to maintain the emigration to Tel Aviv of Soviet citizens of Jewish nationality who will be settled on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan. This rumor has in no way reflected the true state of affairs, but it has created a background advantageous to Peres.

On 19 February King Husayn stated that his contacts with the PLO on the basis of the Amman agreement were deadlocked. The Palestinians had refused to recognize Resolution 242. The United States had angrily made it clear it would not enter into contact with the PLO. The idea of new separate details remained hanging in the air...

The generals -- with Peres' blessing, of course -- became more active in Tel Aviv. Force should settle everthing! The generals have drafted two scenarios for wars in the Middle East.

The first is a war with Jordan. Some kind of "rebellion" will be provoked against King Husayn. An acute situation will arise, not excluding his deposition. Taking advantage of the "rebellion," Israel will attack Jordan. At the same time hundreds of thousands of Palestinians will be driven from the West Bank of the Jordan. A fourth "wave" of Palestinian refugees will appear. The United States will supply Israel with arms and financial support. After all, the U.S. ally in the Middle East "will be in need of assistance."

The second is a war with Syria. As soon as Damascus makes its next "mistake," Israel will immediately take advantage of it. Its strike will put that Arab country back many years in military terms. The "road to peace" in the Middle East from a "position of strength" advantageous to Israel will be cleared!

As recently as 18 March this year Peres suddenly started talking of Israel's "fears" of a possibel attempt by Syria to initiate...a "limited" war with a view of regaining the Golan Heights.

That is the background to the Israeli "peacemaking" efforts observed recently.

But what about the Palestinians? Historical experience attests that while their leaders struggled for the just cause of the Palestinians and Arabs and against separatism, they were attended by support, which by relying on they achieved considerable successes. As soon as some of them embarked on the path of compromise with the United States and Israel at any price, the Palestinian resistance movement split, and it is still suffering losses. It has begun to be openly manipulated by those who have never considered a truly just solution to the Palestinian problem. This course of the quest for peace in the Middle East only plays into the hand of its overt opponents.

'MEANINGLESS' IRAN IRAQ WAR ONLY BENEFITS U.S.

NC031221 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1000 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Iran-Iraq war continues and every day reports are received of air operations, fierce artillery battles, and clashes between the armored and tank units of both sides. How much is this war, the bloodiest in recent years, which has been going for for more than 5 years and is devoid of all logic and meaning, costing Iran and Iraq?

To begin with, it should be said that both sides are suffering heavy human losses in the war. According to statistics published in the world press, more than 1 million have died or been wounded on both sides, and thousands are in captivity. This meaningless war of attrition is inflicting heavy economic, social, and political damage on both countries. First and foremost, oil production has plummeted. Oil production in Iraq fell from 175 million tons in 1979 to 50 million tons in 1983, while the drop in Iran was from 153 million tons to 98 million tons in the same years. The Iraqis have declared the northern section of the Persian Gulf an exclusion zone and are striking at tankers and cargo ships headed for Iranian ports. As a result, Iran's oil exports are threatened. The Iranians, in turn, attack ships carrying oil from the Arab countries in the Persian Gulf, in order thus to put pressure on Iraq. According to assessments by experts in the West, this war is costing Iraq $1 billion a month. This has led Iraq not only to halt its loans and financial assistance to other developing countries, but also to become the recipient of $35 billion in foreign loans.

Iraq increased the capacity of oil pipelines to Turkey in order to earn more from oil sales, and two new pipelines are to be built as well. Because of the extensive recruitment of people by the regular Army and the mobilization of a large proportion of the labor force to serve the Popular Army, the Iraqi leaders have had to employ more than 1.5 million foreigners to replace its own workers in order to keep the wheels of its economy turning.

This war and the destruction resulting from it have had a very negative impact on Iran's socio-economic situation and on its domestic policy. It is estimated that between 3 and 5 million people are unemployed in a country with a population of some 42 million. Inflation has reached 40 percent and the cost of living has more than doubled during the past 5 years, while wages have remained unchanged. The 2 million people who have migrated from provinces bordering Iraq add to the unemployment and housing problems. The war has reduced efforts to reform in industry and agriculture to practically zero. Each day of the war is costing Iran $11 million. The country's foreign reserves, which are at present only $3-4 billion, have been depleted. Meanwhile, Iran has postponed payment of 6 billion [currency not specified] on trade agreements.

Therefore, who is benefiting from this war between two Muslim countries? It is primarily the United States which, right from the outset of the conflict, found in this new crisis a suitable pretext to build up its military presence in the region. Throughout the 5 and 1/2 years of this war, Washington has obstinately been implementing this policy, a result of which is the increasing threat of armed imperialist intervention in Persian Gulf affairs. Moreover, as was rightly pointed out by Kuwait's AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM, the existing situation gives the United States and its strategic ally, Israel, an excuse to prevent settlements of the Middle East conflict and the Palestinian problem.

However, other motives and genuine interest in the just resolution, at the earliest possible date, of the Iran-Iraq conflict are the principles that underlie our country's stand on this issue. The Soviet Union categorically calls for an end to the Iran-Iraq and for the use of political methods to resolve these two countries' conflict. This is in the interests of both peoples and in the greater intrest of peace.

PERSIAN GULF ARMS RACE THREATENS WORLD PEACE

GF310640 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1600 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Unattributed commentary: The Arms Race in the Persian Gulf Is a Threat to World Peace"]

[Excerpts] Among the dealers in death and exporters of arms to the states of the Persian Gulf, and in general to the Near and Middle East, the U.S. Government continues to occupy a noteworthy position. Over half of the earnings from arms exports of capitalists countries goes to the United States. Among the West European countries, France and the United Kingdom are [leading arms exporters]. Over the past few decades these three countries have sold arms to the region's countries valued at over $70 billion. It should be added that a large portion of the arms were exported during the past 5 years, which is proof of the imperialist countries' efforts to increase their exports.

Planes, tanks, and artillery equipment of very high destructive power comprise the major portion of such exports. For example, during 1975 over 1,200 fighter and support planes, almost half of which went to the Near and Middle East, 3,000 tanks, and other arms were exported to the region.

(?Before the establishment) of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the United States was the major exporter and used every facility to strenghten the role of the shah of the special gendarme of the Persian Gulf region. The vacuum that was created in the international arms market following the victory of the Iranian revolution in February 1979 is being filled by other Western imperialist countries, such as the United Kingdom, the FRG, Italy, and others.

The arms race in the Persian Gulf, during the present circumstances as the Iran-Iraq war continues, can be dangerous. This arms race stops the normalization of relations between the two enemies through peaceful means and aggravated the crisis in the region in general. This arms race creates the possibility of involving the neighboring countries of the Persian Gulf in the war, which would escalate the war.

The new colonialist policies of the Western imperialists, headed by the United States, in the Near and Middle East, particularly in the Persian Gulf region, has thus turned the area into a major arsenal of deadly weapons and a (?powder keg) that can explode at any moment to create many calamities and problems for the nations fo the region. All of these are truly grounds for concern and worry for the socialist circles of the region.

IZVESTIYA CARRIES MACHEL DEPARTURE, COMMUNIQUE

Seen Off by Officials

PM040809 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Departure From USSR"]

[Text] Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party [Frelimo] and president of Mozambique, and his wife left the Soviet Union on 1 April. He had been paying a friendly working visit to our country at the Soviet leadership's invitation.

The leader of the friendly country and his wife were seen off at the airport steps at Vnukovo Airport by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and his wife, and E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister.

Taking part in the sendoff were R.-B.I. Songayla, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, B.P. Bugayev and S.P. Burenkov, ministers of the USSR, K.F. Katushev, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of the Armed Forces General Skaff and USSR first deputy defense minister, R.A. Ulyanovskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section, L.F. Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister, and other officials.

The state flags of Mozambique and the Soviet Union were raised at the airport.

Soviet-Mozambican Communique

PM031623 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

["Joint Soviet-Mozambican Communique" -- IZVESTIYA headline]

[Text] Samora Moises Machel, chairman of Frelimo and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, was in the Soviet Union 30 March through 1 April on a friendly working visit at the Soviet leadership's invitation.

During the visit M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, had a talk with S. Machel, in the course of which the Soviet leader spoke of the work that has been launched in the Soviet Union to put into practice the 27th CPSU Congress decisions. There was a comradely exchange of opinions on fundamental questions of the development of friendly Soviet-Mozambican cooperation. President S. Machel reported on Frelimo's activity in mobilizing the Mozambican people to oppose the aggression of the South African racists and their imperialist allies, which is aimed at turning Mozambique aside from its freely chosen path of building a socialist society. He expressed deep gratitude to the CPSU and the Soviet people for their combat solidarity and fraternal selfless assistance and support to the People's Republic of Mozambique. M.S. Gorbachev stated that the Mozambique people can continue, as before, to count firmly on the Soviet people's support in their just struggle.

Topical international problems were also discussed, including the explosive situation in southern Africa.

It was stressed by the Soviet leader that the USSR firmly and consistently advocates a just political settlement in various regions of the world, with unconditional respect for every people's right to independently choose their path of development.

A meeting took place between S. Machel and N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. At the meeting questions connected with the implementation of cooperation between the two countries in various spheres of mutual interest were examined and a number of concrete measures to improve and develop this cooperation were outlined.

Soviet-Mozambican talks were held, with the participation of the following:

On the Soviet side -- A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister; S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister; A.F. Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; B.I. Aristov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign trade; K.F. Katushev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; L.F. Ilichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR deputy foreign minister; R.A. Ulyanovskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section; and Yu.F. Sepelev, USSR ambassador to the People's Republic of Mozambique;

On the Mozambican side -- S. Machel, chairman of Frelimo and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique; J. Chissano, member of the Frelimo Central Committee Politburo and foreign minister; M. Machungo, member of the Frelimo Central Committee Politburo and minister of planning; A. Panguene, secretary of the Frelimo Central Committee and deputy minister of national defense; S. Vieira, member of the Frelimo Central Committee and minister of security; A. Branco, minister of industry and power; H. Patricio, Mozambique ambassador to the USSR; and other Mozambican officials.

In the course of the talks the Mozambican side was briefed on the main results of the 27th CPSU Congress, which elaborated the party's strategic course of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development. Its attention was drawn to the Soviet peace initiatives put forward by the congress, including the concept of creating the foundations of an all-embracing system of international security, as well as the program set forth in the 15 January statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, for the complete elimination of weapons of mass destruction by the end of this century.

S. Machel reaffirmed Mozambique's support for the Soviet Union's peaceful foreign policy initiatives, whose implementation would make it possible to radically improve the present complex situation in the world. He welcomed the Soviet Union's decision to refrain from carrying out nuclear explosions after 31 March this year unless the United States carries out such explosions.

The two sides noted the importance of strengthening the collaboration of all progressive and peace-loving forces in the struggle to prevent thermonuclear catastrophe, strengthen international security, and safeguard the peoples' inalienable rights to independence and social progress. Emphasis was placed on the growing role of the Nonaligned Movement in achieving this goal; the movement's next summit session is to take place in 1986 in southern Africa, in the Zimbabwean capital, Harare.

The Mozambican leader spoke of the problems that his country encounters in the course of the implementation of socioeconomic transformations in the people's interests. He stressed that the main obstacle on this path is the unceasing subversive activity of international imperialism and racism and their agents. However, the Mozambican president again confirmed that Frelimo and the people of Mozambique are fully determined to thwart the intrigues of the enemies who pursue the goal of undermining the Mozambican revolution.

The sides expressed satisfaction with the development of Soviet-Mozambican relations, which are based on the firm foundations of the 1977 Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation, and of the fraternal ties between the CPSU and Frelimo. They noted the usefulness of regular contacts at all levels between representatives of the two parties and states, which help to strengthen our peoples' mutual understanding and fraternal friendship.

The participants in the meetings and conversations once again confirmed the unchanging nature of the course of strengthening relations of close cooperation in various spheres, especially in strengthening the defense capability of People's Mozambique.

In examining the world situation the sides expressed serious concern about its sharp deterioration and the increased military and nuclear danger arising from the aggressive policy of militarist circles of imperialism, which kindle hotbeds of conflict in various regions of the globe and interfere in sovereign states' internal affairs. The coincidence of the viewpoints of the Soviet Union and Mozambique on the main international problems was noted and their mutual desire to continue to cooperate in resolving those problems was declared.

At the talks particular attention was devoted to the situation in southern Africa. The Soviet Union and Mozambique consider the situation that has developed in southern Africa to be explosive. They also believe that the source of the conflicts in the region is the aggressive domestic and foreign policy of the apartheid regime in South Africa, which enjoys the support of international imperialism. The two sides agreed that true peace and stability in southern Africa can be ensured on the following conditions: first, the South African racists' aggression against the "Frontline" States and other neighboring states must be completely stopped; second; the problem of the decolonization of Namibia must be solved without delay in line with UN decisions, including Security Council Resolution 435, and without the imposition of any conditions unrelated to a Namibian settlement, including the presence of Cuban internationalists in Angola; and third, the inhuman apartheid system in South Africa must be eliminated.

The sides condemned the policy of bloody repression pursued by the Pretoria regime with regard to the opponents of apartheid and declared their solidarity with the patriots of South Africa and Namibia and with their recognized liberation organizations -- the African National Congress and the South-West African People's Organization.

In connection with the situation in Angola the two sides condemned the American Administration's decision to supply arms to the puppet grouping the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola and demanded an end to South Africa's aggression and the speedy and unconditional withdrawal of its occupation troops from Angola territory.

The Soviet side confirmed the unchanging nature of its principled line of all-around support for Mazambique and the other "Frontline" States and regards this as a contribution on its part to the struggle for lasting peace and the peoples' security.

The Soviet Union and Mozambique gave a high assessment of the role of the OAU in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and racism and for the strengthening of the political and economic independence of the continent's countries. They came out in favor of stepping up efforts to eliminate foreign military bases in Africa and turn it into a nuclear-free zone.

The sides condemn the recent aggressive military acts against Libya, which constitute a threat to international peace and security, and in this connection expressed their solidarity with the Libyan people.

The sides again confirmed the need for a just settlement of the Near East problem on the basis of collective efforts within the framework of an international conference with the participation of all interested parties.

The Soviet Union and Mozambique expressed profound concern in connection with the serious threats and provocations from imperialist forces directed against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Nicaragua. They declared their support for the efforts of the peoples of Central America toward a peaceful political settlement of the situation that has developed in the region.

The sides came out in favor of solving problems in Southeast Asia on the basis of fruitful dialogue between the countries of the region, as is proposed by the states of Indochina -- Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia.

The Soviet Union and Mozambique support the DRA's proposals on a political settlement and come out resolutely in defense of its independence and sovereignty.

The sides declared their support for the nonaligned countries' proposal on turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, and came out in favor of the speediest convening of an international conference on this question.

In the course of the exchange of opinions the Soviet Union and Mozambique stressed the importance of the restructuring of international economic cooperation on a footing of equality and justice, guaranteeing economic security for all states. The Soviet side reported on its initiative concerning the holding of talks within the UN framework with the participation of all states for the global solution of the most important economic problems, with the aim of establishing a new international economic order, overcoming economic backwardness, and settling the problem of the developing countries' foreign debt. The participation in the talks pointed to the link between disarmament and development, and in particular to the positive effect of disarmament measures in releasing financial and material resources for the purpose of the people's socio-economic progress. They noted the great significance of the UN General Assembly special session that is being convened, devoted to the critical economic situation in Africa.

Confirming their adherence to the aims and principles of the United Nations, the sides noted the exceptional significance of preserving and strengthening that organization as an important instrument for ensuring peace and international security.

Considering the UN designation of 1986 as International Year of Peace, the sides believe that this offers a favorable opportunity to step up the efforts of the UN member-states with a view to achieving a change for the better in the present political situation in the world.

The two sides expressed deep satisfaction with the results of the visit to the USSR by S. Machel, chairman of Frelimo and president of Mozambique, which took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and mutual understanding.

They regard the visit as a contribution to strengthening all-around cooperation between the Soviet Union and Mozambique.

S. Machel, chairman of Frelimo and president of Mozambique, expressed sincere gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Government and people for the warm reception accorded to him and those accompanying him in the Soviet Union.

S. Machel, chairman of Frelimo and president of Mozambique, conveyed an invitation to M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to pay an official friendly visit to Mozambique. The invitation was accepted with thanks. The date for the visit will be agreed through diplomatic channels.

ETHIOPIAN MINISTER RECEIVES MILITARY DELEGATION

PM040904 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Apr 86 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Soviet Military Delegation in Ethiopia"]

[Text] Addis Ababa, 2 Apr -- A Soviet military delegation headed by A. I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, has arrived here. The delegation was received by Lieutenant General Tesfaye Gebre Kidan, member of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense.

CPSU DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MAPUTO FUNERAL

PM031437 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Mar 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "CPSU Delegation's Departure"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by V. N. Konovalov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and second secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, flew to Maputo 27 March to participate in the funeral ceremony in connection with the death of M. Mabhida, general secretary of the South African Communist Party.

FBIS-SOV-86-065
Friday
4 April 1986
Vol III No 065 Supp 071

Supplement

Daily Report

SOVIET UNION

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

FBIS DAILY REPORT
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Politburo Deliberates Domestic, Diplomatic Issues

LD031723 Moscow TASS in English 1702 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, April 3 TASS — At its meeting today, the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee has approved the results of Mikhail Gorbachev's talks with Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic, general secretary of the National Liberation Front. Satisfaction has been expressed with the successful development of friendly Soviet-Algerian relations and the striving has been reaffirmed for their further broadening and strengthening.

The Political Bureau heard a communication by Mikhail Solomentsev on the participation of the CPSU delegation in the work of the 17th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the delegation's meetings with Gustav Husak and other Czechoslovak leaders. It has been stressed that the CPSU and the Soviet state will further do everything necessary to deepen all-round Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation and develop fraternal friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

The Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee has examined a number of other issues in connection with a further consolidation of the socialist community, of strengthening European and international security, developing relations between countries with different social system on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

The Political Bureau has endorsed the slogans of the CPSU Central Committee for the international day of solidarity of the working people — May Day.

The Political Bureau has discussed issues in connection with the acceleration of the solution of the housing problem in the country and recognised it advisible to outline a number of additional measures to implement the directives of the 27th Congress of the CPSU concerning this important field of social development, further improvement of the living standards of the working people.

The Political Bureau has examined the question of a further perfection of rationalisation and invention, pointed out the importance of creating an effective mechanism for the introduction of the application of the results of scientific discoveries and inventions, creating a system for the selection of innovations, which have a decisive impact on accelerating progress in science and technology, perfecting the methods of planning work, ensuring the speediest application of these innovations.

Supreme Soviet Presidium Meets 31 March

PM031215 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Session"]

[Text] A scheduled session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was held in the Kremlin 31 March under the chairmanship of A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Presidium examined the question of soviets' tasks stemming from the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. A.A. Gromyko delivered a report at the session. He stressed that the party Central Committee Political Report, the congress resolution, the new edition of the CPSU Program, and other documents adopted by the congress and given the fervent approval of the Soviet people are of truly historic significance. The congress armed soviets at all levels with a clear perception of forthcoming tasks and opened up broad horizons for increasing their transformative influence on practice. Now it is important that every soviet comprehensively interpret the congress directives, concretize them as applicable to their own conditions, and embody them in a fighting program of action. This work has already begun at every level of our representative system.

It was noted in the report and speeches at the Presidium session that the Soviets must chiefly concentrate their attention on the practical implementation of the party congress decisions in the specific conditions of every republic, kray, oblast, city, rayon, village, and labor collective; on meeting the plan targets for this year and for the 5-year period as a whole; and on improving the organizational, political, and educational work of the organs of people's power and also the style and methods of leadership of state, economic, and sociocultural building.

Everything necessary must be done to ensure that soviets of all levels everywhere outline specific measures to step up their activity in all spheres of life, enhance their efficiency, broaden publicity, intensify control over the activities of organs accountable to them, develop deputies' activeness, and strengthen their links with all strata of the population, labor collectives, and the broad public.

Collating their work with congress requirements, soviets must bring into play the vast reserves inherent in soviet democracy. They must persistently strive to ensure that every individual not only feels himself to be master of our state of the whole people but — the main thing — that he is master in reality, a real, responsible master. In this lies the essence of the Leninist interpretation of socialist self-management. And it is precisely the soviets, under party leadership, that are expected to ensure real scope for the people's initiative and its development.

Of all the tasks facing the soviets, the key issue is to constantly improve their work style in the spirit of the times. The congress directives, its atmosphere and attitude have created the conditions for working in a new way. But endeavor and an understanding of the urgency and necessity of change are also needed. Achieving all this in pracitce and ensuring the reorientation of workers' psychology both in the center and at local level is a vital task of the day.

We cannot accept the fact that in many local soviet ispolkoms real organizational work is frequently replaced by conference bustle and the generation of paperwork. The basic criterion by which the activity of soviets and their organs must today be evaluated is not the number of sessions and conferences held but real, practical results.

Life demands a further increase in the independence and responsibility of organs of power in everything that concerns the satisfaction of people's needs and legitimate interests, in the exploitation of local potential, and in the coordination and control of work by organizations situated on their territory. It is essential, as the congress decisions demand, to conduct soviet sessions more efficiently, increase permanent commissions' analytical and monitoring activities, and improve the practice of deputies' requests for information.

One urgent task is to step up the activity of soviet deputies in all sectors, increase their responsibility for carrying out deputy duties and mastering the art of state administration, and give them all-around assistance.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium passed a resolution on soviets' tasks emanating from the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, which will be published in the press.

The session examined and approved the plan of basic measures to be implemented in the USSR Supreme Soviet in 1986. The country's supreme organ of power will be focusing on the principal problems raised by the 27th CPSU Congress, the soviets' work experience, the development and improvement of current legislation, and the implementation of the USSR's peace-loving foreign policy.

The USSR Supreme Soviet presidium discussed some other questions of state life.

Participating in discussion of questions on the agenda were Comrades M.S. Gorbachev, L.N. Zaykov, D.A. Kunayev, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, and N.N. Slyunkov; Chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium V.P. Orlov; Chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium V.S. Shevchenko; Chairman of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium P.G. Gilashvili; First Secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee I.B. Uzmankhodzhayev; electric welder at the Podolsk Ordzhonikidze machine-building plant N.N. Ryzhova; Chairman of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium G.S. Tsarazevich; chairman of Moscow city soviet ispolkom V.I. Saykin; and Chairman of Leningrad city soviet ispolkom V.Ya. Khodyrev.

CPSU's Ivan Frolov Named New KOMMUNIST Edito

LD301358 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1846 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, March 29 (TANJUG) — Ivan Frolov has been named new editor-in-chief of the Soviet periodical *KOMMUNIST* to take over from Richard Kosolapov, who was recently replaced, and who has now lost his seat on the board of editors of the periodical as well.

Frolov was at the recent congress of the Soviet party elected to the Central Committee. He is a corresponding member of the Soviet Academy of Science.

The reasons for the replacement of Kosolapov, who has also lost his place membership in the Central Committee, have not been announced.

Observers in Moscow recall, however, a major polemic conducted some time ago between the periodical *VOPROSY ISTORII* and *KOMMUNIST*.

The periodical *VOPROSY ISTORII* advocated the thesis that Lenin after the October Revolution perceived manifestations of the party and state leadership drifting away from the masses and their interests and that in this he saw one of the contradictorinesses [as received] in socialism. The periodical also claimed that the essence of the contradictoriness of the new society lies in its internal contrasts whereas external influence is significant but nevertheless of secondary character.

KOMMUNIST, still with Kosolapov at its head, reacted sharply, advocating stands which could have been taken as dogmatic. According to *KOMMUNIST*, "external interference" dominated in Czechoslovakia in 1968 and Poland in 1970, which allegedly caused crisis in these countries.

PRAVDA Examines Post-Congress Role of Press

PM031404 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Mar 86 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "5-Year Plan and the Press"]

[Text] In our dynamic lifetime, a time of changes and transformations, the role of the mass media is growing substantially. The party sees the media as a powerful tool for creativity, publicity, and social control work and as a mouthpiece for the partywide viewpoint, which is incompatible with departmentalism and local self-interest. The Soviet press is one of the brightest manifestations of socialist democracy.

The period since the Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and the days preceding the congress has been a serious examination for all party journalism; the press has been working more vigorously than ever. Editorial collectives, the Central Committee Political Report noted, have been boldly tackling complex and largely new issues. Many constructive proposals have been expressed and there has been more analysis, civic-mindedness, and acuteness in posing problems and criticizing shortcomings.

The 27th CPSU Congress armed the party and the people with program documents and a strategy of acceleration at the new crucial stage of Soviet society's development. Journalists have perceived with a sense of duty and high responsibility the party's orders to fully realize the mass media's potential, to strive for effectiveness in articles, to eradicate mediocrity, to overcome inertia and superficiality in judgments, and to be receptive to what is new and advanced. There should be more practical matters and initiative and fewer empty words and enthusiastic exclamations.

The content of newspapers in the first few weeks since the congress provides convincing proof that the acceleration of socioeconomic development on the basis of scientific and technical progress and production intensification are becoming the major topic in the press. There has been a marked desire among journalists to promote the galvanization of the human factor, to expand publicity, and to analyze ways of ensuring a fundamental psychological reorientation among cadres and their thinking and in the work style of party organizations.

The elucidation of the congress documents, which our press is now actively undertaking, must be closely linked with the publicizing of labor collectives' efforts to fulfill the plan for 1986 and for the 12th 5-Year Plan as a whole and the practice of socialist competition. The entire rich arsenal of journalism must be brought into play, spotlighting the inquisitive and searching working man. One of the main avenues of the activity of editorial bureaus is to analyze how party organizations and labor collectives are tackling the resolution of questions linked with improving the economic mechanism and management and the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, how financial autonomy is being introduced everywhere, and how the struggle for high quality in output and work as a whole, for the full utilization of reserves, and for the strengthening of labor, production, and contractual discipline is proceeding.

The press is called upon to help collectives seek and find positive solutions to the problems that emerge. It is necessary to involve working people more extensively in the newspapers and on TV and radio broadcasts so that they themselves can talk in their own words about the new things entering our reality and about their concerns and thoughts. Stringent monitoring of plan fulfillment is also one of the most important tasks for the press.

It is regrettable, however, that certain economic reviews and other local press articles devoted to the results of the first quarter have already sounded notes of complacency and of captivation with what has been achieved. Front pages are awash with high-sounding epithets in reports of successes — and often only very modest successes, at that. Attempts to drown matters in verbiage are today simply intolerable.

We should not disparage successes and achievements. Every newspaper — from works newsheets to central newspapers — must objectively demonstrate the practical experience of work in each section and persistently strive to disseminate that experience. Revealing the individual's creative potential, making it possible for talents to flourish, and actively supporting the masses' initiative is a skill our press has in abundance. But nor should we be satisfied with our old approaches. Many things in this direction still need to be improved and restructured on the move, so to speak, and greater informational content and emotion must be given to articles and TV and radio broadcasts to make them reflect the pulse of life. There is and can be nothing richer than people's social experience. The press is called upon to be a genuine forum for that experience and to painstakingly collate the products of life, communist attitudes to work, and creative initiative.

The mass media have an invaluable role to play in implementing the party's social program. The 5-year plan targets in this area are intensive. Press interest in this sphere has also grown considerably, new rubrics have appeared, and current topics have keenly made their presence felt. This question is exceptionally important since it directly concerns people and their lives, work, and position in society. Press attention to the entire range of social problems must be constant.

Holding a frank conversation with readers means answering the most urgent questions of life and not avoiding difficult points. Readers pay particular attention to articles on the assertion of the norms of communist morality, the improvement of society's moral climate, and the strengthening of the family. There is no place here for sensationalism or the exposition of the "nuts and bolts" of various deviations or court investigations, which still mar certain publications. And can many newspapers claim to be persistent in their castigation of bureaucratism, whose roots are hidden, where there is inadequate publicity, self-criticism, and public control? The press has a great deal of work to do in this direction. It is necessary to fight, literally fight for each line of the party congress decisions. That is how the party is posing the question.

The strength of the press lies in its party leadership. This requires constant improvement and deepening in the spirit of the times. The selection of journalist cadres and the concern for their education and competence largely determine the content and effectiveness of articles. Everything that is dictated by principled considerations and the interests of improving matters, the congress noted, will continue to be supported by the party.

Armed with the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, our press — a collective propagandist, agitator, and organizer of the masses — will promote still more successfully the mobilization of working people to fulfill party plans and the 5-year plan targets.

Official Appointments, Retirements Reported

PM021328 [Editorial Report] Moscow *SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTVA SSR: OTDEL PERVYY* in Russian, Issue No 8 1986, publishes on pages 120-125 five USSR Council of Ministers decrees signed by N. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, or G. Aliyev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and M. Smirtyukov, administrator of affairs of the USSR Council of Ministers. The decrees report that: A.P. Fisun is appointed USSR first deputy minister of the coal industry. The decree is dated 22 January 1986 and is signed by Ryzhkov and Smirtyukov. N.I. Mokho is relieved of his duties as USSR deputy minister of higher and secondary specialized education "in connection with his retirement on pension." The decree is dated 23 January 1986 and is signed by Aliyev and Smirtyukov. Yu.A. Kozhin is appointed deputy minister of foreign trade. The decree is dated 23 January 1986 and is signed by Aliyev and Smirtyukov. N.G. Belov is appointed first deputy chief of the USSR Central Statistical Administration and relieved of his duties as deputy chief of the USSR Central Statistical Administration. The decree is dated 23 January 1986 and is signed by Aliyev and Smirtyukov). V.I. Reshetilov is relieved of his duties as USSR deputy minister of the construction of heavy industry enterprises "in connection with his transfer to other work." The decree is dated 24 January 1986 and is signed by Ryzhkov and Smirtyukov.

Samizdat Says Two Diplomats Executed for Smuggling
AU030945 Paris AFP in English 0920 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, April 3 (AFP) — Two Soviet diplomats in Kabul were sentenced to death and executed for gold smuggling, according to a "samizdat" underground news bulletin circulating here Thursday.

It identified them as Sultan Radzhabov, a former minister of justice in the Central Asian Republic of Tajikistan until 1978, and a secretary at the Soviet Embassy in the Afghan capital, whose name was given only as Saydov. The "samizdat" based its information on a senior law officer.

But the Tajikistan mission in Moscow, contacted by AFP, described the report of Sultan Radzhabov's execution as "gossip." A mission spokesman said that Radzhabov had been given an assignment in Afghanistan but "not at the Soviet Embassy". He confirmed that he had been arrested, sentenced to prison and then released and "had died in 1985."

The "samizdat" claimed the two men had acted as middlemen between gold dealers and Afghan buyers. It said the gold was intended for Afghan "counter revolutionaries". The traffic had been discovered during a customs inspection at Moscow airport when officers seized a package containing 23 kilos (50 lbs.) of gold from Saudi Arabia addressed to Saydov, it added. "This, while the Soviet Union loses 15,000 soldiers in Afghanistan every year," the "samizdat" noted. Western diplomats judged this figure of Soviet losses as rather high, but East European sources held that it was "likely".

Two Accused of Trying To Pass Anti-Soviet Material
AU031259 Paris AFP in English 1225 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, April 3 (AFP) — Documents believed dropped by a foreigner at Moscow airport have led the authorities to two Soviets later accused in Tashkent of trying to pass "anti-Soviet material" abroad, the provincial daily *PRAVDA VOSTOKA* said.

The pair, Rishat Ablayev, 35, and Sinaver Kadyrov, 31, were charged in the Central Asian city, which is the capital of the Uzbek Republic, with passing texts accusing the state of pursuing "the imperial policy of tsarist Russia" towards Soviet peoples.

They risked long prison sentences, the paper said.

Jews Free To Leave for 'Sweet Life' in West
LD022256 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Observer Mikhail Taratuta commentary]

[Text] Today we continue our talk with Mrs (Davies) of Hove, Sussex, and Mr (Curtin) in Birmingham concerning Jewish emigration from the USSR. Mrs (Davies) believes that if Jews were treated better in this country they would not wish to leave. And Mr (Curtin) is concerned over decreased emigration and sees it as a sign of infringement on freedom in this country. Our observer Mikhail Taratuta writes in reply:

I wonder if you know that the Soviet Embassies in London, Washington, Rome, and other capitals continue to receive letters from former Soviet citizens of Jewish descent with the request to let them come back. Letters arrive from the Jews who, as the Western media say, fled from the persecution of Soviet authorities and found happiness in the free world. But there is an obvious discrepancy in this. Either these people desire to return to their prison voluntarily or the Soviet Union was no prison for them and they left it for some other reason. Which is the truth?

In the past 40 years or so an estimated 250,000 Jews have left this country. Indeed, and all for reasons of their own. Some wanted to join their relatives scattered by World War II throughout the world. Some responded to the call of their religion, which urges them to live in the land of their ancestors. Some went to other countries in the pursuit of a sweet life. As for the dream of political freedom and flight from persecution and discrimination, the New York-based Russian language newspaper *NOVOYE RUSSKOYE SLOVO* came to the following conclusion, having conducted a poll among former Soviet citizens. Paradoxically, none of them was guided by the thought of political freedom.

Why, then, all this noise in the West about the persecution of Jews in the USSR and concern over declining emigration? There are political reasons for all this. Israel, with its unending aggressive ventures, simply needs a permanent inflow of cannon fodder and the United States needs a strong Israel in the Middle East. And for Western propagandists every Jew leaving the Soviet Union is not simply a Jew but a political figure that has chosen the free world, a figure tormented and harassed in the Soviet Union. Under this logic, if a British Jew does not leave for the United States or Israel, that means he doesn't want to, but if a Soviet Jew does not leave the USSR this means that he is not allowed to.

The tragedy, however, is that this not very honest game has its victims; people who are taken in by the image of heavenly life expecting them beyond the Soviet Union presented by the BBC, the Voice of America, and other radio stations. [sentence as heard] But when they find themselves abroad, unused to life in new conditions, without support given them by the countries they were reared in, people often get lost, break down. Nostalgia comes later. First comes the financial trap when emigrants begin to recall what in their native lands they had taken for granted: the low housing rent, the free education, the inconsiderable taxes and, the most important, the availability of jobs — that is, all that makes up a secure, if not luxurious, life. They begin to realize too late that they lost their past without finding their future. Nobody needs them in their new place. They have neither friends nor relatives there. Their new country does not need them, because it has enough jobless people without them. Western propagandists don't need them either, because they are now used material.

And so a former engineer begins to wash cars at a service station and a former doctor washes dishes at an eating house, unburdening their souls in letters. Such letters arrive by the thousand in the Soviet Union, with the inevitable request to let their authors return home. Emigrants address such letters to Soviet organizations, to friends and relatives back home, to Soviet periodicals. They describe the hardships of their life in the West and warn others against being too gullible, against repeating their own mistake. And it is not surprising that with every year the number of those who want to repeat other people's tragedy shrinks. Many of the would-be emigrants have already retrieved their applications for exit visas.

So we advise Mrs (Davies) and Mr (Curtin), when they hear about the persecution of Jews in the USSR, to think about the thousands of broken lives, about people who believe the Western press and the stories about easy life in the West and who now dream of one thing only — how to return home.

Reportage on 7th Composers Congress in Moscow

Demichev, Yakovlev Attend

LD021407 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1332 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Excerpts] In the Hall of Columns at the House of Unions in Moscow, the 7th Congress of Composers today continued its work. Composers Shchedrin, Petrov, Shtogarenko, Luchanok, and others took part in the discussions. Comrades Demichev and Yakovlev are taking part in the work of the congress.

The congress is continuing its work.

Khrennikov Address

PM031107 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Apr 86 First Edition pp 1,3

[TASS report: "Music and the Times: The Seventh All-Union Congress of Composers"]

[Excerpts] The results of the work done in recent years and the tasks of personalities in Soviet music at the present stage of socialist building are being discussed by delegates to the Seventh All-Union Congress of Composers. It opened in Moscow's Great Kremlin Palace on 1 April.

The accountability report of the USSR Composers Union Board was delivered by T.N. Khrennikov, first secretary of the Board.

Our congress is taking place at a remarkable time, he said. It is not yet a month since the 27th CPSU Congress completed its work. This was truly a congress of renewal, permeated by unprecedented dynamism and a concrete, businesslike approach. To use the language of musicians, it drew the bar line from which the new tempo and rhythm of our progress begin.

The CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the congress and the documents it adopted emphasize the growing role of art and its influence on society and on every person. We have a right to be proud of the place of honor which music holds in contemporary life. Public recognition is the measure of the true value of creative work, because the Soviet artist is not only a witness and chronicler, but also a participant in the creation of the new world.

We see again and again that democratic attitudes and involvement in life nurture the art of socialist realism, which is based on the Leninist principles of party-mindedness and the popular spirit. The immutability of these fundamental principles is reaffirmed in the new edition of the CPSU Program. And that is only natural, because it is the party-mindedness and popular spirit of our art which have enabled it to demonstrate its correctness and fruitfulness in the fight for human souls in the ideological battles of the present day.

Our creative organization's activity has been directed toward the all-around strengthening of links between the art of music and the tasks of communist building and the strengthening of contacts between masters of the arts and the audience at large. Soviet music days are now held everywhere and contracts for creative collaboration between composers' unions and the biggest enterprises and agro-industrial associations have become the norm.

The speaker devoted great attention to the development of the music theater, where the fusion of different artistic genres is revealed particularly clearly. Any bold and artistically jusitifed decision to which the audience responds can, he said, only be welcomed, even if it does not immediately arouse the approval of those who adhere strictly to tradition. But serious artistic intentions cannot brook oversimplification, petty subject matter, or weak dramaturgy; and much here depends on the quality of the libretto. Yet the occupation of librettist has for some reason become unprestigious among professional playwrights. The time has come once again to revive the creative alliance with writers, which will benefit Soviet musical art.

A special place in the socialist society's spiritual arsenal belongs to Soviet song, which is the legitimate heir to the revolutionary melodies of the world's peoples and which has continued and developed their traditions in the conditions of the new society. An understanding of the importance of the ideological and educational function of song has dictated both the artistic policy of the Composers Union and its concrete actions. In particular, the holding of competitions for composers and performers, which resulted in the emergence of a number of talented works written for notable dates in the country's life — the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth, the 60th anniversary of the USSR'S formation, the 40th anniversary of victory, and the 27th CPSU Congress. The creativity of a whole constellation of talented composers has spread firmly beyond their own republics, which testifies to the upsurge of songwriting in the republics and to the true internationalism of our music.

But unfortunately, among the thousands of songs one hears on the radio and television and from stages large and small, there are too many which do not meet high demands. This has become particularly clear in the recent period of rapid and uncontrolled expansion of vocal and instrumental groups. Both in repertoire and in style of performance, as a rule they blindly imitate the models which are persistently brought to the awareness of young people by the bourgeois commercial show business machine. In the capitalist countries they use this machine to attempt to distract young people in every way from the urgent social problems. Not for nothing is this music taken up so eagerly by those who are professionally engaged in ideological subversion against the socialist countries.

Serious measures are now being taken to regulate the activity of vocal and instrumental groups, which are clearly experiencing a shortage of good quality musical material. We are reproached on this score from the platform of the 27th CPSU Congress. To give young people a really attractive repertoire of songs appropriate to our times — that task is within the powers of Soviet composers!

The speaker dwelt in detail on the problems of so-called mass music, which recently has largely lost that very quality — its mass appeal.

The entire tenor of our life and the role which art plays in it prompt us constantly to think about the aesthetic education of children and young people — those to whom the socialist state's future belongs. The school reform opens up wide scope for the application of musicians' efforts. The musical education program elaborated under the leadership of our outstanding composer D.B. Kabalevskiy has completed its experimental stage and is being introduced in practice.

The eighties are a period of mighty upsurge in the world prestige of Soviet music. Soviet music festivals and premieres of new works are held with triumphant success abroad; leading publishing houses and record firms compete for the right to publish music and recordings created in the USSR.

This is happening first and foremost because our music — the offspring of Great October — has always been and remains the herald of today's leading ideas — the ideas of peace, humanism, and social progress. Being addressed to people, rather than against people, it has become the legitimate heir and continuer of many centuries of traditions in the art of music. At a time when all kinds of currents and pseudoschools of the avant-garde have revealed to the whole world their bankruptcy — not only aesthetic, but also moral — Soviet music offers an example of the laws of artistic development and the natural progression of the path followed throughout the decades since October. The destiny of music in the land of socialism, where its sounds have always been not only an artistic act but also a social and public act, where the figure of the creator is invariably surrounded by respect and honor, and where, lastly, art has an unprecedented, truly gigantic audience, is an inspiring beacon for the planet's leading musicians. All these qualities have never emerged so clearly as at the two international music festivals in Moscow. The world's best composers supported the festival slogan: "Music for humanism, for peace and friendship between peoples."

Leaders Sign Actress Zuyeva's Obituary

PM031405 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 27 Mar 86 Second Edition p 3

[Obituary: "Anastasiya Platonovna Zuyeva"]

[Excerpts] Soviet art has suffered a grave loss. Anastasiya Platonovna Zuyeva, People's Artist of the USSR, holder of a USSR State Prize, and artist of the M. Gorkiy USSR Moscow Arts Theater, died on 23 March 1986 at the age of 89.

G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, Ye.K. Ligachev, P.N. Demichev, B.N. Yeltsin, A.N. Yakovlev, A.N. Aksenov, G.M. Markov, L.A. Kulidzhanov, P.Ya. Slezko, A.A. Nizovtseva, Z.P. Tumanova, V.S. Anurov, I.B. Bugayev, A.A. Belyayev, A.I. Borisov, Yu.K. Borisova, A.P. Georgiyevskaya, Ye.N. Gogoleva, I.O. Gorbachev, T.V. Dornonina, Ye.A. Yevstigneyev, O.N. Yefremov, Ye.V. Zaytsev, I.V. Ilinskiy, Yu.S. Melentyev, I.A. Naumenko, N.A. Ponomarev, M.I. Prudkin, I.M. Smoktunovskiy, Ye.R. Simonov, A.I. Stepanova, G.A. Tovstonogov, M.A. Ulyanov, T.N. Khrennikov, M.I. Tsarev.

Shcherbitskiy Presents State Awards 28 Mar

AU020917 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 29 Mar 86 p 1

[RATAU report: "Presenting Awards"]

[Excerpts] On 28 March V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, presented state awards to a group of comrades.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy warmly congratulated the recipients and wished them new successes in their work for the benefit of the socialist homeland and in implementing the 27th CPSU Congress decisions.

Present at the ceremony of award presentation were Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo members and candidate members, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairmen, obkom first secretaries, and oblispolkom chairmen.

Shcherbitskiy Delivers Report to Ukraine Plenum

AU031244 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 29 Mar 86 p 1

["Information Announcement on a Plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] A plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee was held on 28 March.

Oblispolkom chairmen, ministers, leaders of some other republic-level organizations, secretaries of the Ukrainian Trade Union Council, and the Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee, who do not belong to the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee or Auditing Commission, were invited to attend the plenum proceedings.

The plenum examined the results of the 27th CPSU Congress and the tasks of the republic's party organizations to implement its decisions. V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a report.

(V.V. Shcherbitskiy's report is to be published in the next issue of the paper).

Those participating in the discussion were Comrades Yu.N. Yelchenko, first secretary of Kiev Gorkom; V.P. Mironov, first secretary of Donetsk Obkom; A.P. Zolotarev, stope brigade leader in the Ternovskaya mine, Pavlograd coal mining association; A.P. Sazonov, first secretary of Zaporozhye Obkom; V.A. Masol, deputy chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers and chairman of the Ukrainian Gosplan; K.V. Khirnyy, first secretary of Kharkov Gorkom; I.S. Plyushch, chairman of Kiev Oblispolkom; K.G. Nosov, director of the Dneprovskiy F.E. Dzerzhinskiy metallurgical combine in Dnepropetrovsk Oblast; V.P. Salo, Ukrainian minister of industrial construction; V.S. Venglovskaya, woman weaver at the Zhitomir flax combine named after the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution; A.N. Girenko, first secretary of Kherson Obkom; V.S. Mikhalevich, director of the V.M. Glushkov Cybernetics Institute of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences; A.P. Makatsov, mining brigade leader in the Krasnodon mine construction trust, Voroshilovgrad Oblast; N.P. Oboznyy, party committee secretary at the M.V. Frunze scientific and production machine building assocation in Sumy; V.I. Tsybukh, second secretary of the Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee; I.A. Bulyga, Goshchanskiy Raykom first secretary in Rovno Oblast; V.I. Yurchuk, director of the Institute of the History of the Party under the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee — a branch of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism under the CPSU Central Committee; A.P. Nochevkin, first secretary of Odessa Obkom; B.N. Lishchina, general director of the "Azot" production association named after the Leninist Komsomol in Severodonetsk, Voroshilovgrad Oblast; amd N.U. Kotlyuba, party committee secretary at the Zaporozhye V.I. Lenin transformer production association.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy delivered a concluding speech.

The plenum adopted a decision on the issue discussed, and it will be published.

The plenum endorsed the organizational and political measures taken by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee to implement the decisions of the 27th CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party Congresses. The plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee ended its proceedings.

Turkmen CP Central Committee Holds Plenum

PM031519 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Mar 86
First Edition p 2

[Correspondent A. Grachev report on Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee plenum under the rubric "Implementing the Decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress" and the general heading "Working in New Fashion"]

[Text] Turkmenistan

A fact is a fact, no matter how sad it may be: social labor productivity had remained at the same level in Turkmenistan for 15 years. For this reason, participants in the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee plenum discussing the results of the 27th CPSU Congress and the republic party organization's tasks in implementing its decisions spoke about the causes of the prevailing situation and sought ways to overcome the stagnation. S. Niyazov, first secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee, who delivered the report and others who spoke during the debate noted that a spirit of realism and a critical assessment of what has been achieved are actively gaining ground in the republic and an atmosphere conducive to creative activity is being established. Many sectors of party, economic, and state work have been reinforced with cadres. Important problems are being tackled more actively by Vommunists.

Yhis approach is producing results. Over the first 3 months of the new 5-year plan, the increase in industrial output totaled almost 10 percent and the increase in labor productivity 7 percent. Livestock raising productivity has increased. Sll this is a cause of joy to workers and inspires them to strive for new successes. But unfortunately, the plenum noted, the reorganization is proceeding too slowly as yet.

Gor instance, the Turkmenian nitrogen fertilizer plant failed to deliver R12 million worth of output last year. However, the Mary party obkom and gorkom and their First Secretaries Ch. Gedzhenov and A. Valiyev failed to draw the appropriate conclusions from this. And so the plant's performance remains poor.

Such phenomena are impermissible: after all, the republic is to double the average annual rate of increase of industrial output in the current 5-year plan, increase gas production to 86 billion cubic meters, and double the volume of capital construction. Yhe set targets can be met only by means of persistent and skillful work on the part of all party organizations and every Vommunist, the plenum participants said. Yet what is happening in practice? One of the key enterprises — the Chardzhou oil refinery — was mentioned in particular. It has been under construction for the past 15 years. Yet R. Khudayberdiyev and G. Ashirov, first secretaries of the Chardzhou party obkom and gorkom respectively, have still not managed to establish order at the construction site and help to organize harmonious work there.

It is also necessary to overcome the lag in oil extraction. And here much depends on the stance and efficiency of the Krasnovodsk party obkom and the Nebit-Dag party gorkom and their First secretaries Ye. Mitrin and Ye. Akentyev and all Communists at the Turkmenneft association. They must tackle questions of the introduction of modern machinery and technology in the extraction of the valuable raw material more persistently and adopt a comprehensive approach to the development of new deposits.

The practical work of scientific collectives was analyzed in detail at the plenum. During the last 5-year plan more than R50 million were invested in the development of science, yet the return totaled R11 million. The Presidium of the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences, its President A. Babayev and the republic Gosplan and its Chairman V. Abramov must utilize scientists' work more effectively and ensure a broader introduction of scientific developments in practice, speakers noted. In this context the work of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee Science and Educational Establishments Section, headed by Ye. Ovlyakuliyev was criticized.

Plenum participants paid special attention to agriculture. Labor productivity here is lower than, for instance, in 1970, although labor remuneration has increased by 25 percent over this period. In cotton growing alone, nonfulfillment of the plan for the procurement of fine-fiber cotton accounted for a shortfall of R40 million in farm income. Kolkhoz and sovkhoz managers, in an effort to meet the plan target for cotton procurement, expanded the sowings of medium-fiber cotton, while on certain farms the area under cotton was in excess of the plan but this was concealed. Defective practices caused great moral and material damage. However, the former Ministry of Agriculture and Minister G. Gurbanov, oblast agro-industrial associations, and party raykoms turned a blind eye. There were gross violations in the storage and processing of cotton. Losses of raw cotton were mounting and the output of yarn was low.

The republic Communist Party Central Committee Bureau examined the state of affairs in this sector. Rigorous conclusions were drawn. Thus the bureau severely punished B. Khaydarov, former minister of the cotton cleaning industry and dismissed him from the post of first deputy chairman of the republic State Agro-Industrial Committee.

Certain leaders' tendencies to embellish the true state of affairs and to conceal miscalculations in their own work are still surviving. Thus, with the assistance of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, overreporting to the tune of R13 million was revealed on water conservancy construction projects. G. Mishchenko, chairman of the republic State Agro-Industrial Committee; A. Charyyev, chief of Glavkarakumstroy; and T. Altyyev, Turkmen SSR deputy minister of land reclamation and water resources, were severely punished for this. The plenum participants demanded that any deviations from law and the norms of our life continue to be subjected to principled assessments.

Production successes and the quality of people's labor depend on their conscientiousness, on the quality of educational work within the collective. Unfortunately, many party committees in the republic pay insufficient attention to this work. They include the Karakumskiy, Bayramaliyskiy, Karakalinskiy, and Krasnovodskiy party raykoms, and the Tashauz party obkom (Obkom First Secretary B. Atayev; Secretary for Ideology U. Shamuratov).

The plenum noted that it is necessary to reorganize work in the spirit of current demands not only at local level but also at the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Section. Its influence on the situation in party organizations is still too weak.

The resolution that was adopted outlines specific measures to ensure the implementation of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

Turkmen Lecture Seminar on 27th CPSU Congress Ends

GF021728 Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian
1545 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] A 3-day seminar of lecturers of party committees of the Turkmen SSR Society for Knowledge dedicated to the study, clarification, and propaganda of the political reports at the 27th party congress and the documents of the congress has ended. Participants included (Kachurin), deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan; Doctor of Juridical Sciences Professor Azmukhamedov, a leading researcher at the State and Law Institute of the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences; (Fidoshina), a senior lecturer at the Moscow Higher Technical College of the Order of Lenin and the Order of the Labor Red Banner named after Bauman; Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Professor Garadzha, director of the Scientific Atheism Institute of the Social Sciences Academy subordinate to the CPSU Central Committee; (Belimenko), a lecturer at the All-Union Society for Knowledge; Doctor of Philosophical Sciences (Vedudov), head of a department at the Sociological Research Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Shilatov, [word indistinct] of the USSR; Admiral Grishanov, chief of the military and patriotic education section of the All-Union Society for Knowledge; Babayev, president of the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences; and leaders of the republic's ministries and departments.

Speeches noted that the new large-scale heavy tasks to be solved by our society place high demands on all political, ideological, and organizational activity. The contemporary course of the party and its strategy of acceleration create favorable potentials for considerably improving the effectiveness of ideological work. It is now essential that the ideological-political education of workers and its forms and methods are conducted in accordance with their practicability in the internal life popular life and that they are [word indistinct] ensured in the organizational and economic activity.

Mollayeva, secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee, took part in the seminar.

Energy Complex Undergoing Structural Changes

LD031149 Moscow TASS in English 1106 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, April 3 TASS — TASS news analyst Vladimir Yegorov wrote:

Oil, at present the power industry's major raw material, is to lose its leading positions to coal. Such is the main direction of a reconstruction drive, under way in the fuel and power complex, for the next five years and till the end of the century, economists predict.

The reason is far from being the one given by certain Western media which allege that Soviet oilmen have hit the bottom at their oil fields. If this were the case, the USSR would not have planned to produce 630-640 million tons of oil and gas condensate in 1990, as against 616.7 million tons in 1986 (the world's highest figure among oil-producing countries). The reason is quite different: once rich oil fields are past their peak production rates. Hence, the need to increase the recovery ratio, and look for oil further out and at greater depths, which requires increased capital outlays. Suffice it to say that in the past decade the costs of oil and gas extraction have tripled in the USSR.

By the end of the 90s oil consumption will be reduced largely through wider use of natural gas (its 1990 output is planned at 835-850 billion cubic meters.) Then will come the turn of the rational use of this raw material — for the needs of the chemical industry.

Reliance on coal in the USSR, which is second to none in the world as regards coal resources, is an objective development. Last year its output in the USSR stood at 726 million tons. Meantime, the Knask-Achinsk basin, southern Siberia, alone will be able to produce up to one billion tons of coal a year, for as long as 140 years. The USSR has other promising coal basins, for example, at Kuznetsk, Western Siberia, and Ekibastuz, northern Kazakhstan.

In the past years the coal industry has experienced some difficulties and failed to reach planned targets. This was caused, in particular, by a sharp deterioration of the mining conditions at old basins, especially in Donetsk, Ukraine, where coal has to be extracted from twin beds and at greater depths.

The task of boosting output in such conditions or least least keeping it at present level is hard to tackle even though the mines are modernised and advanced technology used. Therefore, the plans for increasing coal output envisage an accelerated development of the eastern coal fields with opencast mining. In 1990 the USSR plans to produce 780-800 million tons of fuel.

Briefs

Computer-Transmitted Data — Specialists from the Transbaykal board of the hydrometeorological service have begun setting up their own automated system for receiving and transmitting information. Assembly of equipment has begun for the Tsiklon electronic complex, whose purpose is to collect data on the atmosphere in zones where 150 meteorological stations are located. Computers will take over the work of tens of telegraph operators and will increase 1,000-fold the speed of processing and analysing the incoming material. The first communications session between the Chita Tsiklon electronic complex and the Khabarovsk center for collecting meteorological data from the territory of Siberia and the Far East will take place 1 month from now. [Text] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 14 Mar 86 LD*]

Polish Helicopter Tested — Testing is taking place in Yakutiya of a new Polish helicopter, the Sokol. It is a medium-class craft, with a lifting weight of 6,400 kg and a speed of 235 km per hour, and can carry 12 passengers and two crew members. Soviet test pilots are taking part in the testing, as well as members of the Civil Aviation Scientific Research Institute and Polish specialists. The helicopter is expected to be used in the most varied areas of the USSR to help geologists, oil workers, and hunters. [Summary] [*Moscow Television Service in Russian 1130 GMT 14 Mar 86 LD*]

Arctic Plane — Moscow, March 15 TASS — The new Soviet liner AN-74 successfully operated under a temperature reaching minus 58 degrees centigrade, which is a rare occasion even for the Soviet extreme north. It has been designed specially for work in conditions of the Arctic and Antarctic regions. The plane, seating 12 people, easily transports 1.5 tons of cargo to a distance of 4,500 km. The on-board computer and automatic devices permit the pilot to guide the AN-74 by the optimal route at any time of day or night. The plane is economical so far as fuel consumption is concerned. [Excerpt] [*Moscow TASS in English 1234 GMT 15 Mar 86 LD*]

Flights to Antarctic — For the first time, the heavy IL-76 plane will fly from Leningrad to the Antarctic. It has been especially reequipped for Antarctic flights. The flight route is Cyprus-Djibouti-Maputo-Molodezhnaya. A landing strip with a length of approximately 3 km has been prepared at the Anarctic station. The testing of the heavy plane in the Antarctic will make it possible to carry out landings at the Vistok station in the future. [Summary] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2330 GMT 21 Feb 86 LD*]

Agricultural Developments for 27 Mar-2 Apr Reported

LD030527 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR between 27 March and 2 April broadcast by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

27 March

Rostov Oblast starts sowing today. (0700 GMT)

Cotton sowing starts today in southern Uzbekistan with nearly 2 million hectares to be sown. (0700 GMT)

Sowing of grain crops has begun in Kazakhstan. Farms of southern oblasts have already sown wheat, barley, and peas on thousands of hectares. (1430 GMT)

Don farmers have started sowing early spring crops; farmers in southern rayons of Rostov Oblast took seed-drills out to the fields today. Grain crops will be grown on an area exceeding 1 million hectares using intensive technology methods. (1930 GMT)

28 March

Mass sowing of spring crops has begun in Krasnodar Kray. More than one-third of a million hectares have been sown, which is one-fifth of the area. Sugar beet sowing is under way on many farms. (0800 GMT)

The 6th month of winter is coming to an end on the country's farms. As the USSR Gosagroprom [State Agro-Industrial Committee] has reported, collective and state farms continued to increase production and procurement of animal husbandry products during that time. Since the beginning of this year, for example, 641,000 metric tons more milk have been sold to the state than for the same period last year; 454,000 metric tons more meat has been procured. Farms of Azerbaijan, Armenia, Kirghizia, and Uzbekistan have fulfilled the quarterly plan for meat ahead of schedule. A particularly large increase over last year's level was yielded by collective and state farms of the Russian Federation, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Kazakhstan, Moldavia, and Turkmenistan. However, there is a negative side in this sharp increase of procurements. The fact of the matter is that a significant number of farms, having fulfilled the plans in November and December, stopped handing over cattle. Large-scale delivery of cattle to the meat combines began in January. This formal, bureaucratic attitude by heads of farms to the fulfilment of plans led to no small losses not only of animal husbandry produce but also of fodder. (1200 GMT)

29 March

Sowing of sugar beet has begun in the south of Kazakhstan. This crop has now been sown on 70,000 hectares in the republic. (0204 GMT)

Spring sowing has begun in the Kabarda-Balkar ASSR. In the Prokhladnyy Rayon, early spring crops are being sown, together with peas, oats, and fodder grass. Equipment and workers are fully prepared. Two shifts are being worked, and team self-interest is the guiding principle behind the work organization. (0900 GMT)

After protracted foul weather, Chimkent Oblast farmers have once again begun field work today. Farms in Dzhambul and Kzyl-Ordinskaya Oblasts are now sowing grain crops. Farms in Alma-Atinskaya Oblast have started harrowing areas alloted to winter crops and perennial grasses. Spring has been late in coming to southern Kazakhstan, requiring speedy, well-organized field work. (1200 GMT)

Stavropol Kray agricultural workers have reported fulfillment ahead of schedule of the quarterly plan for all sales to the state of livestock farming produce. (1200 GMT)

The land cultivators of Azerbaijan have started sowing maize for grain. Some 30,000 hectares has been allocated for maize cultivation. The industrial method of cultivation will allow production of grain to be increased more than fourfold in the 5-year plan because of the increased return per hectare. (2230 GMT)

30 March

A scientific and practical conference dedicated to the problems of the intensification of farming in the kray has been carried out in Altay. A wide scope of issues on the introduction of intensive and industrial technologies on the fields of the kray was discussed. It is envisaged that this year 1.2 million hectares of wheat will be grown with the aid of intensive technology. This will provide an additional increase of about 1 million metric tons of high-quality grain. (0600 GMT)

Warm spring weather has come to the southern steppes of the Ukraine, leading to widespread sowing of early spring crops. In Odessa Oblast, 280,000 hectares of land are to be sown with spring crops. Over 500 sowing detachments are at work. (1100 GMT)

Moldavia — Sowing of sugar beet started today. Workers plan to produce 2.7 metric tons of sugar annually in the republic during this 5-year plan. (1100 GMT)

1 April

Tuva livestock farmers have had a good first quarter: the overall purchase of meat and milk in the republic as a whole has increased by nearly 10 percent against the same period last year. (0200 GMT)

Irrigation work is in progress in Stavropol. About 400 pumping stations have started work. Irrigated fields make up less than 10 percent of the whole area under cultivation in the region, but they produce 3 times more crops than the dry-farming land. At present in the kray, more than 400,000 hectares of arable land is being irrigated, most of which is fodder land. (1904 GMT)

2 April

A new strain of cotton, called "Tashauz-61," has been developed by seed selectors of a Tashauz Oblast experimental agricultural station. Last year the strain was tested on Tashauz and Chardzhou farms and yielded an average of over 40 quintals per hectare of raw cotton more than earlier regionalized strains. It also has greater germinating capacity. (0000 GMT)

Sugar beet planting began in the Odessa Oblast farms today; more than 50,000 hectares are to be planted. The work is to be completed in 4 days. (1000 GMT)

Poor Management Blamed for Ruined Kazakhstan Crop

LD022323 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1700 GMT on 2 April in the "Vremya" newscast broadcasts a video report from a state farm in the Chu Valley where sowing of sugar beet is under way. The director of the farm says: "Sugar beet has been rotting since 1982, rotting on a massive scale, on the whole area. What can one say when we obtain a yield of 30-40 quintals per hectare on the same fields where we used to get 800 quintals." The reason is the bad crop rotation that was recommended by scientists, which has resulted in an accumulation of diseases in the soil. The farm manager should be allowed to make the decisions on what to grow and how to grow it.

The reporter concludes: "The majority of sugar beet-growing farms in Kazakhstan, due to the very bad land management practices and due to the violation of the correct crop rotations have greatly reduced the sugar beet yield. And the republic did not fulfill the 11th 5-Year Plan for sales of beet to the state. Today, sugar beet growing in Kazakhstan requires the solution of many cardinal problems in order to restore the former yield per hectare. And these problems must be solved today and not put off until tomorrow."

Briefs

Tashkent Conference — The 28th coordination conference of the Soviet center for cotton and cotton seeds production ended its work in Tashkent on 18 March. Scientists concerned with seed farming and experts working in scientific research institutions and experimental gardens participated in the work of the conference. Discussed was the work of the variety and quality center during the past 5-year plan period and the results attained from the testing of new cotton varieties. [Summary] [*Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 18 Mar 86 GF*]

All-Union Science Conference Opens in Tashkent

LD032121 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 3 Apr 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] An all-union scientific-practical conference, "The Perfecting of National Relations in the Light of the Decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress," opened in Tashkent today.

Taking part in it are eminent scientists from Moscow, Kiev, Tashkent, and a number of union republics.

The conference was addressed by Comrade Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Uzbekistan Communist Party.

Kazakh Council Discusses Scientific Progress

GF011644 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] The republican coordination council for scientific and technical progress today held a regular meeting at the premises of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee. During the meeting the project which outlines the general fields of the programs for intensifying scientific and technical progress was discussed. (Dakhtir), deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee of the Kazakh SSR, delivered a report in this regard.

The coordination council ratified the main project of the republican programs for intensifying scientific and technical progress in light of the decisions and [word indistinct] of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee and the Kazakh SSR Council of Munisters.

The meeting was attended by Bashmakov, Truysov, and Trofimov, secretaries of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee; Grebenyuk, first deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers; Zhanybekov and Kuppayev, deputy chairmen of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers; the directors of the departments of ministries [word indistinct]; and responsible functionaries of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee and Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers.

Miroshkin, second secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a report.

Antarctic Expedition Personnel Transfer Stations

LD012321 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2100 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Summary] The collectives of the Russkaya and Leningradskaya stations have transferred from three vessels of the 31st Soviet Antarctic expedition to the flagship *Mikhail Somov*. Supplies for them also were transferred. The diesel-electric ship once again met icebergs on the way to the Russkaya station. It could not get closer than 80 miles from the station. Then the crews of two MI-8 helicopters set up a type of air bridge from the vessel to the shore. The *Mikhail Somov* was near Hawkes Heights for 6 days and nights. The personnel of the Russkaya station was exchanged. The participants in the voyage finished work, led by Nikolay Tyabin, candidate of geographical sciences, and continued the voyage in the southern latitutdes. The *Mikhail Somov* reached Oates Coast, where the Leningradskaya station is situated. The vessel has stopped 25 miles from that base, now, and another air bridge has been set up between improvised ice berths and the Antarctic coast.

IZVESTIYA Correspondent Reports From Missile Site

PM040838 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 6

[Special correspondent N. Sautin article under the rubric "Life of Soviet Armed Forces": "Underground Bastion; Reportage From the Region Where Unit X of the Strategic Missile Forces Is Based"]

[Text] The days marked red on the calendar are not days off here. Even on Sunday morning at headquarters there are phone calls, reports, orders.... The commander is free by 1000: "Shall we go?"

On the way we passed the rayon center. New five-story buildings, a noisy bazaar... Near a roadside village we turned off onto a country track. The driver hugged the side of the road to let pass a Belarus truck coming from the other direction with a trailer of mixed feed, then a kolkhoz milk tanker, then a bus. When we passed a small wood, Guards Lieutenant Colonel V. Yakovlev gave the order to stop. We got out.

Snow-covered virgin land all around — there is nowhere to get your bearings. It is hard to get used to the thought that this area contains silos with nuclear missiles ready to fire like cartridges in a gun barrel....

A small digression at this point: Our first ballistic missile was launched in 1947. Tests of an intercontinental ballistic missile were successfully completed 10 years later. The engines generated over 20 million horsepower. It flew at 28,000 km per hour! That was ballistic missile No 1 — an impressive "trailblazer." A new branch of the Soviet Armed Forces was born — the Strategic Missile Forces.

Missile complexes were developed taking account of the prospects for developing the achievements of science and technology and the country's economic and production potential. The transition away from above-ground undefended launch sites to silo launch installations ensuring missile survivability and protected from enemy nuclear impacts occurred gradually. The missiles of the most varied types and designations being introduced into the troops were improved and modernized. The yield of nuclear charges and warhead strike accuracy both improved. Today the troops are armed with launch installations that have wholly automatic remote control and an extremely short launch preparation time. The high proportion of automation and electronic and computer equipment in the complex increases the reliability of the weapons and combat equipment and the security of their utilization, and entirely rules out any unsanctioned operations.

The party Central Committee Political Report to the 27th CPSU Congress stressed that Soviet military doctrine is unambiguously defensive. The USSR has pledged not be be the first to use nuclear weapons. But it is no secret that scenarios for a nuclear attack against us do exist. We do not have the right to fail to take them into account. And that is why the strategic nuclear forces — the Strategic Missile Forces and Naval and Air Force strategic forces — are in constant readiness to immediately inflict a retaliatory strike.

A steel door leads to one side. Below are concrete steps. Going deeper and deeper. We enter a narrow tunnel illuminated with diffused lighting. We make a turn. And another. Our footsteps echo in the total silence.

The underground entrance ends at an airtight sliding door. We go through, and it immediately closes again. We get into an elevator. And down we go again.

I once went down to the coal face in a mine. Here the feeling is different. It is as if the elevator is sliding down the belly of a submarine placed vertically in the ground. I try to count the flashing level indicators and — I lose count....

The elevator stops, gently depositing us on the concrete "bottom." And there is another steel door.

Behind the door is a separate compartment: the command post of the guards unit. And if hordes of hostile missiles emerge streaking toward our country from the dark dungeons of Nevada or Colorado, from the NATO bases in Britain, Italy, or West Germany, or from the depths of the oceans, the motherland's orders will arrive here. And then the duty detail in the underground bastion will launch the retaliatory Soviet missiles hidden in the silos.

Who are these people prepared to carry out the order to launch a retaliatory strike? The current detail at the strategic missile consoles is headed by Guards Major Yuriy Vasin. He is 33. From a worker family and married with two children. He has the top military qualification of "expert specialist." He is a student at the correspondence section of a military academy. With him is Guards Senior Lieutenant Igor Medvetskiy. He is 25 and married with a daughter. His choice of profession was predetermined: He is the grandson of a frontline artilleryman, a colonel who fought from Brest to Berlin. On the other side of that door, in a cylindrical room, Vasin and Medvetskiy stand guard over peace and our dear home.

We go up to the surface and enter the rest room. It contains polished wooden furniture, carpets, a color television, and bookshelves — the comforts of home. The walls are easy on the eyes: pictures of Russian landscapes. There is a small sports hall and a shower room. One of the officers who has recently come off shift is leafing through newspapers. Another is sitting at a writing table covered with textbooks — he is preparing for academy examinations. Both recently celebrated a double jubilee — 25 years since the creation of the Strategic Missile Forces and their own 25th birthdays....

I get acquainted with Guards Warrant Officer Nikolay Zadorozhnyy. He has 27 years of military service behind him. Service in the Strategic Missile Forces is intensive and linked with frequent separations from home and family. So what makes him, the no-longer-young Warrant Officer Zadorozhnyy, spend his days and nights in this remote area? "Do you really want a one-sentence answer?" Nikolay said, and asked me to sit down. Here is a brief resume of the veteran missile soldier's life.

His father, the chairman of a rural soviet, was shot before his very eyes on the first day of the fascist occupation. Nikolay, as the son of a Communist, was chased barefoot over broken glass. He survived by a miracle. After the war and now orphaned, he worked as a cowherd. When drafted he flew in bombers as a gunner. Then he became a milling machine operator in a plant. He was summoned to the military enlistment office where it was suggested that he become a military construction worker with the promise of an unusual construction project. He agreed and was taken to the construction site. It was winter; there were tents, no roads, and the schedules were extremely tight. What was the project? This very same command post. He recalls digging each meter into the ground. But here and in other parts of the country, even the most remote, the military construction workers succeeded. They did not give an aggressor the slightest chance of inflicting a first nuclear strike with impunity. Yet overseas many hundreds of launch installations targeted on the USSR had already been set up.

He stayed to serve at this command post which he himself had built. He also knows to whom he will hand over the post — his son, now drafted into the Army and a senior sergeant who has already distinguished himself in Afghanistan. The father safeguards peace. And the son defends the cause of peace.

Zadorozhnyy spoke with special love of his wife Galina. She also had a terrible time during the war. And consequently even today feels other people's pain as if it were her own. A blood donor, she has already freely given 108 liters of blood....

That is how the Zadorozhnyy family see their duty to the motherland. And it was clear to me why the Guards warrant officer serves precisely in the Strategic Missile Forces. Forces whose terrible weapons are one of the guarantees of peace and quiet in our home.

What precedes the anxious vigil in the underground steel bunker? On my last morning I visited a training command post. From the exercise leader's workstation I can watch the training detail.

My place at the workstation is taken by Commander V. Yakovlev. Officers S. Martynenko and V. Kasyanenko settle into high-backed easy chairs at the "command post." In front of them are small tables similar to writing desks. Their plastic tops are studded with buttons, keys, and switches. The semicircular inside of the "command post" gleams with white and green displays and indicators. The premises contain nothing frightening or particularly impressive. It is similar to the situation in an air traffic control room or power station.

Let us present the training detail. (It is selected according to people's psychological compatibility, commonality of interests, and habits — everything is important: They are left alone for hours on end....) Guards Captain Sergey Martynenko is 27 and an expert specialist. He is married with one daughter and is an excellent sportsman. His hobbies? Wood carving and the guitar. His testimonial states: "He is reliable in combat work...." Alongside is Guards Lieutenant Valeriy Kasyanenko. He is 22 and a specialist third class. He is a bachelor and a first-rate shot, boxer, and athlete. His testimonial states: "He is persistent in training. He does not lose his head under the complex conditions of combat work."

Work at the training "command post" now starts. Here, with the help of highly accurate electronic instruments, the detail, without leaving their positions, takes the "pulse" of each missile. The officers are like virtuoso pianists: with incredible speed they easily and expertly run their fingers over the switches on the panel. Prompt and accurate information about the launch readiness of all ICBM systems appears on signal readouts.

The commander starts pressing the switches on his own panel. His task is to create a situation as near as possible to that which might be encountered on combat standby. Remember the television program "What? Where? When?" It gave you a minute to think. A whole minute. The missile troops have but moments.

Signals flash on the panels in front of the officers.

"Communications breakdown..."

"Loss of power..."

"Fire in compartment number..."

Of course, these situations are unlikely in real life. But that makes things no easier for the detail. There is no such thing as a "dry run" training session for strategic missile troops. Should S. Martynenko, a master in military matters, now commit even a single mistake — even if he immediately corrects it — the detail's actions will be considered hesitant.

Nuclear missile weapons require accurate and extremely well-organized actions on the part of a combat detail. And here at the "command post" you can see for yourself that it is inconceivable to direct missile equipment without in-depth knowledge in the sphere of automation, remote control, electronics, ballistics, nuclear physics, and mathematics. The example of even this ordinary training session also shows something else: Combat standby duty demands particular teamwork from missile troops and the ability to act resolutely and purposefully under conditions of extremely high physical, moral, and psychological pressures. The Strategic Missile Forces are a branch of the Armed Forces where almost one officer in three is a master of military matters!

Time is passing! The electronic counter inexorably ticks off the moments. I hear the officers exchanging clipped phrases. It is not enough to report disagreements now. Yakovlev is waiting for a full analysis of the situation he has created. The measures taken by the officers will be assessed to ensure that the unit's combat readiness has not diminished, and the commander is aided by a special panel — a impassive objective screen giving a readout of the result of the detail's efforts. Different colored lights whirl on the indicator boards and displays in a frenzied dance. Things are heating up at the "command post."

And finally Yakovlev duplicates the unit's decision to launch all ICBM's. He gives the order to the "command post." The officers press a combination of buttons, entering the order into the missiles' guidance system. The time limit for launch is so short that the detail must act automatically.

Red displays showing the numbers of launch installations flash. Those are the ICBM's — invisible from where we are — answering: "Roger, standing by!"

I imagine how, somewhere on the edge of the forest a large, rather flat semicircle cast from high-durability metal, sweeping the snow-powdered hill, opens the mouth of the silo....

The officers, each at their own console, press buttons simultaneously. The automatic equipment works in a fraction of a second: one circuit closes, then another, ignition in the combustion chamber, and...

The displays show that the missiles have left the silos!

The electronic counter has stopped! Yes, all this takes longer to describe than to happen....

The commander of a Strategic Missile Forces unit... How did I previously imagine the person under whose command are officers empowered to press the button? There are rows of orders on his jacket. He has a steely stare, is taciturn, restrained, and authoritative... No, that picture does not apply to Yakovlev.

He has only two awards so far: service medals. He has good, blue eyes. He is sociable. Straightforward with his subordinates and benevolent. He has a soft, rather than a "parade ground" voice. And as for his age: At 31 he is the youngest unit commander in the Strategic Missile Forces.

That is the outside information. Let us take a look at his career history. He graduated from higher military college summa cum laude. He graduated from the military academy summa cum laude. He has moved progressively up through the officer ranks. His unit is a front-ranker. But let fellow servicemen of the guards lieutenant colonel fill in his portrait.

Guards Major Yu. Vasin: "Yakovlev is a rare and inspiringly industrious commander." Lieutenant Colonel A. Bolshakov: "He can find the right people to help him and encourage their initiative." Lieutenant Colonel Yu. Yeretnov: "Under Yakovlev people see the results of their work. They do not approach service like programmed robots but conscientiously, with a real feel for the job." Guards Senior Lieutenant I. Medvetskiy: "The commander immediately played on our pride: Can't you do any better? It seems we could. Now any other way is unthinkable."

Under the glass on Yakovlev's writing table is a letter from his father. The frontline officer congratulates his son on being appointed to his new post. And he writes words that have made a deep impression on the young commander's consciousness:

"In 1941 the fatherland's defense stretched along the Brest-Vyborg line. Today the frontline is where you are serving..."

Military Officials Sign Retired General's Obituary

PM040910 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Apr 86 Second Edition p 3

[Obituary of L.I. Baukov]

[Excerpts] Colonel General (retired) Leonid Ivanovich Baukov, a participant in the Great Patriotic War, has died after a serious and protracted illness. He devoted his entire conscious life to service of the socialist motherland and the Communist Party, of which he became a member in 1931.

L.I. Baukov was born into a workers family in Petrovsk, Saratov Oblast, on 13 August 1910. He entered the ranks of the Soviet Army in 1931.

S.L. Sokolov, S.F. Akhromeyev, V.G. Kulikov, V.I. Petrov, A.D. Lizichev, Yu.P. Maksimov, Ye.F. Ivanovskiy, A.I. Koldunov, A.N. Yefimov, V.N. Chernavin, V.L. Govorov, S.K. Kurkotkin, N.F. Shestopalov, A.T. Altunin, I.N. Shkadov, M.M. Kozlov, V.Ya. Abolins, M.I. Druzhinin, F.F. Gayvoronskiy.

FBIS-SOV-86-065
Friday
4 April 1986
Vol III No 065 Supp 072

Supplement

Daily Report

SOVIET UNION

NATIONAL AFFAIRS
PARTY CONGRESSES

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FBIS DAILY·REPORT CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 065 Supp 072 4 April 1986

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PARTY CONGRESSES

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PRAVDA PUBLISHES SPEECHES BY CONGRESS DELEGATES

Kolkhoz Imeni Kirov Milkmaid

WA311430 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Mar 86 p 2

[Speech by Comrade V.V. Koroleva, milkmaid, stock breeding plant-Kolkhoz imeni Kirov, Tula Oblast]

[Text] Dear comrades! It is a great responsibility and a high honor to take part in the work of the 27th Congress and to speak from its high rostrum. In seeing me off to Moscow, our kolkhoz peasants asked me to speak about what concerns us. And it is not easy to do this, because many reflections and thoughts of the village workers were stated in the Central Committee Political Report made by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. (Applause)

In the direct and open criticism of shortcomings and omissions which has been voiced at the Congress we see the firm policy of the Central Committee and its Politburo to strengthen discipline and order in all spheres of life and to affirm a responsible attitude toward work. As a deputy to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, I often meet with people in different situations. I will say that the absolute majority of workers approve of this policy and that the Tula delegation unanimously supports it. (Applause) We fervently approve the foreign and domestic policy of our party and with all our hearts support the tireless activity of the CPSU Central Committee toward preserving peace on earth and the proposals, set forth in the statement by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, for the destruction of nuclear weapons on our planet. (Applause)

Comrades! To me, a rural resident, the welcome changes in the village resulting from the decisions of the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum are especially marked. Our Kolkhoz imeni Kirov, like many farms in the non-Chernozem Zone, is today standing firmly on the ground. The great help received from the state is being used correctly. We have comfortable residences, a house of culture, school and kindergarten. Each family has enough. Working conditions in the fields and on the farms have improved; new structures have been built and many processes mechanized. There is also output. Currently we are obtaining a reliable grain harvest of 30 centners per hectare, and previously had only one-third as much in our poor soils. We have completely solved the problem of fodder. In the past 10 years sales to the state of meat and dairy products have increased by a third and the kolkhoz has increased the yield of milk per cow to 4,300 kg. We are fulfilling the plan for the sale of all types of agricultural products under any weather conditions.

Personally I obtained 4,900 kg of milk per cow last year. (Applause) This is a ton more than in 1981. In the year of the congress I decided to exceed the 5,000 kg mark, and by the end of the 5-year plan will near the 6,000 mark. (Applause) My coworkers on the farm are working with the same intensity. The entire kolkhoz collective firmly intends to make a great step forward during this 5-year plan; to achieve a grain yield no less than 35 centners per hectare and a 5,000 kg per cow milk yield. The path to achieving this has been thought out. We are introducing scientifically based agricultural systems and advanced technology in animal husbandry, and are improving labor organization. And, very importantly, our party organization and kolkhoz administration counts on people and on their conscientious labor. We are confident of fulfilling our plans. However, we also have our difficulties and unsolved problems. We must pay more attention to inculcating in people a keen feeling of ownership on the land and improve responsibility for capable and assiduous management. The April plenum and CPSU Central Committee Political Report direct us to this end.

I will say in self-criticism that our kolkhoz is somewhat slow to introduce brigade cost accounting. Inertia of the leadership, specialists and we animal husbandmen has been a factor. Now we are resolutely correcting this. But the aging of the village is of particular concern. Pitifully few young people are staying in the village. This is particularly noticeable in animal husbandry. On the farms more and more milkmaids are older people. And future prospects are simply alarming, In our oblast, to my knowledge, in many farms by the end of this 5-year plan more than a third of the milkmaids will reach retirement age, and so far we are not finding enough replacements. We would all like for our children to work nearby. But the desire alone is insufficient. Even on our farm, where decent working and living conditions have been created, we are so far unable to compete with the cities and with industrial enterprises. We may do everything, but if there are no people in the village, there will be neither meat nor milk. (Applause)

Today the discussion about scientific and technological progress and about new technologies is in full progress. This attracts the young people. After all, they are always drawn toward what is new and advanced. On the farms and in the fields technological progress is so far not very speedy. For 25 years I have been working in animal husbandry, but have never expected that reliably functioning manure disposal transporters and equipment for the preparation and distribution of fodder would arrive. There are also not any highly productive fodder extracting machines. Our field workers strive mightily to strengthen the fodder base and have learned to grow 400 or more centners per hectare, but then there is nothing with which to harvest these riches. It has been correctly stated that the country's only silage harvesting combine, the KSK-100, produced by the Gomel Agricultural Machine Building Factory, is so poor that the mechanizers refuse to work on it. (Applause) Of course, it is not pleasant to speak of this. But we know well the industriousness of Belorussian workers and hope that they will correct this shortcoming.

The other side of the problem is living conditions. The standard of living is still inferior to that of the cities. Take, for example, rural stores. They have many goods, but at times necessities cannot be bought. There is a shortage of quilted jackets, felt boots, thermal underwear and rubber shoes. Very few washing and sewing machines are supplied, and how necessary they are to our women, who are engaged in difficult labor on animal husbandry farms! In recent years we have had a lot of good housing built in the village. But far from all houses have central heat. Only five percent of the populated areas in the oblast use natural gas. These problems are not simple, but they must be solved, especially under the conditions of our industrial oblast. Six percent of the entire population is engaged in agricultural production, and the outflow is continuing. People are leaving for the city. And, although the oblast is already oversaturated with industry, new factories are always being built, and existing enterprises are expanding.

Might it be better to stop? Might it be better not to create additional jobs, but to use those which are available as they should be used? The efforts of builders should be used for reconstruction, social restructuring of our domestic life, and shifting agricultural production to an industrial basis. (Applause) As a member of the party obkom, I know that it was ordered in one of the resolutions by the Party Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers concerning development of the non-Chernozem Zone to limit our industrial construction to that necessary. But a number of ministries, by hook or by crook, seek to build new facilities, and USSR Gosplan agrees.

Comrades! The path to highly effective agricultural production lies through extensive introduction of intensive technologies. Everyone knows this today. But, in order to introduce them it is necessary to increase the delivery of highly effective complete fertilizers to the village, preferably liquid fertilizers; to deliver reliable, high productive equipment; and to create a stable base for the storage and reprocessing of fodders and other products. We lay great hopes on Gosagroprom [State Agro-Industrial Committee] for solving these problems. Its creation has been welcomed. Now we wait for it to take more boldly in its hands the fate of agrarian policy. I do not think that the delegates have gotten the impression that we are sitting and waiting for assistance from the central organs. Just the same, I will say that we in the oblast have developed and are implementing a program for the social restructuring of the village, comprehensive mechanization of labor in animal husbandry and strengthening the fodder production base. Implementation of these planned measures will make it possible during the 12th 5-Year Plan to provide the population of the oblast with all agricultural and animal husbandry products, through their own production. This will fully correspond to the current requirements of the party.

Comrades! The CPSU Central Committee Political Report and the Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR have outlined grand plans. We delegates will depart from the congress with a great charge of optimism and with a desire to fulfill the party task as well as possible. We have the firm conviction that the decisions which will be made by the congress will become the main purpose of our lives. We will work as the times require and as the strategy of acceleration developed by the party requires. Our workers' honor and conscience is the guarantee of this. (Applause)

Kolkhoz Imeni Frunze Chairman

WA311450 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Mar 86 p 3

[Speech by Comrade V.Ya. Gorin, Chairman of the Order of the Labor Red Banner Kolkhoz imeni Frunze, Belgorod Oblast, Twice Hero of Socialist Labor]

[Text] Esteemed comrades! The folk saying is true: Truth is brighter than the sun and more dear than gold. And now the heart rejoices in the frank thoroughness and resourcefulness with which the CPSU Central Committee Political Report expressed everything about how the country lives today, what people are concerned about today, and what life itself requires. Listening to this report and thinking over the speeches of delegates and foreign guests, I recognize with particular force how much is being done by our party and the Soviet State in the name of peace, and how strong is the community of progressive forces. This multiplies tenfold our energy and our confidence in a bright tomorrow. There are no difficulties which the united will of the party and people cannot surmount!

Throughout the country and in every labor collective the difficult, but we are confident, irreversible process of modernization and rebuilding is underway. It passes through the minds and hearts of the Soviet people and requires the full effort of each -- most of all in labor.

Among all the cares which concern me most as a rural resident, in first place, of course, is implementation of the Food Program. Life has completely confirmed the correctness of the key directions of the party's agrarian policy, worked out at the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. The achievements of the Kolkhoz imeni Frunze, the leadership of which my fellow villagers have entrusted to me for 27 years already, are also directly associated with implementing the decisions of the plenum. The collective of our large farm, specializing in swine production, fulfilled in 4 years the plan for the 11th 5-Year Plan. We have sold to the state products worth R17 million above the plan. In an average year we now produce 38 percent more meat than in the 10th 5-Year Plan, and almost 1 and 1/2 times the milk. Labor productivity has increased 33 percent. Annual profits have reached R6.5 million; the level of profitability is 58 percent. (Applause)

The oblast as a whole has fulfilled the plans of the five-year plan for sale to the state of all basic types of animal husbandry products.

Do these results satisfy us? No, they do not. And they cannot satisfy us, because the country's need for food, as was stated in the report by Comrade N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, is still not being fully met, and to a great extent existing reserves and capabilities have not been put into action. We discussed this frankly at the electoral party meeting and the rayon and oblast party conferences. And there was a breath of fresh air at these conferences, although it must be said frankly that the spirit of the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum is not yet being affirmed as necessary everywhere. There are still managers who are awaiting additional instructions, and there are also those who hope that soon the discussions will end and everything will be as before. As Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev stated quite correctly in his report, such people cannot be tolerated. And the sooner we rid ourselves of them, the better it will be for our cause. (Applause)

We see as our main task achieving a further increase in production of farm products, and most of all meat. In the 12th 5-Year Plan the average annual delivery to the state will increase by 1,000 tons and exceed 6,000 tons, which constitutes 400 centners per 100 hectares. The capacity of the swine breeding complex will double. On what basis will this task be accomplished; what here is most important? I would say that the main thing, and the center of all the problems, is development of fodder production.

The time has come to set up matters so that everything grown in the field is used for fodder production; so that nothing is lost; and so that technology guarantees that fodder with the desired characteristics is obtained. In short, the need has come to create a powerful fodder industry, beginning with farm shops and concluding with major enterprises.

I would like to emphasize that to solve this task nothing needs to be invented, it is just necessary to use capably already existing experience. In our kolkhoz, for example, a fodder shop was built recently; I would say a fodder factory, with automatic dispensing of all components. In the oblast, 400 fodder shops have been built and redesigned in connection with the shift to low-concentrate feeding. After this experience was approved by the party Central Committee, interest was great, all the more so in that the equipment for these shops was manufactured mainly on our initiative. Of course, initiative in such matters is very important. But we have special ministries -- Minselkhozmash [Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building] and Minzhivmash [Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production], which are required to study thoroughly and generalize everything new and progressive and organize mass production of machinery and equipment required today by agricultural production. So far these leaders, who often come out in favor of advanced experience and industrialization of the branch, are virtually not setting up production of such necessary equipment.

Especially intolerable today are instances of the delivery to agriculture of poor quality equipment. Mechanizers utter well-justified criticism in this regard of the Odessapochvomash Production Association and the Gomel Agricultural Machine-Building Factory. There are many complaints about the quality of grain harvesting equipment and trucks. For example, the Kutaisi Automobile Factory delivered 50 unsuitable vehicles last year, which had to be returned to the supplier. More than a third of the spare parts turned out to be damaged. It is painful to see that in the busy time of sowing or harvesting dozens of machines stand idle through the fault of bad workmen. This brings not only economic harm, but also hurts morale.

One cannot help but wonder how the decisions of the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum are being fulfilled in these enterprises. Can it be that Communists and party organizations do not see this? Can it be that a special resolution is needed for every occasion in order to bring bad workmen to order and to take care of the problem of quality? (Applause)

And how much we waste due to poorly developed processing industry! I am not the only one who has spoken about this here. Our oblast grows sugar beets. In the last 3 years the average annual state purchase of sugar beets increased 66 percent over the two first years of the 5-year plan. However, the capacities of the factories prevent its timely processing. Due to this almost 53,000 tons of sugar were lost during the past 5-year plan alone, as was noted at the oblast party conference. And what are country-wide losses? I would like USSR Gosagroprom, along with USSR Gosplan and the appropriate ministries to become seriously involved in solving this most important problem. Of course, expenditures will be required, but, in the first place, they will be rapidly recovered, and, in the second place, we will save so much currency, which we spend to acquire corresponding products abroad.

These problems were discussed today in the report. They were expressed in the Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR For 1986-1990 and the Period Up Through the Year 2000. It is only important that everything which we decide at the congress be accomplished without fail. And here we are coming to a single conclusion. It is necessary to begin by strengthening discipline and increasing the responsibility of cadres. Experience shows that our efforts to strengthen discipline and raise the demands made upon cadres are more effective the more energetically an atmosphere of trust is established in our relationships. In life everything is interrelated. The more instructions there are from above, the less initiative there is from below. The new structure and its managerial mechanism are aimed at encouraging independence and creativity on the part of all engaged in agricultural production and the whole agro-industrial complex. Finally, on the land there is one master -- Gosagroprom! In its hands are resources, planning and financing. We have long dreamed about such a managerial structure. But in and of itself, a structure still does not solve everything. Unfortunately, the fallacious style, formed over decades, is slow to give way: instructions on every question; tutelage, whether needed or not. Communists working in the agricultural industry must be first to shift their consciousness and deeds. But they are not the only ones. Party and soviet organs have something to think about. It is important to accelerate in every way the transition from good and correct decisions to real, actual changes. The congress has very correctly posed the question about reducing economic plan indices. At the same time, in our view, it would be appropriate to reexamine and put in order all types of accounting and bookkeeping.

Dear comrades from the USSR CSA [Central Statistical Administration], do you not yourselves think: Why, in a cost accounting collective, which is more than any other interested in assiduous management and for which the end result is the ruble, is it necessary to require a weekly report on how and where every tractor or combine is working. (Applause) It is as though it has decided to free the bull to graze freely in the meadow, but to tie it with a rope just in case. No, it must be decided: Either free it, or hold it firmly. Half measures will bring half results and, as was stated in the report by the party Central Committee, we need to double the majority of our basic economic indices within the next 15 years.

Why do I discuss this in such detail? Because excessive reports and paper shuffling is not only indicative of a lack of trust in cadres. Excessive reports also mean time specialists must take away from real matters. Of course, independence does not signify lack of control. To the contrary, demands must increase continuously. But real demands cannot be made upon a man who has become accustomed to bowing to every instruction. It is necessary to give the specialist the opportunity to try his wings and to give him confidence in himself.

This is also fully applicable to relations between party committees and economic managers. If a manager is not coping with his work it is necessary to see what is interfering with him and how to help him. It also may be necessary to get after the nonperformers. Those who do not wish to give full effort to the cause must be resolutely eliminated from management and sent to ordinary work, and I do mean ordinary. (Applause) But those who serve the cause devotedly and selflessly must be trusted implicitly. The whole country knows the names of the best managers of kolkhozes and sovkhozes. They are linked not only by the highest level of responsibility, but also by their ability to defend their independence and their right to initiative. And such conditions must be created for all economic managers.

Speaking about cadres, I would like to direct attention to the training of agricultural specialists in our VUZes. Observing over many years the graduates coming into the economy, one notes with sadness that most know theory, but many cannot organize matters in practice. Such a specialist comes to the kolkhoz and spends two or three years assimilating his duties, and some of them do not even strive, since back in the institute they were not given jobs which fit their vocation. How can this situation be corrected? How can it be ensured that agronomists, livestock specialists and mechanics, after the VUZ, take part in intensive agricultural work without breaking stride?

In our view it is necessary to lengthen substantially the students' practical experience, which they undergo during their studies, beginning from the first course and working their way up from an ordinary kolkhoz peasant to a chief specialist. This will make it possible, on the one hand, to raise their level of preparation, and on the other hand, for those who do not like the specialty to drop out in time. The value of such more extensive practical training would be obvious. (Applause)

And there is yet another matter, that of the social restructuring of the village. I would even put it in the forefront. In order to work well on the land a person must develop roots there. Patriotism for each of us begins with this. What is it that makes our good farms strong? They are strong not only in terms of their competent and capable production. They are strong in their stable and healthy-spirited labor collectives, in their concern for people, and in their creation of good working and living conditions. (Applause) For our party organization this is law.

In recent years we have built many residences, two schools, three cultural houses, a 320-place childrens' training center, a dispensary and more than 60 km of roads. More than half of the villages are supplied with gas. Along with the general educational school there is also a music, sports, choreography, art and a work-study school. We have more than 500 people participating in amateur art activities alone. All of this has made possible the creation of a stable labor collective and successful farming, for culture and production are inseparable. (Applause)

But the rates of the village transformation must be substantially accelerated. It must be considered that a large amount of construction work is being carried out by the internal resources of the farms, but its development is held back by inadequate material and technical support. Some kolkhoz chairmen, in order to obtain metal, wood or sanitary engineering products, violate financial discipline and skirt the law, and this does not end up for the good. These issues are not being raised for the first time; however, it is not felt that USSR Gosplan and other organizations have displayed activeness in solving these problems. Planning should be reexamined, additional resources sought and the capacities of rural construction organizations increased. The situation cannot be tolerated, comrades, whereby the hereditary farmers flee the villages! (Applause)

What exactly is the rural social and cultural way of life? It is not merely schools, hospitals, barber shops and workshops. It is the living environment of the rural worker, on which depend his health, frame of mind, knowledge and cultural level. It is essentially the human factor, which determines all our successes and failures. This means that the attitude toward it must be a party attitude! (Applause)

We customarily say that the Food Program is a matter for the whole people. And this is true! Much attention must be paid to it in our ideological work. But look at the weekly Central Television Program. Essentially only one broadcast, "The Rural Hour," is addressed specifically to rural residents. It is a good and necessary broadcast, one cannot say otherwise. But think, comrades; one hour a week! And we sit down to eat no less than three times a day. And there are few who complain about their appetite. (Applause)

Comrades! I am speaking here about what troubles me, and I speak from the heart. And I do not speak only because it is my nature, but because now there is a different situation in the party and the country. (Applause) It is inspiring confidence; everything which comes from life will be heard and done. And we will accomplish fully what depends on us. The party Central Committee can be sure of this. (Prolonged applause)

Auto Factory Toolsmith

WA311500 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Mar 86 p 4

[Speech by Comrade Ye.A. Shulyak, toolsmith-stamp operator at the Minsk Automobile Factory imeni 60th Anniversary of Great October, Hero of Socialist Labor]

[Text] Esteemed comrades! Each of us delegates heard parting words from our coworkers who elected us to the congress. My comrades asked me to relate that the workers at the Minsk Automobile Factory approve and support with their hearts and minds the party's foreign and domestic policy and that of accelerating the country's social and economic development. This policy is the only true and correct one. It meets our thoughts and desires. (Applause) The Central Committee Political Report has precisely and clearly formulated the immediate and long-range tasks and goals of the party, and defined the ways to implement them in practice.

We are very grateful for the efforts of the party to preserve and strengthen peace on our planet. The very word, war, is profoundly foreign to us. The peace program set forth in the statement by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, and in the Central Committee Political Report to the congress is especially dear and understandable to us workers of Belorussia, one in four residents of which burned in the fires of World War II.

For us workers the struggle for peace is primarily daily, intense labor in the name of strengthening the economic and defensive might of the homeland. Each of the 42 people in the brigade which I lead understand this well. One-fourth of our collective are Communists. They both set the tone in work and initiate useful deeds. We have succeeded in strengthening labor discipline. We have given a decisive rebuff to the lovers of strong drink. We did not shy away from having a frank and impartial conversation with workers who produced defective goods. In short, people assumed a more demanding attitude toward one another. And today I can say with pride in my comrades that they are working conscientiously and have a responsible attitude toward their work. In honor of the opening day of the congress the brigade fulfilled its two month production target in advance. Labor enthusiasm and creativity are characteristic of the majority of the collectives in the factory brigade, which unites more than 80 percent of the workers.

Responding by deeds to the policy developed by the CPSU Central Committee of accelerating the country's social and economic development, factory workers see it as their duty to increase most rapidly the output of heavy freight automotive equipment. The factory collective fulfilled in advance the target of the last 5-year plan for production volume and labor productivity. All of the growth of the last two years was obtained without increasing the expenditure of rolled ferrous metals and while reducing the number of workers. Automotive factory workers began to produce modernized tractor-trailer rigs for inter-city hauling, with improved technical and economic indices.

However, we are not satisfied with what we've achieved. Today we must work much better. This is my understanding of the requirements set forth in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report and the Basic Guidelines. We have also clearly been instructed to do this in the CPSU Central Committee decree, which thoroughly examined the work of the factory party organization in fulfilling the law on labor collectives. I will say frankly, as a member of the factory party committee, that this document stirred up the entire party organization and our whole collective. We looked anew at our shortcomings and omissions and saw large reserves and opportunities. Appropriate conclusions have been drawn from the sharp and fair criticism. Communists have been leading an uncompromising struggle to root out self-complacency and to restructure the style and methods of our work.

Today there is no aspect of life and activity where the law on labor collectives would not have a favorable influence. Automotive factory workers have begun to participate more actively in managing enterprise affairs. This year's draft plan was discussed at workers' meetings in all factory elements.

Workers and specialists made many specific proposals. Questions of the selection and assignment of cadres -- team leaders, foremen and other workers -- and of developing production and improving working and living conditions, are more and more often being taken to the general soviet. This has found specific embodiment in the plans and commitments for the current year and the 12th 5-Year Plan. We must increase by 50 percent the growth rate of production volume and double labor productivity. A most important task of our collective is for our vehicles to be better than foreign models. Do not think that this is simply a statement. It is real, and is based on a good and solid foundation. We have a cohesive collective which possesses skilled cadres. Redesign and technical retooling has been widely developed in the factory, based on comprehensive mechanization and production automation.

During the 5-year plan 60 percent of the active part of fixed capital will be modernized, and the same portion of capital investments will be directed toward redesign and technical retooling. The amount of our own production of machine tools and means of mechanization will triple. Our first priority is modernizing equipment in processes associated with heavy physical labor and intensive stress.

Toolsmiths are particularly happy about this, since our trade, although interesting and necessary, requires great physical exertion. Today we have in operation a new, mechanized stamping line. Work has become much easier, quality has improved, expenditure of metal has declined 12 percent, and labor productivity increased 1.5 fold. We made a great deal in our factory for this line. But, we will not be able to manufacture everything ourselves. We count on machine tool manufacturers to satisfy more fully our needs for advanced equipment. Speaking more specifically, thus far delivery of 18 lines out of 52 necessary to transition to the manufacture of new vehicles, which the country awaits, is not yet clear. This has long been known in the Ministry of the Automotive Industry and in USSR Gosplan. But everything is as before. We are prepared to begin today with this work. But, unfortunately, parts suppliers, mostly the Yaroslav motor manufacturers, are holding us back. They are unjustifiably dragging out the manufacture of a new engine.

Kolkhoz Imeni Kirov Chairman

WA311630 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Mar 86 p 4

[Speech by Comrade D.K. Motornyy, Chairman of the Kolkhoz imeni Kirov, Kherson Oblast, Twice Hero of Socialist Labor]

[Text] Esteemed comrades! Listening attentively to the Central Committee Political Report, the report on the Basic Guidelines and the delegates' speeches, I felt as though the fiery wind of history itself was rushing into our life. And is this not so? After all, the decisions of our party congress will accelerate not only the development of Socialist society; they will influence the acceleration of the progress of all mankind.

The scales of the plans outlined are truly unprecedented. Their implementation will require that all of us, to use Lenin's words, multiply our efforts tenfold. For workers in the agro-industrial complex this means, first of all, to bring reserves into operation and most importantly, to use effectively the production potential which has already been created. For our vegetable and dairy farm collective, no matter what the weather conditions, each year was a step forward. The 11th 5-Year Plan was fulfilled. Average grain yield over the 5-year period exceeded 45 centners and the average annual net income was 4.7 million rubles, including 2 million from animal husbandry. Some R785 of net income were obtained from each hectare of agricultural land. The profitability of production was 85 percent, and that of animal husbandry was 80 percent. (Applause)

What enabled the collective to reach this level? It can be said definitively that it was the introduction in all 52 elements of complete cost accounting, which we have already been engaged in for more than 20 years. It is precisely cost accounting which helped us to use effectively all funds and reserves and to conduct plant growing and animal husbandry intensively. Due to cost accounting, for 4 5-year plans already the kolkhoz has not used short or long term credits. It transfers R1.5 million to the state budget each year and works on a self-paying and self-financing basis. (Applause)

It would seem that there is no need to agitate for cost accounting. But here is what is troubling. Although today there are no open enemies of cost accounting, there are also thus far rather few true adherents. It is not favored by some managers and specialists, for it is necessary to work very painstakingly with each individual and to provide support in fulfilling cost accounting targets. It is much easier to just argue about cost accounting! Moreover, the existing practice of subsidizing low profit and unprofitable farms from the state budget suits them completely and gives rise to parasitism. Such frames of mind, unfortunately, have been grounded in the work of some managers and define their style. We believe that the report made by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev poses the issue of ensuring the self-paying nature of economic entities with particular urgency and demandingness. Net income must be the main source of the production expansion and material incentive fund in kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and the farm itself must be in charge of this fund. (Applause)

Cost accounting has become a key factor for us in bringing up a zealous, thinking and true owner of the kolkhoz field. But this does not come in-and-of itself. Party, trade union and komsomol organizations and the kolkhoz management continuously sought new forms of work to create a stable and healthy collective. For this it was most necessary to raise up the deep layers of development of kolkhoz democracy. This was accomplished through self-management organs -- the soviets of cost accounting elements. Due to the development of labor collective self-management, where all questions of work, living conditions, rest and material and moral incentives are solved, the high labor activeness of people has been ensured, when each kolkhoz worker goes to work and does not leave his conscience at home.

At the same time, we understand well that the solution to many problems depends only on ourselves. We often do not display the necessary persistence and high principles in struggling against shortcomings, which, unfortunately, are still numerous. Much remains for us to do to increase the coefficient of use of rolled metal, almost a fourth of which is still going to waste.

This problem also troubles us. Since the start of this year we have been utilizing the new managerial methods. The delivery of products according to agreements made has become our foremost duty, and we are striving to fulfill it. But, due to the erratic delivery of metal it is frequently necessary to save the plan by resorting to "storming." I will give an example. Recently work stopped in the section. I went to the suppliers to ask where the metal was and who was delivering it to us. They shrugged their shoulders: It does no good to complain formally to the supplying factories of USSR Minchermet [Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy]. They shipped it on 25 January, and the fact that the metal arrived at our factory in February doesn't trouble them. You see, the agreements count deliveries monthly, and not in 10 day periods, as it should be for the sake of the work.

I asked: Why did you ship metal of another type? They answered: Be thankful that we gave you at least that. So, the metalworkers forge so-called "pancakes," and throw away the excess part of the metal as waste. Such work does not bring satisfaction to people, although the plan is being fulfilled. There are still many such disconnections at the upper levels of management and the economy. We workers do not know all the reasons for this, but we feel them very acutely. Labor productivity falls, losses increase and quality suffers. And it is very right that these issues received a sharp and principled assessment at the congress.

Comrades! Enterprises in the Socialist countries are also taking part in creating the family of automotive vehicles and in increasing output. I recall that when starting to produce a new vehicle a need arose for more productive machinery. Our factory made a request of the machine tool manufacturers of Czechoslovakia and the GDR, and the required equipment was delivered on time. Cooperation between our factory and enterprises in the CEMA countries has been implemented successfully for many years already. Each year delivery of diesel engines produced by the Martin Factory (Czechoslovakia) is increasing. Some subassemblies for MAZ vehicles come to us from the GDR, Poland and Yugoslavia. Of course, these goods do not come only to us. Products of our association are sent to more than 60 countries. Each year deliveries of Belorussian vehicles to countries of the socialist community increase.

I fully support the position taken in the report by Comrade Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov on further developing production cooperation among the Socialist countries, and about sharing advanced experience. All of this will work still more for the cause of peace, for strengthening fraternal friendship and cooperation and for Socialism. (Applause)

I assure my country's party and you comrade delegates that, as I return to my factory, I will do everything to embody the spirit of the congress and its decisions in the work of our collective.

Thus, every cost accounting element enjoys complete trust and independence in solving various production and social problems. It would be right for all kolkhoz and sovkhoz managers to also have such independence.

Agricultural workers completely approve and support the provisions stated in the Political Report about expanding the rights of managers and specialists in kolkhozes and sovkhozes, establishing stable state purchase plans and accelerating the social restructuring of the village.

The party Central Committee persistently emphasizes the importance of the dissemination and mass assimilation of advanced experience. This is truly an important problem of statewide significance. Many come to our kolkhoz to study. We willingly show them and discuss with them everything. But today this alone is too little. It is necessary also for the leading workers themselves, who possess such experience, to take a more active position in its dissemination and to train cadres who are capable of leading lagging sectors in other collectives and improving their work.

Our kolkhoz, supervising the economically weak Vostochnyy Sovkhoz, recommended the kolkhoz chief engineer to be its director. Now we are providing to this sovkhoz a variety of organizational and economic assistance, and our primary task is to introduce into sovkhoz production the best from the experience of our collective. We are confident that the sovkhoz will not only come out of the hole, but will also be in the ranks of leading collectives.

I would also like to support these troubling thoughts from the rostrum of the congress. As is known, the April 1985 Central Committee Plenum set forth a requirement which defined the full essence and core of the restructuring of work which was developing in the country. That is a requirement for unity of word and deed. But one hears at times some responsible worker, how well he speaks and approves the decisions of the party and government! But, you see, to approve means little, what is necessary also is to work creatively to implement the decisions.

All of the representatives of the agro-industrial complex who spoke before me criticized the quality of agricultural machinery being manufactured. I think that I will add nothing to this. But today new, powerful KAMAZ vehicles are reaching us, and what is the first thing we do in beginning their "operation?" We take off the truck bodies and reweld all seams, or otherwise after the very first load they become completely deformed and inoperable. Do the leaders of the Ministry of the Automotive Industry (Comrade Polyakov, minister) know about this? Undoubtedly they know, but they do not show the necessary demandingness toward their factory directors for the quality of the machines. We believe that such an attitude toward quality must be viewed simply as a state crime, and we ask the Central Committee to be more demanding with regard to this matter toward all managers, from top to bottom. (Applause)

In our view scientists must also substantially increase their contribution to solving the questions of agricultural intensification. Recently I read in PRAVDA how sharp the questions were in the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the work of the Siberian Department of VASKhNIL [All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V.I. Lenin], and thought: Essentially the same assessment could be made to several scientific institutions in the Ukrainian Department of VASKhNIL. We await from the agricultural scientists new, high yield varieties and hybrids of agricultural crops, and more active participation in solving the tasks of management, production organization, economics and technical reequipping of agriculture.

Recently a number of prominent scientists have placed in doubt the advisability of further developing irrigated farming, especially in the southern black earth areas. Meanwhile, Vladimir Ilich Lenin himself wrote: "Irrigation is most required and will most recreate an area, breathe new life into it and bury the past..."

Experience confirms that irrigation is the main path to reclaiming our southern steppe regions, increasing the production of agricultural products and, in the final analysis, improving the well-being of the Soviet people. And not everything here can be measured solely by the ruble. In assessing the effectiveness of irrigation its social aspect must not be forgotten. In brief, we must not be talking about curtailing irrigated farming, but about, with its help, doubling and tripling the productivity of the land. (Applause) For example, in our kolkhoz grain growers obtain from each irrigated hectare 66-70 centners of grain; 700-800 centners of tomatoes; 143 centners of alfalfa; 2,200-2,500 centners of fodder root crops, and overall production translated to feed units is a stable 117-120 centners. And during the past 15 years the content of organic substances, humus in the soil, has not declined, but increased. (Applause)

Practice shows that it is necessary to approach the development of irrigated lands comprehensively, to provide to the irrigated hectare everywhere a true owner, high quality equipment, fertilizer and herbicides, and to solve more actively in the irrigation zone questions of social and cultural construction. To use irrigated lands more effectively, especially in extremely arid areas, the USSR Council of Ministers should also solve the problem of increasing the output of Fregat overhead irrigation machines, so that in the next two years already it will be possible to enable them to work on a single position.

There are many problems in the village, and improving the management of the agro-industrial complex should do much to solve them. This is a very good thing. But it is important that with the change of sign boards there take place everywhere a change in the style and method of work, so that past errors are not transferred to new conditions, and so that RAPO [Rayon Agro-Industrial Association] is not an office which cranks out papers, but a militant headquarters for solving the tasks of the Food Program. (Applause)

Comrades! We delegates will return home with one main thought, how to better and more quickly embody in practical deeds the decisions of our historic congress. Our collective has made high Socialist commitments for the 12th 5-Year Plan -- to obtain no fewer than 50 centners of grain crops per hectare and to bring the milk yield from each cow up to 5,000 kg. Today I understand that this is our minimum achievement, and we will do everything to surpass it and to contribute our share of work to the all-people's cause of struggling for peace and Communism. (Applause)

Khimstroy Construction Chief

WA311620 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Mar 86 p 5

[Speech by Comrade P.G. Pronyagin, chief of the Khimstroy Construction Administration, Tomsk Oblast, Hero of Socialist Labor]

[Text] Esteemed comrades! In the multitude of thoughts and feelings which gripped us delegates during the days of the congress, one is shared -- a high responsibility for the practical implementation of the energetic policy of the Central Committee, worked out at the April Central Committee Plenum, which is fervently supported by the party and people, and a responsibility for fulfilling the decisions of the 27th congress.

The role of Siberia and the eastern areas of the country in substantially accelerating the country's economic and social development is great. This is vividly and broadly stated in the Central Committee Political Report, made by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. Yes, Siberia, with all of its gigantic natural and industrial might, is working actively for our great homeland and for Communism.

Siberia is called a great construction site. This is factual. Let us take merely our Khimstroy Construction Administration in which I work. During the past 5-year plan it introduced more than 800 million rubles' worth of fixed capital and had a 25 percent increase in labor productivity. Overall Tomsk builders assimilated more than R5 billion worth of capital investments during the past 5-year plan, which is one-third more than the indices of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

In the name of our construction collective and party organization I would like to report to the delegates that the decision of the previous, 26th Party Congress on construction of the Tomsk Chemical Factory, which along with other enterprises in the country has been called the nucleus of the modern Soviet chemical industry, is being fulfilled successfully. Here the largest capacities in the country for the production of polypropylene, methanol, formalin and carbamide resins have entered operation.

It is noteworthy that, simultaneously with the creation of the industrial node, major agricultural complexes were built: a 30-hectare hothouse combine which uses secondarily derived heat; a broiler factory and a swine complex. And now Tomsk has an adequate number of shielded earth fresh vegetables, dairy products, eggs and poultry. I add that all of this is being produced locally and that the oblast is no longer subsidized.

Under the leadership of the oblast party organization, construction workers are actively participating in developing the villages and are erecting academic scientific facilities and VUZes in the city. According to the example of industrial enterprises, which produced 26-28 percent of their annual planned products in the first quarter, a rhythmic system of turning over residential quarters has been attained: in the first quarter 20 percent; at mid-year 50 percent; after 10 months, 80 percent of the annual volume. The quantity and quality of residential construction have improved.

The daily lives of construction workers are characterized by many examples of labor heroism among the Siberian builders. Recently, on one of my infrequent free days, I visited a construction site in the area of a future TETS. I wanted to reflect a bit alone. But I did not find solitude. I saw operating machinery and people in a huge foundation pit. I approached and asked: "Why are you not resting, comrades, today is a free day? It is not sufficient that the trade union remarked to me about violating labor discipline." They answered me: "We will rest later, when we reach the zero mark. Nonfulfillment of the plan is also a violation of the law. So choose what will be worse for you. And we must hurry, otherwise in the spring the pit will thaw out and it will be necessary to spend many times more labor and resources." I thanked the fellows for understanding the situation and thought to myself: "Look at the people that our construction site and our whole country is full of; with such people one can move mountains." (Applause)

Appropos of this, I mention that the workers donated their pay for this day to the construction of a memorial to the 55,000 Tomsk residents who did not return from the fronts of the Great Patriotic War. (Applause)

Comrades! In assessing what has been achieved there is much one could be glad about, but we do not have great justification for this, since we builders could do more and better given our existing capabilities.

Construction is a key problem for our country's rapidly developing economy. We still have much to create [sozdavat], but what is not built [postroit] will not exist. I believe that fundamental changes are needed in construction policy; I would even say drastic measures along the line taken by the party and state, which were discussed in the report made by Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov. And I see their meaning as accelerating, not in words but in deeds, the break away from former customs, methods and style of work.

The ways by which capital construction must be developed and improved are clearly stated in the latest party and government decrees. But, unfortunately, we in the local areas do not yet feel the frame of mind for their operational fulfillment from the higher echelons of economic leadership. (Applause) Approximately two years have passed since the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers adopted the resolution, "On Improving the Planning, Organization and Management of Capital Construction." In January of last year the USSR Council of Ministers decree on improving planning and budgetary matters was adopted. But it is still not working at full strength and is still being translated into the language of directives and departmental instructions in USSR Gosplan, USSR Gosstroy and the ministries. In particular, USSR Gosstroy and Gosplan approved the statute about the construction and assembly trust only after a year, in June 1985, and it arrived at our construction site on 7 February of this year. Where is the acceleration here?

As before, construction workers' efforts are dissipated among numerous facilities; the number of new construction starts has not noticeably declined; purchasers' plans include work which is not confirmed by plan documentation and equipment delivery times; that is, everything is as before. For example, at the Tomsk Petrochemical Combine it is necessary in 1987 to introduce major capacities for the production of ethylene, propylene and polyethylene. And the builders do not today have many plans for assembly projects, for the construction part of major and difficult facilities in this complex, or for a substantial portion of the machinery, fittings or specialized materials. When are we to accomplish construction and assembly work having a value of more than R130 million? How long will this continue? We make one decision and say one thing, but in fact something else is done.

The Basic Guidelines envision in the next decade reducing the time periods for construction and reconstruction of facilities by one and a half or two times. I have thought about this a lot and have come to the conclusion that these tasks, although they are difficult, are realistic. However, in order to accomplish them in a short period of time it is necessary, in the first stage, to bring organizational order on construction sites, strengthen discipline and provide the brigades at this time with traditional construction materials and designs. And then the powerful detachment of builders and assembly personnel will work right away with greater productivity. This is not a case of the brigades standing idle due to halts in material and technical support or due to a shortage of equipment. It is necessary to use more fully that which we have. And it is understandable that greater initiative and resourcefulness should be displayed by construction organizations themselves and local leadership organs, in the use of reserves, including the output of local construction materials.

Comrades! The speeches of many delegates have made critical remarks about construction workers. Perhaps, I feel somewhat better here myself, on the rostrum, because our collective copes with the plans each year and completed the 5-year plan two years ahead of time. And, as a rule, we turn over good quality facilities on time. But, a feeling of solidarity forces me to ask the question: Why, for many years has capital construction -- one of the country's most important industries -- been a lagging branch? After all, the country is, all the same building a great deal and doing so not badly. Remarkable people work on construction sites. I know many of my comrades are devoted to the matter entrusted to them to the end, without anything left over. I am firmly convinced of this, first of all because we have a firmly entrenched consumer's attitude toward builders. Everything is required from them; it is required quickly and all at once. And we at times are like the housewife whose broth is overflowing on the stove out of ten pans simultaneously. We do not know what to work on.

It is known that the capabilities of construction personnel are not unlimited. But, directive issuing organs, sometimes even for objective reasons, without increasing the capacity of construction organizations, hasten to thrust on them an unrealistic program, not supported by resources, which leads to disorganization of construction production and often to not meeting the plan. Unfortunately, many construction personnel are in worse material and everyday living conditions than are the workers in the other branches for which we are building. In our administration alone, more than 2,500 families are waiting, who have been waiting for an improvement in living conditions for years. It is like in the proverb, "The Bootmaker Without Boots" -- the builder without an apartment. And this leads to the great turnover of cadres and problems in creating strong and stable collectives, especially at new construction sites. A way out of this situation is seen in accelerating the shift of construction to planning based on normative time periods. I wish to qualify this immediately by stating that these norms must be realistic and associated with the nature and local conditions of construction. But building must be a continuous flow of assembly work, based on the strictest observance of construction technology, as is being successfully organized in the construction of large panel residences.

In this regard it is mandatory that there be for all involved -- planning organizations, designers, clients, suppliers, financiers and builders -- a single technically and economically justified document for the entire period of construction, calculated for all, according to normative terms and having a legal basis. In this case there would no longer be a need each year to distribute capital investments and coordinate endless lists of titles; yes, and the equipment would arrive on time. Comrades, the bulk of equipment deliveries must not be planned for the year the facilities are to be turned over. When then are they to be erected? And one more thing. Since reconstruction now is getting priority, it is necessary to speed up solutions to the questions of the economic interest in this on the part of construction organizations. Reconstruction must become prestigious and an economically advantageous matter, regardless of its labor intensity. The sources of this self-interest will come from the difference in cost of new construction and reconstruction.

In our view, CPSU Central Committee departments, the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR Gosstroy and the ministries must become thoroughly involved in the technical reequipping of construction, its higher degree of mechanization and, I would say, the time has come also for automation, especially in the production of construction materials. Without this it will be difficult in the future to improve labor productivity. Decisions have been made on this matter, but, unfortunately, there have been no substantial steps forward. Our builders require mobile and heavy freight lifting and transport equipment, and high capacity earth moving machinery. We have a particular need for small mechanized equipment, which our industry produces in a narrow assortment and small quantities. We also await specialized, highly productive equipment which takes into account the conditions found in Siberia and the extreme north.

On our construction site more than 30 percent of the bulldozers have exceeded the depreciation periods and the majority of tower cranes are of obsolete design and their lift capacity does not exceed 5-7 tons. Today it is no longer possible with such equipment to assemble a modern panel construction house, not to mention major industrial block. Is it possible that our designers and scientists have become impoverished in their thinking? Or is our industry so weak? For example, how many years have Siberian construction workers been waiting for powerful bulldozers from the Cheboksary Factory for loosening permafrosts? And their production in the necessary quantity is still not set up. Stagnation in the ministries led by comrades Yezhevskiy and Varnachev, yes and in the corresponding local party organs, is obvious. We builders are usually hurried to build, and this is right. But the attitude of clients toward the development and use of the capacities which have been built is beginning to be of concern. The production recently introduced at the Tomsk Petrochemical Combine is being used only 60 percent at best, since it turned out not to be staffed with cadres, and it is put in service at times mainly through the efforts of troubleshooters and repairmen. It must be said that this situation was created due to violating the principle of comprehensiveness in the construction of the enterprise. This is known to Minkhimprom, but so far no significant changes for the better have come.

A great deal of oil is being extracted in Western Siberia, but large quantities of it are pumped past the petrochemical combine which has been built to petroleum refining enterprises in other oblasts, and beginning in 1988 it is planned to deliver to Tomsk by rail (from where is still unknown) more than a million tons of gasoline for the production of ethylene. It would be smarter, no doubt, to build a refinery locally, as was earlier planned. I think that USSR Minenergo [Ministry of Power and Electrification] made mistakes when it declined to build a nuclear power station in Tomsk, which would truly guarantee to supply the electricity and heat for the developing region, under conditions in which hydroelectric power stations depend on Siberian rivers, where unstable levels and periods of low water are frequent. Tomsk residents are ready to undertake to build the station; all the more so in that the base for local operation exists. In supporting the draft Basic Guidelines, I propose that these structures and capacities of the petrochemical combine be included in the program for the 12th 5-Year Plan.

Comrades! Life requires a change in attitudes toward the work of engineering and technical workers, to make it more prestigious and authoritative, especially for those who work directly in production and who are capable and called upon to move scientific and technological progress forward and improve economic work. In my opinion, this must not be a matter of reducing, but of strengthening engineering and technical personnel. And it is necessary to give builders themselves the right to determine and approve local managerial structure, for we know better how and where to assign cadres. (Applause)

Comrades! We builders are people of a peaceful profession. Everything necessary for the work and life of the Soviet people is created with our hands. And we want everything which has been built over the ages to serve people, and not to be destroyed by the hurricanes of war. That is why we completely support the active foreign policy of the Communist Party, which is directed at strengthening peace and security. We are right to demand, and we do demand, positive responses from the other nuclear states, most of all the United States of America.

At his speech at the meeting of the Tyumen and Tomsk Oblast aktiv in which I participated, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev called capital construction the fulcrum of scientific and technological progress.

Allow me to assure the congress that we, Siberian builders, will continue to be a reliable fulcrum in the development of the productive forces in the east of our country and will do everything to implement the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. (Applause)

Consumer Services Director

WA311700 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Mar 86 p 5

[Speech by Comrade N.D. Dzenis, director of the Bauskiy Rayon Consumer Services Combine in the Ministry of Consumer Services of the Latvian SSR]

[Text] Comrades! The CPSU Central Committee Political Report and the report by Comrade N.I. Rzykov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, emphasized with new force that concern for the good of the people is a main goal of our party. The Soviet people fervently approve and support this policy.

Everyone is happy to see the positive changes which began with the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. We feel that order and organization will become greater. People are striving to work better, according to their conscience. And this is getting results. Our economy is growing stronger and the well-being of the workers is increasing.

Improving the standard of living is closely linked to developing the services sphere. I think that everyone understands this. After all, each of us uses various services every day. Both the frame of mind and the working efficiency of people largely depend on the level of these services. Therefore, the fact that the party is paying particular attention to developing the services sphere is of great satisfaction.

For us workers in consumer services the recently adopted Comprehensive Program for the Development of Consumer Goods Production and the Services Sphere is of great importance. Its implementation will make it possible to raise services to a higher level. Our Soviet people deserve the highest level of services. Active work is underway in this direction in Latvia. I will discuss briefly our rayon consumer services combine. We are doing much to see that services in rural areas do not differ from those in the cities. Rayon residents are now obtaining more than 300 kinds of services. Their overall number increased 36 percent during the past 5-year plan. Special attention was paid to those forms of service which ease domestic labor and save free time.

We are constantly introducing new types of consumer services, taking into account the wishes of the rayon residents. For example, recently we have been helping to develop fruit and vegetable garden plots, and we organized the transport of the crop. We try to ensure that any worker can order or obtain from us everything he requires: knitted and sewed garments, kitchen utensils, furniture, woodworking and metal parts, and various implements for the garden and farm. Convenient operating hours have been set up at reception points, studios, workshops and barber shops. We strive to bring services close to the consumers. Our workers go out directly to the brigades, farms and enterprise shops. The time required to fill the majority of orders has been cut in half. Our cadres largely decide the success of our work. They, as is known, are mostly women. Therefore, as we raise our demands, we at the same time intensify our concern about them. We are creating good conditions for work and rest. People are working in comfortable studios, barber shops, workshops and factory shops. We are providing housing for them. We have built a club, this year are opening a dining hall, and then will be building a kindergarten.

We, comrades, have become convinced in practice that increasing the level of service has a salutary influence on all we do. The rayon kolkhozes and sovkhozes have begun to be better staffed with cadres, especially young people. The loss of working time was reduced by half during the 5-year plan. The demographic situation improved. In recent years the rayon's population increased by almost 1,500 people, mainly in the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. And this tendency is characteristic of the whole republic. Village workers have gotten greater opportunities for better use of their free time. And, most importantly, in the 11th 5-Year Plan rayon farms successfully coped with the targets for state purchases of agricultural products. Grain production increased 1.7 fold by comparison with the previous 5-year plan.

I wish to note that all Latvian service sphere workers were greatly helped by the CPSU Central Committee examination of the question of the work of Riga party organizations to improve public dining and consumer services for workers at work. The republic is restructuring the entire services sphere and is expanding the network of its facilities. On the initiative of party committees, industrial, construction and transport enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes have become more involved in the development of the branch.

On the farms in our rayon alone, in the last few years nine comprehensive reception points and two consumer services houses have opened. And all farms throughout the republic have such facilities. Last year in our rayon consumer services cost R60 per resident. But I must acknowledge self-critically that not all reserves have been used. Workers in the services sphere are still in the debt of the rural workers. You see, as people's incomes rise, so do their needs.

We have calculated that in 1990 we will be able to grant each rayon resident R85-90 worth of consumer services. We believe that this is the minimum. We are trying to use our own reserves first. We will raise the quality of services. We will begin to use more widely various forms of rapid accomplishment of services -- while the customer waits, and in one day. We are organizing home delivery of others. We are preparing to produce several dozen products necessary in everyday life, mainly from industrial waste materials. For this we have planned further expansion of the production base and its reequipping. We will improve labor organization and pay. In short, we are trying to do everything which depends on us.

I have been managing the combine for almost 20 years. Great changes for the better in the consumer services sphere have occurred before my eyes. New machinery and equipment have appeared and the number of specialists has increased. But there are also difficulties which slow our branches' development. I wish to discuss them.

First of all, we are troubled by the low level of equipment found at consumer services enterprises. The level of labor mechanization of many kinds of services does not exceed 30 percent, and in a number of cases manual labor predominates.

Last year I visited the "Interbytmach-85" exhibition. Here Soviet and foreign equipment which we greatly need was exhibited. But, comrades, this was only advertising. As it was explained to me, the items shown at the exhibit have been manufactured only in a few copies. And for the branch thousands are required.

We are very short of tools and equipment for barber shops, shoe and furniture repair shops, and for sewing of clothing and metal working. We obtain few instruments and little equipment to repair consumer services equipment. And that which the services sector receives is still of low quality.

We services sector workers have serious complaints to make toward designers. The equipment which they design in the majority of cases does not meet the level of the best worldwide models. Using such machinery and equipment we cannot provide high quality work, and have substantial overexpenditures of raw materials, materials and energy.

The task of organizing production of everything necessary for the services sphere was defined back in 1983 by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution, "On the Further Development and Improvement of Consumer Services to the Population." But its fulfillment is being dragged out. In the name of all workers in consumer services, I request that the leaders of the appropriate ministries and departments, most of all Minlegpishchemash [Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances], Minpromsvyaz [Ministry of the Communications Equipment Industry] and Minkhimprom [Ministry of the Chemical Industry] do everything to see that scientific and technological progress not pass us by.

The low quality of many types of consumer services equipment and poor standardization of its assemblies and parts also complicates our work. In many places we are experiencing a most acute shortage of spare parts, even for guaranteed repairs. People make all their complaints about this to the consumer services workers. But the main party at fault for poor quality goods -- industry -- remains uninvolved. But we do not wish to address unwarranted criticism toward industry. I think that it is necessary to increase the material and legal liability of manufacturers for producing worthless products. And the labor collectives must safeguard the honor of their brand. Since last year republic consumer services has been working under experimental economic conditions. Expanding rights of the collective, and the opportunity to use material incentives more effectively has made it possible to improve the results of our labor. For example, the quantity of our consumer services increased 11 percent last year, and labor productivity rose almost 13 percent. Standards of services rendered improved. In short, the decision to shift the branch to new economic conditions was correct and timely.

But, problems also appeared during the course of the experiment. I believe that the central planning and financial organs must examine questions concerning the profitability of consumer services enterprises. Increasing the quantity of services must not bring losses to our branch, as is the case now. It is also necessary to solve completely questions of construction and redesign through the use of internal resources and, in particular, to reexamine the standardized time periods for construction and wages, and to provide construction projects with material resources. In order to maximize the bringing of consumer services, trade and public dining to the places where people work and live, it is necessary to allocate more specialized light vehicles and fuel.

Finally, many remarkable workers, true masters, work in our branch. But, take our press, television, films and literature. They do not omit us from their attention. However, most frequently the journals KROKODIL and FITIL take an interest in us. I think that this is not right. Journalists, writers and artists can and must help us to raise the prestige of our profession, through good and capable words. (Applause) This is especially important for young people, of whom our branch still has few.

Dear comrades! From this high rostrum of the main gathering of the country's communists, I wish to express deep gratitude and true thanks to the Leninist Central Committee for its untiring concern to strengthen peace on Earth, and for the fact that people are not more fearful of the threat of destruction.

Communists, the working class and all the workers of Soviet Latvia fully, completely and wholeheartedly support and approve the foreign and domestic policy of the party. The policy of the party is our policy; the plans of the party are our plans! (Applause) And we will do everything to implement them, and to make our homeland still more powerful and beautiful! (Applause)

Genetics Institute Director

WA311730 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Mar 86 p 4

[Speech: "Speech by Comrade A.A. Sozinov, director of Institute of General Genetics imeni N.I. Vavilov, USSR Academy of Sciences"]

[Text] Dear comrade delegates! In the Political Report by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, in the report about the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of our country which was given by Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, and in the statements made by delegates, a large amount of attention was devoted to science and to its key role in scientific-technical progress. At the same time bitter but justified words were expressed to the effect that Soviet science is not always and not everywhere at the level of the highest achievements, and that there has been a lag in the resolution of a number of important scientific problems, and, as a consequence, technical ones also. We scientists can make just one conclusion from this just criticism: it is completely inadmissible to move ahead today in science by using the traditional method! What is needed is acceleration both in the development of fundamental and applied research, and in the reduction of the periods of time required to introduce scientific developments into practice.

The area that is closest to my heart is biology, and specifically genetics, which studies the extremely complicated, surprisingly perfect mechanisms of transmittal of hereditary information from generation to generation and seeks ways to control those mechanisms. Today this science, which not too long ago was a purely theoretical science, is already helping to increase the production of food products and agricultural raw materials, to develop a strategy and tactics for protecting the environment, and to preserve the public's health.

It is obvious to everyone that progress in agricultural production is determined by many branches -- machine-building, large chemistry, the construction industry, transport, etc. But nevertheless the basic producer goods in agriculture, figuratively speaking, are plants, animals, and microorganisms, and the improving of them contains tremendous, and I might even say completely unprecedented, reserves. Suffice it to recall that more than half the increase that has been achieved during the past 30 years in the harvest of a number of agricultural crops was achieved by using new varieties and hybrids. The creation alone of the Bezostay-1 and Mironovskaya-808 varieties of winter wheat at one time provided a 20-percent increase in the harvest of that crop.

The development of modern agriculture requires genetics and selection science to resolve a number of new, large-scale tasks. One of the main areas for increasing the productivity and stability of vegetable husbandry is the application of intensive technological systems. However, this creates on the fields favorable conditions not only for the plants, but also for the spreading of aggressive diseases and pests. This makes it necessary to increase considerably the application of poisonous chemicals to protect the sowings, and this is not only expensive, but also causes substantial damage to the environment. But even so, despite the protective means, on many fields diseases destroy a considerable part of the harvest. The most reliable way out is the creation of varieties with genetic, inherited resistance to diseases, and realistic opportunities for resolving that task are provided by genetics and selection science.

A no less acute problem is the obtaining of good harvests on land with a low fertility rate. In our country more than 80 million hectares of salinized and acid soils are under cultivation. The tremendous efforts to reclaim that land have been yielding positive results, but we have not yet been successful in achieving on that land a steady rise in fertility or the planned harvest yield. This problem must be resolved only in a combined manner: by carrying out land-reclamation operations, while simultaneously creating planting that has been adapted for those soils. It is also necessary to take into consideration the fact that the creation of these varieties requires immeasurably smaller expenditures than the carrying out of chemical reclamation.

Selection science can and must play, in many respects, the determining role in improving the quality of the harvest and in particular in resolving the problem of protein. It will be necessary within short periods of time to create varieties that are more resistant to drought, low temperatures, and herbicides, while guaranteeing a reduction in the expenditure of energy for the obtaining of output.

It is no less important to improve the genetic nature of the animals and the microorganisms that are used in biotechnological production. Today the acceleration of the processes of selection is linked primarily with the increase in the effectiveness of the work, with the reinforcement of the material-technical base of the selection centers, and with the rise in the level of scientific methodology in selection work, because in many selection centers even the well-known genetic methods are being used far from sufficiently, and this is influenced not so much by the lack of the necessary conditions as it is by the poor training of selection specialists in the field of genetics.

But it is very important to realize that on the basis of the traditional methods one cannot resolve the vitally important problem of creating, in essence, a new generation of plants, animals, and microorganisms. What we need is qualitatively new approaches to the control of heredity.

In laboratories around the world, the scientific basis is already being created for radical and one might even say revolutionary changes in very important areas of agricultural production, the protection and efficient use of the resources of the biosphere, and the preservation of people's health. Man has penetrated into the innermost secrets of the mechanism of heredity and, in addition, has learned how to reorganize, to use a figurative term, the main blueprint according to which the organism is built, a blueprint that is transmitted by heredity. We can already transfer genes from bacteria to higher organisms and, conversely, force genes of plants, animals, and even man to function in bacteria, to create gene structures that have never existed in nature, and to obtain entire plants from an ordinary somatic cell.

In the lifetime of a single generation we have seen several events of this scope being brought forth by physics -- the development of nuclear power engineering, the mastery of space, computerization, and microelectronics. The science that is standing today on the threshold of similar discoveries is biology, and in particular genetics. Are we ready for this? Are we at the level of those requirements that our congress is placing on us today?

Our country has created scientific collectives where the latest areas of biology and genetics are developing, and where a number of results on a worldwide level have been obtained. For example, in the past two years scientists at the USSR Academy of Sciences, in collaboration with other collectives, using methods of genetic engineering, developed a biotechnological process for obtaining very valuable medicinal preparations -- interferons, as well a growth hormone for man and animals, and vaccines to combat a number of serious diseases, and created effective biotechnological processes for obtaining fodder protein. At the All-Union Selection and Genetic Institute of VASKhNIL [All-Union Academy of Agricultural Science imeni V.I. Lenin] the use of a culture of vegetable cells has today made it possible to develop new varieties of barley in a 4-year or 5-year period, instead of the usual 10-12 years. Two of these varieties -- Istok and Odesskiy-115 -- are successfully undergoing state variety testing.

Scientists at the Institute of General Genetics, USSR Academy of Sciences, jointly with other collectives, found new approaches for accelerating the selection process with the help of special molecular markers and began raising the curtain that had been concealing the secret of the creation of varieties by outstanding selection specialists. They have isolated and studied the genes that encode the proteins of cow's milk and have clarified the natural laws underlying their functioning, and the isolation and transference of the gene for a hormone of human growth to laboratory animals has accelerated their growth by a factor of almost 2. This is no science fiction, it is not something from an H.G. Well's novel, but is an actual scientific result. But we cannot remain complacent with what has been achieved. In the developed countries there is in progress literally a storm of problems in modern biology and genetics. Participating in that storm are thousands of highly trained specialists and scientists, and international corporations and universities are investing tremendous amounts of money in this field. Every day sees the issuance of reports about newer and newer discoveries. An entire branch of industry that produces instruments, experimental units, and reagents for carrying out research in the field of modern biology and biotechnology has already grown up.

In the USSR much is also being done in this direction. The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, in August 1985, adopted a decree concerning the further development of new directions in biology and biotechnology. Provision was made for the resolution of a number of important problems that guarantee the reaching of the highest goals by Soviet biology. However, in this regard we do not have everything that is required by the situation and by life itself.

As everyone knows, Moscow is a very large scientific center where considerable scientific forces with the highest level of proficiency are concentrated. However, the base of many institutes specializing in biology is unsatisfactory. Most of them are housed in cramped, poorly equipped areas, and they have not been provided with the appropriate equipment or reagants. I can state with all responsibility that, as a result of the appropriate support and on the basis of interaction with many scientific collectives around our country, we can do in Moscow today, in the field of biology, that which will not be achieved in other places for years. Therefore it is necessary, in full volume and within the deadlines that were stipulated by the decree, to resolve all the problems of the construction and material-technical support of the Moscow institutes. Simultaneously it is extremely important at an accelerated rate to create and equip the biotechnological centers in other parts of the country.

The growing revolution in the use of the latest achievements of biology requires a large influx of young scientific workers who can use the most up-to-date methods of research at the molecular level and who at the same time have a good knowledge of the biology of the entire organism and have a complete mastery of computer technology. Today the number of such specialists is extremely insufficient. We need the most decisive steps to accelerate their training. Here too a decisive role must be played by the Academy of Sciences.

I would like to reemphasize that we are discussing not a specific question that is of interest to only a narrow circle of specialists, but one of the key problems in the scientific-technical revolution. And if one returns to the food problem, one can assert that as a result of the creation of a new generation of plants, animals, and microorganisms, the biological means of protecting them, and of physiologically active substances, the technological scheme in the production processes in agriculture will undergo a cardinal change, and that will result in the corresponding changes, which will be simply astonishing, in the entire agro-industrial complex.

For the successful resolution of the food problem it is extremely important to increase the role and authority of VASKhNIL in elaborating a strategy for scientific-technical progress in the agrosphere and, relying upon the interaction with the institutes of the Academy of Sciences, to raise considerably the level and rate of results of the research in the agro-industry's scientific institutions. What is needed here is science of a higher class.

A mandatory condition for the acceleration of scientific research is the effective cooperation between the academy's institutes and the applied scientific institutions. This problem cannot be resolved simply by preparing newer and newer coordination plans. Life requires a search for different forms of interaction. They are already being brought to life and it is very important to establish direct creative ties and to render substantial material and psychological support to any valuable joint projects that arise in real life. This process, in addition to the organization of interbranch complexes and laboratories, can be aided by the creation of councils of directors of the academy's institutes and the applied institutes for individual areas of science where it is possible in a businesslike manner, without any stereotypic reports, to discuss the situation and find methods of interaction more rapidly.

In conclusion, I would like to mention an additional problem to which our attention was drawn in a new way by the Political Report by the party's Central Committee. That problem has absorbed a large series of questions that are united by the words "the human factor." This factor also resolved a lot in science, and possibly even more than in other areas. Suffice it to recall that just one of the many discoveries by Petr Leonidovich Kapitsa -- the method of obtaining gaseous and liquid oxygen -- provided an economic benefit which, practically speaking, covered all the expenditures for sciences during those years.

The days of Lomonosov and Newton have passed, and today there is no scientific genius who can work without complicated laboratory instruments and expensive reagents. But even the most up-to-date equipment will be of no benefit if it gets into the hands of a person who is unskilled or untalented, if the researcher is constantly interrupted from doing his job or if he himself, in the race for outward effects, withdraws from the difficult, painstaking search for a truly new result.

Unfortunately, for a long time the psychological and material evaluation of every scientist was determined not so much by the real results of his labor as by his scientific degree and longevity. That led to the accumulation in many scientific institutions of a kind of ballast -- scientists whose activity can be summed up as the carrying out of experiments and the writing of articles which, essentially speaking, confirm truisms. The existing system of renovation of scientific collectives, practically speaking, does not operate. Academician Skryabin cited the following figures: during a 5-year period the Academy of Sciences recertified 43,000 scientific workers and only 110 of them were recognized as failing to conform to the job that they occupied. This, of course, does not reflect the real assignment of forces in science. Last year a decree was adopted to systematize the payment of the labor performed by scientific workers. It became possible to determine a scientist's salary on the basis of the results of his activity, and to open a broad road to capable forces in science. However, we still see today a rather large number of those insolvent scientists who are entering into the struggle for their "own existence" through the writing of complaints and anonymous letters, and they are followed by numerous commissions, while any good work can only drown in discussions. What we need here is decisive actions and the permanent support by the party agencies in the outlying areas. (Applause)

And there is yet another of the many fragments of the multifaceted problem of the "human factor" in science. Why do we force a scientist to expend his forces and time twice for the purpose of formally confirming his capability of carrying out scientific work, first by making him defend his candidate's dissertation and then his doctor's dissertation? Wouldn't it be more correct to change over to a single-degree system, bringing the researcher into science by the awarding of the degree of doctor, as is done throughout the world, and then letting him confirm his scientific level by his real results, by his specific scientific work. (Applause) This problem is by no means a simple one and requires discussion. It cannot be resolved in a slapdash manner.

The attention that has been shown to science at our congress is a factor that is not only inspiring for scientists, but also one that mobilizes them. Actually, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev put it correctly when he said that a country has a right to expect its scientists to produce discoveries and inventions that guarantee truly revolutionary changes in the development of technology and technological systems. Soviet scientists are obliged to justify those expectations and that requires creating, in a constructive, businesslike manner, in the process of daily creative and organizing work, the real mechanisms for resolving the large tasks that are assigned to science by the party. (Applause)

Metallurgical Combine Director

WA311800 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Mar 86 p 5

[Speech by Comrade I.V. Frantsenyuk, director of the Novolipetsk Metallurgical Combine imeni Yu.V. Andropov, Hero of Socialist Labor]

[Text] Dear comrade delegates! Our party is rightfully called the party of innovators, the party of trailblazers. New brilliant testimony of that has been provided by the revolutionary-transformational nature of the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 27th CPSU Congress, which was given by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. An innovational spirit and lively Marxist-Leninist thought also distinguish the new edition of the party's Program. These tremendously important political and theoretical documents contain a profound, realistic analysis of the road that has been traveled, and the creative tasks, to use the words of V.I. Lenin, are being posed "...in the sense of the fearless foresight of the future and bold practical activity that is aimed at carrying it out..."

The confirmed situation of efficiency in the party and throughout the country, the atmosphere of frankness and constructivism at the present congress confirm, over and over again, the great need and the great farsightedness of the decisions of the April 1985 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

We warmly support the principles presented by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev concerning the ways to accelerate the intensification of the national economy, to carry out technical re-equipping, and to improve the mechanism of management and control. The implementation of the tasks that were set forth in the Political Report will take our society to a qualitatively new level, will open up a broader vista for the development of our country's productive forces, and will create even more favorable conditions for the creative work of our cadres. The 12th 5-Year Plan and the period until the year 2000 will become an important stage for carrying out these tasks. In the report by member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, one finds a thorough exposition of the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in the forthcoming period. A large amount of attention in that report was devoted to problems of the development of the base branches of the national economy, including ferrous metallurgy. And that is understandable, since the rates of the technical reequipping of social production depend, to a decisive degree, upon the provision of high-quality metal to the entire national economy.

The immediacy of this task is also influenced by the fact that the metallurgical branch, by virtue of a number of reasons, has been operating in an unstable manner for a prolonged period of time.

Under these conditions, the collective at the Novolipetsk Metallurgical Combine sees its very important task in assuring the use of all the available opportunities for building up the production of high-quality metal and improving the economic indicators in the enterprise's work.

As a whole, our collective coped with the plans for 1985 and the 11th 5-Year Plan. The volume of production of commercial output during the 5-year period increased by 26 percent; labor productivity increased by 18 percent; the production costs of output dropped by 8 percent; and the balance-sheet profit increased by a factor of 1.7. The production of economical types of metal output developed at outstripping rates.

The plans for the first two months of the current year and the socialist pledges that were taken by the collective in honor of the 27th CPSU Congress were fulfilled ahead of schedule.

Self-critically evaluating the results of the work performed by the collective, we see our shortcomings and the unused opportunities. The combine still has instances when the equipment remains idle; instances of production of low-grade output have not been eliminated; and the introduction of means of meachanization and automation, robotics, and flexible automated systems is still being carried out at insufficient rates. This was the subject of a frank discussion at a plant party conference.

The main tasks and directions for accelerating the development of the entire national economy were stated at the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and at the conference at the party's Central Committee on questions of the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, and they received thorough development and confirmation at the present congress.

Interpreting the accumulated experience and determining the ways to resolve the tasks that confront us in the 12th 5-Year Plan, we concentrate our attention in those areas which are supposed to give us a rapid and reliable effect.

Those areas are, first of all, the purposeful work to achieve the effective use of production capacities, to improve equipment, and to intensify the technological processes. In the past year alone, by means of the remodeling and modernization of metallurgical units during capital and current repair, we succeeded in building up the capacities for the production of agglomerate by 200,000 tons; cast iron, by 100,000 tons; and rolled metal, by 200,000 tons. With a consideration of the accumulated experience, we developed for the 12th 5-Year Plan a comprehensive plan for technical reequipping. The implementation of that plan is supposed to make it possible to increase during the 5-year period, by using the available production capacities, the smelting of cast iron by 1.8 million tons; steel, by 1.5 million tons; and the production of ready rolled metal, by 1.3 million tons.

Secondly, we shall continue to reinforce the creative cooperation with the designing and scientific-research institutions, especially in matters of quality. We have had good experience in joint creative work with scientists at a number of institutes in Moscow, Minsk, Kiev, Dnepropetrovsk, Sverdlovsk, Lipetsk, and other cities.

Recently a large volume of research has been carried out and new, effective methods have been introduced for producing high-grade structural materials for the electrical-engineering, power-engineering, electronic, and instrument-building branches of industry; and cold-rolled metal for the automobile industry and low-alloyed steel for the manufacture of pipes for gas and petroleum pipelines.

Today the combine's output is delivered to 18 countries throughout the world. Thirdly, a very critical task for us is the economical use of raw-material, material, and fuel-and-energy resources. For that purpose at our combine, as at the other metallurgical plants in the branch, a special comprehensive system has been developed and is being steadily introduced. The system provides for the forecasting, planning, analysis, and improvement of the accounting and control of the consumption of all types of raw materials and energy carriers, and the providing of incentives for saving them.

Our work experience convinces us every day that a mandatory condition for the successful resolution of production tasks is constant and meaningful work to improve the working, everyday living, and recreational conditions for the workers and the protection of their health. These questions are in the center of attention of the party, trade-union, and Komsomol organizations and the economic management of the enterprise and each shop.

In conformity with the 5-year plans for the social and economic development of the collective and the comprehensive "Health" target program, much is being done to reinforce and develop the material-technical base of the medical institutions, sports and recuperative structures, and public nutrition enterprises, and to create healthy working conditions at every work station.

Comrades! Both in the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee and in the report on the Basic Guidelines for Economic and Social Development, much attention was paid to the improvement of capital construction as the basic condition for the remodeling of the national economy on the basis of the latest achievements of scientific-technical progress. This problem is an especially vital one for modern metallurgical production, the projects of which, in the overwhelming majority, are large-scale shops, units, and complexes.

The construction workers, installation workers, and metallurgists of Lipetsk Oblast have had experience in the rapid erecting of modern large-scale projects. At the present time the construction workers and operational specialists in the combine are taking energetic steps to assure the preterm completion of the construction of the first phase of a large-scale shop to produce electrical-engineering dynamo steel. The use of its output will make it possible for the electric-machine builders to reduce by 15 percent the expenditure of metal and to obtain in the national economy every year a saving of more than 3 billion kilowatt-hours of electric energy.

But it must be said that the efforts being taken to reduce the normative periods required for construction are not being taken into consideration by the planning agencies. The economized time in the construction of the dynamo-steel shop should have brought closer the beginning of the construction of the following object that was stipulated by the 5-year plan -- the highly productive, newest generation Model 2500 sheet-rolling mill. Unfortunately, that is not occurring. The conditions for the accelerated development of the design documentation for that mill have not been created. USSR Gosplan, Mintyazmash [Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine-Building], and the other ministries must take urgent steps to resolve the questions that have arisen, in order to provide the possibility of beginning the construction of the 2500 mill no later than 1987. The startup and assimilation of this one-of-a-kind shop will make it possible to eliminate the shortage of rolled sheet metal in the national economy.

I must dwell on yet another very important question that has been restraining the development of ferrous metallurgy. In order to accelerate the technical progress of many branches it is necessary to have not metal in general, but ready, high-grade rolled metal. At enterprises in our branch, 420 rolling mills and pipe-rolling mills are in operation at the present time. Many of them require fundamental remodeling. According to the program for technical re-equipping in the 12th 5-Year Plan, USSR Minchermet [Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy] plans to remodel 140 rolling mills. In order to carry out that program, the need for domestic rolling equipment comes to more than 500,000 tons. And yet USSR Gosplan, we have learned, has allocated to our ministry limits of only 250,000 tons. The volumes of manufacture of rolling equipment at Mintyazhmash plants have not been increasing in recent years. We feel that this question requires special consideration at the USSR Council of Ministers Machine-Building Bureau and at USSR Gosplan.

At our combine the further improvement of quality and the increase in the volumes of production of cold-rolled transformer sheet metal also are being restrained because of the fact that the production of that sheet metal is carried out on two obsolete mills that were manufactured as long ago as 1954. Therefore we urgently raise at USSR Gosplan and Mintyazhmash the question of the urgent construction of a new specialized plant in the Mintyazhmash system for the manufacture of rolling mills and other rolling equipment with a capacity of 140,000-150,000 tons a year.

In the report given by Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, mention was made of the great importance of ties and cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries. For many years the collective at our combine have maintained friendly creative ties with our colleagues -- metallurgists, chemists, and machine builders -- in the CEMA member-countries, such as Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, and other countries.

Our combine maintains close contacts with the collective at the Schwartze Pumpe gas combine in Cottbus, GDR. A treaty of cooperation has been concluded. The treaty stipulates various forms of expansion and reinforcement of friendly ties and the increasing of their effectiveness. They include the exchange of production experience, the carrying out of joint scientific-research programs, and the improvement by innovators and efficiency experts of the work methods.

The people at Novolipetsk also maintain international relations with the collective as the East Slovak Metallurgical Combine in the city of Kosice. We are building on a firm, long-range basis our relations with the Valcovni Plehu Sheet-Rolling Plant in the city of Frydek-Mistek, Czechoslovakia. In recognition of the many years of fruitful cooperation and the large amount of assistance given to develop the metallurgy of a fraternal country and to train national cadres, our combine at Novolipetsk was awarded the Czechoslovakian Order of Labor.

Comrades! At the present time in our collective, as throughout the country as a whole, all the workers are showing a tremendous amount of interest in becoming acquainted with and studying the Political Report of the Central Committee and all the Congress documents.

The new foreign-policy initiatives advanced by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev have evoked universal approval.

The bold plans that have been advanced by the party, and the majestic prospects bring to life new energy and the striving to multiply the contribution to the reinforcement of the economic might and defensive capability of our motherland.

Please allow me to assure the CPSU Central Committee and the congress delegates that the metallurgists of the Novolipetsk Metallurgical Plant will work persistently to reinforce the organizational spirit, order, and discipline and will do everything to implement the historic decisions of the 27th Congress of our beloved Communist Party. (Applause)

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Zhukov Details Protests

PM052000 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

[Article by Yu. Zhukov, chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace: "Responsibility for the Future; Everything Possible Must Be Done To Prevent Another Round of the Nuclear Arms Race Before It Is Too Late"]

[Text] It is difficult to find words to describe the complex gamut of feelings currently experienced by the tens and hundreds of millions of people who follow the development of the struggle to end the arms race with emotion and hope.

Until quite recently many people in the West were under the spell of a perfidious play, cunningly thought up by the "psychological warfare" specialists, claiming that both "superpowers" -- the USSR and the United States -- bear equal responsibility for the arms race and that therefore this struggle should not be taken too seriously.

However, no matter how hard bourgeois news media try to hush up the constant stream of new Soviet peace initiatives, no matter how they distort our proposals, no matter how hard they try to present white as black and black as white, people everywhere are increasingly ridding themselves of this paralyzing delusion. The same thing has been happening over and over again for many months now. The USSR puts forward clean, precise, simple, generally comprehensible, and entirely feasible proposals; the United States promises to study them and subsequently announces: No, this does not suit us. And the reaction of many millions of people echoes throughout the planet. First, universal interest in the Soviet proposals and hope that at any moment a mutually acceptable solution may be found; bewilderment and disillusionment at Washington's negative reaction, followed by indignation and outrage at this reaction, and, finally, determination to fight against it.

However, even if the pernicious concept of "equal responsibility" still survives here and there in the West, it has currently been dealt a crushing blow by the selfsame leaders who rejected out of hand the new proposals put forward by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee 29 March in his speech on Soviet television.

You will recall, comrades, that the speech was broadcast Saturday night. And it was immediately picked up and reported throughout the world by radio and television stations. The world learned that Moscow had again created a real opportunity for ending the nuclear arms race, which is becoming more and more dangerous.

Despite the fact that the United States responded to the unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions with a clearly provocative and defiant nuclear weapon test, Moscow -- even on that occasion -- did not slam the door, although it was clearly being pushed to do so.

"As for our unilateral moratorium," M.S. Gorbachev stated, "I am able to say that it remains in force until 31 March 1986. But even after this date, as we have stated, we will not carry out nuclear explosions provided that the United States acts likewise. We are giving the U.S. Administration another chance to adopt a responsible decision, namely to stop nuclear explosions."

"Otherwise," the Soviet leader went on, "the Soviet Union will resume tests. This must be perfectly clear. We regret this, but we will be forced to act in this way because we cannot sacrifice our own security and the security of our allies."

And to ensure that it does not come to that, M.S. Gorbachev offered on behalf of the Soviet Union to meet with President Reagan in London, Rome, or any other European capital in order to reach agreement on ending nuclear tests.

It was evening in Moscow, while in far-off California, where the U.S. President had gone to spend the Easter vacation at his favorite cowboy ranch, the sun was shining brightly. The President was, of course, briefed on the Soviet leader's proposal without delay. But he was busy thinking about other things. He was preparing his Saturday radio address extolling the U.S. Navy's recent agression against Libya and threatening Nicaragua. The answer to the new Soviet proposal was given there and then by Donald Regan, the White House chief of staff, who accompanies the President everywhere and hastened to give an interview to U.S., British, and French news agency correspondents just an hour after the Soviet leader's speech. It was a categorical "No."

Please note, that this time the U.S. Administration did not even deem it necessary to promise "to study the Soviet proposal," which it did on previous occasions of this kind. In view of the attractiveness of Moscow's new initiative, which immediately met with approval and support, it was decided to stifle from the outset any rising hopes that an accord might be achieved.

The answer was cynical and defiant: We, Regan declared, will nonetheless test our nuclear weapons; the next explosion is scheduled to be carried out in Nevada in mid-April and we do not intend to postpone it; and we do not want any summit in Europe to discuss ending nuclear weapons tests.

In reacting so defiantly, and I would say recklessly, to the Soviet Union's warning that that it is necessary to act with the utmost responsibility at this crucial moment when the question of whether or not there is to be a new round of the nuclear arms race is being decided, the gentlemen who had gathered in California were guided by a primitive gamble on the mentality of the average American citizen. They still believe that the notorious "position of strength policy," which is capable of evoking another bout of chauvinism among the supporters of the present U.S. Administration and of intimidating its opponents, will also work on a worldwide scale.

What a miscalaculation! Even the first reactions to what happened last Saturday and Sunday show that the cynical "No" which rang out from Reagan's ranch is having an effect diametrically opposed to that hoped for by those who authorized Regan to make that statement. I will not quote them, as PRAVDA readers are already familiar with the sharp disapproval expressed not only by participants in the current spring peace demonstrations which are taking place everywhere but also by prominent politicians in Europe and North America.

"Time does not stand still," our party's general secretary warned in his speech last Saturday when he called on the American people and their government and the peoples and governments of all countries to contribute actively, by means of practical steps, to translating the ban on nuclear explosions into reality, into an immutable norm of international relations.

Soviet peace champions fully agree with the assessment made of the prevailing situation in that most important speech.

And indeed, no sober-minded person can stand aside from the struggle to ban nuclear tests, which has entered a crucial stage. This is the reason why reports about actions in support of the new Soviet proposals and Soviet people's protests against the U.S. leadership's defiant stance are pouring in in an unprecedented stream at the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace from all our 120 local committees.

Around 40 million young Soviet men and women have already signed a message to the White House headed "It Is Still Not Too Late' in which they demand that the United States join the unilateral moratorium which has been observed by the Soviet Union for the past 8 months.

Cables and letters protesting the U.S. leaders' stubborn refusal to heed this demand have been addressed to Washington in the past few days by collectives of the most varied enterprises and establishments, schools, prominent Soviet scientists, students, workers, kolkhoz members, members of countless international friendship clubs at schools and Young Pioneer centers, and participants in mass demonstrations.

I have just received a report from Yalta, where an international meeting was held under the motto "Let us pool our efforts in the struggle for peace and against the threat of nuclear was." Taking part in it alongside Soviet Peace champions were people who had come to the Crimea from Australia, the FRG, Finland, Hungary, the GDR, and Czechoslovakia. They unanimously decided to send President Reagan a message calling on him to accept the Soviet proposal and to issue instructions to halt the preparations for the new nuclear weapon test.

Similar demands were addressed to him by participants in the Krasnodar Kray peace champions' conference, the collectives of Rostov's Rostselmash and Krasnyy Aksay plants, students at Leningrad, Yerevan, and Azerbaijan universities, Orel Oblast's Pokrovskiy Rayon kolkhoz members, pupils at Vladimir City No. 33 School, workers at the Krasnoyarsk aluminum plant, and the collective of the Yakutzoloto production association...I have dozens of such reports here.

There was a telephone call from Riga to say that the VEF plant collective has sent a cable to the White House protesting the provocative underground nuclear explosion carried out at the test site in Nevada. The mailman brought a copy of a message on the same lines to President Reagan which arrived by airmail from Partizansk city in Maritime Kray in the Far East. It is signed by 13,000 of the city's inhabitants. In their letter they ask a direct question:

"Mr. President, why is your administration refusing to give a positive answer to the program for phased nuclear disarmament and the prevention of the militarization of space which was put forward by the USSR 15 January? Even after the tragic destruction of Challenger you declared that work on the Strategic Defense Initiative will go on! We resolutely protest this stance of yours!" There is no end to such collective and individual letters. There is one from the Sverdlovsk "Fakel" sports club, and from Nikolay Ivanovich Milkov, a machine operator in Tajikistan. And here is a letter from a large group of participants in the "Slavutich" international youth peace camp in the Ukrainian city of Kanev. Its authors proclaim emphatically:

"We say: 'Down with war! Down with nuclear weapons tests!' We call on the U.S. Administration: Stop! The nuclear explosions are destroying the earth, they are searing people's souls."

The U.S. public does not know about the Soviet people's powerful wave of protests. The White House maintains a deathly silence about the mail which is pouring in from Soviet Union.

However, truth travels without visas and sooner or later our American colleagues will get to know that Soviet people are expressing solidarity with their struggle for banning nuclear tests.

At the beginning of May, Soviet peace champions will organize new mass demonstrations as part of the traditional 1-week festival in support of European security held annually on the initiative of the WPC. Unquestionably, the slogans of the struggle to ban nuclear tests will occupy a central place at these demonstrations. And even the most skillful masters of the U.S. propaganda services will not be able to suppress information about these events.

U.S. Excuses 'Echoed' in London

LD042144 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Commentary by Boris Belitskiy on the "Vantage Point" program]

[Excerpts] Almost exactly 1 month has elapsed since the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the country's governing party, concluded this congress. Such congresses, according to the party's rules, constitute its top policymaking forum. One month is, of course, in historical terms little more than an instant, and yet such is the pace of events in our day and age that even this brief period has provided striking proof of how consistently the Soviet Union is following the policies formulated at the congress. In its main resolution, the congress unequivocally reaffirmed the defensive nature of the Soviet military doctrine based on the USSR's firm commitment to opposing nuclear war in any form. The main thrust of the Sovet Union's foreign policy in the coming years, the congress declared, should be efforts to secure the implementation of the program outlined by the party's general secretary on 15 January 1986, for eliminating weapons of mass destruction.

Alas, instead of grasping this excellent opportunity to end all nuclear tests once and for all and thereby take the first real step toward nuclear disarmament Washington is practically seeking excuses to continue escalating the arms race. One such excuse was the flimsy argument about the inadequacy of verification procedures for policing an underground test ban. The Soviet Union has disposed of this argument completely by declaring it would accept any form of verification, including on-site inspection. Even flimsier are recent arguments about the Soviet Union being ahead in nuclear testing, or having violated its treaty undertakings.

As for vague charges about the Soviet Union having possible violated nuclear test agreements, such as the threshold test ban treaty of 1974, a highly relevant fact on this score has been reported from Washington by the world's major new agencies this week. According to these reports, the director of the Central Intelligence Agency, William Casey, has ordered drastic changes in the way his agency judges the yield of Soviet nuclear weapons tests following determinations that its estimates were too high. According to administration officials cited by THE NEW YORK TIMES, Casey's decision has called into question past administration claims that Soviet tests may have violated the threshold test ban treaty.

It's a pity that practically each of these Washington excuses is dutifully echoed in London. Little wonder that even Denis Healey, a Labour Party leader who can hardly be suspected of any pro-Soviet leanings, this week felt constrained to level strong criticism at the Conservative government's tacit agreement with Washington's refusal to begin a constructive dialogue with a view to achieving a comprehensive test ban.

As the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev said the other day, he felt certain that the proper conclusions from this refusal would be drawn by the world public as well as the Soviet Union. It has, he said, become particularly clear who's who in world politics.

World Opinion Supports Ban

LD052234 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 5 Apr 86

[IZVESTIYA Political Observer Stanislav Kondrashov commentary; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A large group of U.S. and Swedish political, trade union and public organizations has appealed to President Reagan and the U.S. Congress to end nuclear tests immediately. Over to IZVESTIYA political observer Stanislav Kondrashov:

Hello there comrades! A week ago, Comrade Gorbachev made an offer to President Reagan to meet without delay in order to discuss the issue of halting nuclear tests. The President answered in the negative, promptly, not pausing to think about it. But the world has fallen to thinking, both about this latest refusal and about the policy of the Washington administration in general, does it really want to halt the nuclear arms race, and ultimately, to eliminate the nuclear weapons? President Reagan says yes, and he was saying that before Geneva, at Geneva and after Geneva likewise. Moreover, not bothering with facts, he attributes the authorship of the very idea of eliminating the nuclear weapons to himself. But the sincerity of his intentions is doubted more and more, even by those who by merit of their convictions believe Washington more than Moscow.

Let us take Chancellor, an old and eminent U.S. television observer. About 3 days ago he noted: Divergence in word and deed is not working in favor of the United States now, since it is precisely the United States that has been mounting up its nuclear armaments at the highest rate for the past 20 years.

Or Egon Bahr, prominent West German Social Democrat. He has made it clear for himself yet another time. I quote -- the United States only says "no" to all attempts to stop the spiralling arms race.

In Japan, the daily TOKYO SHIMBUN, and not only it, condemns the Washington position on the issue of nuclear tests. And finally, one more quotation, quite lengthy but an expressive one, from the London weekly THE OBSERVER. The West would be stunned, THE OBSERVER writes, if Gorbachev were subjected to emotional outbursts which, when it comes to Washington, we regard as normal practice in U.S. foreign policies. If the Soviet Navy took on one of the weaker representatives of the capitalist world, sank ships and downed planes, the British House of Commons and the press would long be shuddering from anger and indignation. A real cause for concern would then arise, THE OBSERVER goes on, that a person who exercises the power he was endowed with in such an offhand way, cannot be entrusted with responsibility for nuclear weapons.

What do all these words mean? That the feeling of common sense and of responsibility is in an increasing way associated in the world with the position of Moscow, and not with that of Washington -- even by those, I repeat, who by merit of their convictions and views rather believe Washington and not the other way round. It is precisely the reason why Washington is nervous and trying to brush off the Soviet peace initiatives as a propaganda war. The extreme right among U.S. politicians literally dream about Moscow slamming the door and thus making their position easier.

The latent shifts in the giant massif which is called the world public opinion do not occur rapidly, and there are no seismograhs which could measure their magnitude. One thing is quite clear however: The movement of this massif is observed in the direction of those who display platitudes, wisdom, and self-possession in our dangerous age. And those who display opposite qualities, find it increasingly difficult to obstruct this movement.

Secret Testing Concept Refuted

LD062013 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 6 Apr 86

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Gennadiy Gerasimov]

[Text] It is not easy to deal with the United States. The President has a meeting with Katya Lyceva and tells her that he is for peace, that peace is his dream, and that he is ready to do anything to eliminate nuclear weapons. But in order to eliminate them, let us stop nuclear tests, at least, for a start, this is so logical. But they tell us no. And they explain their refusal by saying that they have to catch up with us. But here is a diagram [video shows pie chart with table above it listing numbers of nuclear explosions carried out by the United States, USSR, France, Britain and China and percentages in pie wedges. Caption on diagram gives source as Swedish Defense Institute] If one takes the nuclear tests carried out by all countries as 100 percent, then 51 percent belong to the Americans, more than that of all the others taken together. They also explain their refusal by saying that, you see, the nuclear arsenal must be rechecked regularly to see that it is in combat condition, and has not rusted.

But this argument applies equally to both sides. It is even a good thing, if uncertainly about nuclear combat readiness were to increase, there would be less temptation. This reminds one of the concept of suffocation of nuclear weapons proposed by Pierre Trudeau, former prime minister of Canada. They go on to say that the problem of verification has not been solved, and that the Russians would carry out explosions secretly.

I was recently in Uppsala, a Swedish city where a famous seismological laboratory operates at the university, and records nuclear blasts, among other things. Data received from this laboratory are referred to now and then in the press. I asked a member of its staff whether it is possible to pull the wool over the world's eyes and carry out a nuclear explosion secretly. He said that in theory, this is possible, if one makes the explosion immediately after an earthquake and in the same area. But he added that we have not yet learned how to forecast earthquakes. Apart from that, the test range has to be quite close to the epicenter of the earthquake. In a seismically active region. Overall, the theoretical possibility of deception is virtually zero, especially if one takes into account the risk of exposure both by instruments and by on-site checks. The matter concerns not the problem of verification, but an absence of a desire on the part of the United States to stop the nuclear arms race. One journalist has compared Washington's passion for creation of nuclear weapons systems with the enthusiasm of a follower of fashion who is endlessly buying more and more new designs of shoes without any need. The late Olof Palme said that an end to tests is a signal awaited by the whole world. The Soviet Union is adhering to a unilateral moratorium, until the next U.S. nuclear explosion. It has reported that this is planned for next Tuesday, 8 April. So might the United States cancel the next test? A White House spokesman has said that they might, adding, because of weather conditions. Such an answer is provocative, and perhaps even impudent.

The editor of the U.S. academic journal FOREIGN POLICY, Charles (?Mains), criticizing the Reagan administration for missing the opportunity to improve Soviet-U.S. relations, writes: The contrast between the courteous President in Geneva and the unchanging U.S. policy, might appear to the Russians as proof that the President is the captive of people and forces of an anti-Soviet bent.

U.S. Relies on Force

LD071103 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Correspondent Andrey Ptashnikov report from New York]

[Text] Referring to a statement by official White House representatives, THE NEW YORK TIMES has reported that another nuclear test could be conducted in the United States on 8 April. But it was initially planned for the 3d week of this month. So what is this? A straightforward rescheduling to an earlier date? Not at all. The schedule will be adhered to. And the test planned for tomorrow will be an additional one. It will be the ninth since the day the Soviet Union introduced a unilateral moratorium on any nuclear explosions. Since then our country, as we all know, has extended the moratorium three times, but on the last occasion with the condition that it would be observed until the new nuclear explosion carried out by the United States.

The White House has had more than 8 months to change its mind, to listen to the voice of reason and to cease nuclear tests. That is precisely what many American congressmen, prominent scientists, specialists, and political and religious figures, not only from the United States but also from other countries, have been and keep on appealing to it for. This is precisely what the progressive American and world public is demanding. The White House daily receives petitions from various antiwar, trade union, women's and youth organizations with appeals to the administration to join the Soviet moratorium. Such appeals can also be heard at the numerous mass demonstrations taking place in the United States and outside its boundaries.

And what is the response of the U.S. Administration? It is again conducting an underground nuclear explosion. It is becoming increasingly evident that the U.S. ruling circles are continuing to lay special stress on pursuing a militarist course and to rely on force in order to dictate their will to other countries and peoples.

CORRECTION TO ARTICLE ON U.S. RESPONSE TO SOVIETS

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "U.S. Response to Soviet Initiative Examined," published in the 4 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page AA 11, first paragraph, line five:

"... speaking increasingly frequently of the concept of "new globalism" by which the State Department is to be guided in its foreign policy... inserting dropped words.

SOVIET, U.S. UN ASSOCIATIONS CONCLUDE MEETING

LD070901 Moscow TASS in English 0843 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 7 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reports:

A meeting of representatives of the USSR and the U.S. United Nations Associations has ended here. The meeting was presided over by Chairman of the USSR United Nations Association Academician Georgiy Arbatov and Chairman of the U.S. United Nations Association, prominent public figure Elliot Richardson. It was devoted to the discussion of pressing issues of the international situation and Soviet-American relations. The parties of the meeting declared for strengthening and enhancing the U.N. role in international affairs which is bound to be largely promoted by the fact that 1986 was proclaimed the International Year of Peace by the United Nations Organisation.

The U.S. authorities' decision on reducing the personnel of the Soviet representation at the United Nations was strongly criticised and condemned since that decision is contrary to the U.N. Charter and international law.

Mainly discussed at the meeting were questions of limitation and termination of the arms race, prevention of it from spreading into outer space, prospects of Soviet-American relations in the light of the results of the Geneva summit meeting. Soviet representatives acquainted the American participants in the meeting in detail with the Soviet Union's initiatives and practical steps, aimed at the early attaining relaxation of international tension, vital to all countries and nations, at terminating nuclear tests and at curbing the arms race, in general.

Much attention was paid to regional conflicts, the role of the U.N. mechanisms in their settlement, problems of limitation and reduction of troops and armaments in general Europe.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD061645 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 6 Apr 86

["International Observers Roundtable" program, with All-Union Radio foreign policy commentators Nikolay Ivanovich Agayants, Viktor Nikolayevich Levin, and Vitaliy Sergeyevich Sobolev]

[Text][Sobolev] Hello, comrades! A few days ago the Canadian GLOBE AND MAIL published a review of the international situation under the headline "Persistent Search for Peace by Moscow and Bellicosity by Washington." For us, such a comparison is nothing new, it is no discovery, but when a solid, bourgeois, newspaper says something like that, it is very symptomatic. In our times, if you are looking for war, you cannot build a policy enjoying popularity. In the West, the doctrine of mutual assured destruction, otherwise called the balance of terror is widespread. But even those people who consider that balance to be salutary still want the terror to be less while retaining the balance. And that is what they find in the Soviet proposals, which is why the persistent, tireless, and consistent efforts by our country aimed at halting the arms race and putting it into reverse give rise to response like that from the GLOBE AND MAIL. I quoted our Canadian colleagues because they put it in the most concise and clear ways.

Ideas in the same spirit can be found also in the U.S. press, in particular, profound regret that the U.S. leadership, that once assumed an obligation to do everything it could to bring about the complete and universal ending of nuclear tests, is rejecting, and demonstratively rejecting, the Soviet initiatives which are aimed at this. These initiatives are backed up by unilateral measures and a maximum show of goodwill. On one hand the Soviet Union proposed an all-embracing program of disarmament, and at the same time it showed its readiness to settle individual questions. Now it has brought the termination of nuclear explosions into the focus of attention.

[Agayants] Why does the Soviet Union attach such enormous importance to this problem? First, without such tests it is impossible either to improve nuclear weapons or to create new ones. A test ban would thus enable the whole process of nuclear disarmament to be brought out of deadlock. Second, the continuation of nuclear tests is doing enormous damage to nature and the environment that is still not completely understood. Third and last there is no need to start from scratch in this difficult business. A certain path has already been traveled: For many years now there have been no tests carried out in the air, the waters, on land, or in space.

One of the realities of the nuclear age today is the fact that it is simply impossible to resolve international conflicts by resorting to nuclear war, since there can be no winner. Consequently, such a war can in no way serve as an instrument for achieving any political aims. Moreover, the further continuation of the already head-spinning arms race is impairing both overall international security and the security of each individual state. That is why we are convinced that one of the most important measures that could have a beneficial influence on the political climate on our planet is the ending of nuclear tests. Unfortunately, however, one get the impression that in Washington they have no wish to understand this. The Pentagon is stubbornly stepping up new nuclear tests, going against common sense, and against strong demands by the world public and by the U.S. public itself. The current U.S. Administration, as the events of this week show, is demonstrating an absence of political will to solve such a highly important problem of today as the renunciation of nuclear tests, and an absence of the necessary responsibility for the destiny of mankind.

[Levin] You know, comrades, in response to the latest proposal by the Soviet Union given in Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's statement on television last Saturday, 1 week ago, U.S. representatives stated immediately that they had no wish to talk about any summit meeting to decide the question of ending nuclear tests, neither did they intend to talk about ending those tests. We hope that this is not the last word from the Washington administration, but to date that is how the situation is taking shape. Moreover, there are clear attempts by the United States to avoid giving an answer to the questions raised by the Soviet Union, and to find some sort of propaganda camouflage moves. The first move was the story that the Soviet Union, contrary to the Geneva accords -- here casting a shadow over our attitude toward the Geneva summit -- is rejecting the planned meeting and proposing another meeting instead devoted only a narrow question, and so on and so forth. The Soviet Union immediately made this matter completely clear. No, the meeting that Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev is suggesting be held in the immediate future to resolve the question of ending nulcear tests does not replace the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting planned for this year which is to take place in the United States to discuss a wide range of problems. Furthermore, other ideas were set in motion. A commentator for the U.S. NBC television company, for example, made the following statement regarding our initiative and the reaction by the United States. I quote this observer: To ask Ronald Reagan to end nuclear tests is the same as asking Imelda Marcos to stop buying new shoes.

[Sobolev] That is the wife of the Philippines dictator Marcos.

[Levin] That is right! That, you know, was in fact an attempt to turn the idea around, but the sense of the commentary was that, well, it is an absurd thing to ask of Reagan. Why on earth do the Russians, knowing full well that Reagan will give a negative answer, make such statements? But what we are counting on is common sense, a realistic understanding of the political and strategic situation that has come about in the world because of U.S. President Reagan. We make that proposal, not at all, as again they say in America, to score propaganda points, to drive the United States into a corner, or put it in a difficult position. No, that is not our aim at all. Our aim is to find a point of contact in attitudes, to develop a common point of view, and solve the problem of ending nuclear tests, because that is the first step on the path of eliminating nuclear weapons.

I would like to recall the foundation-laying documents that were adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress. The new edition of the party program says clearly and definitely that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union firmly and consistently upholds the Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. We see our task as being the prevention of the threat of war. That is our principled policy. That is our chief aim. And that aim is far removed from any attempts to score points in the propaganda struggle. No, we do not want to drive Washington into a corner. If today it feels uncomfortable, then it is the fault of the U.S. Administration alone, its fault alone. But that is not our aim. We want to come to agreement with the United States, agreement on the problems which life itself today puts in the forefront.

[Sobolev] And problems on which at one time it seemed to express views that would enable agreement to be reached. In particular, during the Geneva meeting, the United States, in the person of President Reagan, expressed readiness to come to an agreement on the major problems of disarmament, and in particular the ending of nuclear tests could be the first step toward such accords. Unfortunately, however, as Comrade Gorbachev said in his interview with the Algerian magazine REVOLUTION AFRICAINE, Washington's actions following Geneva contradict the accords reached there. In the United States there is an increasing anti-Geneva syndrome which naturally creates no small number of difficulties for the development of Soviet-U.S. relations. In particular that syndrome has been manifested in the increasing onslaught by the opponents of the SALT-II and ABM Treaties that the United States signed with the Soviet Union. Certain commissions compile completely groundless documents showing that the USSR is violating the limitations imposed by those agreements. A few days ago, however, there came to light a secret report by the U.S. special services for internal use which came to the conclusion that USSR is, in fact, not violating the treaties, but observing them.

But I repeat, although a secret report for internal use quietly says one thing, in the United States they are loudly saying something else. They assert, for example, that the USSR has 20-25 percent more warheads than the 2,500 fixed by SALT-II. Where does Washington get these figures, and why does it quote them? It is because another atomic-powered nuclear missile-carrying Trident submarine is going into service in the United States. So in order to keep to the level fixed by SALT-II, two other nuclear systems have to be dismantled -- two old Poseidon submarines. And so certain officials in Washington, quoting figures plucked out of thin air, are insisting that these submarines should not be dismantled but just put into dry dock, thus trying, by means of these submarines, to torpedo the clauses of the treaty. Also, as everyone knows, the ABM Treaty stands in the path of developing the star wars treaties is particularly great, and it is the passionate dream of the Washington neoconservatives to wreck them. A clear field, so to speak, would then be opened up for the arms race, that even in the ruling U.S. circles is far from an attractive thought for everyone.

[Levin] In the United States at the moment, again by falsifying the facts, they are attempting to create the impression that if the United States were to stop its nuclear tests, the U.S. lag in that area -- as certain politicians in Washington are now saying -- would be frozen. Let us recall that according to data from the Swedish Institute of Defense Research, the United States has tested one-third more nuclear devices than the Soviet Union since 1945, and together with the other Western states one and half times as many.

[Sobolev] Moreover, they have tested more in all environments -- in the air, under water, and on earth.

[Levin] That is absolutely correct -- and underground tests as well. And it is not out of place to recall that, up until today, the United States has carried out six explosions since the Soviet Union's introduction of the unilateral moratorium. Now they want to demonstratively carry out yet another explosion, directly connected withthe implementation of the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative program. If this explosion takes place we shall be forced to resume nuclear tests. However, we do not want that. We want to see nuclear explosions brought to an end, the first specific step taken along the path of ending nuclear tests, and bilateral, trilateral, and multialteral talks begun. We are proposing a very broad program of action here.

[Agayants] Thus, Viktor Nikolayevich, we should stress once more that the foreign policy course of the CPSU and of our state is imbued with the most profound concern for preserving and consolidating peace on earth and has nothing to do with any kinds of short-term calculations or considerations, because in the nuclear era the security of one state cannot be built at the expense of others. This is extremely clear and well-argued and is set forth in both the 27th CPSU Congress documents and in Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's latest speeches. It is a consistent, principled, and constructive course which also takes into account the interests of states belonging to different social systems, for we genuinely want an improvement in the international situation, an easing of tension, and the prevention of the threat of war.

[Levin] I would like to note yet another point regarding U.S. policy. Quoting spokesman of the Washington administration, in the name of achieving President Reagan's principle objectives, which they name as the implementation of the SDI program -- the program of creating space strike weapons -- and the stepping up of assistance to, as they call them, anticommunist regimes around the globe -- we know what they mean: support for the Afghan bandits, support for the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] gangs in Angola; support for the Nicaraguan contras etc -- in the name of realizing these objectives, the administration is willing to risk, as THE WALL STREET JOURNAL wrote, a deterioration of relations with the Soviet Union. However, this is no risk. It is a calculated provocation aimed at forcing the Soviet Union so slam the door shut in order to bury the Geneva spirit under layers of militarism and aventurism. But we have frequently stated -- and it was said from the rostrum of the 27th party congress -- that we shall not fall for these provocations, we shall not slam the door shut. Responsibility for the destiny of peace and for security is too great.

[Sobolev] During Mozambican leader Samora Machel's visit to the Soviet Union, Comrade Gorbachev again emphasized that the Soviet Union will continue its persistent and painstaking work to implement its integral program for preventing a thermonuclear disaster and creating a safe world. And we know, the Soviet leader said, that the peoples of the world will be on our side in this noble cause. The past week has seen an upsurge in the antiwar movement throughout the world. So-called Easter marches were held. Demonstrators blocked U.S. and NATO bases in Western Europe, America, and Asia. Hundreds of thousands of people participated in such demonstrations in the FRG and the number of marchers around the world amounts to millions.

[Agayants] The antiwar movement has been injected with a powerful additional stimulus by, of course, the Soviet Union's new peace initiatives which have met with the support and approval of the broadest circles of the world public.

[Levin] On the subject of the present phase of the antiwar movement, I would like to draw listeners' attention to the fact that in the FRG the main slogan accompanying these Easter peace marches was the demand to refuse to support the Strategic Defense Initiative and the demand that the United States renounce its intention of implementing the star wars program.

[Sobolev] The United States has recently been making especially active efforts to develop this program and to assemble under the star wars banner, so to speak, a sort of universal army. U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger has gone to Japan where the main aim of his visit, according to correspondents accredited to the White House, is to, so to speak, put the final pressure on Tokyo, to force it to officially join in the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative. Previous to that, the Pentagon chief signed an agreement in Washington with FRG Minister for Economics Bangemann giving the FRG Government's sanction to participation by West German firms in the program to create space strike weapons. The West German press asks what the FRG has gained from this, in particular the WESTFAELISCHE RUNDSCHAU which writes that there was no need at all for it, that the agreement was a political act, which supported Washington's policy and split, so to speak, the front of the West Europe countries. As the newspaper put it, after the fall of Bonn, it will be easier for Rome and other West Europe capitals to fall under the onslaught of the star wars program propagandizers.

[Levin] First, as we recall, was Great Britain, then the FRG -- and this has just been formulated in treaty form -- and Rome has already advocated participation in SDI.

[Sobolev] Although it has not signed an agreement.

[Levin] For the Americans the political aspect of the issue is important. And to claim that they do not understand this in Bonn! They understand perfectly and are thus consiciously assuming responsibility for the deterioration in the international situation. After all, one would think that in Europe any political issues should be tackled with particular delicacy since an extremely large amount of explosive materials are accumulated in Europe -- more than anywhere else -- and to remove the danger from these explosive materials is the main task. This was stated very clearly at the 27th party congress once again.

[Agayants] Washington is striving to drag its allies, including the Land of the Rising Sun, closer into its aggressive militaristic plans. Just today, Pentagon chief Weinberger, who is on a 2-week tour of countries in Asia and the Pacific Ocean region, persistently tried to convince his partners of the need to speed up the process of Japan's joining Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative, at talks held during his stay in Japan. In Tokyo, they listened with satisfaction to these appeals. At the moment, let us recall, the third competent commission of representatives of Japan's largest and most influential corporations, comprising 55 people, is traveling the length and breadth of the United States. By 10 April, they have to submit their recommendations to the government on Japan's participation in SDI.

[Sobolev] As a Canadian journalist has put it, Washington's war-mongering is showing more and more clearly in the planet's so-called hot spots where the United States is continuing to whip up tension, both qualitatively and quantitatively. I mention quality because various kinds of counterrevolutionary gangs are receiving ever-more modern weapons. Shoulder-fired Stinger anti-aircraft missiles have now been sent to Angola and Afghanistan.

It is said that each of these missiles cost $75,000, so America has had to open its coffers wide. This year both the dushmans and the anti-Angolan group, UNITA, have been allocated hundreds of millions of dollars. The U.S. press writes that the U.S. leaders wanted to carry out this anti-aircraft missile business secretly. It is well known that U.S. mercenaries in the two above-mentioned countries have already shot down civilian aircraft and those who are giving them new, modern weapons for this are assuming a grave responsibility. However, Washington's ultraconservatives were so overjoyed at the Stinger deliveries that they could not refrain from bragging in public and there is now a new investigation under way in Washington in connection with the fact that once again the beans have been spilled.

And here is another detail of the methods used to implement the notorious policy of neoglobalism. When the House of Representatives refused to let the White House hand out $100 million to the Somozists, and the voting on this question in the Senate was still to come, the U.S. Government organized an anti-Nicaraguan propaganda campaign in order to bring the legislators and the public to their side, to convince them that Nicaragua supposedly poses a danger to its neighbors. And so it was proposed to Honduras that they ask the United States for $20 million to defend it against the Sandinists. But Honduras is in a delicate situation. It officially denies that there are Somozist camps on its territory; the Honduras public is opposed to the presence in the country both of the contras and of U.S. troops. The armed foreigners are involved in robbery, trading in narcotics, and debauchery -- without mercy even for children. The Hondurans are also justifiably concerned that they will be drawn into a military escapade against Nicaragua; and in the end they consider themselves Latin Americans -- and the position of Latin America in relation to the U.S. anti-Nicaraguan policy is known; they are categorically opposed to it.

In this situation the Honduras president gathered courage and refused to ask for the $20 million which he had been offered -- can you imagine! Then, as the U.S. press reports, they told their insubordinate protege: Obviously, Honduras will not be needing U.S. aid in the future. Well, frightened by the threat that he would be cast to the whim of fate and that they would stop showering him with dollars, the president backed down and did as he was told. U.S. helicopters began urgently to send Honduran soliders into the area on the Nicaraguan border, the situation there flared up, and the White House talked another few senators into the struggle for the $100 million.

[Agayants] This doctrine of neoglobalism is, you know, being spread to other areas of the globe too, particularly the Mediterraean Sea. No matter how refined and cunning the lies put forth to justify the piratical actions by the U.S. 6th Fleet off the coast to sovereign Libya are, those lies cannot conceal Washington's true intentions. What is secret, sooner or later, comes to light. THE LOS ANGELES TIMES newspaper carried an article in which it is directly admitted that the attack by the U.S. Navy in the Gulf of Sidra was thought up as long as 3 months ago by Secretary of State Shultz and Poindexter, assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, in order to draw the Libyan leader, Al-Qadhdhafi, into an exchange of fire with U.S. forces. The United States saw he provocative maneuver by the U.S. Navy off the Libyan coast as a long-awaited chance to use the U.S. military might against the Libyan Jamahiriyah's Government which is disagreeable to Uncle Sam.

[Sobolev] We have already spoken, comrades, about what kind of support is given to the peace-loving policy of the USSR throughout the world. In the struggle for disarmament and detent, our country stands shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal socialist states. It is stressed in the party program that in our time the socialist community is the most authoritative force on the planet, a force without which it is impossible to solve a single, in any way significant problem concerning mankind. The coordinated foreign policy of the socialist countries was spoken of by Comrade Zhivkov, speaking at the 13th Bulgarian Communist Party Congress which took place this week.

The congress delegates noted the historic significance, for the dynamic economic and political development of the world system of socialism, of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. In a businesslike fashion, self-critically but with complete confidence, they discussed the plans for the forthcoming 5-year plan and for the period up to the end of the century. In Bulgaria, a long-term program has been mapped out and is being implemented to raise the quality of and to intensify production, to accelerate scientific and technical progress. It was noted at the congress that in the elaboration and implementation of the strategy of accelerated social and economic development of the socialist countries, they act in concert, have a common program of cooperation, and this is an important prerequisite for the successes in achieving the aims set. A substantial change is also taking place now in Czechoslovakia, where the implementation of the decisions adopted at the recent 17th CPCZ Congress is beginning.

[Agayants] The Czechoslovak Communists' highest forum took place in a solemn and, at the same time, businesslike atmosphere of creative approach to carrying out the latest tasks, of critical assessment of the shortcomings to be found. A characteristic feature of its work was the complete unanimity of the delegates on all the chief questions about the development of the country and of the international situation. In the speech one could see the deep interest of the participants in resolving the questions of raising the efficiency of the work of each enterprise, building site, agricultural cooperative; there was a search for internal reserves. It was noted there that not a little has been done: In 15 years, national income has risen, for example, by 81 percent. All this has facilitated a further raising of self-sufficiency in foodstuffs. The total volume of foreign trade has increased approximately two-fold. Moreover, the Soviet Union's share in CSSR foreign trade amounted to 45 percent. And personal consumption has risen over the past 15 years by 43 percent, social consumption has increased two-fold; over 1.8 million families have moved into new apartments. Undoubtedly high results.

[Sobolev] But they did not satisfy the Czechoslovak Communists. They postulated that development must be accelerated.

[Agayants] Yes, serious shortcomings were noted. The national economy developed to a large extent in recent years on an extensive basis; the management structure, if it changed, then was not fast enough, falling clearly behind the development of productive forces; in industry, the stock of equipment and machine tools was in need of radical reconstruction and modernization; the latest achievements of science and technology were being introduced slowly. At the congress there was a frank, honest, party-like conversation about this, and its aim is to achieve to an even greater extent the use of the advantages of the socialist system for deepening socialist democracy and for even more fully satisfying the material, social, and spiritual requirements of the people.

[Levin] I do not think we would be mistaken if we were to say that the 27th CPSU Congress set the tone for the work of the congresses of the fraternal parties, too. We have already seen this in the examples from the congresses of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and of the Bulgarian Communist Party; coming soon is the congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. It opens on 17 April. This will undoubtedly also be a very important milestone in the life of the fraternal GDR. Even now, our Communist friends in the GDR are openly saying that at the focus of their attention will be problems of scientific and technical progress. It should be said that the GDR can, with full justification, be proud of the achievements of recent years: it has made a very noticeable step forward, but the problems that face the country are obvious, and it is characteristic that these problems in general have something in common with those on the solution of which the fraternal parties are working in other socialist states. The understanding of the unity of the tasks, the understanding of the unity of the methods by which these tasks must be solved also signifies that we are moving together toward the solution of the problems facing us.

Joint, coordinated efforts are one of the decisive factors that will help solve these problems. It must be noted: Here, Vitaliy Sergeyevich, you spoke of how the 27th CPSU Congress defined the significance of developing cohesion in the community of socialist states. The significance of our joint efforts, the significance of friendship with the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries was spoken of by Communists of Czechoslovakia, spoken of by the Communists of Bulgaria; this was spoken of during the course of pre-congress discussions very precisely and clearly by Communists of the GDR. All our friends are talking about this: The cohesion of efforts is a powerful factor in our movement forward. And speaking of the development of relations between the socialist states, witnesses to which we have become this week, I would also like to note the visit to the Soviet Union by a delegation from the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK. In the recent period our relations with fraternal Korea have received a new stimulus: This year we will be marking the 25th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and the DPRK; and we do not doubt that this jubilee will demonstrate the resolve of the two countries to strengthen their interaction in the interests of socialism and peace in the Far East, in Asia, and throughout the world.

[Sobolev] Our time has come to its end. Thank you for your attention. All the best.

U.S. REPORTEDLY SUPPLYING WEAPONS TO RSA VIA ISRAEL

LD060754 Moscow TASS in English 0640 GMT 6 Apr 86

["Zionist-Racists -- A Sinister Alliance" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow April 6 TASS -- Follows commentary by Sergey Kulik, a TASS political news analyst:

The African press has recently more than once expressed well-founded alarm about and indignation at the broadening cooperation between Zionist Israel and the racist Republic of South Africa. While the whole progressive mankind condemns the apartheid regime and demands that all-embracing sanctions be imposed against it, Tel Aviv is giving Pretoria all-round assistance both in the political, economic and military fields, the Zimbabwe news journal says.

The criminal ties between the Zionists and racists are developing with the knowledge and apparent approval of the United States, which reluctant to compromise itself ultimately by direct contacts with the apartheid regime, has turned Israel into a kind of a trans-shipment point for large-scale supplies of U.S.-made weapons and military hardware to the Republic of South Africa [RSA]. Thus, according to the newspaper WASHINGTON POST, Tel Aviv has been allowed to sell to Pretoria war planes and other Israeli military equipment manufactured according to American licences.

The sale to the Republic of South Africa of the Israeli weapons, which are used by the racists to suppress the just struggle of South Africa's indigenous population and for the bandit raids against the neighbour independent states, has assumed such a scale that at present it accounts for 35 per cent of the aggregate Israeli arms exports. In violation of the U.N. embargo on military supplies to the RSA, the Zionist government offers to the racists Kfir jet fighters, Arava military transport planes, Westwind reconnaissance planes, Merkava tanks, Shafrir and Gabriel missiles, Uzi submachine guns and Calil assault rifles, miscellaneous electronic equipment, etc.

A source of special danger is the close Tel Aviv-Pretoria cooperation in the nuclear field. The South African militarists have recently purchased in Israel a super-long range nuclear-capable artillery system.

The construction of four nuclear powered submarines is at its closing stage in the Simonstown naval base with the assistance of Israeli experts. The project is top classified. The implementation of the policy of creating a South African nuclear submarine fleet is a result of the agreement on close military cooperation between Tel Aviv and Pretoria.

In recent years, more than 5,000 Israeli servicemen have moved for permanent residence in the Republic of South Africa and joined the Army of the Pretoria regime. This figure does not include the hundreds of the Israeli instructors who took part in combat operations by the South African troops against Angola and against the SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] patriots in Namibia. The military strategy of the apartheid state has been outlined with the assistance of the Israeli officers. As is pointed out in a book on the violation of sanctions against South Africa by Israel and the USA, which was written by Jane Hunter, and published in Washington, Tel Aviv and Pretoria have actually created now an integrated military-industrial complex, whose development is subordinated in a considerable measure to the policy on neo-globalism in southern Africa and in the Middle East, proclaimed by the Reagan administration. The main source to finance the development of that complex is the lavish U.S. financial aid to Israel, a part of which comes to the apartheid regime via Tel Aviv.

The sinister alliance of the racists and Zionists based on human-hating policy and ideology is a source of danger not only to the peoples of the Middle East and southern Africa, but also to peace the world over.

NATO BEGINS MANEUVERS IN GULF OF CADIZ

LD041420 Moscow TASS in English 1350 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Madrid April 4 TASS -- NATO's naval manoeuvers codenamed Tapon-86 have begun in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic close to the Gibraltar. Naval ships and planes of eight NATO countries -- the USA, France, West Germany, Spain, Italy, Britain, Portugal and the Netherlands -- are taking part in these manoeuvres, intended to simulate options for the blockade of the strait in an "emergency."

The Saratoga aircraft carrier, which participated in the U.S. act of aggression against Libya, perpetrated by the U.S. Sixth Fleet, entered the Gulf of Cadiz with the beginning of the manoeuvers. It is escorted by two destroyers and a frigate of the U.S. Navy.

The manoeuvres will last throughout the first half of April.

ZORIN PONDERS U.S. 'CAMPAIGN' AGAINST SUMMIT

LD060505 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 5 Apr 86

["Moscow Viewpoint," by commentator Valentin Zorin]

[Text] The episode I've been reflecting on these days took place in Geneva at the end of last November. Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev had just left the Geneva airport and journalists were exchanging impressions of the summit. An American commentator remarked that not everybody in the United States would like the agreements achieved at the summit, for instance the agreement on more meetings of the two leaders. The journalists said we could believe him that there were influential people in his country who would not like that at all and would try to prevent another summit, at least in the nearest future.

The more I think of the conversation, the more it seems to me that the pessimistic forecast made at the Geneva airport is coming true. Indeed, a whole series of events of the not very distant past cannot but create an impression that somebody in Washington tries to put as many obstacles as possible in the way of a Soviet-American summit scheduled for this year. In Nevada a nuclear explosion has been carried out in answer to Mikhail Gorbachev's insistent calls for signing a treaty on a comprehensive nuclear weapons test ban. American warships have made a provocative voyage towards the USSR's Black Sea coast. And shortly before that there was that sudden demand from the American Administration that the Soviet Union reduce its staff at the U.N. headquarters in New York. All this suggests a carefully planned campaign testifying to the fact that Washington has departed from the Geneva agreements.

In a word, Washington has tried to apply the brakes, if not to go into reverse, and this is seen in the negative reaction of the American Administration to the Soviet proposal for a summit in the nearest future to negotiate a ban on nuclear testing. Washington has shown no intention to meet in [as heard] Moscow halfway in the matter of nuclear disarmament. Why? This is a puzzle for many in the Soviet Union, in the United States itself and in other countries. Some say that President Reagan overestimated his capabilities when he agreed in Geneva that neither side should seek military superiority. Others suppose that the President underestimated the influence of those who feared that they would sustain losses if the arms race is put under control by a Soviet-American agreement. It's also possible that the President was insincere when he talked of peace and the need to improve Soviet American relations and curb the arms race, and that his main concern was not so much to achieve an agreement as to score as many propaganda points as possible.

But which explanation is closer to the truth? Whatever the answer, one thing is obvious. Washington over the past few weeks has been carrying out a planned campaign to worsen the international situation and to reduce to nothing the very possibility of another Soviet-American summit.

BEGLOV CONSIDERS SOVIET-U.S. DIALOGUE SINCE GENEVA

PM061440 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 5 Apr 86 p 3

["View of Events" by Political Observer Sparktak Beglov: "Equal to the Responsibility"]

[Excerpt] Age-old experience suggests that particular laws can be traced in the policies of each state.

There is one "law" in Washington's foreign policy that our changing, multifaceted world categorically cannot tolerate. Let us look at the events of recent weeks. A well known law of physics manifests itself in these events with quite obvious regularity: action and reaction.

Indeed. As soon as a ray of light appears in the clouds on the international horizon the U.S. leadership seizes on any methods to once again muddy the situation and increase tension.

As soon as the USSR puts forward a far-reaching new proposal in the nuclear disarmament sphere like the 15 January statement by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Washington and its partners suddenly begin displaying an unusual attachment to nuclear weapons. According to her statement of 31 March, Mrs Thatcher simply "cannot imagine a world without nuclear weapons" (!). And this comes after so many verbal incantations from across the ocean and from the banks of the Thames and the Rhine regarding the necessity to rid the world of the nuclear threat.

As soon as within the course of negotiations the USSR goes halfway to meet the United States and its allies, the latter either renounce their own proposals or present the world with faits accomplis such as the latest nuclear explosion in Nevada.

At the summit meeting in Geneva and from the rostrum of the 27th CPSU Congress it was honestly and openly said: The USSR is fully determined to achieve a breakthrough for the better in world affairs and will seek this by its every action.

Precisely such a major step could be a joint accord between the USSR and the United States on ceasing all nuclear tests. What would happen in this case? The control circuit on the conveyor belt of the arms race would be broken and disconnected. Arsenals would cease to be replenished with increasingly sophisticated instruments of war. Consequently, the most favorable conditions would be created for embarking on real disarmament measures. People in the USSR, as throughout the world, continue to hope that the U.S. side has not yet said the last word in connection with the Soviet proposal.

This week has even more clearly highlighted the opposition between the two approaches to the future destiny of the dialogue begun in November at the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva and to the content and purposefulness of such meetings. And was it just chance that at the press conference held in the Soviet capital at the beginning of this week virtually half the questions put by correspondents revealed an interest in what will happen next to the "spirit of Geneva"? How does Moscow view the prospects of the next summit meeting, which it is planned will take the shape of an official visit by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee to United States?

The sincere interest and concern shown by the questions asked not only be professional politicians and journalists, but also by millions of ordinary people are understandable. But these questions must be directed first and foremost at the U.S. leadership.

As far as the Soviet side is concerned, it entered a dialogue with the United States on the basis of the firm belief that without normalizing Soviet-U.S. relations, without finding common points of departure for progress toward disarmament, a general improvement in the international situation is also impossible. Important points of departure were found in November in Geneva. These were the two leaders' agreement that nuclear war is inadmissible, as is any aspiration to military superiority. Because there can be no victors either in an all-destroying war or in an insane arms race.

Since the November meeting the expression "the Geneva process" has come into circulation. What is this process? It is dialogue and a process of talks at summit level. It presupposes that at every stage there will be a qualitative increase in decisions made in favor of peace and disarmament. Since the initial milestones of consensus have been established, the next meeting will appear worthwhile in the eyes of the whole world only if it is marked by practical decisions, decisions leading to accords on curtailing nuclear arsenals. It is clear that such an approach implies a mutual, clearly expressed readiness to work toward this result and to bolster this readiness in everyday policy. It is not difficult to see that our country acts precisely in this way, that it interprets the purpose and content of dialogue with the United States precisely this way, and that this is our guideline in the light of the new summit meeting planned for this year within the framework of the "Geneva process."

Considering the consistency of the course adopted by the Soviet Union to achieve this aim, the world public has a right to ask the question: What is the U.S. side driving at? Especially in light of Washington's latest abuses of crude force and its "automatic" negative reaction to Moscow's proposal to stop the buildup of nuclear weapons. In this connection a considerable number of people are also questioning the sincerity of President Reagan's statements last November about his desire for peace. They are greatly at variance with the real actions of the U.S. Administration. Or does the master of the White House no longer feel like "peacemaking" and are his hands full with the control panel of the arms race?

Washington journalist Mary McGrory recently offered the following version: Having appeased the American masses with his trip to Geneva, President Reagan is now, she says, solely acting to appease his supporters on the right wing. He is suggesting that dialogue with the USSR will not, he claims, have serious consequences for the U.S. arms buildup program.

Every policy has its own nature, its own social roots. Indeed, many of Washington's actions proclaim themselves so loudly that at times they drown out the voice of common sense even in America itself. It is not difficult to understand why the U.S. leadership feels so uncomfortable in the face of the simple and specific Soviet proposals. Some people in the ruling U.S. grouping are afraid that the curtailment of the arms race will become reality. Once again Moscow is intimating to Washington with the utmost firmness and determination: Strong-arm methods have never succeeded against our state before, and now they are simply laughable.

Proposals in the spirit of an honest and open policy are a kind of "moment of truth." The constructive action program put forward by the 27th CPSU Congress is precisely such a test of truth. It is a test of the sense of responsibility. Matters in the world will proceed much more rapidly and confidently along the path of normalization if the U.S. Administration is open to this understanding and responsibility. "And we call on the President, the U.S. Government, and Congress to show political will and seek ways of normalizing Soviet-U.S. relations, developing them, and improving the situation as a whole," M.S. Gorbachev stressed in his replies to questions from the African weekly REVOLUTION AFRICAINE.

At a time of a complex and, to a great extent, crucial situation in international affairs our country continues to firmly adhere to the course of ensuring that a breakthrough does happen, and that it is definitely a turn for the better.

U.S. 'LOGIC OF STRENGTH' TERMED 'DANGEROUS'

PM041536 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Stanislav Kondrashov "Political Observer's Opinion": "Playing With Fire"]

[Text] The political weather in the world does not depend too much on actual meteorological conditions. This is an indisputable truth. Even so, judging by the latest reports, quite a few people are confused and even alarmed by the fact that, following the thaw that spread from Geneva at the onset of last winter, an obvious cooling is to be observed now, at the beginning of spring. What has caused this deterioration in the international weather? Using weather forecast terminology, we can say: a cyclone. A cyclone, however, which was created not by elemental forces of nature but by totally deliberate efforts by people holding responsible positions and operating from a territory of a few square miles along both banks of the Potomac River that runs through the city of Washington, District of Columbia, United States of America. During the second half of March this man-made cyclone pushed a front of thunderstorms over Nicaragua and caused deadly flashes of lightning from U.S. missiles fired at air defense bases in the Libyan city of Surt and at Libyan ships in the Gulf of Sidra. Another effect of this political cyclone was an earthquake in the American state of Nevada, which was also man-made and was triggered by an underground nuclear explosion; it was used by Washington to give yet another expressive answer to the Soviet moratorium introduced since the beginning of August last year for the purpose of initiating movement along the path of nuclear disarmament.

Generally speaking, the cyclone destroyed in its wake many of the recently emerged hopes, and now it is difficult to say what actually remains of the "Geneva spirit," which has failed to materialize in the form of specific accords and agreements to improve the international atmosphere.

Let us now ask another question: What guides Washington in destroying hopes? The fact that it is easier to destroy than to build, the logic of strength and not of reason. This is the primordial logic of the Reagan administration. It does, however, appear that, in the aftermath of Geneva, the U.S. President decided to demonstrate this logic more clearly than before so as -- God forbid -- not to be suspected of betraying his own beliefs. The fact that, as a result of Geneva, Americans started speaking out more actively against rising military expenditure frightened the White House more than anything else. These moods had a strong effect in Congress. And so, as soon as fears started growing that the $320 billion by the Pentagon in its draft budget might be cut back, Ronald Reagan called, in a special address to the nation, for military expenditure to be safeguarded like the apple of people's eyes.

By way of supporting evidence let me offer a few quotations from his 27 February policy address which, incidentally, also contains Reagan's interpretation of Geneva. "Strength is the most persuasive argument we have," the President declared. And further on: "Some argue that our dialogue with the Soviets means we can treat defense more casually. Nothing could be further from the truth. It was our seriousness about defense that created the climate in which serious talks could finally begin." And further on still: "If we sustain our efforts now (in implementing uncut military programs — S.K.) we have the best chance in decade of building a secure peace. That's why I met with General Secretary Gorbachev last year. That's why we are talking to the Soviets today, bargaining -- if Congress would support us -- from strength."

And so, on with the arms race -- and "we have the best chance of building a secure peace." This basis of Reagan's foreign policy and miltiary strategy remains unchanged, and this goes a long way toward explaining the surprises offered by Washington in the last few weeks -- hardening of anti-Soviet rhetoric, hysterical pandemonium around Nicaragua, and wringing out millions upon millions to provide material backup for bellicose "neoglobalism."

Washington in general, and under the incumbent administration in particular, is not distinguished by the ability to place itself in the other side's position. Had it been otherwise, people there could possibly have asked themselves more seriously before shifting toward confrontation: What course of action is left to the other side in the face of this U.S. logic? Strength against strength, until they are evenly matched? But does this process of U.S. strength being matched by Soviet strength not comprise the history of the last few decades, from which a lesson must at long last be learned? It is, however, unfortunate that the ability to learn lessons is not one of the virtues of today's Washington. People there speak about positions of strength but essentially strive for positions of diktat -- diktat of American conditions to the Soviet Union.

This is what well-informed observer Leslie Gelb writes about Washington's moods in the last few weeks: "According to administration officials, President Reagan believes that he has succeeded in establishing a more favorable Soviet-U.S. balance of forces, and this enables him to act everywhere in the world with greater freedom and determination." The President is experiencing "a feeling of optimism and confidence because he has succeeded in squeezing the Russians." One high-ranking State Department official told Gelb: "This is more of a mood and philosophy than strategy. It has not been thought through to the end."

To put it mildly! It -- this philosophy or strategy -- was actually not thought out at the very beginning, since it has forgotten and is unwilling to take into account the experience of the past.

M.S. Gorbachev gave a reminder of this in his statement on Soviet television: "No one has ever before succeeded with strong-arm methods against our state, and now they are simply ridiculous." "Neither a sense of realism, nor a sense of responsibility!", the Soviet leader exclaimed when assessing Washington's current actions.

The tougher attitudes [uzhestocheniye] being reintroduced by Washington in international life are twice as regrettable against the background of Soviet policy, Soviet efforts to create a constructive atmosphere, and Soviet restraint. Moscow tirelessly stresses, both in principle and in practice, that security in USSR-U.S. relations can only be mutual, and in global relations it can only be all-embracing. In contrast, people on the other side of the ocean are insisting more strongly than usual on imperial egoism and arbitrariness.

Following the U.S. Navy's missile strikes against the Libyan Armed Forces, U.S. observer George Will wrote enthusiastically: "We are playing the role of an international policeman, and there can be no international law without a policeman." This out-and-out chauvinist, snorting at everything "un-American" (including Reagan's critics on Capitol Hill), is not perturbed by the fact that his international policeman is self-styled and upholds America's imperial arbitrary rule.

But, alas, Will's descriptions are not all that far removed from the official ones. President Reagan, for example, has repeatedly said that he considers the Nicaraguan Government an "outlaw," even though Washington actually still maintains diplomatic relations with Managua. The Libyan Government is also classes as an "outlaw." Thus, the terminology -- and customs -- of sheriffs hunting escaped black slaves is being introduced into international politics.

Outlaws could be tried without judge or jury, or the lynch law could have been applied against them. Outlaw means without any rights, without even the right of self-defense. Indeed, Washington actually denies this right to the Sandinistas and to Al-Qadhdhafi. The "contras," on the other hand, enjoy full rights, even including the right to overthrow a legitimate government with U.S. military aid.

The Libyans use the term "line of death" for the line to the south of which the waters of the Gulf of Sidra have been proclaimed to be Libyan territorial waters. Last week the U.S. naval armada played a teasing and dangerous game around that line. The fact that, while playing with fire in different parts of the world, Washington is prepared to cross the line of reason is no less dangerous.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS SHULTZ' ATHENS, ANKARA TRIP

PM041135 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Mar 86 First Edition p 5

[Nikolay Miroshnik "Commentator's Column": "Dangerous Partnership"]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz has just paid official visits to Ankara and Athens. His talks with the Turkish and Greek leaders have been given great significance in Washington. This is confirmed by the fact that G. Shultz' trip was preceded by diplomatic and propaganda "artillery preparation."

The United States did not conceal the fact that the secretary of state's chief task was to bring political pressure to bear on Ankara and Athens with the aim of securing a settlement convenient to the American Administration on issues primarily relating to the future of the dense network of American military bases located on Turkish and Greek soil. Although the agreement with Turkey concerning the bases expired last year and negotiations for its extension have as yet failed to yield results, while a similar American-Greek agreement remains in effect until 1988, it was Athens that was the secretary of state's main "headache." The Turkish leadership, as is well known, has not raised the issue of eliminating the bases, while the Greek Government, on the other hand, has said more than once that the bases will be closed on expiration of the agreement with the United States. This prospect in no way suits the Pentagon.

In addition to this, Washington is worried by the state of the entire NATO southern flank which, in the Atlanticists' opinion, is being weakened by existing Greek-Turkish differences, primarily on the Cyprus problem. American diplomacy has long been trying to "close" the Cyprus question, but only in such a way as to draw Cyprus, contrary to the will of its people, into the orbit of the North Atlantic bloc. The U.S. secretary of state devoted a considerable portion of his talks in Ankara and Athens to this question.

The timing of Shultz' trip was not chosen by chance. In view of the economic difficulties experienced by both countries, Washington clearly counted on gaining concessions from them in exchange for promises of new credits and dollar infusions. But, as the talks conducted by G. Shultz showed, if the United States does intend to loosen its purse strings, then it will only be to modernize its bases and expand their functions right up to adapting them for the needs of American "Rapid Deployment Forces."

Judging by foreign press reports, the trip by the secretary of state did not lead to cohesion of NATO's southern flank, over which Washington is so concerned. What is more, the U.S. pressure once again recalled the threat that the American military presence here represents. The latest military provocations off Libyan shores can serve as an example of this.

KORNILOV CRITIQUES WEINBERGER'S RECENT ARTICLE

LD041756 Moscow TASS in English 1751 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 4 TASS -- By TASS political analyst Yuriy Kornilov.

"The summit meeting half-opened the door to hope. But how this ray of light frightened people associated with the U.S. military-industrial complex, how heftily they pressed against the "door" to slam it shut," Mikhail Gorbachev pointed out in an interview with the Algerian magazine REVOLUTION AFRICAINE. These words come to one's mind when one is reading the U.S. defence secretary's lenghty article in the latest issue of the FOREIGN AFFAIRS journal.

The article in question sets forth the guidelines for U.S. military policy for the 90's and is of a programme character. What "programme" then, does the Pentagon chief have in mind?

Let us put it straight. It is in vain that one will look in Mr Weinberger's article for fundamentally new and constructive concepts that would reflect present-day realities. Its principal message is just the same: Strength and only strength. This is the chief and in fact the only "argument" to be used by Washington in the world arena. While praising the administration for restructuring the American military power and adhering to the doctrine of nuclear deterrence, the Pentagon chief declares that Washington's policy rests on "four pillars". These are: The Strategic Defence Initiative and secure nuclear deterrence, uses of military force and secure conventional deterrence, a strategy for reducing and controlling arms, and competititve strategies.

The order in which the "four pillars" are given attests to the top priority Washington attaches to material preparation for war, above all for "star wars". But what about the "strategy for controlling arms" in which Washington is allegedly interested? The Pentagon chief bluntly says that if talks on the major problem are to be conducted, they are to be conducted from the position of strength.

He regards from the same position the situation in trouble spots around the world, proclaiming, yet another time, almost the entire world to be the "sphere of American vital interests" and seeking to justify and American intervention in the affairs of sovereign nations and peoples.

The article doesn't mention even in passing the Soviet peace programme directed at ridding mankind of the nuclear menace by the beginning of the third millennium, making it clear that Mr Weinberger's "pillars" have an aggressive, militarist hegemonistic foundation.

This approach is wholly within Washington's policy to the shaping of which the U.S. Defence Department is making its weighty contribution. Acting in the world arena as the engine of militarism, the United States stubbornly refuses to handle the chief, principal question of preventing an arms race in outer space.

On strategic armaments, he repeats the old American proposal designed to obtain unilateral advantages. Instead of untangling the European missile "knot", attempts are being made to tighten it harder.

Washington's refusal to respond to the USSR's good initiative and agree to the termination of all nuclear tests has sparked off a wave of indignation. It is of considerable importance how the U.S. ruling circles reject or block any peace initiatives -- in a demonstrative, off-hand way, without regard for world public opinion. They lack both the sense of reality and the sense of responsibility.

The potential and character of modern weaponry deprives the policy of confrontation and rivalry of any meaning whatsoever. According to statistics, 3.3 million people perished in wars from 1600 to 1699, 5.3 million were killed between 1700 to 1800, and 5.6 million between 1801 to 1913. The First World War claimed 10 million lives and left 20 million maimed. 50 million people perished in the Second World War.

What calamities would nuclear conflagration bring today when so many nuclear warheads have been accumulated around the world that experts argue only how many times mankind could be destroyed -- just several times, or tens of times?

The world has become too little and fragile for wars and "power tactics" of all sort. And the recognition of the fact, although with great difficulties, is breaking through the mass of prejudice in the thinking of many representatives of the U.S.ruling class.

"Forty years ago, the United States had a monopoly on the atomic bomb," former American President Richard Nixon said in Los Angeles in March 1986. "The United States had just nine atomic bombs. The Soviet Union had none. Today, the United States and the Soviet Union each have more than 10,000 nuclear warheads on their intercontinental weapons, the smallest of which is 10 times as powerful as the bomb which destroyed Hiroshima. To continue the nuclear arms race is insane."

It is indeed so -- insane. But is there a way out? In shaping foreign policy, one has to realize clearly that in the nuclear age, no sensible solutions, either international or domestic, can be found along the military path, by betting on force. It is this obvious political axiom that the Pentagon chief and the like of him stubbornly fail to acknowledge. And this is what gives rise to anxiety.

PRAVDA REPORTS GORBACHEV MEETING WITH CONGRESSMEN

LD041549 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Apr 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on 4 April received in the Kremlin Democrat Dante Fascell, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives, and Republican Congressman William Broomfield. They stayed in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Mikhail Gorbachev gave a detailed evaluation of the state of Soviet-American relations since the Geneva summit meeting, and recalled and explained the motives behind the proposals and measures that were put forward by the Soviet Union over that period with the aim of consolidating the atmosphere of the Geneva meeting and starting the implementation of the joint statements made there and the accords reached. He characterized the conduct of the American side over that period as being in conflict with the accord expressed in Geneva on the fundamental issue -- the inadmissibility of nuclear war and of the striving for superiority over each other.

Mikhail Gorbachev again stressed the need for a new mode of thinking in world politics that presupposes not only mutual understanding, consideration of the true role, responsibility, and possibilities of the USSR and the United States, but also respect for the sovereignty and legitimate interests of all countries and peoples, and the exclusion of strong-arm tactics and threats from relations with them.

A detailed exchange of views was held on all aspects of Soviet-American relations with the sincere wish to understand the specific features of the approach in each of the countries and the recognition of the fundamental difference between the social systems to which they belong.

The mutual striving was expressed for Soviet-American contacts in various fields to understand each other better and more correctly. The conviction was expressed of the need to carry on the summit dialogue started in Geneva, but it should be an effective dialogue providing for concrete steps to end the arms race and eliminated the danger of a nuclear catastrophe. The Soviet Union, Mikhail Gorbachev said, is prepared to reach agreement on an equal footing, without detriment to anybody, on any problems and expects the same preparedness from the United States.

Due attention was devoted to humanitarian issues. The American guests were briefed on the Soviet Union's principled stand in that field.

Present at the meeting were Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Arthur Hartman, U.S. ambassador to the USSR.

GORBACHEV RECEIVES U.S. PUBLISHER 4 APRIL

LD041544 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Apr 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev on 4 April received Stewart Richardson, president of the Board of Directors of the American "Richardson and Steirman" publishers.

On the eve of the Geneva summit meeting and before the opening of the 27th CPSU Congress that publishing house issued the books "A Time for Peace" and the "Coming Century of Peace" by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Stewart Richardson presented copies of these books to Mikhail Gorbachev. The interest in these books in the United States is a manifestation of the wish of the American readers to familiarize themselves more closely with the views of the Soviet leadership on the key issues of today, the life of the Soviet people, and their thoughts and plans for the future.

SOVIET, U.S. SCIENCE ACADEMIES SIGN AGREEMENT

LD050925 Moscow TASS in English 0902 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 5 TASS -- A new agreement on cooperation between the USSR Academy of Sciences and the U.S. National Academy of Sciences has been signed here. It envisages the exchange of visits by scientists and the holding of working conferences and meetings. The agreement expands the potentialities of cooperation between Soviet and American scientists and of the exchange of scientific information and results of research.

MOSCOW TV ON WEINBERGER ASIAN, PACIFIC TOUR

LD041934 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 4 Apr 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Georgiy Zubkov]

[Excerpt] Two U.S. Administration representatives are making important trips abroad. U.S. Vice President George Bush set out on Thursday on a 10-day visit to the Near East and Persian Gulf, while U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger is completing his 2-week tour of Asia and the Pacific. In the second edition of World Today, I will be speaking in more detail about Bush's trip; my subject now will be Weinberger's travels. He already has been to South Korea and he began his visit to Japan today. He will be traveling to the Philippines, Thailand, and Australia later.

The results of the latest U.S.-South Korean consultative conference in Seoul on defense questions have brought no surprises. Their main result has been that the two countries' military alliance is not only to be preserved, but also strengthened in every possible way. In practical terms, agreement was reached on continuing the annual major joint maneuvers, and the deployment of binary chemical weapons in South Korea. It is worth remembering that U.S. warheads and their carriers already are sited there: the south of the Korean peninsula is a potential bridgehead for the deployment of cruise missiles. The almost 40,000-strong contingent of U.S. troops in Korea will get new equipment, and financial aid to dictator Chon Tu-hwan will be increased.

This is the U.S. defense secretary's fifth visit to the countries of Asia and the Pacific. He goes there every time with just one purpose; specifically, to strengthen the U.S. military presence and launch new large-scale military preparations. The United States already has more than 300 military establishments in Asia, 85 of which are very extensive. There also are as many as 140,000 U.S. service personnel stationed in the region. The political observers writing on this trip in the U.S. press draw particular attention to the fact that Weinberger is visiting the Philippines. The U.S. defense secretary will meet with that country's new president, Corazon Aquino, for the first time. That meeting is scheduled for 6 April. Well, we already know that Weinberger will stress at that meeting: The PHILIPPINES NEWS AGENCY has announced his willingness to help the new government in its efforts to reform and restructure its Armed Forces in its role as an Asian front-line state.

But Weinberger has canceled New Zealand from His itinerary, not wishing to make an appearance in a country whose government refuses to allow U.S. warships with nuclear weapons to enter its ports.

One knows that the Pentagon's plans in Asia and the Pacific are aimed at upsetting the balance of strategic forces and creating a nuclear bridgehead in the immediate vicinity of our Far Eastern borders. This is confirmed by the U.S. defense secretary's current visit to Japan, which he began by inspecting the military units stationed on the northern Japanese island of Hokkaido, near the very borders of the Soviet Union. The elite 7th Japanese ground forces division carried out an operation under the symbolic and, you could say, provocative title of "Breaking Through Enemy Positions."

Taking part in this operation were the latest tanks, self-propelled howitzers, and helicopeters. Weinberger actually told newsmen on the testing-ground, during the exercise, that the U.S. regards Hokkaido as one of the key points in its military confrontation with the Soviet Union. It evidently is not for nothing, either, that the military base at Mesawa, in the north of Honshu, was selected for a visit. The deployment is under way on that base of a large group of U.S. F-16 fighter-bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons.

FURTHER ANALYSES OF WEINBERGER JAPAN VISIT

U.S. Continues 'Big Stick Policy'

OW060200 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Andreyev commentary]

[Text] Commenting on Defense Secretary Weinberger's tour of Asian countries, SANKEI SHIMBUN said that this is part of the U.S. Government's effort to revise its policy toward the Asian-Pacific region. It is common sense to think that a revision in such a case means to redress an outdated policy to make it meet reality.

However, judging from all indications, the U.S. Government is not trying to amend its big stick policy, charged with lethal danger in this nuclear age. Since Washington tries to solve present-day problems by Admiral Perry's means, its policy can never be realistic.

Prior to Secretary Weinberger's departure for Seoul, Mr Sims, Pentagon spokesman, stated that there are vital U.S. interests in the Asian and Pacific region as much as in Europe. His statement actually reveals a blind resolve to also deal with Asian countries from the position of strength.

Last month the United States created very dangerous situations in various parts of the world. It violated Soviet territorial waters, bombarded Libya's coastal area, and keyed up tension in Nicaragua. It then said all this was an action to safeguard its vital interests.

Today, when any regional dispute can possibly develop into a world war, clearly it is very dangerous to use force. To survive is the common vital interest of everyone today and, to safeguard this interest, it is necessary to not only desist from using force but also to refuse to do so. But U.S. [word indistinct] never try to realize this simple fact.

Let us take a look at a recent development. Secretary Weinberger made arrangements in Seoul to continue the joint military exercise "Team Spirit" until 1988. Conducted in the vicinity of Soviet, DPRK, and Chinese borders, the exercise serves as an endless source of tension and provocation and, if something goes wrong, it may possibly touch off an armed conflict. This is evident from the fact that DPRK airspace is incessantly violated during the exercises.

Secretary Weinberger also held talks in Seoul on the deployment of binary chemical weapons. They mean to add those weapons to the U.S. nuclear arms already deployed to South Korea. Therefore, it is needless to explain what a big threat South Korea poses to Asia because of the United States.

Washington is making the same approaches to Japan, its chief ally in the Far East. Secretary Weinberger's visit to Japan is aimed at drawing Japan into a military confrontation with the Soviet Union. There is no other way to assess it.

It was not by chance that Secretary Weinberger began his visit to Japan with a tour of Hokkaido. Mr Weinberger, who observed a training exercise of the Self-Defense Force's Northern Regional Command, was the first secretary of defense under the Reagan administration to inspect Japan's northern border area.

SANKEI SHIMBUN regards this unprecedented fact as evidence that the United States attaches strategic importance to Hokkaido. To put it precisely, the United States attaches strategic importance to Hokkaido as an advance base located close to the Soviet eastern border.

According to reports, Mr Weinberger plans to strongly pressure Japan into participating in the Strategic Defense Initiative -- SDI. There is a fear that this adventurist plan would bring unforeseen consequences to mankind.

Observers point to the fact that, simultaneously with Secretary Weinberger's visit to Japan, a third batch of Japanese experts left for the United States to study SDI. This does not seem to be a mere coincidence. Washington is actively trying to convert Japan into a direct helper in the nuclear development of outer space.

But this is totally unrelated to the interest of either Japan's security or the security of Asia and the rest of the world.

Since the U.S. nuclear armament plan in Asia is raised as a problem, I think that New Zealand's position should be mentioned. As everyone knows, the Pentagon does not accept New Zealand's position against nuclear arms; and, because of this, it was decided that Secretary Weinberger would not visit that country. This is a good example of the attitude of the U.S. secretary of defense toward an ally's request and wish.

But New Zealand is not isolated in its policy. Thirteen island nations in the region have manifested their support for a nuclear-free South Pacific. These nations think that the U.S. military presence shatters rather than ensures security.

The United States is making no secret of its irritation at such developments. The antinuclear movement in Japan is being subjected to fierce attacks from the official U.S. propaganda machinery. Yet this movement is making further developments, and antiwar mass struggles are also swelling up in other countries in Asia as well.

The mass actions in South Korea show that the antipopular, militarist policy of the dictatorial Chon Tu-hwan regime is met by the resistance of democratic forces. The Philippine Government headed by President Aquino reserved the right to make a free decision on the issue of the presence of U.S. military bases after 1991.

Washington's policy of strength clearly goes against the peaceful aspirations of the people of Asian countries and runs counter to the peace initiative of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in Asia, as well as developing countries.

Regarding the peace initiative of these countries as a threat to its imperialist ambition, Washington is exerting itself to strengthen its military presence in the region. Secretary Weinberger is scheduled to have talks on the construction of new military warehouses in Thailand and the maintenance of the Clark and Subic Bay bases in the Philippines.

The purpose of the international maneuvers by the U.S. secretary of defense is to establish U.S. military domination in Asia under any circumstances and to make it possible to force its will on all other countries.

This outrageous policy of strength of the United States can produce only one result -- that is, further increase the danger of war.

Weinberger's 'Anti-Soviet Venture'

LD042325 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1631 GMT 4 Apr 86

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Nikolay Agayants]

[Text] The Pentagon chief, Caspar Weinberger, in the course of his 2-week trip in the Asian-Pacific region, has, after South Korea, arrived in the Land of the Rising Sun. The main aim of the highly placed U.S. guest is to convince Nakasone's government to force the pace of the process of Tokyo joining in the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative, to more firmly drag Japan into U.S. militaristic plans.

However, Weinberger would not be Weinberger if he did not take part in a provocative anti-Soviet venture. Hardly off the ship -- and off to the party, as they say -- he made for the northernmost Japanese island Hokkaido, where at (Shimo-mazo), near the town of (Iniwa), specially for their visiting guest from across the ocean, the hospitable Japanese organized exercises by the select 7th Infantry Division.

In the last 7 years the U.S. defense secretary has refrained from participating in such dubious demonstrations in direct proximity to the USSR's borders. So Washington and Tokyo have now decided to assign to Weinberger's voyage of inspection on Hokkaido the character of a visit to the front line of confrontation, as the KYODO TSUSHIN agency writes. The Pentagon chief stated to journalists that the United States sees this Japanese island as one of the key areas of military confrontation with the USSR. All these actions by the Pentagon chief, fitting beautifully into the framework of the doctrine of neoglobalism, are clearly at variance with the Geneva accords of the leaders of the United States and the USSR and Washington's high-flown words about their aspirations for peace and cooperation.

PRECONDITIONS FOR 'PROGRESS' ON DRA OUTLINED

PM041115 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Vs. Semonov article: "Afghanistan: Who Is Hampering a Political Settlement"]

[Text] The DRA has been in existence for almost 8 years, and throughout that time an undeclared war, a war which grows larger every day, has brought grief and suffering to the people. Imperialism and the counterrevolution have turned the country into a bleeding wound, stopping at nothing to maintain a tense situation surrounding it.

It is the United States which acts as the initiator and organizer of anti-Afghan actions. The large-scale subversive actions carried out against the DRA have become, as acknowledged by the American press and congressmen, the largest U.S. covert operation since the end of the Vietnam War. Washington is providing the Afghan counterrevolutionary rabble with massive financial and military aid and political and propaganda backup. It has set up in neighboring Pakistan a bridgehead for aggression against an independent, sovereign state which is a member of the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement. In past years the United States has given more than $1.5 billion for the undeclared war against democratic Afghanistan.

Moreover, substantial sums are allocated to the Afghan counterrevolution by Britain, the FRG, Japan, Iran, Israel, Saudi Arabia, and a number of revolutionary international organizations. Britain, for example, has given Afghanistan's enemies 18 million pounds sterling. British Prime Minister Thatcher, for example, recently received at her residence as an honored guest Abdul Haq, one of the most bloodthirsty ringleaders of the Afghan counterrevolutionary gangs, and assured him that the dushmans will continue to be able to count on British assistance.

Nor do some politicians in the FRG -- whose "contribution" to the murder of peaceful Afghans amounts to $20 million -- conceal their sympathies for the Afghan counterrevolutionaries. Bundestag deputies and Bundeswehr servicemen unlawfully penetrate DRA territory, where they engage in subversive activity.

Great material and military aid to the so-called "fighters for the faith" is also being provided by the leaders of Iran, who urge them to carry out hostile acts against their DRA. With the supreme religious authorities' blessing, gangs are being formed and trained in a number of that country's cities and later sent into the DRA.

The Afghan counterrevolution's protectors provide the bandits with an enormous quantity of weapons and military equipment, including missiles. Around 150 training centers have been set up in Pakistan and Iran, where 40-50,000 saboteurs and terrorists are trained annually prior to dispatch into the DRA.

The list of crimes by dushmans, protected and fostered by the forces of imperialism and reaction in the region, is very long. They destroy and burn down industrial enterprises, farms, mosques, schools, medical establishments, bridges, movie theaters, institutes, and stores, and murder teachers, truck drivers, agricultural machine operators, religious figures, party activists, and workers in state establishments. The direct material damage caused to the DRA economy by these subversive actions alone amounts to hundreds of millions of dollars. The Afghan Government, true to the principles of its peace-loving policy, is repulsing the counterrevolutionary attacks.

At the same time, in confirmation of its desire, proclaimed immediately after the DRA's formation in April 1978, to live in peace and friendship with all the peoples of the world, and above all the peoples of neighboring countries, and in full accord with its statements of 14 May 1980 and 24 August 1981, it is doing all in its power to settle the situation surrounding Afghanistan and ensure the security of all the region's peoples. During the six rounds of Aghan-Pakistan talks in Geneva the Afghan side has, through the UN secretary general's personal representative, make the utmost efforts to achieve progress and shown goodwill and the most serious intent. An overall agreement regarding the question of noninterference, international guarantees, and the free return of refugees has been reached. There remain a few details which require to be settled during direct talks.

Regarding the limited contingent of Soviet troops, as the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th party congress points out, the Soviet Union would like to bring home its troops which are in Afghanstan at that government's request in the very near future. Agreement has been reached with the Afghan side on a timetable for their phased withdrawal, which will take place as soon as a political settlement has been achieved which ensures a real halt to outside armed intervention in Afghanistan's internal affairs and reliably guarantees its nonresumption.

The aforementioned progress at the talks was brought about by the positive and flexible stance adopted by the DRA. Islamabad, however, under Washington's pressure, is not showing goodwill. As DRA Foreign Minister S.M. Dost has stated, despite the fact that the mandate of the UN secretary general and his representative presupposes the presence of both sides at meetings, Pakistan refuses to conduct direct talks.

Of late certain U.S. circles, disturbed by the impact on the world public of the Soviet-American Geneva summit meeting, have deliberately adopted a course of exacerbating regional conflicts. Attempting to provide a basis in military practice for the doctrine of "neoglobalism" in American foreign policy, U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger states that the United States will support "anticommunist freedom-fighters" everywhere. He sings the praises of the "Rapid Deployment Force" and champions the "active use" of U.S. military force against other countries, particularly small ones. C. Weinberger is echoed by U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz, who considers that "conducting low-intensity military operations is one of the major tasks in ensuring U.S. national security." They have named the following countries as proving grounds where it is intended to "run in" the new doctrine: Nicaragua, Angola, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Libya, and, of course, Afghanistan -- all states against whose peoples and lawful governments the United States and its allies are pursuing a subversive, interventionist policy and which they would like to "liberate" just as they "liberated" Grenada.

Military force, which the United States is relying on to prevent the process of progressive transformations in countries which have chosen their own path of development, can only complicate the international situation and generate new conflicts. It is the imperialist, interventionist course against the DRA of the United States, its allies in the West, and the reactionary regimes in the region which is the chief obstacle to achieving a political settlement surrounding Afghanistan. However, it should be borne in mind that attempts to "replay" history, to eliminate the peoples' revolutionary gains, and to foist on the peoples puppet regimes obedient to the United States are doomed to fail.

The DRA Government is firmly committed to a line of achieving a political settlement and it is ready to go a long way toward broadening the social base of the revolutionary democratic system. People's power intends to solve the complex problems of the country's internal development not by force or arms but by means of constructive dialogue, which must be based on devotion to the fatherland, ensuring the country's freedom and independence, and the maintenance of Afghans' honor and dignity.

The Soviet Union supports the DRA's efforts to defend its sovereignty, advocates the establishment of a system guaranteeing noninterference in the affairs of that friendly neighboring country, and is firmly bent on ensuring that substantial progress is made in achieving a political settlement of the situation surrounding Afghanistan in 1986. Like every other country, the USSR naturally attaches great significance to the security of its own borders, and has no territorial claims on any neighboring states, no matter how different they are.

Those people who are still hampering the resolution of the conflict must soberly evaluate the situation in and surrounding Afghanistan and weigh up their own interests and those of the world in general. Only then can we hope for a solution of the problem.

KARMAL CITED ON DRA 1985 ECONOMIC RESULTS

PM041351 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Afghanistan's Successes"]

[Text] Kabul, 31 Mar -- Delivering the concluding speech at the DRA Revolutionary Council session here, B. Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, dwelled in detail on the results of the Republic's development in the past year.

The Afghan people, he said, have achieved considerable successes despite the grave conditions of the undeclared war unleashed by international imperialism and reaction. Much has been done in the field of improving the population's living standards and substantial achievements have been recorded in the economy and in social life. The volume of the GNP exceeded the 1978 indicators by 6.2 percent and the volume of national income was 5.5 percent more. The land and water reform was successfully implemented last year -- about 12,000 peasant families received land, 425 new agricultural cooperatives were organized, and there was a 50 percent increase in the volume of output coming from them to be put on sale. A number of industrial sectors coped with the plan targets.

The number of schools, hospitals, polyclinics, and courses for the abolition of illiteracy increased last year, B. Karmal continued.

At the same time the Afghan leader pointed to a number of shortcomings in the implementation of socioeconomic development plans. Of course, he stressed, there are objective reasons for this, primarily the aggression from abroad. The shortage of skilled cadres and the general backwardness inherited from the past are also having an effect.

This year, B. Karmal said in conclusion, should become the year of a fundamental breakthrough, the year of accelerated development. There is no doubt that this task is within the powers of the Afghan people.

DANGERS FOR TRUCK DRIVERS IN DRA REPORTED

LD052212 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 5 Apr 86

[M. Leshchinskiy video report from Afghanistan; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] There were celebrations in Kabul today to mark the 10th anniversary of the Soviet-Afghan freight transport company Avsotr.

These roads in Afghanistan are the workplace of the heroes of today's event. Through the cold mountain roads and edges of bottomless abysses, the Avsotr drivers take their heavy trucks. [video shows truck convoys on winding mountain roads] Their work demands not only high skill, but also the real courage of a soldier, for these Afghan roads have been turned by the dushmans into the front line of undeclared war. [video shows burned-out oil tankers lying by the roadside] Here they carry out their bandit attacks and plunder the convoys carrying goods that are so needed by the people. They lie in wait for the trucks and kill the drivers. One hundred and sixty Afghan drivers from Avsotr have died at the hands of the hired killers, who, carrying out the instructions of their Western masters to the letter, are trying to disrupt the republic's economy.

These plans, too, however, are suffering complete failure, and the best example of this is the success of the Soviet-Afghan transport company which is increasing its freight deliveries year by year and is operating smoothly and stably. Steadily growing, too, is the international prestige of Avsotr, with which 127 foreign transport companies and forwarding agents are now cooperating.

Many Avsotr drivers are also marking their holiday today on long-distance journeys, but those with time off have gathered here at a ceremonial meeting. Here you can see the Soviet specialists who act as worthy representatives of the Soviet working class and our far-off homeland here on Afghan soil. They have a common cause, common aims and, of course, a common holiday and common award -- the DRA Order of the Red Banner which is now being presented to the Soviet-Afghan collective by Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the Republic's Council of Ministers.

WEINBERGER'S FAR EAST VISITS HIGHLIGHTED

Patsyuk Comments

LD071028 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0230 GMT 7 Apr 86

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Konstantin Patysuk]

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger has started his visit to the Philippines. We should recall that he is touring a number of Asian countries. This is the first visit to the Philippines by a high-ranking representative of the U.S. Administration since the new government came to power there. The aim of the visit is to maintain and strengthen military and political ties with that country. The position of the Aquino government regarding the U.S. military bases in the Philippines causes Washington special concern. President Aquino has already stated several times that she intends to make this issue the subject of popular debate. She has also expressed her attitude toward U.S. military aid to her country. Our country, she noted, needs economic aid rather than weapons. Prior to this the U.S. defense secretary spent time in South Korea and Japan, where the aim was to strengthen the military alliance with those countries. Incidentally, the question of Tokyo's involvement in the star wars program was discussed with the Japanese leaders. And although Prime Minister Nakasone stated that it is still necessary to weigh the conditions for participation in that program, many people do not doubt Japan's positive position. It is only a question of details.

Protests on Philippines Arrival

LD071112 Moscow TASS in English 1130 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Manila April 7 TASS -- Mass meetings and demonstrations were held in Manila in connection with the stay of U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, on a two-day visit there. The manifestators demanded that Caspar Weinberger should go home, that the U.S. military bases be dismantled, that American interference into internal affairs of the country be terminated. They declared they wanted peace, not weapons. The chief of the Pentagon today met with President Corazon Aquino, Vice President Salvador Laurel and Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile. The negotiations are reportedly being centered on the future of the American military bases on the Philippine territory, which Washington assigns a major place to in its strategic plans. The Government of the Philippines repeatedly stated its intention to submit the question of U.S. military presence for a nation-wide discussion.

New York April 7 TASS -- Commenting on Caspar Weinberger's visit to the Philippines, the NBC television company in its reportage from the U.S. Clark Field Airbase points out that the American bases in the Philippines are of special significance in Washington's global strategy.

The NBC reportage says that the importance of the Subic Bay Naval Base is not only its geographic situation. The huge local skilled labour force who are servicing ships and planes are paid by the Pentagon ten times less than in other countries. Such bases as Clark Field and Subic Bay are simply indispensable. According to the UPI, Caspar Weinberger is also discussing questions linked with increasing U.S. military and economic aid to the Philippines. Such aid is known to have the aim to tie that country still tighter to the U.S. aggressive strategy in South-East Asia, and also in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. The UPI cites Juan Niranda, general secretary of the public organization "Alliance for Justice, Freedom and Democracy" as saying: "We do not need military aid, it is directed against the Filipinos."

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON BULGARIAN PARTY CONGRESS

Ryzhkov Visits Varna

LD042216 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Igor Kudrin Varna report over video; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The CPSU delegation, headed by Comrade Ryzhkov, which is taking part in the 13th BCP Congress was today the guest of the working people of Varna. Varna is the third largest city in Bulgaria. It is a large Black Sea port and one of the country's industrial and cultural centers. In Bulgarian style, with joy and hospitality, the envoys from Lenin's Party were received at the Chernoye More scientific production combine. This enterprise, which is now well-known throughout the country, was the offspring of Soviet-Bulgarian friendship. It was constructed several years ago according to a Soviet design, and today most of its output -- complex instruments and apparatus for marine and river vessels -- is exported to our country. The combine's leaders spoke about the application in production of the very latest achievements of science and technology, and about the workers' struggle for higher labor productivity.

The prominent Soviet guests were shown new items which have recently been put into production. Afterwards a Bulgarian-Soviet friendship meeting was held in the combine's assembly shop. Hundreds of male and female employees greeted Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov and the other members of the delegation with warm applause. Krasimira Boshnakova, one of the combine's best production workers, addressed a cordial welcome to them.

Comrade Razumovskiy, a member of the delegation and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke to those assembled. He said, in particular:

[Begin Razumovskiy recording] Soviet and Bulgarian Communists have the same domestic policy objective -- the growth of the people's welfare and the flourishing of socialism; and the same objective in foreign affairs -- peace, good-neighborliness, and all-round cooperation. We will always fight for the achievement of these objectives together. Soviet-Bulgarian friendship has deep historical roots. May the friendship between our peoples live forever; with all our hearts we wish Bulgarian Communists and all Bulgarian people successful implementation of the plans to be mapped out by the 13th BCP Congress. May you achieve new creative successes, dear comrades. [applause] [end recording]

Later today our delegation visited the Institute for Ship's Hydrodynamics, which carries out its research in close contact with specialists from the Soviet Union and other states in the socialist community. In memory of their visit the members of our delegation planted a young fir tree by the institute building in Varna as a symbol of the indestructible Soviet-Bulgarian friendship.

Ryzhkov Meets Atanasov

LD051445 Moscow TASS in English 1418 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia April 5 TASS -- Nikolay Ryzhkov, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR who is leading the CPSU delegation to the 13th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party, met here today with Georgy Atanasov, a member of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

During their conversation they expressed shared satisfaction with the fact that the 27th Congress of the CPSU and the 13th Congress of the BCP have reaffirmed the immutability of the fundamental course of both parties aimed at further strengthening friendship and all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria and with all other countries of the socialist community. Stress was made on the determination of both countries to continue actively interacting with each other in the interests of improving the international situation and preserving peace.

Nikolay Ryzhkov and Georgy Atanasov exchanged opinions on the issues of further deepening Soviet-Bulgarian economic, scientific, scientific and technological cooperation, switching it over to the path of intensive growth and making broader use of new, progressive forms of joint work.

The meeting passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

Ryzhkov Attends Final Session

LD052312 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Special correspondent Igor Kudrin report from Sofia; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The 13th Congress of the Bulgarian Communists' is in its last day of work. As at previous sittings, addresses by many delegates once again contain the idea that the key to a qualitative advance in economic and social life is the implementation in practice of scientific and technological achievements. Acceleration and development: These are probably the two words that have been heard more often than any others during these April days in the hall of the People's Palace of Culture. For this Bulgaria has at its disposal a powerful production base, and the enthusiasm of its workers, engineers, and scientists is great. Great importance is accorded in the party's plans for the Ninth 5-Year Plan to the country's participation in multifaceted links with the states of the socialist camp, above all with the USSR.

Today the members of the CPSU delegation headed by Comrade Ryzhkov which was taking part in the work of the 13th Congress visited the Institute for Soil Study and Harvest Programming. Staff there gave a warm and heartfelt welcome to the emissaries of the party of Lenin. The Soviet visitors looked around the institute's laboratories and computing center. They were told about the large amount of research work done by the agrarian scientists aimed at increasing yields of Bulgaria's main crops. The institute's staff have long had the closest fraternal links with their Soviet friends.

BCP Elects Politburo

LD051735 Moscow TASS in English 1714 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia April 5 TASS -- The first plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party (BCP) elected by the BCP's 13th congress was held here today. The plenum unanimously elected Todor Zhivkov to be the general secretary of the BCP Central Committee. Todor Zhivkov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Georgi Atanasov, Milko Balev, Dobri Dzhurov, Ognyan Doynov, Yordan Yotov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Stanko Todorov and Grisha Filipov were elected the members of the Political Bureau of the BCP Central Committee. Petur Dyulgerov, Georgi Yordanov, Andrey Lukanov, Stoyan Markov, Grigor Stoichkov, and Dimitur Stoyanov were elected the alternate members of the Political Bureau of the BCP Central Committee.

Chudomir Aleksandrov, Milko Balev, Kiril Zarev, Yordan Yotov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Dimitur Stanishev, Grisha Filipov, Emil Khristov, and Vasil Tsanov were elected the secretaries of the BCP Central Committee.

Nacho Papazov was elected the chairman of the Central Control Auditing Commission of the BCP.

Congress Ends

LD051703 Moscow TASS in English 1603 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia April 5 TASS -- TASS correspondents Vladimir Abrosimov and Ilya Maslennikov report:

The 13th congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party (BCP) came to a close today. For four days delegates discussed in the Hall of the People's Palace of Culture the report of the BCP Central Committee, the speech made by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, the theses of the congress on the main directions of the country's socio-economic development. The BCP's general line in the field of home and foreign policy received universal support in the speeches made at the party forum.

The congress was attended by delegations of communist and workers' parties, socialist and social democratic parties, revolutionary-democratic and national-liberation movements.

The delegates passed a resolution on the report of the BCP Central Committee and on Todor Zhivkov's speech at the congress, fully endorsing the political line and practical activities of the Party's Central Committee after the 12th Congress of the BCP. A decision approving the theses on the party's work in the fields of the social, economic and cultural development of the country was adopted as well.

The elections of a Central Committee and a Central Control Auditing Commission of the BCP were held at a closed-door meeting of the congress today. Todor Zhivkov was re-elected general secretary of the BCP Central Committee at the Central Committee's first plenary session. Members of the Political Bureau and alternate members of the Political Bureau of the BCP Central Committee, and secretaries of the BCP Central Committee were elected.

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, declared the congress closed.

BULGARIAN MINISTER SPEAKS ON WEST'S TIES

LD042139 Moscow TASS in English 2033 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia April 4 TASS -- Despite the anti-Bulgarian propaganda campaign unleashed in the West, economic sanctions and embargoes, imperialist countries have been unable to achieve Bulgaria's economic isolation in the international arena, said Bulgaria's Minister of Commerce Khristo Khritov. Speaking at a press conference here today, he emphasised that the People's Republic of Bulgaria intends to continue promoting vigorously equal international commercial and economic cooperation in the spirit of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference.

Khristo Khristov pointed out that Bulgaria attaches much importance to constructive commercial and economic relations with industrialised capitalist countries which evokes response in business circles of the West.

This is shown, specifically, by steady and considerable interest in the Plovdiv Fair manifested by Western firms. Bulgaria intensively develops fruitful and mutually advantageous ties with developing countries. At present the People's Republic of Bulgaria maintains regular commercial and economic contacts with 70 Asian, African and Latin American countries, said the Bulgarian minister of commerce.

ECONOMIC, TECHNICAL PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH SFRY

LD041904 Moscow TASS in English 1850 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 4 TASS -- Talks were completed here today and a protocol to the agreement between the USSR and Yugoslavia on economic and technical cooperation in the construction and reconstruction of industrial and other facilities in Yugoslavia was signed. Provision is made for further expansion of cooperation in 1986-1990 in building new and in reconstructing the operating industrial enterprises and other facilities in major branches of the Yugoslav national economy, including those in the power industry, ferrous and non-ferrous industry, coal and chemical industries, and machine-building.

LCY PRESIDIUM NOTES PROBLEM OF NATIONALISM

PM061702 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Ideological Work Discussed"]

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Apr -- Questions of the LCY's ideological and political work were discussed at an LCY Central Committee Presidium session held here, TANJUG reports.

It emphasized the need for the LCY's active participation in solving urgent social problems and achieving the party's program aims. It also pointed to the significance of raising the standard of ideological-political and educational work and achieving the LCY's strong ideological unity and unity of action with a view to overcoming the existing difficulties and shortcomings.

This, the report states, is particularly necessary now that antisocialist elements, exploiting the complexities in the country's economic and social development, as well as in the guise of "democratizing society," are launching attacks on the LCY and trying to undermine constitutional order. Nationalists are behaving particularly aggressively. It was stated that individual party organs and organizations do not show sufficient determination in the struggle against such phenomena. As a result, antisocialist statements frequently occur in certain mass media and do not encounter cogent and well-reasoned criticism from the LCY.

The Central Committee Presidium emphasized that the LCY must not remain indifferent to antisocialist trends. The struggle must be waged against them concretely and constantly and not be in the nature of a campaign.

A decision was adopted on the eve of the 13th LCY Congress to discuss questions of ideological and political work in the republic and provincial organizations of the League of Communists and to outline corresponding tasks.

ITALY ANNOUNCES PLAN TO JOIN SDI RESEARCH EFFORT

LD070624 Moscow TASS in English 0616 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 7 TASS -- The Italian Government officially announced its intention to join the American "Strategic Defence Initiative" (SDI), Gennadiy Zafesov, PRAVDA's Rome corresondent, reported in the newspaper today.

Giulio Andreotti, Italian foreign minister, told a joint session of the Senate Commissions on Foreign Affairs and Defence Issues that "it is time to determine together with the United States the framework within which Italian companies may participate in the SDI research stage." Defence Minister Giovanni Spadolini added that future cooperation would demand an agreement at government level.

Both ministers sought to abate the Italians' anxiety by the assertions that the "research part of the programme will not affect negatively the stability of the strategic balance on a global scale." Of all people, the Italian ministers ought to know that the chief objective of Washington's SDI was to change into its favour the existing rough balance of forces. That, in turn, threatened to push the world towards a new spiral in the arms race with unpredictable consequences, the correspondent wrote.

"Despite vigorous demands that the problem of participation in the SDI effort be taken outside the framework of the two Senate commissions, the government is reluctant to allow a parliamentary debate. It is apparently under pressure from its overseas ally and its own military monopolies."

"Meanwhile, opposition is mounting to the American 'star wars' plans not only at Italy's parliamentary and political circles. The Italians, forced recently to accept American medium-range nuclear missiles on their soil, are obviously against becoming Washington's accomplices in the latest militarist undertaking."

SOVIET ENVOY IN FRG ISSUES STATEMENT ON SDI PACT

LD041724 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

[Text] USSR ambassador to the FRG, V.S. Semenov, visited FRG Minister of Foreign Affairs H.D. Genscher on 4 April, and in accordance with instructions made the following statement:

Secret agreements were concluded between the FRG and U.S. Governments in Washington on 27 March on the procedure relating to FRG firms and institutions' participation in the U.S. program for the creation [sozdaniye] of space strike armaments.

It must be known to the FRG Government that this program, called the "Strategic Defense Initiative," has nothing in common with the aims of defense. It concerns an attempt to create [sozdaniye] a new dangerous class of armaments, multipurpose [universalnyy] in its combat possibilities, which has been called upon to become an element of the U.S. overall offensive potential. The appearance of space strike weapons would inevitably bring in the wake a serious destabilization of the strategic situation.

It also is quite clear that the U.S. SDI program's aim is to sabotage the solution of mankind's most acute problem; namely, the reduction and complete elimination of nuclear weapons. Instead, the SDI program is aimed at building up nuclear and military confrontations in general in the world, including the European Continent.

The FRG Government also is well aware that the U.S. side, having embarked on the path of creating [sozdaniye] space strike systems, including large-scale ABM systems with space-based elements, is openly pushing to undermine the 1972 ABM Treaty which is the cornerstone of the whole nuclear arms limitation and reduction process.

Having accepted U.S. medium-range missiles on its territory, and now involving itself in the SDI program, the FRG is assuming grave responsibility for participating in a chain of actions by the U.S. that in their very essence are profoundly hostile to the cause of international security, peace, and cooperation. It must realize that the Soviet Union cannot but draw the corresponding conclusions of a political and defense nature from this.

The arms race and participation in military preparations against the socialist countries will not help the FRG find a solution to any of the issues pertaining to its present or future.

The historical experience of its people ought to make this clear. The FRG has had and has a sensible alternative to the present unconstructive course which is clearly designated in the Moscow Treaty. The state and prospects of the development of our countries' relations will depend to a large degree on whether the FRG Government wishes to take advantage of it [the alternative] -- the Soviet side would like the FRG Government to be fully aware of this.

Schmidt Comments

LD070819 Moscow TASS in English 0749 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo April 7 TASS -- Prominent West German politician, former Federal Chancellor of the FRG Helmut Schmidt, has denounced Bonn's decision to join the Reagan star wars programme. In an interview to the Japanese newspaper ASAHI he said that details of that accord are kept secret which causes serious suspicion on the part of the West German public as to the real aims of the agreement. Helmut Schmidt stated that Western Europe and Japan should not give premature obligations on joining the Strategic Defense Initiative since it will hardly help strengthen their security.

ANTONOV, FRG BANGEMANN-LED DELEGATIONS END TALKS

LD041644 Moscow TASS in English 1603 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 4 TASS -- The USSR and the FRG have reaffirmed their preparedness to go on developing economic relations meeting the interests of both countries, which positively influences the development of stable bilateral relations. This stand was reaffirmed at a press conference of the heads of the delegations on the results of the 14th session of the inter-governmental commission of the USSR and the FRG, on economic and scientific-technological cooperation, which closed here today.

The session was chaired by Aleksey Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The West German delegation was led by Martin Bangemann, FRG economics minister. The sides discussed the implementation of bilateral agreements on economic cooperation, the activity of expert groups and briefed each other on the prospects for the economic development of the two countries.

The commission pointed out that the long-term agreements and the implementation of large projects will further play a great role in developing business relations between the two countries.

On top of that, the partners were recommended to make an even broader use of such effective forms of cooperation as industrial cooperation, compensation deals and joint appearances in third countries. This, in its turn, would contribute to improving the new structure of trade turnover.

Considerable attention was devoted at the session to cooperation in science and technology. It has been recommended to continue soon talks on signing an inter-governmental agreement in that field, which would have a salutary effect on the development of ties in science and technology, which are a good basis for trade and economic cooperation.

The next session has been scheduled to be held in the FRG in the first half of 1987.

DEMICHEV, FRG OFFICIALS VIEW CULTURAL TIES

LD041731 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1555 GMT 4 Apr 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Comrade Demichev received FRG Ministry of Foreign Affairs State Secretary Meyer-Landrut Today. They discussed questions pertaining to the development of bilateral cultural exchanges. Comrade Demichev also received today Deutsche Bank Board Chairman Christians. They discussed questions of cooperation in the sphere of implementing cultural links between the USSR and the FRG.

USSR REITERATES TERRORISM STANCE AFTER BERLIN BLAST

LD061625 Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] West Berlin April 6 TASS -- Mass media continue to give wide coverage to the details of the powerful explosion that shook a discotheque in West Berlin on the night from April 4 to April 5. According to a spokesman of the police, 2 persons died and some 150 were injured. About 30 of them are in a critical condition. At the moment of the explosion there were over 500 people in the "La Belle" discotheque, including U.S. servicemen quartered in West Berlin. The wounded included some 30-50 Americans. A strong fire broke out in the six-storyed building housing the discotheque.

Commenting on the international reaction to this act of terrorism, observers point out the principled stand of the Soviet Union. They emphasize that, in the opinion of the USSR, crises and conflicts are good breeding ground for international terrorism. It resolutely rejects terrorism in all its manifestations, be it undeclared wars, attempts of the export of counterrevolution, political assassinations, the taking of hostages, hijacking or explosions.

RECEPTION HONORS SOIVET-FINNISH FRIENDSHIP

LD042043 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1705 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Helsinki, 4 Apr (TASS) -- On the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the Soviet-Finnish Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid, a reception took place at the Soviet Embassy in Finland. It was attended by Mauno Koivisto, president of the Finnish Republic; Erkki Pystynen, the speaker of the parliament; Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa; MP's; members of the government; representatives of political parties; and leaders of the "Finland-Soviet Union" society; and other public organizations.

REPORTS, COMMENT ON BUSH' MIDDLE EAST TOUR

Aims of Trip Viewed

LD042132 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1919 GMT 4 Apr 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Georgiy Zubkov]

[Text] U.S. Vice President George Bush has set off on a journey to the countries of the Middle East and Persian Gulf. His itinerary takes in Saudi Arabia, Oman, Bahrain, and North Yemen. The aim of the trip is to ensure for the United States the possibility of using military facilities on the territories of the region's countries that Bush is to visit. Washington has already succeeded in winning itself the right to use such facilities in Oman and Bahrain. Washington's calculation is clear: to turn these facilities into strong points for its Rapid Deployment Forces, gendarme operations in the Persian Gulf area. The countries' leaders whom Bush will meet will be subject to persuasion both by himself and by the personal messages from President Reagan that he has with him.

Aside from the military objectives, the trip also involves economic tasks. Here too, the main aim is to consolidate advantages for the United States. In Saudi Arabia, for example -- as Bush himself said at a press conference before his departure -- more than 300 U.S. firms have their own offices in Saudi Arabia. This country is 13th among the world's buyers of U.S. products. Last year alone, U.S. firms sold goods worth $4.5 billion there.

Anti-U.S. Feeling Seen

LD052332 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Cairo correspondent Leonid Rassadin report]

[Text] Today is the 1st day of the week-long trip by U.S. Vice President Bush to a number of Arab countries, including the oil-producing states of the Persian Gulf. Bush's tour, Arab observers note, is taking place at a time when, due to the U.S. military's aggressive behavior towards Libya, there is a sudden upsurge in anti-U.S. feelings in the Arab world. There is no doubt that the Washington administration is worried about such feelings. Arab political circles do not rule out the possibility that the United States is preparing to carry out new armed provocations against sovereign Libya. Evidence for this is seen in the clearly suspicious movements of the ships of the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Miditerranean. There are still two aircraft carriers there -- the America and the Coral Sea -- carrying approximately 200 aircraft. Let us recall that at the beginning of last week during the provocative maneuvers off the coast of Libya, U.S. fighter-bombers made piratical attacks on a number of Libyan targets.

I have just returned to Cairo after a journey to Libya and I can testify that the Libyans are fully resolved to stand up to any encroachments by the U.S. military on the freedom, independence, and sovereignty of Libya. The recent U.S. foray in the Gulf of Sidra, stated the leader of the Libyan Revolution, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, at a mass rally in Tripoli, was a political defeat for Washington and once again exposed its aggressive nature before the entire world. The U.S. Administration will not succeed in intimidating the Libyan people. We realized this ourselves when we saw tens of thousands of Libyans on the streets of their capital exclaiming "Long live the Libyan Revolution," "No to imperialism and colonialism," and "The aggressor will be stopped."

Arrives in Saudi Arabia

LD051744 Moscow TASS in English 1726 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Kuwait April 5 TASS -- U.S. Vice President George Bush arrived in Saudi Arabia today. During his tour he will also visit Oman, Bahrain, and North Yemen. Bush stated that he would discuss a wide range of matters concerning the ensurance of security with the leaders of those countries. Observers' opinion is that it is a question of attempts at achieving an increase in U.S. military presence in the area within the framework of the notorious "doctrine of neo-globalism". It is also believed here that the U.S. vice president, who on the eve of his tour had met with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres of Israel in the United States, will again try to impose separate models of a Middle East "settlement" after the pattern of the Camp David deal upon the Arab countries.

SOVIETS REPORTEDLY DIED IN U.S. ATTACK ON LIBYA

NC051235 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1225 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon correspondent has learned from a Libyan source that 14 Soviet advisers were killed when U.S. planes raided Libyan SAM-5 missile batteries near the Gulf of Sidra. Some 28 Libyan soldiers, including a number of officers, were also killed during the military operations.

POLYAKOV HOLDS TALKS IN SYRIA, JORDAN

LD042239 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic 1530 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Vladimir Polyakov, chief of the Near Eastern Countries Department at the Soviet Foreign Ministry, has arrived in Amman. He will discuss with Jordanian officials the situtation in the region and the issues of interest to the two sides.

Vladimir Polyakov stressed support for the just cause of the Arabs who are struggling against the aggressive expansionist policy of Israel.

Vladimir Polyakov visited Syria, then Jordan. In Syria, the necessity of holding an international conference for a Middle East settlement, in which all the concerned parties in addition to the Soviet Union and the United States would participate, was stressed during the meetings.

'VIETNAMIZATION' OF NICARAGUAN CONFLICT VIEWED

PM041311 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov "Commentator's Column": "Warning of the Bay of Pigs"]

[Text] At almost the same time as the acts of aggression off Libyan shores, the Pentagon has taken new steps toward direct armed intervention in Central America. That is how the world press assesses reports that U.S. Army units have begun to be shipped from Fort Ord in California to Honduras. Not long before, U.S. military transport helicopters manned by U.S. pilots were used for the first time to regroup Honduran troops. General Galvin, commander of the U.S. southern military district, led the operation for their emergency transportation to the Nicaraguan border.

According to Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega, the U.S. Administration is proceeding along the path of the "Vietnamization" of the conflict in Central America. Washington bears full responsibility for the consequences of these adventurist steps including the possible death of U.S. servicemen in the zone of hostilities.

Meanwhile the White House, as is clear from the U.S. President's latest broadcast, is using anti-Libyan and anti-Nicaraguan hysteria to bring pressure to bear on Congress to use the results of the recent Senate vote to compel the House of Representatives to agree to open military aid to the "contras." The congressmen are essentially being asked to sanction the administration's attempts to achieve the violent overthrow of the Sandinist government.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL sees in the events of the past week graphic evidence of the U.S. return to the role of the world's policeman. "The times have changed," the French newspaper LE FIGARO echoes, "Defeatism is no longer in fashion, nor is self-flagellation. The series of setbacks in Korea, Vietnam, the Congo, and Iran has convinced the Republican administration that the time has come not only to end retreats but also to regain lost positions. The Nicaraguan problem has played a certain role in this turnaround. But it has merely accelerated the assertion of the philosophy which has now become dominant. The operation in Grenada was its first direct manifestation."

To all appearances the authors of the doctrine of "neoglobalism" are indeed gripped by the idea of reversing the wheel of history. But this is a futile business as we are reminded in particular by the recent 25th anniversary of the defeat of the landing of Cuban counterrevolutionaries in the Bay of Pigs undertaken by Washington. It is no accident that THE NEW YORK TIMES sees a "frightening analogy" between the motives for U.S. interference in the affairs of Cuba 25 years ago and the administration's present attempts to arm the Nicaraguan "contras" to overthrow the Sandinists. The similarity here does indeed exist. And like the lessons of Vietnam, the events in the Bay of Pigs should serve as a stern warning to the Washington adventure-lovers.

BRIEFS

COLOMBIAN AWARDED USSR ORDER -- Moscow April 4 TASS -- Gilberto Vieira, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Colombian Communist Party, has been awarded the Soviet Order of Peoples' Friendship. The distinction was conferred on him in appreciation for his services in the work for peace, democracy and socialism and for his contribution to strengthening friendship between the Soviet and Colombian people and in connection with his 75th birthday. The CPSU Central Committee cordially congratulated the prominent figure of the Communist and working-class movement and founder and leader of the Colombian Communist Party on his birthday and wished him good health and big successes in efforts for a bright future for the Colombian working people. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT 4 Apr 86 LD]

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DAILY REPORT

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Gorbachev Departs Moscow for Kuybyshev

LD070644 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
0630 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, left Moscow for Kuybyshev today. At the airport he was seen off by Comrades Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Gromyko, Zaykov, Ligachev, Ryzhkov, Solomentsev, Chebrikov, Shevardnadze, members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and other comrades.

Arrival in Kuybyshev

LD071212 Moscow World Service in English
1200 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Excerpt] The general secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, Mikhail Gorbachev, has arrived in Kuybyshev, a big industrial and cultural center on the river Volga.

AUCCTU holds Plenum; Officials Elected, Released

LD042003 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1700 GMT 4 Apr 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A plenum of the AUCCTU was held in Moscow today. Its participants discussed ways of cardinally restructuring and improving the entire work of the trade unions in accordance with the party's course of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development.

Taking part in the work of the plenum was Comrade Biryukova.

The report by Shalayev, AUCCTU chairman, noted that the current year should set a rhythm for all work that will ensure the fulfillment of the 12th 5-Year Plan tasks and accelerate socioeconomic development. For the trade unions, the rapporteur said, the social policy, the working peoples' interests, and the improvement of work conditions should always be in first place.

The plenum outlined measures to improve the style and methods of work and the organizational structure of the trade unions.

The plenum considered organizational questions:

In connection with her election as secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Biryukova has been released from her duties as deputy chairman of the AUCCTU.

In connection with his appointment as chairman of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, Comrade Gladkiy has been released from the duties of AUCCTU secretary.

Comrade Kozlov has been released from duties as secretary of the AUCCTU in connection with retirement on pension.

Comrade Lomonosov has been elected deputy chairman of the AUCCTU.

Comrades Turysov and Ryzhukov were elected as secretaries of the AUCCTU.

Role of Education Discussed

LD042127 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1500 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Ways to achieve a cardinal restructuring and improvement of all trade union work in accordance with the party's strategic course of accelerating the socioeconomic development of the country were the subject of discussion at an AUCCTU plenum held today. A report was delivered by Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU. The plenum examined organizational matters. Comrade Biryukova; Comrade Razumov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee's Organizational Party Work Department; senior functionaries of the CPSU Central Committee; and leaders of ministries and departments took part in the work of the plenum.

Here is what one of the participants of the plenum, Dmitriy Mikhaylovich Rostovtsev, member of the AUCCTU and rector of the Leningrad Shipbuilding Institute, told our correspondent in an interview:

[Begin Rostovstev recording] The role of the trade union organization in securing and fulfilling the decisions of the 27th congress is an unusually large one. The basic task is to make a psychological breakthrough and create an appropriate labor attitude and an atmosphere of purpose in solving the tasks posed by the congress. It will be a question of the specific work of trade union groups and committees. Each enterprise must draw up its own program for intensifying its economy and for achieving the high rates of development that were outlined by the party. Of key importance is the provision of cadres and, consequently, the role and responsibility of Soviet higher education, above all, engineering higher education. Obviously, it is necessary to turn out specialists that would become the main source of restlessness in production so that they do not accept mere routine and so that they strive in all their work to depend on the most advanced equipment and technology.

It must be admitted, unfortunately, that higher education has itself experienced the fruits of extensive development. In our view, the main way to improve the training of engineers is to flexibly link studies in an institute with the productive work by young people at enterprises. At our institute, one group of students — at present comprising 30 persons — is combining study at the institute on the day faculty with daily work at the Leningrad Admiralty Association, each work 3 and 1/2 hours a day in the main work teams. It must be said that in the results of the winter session, it was one of the best groups within the faculty. However, these are really only the first steps.

In all this work, the role of the students' trade union organizations is becoming very significant, inasmuch as the teachers cannot monitor and direct this activity independent of the student organizations. The whole work of restructuring education must be based on the energetic utilization of student, Komsomol, and trade union organizations.

Cultural Ministry Plans To End Theatre Censorship

OW040155 Tokyo KYODO in English 0144 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo, April 4 KYODO — The Soviet Ministry of Culture hasrecently decided to gradually end censorship of theaters, a source close to Japan-Soviet cultural exchanges disclosed Friday.

As an initial step, the ministry will abolish restrictions on 60 of the nation's some 600 theaters from September, the source predicted.

At present, plays are subject to checks by a screening commission of the ministry before they can be performed. This virtual censorship has been a target of criticism among Soviet reformist-minded writers and theater producers.

The source said the planned gradual lifting of censorship of theaters is part of the liberation of information being urged by party General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev.

After the restrictions are lifted, theaters will be able to select plays, decide admission charges and recruit actors without interference, according to the source.

Morozov Assesses Campaign Against Alcoholism

OW060115 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1400 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Interview with G.V. Morozov, director of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for General and Judicial Psychiatry, by correspondent Minayev, date and place not given; from the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] "Our Course Is for a Healthy Life" is the title of an exhibition which has opened in Moscow. Our correspondent gives this report.

[Minayev] Its main purpose is to show the experiences of workers collectives, trade unions, and health service organs in the struggle against drinking and alcoholism. About a year has passed since the publication of the decree. What is your assessment of the work done to eradicate drinking from our lives?

[Morozov] We have now achieved considerable results. The number of persons abusing alcohol has decreased. That is evident from the number of trauma cases, defective goods being produced, and automobile accidents associated with the use of alcohol. All that has diminished considerably. But of course there is still a considerable amount of work to be done in this field and it is very important and very meaningful to find new traditions which are not accompanied with the use of alcoholic drinks.

[Minayev] The exhibition shows once again that in order to completely eradicate drinking from our life it is necessary to plan and organize people's leisure time and not to approach the task in a formalistic manner. Much is being said about the need to open nonalcoholic bars. Very few have been set up so far. A coffeeshop with a wide range of juices, fruit cocktails, and bakery items, or a health bar where you will be offered drinks which include medicinal herbs can be organized by any enterprise, as may emotional-psychological relief rooms using slides changing on a screen, music, and auto-suggestion to remove stress, improve one's mood, and with that — work capacity, labor efficiency, and the prestige of many professions. There is an information center operating at the exhibition. Consultations are conducted by jurists, drug specialists, officials of the Moscow City Soviet and the All-Union Voluntary Temperance Society. It should be noted that the exhibition is a roving one and residents of many of the country's cities will be able to see it.

CPSU Economic Section Deputy Chief Identified

PM070836 [Editorial Report] Moscow *SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA* in Russian in the 29 March First Edition publishes on page 3 a 250-word TASS report dated 27 March and entitled "Verified in Practice" on a Krasnoyarsk Kraykom plenum which discussed the results of the 27th CPSU Congress and the tasks of the Krasnoyarsk Kray and city party organizations stemming from its decisions. The report states that "A.V. Skripnikov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee economic section, participated in the plenum's work."

Dolgikh Attends Rally, Addresses Meeting

Geologists' Day Rally

LD042201 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1700 GMT 4 Apr 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A festive assembly devoted to the professional holiday, Geologists' Day, was held in Moscow today. In the presidium were Comrade Dolgikh, front-ranking production workers, scientists, and representatives of the capital's public. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0104 GMT on 5 April in a similar report also lists Dolgikh and the other attendees, but adds "Comrade Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers" among those present] Presenting a report, Comrade Kozlovskiy, USSR minister of geology, noted that the workers in this branch of the economy are making a sizeable contribution to the further strengthening of the economy and the implementation of the power and food programs. The main direction of the industry's development during the 12th 5-year period is its further intensification.

Power Industry Meeting

LD052256 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1700 GMT 5 APR 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Today in Moscow, an enlarged session of the Collegium of the USSR Ministry of Power Engineering and Electrification and the Presidium of the Central Council of Power Stations and

Electrotechnical Industry Workers took place. The tasks of collectives of power engineering enterprises and construction organizations in the fulfillment of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress were discussed.

Comrade Dolgikh spoke at the meeting.

Former USSR Minister Dies After Long Illness

PM041542 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Apr 86 First Edition p 6

[Obituary of Aleksey Adamovich Goreglyad]

[Excerpts] Hero of Socialist Labor Aleksey Adamovich Goreglyad, personal pensioner of union status, died 30 March 1986 in his 82d year after a severe and protracted illness.

A major specialist and organizer of industry and national economic planning who devoted his entire life to selflessly serving the cause of the Communist Party, whose ranks he joined in 1930, has passed away.

In 1946 A.A. Goreglyad was appointed minister of the shipbuilding industry. From 1950 he worked as director of the A.A. Zhdanov Shipbuilding Plant in Leningrad, from 1954-1955 as USSR deputy minister of the maritime fleet, and from 1955 as first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers State Committee for Labor Issues and Wages.

In 1959 A.A. Goreglyad was sent to work in the country's planning organs, where he occupied the post of first deputy chairman of the USSR State Economic Council, and from 1963 to his retirement in 1973 was first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan. In 1960-1965 A.A. Goreglyad was a USSR minister.

L.N. Zaykov, S.L. Sokolov, N.V. Talyzin, I.V. Arkhipov, A.K. Antonov, L.A. Voronin, Yu.D. Maslyukov, Ya.P. Ryabov, I.S. Belousov, B.I. Gostev, P.F. Lomako, P.V. Finogenov, M.S. Smirtyukov, A.A. Reut, N.K. Baybakov, L.A. Bibin, P.A. Paskar, V.I. Smyslov, V.P. Mozhin, V.F. Karachkov, P.P. Anisimov, V.Ye. Biryukov, V.A. Vanchikov, L.B. Vid, D.M. Gvishiani, A.Ya. Yefimov, A.M. Lalayants, V.P. Lakhtin, N.P. Lebedinskiy, A.I. lukashov, S.A. Sitaryan, G.B. Stroganov, I.N. Chuverin, Yu.N. Sipovskiy

Falin Awarded Order of Frienship of the Peoples

PM061658 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 2

["USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree on the Award of the Order of the Friendship of the Peoples to Comrade V.M. Falin" — *IZVESTIYA* headline]

[Text] Comrade Valentin Mikhaylovich Falin, chairman of the Board of APN, is awarded the Order of the Friendship of the Peoples for many years of fruitful work in the Soviet press and to mark his 60th birthday.

A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

The Kremlin, Moscow, 2 April 1986.

Worker Sentenced to Death for Drunken Murder

LD050543 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0200 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] The Tomsk Oblast Court judicial collegium on criminal cases sentenced Aleksandr Osipov, former construction worker in the town of Strezhevoy, born 1962, to the exceptional measure of punishment [isklyuchitelnaya mera nakazania]. What was the offender punished for?

The workers of the young oil town are even now unable to come to terms with the thought that a man respected in the town — Leonid Yermolayevich (Kovrezhnykh) communist, journalist, and writer — died by the hand of a drunkard and hooligan. He was working as foreman on a construction site, bringing up children, and writing stories about the conquerors of the oil north in the evening. He was honest and principled. From the bottom of his heart he hated drunkerds and slipshods, all those who poison the life of townsfolk.

Osipov joined the team after his release from custody for malicious hooliganism. However, instead of redeeming his guilt to society through work, Osipov, who did not embark on the path of correction, had often been absent from work and drunk. On the unfortunate day in question, he was drunk, offended his colleague, and kept provoking the foreman. As should be, (Kovrezhnykh), having dismissed the rowdy individual from work, went to the cafeteria to write a report. Osipov followed him and stabbed the foreman with a knife causing 16 fatal injuries. The RSFSR Supreme Court rejected Osipov's request for pardon.

Moscow Soviet Meeting Looks at Achievements

LD052220 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 5 Apr 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Today a regular session of the Moscow Soviet was held in the Hall of Columns of the House of Unions. Deputies discussed the tasks of the capital's soviets resulting from decisions of the 27th party congress. Assessing what has been achieved, the report by Comrade Saykin, chairman of the Executive Committee, stressed one should note that Moscow has not yet managed to resolutely reverse the unfavorable tendencies in the development of the economy, which is still being shifted onto the track of intensive development too slowly. Capital construction is lagging behind, some enterprises are not coping with their plan targets; reconstruction and technical reequipment are proceeding at a slow pace. Not enough attention is being paid to raising the quality of production and rotation of consumer goods stock. Speeches by delegates also noted major ommissions in the work of transport organizations, trade enterprises, and social organizations. The Moscow Soviet mapped out a concrete programme of eliminating shortcomings and ommissions.

Boris Nikolayevich Yeltsin took part in the work of the session.

Leningrad Obkom Session Discusses Soviets' Roles

LD052013 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1300 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Summary] The Leningrad Obkom met today to discuss the role of soviets in implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. During the first quarter of this year industrial productivity in the oblast has grown by 5 percent and the volume of contract work by 8 percent. Livestock product sales targets have been increased. However, some local soviets and executive committees are only slowly restructuring their working style and methods and are not making full use of their powers to coordinate the supervision of enterprises and organizations.

The meeting was attended by Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom.

Kaliningrad Plant Begins Printing IZVEZTIYA

PM070814 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Apr 86
Morning Edition p 6

[I. Kudryashov report: "*IZVESTIYA* Printed in Kaliningrad"]

[Text] As of 1 April 1986, the newspaper *IZVESTIYA* is being printed at the *KALINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA* Publishing House printing plant. The newspaper's pages are phototelegraphically transmitted from Moscow. Communications organs are elaborating plans for the rapid delivery of the newspaper to readers in the city and the oblast.

Kaliningrad is the 56th city in the country, in addition to Moscow, where the newspaper *IZVESTIYA* is being printed.

Kirghiz Plenum Examines Work Efforts Since Congress

PM041543 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Apr 86
First Edition p 2

[Report by correspondent Yu. Razgulyayev on Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee plenum under general heading: "With High Exactingness"]

[Text] Immediately before the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee Plenum which discussed the results of the 27th CPSU Congress and defined the tasks of the republic's Communists in fulfilling its decisions, the local newspapers published a report that the republic's working people had fulfilled the quarter's plan for the sale of stockraising output to the state ahead of schedule.

Of course, this is only a small step on the long 5-year path. But all those with whom I talked in the intermission between sessions spoke of this first victory, not without some pride.

They link the acceleration of the tempo of development in the agro-industrial complex and other sectors of the national economy primarily with the substantial changes in the style of work of republic party organizations and with the hard process of renewal and the purging of those who have compromised themselves or lagged behind life's requirements from the party ranks. The atmosphere of businesslike exactingness could not fail to affect the results of the production collectives' activity and the enhancement of workers' initiative and creative activeness.

As the report delivered at the plenum by A. Masaliyev, first secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee, noted, the atmosphere and spirit of the 27th CPSU Congress can be felt everywhere. The initiative of the Leningrad workers who were delegates to the 27th CPSU Congress for a fitting greeting to the 70th anniversary of Great October has met with ardent support in the republic. At the Frunze city light industry enterprises dozens of teams and hundreds of leading workers have decided to fulfill the 2-year plan by that notable date.

The creative pitch and enthusiasm in the weeks since the congress have given a very good impetus to the fulfillment of the 1986 plan targets. But the first successes have not been a pretext for placidity and complacency. The shortcomings and omissions which are delaying the republic's headway were mentioned in a principled, frank manner at the plenum by R. Kulmatov, first secretary of the Osh Obkom; P. Manchenko, first secretary of the Kantskiy Party Raykom; A. Abdukardyrov, link leader at the "Sredazugol" association's mine named for the Lenin Komsomol; and other speakers. They noted that some leaders, under cover of talk about restructuring, prefer to "save their strength" and do not display initiative in seeking internal reserves. That is how the plenum assessed the activity of the directors of the "Kirgiztorgmash" association and the "Kirgizelektroizolit" plant who projected production growth rates for the 5-year plan 50-100 percent lower than the average republican rates. Keen criticism was levelled against S. Begaliyev, chairman of the republic's Gosplan, who was to blame for the fact that at the start of the year the cotton mills and the Tokmak factory for the primary processing of wool remained virtually without raw material while the tobacco producers, conversely, were overstocked.

Inertia and the desire to work in the old way are particularly dangerous when they are covered up by formal activity — verbal or written. The republic's Council of Ministers again together with the Gosplan embarked on a good and necessary matter — the drafting of the republican "Intensification-90" program. But they reduced all their activity to simply filing the plans for new equipment submitted to them by the ministries and departments. Such examples are evidence that the process of acceleration, the process of restructuring all echelons of the economic mechanism, is impossible without the party committees' constant attention, without making strict demands on cadres.

The initiative of the republic's People's Control Committee met with the Communists' support at the plenum. The patrol members waged an active struggle against slipshod workers. And there are still a lot of them. Thus, in January alone the "Kirgizavtomash" association produced spoiled output worth R.5 million.

The specific nature of the actions, making it possible to influence industry's work more effectively, could also have had a marked impact on matters in the agro-industrial complex, where the main element is undoubtedly production intensification. The setbacks of the past 5-year plan have convincingly shown the unsoundness of the paths of a constant buildup of the livestock population and the production of output "at any price." The leaders of the State Agro-Industrial Committee and its chairman, P. Khodos, were seriously concerned verbally about the increase in the number of farms operating with low profits or at a loss and the slow increase in livestock productivity and agricultural crop yield. But, in fact, even effective levers for increasing production efficiency such as the team contract and autonomous financing are being introduced extremely slowly. As yet, the scientists are rendering little assistance to the countryside with their developments and recommendations.

The plenum has confirmed the plan of organizational measures to implement the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. They are aimed at mobilizing the Communists and all workers of the republic to practical work to implement the plans projected by the party.

Kazakh Plenum Notes Rise in Industrial Output

Kunayev Makes Report

LD041928 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1400 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Summary] During the first quarter, industrial output in Kazakhstan rose by 8.1 percent instead of the planned 4.5 percent. This was discussed today at a plenum of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee held to consider the results of the 27th CPSU Congress and the tasks of the republic's party organizations in carrying out its decisions. A report was made at the meeting by Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan Central Committee.

Cadre Responsibility Addressed

LD042157 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1805 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] A Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee Plenum has discussed the results of the 27th CPSU Congress and the tasks of the republic's party organizations in implementing its decisions. The report by Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, and speeches noted that the republic was laying down the realistic prerequisites for raising labor productivity this year 1 percent higher than the figure provided for by the socialist pledges. The plenum very acutely brought to the fore demands that cadre responsibility be increased for the work entrusted to them. Efforts must be concentrated on enhancing the smooth functioning of all branches of the economy and on creating a creative and businesslike atmosphere in every section. These are the goals that are being met by the integrated "Intensification-90" program being drawn up in the republic. It aims to raise labor productivity as compared with the 11th 5-Year Plan period by 50 percent. An adopted resolution pays particular attention to securing the profound restructuring of party work and the organizational and political education activities of party organizations directed at realizing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress without fail.

Lithuanian Plenum Notes Overfulfillment of Plan

LD051950 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1400 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Plenums of the central committees of the communist parties of a number of union republics took place today.

At the Plenum in Vilnius it was noted in the report by first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, Comrade Grishkyavichus, and in speeches that the republic's industry overfulfilled the plan for the first quarter for production and marketing of commodity output. However, there can be no complacency with what has been achieved. The foremost task of party, local soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, and management organs remains the consistent implementation of the policy of the 27th CPSU Congress for acceleration. Principal criticism was directed at instances of incomplete use of production capacities and scientific potential, and slow improvement in the quality of items. Concrete measures have been mapped out to improve the work of the agro-industrial complex of the republic.

Azerbaijan Plenum Addresses Party Organization Tasks

GF061313 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri
0105 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee held its regular plenum on 5 April. The convocation discussed the following:

1. The tasks of the republic's party organization related to the realization of the results and decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the proposals and recommendations contained in the CPSU Central Committee's Political Report.

2. The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee's organizational and political measures for realizing the decisions adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress and the 31st Azerbaijan Communist Party Congress.

Comrade Kyamran Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, read a report on the tasks of the republic's party organization concerning the realization of the results and decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the proposals and recommendations contained in the CPSU Central Committee's Political Report.

Comrades Mustafayev, first secretary of the Nakhichevan Oblast Party Committee; Kevorkov, first secretary of the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast Party Committee; Dzhalilov, an operator employed by the oil and gas extraction union named after the 22d CPSU Congress; Sokolov, second secretary of the Baku City Party Committee; Orudzhev, first deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR State Committee for

Agro-Industrial Complex; Akhundov, Azerbaijan SSR minister of local industry; Bagirli, first secretary of Kirovabad City Party Committee; (Mikitin), the director of the Kalinin Kolkhoz in Ismailly Rayon; Muslim-Zade, first secretary of Sumgait City Party Committee; Kasumov, Azerbaijan SSR minister of health; El'dar Salayzv, president of the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences; Ismail Shikli, first secretary of the board of the Azerbaijan SSR Union of Writers [name and title as heard;] and Askerov, the head of the mobile mechanical brigade No 54 affiliated to the state cooperative union for agro-industrial construction, addressed the debate held after the report. Comyade Vasiliy Konovalov, second secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, briefed the meeting on the second item of the day's agenda.

Relevant decisions were adopted on the matters discussed. Meanwhile, Romanov, a responsible fuctionary of the CPSU Central Committee, participated in the work of the plenum.

Azerbaijan Commission Debates Road Safety

GF061629 Maku Domestic Service in Azeri
0105 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] The republic's commission for road safety has held its regular meeting under Alish Lemberanskiy, deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers Presidium. The meeting discussed the measures concerning the effort made to further reduce road accidents and consolidate the struggle made against the state of drunkenness in vehicle transportation and the tasks of transportation workers related to the effort made to consolidate work discipline.

Dzhafar Veliyev, the minister of internal affairs; Shakir Kerimov, the minister of motor transportation; Ridvan Radzhabov, chief of the State [word indistinct] Vehicle Administration affiliated to the Ministry of Internal Affairs; and others addressed the convocation on the work carried out in the direction of road safety and the existing shortcomings in that field.

With a view to consolidating discipline and upgrading safety in the transportation of passengers, the commission recommended that, on the basis of the measures established to date, all the ministries and chief administrations should determine the level of vocational training of drivers working on buses and trucks by 1 September. The need to employ the most disciplined workers and those who also have the highest vocational training for transportation jobs was set as a task.

Latvian Plenum Stresses Economic Improvements

LD052026 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1530 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] A Latvian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum took place in Riga today. The report by Comrade Pugo, first secretary of the Central Committee, and the speeches that were made stressed that the primary concern for all party organizations and every Communist is to resolutely break the unfavorable tendency in the development of the economy, to impart to it the proper dynamism of acceleration, and to make way for the initiative and creative work of the masses.

Thanks to the implementation of the comprehensive reconstruction program which has been developed at the initiative of the Riga Gorkom, many enterprises will be able to fully renew the range of products and increase the volume of production by several times in the current 5-year plan period.

Specific ways for the fullest possible utilization of all kinds of resources, the resolute improvement of the state of affairs in capital construction, and the broad introduction of principles of self-supporting operations in both industry and the countryside were mapped out at the plenum.

Moldavian Plenum Plans Accelerated Development

LD051534 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1330 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] A specific program of restructuring organizational, political, and economic work directed at mobilizing the Communists and all working people to accelerate the country's socioeconomic development has been mapped out by a plenum of the moldavian communist party central committee. A report by Comrade Grossu, the first secretary of the republic's Communist Party Central Committee, and speeches emphasized that there has not yet been a sharp turn in the republic's economy toward a full and effective use of the created potential and that not all the available reserves and capacities have been brought into use for increasing the rates of production and improving the quality of output. The plenum approved a comprehensive plan of organizational and political measures for fulfilling the decisions of the 27th party plenum.

Ukrainian Auditing Commission Holds Session

AU020954 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian
29 Mar 86 p 1

["In the Ukrainian Communist Party Auditing Commission"]

[Text] A session of the Ukrainian Communist Party Auditing Commission was held on 28 March. The commission's tasks were examined in light of the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress.

The commission's 1986 plan for work was approved.

Tashkent Hosts All-Union Science Conference

GF061701 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek
0115 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] The development of national relations in light of the decisions adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress was the theme of the all-union scientific conference which opened in Tashkent on 3 April. The conference was jointly organized by the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee; the scientific council on national problems, which is affiliated with the USSR Academy of sciences; the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences; and the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Party History Institute. Taking part in the convocation are renowned scientists, party officials, and leaders of ideological organizations and establishments from Moscow, Kiev, [word indistinct], and a number of allied republics.

Comrade Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, delivered the conference's opening address. [name indistinct], chairman of the scientific council on national problems, which is affiliated to the USSR Academy of Sciences, presented a report on current problems in the learning of the national trends on the basis of the decisions adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress.

The meeting also heard addresses by Comrades Dashdamirov, chief of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department and corresponding member of the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences, on the main directions of the work carried out by the CPSU for perfecting national relations. Tursunov, director of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Party History Institute and academician of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences, spoke on the [words indistinct] of the current development of national trends. [Name and title indistinct], addressed the 27th CPSU Congress and the development of national relations; and Yusupov, vice president and academician of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences, on the [words indistinct] of national relations in the USSR.

Yesterday's convocation was also attended by the members and candidate members of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Politburo. The conference will continue its work today.

Briefs

Order of Labor — By a decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the chief editor of the journal *SOVETSKAYA ZHENSHCHINA*, Valentina Ivanovna Fedotova, has been awarded the Order of the Labor — Red Banner for her fruitful work over many years in the Soviet press. [Text][*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0200 GMT 1 Apr 86 LD*]

Order of Lenin — The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has awarded Nikopol building team leader (I.D. Ganchev) with the Order of Lenin and the Second Gold Hammer and Sickle medal for construction feats. [Summary] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 1 Apr 86 LD*]

Presidium Confers Award — The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium conferred the Order of the Labor — Red Banner upon Aleksey Ivanovich Isakov, first deputy chairman of the higher certification commission at the USSR Council of Ministers, for his services in the development of science and the training of scientific-pedagogical cadres and in connection with the 60th anniversary of his birth. [Text] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 3 Apr 86 LD*]

Khrennikov Elected Union Head — Moscow April 4 TASS — Tikhon Khrennikov has been again elected as first secretary of the board of the USSR Composers' Union at a plenary meeting today of the board of that creative organisation. The USSR Composers' Union has a membership of nearly 2,500 composers and musicologists. [Excerpt] [*Moscow TASS in English 1414 GMT 4 Apr 86 LD*]

Resolutions on Capital Construction, Cadres Published

PM041521 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS "Official Section"]

[Excerpts] Additional Measures to Improve Capital Construction

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "On Additional Measures To Improve Capital Construction With a View To Accelerating Scientific and Technical Progress in the Country's National Economy."

The adopted resolution deems it necessary to raise the entire construction complex to a new industrial and organizational level and to reduce the duration of the investment cycle by at least 50 percent as regards both the modernization of enterprises and the construction of new projects.

Union republic communist party central committees, party kraykoms and obkoms, USSR ministries and departments, union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms, and all party, soviet, economic, trade union, and Komsomol organizations are set the task of ensuring, in accordance with the 27th CPSU Congress demands, a more effective utilization of capital investments, their concentration in key sectors, a shift in the center of gravity from new construction to the retooling and modernization of existing production capacities, a reduction in construction time, an improvement in the quality of construction, and a mobilization of enterprises' internal reserves with a view to maximizing production growth and national income for every ruble of expenditure.

Additional measures have been outlined for a transition during the 12th 5-Year Plan to the construction of enterprises and projects strictly in accordance with set norms for construction duration and the commissioning of enterprises and projects on time and ahead of schedule. It has been laid down that planning of construction projects in accordance with construction duration norms will begin as of 1986 in the case of new projects and as from 1987 in the case of projects that are being carried over. Ministries, departments, enterprises, and organizations are not allowed to coordinate plans for contract work if they do not accord with the approved itemized lists of projects.

The resolution also defines a range of measures to enhance the interest of construction and installation organizations and other construction participants in the implementation of work on the retooling and modernization of existing production capacities. To this end, clients and contractors are authorized to determine their organizational and economic mutual relations in the implementation of this work on the basis of special contract agreements and the agreed estimated cost (contract price) of work.

Production associations, enterprises, and design organizations are permitted, when drawing up estimates for the retooling and modernization of existing production capacities, to use individual estimate norms, rates, and costings or to apply upgrading coefficients to the estimated cost of construction and assembly work and to use higher norms for general overheads; also, to set aside means for the payment of bonuses for the commissioning of production capacities and projects on time or ahead of schedule in accordance with norms increased by up to 50 percent compared with existing norms.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers deem it necessary to ensure the further development and improvement in the 12th 5-Year Plan of the method of construction based on a plant's own resources, primarily in the retooling and modernization of existing production capacities, and to focus attention on the implementation of work by this method, financed mainly with money from the production development fund and the fund for sociocultural measures and housing construction.

Utilizing Scientific and Technical Cadres in Industry More Effectively

The USSR Council of Ministers has adopted a resolution "On the Remuneration of Scientific Workers Engaged at Production and Science-and-Production Associations, Enterprises, and Design and Technological Organizations in Industry."

This resolution substantially expands the rights of association, enterprise, and organization leaders to engage scientific workers as designers and technologists. They are permitted, in particular, to lay down salaries for designers and technologists who have an academic degree which matches the salaries of corresponding categories of staff at scientific research institutes (establishments) laid down in the relevant resolution of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the AUCCTU of 22 May 1985.

The actual size of the salary is fixed on the basis of the worker's qualifications and in accordance with his personal contribution to the development, assimilation, and introduction of modern, highly efficient machinery and technology and the technical and economic standard of output.

Leaders of production associations and industrial enterprises are authorized to engage, in accordance with the set procedure, scientific workers and leaders of scientific research institute (establishment) sections and also professors, lecturers, and heads of VUZ departments for a period of no more than 1 year to work on the assimilation and introduction of new types of machinery, equipment, instruments, materials, and other products which they developed and which have technical and economic specifications up to the highest world standards. They will also help introduce progressive technology and leading production, labor, and management methods. Scientific research institutes and VUZes must release these workers for the aforementioned period and keep their jobs and the privileges and advantages which they enjoyed at their permanent workplace open for them, as consultants in the solution of complex technical problems connected with the development and introduction of highly efficient equipment, instruments, materials, and progressive technology.

The procedure for labor remuneration and payment of bonuses to the said workers has also been defined.

Oil Price Drop Has 'Negative Influence' on Exports

LD062030 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Gennadiy Gerasimov commentary; from the "International Panarama" program]

[Excerpts] Another fall in oil prices on the world markets was an important event this week, with serious consequences for the world economy.

The OPEC member-states just cannot arrive at a harmonious trading policy. Saudi Arabia, the biggest oil producer in the organization, intends to increase extraction sharply. Incidentally, U.S. Vice President George Bush has set out to persuade them not to do so; a further drop in prices is also disadvantagous for the U.S. oil monopolies.

The disarray in the world economy also has a negative influence on our exports. A report from the United Nations published in Geneva warns that exports from Western countries to the countries of the East will suffer from the fall in oil prices. At the same time, our foreign trade exercises a stabilizing influence in the market for many goods. Our business relations with Austria are an example of fruitful cooperation. It was this week that there was the opening of an industrial exhibition, and Fred Sinowatz, chancellor of the Austrian republic, came to our country.

Geology Minister Details Emphasis on Exploration

LD051145 Moscow TASS in English 1023 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 5 TASS — Soviet geologists, who have turned a total of 650 explored and blocked-out mineral deposits over to the mining industry during the past five years, are to do an ever greater amount of work in the current five-year plan period, according to Yevgeniy Kozlovskiy, geology minister of the USSR.

Speaking in a TASS interview on the occasion of Geology Day which is observed in this country Sunday [6 April], he said prospecting and exploration work in 1981-85 was completed on a number of oil and gas fields in the north of West Siberia, the Caspian Depression and Central Asia.

Opening them up, he said, made it possible to achieve a significant gain in fuel production and put the Soviet Union, already leading the world for oil output, into the first place in the world also for gas extraction.

Other mineral deposits prepared for commercial development included sizable coal resources, most of them in Siberia. A larger part of these coal fields can be strip-mined.

The Soviet Union leads the world for the reserves and production of iron ore, Kozlovskiy said, adding that in the past five years more iron ore deposits were found, the biggest of them in the Ukraine, Siberia and Kazakhstan.

As a result, the raw materials foundation of the country's fuel and power industries, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, mineral fertilizer and chemical production, and the construction industry was consolidated.

But the dynamic development of the Soviet economy, Kozlovskiy said, requires accelerating geological exploration even further.

Emphasis is on looking for new and proving prospected deposits of oil, gas and ores. Much attention is also attached to searching for coking and steaming coal fields which can be tapped by the open-cast method.

Soviet geologists, Kozlovskiy said, work also abroad, assisting their colleagues in 33 countries. This kind of cooperation in the past five years helped find 250 mineral deposits which are now being developed by respective countries in their national interests.

The Soviet Union, the geology minister said, is perhaps the only industrialized state which is not only self-sufficient in mineral resources but also exports them to both socialist and capitalist countries.

Briefs

Uzbekistan Industrial Production Rise — Industry in Uzbekistan has made a good start in the new year. Our Tashkent correspondent has reported that the volume of industrial production in January was up 6.5 percent against the figure for the same period last year. Agricultural vehicles production, gas extraction, and consumer goods manufacture are well up on planned tasks. [Summary][*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2330 GMT 3 Feb 86 LD*]

Robot Replaces Fisheries Workers — Kaliningrad, February 2 TASS — A robot developed and built by experts from Tekhrybprom (fisheries equipment) association in the city of Kaliningrad (western region of the U.S.S.R) replaces ten workers in carrying out fish processing operations. The robot is part of a flow line which strings fish on special rods and sends them to a special chambers for smoking. Thanks to the robot the output of the smokery of the Okeanrybflot (ocean fishing fleet) production facility has grown impressively. [Text][*Moscow TASS in English 1658 GMT 2 Feb 86 LD*]

Robot Servicing Center Established — A center for servicing robots and numerically controlled machines has been set up in Tashkent. Included in its remit are the industrial enterprises of the Central Asian republics and Kazakhstan. The center is also to train specialist cadres for work on robot complexes and numerically controlled machines. [Summary][*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0300 GMT 24 Mar 86 LD*]

Party Meeting Views Agro-Industrial Complex Tasks

LD052227 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 5 Apr 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A conference was held in the CPSU Central Committee today for secretaries of the central committees of the union republic communist parties, party kraykoms and obkoms; chairmen of the agro-industrial committees of the union and autonomous republics, krays and oblasts; chairmen of republican, kray, and oblast consumer society boards; secretaries of party raykoms; chairmen of rayon agro-industrial associations; leaders of ministries and departments; and scientists, leaders, and specialists from kolkhozes and sovkhozes and other enterprises and organizations in the agro-industrial complex. Taking part in the work of the conference were Comrades Vorotnikov, Zaykov, Ligachev, Talyzin, Biryukova, and Nikonov, and senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers. An examination was made of the tasks of party, local soviet, and economic bodies in implementing the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers concerning the further improvement of the economic management mechanism in the country's agro-industrial complex.

The conference was opened by Comrade Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He said the Central Committee has determined primary and long-term measures for fulfilling the resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the ideas and policies in the Central Committee's Political Report. Guided by the decisions of the party congress, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted decisions on the economic management mechanism in the country's agro-industrial complex. This fundamentally important political document of the party has been worked out on the initiative, and with the most direct participation of Comrade Gorbachev. The speaker stated that most characteristic of the document adopted by the party and government was not only the expansion of management rights and the reinforcement of the workers' economic stake but also the raising of the responsibility of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and those enterprises related to them, and of territorial administration and leadership bodies for improving the supply of food to the local population. It is most important to obtain high returns from the organizational and economic restructuring of the agrarian sector of the economy and from the funds being allocated for the social and economic development of the country's agro-industrial complex, and to substantially increase the volume of agricultural output and lower specific input costs in its production.

A report was presented by Comrade Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee. The report and speeches stressed the fact that introduction of stable annual plans for grain crop purchases would assist in increasing the degree of personal involvement and in raising the level of responsibility of local bodies for increasing the output of foodstuffs and providing them to the population. It was stressed that the cadre policy, inculcation of resourcefulness, creative boldness, competence, and profoundly economic thinking in our cadres should be the center of party committees' activities. The rapporteur and those who spoke noted that the decision adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers will play an important role in resolving the tasks put forward by the 27th CPSU Congress for achieving steady growth of production and realiably supplying the country with food and agricultural raw material.

Comrade Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee stressed that it is now time to transform the energy of the 27th CPSU Congress plans into the energy and substance of specific measures. The USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee and its provincial bodies must take upon themselves the resolution of practical issues more boldly and actively, must depart more resolutely from administering by orders and commands, and must base themselves principally on economic management methods in order to solve the task of fully supplying the country with food in the shortest time period.

In conclusion, Comrade Ligachev noted the businesslike and constructive nature of the conference, which had taken place in the spirit of the demands of the 27th CPSU Congress, and he expressed his confidence that the measures decided on by the conference would facilitate the successful resolution of the tasks faced by the country's agro-industrial complex.

Committee Session Emphasizes Agricultural Tasks

PM041031 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 30 Mar 86 p 2

[TASS report: "Tasks of the Country's Agro-Industrial Complex"]

[Text] The tasks of agro-industrial production collectives in fulfilling the 27th CPSU Congress decisions were discussed at an enlarged session of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee Collegium held in Moscow 29 March. Chairmen of union republic state agro-industrial committees and leaders of ministries and departments of the country's agro-industrial complex participated in it.

The report by V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, and the speeches emphasized that organs of the country's agro-industrial complex bear all the responsibility for increasing production and purchases of agricultural products and delivering them to centralized stocks with a view to satisfying more fully the population's requirements for foodstuffs. The 27th CPSU Congress defined this as the priority task. The consistent and unswerving implementation of the congress guidelines and the propositions and conclusions set forth in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report will help enhance the efficient utilization of the potential of the agro-industrial complex and increase the return on the funds invested. The measures defined in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution to further improve the economic management mechanism in the agro-industrial complex are becoming a weighty reinforcement in organizational restructuring.

The collegium session noted the need to concentrate the attention of workers of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee; the union republic state agro-industrial committees; autonomous republic, kray, and oblast agro-industrial complexes; and rayon agro-industrial associations, enterprises, and organizations on mobilizing existing reserves and potential in every possible way to make a fundamental breakthrough in all directions of economic activity. The transfer of agriculture and the processing sectors of industry to an intensive path of development is to help substantially enhance production efficiency. What is needed for this is the cardinal acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the broad introduction of scientific achievements and progressive experience into practice. The key problem of the agro-industrial complex is to enhance the stability of agriculture, and of arable farming above all. The transition to intensive corp cultivation techniques and increased returns from the land, particularly reclaimed land, must be made more resolutely. Measures are to be implemented to intensify livestock raising. Increasing the integration of kolkhozes and sovkhozes with the processing industry, the storage base, and transport and trade enterprises is a reserve for improving quality and reducing losses of products at all stages. It is necessary to ensure, above all, the priority development of the processing sectors of the agro-industrial complex.

Using economic management methods, it is necessary to focus attention on achieving the highest end results. A great role here is allocated to introducing true financial autonomy, paying one's way, and making the collectives' level of income directly dependent on work efficiency. We have to develop the normative-resource method of planning, financing, and granting credit and proceed to using it in practice. It is proposed to make wider use of material incentives based on gross income. Specific measures are provided for to overcome the laggardness of low-profitability and loss-making kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee Collegium demanded that all the sectors' leaders resolutely improve their work style and methods; strengthen organization, discipline, and order; and create all conditions for the development of creative initiative and activeness and the consistent assertion in every labor collective of the atmosphere of high party principledness, criticism, and self-criticism created by the congress.

Carrying out the spring sowing in an efficient and organized manner is a serious test for all components of agro-industrial production, and for the agricultural component above all. The immediate task is to secure a substantial increase in the productivity of arable farming and livestock raising this year; to ensure the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the purchasing plans for grain, meat, milk, and other products and their timely processing and full preservation; and to create a reliable basis for the more rapid upsurge of agricultural production in subsequent years in order to successfully fulfill the country's Food Program.

A plan of organizational and technical measures to fulfill the 27th CPSU Congress decisions was approved. I.I. Skiba, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry Section, participated in the collegium's work.

Late March Weather, Crop Status Reviewed

PM070812 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 4 Apr 86 p 4

[Agrometeorologist N. Ignatova report under the rubric "USSR Hydrometeorology Center Reports": "Weather and Crops"]

[Text] Warm weather persisted in the USSR's European territory in the last 10 days of March. The average daytime air temperature was 4-10 degrees higher than usual. In Moldavia, the Ukraine, the North Caucasus Region and the Kalmyk ASSR the maximum air temperature was 17-24 degrees. In the aforesaid regions and in the south of the Central Chernozem Region vegetation of winter grain crops and grasses resumed 5-10 days earlier than usual. In southern oblasts of the Ukraine and in Moldavia and the North Caucasus the soil was in a state of plasticity and was well warmed, which created favorable conditions for carrying out fieldwork and sowing early spring grain crops.

The warm weather (the daytime temperature was 7-15 degrees) in the northernmost part of the USSR's European territory promoted the rapid retreat of snow cover and the thawing of the upper layer of soil. In the Baltic republics, Belorussia, the Central Chernozem Region, and the south of the Central and Volga Regions fields were free from snow on an average of 1 week earlier than usual. Winter grain crops were still in a state of winter dormancy. North of a line joining Leningrad, Kaluga, Moscow, Ryazan, Penza, Tambov, and Saratov they were under snow cover.

It grew warmer in the Transcaucasian republics in the last 5 days of March (the daytime air temperature was 16-25 degrees). Winter wheat there tillered and grew. Buds on pears, plums, cherry plums, sweet cherries, sour cherries, and mulberry trees opened 1-2 weeks earlier than usual and leaves appeared in places. Apricots and early pears are blossoming in the valleys of Azerbaijan and Georgia. The frosts recorded in Azerbaijan may partially harm orchards that are in blossom and already open buds on early stone fruits.

Cold weather persisted in the Central Asian republics and south Kazakhstan. This retarded and in places halted the development of agricultural crops and the sowing of heat-loving crops. The development of fruits there is 5-10 days behind schedule. By the end of March apricot and peach blossom was recorded in the far south of Kazakhstan and on almost the entire territory of the other Central Asian republics, excluding Kirghizia. Buds were opening and leaves appearing on other fruits. Since soil-surface frosts from minus 7 to minus 1 degrees were recorded everywhere, fruit and berry crops and fresh grass growth may possibly be damaged.

It was warm in the crop farming regions of Siberia. In places in Tyumen, Omsk, and Irkutsk Oblasts and in the south of Krasnoyarsk Kray average air temperature was 5-7 degrees higher than usual. In Western Siberia winter grain crops were under snow cover in a state of winter dormancy. They have come through the winter successfully.

'Cosmos-1738' Earth Satellite Launched 4 Apr

LD041610 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, April 4 TASS — The artificial earth satellite *Cosmos-1738*, the next in the series, has been launched in the Soviet Union today.

On board the satellite is installed scientific equipment designed to carry on outer space exploration, and experimental equipment for relaying telegraph and telephone information operating in the one centimetre wavelength.

The satellite has been launched into a circular orbit with the following parameters: distance from the earth's surface — 36560 kilometres; inclination to the equator plane — 1.4 degrees; period of revolution — 24 hours 37 minutes.

The onboard equipment of the satellite is functioning normally.

Orbiting Cosmonauts Hold Press Conference

LD070905 Moscow TASS in English 0949 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 7 TASS — A press conference in Moscow today was devoted to the three-week stay of Soviet cosmonauts Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev aboard the orbital MIR station. The press conference was timed to coincide with the 25th anniversary of the space flight of the world's first cosmonaut, Yuriy Gagarin.

Journalists were given an opportunity to talk to the cosmonauts by a T.V. and radio link and learned that the crew was working strictly according to schedule aboard the *Mir-Soyuz T-15-Progress-25* complex. All the orbital systems are functioning normally. The cosmonauts feel well.

In parallel with testing the new Soviet space station *Mir* in the manned regime, the cosmonauts have begun geophysical studies at the requests of specialists in different sectors of the Soviet economy.

Solovyev Discusses 'Mir' Communications System

LD050813 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Report by Cosmonaut Vladimir Solovyev from the orbiting *Mir* station on 29 March with introduction by unidentified announcer — recorded]

[Text] Cosmonauts Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev are continuing their flight aboard the *Mir* orbital station. In accordance with the scheduled program, tests were carried out today [29 March] on a new radio-engineering system that makes it possible to ensure reliable communications between the crew and the flight control center via a relay satellite while the manned complex is located outside the zone of radio-visibility from the territory of the Soviet Union. The new integrated radio-engineering communications system will make it possible to considerably broaden the potential for controlling the complicated scientific-research complex and to increase the volume and up-to-date character of the information that is received from it.

In a communications session via the *Luch* relay satellite, cosmonauts Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev presented a television report about the *Mir* station. You will see it in the "Vremya" program [1800 GMT on 29 March]. Afterward, Vladimir Solovyev continued his account on a radio channel:

[Begin Solovyev recording] I would like to begin with the fact that the *Mir* station is only the base assembly. As you have just seen, our transmission has been going on for an unusually long time. Indeed, a few months before the *Mir* station was launched the relay satellite was launched. The satellite was launched to an altitude a hundred times what our stations fly — over 30,000 km. This satellite makes it possible for both the ground measuring complex and the *Mir* station to be visible for quite a long time. Thus, the zones of radio communications aboard the Salyut station that were previously from 15 to 20 minutes, 30 minutes with difficulty, have been considerably expanded. The crew at the flight control center has an opportunity to observe the station both by radio — by radio communications — and by television for a considerably longer time — about 40 minutes. This testifies to the fact that our stations now have a fairly powerful radio and television center which can provide lengthy and reliable communications via a sharply directional aerial and the relay satellite.

Additionally, the *Mir* station fully accords with today's requirements by being totally automated. We have a complex of computers compared to the Salyut station where there was only one. Furthermore, it is possible to add equipment onto the complex, that is to say, in the process of its use it is possible to build up the the capacity of the computers and hook up greater memory capacity. This makes it possible for other developments on the basis of experience of the flight to fix new programs for the automatic control of the complex — really speaking the complexes, I would even say the stations altogether, the whole complex. Our (?station) has four peripheral docking units, which literally in the near future will have docking modules. They will essentially be real production and scientific laboratories. The computer complex makes it possible to automate virtually in full those jobs that used to be performed by the crew and to fully automate control, let us say, for a 24-hour period. That is to say, the control center will send the work program for the 24-hour period and the computer complex will carry out the program, switching on the necessary systems, operating the dynamics, and so on. [end recording]

Lizichev Addresses Baltic Military District Aktiv

PM040936 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Mar 86 Second Edition p 2

[Correspondent Lieutenant Colonel B. Karpov report: "Course of Restructuring; Party Aktiv Meeting"]

[Text] The communist Officers A. Kolomiytsev and V. Kovalchuk arrived to serve at a military unit 2 years ago. Their efforts and the efforts of the party organization at which Lieutenant Colonel Ye. Samuylov is secretary created an atmosphere of intensity among people to carry out concerted work in order to achieve high end results and ensure strict regulation order. A system for analyzing the activity of each Communist was introduced. It envisages weekly personal assessments of the example set by Communists at the party group and company party organization level. Monthly assessments are carried out at the battalion party organization, party bureau, and party committee level. Communists who have had to be called to account or about whom uncomplimentary remarks have been made are invited for monthly individual discussions in a party context. The practice of reports by Communists, party assignments and tasks, individual discussions, and stringent monitoring of the execution of decisions have become permanent features. This approach is influencing all matters.

These cases of the specific restructuring of work in the spirit of the party's present-day demands were cited at a meeting of the Baltic Military District party aktiv. A report on the results of the 27th CPSU Congress and party organizations' tasks in fulfilling its decisions was delivered by Army General A. Lizichev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

"We have been entrusted with matters of immense state importance," the main speaker said. "We bear direct responsibility for working out and putting into practice the most important measures linked with resolving defense tasks and building and training the Armed Forces. How successfully the tasks facing the Armed Forces are fulfilled depends to an enormous extent on our attitude to the job, the style of our work, and the methods we use. It is necessary to ensure that all Communists are profoundly aware of their responsible role and build their practical activity in accordance with the congress directives — that is the key task of the present day."

Taking part in the debate on the report were Colonel General A. Betekhtin, district commander; Lieutenant General V. Samoylenko, chief of the district's military council and chief of its political directorate; Lieutenant General of Aviation D. Bobrov; Major General V. Chernykh; Colonel Ye. Zemskov; Senior Warrant Officer N. Igrunov; Sergeant S. Zaichko; Major A. Kozhevnikov; and others.

The main speaker and the speakers in the debate, assessing what has been achieved from the positions of the 27th CPSU Congress, noted that there is no visible desire to actively seek reserves in the activity of a number of communist leaders. The existing potential for achieving higher and more stable results in combat training and strengthening military discipline is not yet being utilized everywhere. Today enterprising and innovative work by leaders is more important than ever.

The following example was cited. Approximately 1 year ago the district's missile troops and artillery were headed by Major General V. Markeyev. The process of restructuring the style and methods of work in the units is linked with the name of this Communist. The result was that the troops subordinate to him have been successfully resolving tasks in carrying out field firing and missile launches.

The restructuring of the style of activity and methods of leadership must proceed from the district leadership level. Administrative components and party organizations are obliged to be the first to assert in the most resolute fashion a businesslike and combative mood at work, to find flexible and effective ways and means of monitoring, and to ensure that matters proceed better and successes become weightier. District leaders must take full responsibility for the results of work among the troops rather than referring to the shortcomings of subordinates.

Time dictates the need for serious restructuring in the work and style of the activity of the district's directorate and service headquarters. Specifically, it was noted at the meeting, this applies to the activity of Communists Major General A. Korkishko and Colonels V. Bondartsev and I. Taushanov. Communists at the directorates where they work must improve their organization in implementing leadership. It is necessary to assess the organization and results of combat training by more stringent criteria. The district's combat training directorate, headed by Major General V. Volkov, deputy chief for combat training, must assume a firm and principled stance on these questions. It is necessary to improve "average performers" and not allow units and subunits to tolerate mediocre results over the years. All exercises should engender new thoughts and ideas, lead to new solutions, and promote the development and mastery of more effective ways of conducting battles and operations.

For us, the meeting participants said, achieving acceleration means first and foremost ensuring improvements in the level of combat readiness, clear-cut regulation order, and an improvement in discipline and educational work. A great deal must be done here by primary party organizations. Improving their activeness and combativeness is the lever which will help to more rapidly break the power of inertia and create a shift in the minds, attitudes, and practical activity of cadres. But it must be recognized that some Communists exhibit complacency, lack of initiative, and a desire to create the semblance of well-being. The party aktiv meeting leveled this reproach at Colonels V. Kharkovskiy and Ye. Zemskov and Lieutenant Colonel V. Goryushkin. Their work often gambles on emergency methods. But the main thing — the example of organization and professionalism — is missing.

Ensuring that a Communist leader sets a moral example is among the primary tasks, the main speaker and other speakers stressed. It is an example to be followed by subordinates in everything, both in service and in behavior and relationships with everyone. Moral defects in the behavior of a Communist of any rank cannot be beyond criticism by the primary party organization. The moral health of the party collective and its high prestige are determined by this. This prestige and party principledness is clearly lacking among Communists at the republic military enlistment office in Lithuania and at the Tallinn Higher Military-Political Construction College, which has led to deviations from the demands of the CPSU Statutes on the part of certain communist leaders.

Time demands that Communists resolutely restructure all work to strengthen discipline and to instill strict regulation order. The position of Communists as active party fighters must be particularly to the fore here. This tenet encourages us to unswervingly fulfill the demands of military regulations, to approach people and find out how the personnel live, to promote their cohesion, and to encourage genuinely comradely relationships among servicemen.

Communists' struggle for firm discipline starts with personal example. Wherever a party member serves — in a subunit or a staff, at an institute or an enterprise — his duty is to strictly observe the norms of communist morality; to place social interests above personal interests; and to be modest, disciplined, and sensitive and attentive toward people.

Unfortunately, manifestations of coarseness, tactlessness, and a disdainful attitude toward people and their needs have not yet been eradicated from the party environment. There are also cases of window-dressing, overreporting, and abuses of service position. Each party organization must create an atmosphere in which guilty individuals can be discussed personally and in public in order to resolutely put a stop to any deviations from the norms of our life.

The party organizations of cadre organs must play an active role in implementing the restructuring that is needed today. In selecting and placing cadres in the district in recent years shortcomings have been permitted linked with a superficial study of officers' political and professional qualities in practical work. In a number of cases the practice was permitted of some not particularly deserving officers gaining rapid promotion, without even managing to get a feel for their jobs, while others were deliberately classed as unpromising. We cannot allow confidence in cadres to turn into lack of control or sensitivity to become total license. As in the entire party, publicity must be stepped up in resolving cadre questions, fuller account must be taken of the opinion of party organizations, and the practice of party character reports must be improved. Often these reports are rubber-stamped rather than written. That was how the party character reports for officers D. Andriyanov and A. Khristenko were "compiled." In them one sees the phrases: "active..., disciplined..., steadfast..., devoted..., able to..., skilled in..." A short time later they were expelled from the party for improper actions.

The meeting stressed that the worst enemy in party work is complacency and smugness. These are visible when the role of criticism and self-criticism is played down. Nobody can say that criticism and self-criticism do not exist in our work. But they are made excessively neat and tidy. Criticism often remains an unimplemented line in a stenographic report. Some 4 months have passed since the precongress report and election campaign, but most party committees and party bureaus of the Guards Motorized Rifle Proletarskaya and Moscow-Minsk Divisions have not yet started analyzing the progress of the fulfillment of the plan to implement the criticism and proposals stated at that time. In such cases the acuteness of the perception of criticism is lost and its meaning is overshadowed. This cannot be tolerated; criticism must actively serve our party cause.

An important factor in restructuring work, it was noted at the meeting, is to improve the professionalism and creative contributions of aktivs to the work of party organizations.

The party aktiv meeting showed that Communists with a sense of responsibility have joined in the rhythm of life and work set by the 27th CPSU Congress, are striving to implement its decisions, and are seeking new approaches in order to better resolve the tasks of strengthening military discipline and improving combat readiness.

Kurkotkin Addresses Conference on Finance Questions

PM041414 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Apr 86 Second Edition p 2

[Unnamed own correspondent report: "Improving Financial Activity"]

[Text] A conference of the leading staff of the Army and Navy Financial Service devoted to the results of the service's work in the 11th 5-Year Plan and its tasks in light of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress has been held at the M.V. Frunze Soviet Army Central House.

The meeting was opened by Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Kurkotkin, USSR deputy defense minister and chief of the USSR Armed Forces Rear Services. He noted that, thanks to the party's constant concern, the Soviet Armed Forces have everything they need to successfully resolve the tasks facing them.

A report was delivered by Colonel General V. Dutov, chief of the USSR Defense Ministry's Central Finance Directorate. He devoted particular attention to unutilized reserves for saving materials and funds and ways of strengthening financial discipline and ensuring the safekeeping of socialist property.

Taking part in the conference's work were V. Pavlov, USSR first deputy minister of finance; Army General Yu. Maksimov, commander in chief of the Strategic Missile Forces and USSR deputy defense minister; Marshal of Engineering Troops N. Shestopalov, USSR deputy defense minister for construction and billeting of troops; and senior officials from the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and a number of ministries and departments.

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Soviet Union

Vol III No 067

8 April 1986

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SOVIET OFFICIALS CABLE U.S. OFFICIALS ON TEST BAN

Tolkunov, Voss Cable O'Neill

PM031312 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS headline: "Address by Soviet Parliamentarians"]

[Text] Comrades Talkunov and Voss, chairmen of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet, have sent Thomas O'Neill, speaker of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, a telegram. Despite the clearly expressed will of the peoples and their ardent desire to ensure stable peace on earth, the United States is continuing nuclear tests, says the telegram. This is taking place at a time when the USSR is strictly observing the unilaterally-declared moratorium.

In the interests of curbing the arms race and of disarmament, in the interests of freeing mankind completely from weapons of mass destruction, nuclear tests must be halted. The chairmen of the chambers have called on the speaker to use his high prestige and influence and prompt Congress into doing everything in its power so that the United States of America ends nuclear testing. The situation demands action without delay.

Deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet Zhukov, Zagladin, Paton, and Tatarchuk, have addressed an appeal to a number of U.S. senators and congressmen to make their voices heard in defense of our children's future, a future free from the nightmarish threat of a nuclear apocalypse, to induce the U.S. Administration to end nuclear testing.

Wright Receives Message

LD030859 Moscow TASS in English 0845 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 3 TASS -- Boris Paton, a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has called on James Wright, a member of U.S. Congress, to show his weight to urge the U.S. Administration to end nuclear tests.

"The nuclear test at the proving ground in Nevada", says a telegram sent by the Soviet parliamentarian, "which pointedly ignored the urgent demands of international peace-loving public was conducted at a time when the Soviet Union once again reaffirmed its readiness to contribute to ridding mankind of weapons of mass destruction. We expect that the U.S. Administration's peaceable rhetoric will be followed at last by real steps to end nuclear explosions".

"It is my sincere hope that you will raise your voice in defence of a better future for our children, the future free from the nightmarish threat of nuclear apocalypse".

Zhukov Cables Hatfield

LD040801 Moscow TASS in English 0606 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 4 TASS -- Georgiy Zhukov, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has urged U.S. Senator Mark Hatfield to continue to insist that the Reagan administration immediately stop all the nuclear tests and resume talks on a general and complete nuclear weapon test ban.

He wrote in his telegram that he was very much indignant over the provocative actions of the U.S. Administration which, despite numerous appeals of the Soviet Union, other countries and the majority of U.S. congressmen had exploded a nuclear device.

"As members of our parliaments we cannot remain indifferent to the threat of the continuation of nuclear tests and the creation of new ever more destructive types of weapons".

De La Garza Receives Message

LD050715 Moscow TASS in English 0706 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 5 TASS -- Nikolay Tatarchuk, a member of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, has sent a telegram to U.S. Congressman E. De La Garza.

"I cannot but express my indignation over the fact that, while the Soviet Union recently declared readiness not to conduct nuclear testing also after March 31 -- until the first nuclear blast in the United States, the Reagan administration has staged another nuclear explosion at the testing site in Nevada and announced plans for yet another such blast shortly," he wrote. Tatarchuk added: "Such actions by the Reagan administration cannot be summed up as anything other than provocative steps undermining the hopes of all nations for a world without wars and weapons."

"As your colleague," he wrote to De La Garza, "I call on you to use your authority and influence in U.S. Congress to impel the administration immediately to buckle down to accomplishing the task of ending all nuclear explosions as a first step to eliminating nuclear weapons."

APPEAL FOR U.S. TO JOIN MORATORIUM CONTINUES

Petrosyants Repeats Offer

LD072116 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 7 Apr 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] Issues connected with curbing the arms race -- primarily nuclear -- are being discussed at the Geneva disarmament conference. Petrosyants, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Utilization of Atomic Energy, who spoke here, stressed that the USSR is ready to extend its moratorium on nuclear explosions if the United States will also not carry out nuclear tests.

Moratorium Gaining Support

PM071042 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Yu. Yakhontov dispatch: "Reagan Needs Tests"]

[Text] Bonn, 5 Apr -- The overwhelming majority of FRG newspapers have responded to the television address of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and to the proposals contained in that address. The Ruhr newspaper WESTDEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE writes, for example:

"U.S. officials in the White House oversimplify the matter by just brushing aside M.S. Gorbachev's proposals with regard to ending tests. This is not the first time this dynamic new man in the Kremlin has put the Reagan administration in a difficult position with his initiatives on limiting the arms race. This was the case recently, for example, when M.S. Gorbachev proposed the phased destruction of all nuclear weapons by the year 2000. It took the White House a long time then to react to just part of that proposal concerning the elimination of medium-range missiles."

Western diplomats in Moscow call M.S. Gorbachev's new proposal "A very clever chess move." The idea that limiting the arms race must begin by ending nuclear weapon tests is acquiring more and more supporters in public circles.

Washington 'Ignoring' Appeals

LD071745 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Viktor Levin Commentary]

[Text] Originally it was being said in the United States that a new nuclear blast is to be conducted in the 3d week of April and a precise date, the 16th has been mentioned. But then talk started -- first it was mooted, then it became a rumor, and later this became a certainty -- that there is to be yet another blast at an earlier date. Now they have specified it, 8 April. The first hints of this explosion appeared at the beginning of last week, practically immediately after Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's address in which he called on the United States to follow our example in halting nuclear explosions and to hold an immediate meeting with the U.S. President to work out an accord on this question.

By rejecting yet another of the Soviet Union's initiatives directed toward resolving the question of a total halt to nuclear weapons testing, the United States wasted no time in showing its nuclear muscles. One gets the impression that certain Washington circles are more than anything afraid of being suspected of being capable of renouncing militarist policies and are stubbornly demonstrating their reluctance to embark on totally freeing mankind from the threat of nuclear annihilation, given that the halting of tests is the first step on this road. Washington has been ignoring the Soviet Union's appeals, which have been voiced for almost 9 months, from which time we have unilaterally refrained from conducting nuclear blasts. Washington has been ignoring the forceful demands from international public opinion, including U.S. opinion, insisting that the USSR's appeal should be heeded, that blasts should be halted, and that talks should start on a total ban.

Criticism of the administration is being heard more and more widely today in the United States too. THE LOS ANGELES TIMES writes, and I quote, "It has to be admitted that the administration is not approaching the question of banning nuclear tests as a whole with the seriousness it deserves." To my mind, this may well be true in substance but it is too soft in form.

The administration's approach can fully and justifiably be described as provocative. For the nth time consecutively, we have again proposed an end to testing, with this question to be resolved at a Soviet-U.S. summit. They respond to us with an unscheduled explosion. In these conditions we shall have to resume our own testing, because we cannot neglect our own security. But that is not our choice. We are being forced into it by the United States. Our main intention -- and the Soviet Union has spoken firmly and authoritatively about this -- remains a desire to stop the nuclear arms race.

Monitoring Problems Refuted

PM070852 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general headline "Urgent Measures Necessary"]

[Text] Leningrad -- Not every observatory watches the sky through the keen eyes of telescopes. There are also observatories whose attention is turned in the opposite direction. They constantly listen with sensitive ears to the earth's breathing. They are seismic stations whose instruments record the slightest movement in the bowels of the earth.

We have stations like these at different ends of our country. But the field of their "hearing" is considerably broader than its borders.

"Our observatory is one of the international centers registering seismic activity in the Arctic and Antarctic," V. Kochetov, chief of the "Pulkovo" seismic station of the USSR Academy of Sciences O. Yu. Schmidt Physics of the Earth Institute, says. "By observing manifestations of the subterranean elements in the earth's polar regions we can register with great accuracy the epicenters of tremors even in regions so distant from us. The absurdity of claims by Washington politicians that underground nuclear testing is impossible to monitor by national technical means is obvious to specialists. International procedure systems, proposals for which are contained in M.S. Gorbachev's statement on a program to eliminate nuclear arsenals by the year 2000, could be especially effective.

"The latest U.S. explosion of a large-yield nuclear device at a testing ground in Nevada is not only a blatant challenge to our country and our unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing, but also a challenge to all countries and peoples and the entire world community. The Reagan administration answered mankind's hopes of stopping the arms race with a 'nuclear spit in the eye.' Speaking on Soviet television, M.S. Gorbachev urged the American people and their government to actively help through practical action to ensure that a ban on nuclear explosions becomes fact.

"The recklessness and danger of using scientific and technical potential for military purposes and of pursuing a course aimed at gaining military and strategic superiority is particularly obvious to us scientists," V. Kochetov noted.

"The forces of science and technology must be oriented toward creativity and the good of every individual. Soviet scientists demand that all nuclear weapons tests be immediately stopped and outlawed."

U.S. CLAIMS ON TEST CURB BREACHES QUESTIONED

PM070840 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent A. Tolkunov dispatch under the rubric "Rejoinder": "Feeling Depressed..."]

[Text] New York -- There is alarm in the White House. Do the Russians possess a new secret weapon? Is there new information about the increasing "Soviet threat"? Or perhaps Moscow is "not playing fair" at the arms control talks?

No, it is much worse. It appears that the Russians are not cheating. The point is that secret investigation data of a number of U.S. intelligence services have become known in Washington. They call in question the administration's previous "conclusions" that the Soviet Union is allegedly violating the Treaty on the Limitation of Underground Nuclear Weapon Tests, signed by our countries but, incidentally, not ratified by the U.S. Congress. Yet it is precisely these "conclusions" which provided one of the arguments for the administration's refusal to join the moratorium and much else.

This is why Washington administration staffers are in such a state now. The President has signed Directive 202 which demands that a report be submitted on how the new evaluation of information about Soviet tests will affect earlier U.S. claims that Moscow has violated its treaty obligations. The situation is indeed very tricky if even R. Batzel, the director of the Livermore Laboratory where new nuclear warheads are being developed, declares on the basis of received information that the Russians "have not been deceiving us."

And so they are arguing endlessly in the administration now whether or not to withdraw that accusation. The "hawks" through whose fault nuclear explosions continue to rock the Nevada desert are very loath to lose face. A "Solomonic solution" has been suggested by R. Perle, assistant secretary of defense, who proposed that the administration seal and suppress the compromising intelligence information. As if it had never existed, and have done with it.

WEINBERGER ARTICLE LAUDS 'BIG STICK' DOCTRINE

PM071038 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Apr 86 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Washington's 'Four Pillars'"]

[Text] New York, 4 Apr -- U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger has written a policy article for the journal FOREIGN AFFAIRS, which formulates the basic guidelines of U.S. military policy in the nineties.

Crediting the Reagan administration with "rebuilding U.S. military power" and stepping up the doctrine of nuclear "deterrence," the Pentagon chief stated that the administration's policy is built, as he put it, on "four pillars" -- the "Strategic Defense Initiative" (this is how Washington styles the program for the militarization of space -- TASS note) in conjunction with nuclear "deterrence," the use of military force in parallel with "deterrence" by conventional weapons, "a strategy for arms reduction and control," and "a strategy for rivalry."

The actual order in which Washington's objectives are listed clearly testifies that priority has been given to the position of strength policy, the stepping up of the arms race, and its extension to outer space. It is no accident that Weinberger proclaims: "Progress in the direction of creating [sozdaniye] an effective Strategic Defense Initiative must be achieved simultaneously with the maintenance of an effective offensive potential for deterrence."

This is essentilaly an admission that Washington's clumsy attempts to somehow justify the "star wars" program by references to its alleged "defensive nature" are nothing but a trick calculated to deceive the public in the United States and throughout the world, which is demanding increasingly resolutely that the dangerous plans to transform space into an arena of nuclear confrontation be abandoned.

The Pentagon chief is simultaneously and gradually preparing public opinion for the eventuality that the U.S. Administration may tear up the 1972 ABM Treaty, which is a barrier to the "star wars" program's implementation.

Weinberger admits in words that there can be no victor in a nuclear war and that it must not be fought. Nevertheless, the entire contents of the article, its spirit and orientation, the concept of nuclear "deterrence" it promotes, and the confirmation of the nuclear first strike doctrine indicate that this admission is merely for public consumption.

Touching upon the "strategy of arms reduction and control" and, in this connection, the Soviet-U.S. talks in this sphere, the secretary places emphasis on the fact that the United States "must conduct talks from positions of strength." "This is essentially the only way we can conduct effective talks," he stresses.

It is indicative that the article does not contain a single word about the large-scale initiative envisaging the total elimination of nuclear arms by the year 2000 put forward by the Soviet Union.

Going on the the "strategy of rivalry" (with the USSR -- TASS note), Weinberger urges the "introduction of new weapons systems or fundamental modification of existing ones." The objective of this program for accelerated rearmament is, as he himself admits, the attainment of "relative superiority" over the Soviet Union by the United States.

In conclusion, Weinberger nostalgically harks back to the times of President Theodore Roosevelt, who proclaimed the "big stick" doctrine. "We also must have a big stick," the Pentagon chief declares, as if ignorant of the changes that have occurred in the world since that time, of the irreversible change in the balance of forces.

MBFR DELEGATE ADDRESSES MOSCOW PRESS CONFERENCE

LD251823 Moscow TASS in English 1805 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 25 TASS -- "The stand that the USA and its allies in NATO have held throughout the latest round of the Vienna talks cannot be qualified as constructive". Valerian Mikhailov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, head of the Soviet delegation at the Vienna talks on forces and armaments reduction in Central Europe, said this in the press centre of the USSR Foreign Ministry, addressing Soviet and foreign correspondents today. "Having formally accepted the scheme of initial arrangement proposed by socialist countries, the Western side, in reality, is stubbornly trying to adjust it to its previous obstructionist positions. If it alters anything in them at all, it is only in the direction of their toughening."

"The United States and its closest allies continue reducing to the minimum everything that could indeed carry the matters to a real lowering of the level of military confrontation. Alongside this they arbitrarily and unjustifiably manipulate with measures of verification and control, deliberately bringing them to unrealistic limits that are obviously unacceptable, and thus stalling the talks again".

"The Western side reduced to the minimum the volume of subsequent troop cutbacks", Valerian Mikhaylov siad. "And the West refuses categorically to reduce armaments, alongside forces. The West does not wish either that the obligation to freeze the levels of forces in Central Europe for three years simultaneously apply to armaments".

"As to verification and control, the NATO representatives simply lose all sense of proportion and reasonable realism. For instance, they insist on the exchange of information on the structure of troops down to a batallion and barracks and on the holding of 30 inspections a year for its verification, even though these demands are not at all commensurate either with the nature and content of planned agreement, or with real needs for the ensurance of its implementation, or with specific features of present-day military and political situation."

"Striving to base the talks in Vienna on a realistic and constructive foundation, the Warsaw Treaty member states, as is known, submitted on February 20 of this year their detailed draft 'agreement on the initial reduction of land forces and armaments by the Soviet Union and the United States with subsequently keeping from increasing the levels of forces and armaments and on related measures in Central Europe'", Valerian Mikhaylov said.

"The Warsaw Treaty countries' draft largely develops and specifies the proposals of socialist countries advanced earlier. The draft envisages new steps to meet Western partners halfway on such questions as the volume of initial cutbacks, the exchange in advance of the list of military units that are being cut back or withdrawn, the setting up of three or four permanent check points for the entry of troops into the cutback areas or their withdrawal out of those areas throughout the operation of the agreement, the exchange of information of the volumes of forces that are not to be built up, the possibilities for on-site verification upon a justifiable inquiry, the creation of the mechanism of consulations on the observance of the agreement."

BOGACHEV CONTRASTS CHEMICAL, NUCLEAR ARMS STANDS

LD041930 Moscow TASS in English 1836 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 4 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev.

United States representative Donald Lowitz, addressing the Geneva conference on disarmament, dramatically described to the delegates his "renewed hope", "rekindled optimism" and ultimately "disappointment" over the Soviet proposals for a comprehensive chemical weapons war.

The head of the American delegation claimed that the latest Soviet initiatives aimed to eliminate chemical weapons proved to be "insufficient", while the Soviet verification proposals were mere words.

For many years, the United States has refused to agree to a mutually acceptable accord banning chemical weapons, claiming that verification was absolutely necessary, but absolutely impossible. As a matter of fact, it denied the possibility of ending the race of chemical arms.

Later on, compelled to reckon with world public opinion, the U.S. Administration came up with statements expressing its sincere desire to work out a convention on the effective prohibition of the development, production and accumulation of chemical weapons and on their subsequent total destruction.

Nevertheless, American officials "argued" that before destroying chemical weapons, the United States had to build up its arsenals of toxic agents in order to create a stimulus for the Russians tc hold the talks.

The White House responded to the socialist countries' proposals for banning chemical weapons by new programmes of expanding the production of nerve gases and developing fundamentally new binary munitions.

The American side, at the talks in Geneva and other forums, always insisted on the issue of "on-site veification", apparently regarding the problem as a chance for justifying its own obstructionist stand with regard to chemical weapons. Washington's calculations collapsed after the publication of the latest Soviet initiatives.

The Soivet programme for banning chemical weapons provides, in particular, for the declaration by the sides of the location of enterprises producing toxic agents and for the termination of their production. It calls for beginning the elaboration of the procedures on destroying their production base and destroying, soon after the convention enters into force, the stockpiles of chemical weapons. All these measures would be carried out under strict international control, including international on-site verification.

The leaders of the USSR stress that control over compliance with a chemical weapons agreement is no problem for the Soviet Union. Highly assessing the latest Soviet initiatives, the London DAILY TELEGRAPH observed that never before for several decades had the chances for success at the talks been so good. That obviously worried American officials in Washington and the head of the American delegation at the Geneva conference on disarmament.

The U.S. Administration made it a rule lately to accuse the Soviet Union of the sins against peace itself was committing. Washington resorted to the same tactics during the debate on chemical weapons. The U.S. Administration is committed to intensive nuclear tests at a time when the Soviet Union has stuck to its unilateral moratorium on all nuclear blasts for eight months. This does not prevent Washington from blaming the Soviet Union for the absence of an accord banning nuclear explosions.

The United States openly violates the SALT-II Treaty and routinely describes it as a "pseudo arms control agreement". Hardly a day passes without the administration officials advancing absurd charges of non-compliance against the Soviet Union. The United States is preparing to deploy strike armaments, including nuclear weapons, in outer space, while seeking to place the responsibility for the militarization of space on the Soviet Union. Washington's propaganda tricks fully stem from the U.S. Administration's obstructionist position on the entire range of arms reduction and limitation problems.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD041358 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1615 GMT 3 Apr 86

["International Situation — Questions and Answers" program, presented by Vladimir Pashko, foreign political commentator of All-Union Radio; Vitaliy Yakovlevick Chukseyev, TASS chief editor of foreign news; Prof Bogdanov, deputy director of the USA and Canada Institute: and Sergey Pravdin, Konstantin Patsyuk, and Nikolay Agayants, international affairs jounalists]

[Excerpts] [Pashko] Recently, Secretary of State Shultz seemed to complain that the Soviets are conducting a propaganda campaign in order to put pressure on the United States and to force the White House to join in the moratorium on nuclear explosions. But the real point is that the people whose letters we receive are not forced to pick up their pens. They write what they think: Stop the arms race; get the disarmament process out of its deadlock -- these are the thoughts of our people.

This striving permeates the policy of our whole state. Just like all people, the USSR is concerned because, in such an important question of war and peace as the arms race and reducing nuclear weapons, there is virtually no progress. The Soviet leadership considers that some sort of major step is needed in order to get the talks on reducing nuclear weapons out of the deadlock as Comrade Gorbachev noted in his conversation with the chief editor of the Algerian weekly REVOLUTION AFRICAINE. We consider that an end to nuclear explosions and talks on concluding an agreement on banning them in all environments could be the first step in this direction. Asked whether dialogue is still possible between the USSR and the U.S. Adminstration, Comrade Gorbachev said: I would lay stress on the fact hat dialogue between the leaderships of the USSR and the U.S. Administration is essential. As the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee said when he spoke on television on 29 March, he is ready to meet President Reagan in the very near future in order to reach agreement on this question.

What has been the reaction in the world, and primarily in the United States to the Soviet peace initiatives? I shall pass this question, which occurs in many of your letters, comrades, to Vitaliy Yakovlevich Chukseyev, TASS chief editor of foreign news.

[Chukseyev] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's television statement aroused vast interest throughout the world. For one's approach to the solution of such an important problem as stopping any further nuclear tests is in the final analysis the most convincing proof of the readiness of any state to take a real step toward getting the whole process of nuclear disarmament out of its present deadlock. That is why the moratorium on nuclear explosions, announced by the USSR, met with the warm approval of the world public in its time. Our country's subsequent initiatives in this sphere invariably aroused a wave of optimism and hope. The international community welcomes the USSR's efforts aimed at the successful achievement of accord on banning nuclear tests, UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar stated in this connection. According to him, the Soviet initiative is a question of great importance.

However, as is now being noted by public figures and politicians and the press of various countries, the U.S. Administration has once again failed the test with regard to having a responsible attitude toward the fate of the world. U.S. President Reagan, who was on vacation in California at the time, made his reply through a White House representative literally an hour after news agencies reported the new Soviet proposal. As is known, this reply was unfortunately negative. Moreover just as in previous cases, the administration did not bother to seek any weighty arguments.

The United States needs nuclear tests, the White House representative stated, to ensure the further reliability, security, and effectiveness of our nuclear deterrent potential. This categorical "no" was accompanied by verbal trumpery about the U.S. striving for the total elimination of nuclear weapons.

The U.S. refusal to attend summit talks in Europe to discuss this question on the pretext that such a summit meeting should embrace the whole complex of problems in relations between the two countries sounded completely unconvincing.

U.S. observers very clearly reveal the reasons for the White House's obstructionist position. An NBC television correspondent reported in this connection: According to an administration representative, the United States still has to test warheads for the Midgetman and MX missiles and also components of the star wars system. It may be recalled that these are ballistic missiles, that is, first-strike weapons. In other words, the administration is being guided in its actions not by a striving to eliminate nuclear weapons, but it is trying under cover of talk about the need for conducting so-called quiet diplomacy to gain time and to try to attain military superiority.

On the same day, Regan, White House chief of staff, held a press conference in Santa Barbara, California, during which he was asked whether there was any change in the U.S. plans to hold a routine nuclear explosion in the Nevada desert in mid-April. "No," came the emphatically defiant reply. See what a forceful attitude the White House has toward tackling a very important question of the present day!

However, the stance of the present administration and the opinions of the U.S. public should not be equated. It may be recalled that a few days ago more than 60 members of the House of Representatives and the Senate sent a letter to Reagan calling on him to clease nuclear blasts. According to THE NEW YORK TIMES there is also on Capitol Hill a considerable group of legislators who think that there should be a freeze on finance allocated for nuclear tests while the USSR adheres to its moratorium. This is a reflection of the moods of millions of Americans, the overwhelming majority of whom during recent opinion polls have invariably come out in favor of the Soviet moratorium and have supported the idea of eliminating all nuclear arsenals on earth by the year 2000.

Here is the opinion of Paul Warnke, the eminent U.S military specialist and former chief of the U.S. delegation at the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks: I believe that the administration is making a very serious mistake; I believe that a buildup of nuclear weapons by the USSR and the United States will undermine our security.

What is now behind the administration's stubborn efforts to cloud the international situation, to wreck the process of normalizing it? In this respect, the opinion of well-known NEW YORK TIMES observer Flora Lewis, which is shared by many other journalists, is interesting. Here is what she wrote: Reagan deemed it necessary to compensate his supporters on the right for making conciliatory statements at the Geneva summit meeting.

Lewis adds: The arrogant refusal to cease nuclear explosions and to reach agreement on strict measures to verify the observation of such a moratorium is only one of the links in Washington's hostile campaign with regard to Moscow. The other acts include sending U.S. naval ships to the USSR's Black Sea coast, the decision to reduce the number of Soviet officials at the United Nations, and provocative actions in various regions. In Flora Lewis' opinion these measures put the United States in a foolish position and create the impression that the United States is unsure of its means and ends regarding other countries. In politics, it is much wiser to think first and only then to undertake something, she concludes.

Not only U.S. newspapers are coming to such conclusions that are unflattering to the Reagan administration, but also the press of its allies in Western Europe. Even though the leaders of Britain and the FRG and a number of other countries that have linked themselves firmly to the U.S. militaristic course have preferred to limit themselves to keeping quiet about Washington's behavior on the question of ceasing nuclear tests, press commentaries quite eloquently show the real moods of the West European public.

In these commentaries the U.S. stake on the nuclear arms race is invariably contrasted with the constructive policy of our country which is in accord with the interests of all people. As the FINANCIAL TIMES, the newspaper of Britain's business circles which can scarcely be suspected of sympathy for our country, wrote, it remains a fact that the U.S. Administration shows very little interest in rapid progress toward banning nuclear explosions. Insofar as the USSR has unilaterally been observing a moratorium on nuclear explosions since last summer, the appeal from the Soviet leader to hold immediate talks on banning nuclear tests is doubly noble, in the opinion of the newspaper.

The new Soviet proposal has become for the shole world yet another convincing proof of the USSR's consistent course of disarmament and detente, its resolve to try to achieve a reduction in the threat of nuclear war. In this millions of people of the world see a real possibility of averting a thermonuclear catastrophe. That is why they demand that Washington display goodwill not in words but in deeds, and show a responsible approach to the very important problem of the modern day.

[Pashko] Thank you, Vitaliy Yakovlevich.

Ilya Mikhaylovich Shumakov from Moscow writes: Please explain what is meant by gunboat diplomacy. The meaning of the expression gunboat diplomacy is clear. We use this expression to describe the imperialist policy of crude pressure with the use of miltiary force or the threat of using it. Such diplomacy is directly connected with the policy of neoglobalism which is now being conducted by the United States. This course is sharply condemned by the Soviet people.

Parfiriy Timofeyevich Domnin, an inhabitant of Insar, Mordovian ASSR, writes that the U.S. Administration readily affords aid worth many millions to various kinds of counterrevolutionary groups in Afghanistan, Angola, Nicaragua, and Cambodia. Surely they know that they are throwing away money? History gets its own way, just the same. The letter writer asks, what is feeding this policy?

Today, comrades, Dr Prof Bogdanov, deputy director of the USA and Canada Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, is taking part in our program. Over to you, Radomir Georgiyevich:

[Bogdanov] It seems to me that our esteemed listener's question is very timely. It is very topical and it is foumulated very much to the point. Indeed many people in the world, including in our country, in the Soviet Union, are concerned by the question: What is happening today to the policy of the United States? The novelty lies in the fact -- and naturally I am saying novelty in inverted commas -- that U.S. policy in recent times has become exclusively irresponsible. It has become exclusively provocative, and I would say adventruistic, adventuristic in the sense that it places many situations which have arisen in the world on the verge of very heated situations, very confrontational ones.

I want to remind our listeners that on 14 March, the U.S. President addressed a message to Congress in which he formulated this very Reagan doctrine, or doctrine of neoglobalism, or, if you wish, the doctrine of conflicts of low intensity.

This is a fairly extensive message, a fairly verbose message, but one main idea is formulated in it: that beginning from that moment, from the moment of submitting that message to Congress, the United States began transferring the most active and unconcealed actions in the struggle for restoring so-called democracy. It is switching to open support for all counterrevolutionary and all opposition forces that are waging a struggle against lawful regimes wherever they might be.

Globalism in this sense consists of the fact that the United States is switching to support, open support, including armed, financial and all kinds of other support, if you like, on a world scale. Wherever the counterrevolution is acting against lawful forces, wherever the counterrevolution is waging an armed struggle against regimes established by the people, it is there that the arm of U.S. assistance extends, it is there that U.S. money is sent, and it is there that U.S. weapons are sent. In this sense it is global.

Why is it called neo, that is, a doctrine of new globalism? The fact is that this U.S. policy was to this or that extent characteristic of all U.S. administrations in the postwar period. The matter lay only in how intensively U.S. administrations interfered in internal local conflicts. In this case we are talking, if you like, about unprecedented interference both in volume and, if you wish, in quality.

Well, suffice it to say that the U.S. Administration's assistance to Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary forces has today already increased from some tens of millions of dollars to $100 million. If they also began assistance to the dushmans, counterrevolutionaries in Afghanistan, in tens of millions of dollars, then today the question is about the fact that assistance is already being given at the rate of many hundreds of millions of dollars. According to certain data, this assistance has reached $500 million. And what is qualitatively new?

What is qualitatively new is that a decision has been made to deliver the latest U.S. weaponry to rebels in Nicaragua, Afghanistan, and Angola, which was not done before. The matter is not only about helping with money, about delivering new weapons; the matter concerns direct military acts. In this connection I would like to remind our listeners about the latest events in the Mediterranean. The latest events are connected with the terrorist act by the United States against the Libyan Republic.

Against the Libyan Republic there was a mobilization of a piratical -- I cannot find another word for it, it is difficult to categorize this -- squadrons and armadas. There was only one aim: to provoke so-called Libyan resistance; to neutralize Libya with all this U.S. might; and to demonstrate one thing to the whole world, whoever disagrees with U.S. policy, whoever refuses to follow its lead, receives the punishment of U.S. imperialism.

It has to be said that Americans, it seems to me, did not succeed this time in fulfilling all the tasks they had set themselves. You see, they planned to go away, to break off these provocative maneuvers and basically combat actions, on 1 April, but they did this significantly earlier and ended them on Thursday. This is a very important question: What happened? Why did they end the actions earlier? Here an interesting situation arises. Threats, pressure on Libya, and finally a direct terrorist act, did not yield the result expected by the United States. Instead of isolating Libya, they caused all Arab countries to rally behind Libya with their support. Instead of humiliating and compromising the Libyan leadership, as they had calculated, the effect was utterly different.

Finally, inside the United States itself a definite movement also arose within Congress that began to ask the question: Is not this administration violating the own laws of the United States? For example, the well-known 1973 resolution on the President's military rights?

This administration unleashed military actions against Libya without having obtained U.S. congressional consent for this. In a word, the impression is that the action did not produce the desired results.

I would like to add another fact: Mediterranean states including Italy displayed very great anxiety over U.S. actions in the Mediterranean. Incidentally, Italy is one of the allies, one of the main U.S. allies in NATO, but its anxiety is fully understandable. A hotbed of war fanned by the Americans took shape in the Mediterranean with totally unpredictable consequences, and all Mediterranean states could have found themselves drawn into this war. This caused anxiety. Italian Prime Minister Craxi made several statements warning the Americans against stirring up a conflict against Libya. Thus there was a certain isolation of the United States when it was forced to halt aggressive actions against Libya, having met incidentally with quite active reistance from that country, and to draw off its forces, its fleet, from the Gulf of Sidra. Here is, so to speak, a concrete expression of this doctrine of neoglobalism.

It must be said that the U.S. Administration is trying to create the impression that this doctrine of neoglobalism or the Reagan doctrine has so-called widespread support in the United States. In actual fact it is not at all the case. I believe that our listeners will be interested to know that for example last December, Republican specialists in public opinion polls conducted a poll among the political elite on their attitude toward the Reagan doctrine, and it proved that the arming of freedom fighters -- that is how this doctrine is expressed -- is at the very end of the list of national problems that interest the majority of American people. Heading this list of problems that truly worry Americans are the problems of unemployment, arms control, inflation, the deficit, national security in the true sense of the word, and tax reform.

Knowledgeable Americans who follow the administration's policy point to the fact that the most staunch supporter of this doctrine is the U.S. President himself. These U.S. experts in disclosing the true designs of the latest U.S. doctrines, the doctrine of neoglobalism, say that the real value, in inverted commas, of this policy consists of the fact that it makes it possible to wear the Russians out. Others view the stirring up of conflicts in the Third World, and this is indeed taking place, as some kind of trump cards at the U.S.-Soviet talks.

The United States, unfortunately, has lost a sense of reality. It has lost real contact with the surrounding world, and the loss of this contact is expressed in the fact that the U.S. Administration first and foremost does not feel how the estrangement between itself and the rest of the world is growing. (Sanford Anga), a well-known American political scientist, wrote in a recently published research work devoted to this problem of alienation: The United States today has found itself in greater solitude and isolation than could be predicted by the most cynical and pessimistic observers at the time when U.S. influence peaked after the war. One of the reasons for that, (Anga) believes, is the Americans overestimate themselves and their potential. Americans share a groundless belief that their country is the best country in the world. This faith is inculcated in them from the very 1st day of their studies in school, and every political figure who questions this fundamental truism is branded an apostate. The negative side of this position is in the fact that we believe in our infallibility. Such is the conclusion, and in my view, a very just one, of the well-known American political scientist.

It must be said that people in the Soviet Union are well aware of what is going on. We do not dramatize the situation; we draw absolutely sober conclusions out of it; we understand that conflicts do occur; we aspire to resolve these conflicts; and we are prepared to discuss ways of resolving these conflicts with the U.S. side, but only on one condition: without interference in internal affairs, without imposing one's hegemonist viewpoint or one's imperial decisions on the regions experiencing conflict situations.

U.S., SOVIET MEDITERRANEAN POLICIES DISCUSSED

PM071256 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 5 Apr 86 First Edition p 1

[Eduard Kovalev "International Review": "Aircraft Carrier Diplomacy"]

[Excerpt] The U.S. military's piratical actions and the imperial brigandage in the waters of the Gulf of Sidra were condemned not only by the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries, but by the governments of many states, including a number of NATO members. Arab countries and the powerful Nonaligned Movement declared their solidarity with Libya. The Arab League Council, which was meeting at foreign minister level in Tunis, unanimously demanded an end to U.S. aggression. The U.S. Administration found itself in a situation very much like international isolation. The Pentagon had to finish its military maneuvers off the Libyan coast earlier than planned.

The most acute phase of the crisis has passed, but the situation remains unstable. The dark shadow of U.S. aircraft carriers with nuclear weapons on board still looms over the Mediterranean. In these conditions, the Soviet Union represents the hope of peace. The concepts of an all-embracing system of international security was put forward at the 27th CPSU Congress and its fundamental principles were formulated. The Soviet Union's recent proposals on turning the Mediterranean into a zone of stable peace and cooperation, announced by M.S. Gorbachev last week, were in accord with these principles.

While leaving intact our well-known proposals on the extension of coordinated confidence-building measures to the region, the reduction of armed forces, the withdrawal from the Mediterranean of ships carrying nuclear weapons, the nondeployment of nuclear weapons on the territory of Mediterranean countries, and the adoption by nuclear powers of a pledge not to use those weapons against any Mediterranean country that does not permit deployment, we are prepared to go even further. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, there is basically no need for its Navy to be in the Mediterranean on a permanent basis. We are forced to have our ships there for one reason alone -- the U.S. 6th Fleet is in the region in direct proximity to our borders, equipped with nuclear missiles and posing a threat to the security of the USSR, its allies and friends. So if the United States, situated thousands and thousands of miles away from the Mediterranean, were to withdraw its fleet, the Soviet Union would do likewise. We are prepared to enter into talks on this question forthwith. It is the USSR's view that at the first stage of the talks no restrictions should be placed on the naval activity and naval armaments of the Mediterranean littoral states. Future steps on strengthening security in the region could be determined taking into account the Soviet proposals contained in the 15 January 1986 statement.

The Soviet Union also appreciates the actions of the Mediterranean nonaligned countries which are preparing for their second conference in Malta this year. It is the Soviet Union's view that a broader conference, along the lines of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, would play a useful part in the normalization of the Mediterranean situation. The United States and other interested countries could participate in the forum, along with the Mediterranean states and states adjoining the region.

Unfortunately, it must be noted that the United States and some other Western powers rejected the Soviet proposals out of hand. This kind of reaction by no means contributes to a constructive search for mutually acceptable solutions. But people of goodwill enthusiastically welcomed the Soviet initiatives. This shows that there is an increasing realization of the organic connection between solving problems of strengthening international security and ensuring safe, confident, and independent development for the liberated countries.

SOVIET ACADEMICIANS, CHERVOV DISCUSS WORLD ISSUES

LD220255 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Report on interview with USSR Academicians Georgiy Arbatov, Yevgeniy Velikhov, Yevgeniy Primakov; and Colonel General Nikolay Chervov; by Moscow correspondent Stefan Babiak; academicians and Chervov in Russian fading to superimposed Czech translation -- segment from the "Peoples and the World" program, date not given; recorded]

[Text] [Babiak] The Russian writer Leo Tolstoy could have hardly imagined that the title of his novel "War and Peace" would in 100 years become a dilemma of civilization, that a time would come when nations would have to eliminate war from their life in order to preserve it. People are asking more and more frequently and with an ever greater urgency: Is it possible to find in today's turbulent world full of contradictions an effective way of eliminating the threat of nuclear war, of lessening tension caused by military confrontation, and of making our world a more secure place for all? The answer to these questions was given by the Soviet Communists at the recent 27th CPSU Congress. From their platform, Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, put forth a proposal for broad international cooperation which would lead to the building of a comprehensive system of international security.

I invited leading Soviet experts on political, economic, humanitarian, and military questions to discuss this far-reaching proposal. I was interested first of all to know how the concept of general international security has come about and what are its fundamental elements. Academician Arbatov gave me the following reply:

[Arbatov] On 3 October 1985, in Paris, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev observed, among other things, that human thinking has that regrettable characteristic: It lags behind a rapidly changing reality. He followed up on this observation by saying that we in the Soviet Union have begun to put many traditional deep-rooted things into full harmony with the new realities, and this also applies to the military and political spheres. To put it another way, he had in mind the working out of a new concept of international security, new approaches to it.

At the congress, Comrade Gorbachev explained from what we had proceeded when we set ourselves this objective. He talked above all about the fact that now in our era it is not possible to ensure reliable security merely by military-technical means of defense. Security has become a political problem and can only be ensured by political means. This has been manifested distinctly in connection with the appearance of a new weapon which transformed military power into a real boomerang, a nuclear boomerang, crushing the one using it with the same effectiveness as his adversary.

Second, in working out this new concept we proceeded from the premise that security cannot be achieved on account or to the detriment of the other side. Today we can have either security or the total lack of security only together, whether we talk about the Soviet Union or the United States -- and in a broader viewpoint security can only be general, it can only be security for all.

We proceeded from the premise that such an approach corresponds not only to our, but also to U.S. interests; besides, the United States is not the whole world. Our approach to security corresponds in the true sense of the word to the interest of the entire world community.

And there is another element to our approach, lying in the fact that the world is in the process of rapid change. Maintaining the status quo is not possible; no one can guarantee it -- this complicates things, but it is a reality with which we have to reckon. In the world there are dozens of states that on the whole have their our legitimate interests. But all of them -- regardless of the sharp contradictions we know about -- have to master the science and art of peaceful coexistence, the science and art of conducting themselves on the world arena with restraint and consideration and in a civilized manner; that is, in accordance with the conditions of the correct international coexistence and cooperation. I quoted Comrade Gorbachev. Briefly speaking, the contemporary world has become too small and fragile for power politics. We have drawn the conclusion from this, that if we are to save the world and provide reliable guarantees of survival and security, resolutely once and for all we have to put an end to the manner of thinking and conduct which for centuries regarded wars as acceptable and permissible; that goes too for military conflicts and the arms race.

In this connection the report to the Congress stressed the need to lay the foundation for an all-embracing system of security. I am not going to discuss the individual items. It is a known fact that there were a whole number of problems from the military; political; and economic spheres, including - economic security for all; as well as from the humanitarian sphere. This included the question of cultural cooperation; of purging the spiritual atmosphere of all dangerous elements; problems of the observation of human rights; the area of broad cooperation in culture, science, and art and the like — this all, naturally, has not been put forward as an ultimatum but as a basis for further talks, as a framework for a dialogue.

[Babiak] The basis of the program for strengthening security and reducing international tension is averting the threat of space militarization. The prevention of weapon deployments in space must be the first step taken jointly by the Soviet Union and the United States. Why is such exceptional importance being attached to this very problem? Academician Yevgeniy Velikhov has this to say:

[Velikhov] Several factors exist here. The first is allegedly research, which essentially is the entire star wars program. This research in the present stage and, therefore, more so in the near future, violates the agreements concluded between the Soviet Union and the United States in 1972, when the treaty on the limitation of antimissile defenses was signed. That treaty forms the basis of the entire arms control process and the limitation of such weapons. This is why as soon as that treaty is violated, to which the mentioned research leads, we will find ourselves in a situation when this entire process will begin to crumble.

The second factor lies in the fact that the appearance of arms in space signifies a critical element, whatever arms they may be. There presently exists a certain basic purity of space. There are now no weapons in space with which it would be possible to attack other targets in space, or on the ground, or air, or anywhere else. The appearance of weapons in space will mean a fundamental change. There is still time to talk today on prohibiting such a thing forever. Later it would, however, be necessary to begin talks on various control measures and agreements that are not talks as a rule, as we know from the experiences with nuclear weapons. [as heard]

There also is a third factor, which is the question of whether a situation may arise at any time when arms developed in accordance with the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative program will change the balance of strategic forces. It is necessary to note that here we have two problems. One is whether such a space military unit can make a certain country invulnerable. Careful scientific research has been carried out in the Soviet Union and the world in general in this connection. And on this basis, the Political Report, at the congress and the resolution thereon, says: The character of contemporary weapons does not give any single state the hope that it can defend itself solely by military-technical means, by creating even the most powerful defense. This is a fundamental question, a military question. It is not a question about which one can conduct ideological disputes.

From the other side, naturally, the creation of such a strong military formation can substantially worsen the situation regarding the strategic balance, render it more unstable, although I believe one should examine things in mutual connections and take both the first-strike space and ground forces into consideration. Even parity ceases to be a factor of military-political deterrence in the nuclear age. This is a very important factor. Not only superiority of which the U.S. Administration talks but even parity can cease to be a factor of military-political deterrence. That is why only one thing can guarantee mankind's survival today: namely, a policy of peaceful coexistence and of nuclear disarmament.

[Babiak] The problems of regional conflicts are placed into the forefront increasingly frequently in the United States. Their significance is often even placed ahead of global military-strategic questions. How is the resolution of regional conflicts reflected in the Soviet concept of worldwide security? Academician Yevgeniy Primakov gave the following answer:

[Primakov] I would dare assert that the questions of settling regional conflicts have an important place in the Soviet concept of international security. We are against regional conflicts being considered in a sphere in which the settlement of such conflicts comes into the forefront and pushes back the questions of reducing armaments and eliminating all nuclear weapons. We have gained the impression that the U.S. side tried to put regional conflicts in the forefront in this way, which would have thwarted discussions on the issues concerning the reduction of armaments. At the same time, I would like to say that arms reduction undoubtedly must generate a more favorable situation for resolving all conflicts. If I am to touch on the Soviet Union's conceptual approach, I would like to draw attention to the notion Mikhail Gorbachev already stressed in Geneva and about which he spoke subsequently as being an exceptionally important fundamental factor. Regional conflicts cannot be considered from the angle of Soviet-U.S. relations or Soviet-U.S. confrontation. Conflicts at the regional level overwhelmingly arise as a consequence of certain objective socioeconomic and political processes in the relevant areas, which cannot be ignored on any account.

The U.S. stand from this viewpoint, considering all conflict situations so to speak through the spectacles of Soviet-U.S. relations, appears as a continuation of the theory applied by former United States Secretary of State John Foster Dulles. He used to say that if a situation arises in the world which runs counter to U.S. interests, a void is formed which the United States itself must necessarily fill, although it must reckon in doing so with conflict situations in relation to the Soviet Union. We reject such approaches. The Soviet Union is willing to engage in consultations, in joint or parallel actions aimed at eliminating conflict situations throughout the world. We also have acted in a similar way with the Americans or have begun to act on certain issues. At the same time, of course, I must say that the United States has adopted a different stance. It attempts to isolate the Soviet Union in a number of instances from active participation in political processes and the settlement of such conflicts.

This line is notably manifest in the Middle East. Thus, a situation has arisen which is truly extremely dangerous for the whole world, when the states directly engaged in the conflict are on the threshold of owning nuclear weapons or, according to some views, have now gone beyond this threshold. This has given rise to a fundamentally new situation in which a nuclear conflict may begin at the local level but can drag in the whole world.

The Soviet Union has consistently and continues to assert the policy of nuclear nonproliferation. It has such a situation in mind when it insists upon the resolution of regional conflicts, on the use of such means that may bring about political settlements of all existing international conflicts.

[Babiak] The situation in the developing countries, that are unable to give the necessary dynamics to their economic development, are inundated with debts, cannot rid themselves of their dependence on their former colonial ruling countries, has become an exceptionally serious problem in world politics. The catastrophic picture of their poverty, hunger, illiteracy, and epidemics stem from this. What kind of prospect does the Soviet Union envisage for the solution of these questions? How does its new concept of international security provide for such areas as the Asian Continent and the Pacific? Academician Arbatov reflected for a while and then said the following:

[Arbatov] I believe this was the first time that the Political Report at the congress began by summing up the problems of this enormously complicated world, full of sharp contradictions and dangers but simultaneously a mutually dependent world that is linked together. We also find views reflecting on understanding of the changes taking place in the world, including that the United States, despite its importance, despite its size and strength does not represent the whole world and does not have either the reason or right to determine the destiny of anyone, including us, and that it also must join actively in the resolution of all these matters. We regard as abnormal when other countries, under any pretext, avoid actively participating in the resolution of the destinies of our world. No one can stay on the sidelines in the nuclear age.

We also find in the Political Report observations on the growing role of the Asian and Pacific areas. I regard as equally important the problems of the developing countries, where the majority of mankind lives in desperate conditions. The situation is continually worsening because they have to pay partially for the luxuries and unnecessary expenditures in the developing countries, above all in the United States, including the feverish arms buildup.

Mechanisms were found to transfer these burdens upon the poorest ones, to compel them to pay for the (?privileges) of the rich. We also expect a dialogue in the Pacific area. We view the situation in that area as abnormal in comparison with Europe. The fact is that two enormous military camps stand against each other in Europe. Never before in world history has such an accumulation of arms by two opposing sides existed as is the case in Europe today. This is a great danger. But, nonetheless, at least it is balanced to a certain extent by the fact that a developed infrastructure of bilateral and multilateral relations, talks and agreements is at our disposal in Europe.

In Asia and in the Pacific we now see an intensifying arms race, a rapid accumulation of arms, and an emergence of many conflict situations, while a simultaneous similar infrastructure of relations does not exist there. We believe this shortcoming must be very rapidly and energetically eliminated. We have not found any great response thus far but I believe the situation has begun to change now. We proposed this when we talked of a system of collective security in Asia. There was also talk about it at the congress and I believe Soviet policy will be generating a great deal of activity in this direction as was (?indicated) recently. Dialogue with Japan has been restored and broadened. Our relations with China, too, have moved from the point on which they were stuck. I believe we will witness very positive and constructive relations.

[Babiak] Up to now we have been talking primarily about the prerequisites of the creation of pillars of security, about the ways of reducing the intolerably high level of tension, of how to stop the arms race and give the world the opportunity to breath more freely. Of course, this process is simultaneously creating a scope for broad international cooperation. Which areas of cooperation do you regard as the most attractive? I put this question to Academician Yevgeniy Velikhov.

[Velikhov] I would like to concentrate your attention above all on the very specific and respectable proposal which Mikhail Gorbachev put forward in Paris. I have in mind that further joint steps be taken to master a directed thermonuclear synthesis on the basis of the Soviet concept of thermonuclear reactor, Tokamak. At issue is one of the most important directions in energy sources in the 21st century in which the use of thermonuclear synthesis is in the whole world's interest. This issue was raised at the congress in the Political Report and in a number of other speeches on cooperation on an international scale. This concerns in particular environmental pollution, which transcends all national borders today. Such problems as the exploration of world oceans now exist. We regularly participate in discussions on it, but we could achieve far more here. Furthermore, there is the study of the earth's structure and various projects connected with the deeper study of the earth's crust. I would like to draw attention here in particular to the very important project, which we could develop jointly and which concerns our planet and involves forecasting natural disasters, above all earthquakes. These disasters threaten a whole number of population centers in both the Soviet Union, Japan and the United States, specifically in California. At the same time deeper knowledge of these processes can, as experience confirms, lessen human and material losses. I believe, therefore, that excellent opportunities are offering themselves now for cooperation not only in conquering space but for a number of specific projects enabling cooperation in conquering the earth and in improving human life on our planet.

[Babiak] The world has appreciated the proposal of a comprehensive system of international security as a realistic, profoundly thought-out, generally acceptable program of political actions. The U.S. attitude has caused disappointment. I was interested to learn how Washington's attitude toward the questions of key disarmament talks is assessed by a military expert. I asked Col Gen Nikolay Chervov about this.

[Chervov] We have not yet received any compromise steps from the United States and NATO, steps that would come some way toward our position. The U.S. leadership continues to think in the categories prevailing in the fifties. It continues to hope it will achieve military superiority and create an invulnerable United States. Star wars, military doctrines and strategies, the concept of deterrence or sabre-rattling -- this is, in effect, the concept of force, the concept of fear, an attempt to interfere in other states' internal affairs. The U.S. President's speech of 26 February was a very telling testimony of that concept's nature. We do not see any steps at the nuclear and space arms talks that constitutes the U.S. Government's reply to our initiative. I can tell you with the full responsibility that the U.S. position in all aspects has not undergone even the smallest change in comparison with 1981, when the talks on strategic arms and on medium-range nuclear missiles started. Regarding medium-range missiles, the self-same notorious zero option, which apparently is known to everyone, is once again put forward and repeated. The difference only rests in that this zero option is now divided into three stages and spread over a 3-year period. The essence is, of course, still the same: specifically, to disarm the Soviet Union and win one-sided advantages.

The U.S. Government officially refused to halt nuclear tests. It refused to join the Soviet moratorium, referring to the fact that its doctrine and strategy is based upon nuclear deterrence. And so long as this doctrine is in force, nuclear tests are essential. Weinberger went even further, directly declaring that the United States will continue nuclear testing as long as nuclear weapons exist, and, as he said, they will exist for a very long time.

Washington also has not accepted another step forward taken by the Soviet Union: namely, the pledge not to continue nuclear testing even after 31 March, up to the first nuclear test carried out by the United States. As President Reagan announced, another U.S. nuclear test is being prepared for the 3d weekend of April. Thus the Americans are maintaining an absurd position. One cannot assess it in any other way but as the continuation of the feverish arms buildup. We do not intend to stand idly by. As the CPSU Central Committee general secretary declared at the 27th congress, the Soviet Union continues with the intention of seeking together with the United States points of contact in the interest of finally succeeding in halting the arms race on earth, not allowing it to enter space at all, and seeking common stands to bring about a reduction in international tension.

[Babiak] It is characteristic that the Soviet Union has not addressed its proposal of a comprehensive system of international security to governments alone, but that it has submitted it to all nations for examination, because nations can and must say their fundamental word, express their will with which the politicians will have to reckon. The proposals Mikhail Gorbachev has put forward augment the USSR's resolute foreign-political steps. It is clear today what must be done to bring about the solution of cardinal world problems. From here hopes also spring, which Academician Georgiy Arbatov summed up at the end of our interview:

[Arbatov] We naturally can link the hopes above all with the fact that this truly is a platform corresponding not only to our but also to the U.S. interests. If we proposed something running counter to U.S. interests, the interests of the NATO member-states, the interests of other countries, it would naturally be a naive proposal and would have no prospects. Instead, our proposal also expresses the other side's most profound and most fundamental interests.

Second, politics is, and always has been, an art of the possible. We have to rely on the political process in this sense. A discussion or dialogue on these issues has totally ceased for a long time. Now, in fact, during the past 6 months, or a bit longer, the discussion and dialogue are being reestablished. They have been reestablished in the West and this also applies to the United States. Where will it lead? The Soviet Union in any case sees its objective as giving truth a chance. Truth is essential, otherwise we would reach irrational attitudes. The U.S. President recognizes that nuclear war cannot be waged and that it cannot be won; however, he has simultaneously asked for a record budget for new nuclear weapons, for a further feverish arms buildup. Taken generally, it is not possible today to conduct such a policy unless one succeeds in deceiving people. True, discussion casts light on these matters. Discussion and being informed are the essential weapons in the struggle against the feverish arms buildup, against militarism, against all these threats. This has something to do with the old Marxist tradition, which requires that international problems be submitted to the public for its judgment. Soviet power, after all, began its foreign policy by this, by the decree of peace. I believe this policy has its very successful continuation in the present time in the form of the latest Soviet initiative of which you are aware.

U.S. MISSILE DELIVERIES TO UNITA, AFGHAN REBELS DECRIED

LD062053 Moscow TASS in English 2045 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 6 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Sergey Kulik writes:

While some sober-minded U.S. congressmen tried to block the delivery of modern U.S. armaments to UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] terrorists, the administration, by-passing the Congress and without much noise, managed to deliver to the anti-Angolan gangs many "Stinger" missiles which are considered to be the most sophisticated weapons in the arsenal of the U.S. anti-aircraft defense force.

Reporting this fact, the British newspaper "OBSERVER" writes that the granting of those missiles to the anti-Angolan counterrevolutionaries exposed to the full the true intentions of the U.S. policy in the south African subcontinent and the true worth of Washington's assurances concerning its alleged striving for a "constructive dialogue" and "peaceful settlement" in the region.

Southern Africa is by far not the only region where such developments are taking place. According to the "ABC" television company, the first consignment of 200 "Stinger" missiles is on its way to Afghanistan. CIA agents will soon hand them over to the bandits who raid Afghanistan from the neighbouring Pakistan. The next who are to receive U.S. "ground-to-air" missiles are the Nicaraguan "contras" and anti-Kampuchean rabble.

Washington's intention to expand undeclared wars against those countries whose policy does not suit it evokes strong protests the world over, including in Africa. According to the newspaper KENYA TIMES, the course toward interference in the internal affairs of sovereign countries pursued by the Reagan administration is evidence of the short-sighted nature of the U.S. policy.

Trying to preserve the racist regime in South Africa, Washington follows the course towards the destabilization of the situation in the south of the continent. This shows that the U.S. has not learned any lessons from its ventures in Vietnam, Laos and Cuba. U.S. aid to Savimbi's bandits will not change the situation in Angola in the direction suitable to the U.S. and will not lessen the resolve of the Angolan people and government to rout counterrevolution.

The deliveries of "Stinger" missiles to the terroristic forces in Angola leading to greater involvement of the U.S. in the region on the side of the racist and reactionary forces show that the U.S. policy is determined to ever greater extent by military and ideological considerations of a hegemonistic nature.

"CBS" admitted that the decision concerning the deliveries of the "ground-to-air" missiles to the Angolan counterrevolutionaries raised U.S. interference in the affairs of Angola to a qualitatively new level, showing the intention of the administration to overthrow the Angolan Government by military means.

In this way Washington continues to pursue a policy aimed at whipping up international confrontation and aggravating regional conflicts, which flagrantly runs counter to the interests of developing countries.

Taking into account all these considerations, the Angolan Government sent a letter to the U.N. several days ago asking to remove the U.S. from the position of a mediator in the settlement of the situation in south African region held by Washington in the past several years.

The letter of the Angolan leader Jose Eduardo dos Santos says that Angola is very much indignant at the decision of Reagan to render military assistance to UNITA and for this reason calls in questions confidence in the U.S. Administration.

U.S. HINDERS EFFORTS TO RESOLVE AFGHAN SITUATION

LD042112 Moscow TASS in English 2028 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 4 TASS -- By TASS political analyst Askold Biryukov.

The U.S. Administration is doing its utmost to hinder the international efforts directed at ensuring a peaceful political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan. As soon as changes in this matter, however slight, are observed, they in Washington seek to reduce them to nought as soon as possible and build new, higher barriers in order to undermine the process of political settlement. Washington's latest concrete actions provide irrefutable evidence of that.

Pakistan, the chief staging area of the undeclared war waged by U.S.-led imperialism against the Democratic republic of Afghanistan, was recently visited by President Reagan's close friend, Attorney-General Edwin Meese. During a trip to a camp of Afghan counterrevolution, he handed over to its chieftains the President's message designed to boost the morale of the bandit formations, seriously dented in recent months during their hit-and-run raids inside Afghanistan.

A few days after the visit, the public learned about the administration's yet one more "mark of respect" with regard to the bandits. A decision was adopted in Washington at the highest level (the press referred to the U.S. President) to provide them with anti-aircraft Stinger missiles for hostilities inside Afghanistan.

A few days later, the American mass media informed the Americans that the White House decision was hastily put into life. The first batch of 200 missiles were already on the way and, according to an informed official quoted by THE WASHINGTON POST, even arrived at the destination last week.

They in Washington rubbed their hands with satisfaction. Why not? Yet another victory a CBS Pentagon correspondent effusively reported how the Reagan doctrine of support for "freedom-fighters" was being translated into life. [Sentence as received]

Brisk conservative congressmen, grouped round Senator Dole, were calculating the increased "killing power" of the venal bandit formations, engaged in piracy and lawlessness in Afghanistan. As if what the cutthroats had already done on Afghan soil was not enough.

Sultan 'Ali Keshtmand, head of the Afghan Government, was talking about that the other day. During the years of the undeclared war, he said, tens of enterprises, more than two thousand schoolhouses, half of all medical stations and hundreds of mosques were blown up and burnt. The bandits destroyed 14,000 kilometers of telephone lines and about 50 per cent of power transmission lines. The damage caused by the Washington-backed "freedom-fighters" amounted to about 40,000 million Afghanis. How can one estimate the grief of the people who lost their relatives and dear ones, including as a result of the loss of civilian airliners shot down by the "freedom-fighters" with Washington-supplied anti-aircraft guns?

Pentagon officials, in high spirits due to the White House decision, observed with satisfaction that the administration's step was of "principled importance" because it paved the way for unlimited deliveries of modern weapons to counterrevolutionaries around the world.

As to the rest of America and the world public, they do not conceal their alarm and indignation. The London DAILY TELEGRAPH described the administration's conduct as a serious escalation of American interference. The Japanese YOMIURU pointed to the growing concern that the administration's step might make the regional conflict keener and result in direct confrontation with the Soviet Union. In the United States itself, wrote the GUARDIAN newspaper, Washington's decision to send Stingers to Afghanistan and Third World countries was described as insane by Democratic Party congressmen. The Reagan administration, said Michael Myerson, executive director of the U.S. Peace Council, demonstrated that it was the leader of the counterrevolutionary forces all over the world.

What might be the result of the administration's actions, marked neither by the sense of realism, nor the sense of responsibility? Washington proves by its concrete deeds yet another time the worth of its assurances of "commitment" to the cause of political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan at the negotiating table.

The United States has graphically confirmed its direct complicity in the kindling of regional conflicts which enhance world tension and threaten to grow into a confrontation of unpredictable dimensions.

U.S. PLANNING NEW 'PROVOCATIONS' AGAINST LIBYA

LD071256 Moscow TASS in English 1051 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] New York April 7 TASS -- Acting within the framework of the notorious "neoglobalism" doctrine proclaimed by Washington, the Reagan administration is preparing fresh armed provocations against Libya, this time on the plea of the two acts of terrorism staged in Western Europe the other day. The USA is unfoundedly charging Tripoli with "complicity" in those acts of terrorism.

According to the NBC television company, the USA is again preparing to send its Sixth Fleet to the Libyan shores so as, the Pentagon spokesman said, to "complete work". As is known, in the course of the recent U.S. naval exercises in the Gulf of Sidra, Libyan territory ws heavily bombarded. Thus, judging by these threats, the USA is preparing this time a large-scale armed aggression against Libya. The next step will be increased pressure on Al-Qadhdhafi, including the use of force, Robert McFarlane, former assistant to the President for national security affairs, said.

Meanwhile, the newspaper "WASHINGTON POST" pointed out, it has been established that the groups which claimed responsibility for the blast in Western Europe, "are not associated with Libya". Yet, Washington, which is hell-bent on punishing Tripoli, is simply disregarding this fact. We are losing all patience, the newspaper "WASHINGTON POST" quotes an unnamed spokesman for the administration as saying frankly. The developments of recent weeks, the newspaper continues, have drawn the USA close to the state of undeclared war against Libya.

The American press also reports that the U.S. Administration is now pressing the West European governments into the expulsion of Libyan diplomats from their countries. Washington would like to internationalise this way its confrontation policy against the sovereign state. As is known, earlier all attempts of the USA at drawing its allies in the anti-Libyan campaign have failed.

John Oaks, a prominent Ameican publicist, has condemned Washington's dangerous policy and stressed that acting under cover of hypocritical phrases about the "protection of freedom and democracy," the Reagan administration is pursuing in the international arena the "gunboat diplomacy", flouting the very same principles about which, as follows from her own statements, it is concerned.

ARTICLE OUTLINES FORMATION OF U.S. MILITARY POLICY

PM071546 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Apr 86 Second Edition p 5

[Candidate of economic sciences Yu. Katasonov article under the rubric "The United States -- Locomotive of Militarism": "Who Is in Control of the Machinery of Aggression"]

[Text] "The leading militarists in America wear civilian clothes.... Responsibility for national security policy is borne not by generals but by its makers -- politicians, businessmen, and civil servants holding official positions." This opinion by famous U.S. political scientist R. Barnet gives an idea of who it is that plays the leading role in the implementation of the U.S. military strong-arm course, hypocritically styled as "national security" policy in Washington. Barnet shows convincingly that "the leading militarists" are products of the business world and those who represent its interests. One cannot fail to notice that this evaluation, maybe deliberately but certainly clearly, plays down the role of the U.S. military elite. Its generals and admirals come from the same business world and they, together with its representatives in civilian clothes, have been tarred with the same brush, as people say.

And so, big capital uses state power for its own selfish purposes. It does this particularly unceremoniously under the incumbent administration. Obsessed by the craving for profits and the pursuit of external expansion, the monopolies, and primarily the arms monopolies, are calculating more and more on the militarization of all aspects of American life. This gave U.S. economist J. Galbraith reasons to describe the present government as "a highly perverted system under which the military-industrial complex runs the actual military-industrial complex in the interests of the verysame military-industrial complex."

Let us expand: The outburst of militarism in the United States benefits not only the manufacturers of death directly, but also the entire monopolist bourgeoisie. The deepening intertwining of the interests of military-industrial and transnational capital, and at times even their outright fusion, create particularly powerful stimuli for stepping up the aggressiveness of U.S. policy. The monopolies' imperial aspirations are implemented through the machinery of the state, which fans the arms race and effects direct armed violence.

According to foreign press reports, the plan for unleashing a nuclear war against our country and using nuclear weapons against any other state -- the so-called single comprehensive operations plan -- is elaborated by a special nuclear planning group and approved by the organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff [JCS]. The decision to activate it is the prerogative of the President, who can delegate his power to the secretary of defense, the JCS chairman, or others. In this way, reprsentatives of various components of the state and military machinery make their contribution to the elaboration and implementation of the U.S. strong-arm policy. But some of them play a particularly important role. For example, the basic guidelines of foreign and military policy and programs for the creation [sozdaniye] and deployment of new weapons systems are approved by the President. It is also the President who makes decisions on the use of military force.

His role in the implementation of strong-arm policy can be judged by the actions of the present White House chief. His numerous speeches abound with calls for the continuation of the buildup of military might by the United States and its allies and for the use of military force against sovereign states on the fabricated pretext of "combatting terrorism."

The basic organ on which the President relies in this is the National Security Council [NSC]. Its chairman is the President himself, with the vice president, the secretary of state, and the secretary of defense as members, and the CIA director and JCS chairman as advisers. All major issues concerning U.S. activity in the international arena -- policy toward the USSR, relations with allies, U.S. armed actions in various regions, and so on -- are discussed at NSC sessions. It is noteworthy that all issues, even foreign economic ones, are discussed from the viewpoint of military strong-arm confrontation with socialist and other countries.

The Department of Defense plays a significant role in the shaping and particularly in the practical implementation of the strong-arm policy. It has at its disposal the material base for such a policy -- the actual machinery of aggression and the enormous military and military-economic potential for whose buildup and utilization it is responsible. At $300 billion, the Pentagon's budget is much higher than that of any other U.S. department. The present Pentagon leaders are closely linked with the world of military business. Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger, for example, came from the Bechtel Corporation, where he was vice president. Other high-ranking officials are well matched with him. Assistant Secretary of Defense R. Perle, who has gained unenviable fame as a "hawk" both inside the United States and beyond its borders, was a leading figure in the Northrop and TRW military-industrial corporations prior to his arrival in the Pentagon.

The Pentagon's leaders also play the role of fierce opponents of international detente and of the normalization of the situation in the world. It is well known that it was actually Weinberger who attempted to almost wreck the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva. Nor was he alone in this; he was backed by highly influential forces, including some from the world of military business. If U.S. press reports are to be believed, the recent extremely dangerous provocative actions (off the Crimean coast and in the Gulf of Sidra, and the nuclear explosion in Nevada) were sanctioned by the President in order to make it up to those forces for his supposedly "too soft" behavior in Geneva.

Leaders of other government departments, shaping and implementing a militarist course, are also direct proteges of monopoly capital. Prior to his arrival at the Department of State, G. Shultz, like Weinberger, was on the board of the Bechtel Corporation, which was engaged in the construction of petroleum industry and military projects in the Near East -- a region which was and still is a target of aggression by the United States and its allies, primarily Israel. The Department of State's functions include providing diplomatic backup for the use of military force by the United States. Together with the Pentagon, it plays a leading role in the leadership of activities by military blocs headed by Washington.

The secretary of defense himself and his deputies are civilians. It is, however, generally agreed that the military high command is exerting a growing influence in the shaping and implementation of the aggressive U.S. foreign policy. The JCS and other military organs are elaborating plans for the "modernization" of the Armed Forces and the creation [sozdaniye] of new weapons over a 20-year period. These plans provide the practical base for Washington's strong-arm foreign policy.

The U.S. top military leadership also determines in fact the directions of military preparations by the allies and the position each one of them occupies in the militarist "team" led by Washington.

It is no accident that U.S. generals and admirals occupy key positions in the NATO military machine. For example, General B. Rogers, NATO supreme allied commander Europe, plays the role of main "pusher" in the deployment of U.S. first strike nuclear missiles in a number of NATO countries, the buildup of the potential of conventional forces by the allies, and their participation in the "star wars" program.

Militarists in uniform or civilian clothes who head the aforementioned and other government departments are, as people say, in the frontline of the aggressive U.S. policy, which poses a threat to peace and international security. By ensuring the ascent of militarism they all obey the will of more powerful forces -- U.S. monopoly capital and primarily the manufacturers of death. "Everything indicates clearly that the U.S. ruling grouping has placed the narrow selfish interests of military-industrial circles above the interests of all mankind and its own people," M.S. Gorbachev pointed out. "Furthermore, it is worth noting how this is done -- demonstratively, arrogantly, and with disregard for the world community's opinion. Neither a sense of reality, nor a sense of responsibility!"

The capitalist world continues to cherish hopes of strong-arm superiority. These hopes are illusory, but this does not make them any less dangerous.

SHULTZ' TALKS WITH ITALIAN OFFICIALS VIEWED

PM070934 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Own Correspondent V. Pershin dispatch: "United States-Italy: Talks in the Apennines"]

[Text] Rome -- After visiting France, Turkey, and Greece, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz arrived in Italy on Friday.

The transatlantic envoy's talks with Italian President Cossiga, Prime Minister Craxi, Foreign Minister Andreotti, and other members of the Italian Government center on the situation in the Medeterranean, particularly in view of the U.S. 6th Fleet's recent maneuvers off the Libyan coast, which have created a crisis situation in the region. It is well known that the Italian leadership has stated that it does not support the solution of disputes by military means and has expressed regret that the United States is resorting once again to such hazardous actions without consulting its allies first.

Italy's position has been confirmed during the current Italian-U.S. talks. In particular, a report from the prime minister's office expresses Italy's concern at the U.S. approach to events around Libya. Craxi also expressed Italy's interest in solving problems connected with the Near East settlement and at reaching understandings on the whole range of East-West relations, stressing in that regard the need to use every opportunity to strengthen mutual understanding.

The influential Italian newspaper LA REPUBBLICA writes that the U.S. representative is using his visit to Rome to pressure the Italian leadership on the issue of Italy's earliest possible involvement in the "Strategic Defense Initiative." In the opinion of political commentators, Shultz' chances of success in this matter are quite high: Yielding to Washington's demands, the Italian cabinet decided at a recent session to hold practical talks with the United States regarding the terms of Italy's involvement in SDI. It is expected that the government will set out its position on the problem in question at a joint session of the parliamentary foreign affairs and national defense commissions, which will be held on 3 April.

LEHMAN'S 'RUSSIAN THREAT' CLAIMS REBUTTED

PM071014 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 4

[G. Valko "Rejoinder": "Mr Lehman's Rhetoric"]

[Text] Sailors should never be shy, exclaimed one of the heroes of a comedy that was popular in London at one time. [W.S. Gilbert: "H.M.S. Pinafore"] Now is is largely forgotten, and hardly anybody remembers the author. Yet the remark is still current on both sides of the Atlantic. More to the point, there are people who really are not shy.

A few days ago John Lehman, U.S. secretary of the Navy, appeared on an NBC network program. Well, he certainly was not feeling shy and he told so many cock-and-bull stories that you might have laughed. However, the people who were listening to him did not feel like laughing. Incidentally, the secretary's remarks were calculated to intimidate his audience. Here he followed a set pattern. As a representative of the present administration he raised the specter of the "threat from the East," as is customary. And as U.S. Navy secretary he concentrated on the "threat from the Russian Fleet," naturally.

The times of the notorious Forrestal (incidentally, he too was involved with the Navy) are gone, of course -- the time when it was enough to let out a heart-rending cry: "The Russians are coming!" Now the fabrications are more specific and each one of them is accurately targeted.

Thus, according to the secretary, the Russian fleet (together with the Cuban fleet, of course) is capable of "blocking the Gulf of Mexico." This was addressed to the American Americans, who are still not aware of the scale of the "Russian threat."

He went on. It appears that "the Soviet and the Cuban naval forces are capable of creating real difficulties for the reinforcement of NATO forces" in Europe. This poisoned arrow was meant for the allies and was designed to frighten them more so that they do not think about detente. And finally it was claimed on the NBC program that "possibly the President does not even fully appreciate the Soviet naval threat." That was a warning to the "doves" in the Washington corridors of power.

In the old days it was said that a liar needs a particularly good memory. There is no denying that. You cannot seriously believe that people in Washington have forgotten whose fleet "is not shy" -- or rather acts like pirates -- near foreign shores. It cannot be assumed that Washington "has forgotten about" the position of the USSR, which consistently favors a limitation of naval arms. No, people on the Potomac are perfectly well aware of all this, and this is precisely why they are exaggerating the "Soviet naval threat," thus diverting attention from those who actually create such a threat.

There is a naval term "deviation." It denotes the departure of a vessel from the set course. Mr Lehman with his bogeys has clearly deviated from the truth. The point is that he would like public opinion to undergo a similar "deviation." However, the din of aircraft carrier engines in the Gulf of Sidra and the bursts of the U.S. missiles on Libyan soil have drowned his rhetorical exercises.

IVANOV ASSAILS USIA CHIEF'S 'DISINFORMATION'

PM071406 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Ivanov "Appropriate Remarks": "Saying Too Much"]

[Text] It has been no secret for a long time in America that USIA Director Charles Wick has two weaknesses: He fancies himself as being a very well-informed person and he adores being the center of universal attention.

Experts on the present-day American political scene maintain that you never get bored when listening to Wick's speeches. The only drawback, they complain, is that the USIA chief is too talkative and quite often gets carried away. Recently, while drawing an optimistic picture of the "American way of life" as a model for universal imitation before a session of the Foreign Policy Association in New York, Wick demonstrated this weakness and overdid things. "The truth," he said, "is our greatest and most effective weapon..."

It would be interesting to know just what kind of truth Mr Wick had in mind? Perhaps that which the USIA, at White House bidding, spread around the world just before, during, and after the U.S. Marines' intervention on Grenada, describing it as an "act of true democracy." Or perhaps that which they tried to feed Americans during the proceedings of the 12th World Youth and Students Festival in Moscow, dragging out inanities in the vein of the "primitive anticommunism" of the fifties. Remember that, among other bits of news, U.S. citizens were earnestly assured that in Moscow "young people from throughout the whole world will be stuffed with drugs and recruited as terrorists in the West." And today they are being frightened with the threat of "imminent Nicaraguan aggression against the United States." That is what Mr Wick's truth turns out to be.

Fully exploiting, as is the custom, the traditional array of anti-Soviet cliches and stereotypes, the propaganda department chief served up his latest fable to his listeners. In a dramatic tone of voice, he spoke about "Moscow's hand" being behind the organization of the peace movement in West European countries and about the Soviets' having put simply astronomical sums into financing West European protests against the neutron bomb.

Apparently it is not Washington, but Moscow which is pushing mankind to the brink of the nuclear abyss by refusing to adopt any, even the most insignificant measures, to improve the world political climate. And yet is precisely a course directed toward preparing for war that gives rise to the mass protest demonstrations in both the United States itself and other countries. The USIA chief, however, is not bothered in the least by lack of logic in his speeches. Nor does lack of evidence embarrass him: The President's old buddy has to be believed and that is the end of it!

Wick went on at length about the aid that the United States, in his words, is giving to the developing countries, leading them like lost sheep from poverty onto the "path of prosperity." But what prosperity are they concerned with on the banks of the Potomac? The Washington flock -- puppet regimes in Asia, Africa, and Central and Latin America -- is well known. Its "clients" include Afghan dushmans, Nicarguan "contras," cutthroats from anti-Angolan formations of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, as well as other groupings that terrorize the activity of sovereign governments that are not to the White House's liking. And Washington simply turns a blind eye to the blood of innocent women, children, and old people shed in Afghanistan, Angola, and Nicaragua -- that way it is easier to make generous gifts to the bandits.

And whereas previously those gifts included booby-trapped children's toys, which killed and maimed hundreds of Afghan children, nowadays it is much more serious things -- Stinger antiafircraft missiles, for example, -- which emerge from the gift package.

As for Wick's statement that the information presented by the USIA is "the most reliable and important instrument of American foreign policy," that could, perhaps, be agreed with. Albeit with one small but highly essential addition: Namely, the placing of the prefix "dis-" in front of "information."

U.S. HOPES OF WEAKENING SOVIET ECONOMY 'FUTILE

PM070830 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 2 Apr 86 p 3

[TASS report: "Futile Hopes"]

[Text] Washington, 1 Apr -- Washington strategists' hopes "of exhausting" the USSR economically by means of the arms race are completely unfounded. This has been pointed out by prominent U.S. economist Lester Thurow, professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in an article published in the journal TECHNOLOGY REVIEW.

From the day it came to power the Reagan administration has nurtured the idea of undermining the USSR's economy by building up and upgrading its military arsenals, the scientist recalls. However the advocates of the course aimed at "exhausting" the Soviet Union simply forgot the lessons of history. "The Soviet economy survived the times of Hitler's onslaught," he emphasizes, "and it will not collapse in the conditions of the relentless buildup of U.S. military spending."

The present administration's course toward an escalation of the arms race and its transfer to space is fraught with negative consequences above all for the U.S. economy, L. Thurow believes. The present buildup of the U.S. military potential is sapping the U.S. economy because it is being funded at he expense of the budget deficit and a curtailment of capital investment in civilian sectors of the economy.

TASS VIEWS U.S.-ISRAELI INTELLIGENCE COOPERATION

LD071441 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1100 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Washington, 7 Apr (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Orekhov reports: The existence of close cooperation between the CIA and the Israeli intelligence Service Mossad has been acknowledged by W. Casey, director of the U.S. spy and subversion department.

Speaking at a conference of the American-Israeli Public Affairs Committee -- one of the leading pro-Israeli lobbies of the United States -- he declared that on the whole, there is a close link in the area of exchange of intelligence information between the American and Israeli special services. Casey did not hide the fact that this cooperation was directed primarily against such countries as Syria, Libya, and Iran, and also against the Palestine Liberation Organization.

As follows from the speech by the CIA director, under the pretext of the fight against "international terrorism," Washington and Tel Aviv would like to draw the intelligence services of states allied to the United States into their secret operations. Thus, he confirmed that over the past few years American intelligence had expanded its cooperation with "friendly Arab countries."

Casey further stated that "recently there has been created a world antiterrorist network based on an active exchange of intelligence information between the special services of the United States and our friends around the world." To judge from the words of the head of the spy and subversion department, it is also a matter of an all-round buildup of the potential of the special service of these states.

In effect, Casey was admitting that in ensuring the so-called doctrine of neoglobalism, which provides for an escalation of interference by U.S. imperialism in the internal affairs of other countries, the United States is carrying out an all-around expansion of secret subversion operations, and dragging their allies in with them.

U.S. COMPLETES MILITARY AIRPORT IN HONDURAS

LD052309 Moscow TASS in English 2247 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Managua April 5 TASS -- According to reports from Honduras, engineer units of the U.S. Army have completed the construction of a new military airfield there in direct proximity to the border with Nicaragua. The runway is capable of receiving heavy military transportation planes of "C-130 Hercules" type which are used by the Pentagon to airlift soldiers and military hardware to the areas of regional conflicts.

U.S. TO PRODUCE 'NEW GENERATION' BOMBS

LD070834 Moscow TASS in English 0741 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] New York April 7 TASS — The Pentagon has granted almost 22 million dollars to "Lockheed missiles and space" to produce a thousand bombs of a new generation. The I-2,000 bombs will be made of increased strength steel and supplied with a special propulsion unit for the bomb to pierce through concrete fortifications, missile silos and explode deep underground.

As was stated in an AP interview by General Robert Iglet, new cluster bombs are also ready for production, each consisting of 202 grenades that can simultaneously hit both materiel and manpower. Individual guidance bomb production will also start soon. A target is set to each bomb beforehand, which it finds with the help of "a visual" computer and an ultra-red guidance system and hits.

U.S. DEVELOPING NUCLEAR ANTISUBMARINE WEAPON

LD052249 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 5 Apr 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The U.S. WASHINGTON POST reports that the Pentagon has secretly begun developing a new type of nuclear weapon for use by the U.S. Navy. The newspaper says it involves the development of a new antisubmarine defense system equipped with a nuclear or neutron warhead. This is a missile launched from a surface vessel which enters the water at a set point and then explodes like a depth charge, destroying an enemy submarine.

POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS WITH PRC RESUME IN MOSCOW

Qian Qichen Arrives

PM071051 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

[Text] The special representative of the Chinese Government, Qian Qichen, vice minister of foreign affairs of the PRC, arrived in Moscow on 6 April in order to participate in Soviet-Chinese political consultations. He was greeted by the special representative of the Soviet Government Leonid Ilichev, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, and by other officials at the airport. Li Zewang, ambassador of the PRC in the USSR, was among the welcoming party. The current round of Soviet-Chinese political consultations is to begin on 7 April.

Talks Open

OW071347 Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1200 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Another round of Soviet-Chinese political consultations began in Moscow today. To participate in the consultations, Qian Qichen, the Chinese Government's special representative and vice minister of foreign affairs, has already arrived in Moscow.

COMMENTARY VIEWS U.S. MILITARY PRESENCE IN ASIA

OW052356 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Excerpts] The amendments to the CPSU Program adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress that was held from the end of February to early March this year made a convincing appraisal of imperialist policy today. The document pointed out: Imperialists seek to control the world and presumptuously regard vast areas as their spheres of influence. In a talk, Soviet scholar and expert on international issues (Glev) said:

The United States has tried hard to make the Pacific region serve its interests. The U.S. ruling circles have long coveted turning the Pacific region into their own area. At the beginning of this century, U.S. President Roosevelt had already openly mentioned this imperialist plan. People often linked his name with U.S. gunboat diplomacy and the big stick policy.

In recent years, the United States has more actively implemented this imperialist plan, because the monopoly financial groups in California and other states have acquired important positions in the Reagan administration. These groups seek economic expansion in the Pacific region. This has served to raise the degree of aggressiveness of U.S. foreign policy in the past few years. The U.S. ruling circles also presumptuously consider the whole Pacific region as their sphere of influence without taking into consideration the interests of the scores of sovereign states in that region. In order to achieve its goal of seeking hegemony there, the United States has deployed some 400,000 soldiers, over 200 warships, and more than 1,500 airplanes to that region. It relies on its military bases in that region to support the large number of troops with military hardware. It has attached great importance to Subic Bay Naval Base and Clark Air Force Base in the Philippines.

Subic Bay Naval Base and Clark Air Force Base play a significant role in providing logistical support to other U.S. bases of aggression in Asia.

It is precisely for this reason that Washington seeks to desperately cling to these bases, and it is precisely for this reason that Washington is so worried about the future of these two bases. It is exactly for this reason that Washington flagrantly interferes with the internal affairs of a sovereign state -- the Philippines. Not long ago, the whole world became an eyewitness to this interference.

The Pentagon has deployed the U.S. 7th Fleet in the Western Pacific region. Its main task is to control the sealanes

In discussing the role of the 7th Fleet in Sino-U.S. relations, a famous Soviet scholar and expert on U.S. foreign policy (Korofemik) said: The U.S. naval force in that region is the major trump card of the United States to prevent China from using force in settling the issue of Taiwan. Washington seeks to show Beijing that the United States enjoys naval predominance even in areas off China's coasts. The U.S. Pacific strategy is a component part of its global imperialist strategy. This strategy aims at completely Americanizing the Pacific Ocean, endangering the cause of peace, the safety of the peoples of various countries, and the sovereignty of nations in the Pacific region.

TELEVISION PRESENTS TRAVELOGUE ON SHANGHAI

LD061743 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 0730 GMT on 6 April 1986 presents a report within the "Traveler's Club" program by Yuriy Aleksandrovich Senkevich, about the city of Shanghai. Senkevich introduces international affairs journalists Vladimir Semenovich Kulikov, who conducts the video tour of the city.

Kulikov recalls how back in the 19th century the imperialists' presence in Shanghai brought many unpleasant features to the city, including crime, corruption, and poverty, but at the same time their presence led to the increase in the city's size and strength. In 1921 the city was the venue for the first congress of the Chinese Communist Party, and in the 1930s it was a focal point for the revolution.

Referring to present-day Shanghai, Kulikov describes the city as very interesting and modern, and yet a very Chinese city. It is the biggest and noisiest Chinese city, responsible for creating one-sixth of the national income.

Viewers are then shown a film clip of modern Shanghai. It opens with a gymnastics performance on the river embankment by the city's inhabitants. Then a view of the river and its bridges from the roof of a hotel are shown, as well as other street scenes. Kulikov mentions the city's huge population and the problem of overcrowding.

Kulikov goes on to say: "The results of the open-door policy that China has proclaimed are particularly evident in this gigantic city. It is not just the fact, of course, that English is more and more likely to be heard in the street, nor the presence of numerous advertisements for foreign goods like these ultramodern tape recorders." As video shows windows displaying electrical goods labeled in Chinese and English, with Betamax and Sony brands visible; Kulikov continues: "Foreign capital is infiltrating ever more confidently and deeply into all spheres of life in Shanghai. Over the last few years 80 Chinese and foreign mixed enterprises have been set up there, using foreign technology and capital."

The film continues, showing large ships in the river. Kulikov says that large modern ships are built in the city. As video shows pictures of docks, Kulikov goes on to say: "These are the wharves of the Baoshan metallurgical combine near Shanghai, which was built with the assistance of Japanese and West German firms. The first stage of the combine entered into service in September 1985. It has a capacity of 3 million metric tons of pig iron, over 3 million metric tons of steel, and 500,000 metric tons of seamless pipes annually. However, in accordance with the Japanese project the combine is only able to operate on the basis of imported ore from Australia or Brazil. Is this a miscalculation on the part of the planners or are there more complex reasons behind this? One gets the impression that certain people very much want to fasten the Chinese economy more closely to the capitalist market. At any rate there have been no few arguments in China over the construction of the Baoshan combine."

The travelogue continues, showing viewers traditional street artists at work, a very ancient park in the city center, circus acts including performing pandas, restaurants, and scenes of Chinese cuisine being prepared. Captions at the end of the feature say that a May edition of "Traveler's Club" will be devoted to Chinese cuisine and that the film used in this program was "The Land and Peoples of China," which was produced by the Hungarian People's Republic.

SOVIET SEAMEN RESCUE CHINESE FISHERMAN

PM070828 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 6

[Own correspondent Yu. Balakirev dispatch: "Incident in Port"]

[Text] Vladivostok -- A memorial friendship pennant has been presented to the crew of the Far Eastern Steamship Company's motor vessel Komsomolets Artema by the inhabitants of the Chinese village of (Tstusan).

... The incident occurred on a March evening in the port of Qinhuangdao. The deck officer of the watch on the Soviet motor vessel noticed that a ship with Chinese fishermen on board had capsized. The alarm -- "Man overboard!" -- was immediately sounded. With the permission of the port authorities, a launch under the command of First Mate M. Prokonkin sped to the scene of the disaster. Help arrived in time, although fisherman Yen Hupin was no longer able to move. The victim was taken to the motor vessel, where he was immediately attended by the ship's doctor, G. Slaykovskaya. The crew donated warm clothing, a hat, and shoes to the rescued man.

Afterwards the Komsomolets Artema received guests -- activists of the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Society and the International Club. They expressed cordial gratitude to the Soviet sailors.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON WEINBERGER VISIT TO FAR EAST

Nikolayev Examines Japan Visit

OW051001 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Nikolayev commentary]

[Text] On U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger's visit to Japan, Radio Moscow commentator Nikolayev comments as follows:

At the working-level consultations on Japan-U.S. security issues, held in Honolulu in January this year, it was stressed that Japan's supplementary role in U.S. strategy against the USSR had become more significant. U.S. Assistant Defense Secretary Armitage said that Japan would be like a "lock on the bear's cage," blocking the USSR's exit to the sea.

In this connection, it is noteworthy that Defense Secretary Weinberger's current visit to Japan has started from none other than Hokkaido. The largest corps in the Japanese forces, made up of four divisions, including a tank division, is stationed on Hokkaido, located close to Soviet territory. The United States plans to build a large armory on Hokkaido in preparation for long-term combat action.

It is observed that Defense Secretary Weinberger will ask Japan, during his current visit, to increase its share in maintaining U.S. military bases in Japan. The largest U.S. forces, next to those in West Germany, are stationed in Japan. In other words, some 45,000 American officers and soldiers are stationed at 127 military bases and facilities. Each year, Japanese taxpayers spend over $1 billion in maintaining U.S. military bases, and yet Washington's ambition proves that this amount is insufficient.

In addition to the issue of the armory on Hokkaido, there still remain various issues on the agenda for Japan-U.S. military cooperation yet to be resolved. They include building an airport for night landing training on Miyake Island, and a new command center and other facilities at Atsugi. In an attempt to justify its war preparations in the Far East, the United States acted as if these facilities were necessary to strengthen Japan's security.

However, there are recent incidents indicating that the Pentagon, the U.S. Defense Department, pays no attention at all to Japan's security. In his article, published in the January issue of the NAVY BULLETIN, Admiral Watkins, chief of U.S. Naval Operations, wrote that the United States would launch nuclear strikes at Soviet facilities from the Sea of Okhotsk in case of military confrontation. Japanese commentators point out, with misgiving, that this indicates the Pacific, the Sea of Okhotsk, and the Sea of Japan will become the main theater of U.S. military operations using nuclear weapons. There is no need to explain how such action would impose danger on the Japanese people. This has also aroused greater and more serious attention by the people of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Another disquieting piece of news was reported in the Japanese papers the other day. The Pentagon has requested the Japanese side to take measures to protect U.S. facilities in case of nuclear confrontation. It is quite clear from this that the Pentagon regards it is as quite possible for a nuclear war to take place on Japanese territory. There are events which might actually prove this possibility. For example, F-16 fighter-bombers, capable of carrying nuclear weapons, have been deployed at Misawa base, and nuclear-powered submarines, carrying Tomahawk nuclear missiles, have already called at Yokosuka Port nine times this year.

Since the end of World War II, the United States has established a large nuclear structure in Japan, including a strategic communications network and a command center, equipped with special facilities. The United States will need all these facilities merely for launching, from the shortest distance, a nuclear strike on the eastern part of the USSR in case of the so-called emergency. It has been calculated that, in such cases, it will not be the mainland United States which will be the target of retaliatory attacks, but the military facilities thousands of kilometers away from its own borders. This is the best time to take this issue into consideration. Exactly 1 week before Defense Secretary Weinberger left for his visit to Asian countries, a nuclear test was conducted in Nevada in the United States. The act was a hostile challenge to world public opinion as a whole. In his protest message, the Hiroshima mayor pointed out that the explosion was conducted under the USSR's unilateral moratorium. Exercising the utmost self-control, the USSR has extended the moratorium's deadline of 31 March on condition that the United States does not hold any nuclear tests. In its approach to the nuclear issues Washington has clearly indicated its intention of (?endangering) the destiny of all mankind, not to mention that of the Japanese and its own people.

After conducting nuclear tests in Nevada, the U.S. Government has indicated its intention of stressing nuclear confrontation with the USSR. It is clear that Defense Secretary Weinberger will seek support for this dangerous policy. Included on the current agenda is an issue concerning Japan's participation in the star wars program, a nuclear program posing great danger to peace. The SDI -- Strategic Defense Iniative -- and nuclear tests are roads leading directly to intensification of global military tension, as well as to global destruction. However, the major purpose of Defense Secretary Weinberger's visit to Japan is to seek support for pursuing such a dangerous policy.

Tokyo Wary of SDI

LD060453 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1219 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo, 5 Apr (TASS) -- U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger, who is here, has demanded Japan's speedy involvement in Reagan's "star wars" program. At talks here today the Pentagon chief tried to butter up the Japanese Government with questionable advantages for Tokyo's participation in SDI, asserting that this was supposedly "very important" for Japan. During the news conference held later he did not conceal the Pentagon's interest in using Japanese scientific and technological potential to implement the plans for the militarization of space. The Pentagon chief tried to justify the aggressive ambitions of the "hawks" from across the ocean with the help of hackneyed conjectures about the "Soviet threat."

However, despite massive pressure, the American visitor did not manage to extract an official agreement from Tokyo to participate in SDI. Prime Minister Y. Nakasone indicated that Japan had a "wary approach" to the "star wars" program and would reach a final decision only on the basis of careful study of the results from a current visit to the United States by a group of Japanese experts. After the talks, Nakasone stated to journalists that he also did not intend to answer on Japan's involvement in SDI at the meeting he will have this month with President R. Reagan.

As the press points out, Tokyo's procrastination over its reply to Washington's demands is caused by internal political considerations. The opposition parties and broad circles of the public are opposed to Japan's involvement in the militarization of space. The leaders of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party fear that officially joining SDI will cause acute dissatisfaction in the country and weaken the conservatives' position at the coming parliamentary elections.

DPRK Condemns Seoul Visit

LD071012 Moscow TASS in English 1032 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Pyongyang April 7 TASS -- The visit of Caspar Weinberger, U.S. secretary of defence, to South Korea has been an open challenge to the Korean and other peace-loving peoples favouring peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, says the statement issued here by the DPRK Foreign Ministry. The DPRK Government, the statement says, strongly condemns the actions of the United States, which are heightening tensions in Korea and threatening peace in Asia and all over the world. The statement urges the governments and peoples of all countries to come out jointly in the international year of peace against the dangerous intrigues of the USA on the Korean Peninsula.

JAPAN INCREASES MILITARY SPENDING

OW060256 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Report by Tokyo Correspondent Pavel Potapov]

[Excerpts] According to the 1986 budget approved by the Budget Committee of the House of Councilors on the evening of 4 April, military spending will increase by 6.8 percent and reach an enormous amount of Y3.34 billion.

Naturally, top officials of the Defense Agency are pleased as they expect that Tokyo's efforts aimed at strengthening the Japan-U.S. military alliance will be highly appraised by the U.S. side, particularly by the U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger who is currently visiting Japan. Adopting an austere financial policy, the Nakasone cabinet has cut down other expenditures but increased military spending year after year. The military spending increased by 6.4 percent in 1982, by 6.3 percent in 1984 and will increase by 6.8 percent in 1986. The rate of increase of Japan's military spending far exceeds that of NATO countries.

It is, of course, (?one-sided) to state that the rapid increase of Japan's military spending is caused merely by Washington's intensified pressure. It goes without saying that the pressure imposed by the United States is fairly strong and that the pressure has appeared as [words indistinct]. For example, as pointed out by Japanese commentators, Defense Secretary Weinberger may possibly ask Japan, in his talks with Defense Agency Director-General Kato, to take basic steps to promote a military buildup, particularly in the areas close to the USSR. While complying with Washington's request, Tokyo plans to force Washington to make compromises on trade and economic issues.

The munitions industry applauded when the next 5-year defense plans were adopted. To carry out these plans, it will be necessary to increase military spending by a large margin and to practically abolish the policy of limiting military spending within 1 percent of the GNP. Moreover, the munitions industry is interested in the star wars program of the United States. There must be some good reasons that representatives from 21 companies have joined in the third SDI study group currently visiting the United States to study the issue of Japan's participation. Of course, Japan's SDI participation will also become a topic for discussion at the talks between Secretary Weinberger and Japan's top officials.

The progressive forces in Japan are strongly opposed to the actions taken by the conservative forces aimed at turning Japan into a military power. To follow submissively in the wake of the U.S. strategy not only runs counter to Japan's national interests but also may impose danger on Japan by involving it in armed conflicts.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS ON DPRK DELEGATION VISIT TO USSR

Uzbekistan Toured

PM071128 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Acquaintance With Uzbekistan"]

[Text] Tashkent, 31 Mar -- A delegation of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly headed by Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Assembly's Standing Committee, has familiarized itself with life in Uzbekistan.

A meeting was held between the guests and A. U. Salimov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who spoke about Soviet activity in the republic aimed at fulfilling the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

Yang Hyong-sop appraised the USSR's new peace initiatives set out in the speech by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev on Soviet television on 29 March.

The DPRK parlaimentarians visited the Uzbek SSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements and met with the collective of the "Uzbekselmash" plant and with activitists from the Uzbek Society of Friendship and Cultural Ties with Foreign Countries. The guests surveyed new development regions in Tashkent and Samarkand.

Meeting With Gromyko

PM041405 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Apr 86 Morning Edition pp 1-2

[TASS report: "Conversation With DPRK Delegation in the Kremlin"]

[Text] On 2 April A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Surpeme Soviet Presidium, received in the Kremlin a delegation of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly headed by Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Assembly's Standing Committee, who is also a member of the Workers Party of Korea (RPK) Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly, president of the Academy of Social Sciences in Pyongyang, chairman of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland Central Committee, and chairman of the DPRK Parliamentary Group.

Examining during the conversation the prevailing international situation, which has become increasingly complex in recent weeks as a consequence of aggressive actions by imperialism. A.A. Gromyko stressed that the Soviet Union is continuing its peace-loving efforts. They are aimed at averting nuclear catastrophe, preventing the arms race spreading into outer space, and stopping it on earth.

Banning nuclear tests could be the first step toward this. The Soviet Union is ready to start immediate talks on this question at any level -- as was talked about in the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium's appeal to the U.S. Congress.

The Soviet Union considers the immediate halting of nuclear weapons tests a question of paramount importance, and this idea ran throughout the television address by M.S. Gorbahcev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on 29 March this year.

He announced the Soviet Union's decision to refrain from conducting nuclear explosions after the expiry of the unilateral moratorium on 31 March this year if the United States would also not carry out such explosions. The Soviet Union is ready to attend a Soviet-American summit meeting in the very near future to reach agreement on ending nuclear tests.

However, the Soviet Union has not received a positive response to its proposals, although the present times require the most serious approach to politics, appreciation of the complexity of the world today, deep understanding of its problems, and, in general, new thinking. This leads to the logical and cogent conclusion that mutual security can only be ensured by means of political solutions, and not by saber-rattling or stockpiling nuclear combat charges.

The sides expressed joint satisfaction with the continuing development of Soviet-Korean relations in line with the accord reached at the summit meeting in Moscow in May 1984. The expansion of bilateral Soviet-Korean cooperation in both the economic and cultural sphere and in matters of international politics is yielding appreciable results.

Soviet people, A.A. Gromyko stressed, have invariably expressed solidarity with the Korean people's just struggle to improve the situation on the Korean peninsula and create favorable conditions for the country's peaceful, democratic unification. The desire on the part of the CPSU and the USSR to strengthen fraternal friendship with the WPK and the DPRK on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism is a constant one. This year's celebration of the 15th anniversary of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and the DPRK will undoubtedly demonstrate the two sides' resolve to step up collaboration in the interests of socialism and peace in the Far East, Asia, and throughout the world.

The guests were told about how Soviet people are working to implement the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

Yang Hyong-sop rated highly the Soviet people's successes and wished them new achievements in implementing the plans to speed up the Soviet Union's socioeconomic development outlined by the congress.

The Korean people's support was expressed for the Soviet peace initiatives contained in the CPSU Central Committee general secretary's 15 January statement, the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, and M.S. Gorbachev's 29 March television address. The Korean delegation leader gave assurances that the DPRK will do everything possible to strengthen friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries, and all progressive forces in the struggle for lasting world peace.

The sides were united in their intention to step up ties between the supreme organs of state power.

The conversation proceeded in the warm, friendly atmosphere characteristic of USSR-DPRK relations.

The following took part in the conversation: from the Soviet of the Union; L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union; T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A. Ya. Rybakov, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy; V.G. Vysotin, chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium International Relations Department; and I.A. Rogachev, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry First Far Eastern Department; and on the Korean side -- Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR.

Delegation Ends Visit

PM071130 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Visit Concluded"]

[Text] A delegation of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly headed by Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Assembly's Standing Committee, met with lecturers and students from Moscow's A.N. Kosygin Textile Institute on 3 April.

It was noted in the speeches that strengthening multilaterial Soviet-Korean relations promotes the socioeconomic development of the two countries and the consolidation of peace and socialism.

Yang Hyong-sop expressed profound gratitude to all Soviet people for assisting the Korean people in building socialism.

On the same day the parliamentarians visited the USSR Exhibition of National Economic Achievements.

In the evening the delegation left the Soviet Union. It was in our country at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet on an official friendly visit.

The guests were seen off at the airport by L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet; A. Ya. Rybakov, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy; and other officials. Kwong Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR, was among the sendoff party.

We are totally satisfied with the results of the visit, Yang Hyong-sop said before his departure. We are sure that it will make a significant contribution to the further development of parliamentary relations between the two countries, which are an important form of Korean-Soviet relations. DPRK and USSR parliamentary groups successfully cooperate in the international arena in the struggle against the increasing danger of nuclear war and for lasting peace on earth.

USSR-DPRK ECONOMIC ZONE TREATY RATIFIED

PM041017 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Treaty Ratified"]

[Text] In a decree of 28 March 1986, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium ratified the treaty between the USSR and the DPRK on Demarcation of the Economic Zone and the Continental Shelf signed in Pyongyang on 22 January 1986.

U.S. SUBSIDIZES, ENCOURAGES KABUL CAR BOMBERS

LD072216 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Vladimir Fadeyev commentary]

[Text] U.S. special services' subversive activities against the DRA continue to increase. At the microphone is Vladimir Fadeyev:

According to a BAKHTAR report, the dushmans yesterday carried out their latest bloody crime in Kabul. In one of the capital's district a car filled with explosives was blown up. Over 20 people were injured and several buildings in the vicinity of the explosion were damaged.

Unfortunately this kind of report from Afghanistan is received fairly frequently. This latest explosion is far from being the last because the dushmans who for almost 8 years have been committing crimes on Afghan soil, have their own reliable protector and godfather. This is official Washington, which, through one of its secret departments, the CIA, lavishly subsidizes and encourages the dirty work of the enemies of the Afghan people.

Judge for yourselves, comrades, the magnitude of this lavishness. Under the present administration, CIA aid to the dushmans has risen from $100 million to $500 million a year. It is this money that is being used to buy weapons for the counterrevolutionaries, under U.S. leadership, in sabotage and methods of murder, near the Afghan border on the territory of neighboring Pakistan. There is no doubt that yesterday's explosion was the work of murderers trained by espionage experts from the U.S. special services.

Washington, however, is not content with its role of lavish, but sometimes secret, protector of the dushmans. Interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs is being taken to a qualitatively new level. There is proof of this in the recent meeting in Pakistan between U.S. Attorney General Edwin Meese and the leaders of the dushman bands. He passed on to the bandits a personal message from the President. The White House chief's establishment of direct contact with the enemies of the Afghan people has its special feature: This delicate commission from the President was carried out by a regular military man, an ex-official of the U.S. Army Intelligence Corps.

INCREASED AID TO REBELS 'THWARTING' SETTLEMENT

PM071306 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Apr 86 Second Edition p 5

[Report on interview with Major General Nazar Muhammad, candidate member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and DRA minister of defense, by unnamed KRASNAYA ZVEZDA sorrespondent: "An Event of Particular Importance" -- date and place not given; paragraph is a KRASNAYA ZVEZDA introduction]

[Text] The attention of broad strata of Afghan people is centered on the results of the 27th CPSU Congress. The mass media, politicians, and public figures emphasize that the decisions of the congress of Soviet Communists give new strength to all who are struggling for the triumph of peace and social progress on the planet. This is what Lieutenant General Nazar Mohammad, candidate member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and DRA minister of defense, said in a conversation with a KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent:

The 27th CPSU Congress is an event of particular importance not only for Soviet people but also for the peoples in all countries on the planet, including the people of revolutionary Afghanistan and the soldiers of its Armed Forces. The forum of Soviet Communists showed with renewed strength that the Soviet Union is loyal to the slogan emblazoned on October's banner: "Peace to the peoples."

The CPSU Central Committee Political Report not only mapped out with impressive force specific ways to accelerate the socioeconomic development of the Land of the Soviets and enhance Soviet people's prosperity, but also put forward important peace initiatives and formulated the foundations for creating an all-embracing system of international security.

One of these foundations is the just political settlement of international crises and regional conflicts. Potential for such a settlement also exists with respect to one of the most acute crises -- the conflict around Afghanistan. It must ensure the termination of foreign military interference in the affairs of democratic Afghanistan and guarantee its nonresumption.

The speediest termination of the undeclared war against the Afghan people is prevented by the very forces which oppose an improvement of international relations as a whole. We are primarily talking about the United States, which has turned Pakistan into an instrument of its policy. The buildup of financial "aid" to the counterrevolution and the constant encouragement of Islamabad's aggressive policy against democratic Afghanistan -- these are elements of the course of thwarting a political settlement.

I want to stress that the struggle waged by the Afghan people and their Armed Forces for freedom and sovereignty, as the 16th PDPA Central Committee Plenum pointed out, means a struggle to create a democratic society marching along the path of important socioeconomic transformations. These transformations meet the Afghan people's fundamental interests. This is why the statements by reactionary circles in the West that human rights are being violated in the DRA stand out like blatant hypocrisy.

Our struggle is leading toward the elimination of a dangerous hot spot in the Asian Continent. This is why our struggle against the counterrevolution is also a struggle for peace. It shares common elements with the USSR's persistent efforts to eliminate the seats of conflicts everywhere in the world and to achieve lasting peace throughout the world.

It is very important for us Afghans, while preparing to celebrate the April Revolution anniversary on 27 April, to realize that we are not alone in our struggle and that we have many friends, primarily the great Soviet people who give us all-round assistance, including military assistance. I would like to express most heartfelt gratitude to the Soviet people and their party for this selfless aid.

The historic decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress are being discussed with profound attention and interest by the Afghan Army soldiers. Evidence of this is provided by the atmosphere at meetings, conversations, and other mass political events devoted to the CPSU congress which are now taking place in units and formations. Comrades from the limited contingent of Soviet troops in the DRA are very helpful in the work on studying and explaining the historical decisions of the congress.

The Afghan people and their soldiers, Lt Gen Nazar Mohammad said in conclusion, wish the Soviet Communists and the entire Soviet people successful implementation of the ambitious tasks set by the congress.

PROGRESS OF AFGHAN-PAKISTANI TALKS REVIEWED

LD072019 Moscow TASS in English 1539 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 7 TASS -- TASS commentator Valeriy Vavilov writes: The U.N. secretary-general's personal envoy Diego Cordovez has expressed satisfaction with the results of Afghan-Pakistani talks aimed at settling the situation around Afghanistan. He told a news conference in Geneva that the talks in Kabul and Islamabad had made it possible to break the deadlock. He added that a package of unambiguous, clear, promising agreements had been worked out, which made it possible to find a concrete solution to the problem. The U.N. representative, who has been the mediator in these talks, thus already sees real prospects for a settlement.

A huge contribution towards such a settlement has been made by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA). The Afghan side has exerted maximum efforts, made most concrete proposals and displayed good will. As a result, accord has been reached on many acute issues and mutually acceptable wordings have been found for the future agreement on non-interference, international guarantees, and the voluntary returning of refugees.

There have emerged prospects for hammering out also the other details which could be discussed, as democratic Afghanistan insists, in the course of direct Afghan-Pakistani talks without the mediation of the U.N. representative, although Pakistan continues to object to this.

Things seem to be in a fair way. The accord reached, Cordovez stressed, appeared highly important as it testified to the political will of the sides concerned to make headway towards a settlement. But it also appears that not all welcome the prospect of a settlement of the situation around Afghanistan. As soon as there emerge the slightest signs of subsiding tension and as soon as there emerge, thanks to Afghanistan's constructive and flexible position, prospects for progress, there immediately comes from overseas the peremptory shout: "Step up rather than slacken the undeclared war on the DRA."

Washington's aim clearly is to throw up a barrier in the way of an Afghan-Pakistani settlement, preserve tension on the south approaches to the Soviet Union, and buck the process of stabilizing the situation in the region in order to consolidate the dominant role of the United States which has arrogated the "right" to dictate its will and use the territories of other countries in its strategic military interests. It is also practical action to implement the neoglobalism doctrine and kindle global conflicts. It is these aims that are being served by a U.S. Government program for supplying Stinger missiles to Afghan counter-revolutionaries.

According to THE WASHINGTON TIMES, the program is an important step in executing the "Reagan doctrine" which provides for supporting "fighters against communism". Washington chooses to turn a blind eye to the fact that these "fighters" commit the most heinous crimes, that they kill old people, women and children and that they do not and will not stop short of using missiles to shoot down civilian airliners.

Washington intends to continue reinforcing the barrier to a settlement around Afghanistan. Even today plans are being mooted to send not hundreds but thousands of Stinger missiles and even TOW anti-tank missiles to Afghan bandits.

Even today willingness is being expressed to send, along with the arms, an extra contingent of U.S. instructors to train the bandits in handling them. This U.S. position is conducive not to a settlement around Afghanistan, which overseas they claim they want, but to a flareup of tension and to the aggravation of the conflict and prevents a political resolution of the problem in the interests of the Afghan and Pakistani people.

KARMAL REMARKS AT DRA COUNCIL SESSION CITED

PM041315 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Mar 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "DRA Revolutionary Council Session"]

[Text] Kabul, 29 Mar -- A routine session of the DRA Revolutionary Council was held here today, at which the plan for the economic and social development of the DRA for the current Afghan year (beginning 21 March) was approved and the results of fulfillment of the state plan last year were summed up. B. Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, addressed the session.

From the high rostrum of the 27th CPSU Congress, B. Karmal said, M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, once again stressed that the Soviet Union stands wholly on the side of the DRA people in their struggle for independence and social progress and supports Afghanistan's peace-loving and constructive initiatives.

Today we would like once again to state, B. Karmal continued, that the DRA pursues and will continue to pursue a policy aimed at improving relations with neighboring countries and establishing an atmosphere of peace and security in the region, and that it urges its neighbors to contribute to the task of peacefully settling the situation surrounding Afghanistan.

Last year, B. Karmal continues, was a year of most important events in the history of Afghanistan. The holding of the Loya Jirga (the supreme DRA council) and the supreme jirga of border tribes, in which more than 6,000 people participated, showed the growing support for the revolutionary power among all strata of Afghan society and representatives of all of the country's nationalities, peoples and tribes.

The recent scheduled PDPA Central Committee plenum, B. Karmal said, discussed and approved the basic guidelines for the economic and social development of the DRA for 1986-1991. Every Afghan, B. Karmal stressed, must clearly realize that our country's progress and prosperity primarily depend on his contribution and his selfless work. Only by this means can we fulfill the aims of the April Revolution.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC GROUP MEETING CONCLUDES

LD041844 Moscow TASS in English 1738 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 4 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

A meeting of ministers of commerce of the member countries of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) that ended in Islamabad on Thursday, showed how the Association operates, [as received] indicated its resolve to achieve lofty aims proclaimed in the constituent declaration when SAARC was formed in December last.

Seven states of South Asia that are the association's members -- India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, and the Republic of Maldives -- are neighbour countries, have much in common in their historical past, and are now solving similar tasks connected with the consolidation of economic independence. They play a considerable role in the life of the world community, vigorously participating in the Non-Aligned Movement.

External forces are trying to aggravate the situation in the region, to bring elements of confrontation into relations between separate countries, to apply levers of economic and military pressure. But the vital interests of the peoples of South Asia are linked with goodneighbourhood and peaceful coexistence. And the widening and deepening of mutually advantageous economic ties is the priority task in this which is sufficiently confirmed by the very fact that SAARC was formed.

The member countries of the Association have a lot of problems that require united effort to be resolved. Their solution largely depends on the political climate in the region. It is not accidental that the constituent declaration, alongside tasks of social and economic development, advances the demands to end the arms race, to ban nuclear weapons.

The forming of SAARC was met skeptically in the West. Those who bank on power methods tried to call in question the association's effectiveness. The Islamabad meeting showed the viability of SAARC. Its participants declared for joint actions of countries of South Asia in the struggle to establish an equitable international economic order.

The resolution adopted at the meeting contains a call for the widening of cooperation between the Association' member countries and all developing countries, for working out a single approach to the solution of complex social and economic problems faced by them. The ministers of the seven South Asian countries were unanimous in their opinions as to who and why aggravates these problems.

The West is conducting ever tougher financial and economic policies, resorts to protectionism ever more often, and is striving to solve its economic difficulties at the expense of developing countries, which leads to the increase of their external debt, the resolution says.

The establishment of equal commercial and economic ties, devoid of any discrimination, and the ensurance of economic security of states become ever more pressing in the current international situation. And this is linked directly with the ensurance of peace, ending of the arms race, decisive improvement of the entire international situation.

The Soviet Union, which submitted to the United Nations Organisation the memorandum "International Economic Security of States as Important Condition of the Improvement of International Economic Relations," proceeds from the view that peace and development are inseparable. And the interests of socialist and developing countries cannot but coincide in this, too.

FURTHER REPORTS ON WEINBERGER'S ASIAN TOUR

'Arm Twisting' Tactics Cited

LD072036 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 7 Apr 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] The enterprises of countries that are becoming involved in U.S. military programs would like to grab their share of profits from the sale of military products. Such projects were discussed in detail during the visit to Japan by Pentagon boss Weinberger. On the Japanese islands, especially the northernmost island of Hokkaido, which is situated in the immediate vicinity of our borders, Weinberger became acquainted with the latest military technology. At the same time he demonstratively directed his binoculars in our direction. The head of the U.S. Defense Department held talks the Japanese premier on the question of using the latest Japanese technology in U.S. star wars plans, according to reports in the Japanese press. Meanwhile the Australian press points out that Weinberger intends to discuss this question in Canberra, where he will visit this week. However, Australian Defense Minister Beazley says that Australia does not support SDI, either from the feasibility point of view or in connection with the consequences it could have for the strategic balance.

So clearly the Pentagon boss, while in the Australian capital will use his tried, and tested trick -- arm twisting.

He is engaged in the same act in Manila, where he arrived this morning. [as heard] As news agencies indicate, at the talks with President Corazon Aquino the main topic of discussion was maintaining the large U.S. military bases in the country; their elimination is being demanded by broad circles of the Philippines public. According to reports, Weinberger also tried to elucidate the position of the Philippines leadership with regard to importing U.S. nuclear weapons. I would point out that the Philippines Vice President Laurel states that his government will conduct policies directed at creating a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality in Southeast Asia.

Weinberger Leaves Philippines

LD071809 Moscow TASS in English 1455 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Manila April 7 TASS -- U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger completed his negotiations with President Corazon Aquino of the Philippines and left Manila by air for Thailand today. Weinberger's visit was marked with mass demonstrations of protest in Manila. The demonstrators demanded immediate dismantling of the U.S. military bases and an end to interference. At a press conference held after the negotiations, Caspar Weinberger said that Washington wanted to give Manila greater "military aid" which is known to be a tool of drawing foreign states into the U.S. strategy.

Arrival in Bangkok

LD072012 Moscow TASS in English 1742 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo April 7 TASS -- U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger arrived from Manila to the Thai capital today on another leg of his Asian tour.

During the two-day visit to Thailand he will make a provocative trip to the border with Vietnam as well is confer with high-ranking Thai Government officials and servicemen.

The Pentagon chief is going to discuss with them plans to set up "contingency" dumps for U.S. military hardware on Thai soil, which have touched off sharp public protests in Thailand. The BANGKOK POST newspaper said implementing those plans would only aggravate regional conflicts.

Tours Thai-Cambodian Border

LD080851 Moscow TASS in English 0828 GMT 8 Apr 86

["Provocative Voyage of the Pentagon Chief -- TASS identifier]

[Text] Paris April 8 TASS -- U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, now on a tour of Asian countries, arrived by helicopter Tuesday to the Thai-Kampuchean frontier in the area of Surin 450 kilometers northeast of Bangkok, the FRANCE PRESSE NEWS AGENCY reports. The Pentagon chief held talks with local military authorities and toured artillery positions located in immediate proximity to the frontier.

KHMER COALITION PROPOSALS SEEN AS 'PROVOCATIVE'

PM071508 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 4

[B. Vinogradov "International Commentary" under the rubric "Topics of The Day": "The Real Reason for the Interference"]

[Text] It has been reported that a few days ago the leaders of the three groups of the Khmer reaction issued a kind of communique in which they set forth their proposals for a political settlement of the "Cambodian problem."

The provocative nature of this document is quite obvious at first glance. It represents the situation as if there was no lawful government in Cambodia, no government elected by the people, no government which has for more than 7 years now exercised its full authority throughout the country's territory. Furthermore, the reactionary emigre leaders present themselves -- that is, the "coalition government" which has been formed on instructions from outside -- as the main, if not the only, representatives of the Cambodian people. The "coalition government" includes Pol Pot supporters who committed terrible atrocities in Cambodia and are guilty of wiping out over 3 million completely innocent citizens. It is no secret that the Pol Pot military are the main force in the notorious coalition.

And now, suddenly, as if seized by "a desire for national unity and reconciliation," the leaders of the counterrevolution have started talking about dialogue. However, they are not addressing themselves to the PRK Government, but to Vietnam, proposing to the latter to discsuss the procedure for a cessation of combat operations and a plan for forming some kind of "quadripartite government" in Cambodia. Is it necessary to prove the complete absurdity of such a step and its complete lack of validity?

The SRV Foreign Ministry, which has issued a statement in Hanio in this context, has quite correctly assessed the aforementioned "proposals" as a provocation and gross interference in the internal affairs of the sovereign PRK. The statement exposes the simple reason for this step, whose aim is to besmirch Vietnam, hamper the growing trend toward equal dialogue in Southeast Asia, and boost the surviving Pol Pot supporters.

The "initiatives" put forward by the reactionaries are nothing but an attempt to prepare the political conditions for a restoration of the Pol Pot clique's rule in the country, a KCNA commentary notes. The Cambodian people resolutely denounce these intrigues and declare that they will allow no one to interfere in their internal affairs.

A constructive basis for a just settlement of the problems in the said area of Southeast Asia does exist. It is provided by the proposals of the three Indochinese countries which were reaffirmed at the recent conference of the foreign ministers of Laos, Vietnam, and the PRK. These proposals point out that there are two aspects to the settlement, a domestic one and an external one. The PRK Government is prepared to enter into negotiations with individual Khmer representatives and groups abroad about holding general and free elections, but only on the basis that the Pol Pot clique is excluded from this process.

The external aspect consists in the implementation of the accord between the PRK and the SRV on the phased withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteers. At the same time, all support for the Pol Pot men and other reactionary groups which carry out armed attacks against the PRK must stop. Only on this basis can peace in the region be ensured and an agreement reached on the creation of a zone of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

To anyone capable of soberly assessing the situation it is obvious that the changes in Cambodia are irreversible. Disregarding the PRK's successed in the national revival and the strengthening of the country's economy and defense capability means deliberately driving the settlement process into deadlock. However, judging by appearances, it is not a settlement that Khmer reaction and its patrons are pursuing. On the contrary, they are interested in fueling tension and are hoping to regain their old positions in Indochina.

If must be said that these are futile hopes.

MORE REPORTS ON BCP CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS

Razumovskiy Speaks

PM071504 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Guest of Varna's Working People"]

[Text] Varna, 4 Apr -- The CPSU delegation headed by N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, which is participating in the work of the 13th BCP Congress, today familiarized itself with the lives and achievements of the working people of Varna -- a large industrial, scientific, and cultural center in socialist Bulgaria.

In the morning the Soviet guests visited the "Cherno More" Scientific and Production Combine, which produces radio navigation apparatus. They familiarized themselves with the work of the front-ranking enterprise and its output, a considerable proportion of which is exported to the USSR. The combine's leaders spoke of plans for intensifying production processes on the basis of the introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress. N.I. Ryzhkov signed the visitors book, wishing the labor collective great successes in further developing production.

A Bulgarian-Soviet friendship rally was held at the enterprise at which G.P. Razumovskiy, delegation member and member of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke. On the CPSU delegation's behalf he cordially congratulated the workers, engineering and technical workers, and the combine's entire collective.

The work of the 13th BCP Congress, he said, is of intense interest to Soviet Communists and all Soviet people. The speech by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, the Central Committee Report, and the delegates' speeches revealed the essence of the profound and truly revolutionary changes which socialism has brought to Bulgaria's ancient soil. The creative energy of a people inspired by socialism has wrenched the country out of its backwardness and turned it into a state with developed industry and agriculture and a high level of education, science, and culture. People's Bulgaria enjoys respect in the international arena and is a strong link in the socialist community.

The speaker went on to talk about the work of the 27th CPSU Congress, which was a truly outstanding event. The congress was held in the spirit of Leninist traditions and an atmosphere of party principledness and Bolshevik truth, provided clear and politically accurate answers to the fundamental questions which life has set the party and Soviet society, and armed people with a clear view of the prospects for social development.

The core of the congress was the CPSU Central Committee Political Report delivered by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The congress documents, the resolutions it adopted, and the delegates' speeches were distinguished by profound realism, innovatory boldness reinforced by sober calculation, and unshakable conviction in the inexhaustible potential of the socialist system and the masses' creativity.

The main political result of the work of the 27th congress was the ratification of the general line of the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy -- the line of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and strengthening world peace.

By helping each other and through joint efforts the fraternal countries have an opportunity to implement the large-scale plans outlined by our parties' congresses and the tasks of making fuller use of socialism's advantages in conjunction with the scientific and technical revolution. And therein lies the vital strength of the socialist community, the strength of the unity of our Marxist-Leninist parties, and the triumph of proletarian socialist internationalism.

In developing socialist economic integration and in implementing the Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technical Progress direct collaboration among enterprises and sectors of the CEMA countries, the deepening of direct economic ties, and the creation of joint associations, design bureaus, and laboratories are now increasingly important. It is gratifying to recognize that the USSR and Bulgaria are in the front ranks of this movement.

In the broad spectrum of Soviet-Bulgarian ties a special place is occupied by direct contacts between people and labor collectives. The constant mutual enrichment of all the fraternal parties and countries with the thoughts, ideas, and experience of socialist building and the putting into practice of this experience are the socialist world's immense reserve. The CPSU will continue to promote the development of this life-giving process in every possible way. Economics and science, culture and education, defense and foreign policy -- today there is no sphere where our cooperation has not developed dynamically and fruitfully.

The close cooperation between our Marxist-Leninist parties -- the CPSU and the BCP -- is at the heart of Soviet-Bulgarian relations. The meetings between M.S. Gorbachev and T. Zhivkov in Moscow and Sofia and their talk during the 27th CPSU Congress confirmed that these genuinely fraternal ties are on the ascendant. They are steadily strengthening and developing for the good of our countries and peoples and for the good of socialism and peace.

Now that the arms race unleashed by imperialism is jeopardizing the future of human civilization, the socialist countries are striving to use every opportunity for normalizing the international situation and stopping material preparations for war. A conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee was held in Sofia last October. Held on the eve of the Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva, it made it possible to work out the allied states' joint line according with current conditions in the struggle to remove the nuclear threat and ensure a turn for the better in European and world affairs.

Socialism unreservedly rejects war as a means of resolving contradictions among states. Our countries are seeking a way out of the prevailing situation along fundamentally different lines. Today we cannot live by the categories of the past or rely on force of arms. This was clearly stated once again at the 27th CPSU Congress and at the 13th BCP Congress. the specific and realistic program for eliminating nuclear and other mass destruction weapons set out in the 15 January statement by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the principled foundations for the creation of a comprehensive international security system formulated at the 27th CPSU Congress have rightly been assessed in the world as a new contribution to [slovo v] peace policy.

International security in our day means the possibility of coexistence and the tranquil and peaceful development of all countries irrespective of their political or social systems. This approach, as is well known, has its opponents. For the moment it does not seem that U.S. ruling circles and the U.S. NATO allies are prepared to eschew their militarist line and their attempts to dictate their own conditions. On the contrary, they are continuing to cling to the policy of strength and confrontation and are creating a new threat to peace in preparing to transfer the arms race to space.

With stubbornness worthy of better things the United States is refusing to support the Soviet initiatives, including the initiative on the complete ending of nuclear weapons tests as the first step on the road toward curbing the nuclear arms race.

Our country, collaborating with the fraternal socialist countries and all countries and peoples, will continue to build up efforts to ensure universal security. We will not move from the course of maintaining and strengthening peace -- this was clearly and definitely stated by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev in his 29 March speech this year.

In conclusion, G.P. Razumovskiy said that Soviet-Bulgarian friendship has deep historical roots. In our time this friendship has become a powerful accelerator of the extensive collaboration and rapprochement between the USSR and Bulgaria and a factor of security and peace. May the friendship between our peoples live through the centuries.

The CPSU delegation then visited the Bulgarian Ship Hydrodynamics Institute -- the largest scientific research institute in the sector. It maintains extensive contacts with similar institutes in the CEMA countries. The guests familiarized themselves with the institute's laboratories.

The warm meetings with Varna's working people were held under the sign of indissoluble Soviet-Bulgarian friendship.

In the afternoon the CPSU delegation returned to Sofia.

Gorbachev Message to Zhivkov

PM071109 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Apr 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

Dear Comrade Zhivkov!

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and on my own account I cordially congratulate you on your reelection to the high post of general secretary of the BCP Central Committee. Soviet people know and value your great contribution to the process of socialist building in Bulgaria, the deepening of collaboration between our countries, and the strengthening of socialism and peace.

Lively interest was aroused in the Soviet Union by the work of the 13th BCP Congress and its decisions aimed at accelerating the socioeconomic development of Bulgaria, whose prestige in the international arena is constantly growing. We value the Bulgarian Communists' concern that the indissoluble Soviet-Bulgarian friendship should flourish eternally. For our part, we will continue tirelessly to strengthen the all-around cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples and their political and ideological unity on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

I wish you, Comrade Zhivkov, your comrades in the leadership of the party and country, the Communists, and all Bulgarian working people success in attaining new heights in the development of the economy and culture and the enhancement of the people's prosperity, as planned by the 13th BCP Congress.

With communist greetings,

M. Gorbachev,

General secretary of the CPSU Central Committee

Zhivkov Closing Remarks

PM071501 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

[Special correspondents B. Averchenko and L. Zhmyrev report: "The 13th BCP Congress Has Ended"]

[Text] Sofia, 6 Apr -- The 13th BCP Congress ended in Sofia yesterday evening. It elected the party's new leadership organs: the BCP Central Committee and the BCP Central Control and Auditing Commission.

Todor Zhivkov delivered a brief concluding address. He noted that the 13th BCP Congress gave concrete form to and enriched the party's program in the new conditions of the domestic and international situation. The paths and tasks for the country's further development along the socialist path were defined. Our congress is oriented toward the future. The changes we are implementing will create the preconditions for Bulgaria to become a highly developed socialist state capable of meeting the challenge of the 21st century.

The congress' work was centered on questions of the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. During these days our people's readiness to fulfill the party's intentions has been demonstrated with new force. We are on the right path. The Communists, millions of working people, and our young people are full of faith in the implementation of the plans outlined. The realistic nature of these plans is based on our active participation in further integration and cooperation with the fraternal countries. Our plans are realistic because we rely on friendship, collaboration, and rapprochement with the Soviet Union, which has a vast economic, scientific, and technical potential.

The successful implementation of our congress' decisions, the BCP Central Committee general secretary went on to say, will help to improve our people's life. Concern for people and for satisfying their growing needs permeated all our congress' work.

We realize that considerable difficulties lie ahead. In order to fulfill our plans, we must work much and selflessly. Now more than ever before we need a high level of organization, order, and discipline. Tremendous work is also needed, tremendous in its quality.

In conclusion Todor Zhivkov thanked all the working people for their warm approval and support for the congress decisions. He also thanked the foreign delegations which took part in the forum and which expressed solidarity with Bulgarian communists. The speaker gave assurances that the BCP will always be true to tis international duty and will make its contribution to the cause of strengthening peace.

The 13th BCP Congress was declared closed.

The "Internationale" rang out in the auditorium.

ZHIVKOV CONGRESS SPEECH, BCP REPORT CITED

PM041416 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Apr 86 First Edition pp 4-5

[Tass Report: "13th BCP Congress: Speech by Comrade Todor Zhivkov"]

[Text] T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, delivered a speech at the 13th BCP Congress which opened today. It expounds fundamental questions of party policy concerning the further building of developed socialist society in Bulgaria and the party's foreign policy activity.

The speaker emphasized that the 13th BCP Congress will examine problems concerning the country's development in the next 15 years, the final years of the 20th century.

From the viewpoint of domestic life these are acute and immediate problems concerning the all-around progress of socialist society and fundamental changes in its economy, policies, culture, way of life, and management -- to put it briefly, in all spheres of life. The main thing for us today is to implement a scientific and technical revolution, which will make it possible to utilize even more the advantages of the socialist system and also to deepen socialist democracy and satisfy increasingly fully the people's material, social, and spiritual needs. This is our course. The BCP and all working people will apply all their efforts to implement it.

From the viewpoint of international relations, we have the fundamental problem of preserving peace on earth and saving mankind. The arms race, whipped up by the most reactionary circles of imperialism, is presenting mankind with the alternative of either surviving or perishing in the flames of a nuclear war.

From the viewpoint of the development of socialism, we have the problems of mastering the dialectics of contemporary socialist social development and further strengthening the interconnection between the plans of communist parties and the aspirations of millions of working people.

The 27th CPSU Congress was a historic event in the socialist world's development. If we were to define its significance briefly, it could be summed up as follows: Acceleration and the achievement of a new qualitative level in the development of socialist society in the USSR. The 27th CPSU Congress will play an exceptionally important role for the dynamic economic and political development of the world socialist system, for the implementation of the Leninist course of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, and for cooperation and peaceful competition for the benefit of mankind.

A BCP delegation attended the 27th CPSU Congress. We, T. Zhivkov stressed, returned from Moscow inspired and even more fully resolved to continue the line of socialist-building in Bulgaria and to really effect a historic breakthrough in our country too so as to lead Bulgaria to greater heights of progress. I was filled with this determination as we got ready for the 13th BCP Congress. We are convinced that we are well prepared for it.

A guarantee of this is provided by the party's theoretical and practical work since the 12th congress and particularly since the BCP Central Committee February (1985) and January (1986) Plenums.

To provide a generalized evaluation of the period under review it has to be said that, despite the difficulties caused not just by the complexity of the problems we were solving but also by our own mistakes and shortcomings, this was a fruitful period. Implementing the program adopted by the BCP for building developed socialism, the party and the working people basically fulfilled the tasks set by the 12th congress. When the 10th party congress adopted this program, we proceeded from the belief that that party had not said the last word, that life is more complex and richer. Practice has shown that building a developed socialist society is a much lengthier process than we had imagined.

In the process of the building of developed socialist society, production relations improve still further and the advantages inherent in socialism as the first phase of the communist socioeconomic formation are displayed with growing strength. At the same time, the shoots of communism appear already under socialism, in the course of its building and improvement, and preconditions are created for the gradual transition to communism. Marxism-Leninism is an eternally living teaching. It develops and is enriched simultaneously with the development of the historical process and world revolutionary experience. Our party perceives it as its international duty to study and interpret communist parties' theoretical and practical experience, and primarily the CPSU's experience. For its own part, the BCP strives to make its contribution to the common treasurehouse of the study and development of socialist society. This was the goal pursued by our party's theoretical and practical activity during the period under review.

Almost 30 years have passed since the BCP Central Committee April (1956) plenum. It marked the beginning of the BCP's general political line. The plenum effected a profound turnabout in our development. It restored Leninist norms and principles in the life of the party and society and turned the party face to face with the demands of the objective laws governing the economy, politics, and all aspects of life, with the interests of the people.

Bulgaria has achieved rapid and steady rates of economic growth. The value of fixed capital in the national economy increased tenfold in 1956-1985, social labor productivity increased 8.4 times, and national income increased eightfold. Profound changes occurred in the structure of industry. Sectors like metallurgy, machine building, chemical industry, and the power industry, which are so important for the country's economy, are developing at preferential rates. Rapid rates of development are typical of electronics, microelectronics, robot building, and the production of electric trucks. There has been a sharp increase in the level of the people's education and culture.

Our successes are indisputable. At the same time, we are aware that a number of factors, which previously furthered our progress, have now exhausted their potential. Our party and people are now facing new tasks. It can be said that the scientific and technical revolution today is a law-governed phenomenon. For us the question is as follows: Implementing the scientific and technical revolution means building a developed socialist society, and building a developed socialist society means implementing the scientific and technical revolution. The Central Committee February (1985) and January (1986) Plenums occupy an exceptionally important position in the life of the party and the country. They elaborated new concepts of scientific and technical policy and outlined ways and methods for implementing it.

We understand well that history has allowed us only a brief period to accomplish this. It is within this brief period that we have to lead the country to advanced positions. The question no longer involves just an awareness of the significance of modern scientific and technical progress. Profound changes are necessary. To put it figuratively, we must "harness" the scientific and technical revolution.

This congress is setting the task of accelerating the rate of economic development, making it even more dynamic and making maximum use of all the factors of intensive growth. So what are the factors promoting the achievement of this objective? Science comes first and foremost. It has already made a certain contribution to socialist Bulgaria's economic and sociopolitical development. At the same time, under the fundamentally new circumstances in which we are at present, we must be clearly aware that what is needed is a qualitative turnabout in our thinking and in the understanding of the role played by science in social life.

A divergence -- and a dangerous one, at that -- will develop between realities and our intentions unless we implement changes in the material base of science, and its organization and management, in its cadre potential, and in the forms of methods of incentives for scientific creativity, unless we create conditions for the rapid and widespread introduction of our own and other countries' scientific achievements into production and other spheres of practical work. It must be said openly that, despite our efforts and individual successes, our science is detached from practice to a considerable extent. It has yet to become a universal production force which drives and inexorably spurs ahead all spheres of social life. The scientific front must be totally restructured. Its organizational structure, its material and technical re-equipping, its supply of cadres, and particularly its research content must be resolutely brought into line with the integrated strategy for Bulgaria's technological re-equipping and socioeconomic development during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period and in the period through the year 2000.

The experience of the Soviet Union and other countries shows that, in our priority spheres of scientific and technical progress, technological centers must provide organizational unity between fundamental and applied research and the experimental base and must have a component for the development of the necessary original devices and experimental production sectors.

The fraternal socialist countries' efforts are currently channeled toward the creation and assimilation of scientific and technical achievements. The Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000 is a qualitatively new factor for the deepening of integration in this sphere. We have a vital interest in the complete fulfillment of the commitments adopted by our country and in the maximum utilization of scientific achievements in socialist countries.

In the development of our science and technology we must follow the line of establishing closer ties with the Soviet Union. Here it is also necessary to seek out forms of cooperation and integration similar to the ones we are already creating in industry.

Questions of the technological renewal of production and the improvement of the national economy's structure are coming to the fore today. Efforts must be aimed at the development of electronics and bioengineering and at the production and application of new materials.

As far as the structure is concerned, the role of machine building as the fundamental factor of scientific and technical progress will increase still further in the coming period. We will continue to place stress on the development of the electronics industry and primarily on the production and introduction of cybernetic automated systems. This will make it possible to resolve the main quesiton of the automation of our industry, where we still lag seriously. The fundamental question of the development of our electronics industry concerns maximum unification with the CEMA countries.

It is necessary to continue the line of steady development of the chemical industry. Heavy machine building capacities are to be commissioned. Any delays here can lead to enormous losses. Urgent problems involving the renewal of the technical and raw materials base also exist in other sectors of the national economy. Nor can there be any deferring of the questions of output quality, technological and financial discipline, and the improvement of manpower skills. All this generates the need for a coordinated solution to questions concerning the technological renewal of production and the implementation of structural changes.

T. Zhivkov went on to dwell on questions concerning the formulation and consolidation of the principles of self-management by enterprises and organizations and its speediest practical implementation. I want to re-emphasize from the congress rostrum, he said, that a heavy blow will be dealt to our political and socioeconomic strategy unless we create in practice all the conditions necessary for ensuring that economic organizations and scientific links can really function as self-managing organizations. The task is to overcome the departmental approach in the economy, eliminate bureaucracy, and switch to a new system of planning and management.

A self-managing organization, based on socialist property entrusted to it and resolving state tasks, must enjoy all the necessary rights enabling it to make independent decisions in the spheres of the planning and development of production, trade, and scientific and experimental activity. It is obvious that we are not talking about some kind of cosmetic measures, but of qualitative changes.

The principle of self-management, which we consider to be of exceptional significance at the present stage of our development, currently encompasses only the economy and science. It likely that life will demand the gradual establishment of self-managing organizations also in other spheres -- in accordance with their specific nature, of course. The objective is to ensure that education is even more closely linked with science, science with education, culture with science, and so on.

The main driving force of production under socialism is the satisfaction of the people's needs. It is incumbent upon all who elaborate and apply our socioeconomic policy and upon all self-managing organizations to bring production into line with the needs and demands of the domestic and international markets in terms of quantity, variety, and -- of course -- quality. This will ensure that our output is competitive. It follows from this that the economic machinery must be an effective means for expanding competition among socialist enterprises and for boosting their competitiveness. It must take into account the interests of both consumers and commodity producers. This is how we perceive the philosophy of the economic machinery.

The development of the national economy now also makes exceptionally high demands in other spheres. Production and social relations have become so complex that all dilettantism and all improvisations in management are ruled out. The ensuring of high standards of professionalism in the activity of management cadres at all levels is already becoming a political question of paramount importance. It is necessary to constantly improve the style and methods of leadership. It is necessary to resolutely improve the economic information system. A merciless struggle must be waged against all distortions of this information, against unrealistic reports and ostentation. Our economy needs no varnishing. Our task is not to conceal weakness and shortcomings, not to cover up the factors causing them, but to overcome and eliminate them, to boost the efficiency of the entire economy everywhere.

The avenues we have mapped out in the spheres of economic development, scientific and technical progress, and improvement of organizational structures and management machinery are not an end in themselves. They are objectively necessary for the implementation of our social policy, with man and his happiness and prosperity at its center. This is the basis of our plans and all the BCP's initiatives.

Social policy's central place in our strategy is determined by the humanitarianism of socialist ideas and the humanitarian nature of our system. It is no accident that it displays the fundamental principle of socialist society, for whose sake it was created and for whose sake it develops -- the principle of social justice. When our party first led the workers, peasants, and people's intelligentsia in the struggle against the bourgeois system, we promised the people social justice and equality. Have we deceived the working class and the working people? No, we have not. The party has kept its word. People in socialist Bulgaria today are together instead of being one against the other.

The fundamental basis of equality is the socialist principle of distribution according to the quantity and quality of labor. There is not and there cannot be any other basis of social equality at the present stage.

Any violation of the distribution principle "From each according to his abilities, to each according to the quantity and quality of labor" inevitably leads to a violation of equality. Such violations of the socialist principle of distribution and any wage leveling create serious difficulties both in the implementation of social policy and in educational work and ideological activity. They lead to stagnation and deformations. The problem now is to review the entire system of labor remuneration and create flexible methods for wage determination which would correspond to actual results and the actual contribution made by every individual worker.

It is written in the 12th party congress decisions that one of the important tasks of social policy is to comprehensively satisfy the working people's material and cultural needs in line with their growing purchasing power. This stipulation demands that we stimulate people's labor activeness and satisfy their desire to live better on the amount they earn. We will continue to observe the demand that a significant part of social consumption funds is expended in proportion to needs. This is fair and humane. Social funds, however, must not undermine the effect of the principle of material motivation, which plays the main and determining role under socialism.

The new approaches and tasks in social policy present in a new light the question of combatting negative phenomena. It msut be admitted that some negative phenomena in our life have acquired the features of social deformations. They profoundly offend people's ideas of social justice and equality and diminish the power of our ideals. Our people, working class, agricultural workers, intelligentsia, and young people are justified in demanding from their authorities measures and guarantees offering protection against distortions and deformations alien to the nature of the new social system.

The frank, and for some people impartial [nelitsepriyatnyy], conversation that is now under way within the party and in the country testifies that this task -- to wage a resolute struggle against negative phenomena and social deformations in our society -- is not a [short-lived] campaign or an isolated operation. It is part of the task to create an atmosphere in which everyone must benefit according to merit and everyone must occupy the position he has earned by his personal qualities and deeds.

In the period between congresses the party did extensive theoretical and practical work in this direction. It culminated in the adoption of the new Labor Code and the approval of regulations for self-managing organizations. We do not consider that everything has been done, and that from now everything will run smoothly and without problems. We are, however, in a position to say: Labor collectives and working people in socialist Bulgaria today enjoy rights and opportunities they have never had throughout our history. Not many peoples in the contemporary world enjoy such rights and opportunities. This is a remarkable accomplishment and achievement by the party and the people, and we must sacredly preserve our new labor constitution.

We are entering a new stage in the expansion of socialist democracy.

We are advancing, making creative use of the Leninist principle of democratic centralism. This, and this alone, provides the basis for combining the broadest democracy with centralized management, and freedom of creative labor with the necessary social discipline. This will protect us from bureaucratic phenomena which could develop even in self-managing organizations.

In the period that lies ahead it is necessary to ensure a normal and natural process for the shaping and functioning of self-managing organizations and their leadership structures. The main thing here is to guarantee the right of every working person, be he a member of the BCP or the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, or a nonparty person, to occupy a leading position on the strength of his political, professional, and creative qualities. The widespread application of the competition principle is exceptionally important. We already have some practical experience in this respect, and we also have quite a few successes. There are, however, also quite a few instances which bring the very idea of competitions into disrepute.

I want to emphasize in particular the role of trade unions. In the process of the shaping and functioning of self-managing organizations, the trade unions must be the guarantee of public interests and the working people's rights. A proper struggle must be launched for the observance of rights and obligations, for order and discipline.

The sacred concept of "servant of the people" has been forgotten by many. The time has come to stop just saying that rights and obligations are inseparable, and that order and discipline are not a matter of consent and goodwill. It is the duty of the public, of all state and party organs and organizations, and of all Communists to impose order in all spheres of social life. Responsibility, order, and discipline -- these constitute the inalienable foundation of life. And let no one expect any liberalism or any privileges at all relieving him of the obligation to be a proper citizen of socialist Bulgaria.

The role of social information is increasing immeasurably now, when we are involving many new people in the process of management. Without such information neither leading cadres nor working people will be in a position to correctly substantiate their opinions and initiatives. This means that there is a need for publicity for decisions that have been made and measures that have been approved, which are not and cannot be the preserve of the elected aktiv or of a leader's personal entourage.

Great importance also attaches to the question of criticism and self-criticism. We still tolerate suppression of criticism and some people's attempts to place themselves beyond the reach of criticism. We have had plenums, report memorandums, partywide and nationwide discussions which have helped us to overcome a number of weaknesses in our activity. And I think that it is now clear to us all that the time has come to abandon our liberalism and to make criticism one of the driving forces of our development.

Our party will continue to provide even more resolutely and effectively the necessary guarantees ensuring that social democracy exerts its fruitful influence on all aspects of life.

The turnabout which we must accomplish, T. Zhivkov went on, depends to a decisive extent on the unity and combat capability of the party and on the level of its leading role. Our party has at its disposal everything it needs to head the processes of renewal, to establish a new economic, political, and ideological climate, and to ensure lofty social activeness and creativity by the masses in the struggle to accomplish the scientific and technical revolution and improve socialist social relations.

At the present stage of party organizational and ideological work it is necessary to introduce qualitatively new elements and to apply forms, methods, and a style of work in line with the new conditions.

What are the basic elements of this restructuring? We will ensure the enhancement of the party's leading role not by expanding and intensifying directive methods but by intensifying the scientifically substantiated and strategic nature of work by central party organs and expanding the initiative of party organs and organizations, attentively heeding the working people's opinions.

We must all thoroughly understand that the enhancement of the party's leading role will take place primarily by enhancing the role and responsibility of grassroots party components at enterprises, educational establishments and scientific organizations, and in all spheres.

Constraint and routine are a current feature of the life of many organizations. Stage-managed speeches gloss over the urgency of problems. An atmosphere of passiveness and equanimity, of ostentation and pretension is created. It is necessary to bear in mind Lenin's demand concerning the need to oppose sensationalism. It is necessary to engage in direct and living practical work, particularly in primary party organizations.

Today it is incumbent on every Communist to participate, according to his strength and potential, in the implementation of the country's scientific and technical strategy. Participation in the scientific and technical revolution is, in our view, primarily a political question, a question of people's interrelationships and interests.

It is necessary to seriously improve work with cadres. How will we, under the new conditions, seek out and select suitable and efficient people? Such people are to be found everywhere in Bulgaria. We can find them in the course of practical work, relying on primary party organizations and labor collectives. We are all perfectly aware that none other than the collective knows best the capabilities of every one of its members, knows best his positive qualities and his shortcomings. The main thing is to evaluate the work of cadres not by individual mistakes and successes but by the overall results of their work.

We must be attentive toward failures in the work of individual leaders and must make principled decisions in every specific instance, regardless of official position or past services. There is a pressing need for wide publicity both for real successes and for sanctions imposed.

The restructuring of party and organizational work also applies to the party membership. The Central Committee Report shows that the party is correctly regulating its membership. We will continue to consolidate its nature as a workers party, to expand the participation of party members in all spheres of social activity, and to increase the influx of young people into the party. It is particularly important at this time to create a powerful party nucleus among scientific workers, engineering and technical cadres, and highly skilled specialists.

The party counts on active and assertive ideological work in all spheres of social life in the struggle for radical changes in the base and superstructure, the struggle for its development. The enhancement of the role played by the human factor in our development is the main task on the ideological front at the present stage.

The development of Marxist-Leninist ideology must march in step with innovative questing on the part of party thinking and the social sciences, must express the creative spirit of the Marxist-Leninist teaching, and must educate in this spirit. At the same time, we must pursue with unflagging energy the struggle for the purity of our ideals, the struggle against attempts by bourgeois ideology and propaganda aimed at eroding the values of socialism. The speaker noted in particular the growing importance of the social sciences for the further elaboration and implementation of the party's political course.

These, T. Zhivkov emphasized, are the main paths and tasks of the development of the Bulgarian People's Republic during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period and in the period through the year 2000. Our prospects are part of the general prospects of the socialist world, social progress, and the peoples' struggle for a better and just life. We are convinced of the triumph of the communist ideals.

The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution put an end to domination by imperialism and marked the beginning of a new era in world history. The emergence of the world socialist system fundamentally changed the correlation of forces in the international arena and blocked the attempts by imperialism to reverse the wheels of history.

In our time capitalism is still a strong and dangerous opponent. The imperialist states are making efforts to create a common front against socialism, the international communist and workers movement, the national liberation forces, and the forces of progress. The monopolist bourgeoisie is seeking a way out of the crisis by attacking working people's rights and the freedom and sovereignty of independent states.

The most reactionary circles of imperialism are cold-bloodedly preparing the destruction of mankind. Imperialism, in its desire to remain in the saddle of history, resorts to all kinds of means, including militarism which, as Comrade M.S. Gorbachev pointed out at the 27th CPSU Congress, is becoming the ugliest and most dangerous monster of the 20th century.

In the late seventies the United States and its allies embarked on a course of confrontation, of unleashing a vehement anticommunist campaign. But they have not dared to cross the line beyond which the life of mankind could be at stake. Why? Because of the existence of the world socialist system and the cohesive and combat-capable Warsaw Pact Organization. Because the Soviet Union, with its vast economic, scientific, and military potential has achieved a historic gain -- equilibrium with the forces of imperialism in the military sphere. There is no doubt that the fraternal socialist countries will do everything necessary to prevent any disruption of the military-strategic equilibrium.

The Bulgarian People's Republic will continue to strengthen its defense capability and to make a contribution to the consolidation of the Warsaw Pact Organization.

The prevailing situation in the world gives no grounds for complacency. The U.S. Administration continues to whip up the arms race. Disregarding peace proposals, including the unilateral moratorium, the United States is conducting new nuclear tests and is preparing to turn peaceful outer space into a theater of military operations. Ignoring the realities of the contemporary world, U.S. imperialism is trying to pursue a stategy of neoglobalism which, as recent events testify, leads to destabilization of the entire international situation in general. This is just one step away from a nuclear conflict.

This is why today the problem of peace and war is the ultimate problem. The fate of not just the socialist countries but of all the peoples and all people on the planet depends on it. This is because mankind, regardless of racial, national, political, and religious differences, has one common enemy -- the threat of nuclear destruction, and one common task -- the elimination of this threat and the preservation of civilization. The forces existing today which are interested in the strengthening of peace are virtually unlimited in size.

The peace program mapped out by the 27th CPSU Congress offers mankind the prospect of entering the 21st century beneath peaceful skies, free of the terrors of nuclear nightmare and "star wars." No sensible person today can remain indifferent to M.S. Gorbachev's call that nuclear tests be terminated.

Allow me, on behalf of all Bulgarian Communists and the entire Bulgarian people, to voice yet again our fervent support for the new Soviet initiatives which correspond to the aspirations of all peoples on the planet. For us Communists the prevention of nuclear catastrophe and the preservation of universal peace constitute the supreme goal and an expression of the humanitarian nature of our ideology and our system.

The Bulgarian People's Republic will continue to make a contribution to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the fraternal socialist countries, to implementing joint actions in the struggle to avert the nuclear threat and achieve a turn for the better in European and world affairs.

The Bulgarian People's Republic will participate actively in the implementation of the Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000. We will continue to implement a course of all-around cooperation and rapprochement with the Soviet Union, the CPSU, and the Soviet people. Bulgarian-Soviet cooperation is entering a qualitatively new stage. The future holds exceptionally great opportunities at all levels and in all spheres.

Profoundly committed to the principles of internationalism, the BCP attaches enormous significance to the development of mutual relations with all socialist countries. Full and fruitful ties between the socialist states are exceptionally important in the present tense international situation and the struggle for the strengthening of peace. They are particularly necessary because we all face big and complex tasks of intensifying and increasing the efficiency of social production.

The BCP is developing and will constantly deepenits ties with the international communist and workers movement, of which it is a part. In this activity the party proceeds from the premise that, under contemporary conditions, our movement has no other task more important than the salvation of human civilization.

We are in favor of further strengthening interaction and solidarity with the different streams of the workers movement, socialist and social democratic parties, revolutionary-democratic and national liberation movements, international organizations, agrarian parties, trade union, women's, and youth organizations, and antiwar and antinuclear movements. We are obliged to do this by the command of the age -- to preserve and strengthen peace.

Our positions in relations with developing countries are invariable. We feel solidarity with the struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism, against racism and apartheid. We fully support the demands by developing countries for the restructuring of international relations on a democratic and just basis and for the establishment of a new international economic order.

We are in favor of equal and mutually advantageous relations with the developed capitalist countries and in favor of political dialogue and economic, scientific, technical, and cultural cooperation without any discrimination in the interests of peaceful coexistence.

Our party give considerable attention -- and this is completely understandable -- to mutual relations with Balkan states. Our policy in the Balkans is principled, constructive, and realistic. It is and will remain aimed at peace, good neighborliness, and cooperation and at the deepening of mutually advantageous bilateral and multilateral relations.

We will continue to work to implement the initiatives aimed at transforming the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons. We believe that the need has ripened for Balkan states to elaborate and sign a treaty on the ecological protection of the Balkan Peninsula and to adopt an appeal to all countries and peoples of the European Continent on this question.

We have declared and will continue to declare: Our people, engaged in creative labor, need detente and peace, good-neighborly relations, trust, and mutual understanding more than anything else.

The Bulgarian people have always been famous for their lofty patriotism. Today this gives them even more reason not only to ardently love but also to feel proud of modern socialist Bulgaria. Our people cast off the yoke of capitalism on 9 September 1944. For over 40 years we have been building the new socialist life in our country. We are aware of our mistakes and weaknesses, we perceive clearly what still remains to be done and the paths we still have to travel. But we are rightly proud of what we have achieved on Bulgarian soil. Our people are not alone in the building of socialism in Bulgaria. They march shoulder to shoulder with and enjoy the powerful support of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. And the Bulgarian people themselves are making a contribution to their development. They draw inspiration from the heroic struggle waged by the world proletariat, the peoples upholding their freedom and independence, and all progressive forces. They themselves both set an example and support them. This is a practical demonstration of the unity of socialist patriotism and internationalism.

Contemporary socialist Bulgaria is primarily our arena of labor and creativity. There can be no doubt, T. Zhivkov emphasized in conclusion, that the Bulgarian Communists and their loyal allies -- members of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union and the Fatherland Front, Komsomol members, and all Bulgarian patriots will dedicate their energy, talent, knowledge, and labor in order to elevate our motherland to the level which is persistently demanded by the new age and the struggle for social progress. This is indeed our patriotic and international duty.

The BCP Central Committee's written report to the 13th congress, which was distributed to delegates, emphasizes that during the period under review the party carried out vast political, organizational, and ideological education work among working people and the entire people for the fulfillment of the responsible tasks set by the previous congress. As a result of this, the plan for socioeconomic development during the Eighth 5-Year Plan period was fulfilled on the whole. Bulgaria fittingly marked the 40th anniversary of its 9 September 1944 socialist revolution with these successes.

Economically backward and mainly agrarian in the past, the Bulgarian People's Republic now ranks among the industrially developed states with modern agriculture. The rates of its economic and industrial growth are among the most rapid in the world.

The world is now living under the enormous influence of the 27th CPSU Congress. This event is of crucial significance for the Soviet Union's further upsurge and is a powerful accelerator of the development of the world socialist system and of social progress in the world.

M.S. Gorbachev's Political Report, the new edition of the CPSU Program, the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR, and the other congress documents are an invaluable treasurehouse of ideas and practical experience which inspire and encourage the millions of fighters for peace and socialism on the planet. They offer eloquent proof that Lenin's great party is rising to the challenge of the time fully armed and is mobilizing the inexhaustible energy and potential of the Soviet people for enthusiastic labor to accelerate socioeconomic development, to combine the advantages of the socialist system with the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution, to further expand socialist democracy, and to raise Soviet people's living standards.

During the period since the 12th BCP Congress the activity of the party and the state took palce in an increasingly complex international situation. The United States and NATO stepped up the arms race to a scale hitherto unprecedented in history, launched new military programs, and resorted to the crudest and most aggressive forms of ideological and economic warfare. The U.S. preparations for "star wars," or the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative," are a key element in the strategy of tension. The implementation of this program would cause an unrestricted and uncontrollable arms race and would break the prevailing strategic balance.

The socialist community countries with their active and constructive policy, their close interaction in the international arena, and their economic and defense potential are the main factor for resisting the strategy of tension and creating the prerequisites for a turn to the better in international affairs.

The great importance of the meeting between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President R. Reagan in Geneva lies in the fact that it opened the way to the normalization of Soviet-U.S. relations, and thus in international relations themselves as a whole. Great fundamental importance also attaches to the accords reached there and, in particular, to the jointly confirmed viewpoint that nuclear war is impermissible, that any war between the USSR and the United States, be it nuclear or conventional, must be prevented, and that neither side will pursue military superiority over the other.

In the opinion of our party and state, the most important thing now is not to allow actions which could lead to a termination of dialogue. The peoples are justified in demanding that the United States follows the example of the Soviet Union, whose determination and sincere readiness to follow the path mapped out in Geneva have been demonstrated in action.

During the period under review the Soviet Union, the Bulgarian People's Republic, and the other fraternal socialist countries consistently implemented a peace-loving foreign policy. The Sofia conference of the Warsaw Pact States' Political Consultative Committee in 1985 elaborated a broad and all-embracing platform for the solution of the most immediate international problems and the preservation of universal peace. Many of the Warsaw Pact's initiatives have become program demands of various peace-loving forces.

The numerous proposals and bold steps of goodwill unilaterally made by the Soviet Union generate a broad international response and have a major political influence. Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's 15 January 1986 statement particularly stands out among them for its broad and specific nature. This is an inspiring, specific, and simultaneously realistic program which will make it possible to free the planet from mass destruction weapons, and primarily nuclear weapons, by the year 2000. This is a platform according with the fundamental interests of all people in the world. It is an eloquent expression of the Soviet leadership's new dynamic style in international relations and the assertive nature of its foreign policy initiatives which take into account not only its own but also its partner's interests.

During the period under review, the foreign policy activity of the BCP and the Bulgarian People's Republic, conducted in close interaction with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, was aimed mainly at averting the threat of a new war and affirming peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. The main avenue of the party's and the state's international activity was to strengthen unity and cohesion and deepen cooperation with our closest allies -- the socialist community countries. The ties between the socialist countries' fraternal communist parties are the main driving force in the cause of strengthening relations and deepening mutual understanding and unity of action.

The Bulgarian People's Republic plays a direct part in shaping and implementing the fraternal countries' coordinated foreign policy. The Warsaw Pact, whose term has been extended for an additional 20 years, plays a decisive role in defending the gains of socialism and preserving peace in Europe and all over the world. Our country participates actively in all forums of Warsaw Pact states.

The participation of the Bulgarian People's Republic in CEMA and in socialist economic integration has been and remains of vital importance for the country's successful socioeconomic development. The volume of its commodity exchange with CEMA countries increased by 49.8 percent in 1981-1985; they account for 78 percent of total commodity turnover, with the USSR accounting for 56.3 percent.

We attach particular significance to the Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000. Bulgaria's scientific and technical potential is most directly involved in the program's implementation, and our state will fulfill the obligations stemming from it.

Our participation in new progressive forms of bilateral and multilateral cooperation, including direct ties between enterprises and scientific institutes and the creation of joint economic, science-and-production, and other organizations, offers new opportunities for the successful solution of important tasks of economic development. The creation of the first joint science-and-production associations in machine building by the Bulgarian People's Republic and the USSR is of fundamental importance in this direction.

The basis of our foreign policy is the course of fraternal interaction, friendship, and all-around rapprochement with the CPSU and the Soviet Union. It was given an additional impetus at the meetings and conversations between T. Zhivkov and M.S. Gorbachev held in June 1985 in Moscow and in October 1985 in Sofia. Held in an atmosphere of complete trust and sincere fraternal friendship, they confirmed the unity of views on all questions concerning the building of new society and the foreign policy of the BCP and the CPSU, of the Bulgarian People's Republic and the USSR. New strategic avenues of Bulgarian-Soviet cooperation and rapprochement were mapped out in the course of these meetings and conversations. This makes greater demands on our work in all spheres. Particularly important and large-scale tasks are connected with the fulfillment of the Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Between the Bulgarian People's Republic and the USSR Through the Year 2000. The historic 27th CPSU Congress gave a new and powerful boost to the deepening of ties between our parties and countries.

We, the BCP Central Committee Report to the congress emphasizes, express the most profound gratitude and sincere thanks to the party of Soviet Communists, the Soviet Union's party and state leadership, and the entire Soviet people for everything they are doing for the development of the fraternal Bulgarian-Soviet friendship and our countries' all-around cooperation. As before, we will march shoulder to shouder with our Soviet brothers in the struggle for peace, for strengthening the unity, cohesion, and might of the socialist community, and for consolidating class solidarity within the international communist and workers movement, the struggle for communism.

GREETINGS EXCHANGED ON HUNGARIAN LIBERATION DAY

Greetings to Hungarians

PM061512 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP: To Comrade Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council; To Comrade Gyorgy Lazar, premier of the Hungarian Council of Ministers;

Dear Comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Soviet people send you, the MSZMP Central Committee, the Hungarian Presidential Council and Council of Ministers, and the fraternal Hungarian people cordial congratulations and best wishes on the 41st anniversary of the liberation of Hungary from fascism.

More than 40 years have passed since the memorable day of 4 April 1945, which was a turning point in Hungary's history. Broad prospects for a new life free of all forms of exploitation and oppression opened up before the Hungarian people as a result of the victory over fascism and the liberation of the country by the Soviet Army.

Embarking on the road of socialist building, the Hungarian working people, under the leadership of the Communist Party and in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, implemented profound political and socioeconomic transformations within a historically short period. Hungary's considerable successes in the development of the economy, science, culture, and the increased well-being of the working people testify to the vitality of Marxism-Leninism and to the advantages and extensive potential of the socialist system.

Soviet-Hungarian relations, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and sealed by the treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, are developing dynamically and serve the fundamental interests of the Soviet and Hungarian peoples and the socialist community as a whole. The deepening of bilateral economic relations and of cooperation within the CEMA framework and the implementation of the Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technical Progress by the CEMA Member-Countries Through the Year 2000 represent an important contribution to the implementation of the course toward accelerated socioeconomic development on which the USSR and Hungary have embarked. The CPSU and the Soviet state will continue to consistently implement the line of further strengthening relations of friendship and all-around cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples and among all socialist states, as was reaffirmed at the 27th CPSU Congress.

The strengthening of the cohesion and unity of action of the member-states of the Warsaw Pact, which is one of the main factors in the successful struggle for a fundamental improvement of the situation in the world, is of great importance at the present crucial stage of international development in conditions where the reactionary forces of imperialism, and primarily U.S. imperialism, are heightening the nuclear threat. The course of peace and cooperation steered unswervingly by the USSR, Hungary, and the other socialist community countries is reliably countering the aggressive policy of imperialism. Our new peace initiatives, the program for the elimination of mass destruction weapons and the removal of the nuclear threat, and the basic principles for establishing a comprehensive international security system open up real opportunities for curbing the arms race and preserving and strengthening peace.

On the occasion of fraternal Hungary's National Day, we wish you, dear Comrades, the Hungarian Communists, and all working people new successes in implementing the decisions of the 13th MSZMP Congress and building a developed socialist society.

CPSU Central Committee; USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; USSR Council of Ministers

Hungarians Greet Soviets

PM061450 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; To A.A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; To N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Dear Comrades! On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Hungarian Presidential Council and Council of Ministers, and the entire Hungarian people, we express gratitude for your friendly congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of our National Day, the 41st anniversary of the liberation of our motherland.

Marking the 41st anniversary of the liberation of Hungary, we greet the Soviet people with feelings of sincere respect and friendship. Our people honor the memory of the Soviet heroes who gave their lives for Hungary's freedom.

A new society which guarantees all citizens living conditions that are worthy of man has been built in Hungary over the past few decades. The development of socialist industry, profound transformations in the countryside, and social and cultural gains are bright pages inscribed in Hungary's most recent history.

On this day we reiterate our intention to continue to strengthen and expand Hungarian-Soviet relations, which cover all spheres of life and are based on ideas of Marxism-Leninism, the ideas of socialist internationalism, our common aims and interests, mutual advantage, and the desire to further enrich the friendship between the Hungarian and the Soviet peoples.

The Hungarian working people followed with special attention the proceedings of the 27th CPSU Congress, which took place in an atmosphere of exactingness and creativity and analyzed the Soviet Union's domestic and foreign policy and the present situation in the world. The tasks in the accelerated socioeconomic development of the USSR outlined by the 27th congress are a source of inspiration to all champions of social progress and socialism in Hungary and thoughout the world. We assure the Soviet Union of our active support for its consistent peace policy, which was reaffirmed by the 27th CPSU Congress. The Hungarian people are also convinced that socialism will prove its superiority not by force of arms but by the example it sets. The proposals put forward by the Soviet Union in the sphere of disarmament represent a comprehensive program for creating a world free of wars and weapons.

Expressing our gratitude for your best wishes on the occasion of our National Day, the 41st anniversary of liberation, we wish the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the fraternal Soviet people new successes in building a developed socialist society and implementing the historic program of peace and creation put forward by the 27th CPSU Congress.

Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP; Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council; Gyorgy Lazar, premier of the Hungarian Council of Ministers

SOVIET ENVOY ON REPERCUSSIONS OF FRG SDI PACT

LD041611 Hamburg DPA In German 1507 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Bonn, 4 Apr (DPA) -- Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Semenov todav personally conveyed a formal criticism of the German SDI agreements to West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. Semenov, who was received by Genscher in the foreign Ministry at his own request, announced the possibility of political and defense policy consequences toward the Federal Republic.

The Foreign Ministry had made it known that Genscher rejected the Soviet criticism and expounded the Federal Government's position. The foreign minister explained to the Soviet Ambassador that the Soviet interpretation of the German-U.S. agreements derived from false assumptions.

Genscher stressed that the participation of German firms and research institutes in the U.S. project for a space-based missile defense system was within the framework of international law and also within the 1972 ABM Treaty. In the Soviet criticism, the Germans were accused of participating in undermining the treaty.

In his detailed rejoinder, Genscher expressed the hope that Moscow, on closer examination, would also come to a more just assessment and one corresponding to its own interests. The Soviet Government also must know that Bonn had, from the start, supported the Soviet-U.S. commitment of 8 January 1985, aimed at preventing the arms race in space.

MOSCOW PAPERS REPORT USSR-FRG COOPERATION TALKS

PM080816 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 6 April 1986 in the First Edition carries on page 4 a TASS report headlined "Cooperation Developing," which reads as follows:

"The 14th session of the USSR-FRG Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation, under the chairmanship of A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, was held in Moscow 3-4 April. The FRG delegation was headed by Federal Minister for Economics M. Bangemann.

"It was noted that the existing economic agreements between the two states are being fulfilled and that bilateral trade and economic ties have continued to develop on a mutually beneficial basis.

"The potential for expanding and deepening cooperation in various machine building sectors was analyzed. Questions of mutual collaboration in the sphere of ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy and in the sphere of consumer goods production were discussed. Practical ways for carrying out joint work in these spheres were outlined."

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 6 April 1986 in the Morning Edition carries on page 4 under the general headline "Official Reports" one paragraph on the session -- identical to the first paragraph of the PRAVDA report -- and adds the following:

"At a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists A.K. Antonov and M. Bangemann gave a positive assessment of the results of the session's work and advocated further developing trade and economic relations between the two countries.

"I.S. Silayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received M. Bangemann at the latter's request and held a conversation with him on certain questions concerned with further developing economic cooperation.

"J. Kastl, FRG ambassador to the USSR, took part in the conversation."

COMMENTARY ON HOWE'S VISIT TO DRA 'BANDITS'

LD042224 Moscow TASS in English 2128 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 4 TASS -- Following commentary by TASS writer Aleksandr Bokhonko:

The visits of Western political figures to Pakistan are held following the same scenario, the only difference being that the settings and characters are different, yet all the Western guests without exception believe it to be their duty to visit the camps of Afghan counter-revolutionary bandits, whose number is large in the north-western border province of Pakistan. It was only a few days ago that Edwin Meese, U.S. attorney general, "fraternized" in public with the counter-revolutionary cutthroats. Today their guest of "honour" is Geoffrey Howe, British foreign and Commonwealth secretary.

Taking in the footsteps of his senior overseas partner, upon arrival on an official visit in Islamabad Sir Geoffrey Howe at once met with chiefs of anti-Afghan gangs. He ensured the latter of Britain's support and even went to the Khyber pass, where, as is known, the Pakistani military are trying to suppress by force of arms the actions of the Pashtun tribes protesting against the use of their territory in the "undeclared war" against Afghanistan.

The provocative character of this trip by Sir Geoffrey Howe is obvious. Another point is noteworthy. They in the West in general and in London in particular, talk much about the need for combating terrorism. A lot of high-flown speeches and calls have been made in the Western capitals. Yet in practice this looks quite differently. While talking of the need to put an end to terrorism, the Western politicians never miss a chance to visit the Afghan counter-revolutionaries, who sow death and destruction in Afghanistan. Not only do they visit these camps, but also assist the bandits with money and weapons. Fresh evidence of that is the supply of Stinger anti-aircraft missiles, which has been started through the CIA channels. But how does the West match its word to its deed? At hand is a clear double-dealing of the imperialist powers. They hate the people's revolution in Afghanistan and therefore are making desperate attempts at regaining the positions imperialism has lost in that region.

REPORTAGE ON DELEGATION ATTENDING PCI CONGRESS

Group Departs

LD080817 Moscow TASS in English 0735 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 8 TASS -- A CPSU delegation left Moscow for Rome today at the invitation of the leadership of the Italian Communist Party (PCI) to attend the 17th PCI Congress.

The delegation includes L.N. Zaykov, a member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee (head of delegation), V.V. Zagladin, a member of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, and V.N. Pletnyova, member of the CPSU Central Committee, weaver with the Kostroma flax-manufacturing plant.

At the airport the delegation was seen off by M.S. Solomentsev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Party Control Committee at the CPSU CC, V.S. Shaposhnikov, deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, and senior functionaries of the CPSU Central Committee.

Arrives in Rome

LD081117 Moscow TASS in English 1042 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Rome April 8 TASS -- A CPSU delegation headed by Lev Zyakov, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived in Rome today to attend the 17th congress of the Italian Communist Party.

The delegation was welcomed at the capital's Ciampino Airport by Gian Carlo Pajetta, member of the leadership and the secretariat of the Italian Communist Party, senior functionaries of the party Central Committee, the USSR's Ambassador to Italy Nikolay Linkov, senior officials of the Soviet missions in Italy, and journalists.

NETHERLANDS PARLIAMENTARIAN ENDS VISIT

LD080259 Moscow TASS in English 1039 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Tashkent April 7 TASS -- Relus Ter Beek, chairman of the foreign affairs commission of the second chamber of the Dutch parliament, ended his visit to Uzbekistan. He was staying in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the U.S.S.R. parliamentary group. At the Presidium of the republic's Supreme Soviet the guest was familiarized with the achievements of Uzbekistan's working people in the years of Soviet Government and the programme of creative endeavours to be implemented in the current five-year plan period. Relus Ter Beek visited the exhibition of economic achievements of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic, saw the sights of Tashkent and visited Samarkand.

FURTHER COMMENT ON BUSH'S REGIONAL VISIT

Intentions Criticized

LD061213 Moscow TASS in English 1146 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 6 TASS — Follows commentary by TASS writer Mikhail Krutikhin:

U.S. Vice President George Bush is currently on a tour to the countries of the Arabian Peninsula. He paid his first visit in the tour to Riyadh, the capital of Saudi Arabia. As the London OBSERVER points out today, the U.S. vice president has several objectives. First, to achieve a stabilisation of the prices of oil, second, to try to convince the countries of the region of U.S. invariable support for them, and, at last, to solicit support from several Arab nations for Washington's anti-Libyan campaign.

Before his departure for the Middle East tour George Bush said that the recent trend towards a sharp drop in the prices of oil was becoming a threat to the national interests of the United States. Western observers concluded from that statement that the high-ranking United States emissary would try to pressure the Arab petroleum-exporting countries, in the first place Saudi Arabia, into cutting their oil output and thus help towards stabilizing the oil prices.

Yet such conclusions are, to put it mildly, too hasty. A part of major American firms are known to proceed in their activity from interests that are diametrically opposite to those which the vice-president described as "national". These companies importing oil and oil products in the USA are bending every effort to purchase oil from foreign exporters at the lowest possible prices. The current drop in the prices of oil is, in a large measure, a result of their activity. George Bush himself has indirectly confirmed the controversial character of the interests of those industrial and financial forces, which stand behind the U.S. Administration and determine, in the final analysis, its policy. He said that he would only "listen" to the opinion of the Arab oil producers about the causes making them increase oil output.

The statements by the U.S. vice president strike one as being by far more determined when he touches upon other issues in connection with his Arabian tour. George Bush has again reminded that the USA believes the Persian Gulf area to be a zone of its "vital interests" and commits itself to protect the security of the oil routes running across that area.

This is a familiar stand. Using as a pretext the tensions, which have emerged as a result of the protracted Iran-Iraq war, Washington is building up its military presence in the area of the Persian and Oman Gulfs. Hence the speculation on the preparedness of the USA to shoulder the burden of "preserving the security" of the states of the Arabian Peninsula and promises of military aid.

At the same time it is apt to recall that this "aid" designed allegedly for ensuring the stability of the Arab states, has more than once been used by the American politicos as a lever for crude pressure. It is also apt to recall how U.S. Congress demanded that Amman should display "greater complaisance" in its approach to the American-Israeli plans of separate deals with Tel Aviv, as a prerequisite for arms supplies to Jordan. It must be recalled that the contract for the supply of a large consignment of weapons to Saudi Arabia "hangs poised" in Congress, and George Bush is sure to use that in his attempts at forcing Riyadh to its side in the anti-Libyan campaign and in the attitude to the separate deals with Israel.

Obviously all the aims of the current tour of the American vice president have nothing to do with the real interests of the Arab countries.

Seeks Opposition to DRA

GF071310 Baku International Service in Azeri 1200 GMT 7 Apr 86

[From "Important Developments in the World Last Week" program]

[Text] Vice President George Bush's visits to Saudi Arabia, Oman, Behrain, and the YAR [Yemen Arab Republic] is yet another example of the policy of pressure -- the policy of pressure executed through diplomatic channels. The main objective of Bush's visit, which began near the end of last week, is to sound out the possibility of U.S. use of the military objects possessed by these Arab countries.

However, other additional anxieties exist as well. In addition to forging an agreement on the oil price policy, there is the task of forcing certain countries to support the Afghan counterrevolutionaries in a more active way. Recently, the tendency of the U.S. (?instigators) of the undeclared war against the DRA to further provoke the centers of the Afghan counterrevolutionaries has gradually become more obvious.

USSR ECONOMIC DELEGATION ARRIVES IN LIBYA

LD080524 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0505 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 8 Apr -- (TASS) -- A USSR Government delegation led by Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations and member of the CPSU Central Committee, has arrived in Libya on a visit at the invitation of the Libyan leadership.

During the visit, questions will be discussed concerning the development of bilateral relations in light of the long-term program for the development of economic, scientific, technical, and trade cooperation between the USSR and the Libyan Jamahiriyah which was signed by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, during the official friendly visit of the Libyan leader to the Soviet Union in October 1985.

LIGACHEV, YAKOVLEV MEET SYRIAN CP DELEGATION

LD071922 Moscow TASS in English 1832 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 7 TASS -- A meeting was held at the CPSU Central Committee today between member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yegor Ligachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Aleksander Yakovlev, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee Karen Brutents and a delegation of the Communist Party of Syria consisting of General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Syria Khalid Bakhdash, Deputy General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Syria Yusuf Faysal, members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Syria Ibrahim Bahri, (Daniel Naime), (Khalid Khammami), (Ramu Shaykhu), members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Syria (R. Kurdi) and (A.W. Rashwani).

During the conversation which passed in a comradely atmosphere, the representatives of the CPSU spoke about the work in the USSR to implement the strategic course at the speeding up of the country's social and economic development set out by the 27th CPSU Congress.

Much attention was paid to the party's foreign policy activity aimed at the solution of the main task facing humanity: the ending of nuclear weapon tests and elimination of nuclear arms, the curbing of the ever more dangerous arms race whipped up by the militaristic circles, safeguarding and consolidation of world peace.

It was stressed that the course of the 27th congress and practical steps of the party to implement it rely on strong support and vigorous constructive efforts of the Communists, of the entire Soviet people.

The Syrian comrades summed up the political line of the Communist Party of Syria which upholds the vital interests of the working class and broad masses of the working people, which, jointly with the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party and other organizations participating in the Progressive National Front consistently supports Syria's independent anti-imperialist policy opposing the U.S.-Israeli aggressive plans, declares for the rallying of all patriotic, democratic forces of the country. They spoke about the preparation for a regular Sixth Congress of the Communist Party of Syria which is to promote the party's cohesion, strengthen its ties with the masses so as to increase the role of the Communist Party of Syria in the struggle against hostile intrigues of imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

The representatives of the Communist Party of Syria declared that the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress set an example of creative application and development of the Marxist-Leninist teaching, of the principled approach to the problems of social development and party affairs and have great international significance, give an impetus to the struggle for peace and social progress. They emphasized that the Communist Party of Syria wholly supports the peaceful foreign policy of the CPSU, the historic initiatives advanced at the 27th CPSU Congress, in the January 15, 1986 statement of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The participants in the meeting condemned the United States' and Israel's aggressive policy in the Middle East, their sabotaging of the efforts aimed at a just and all-embracing settlement in the region. They declared that this policy fully matches the imperialist concept of "neoglobalism" assumed by the U.S. ruling circles, the concept that envisages interference in internal affairs of sovereign countries, the imposing of U.S. domination on them.

The representatives of the CPSU and the Communist Party of Syria expressed satisfaction over successful development of Soviet-Syrian relations on the basis of the treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Syrian Arab Republic. It was stated that the CPSU is in solidarity with the anti-imperialist struggle of progressive, patriotic forces of Syria, of other Arab countries.

The representatives of the CPSU and of the Communist Party of Syria confirmed the striving of both parties to strengthen their bonds of friendship and fraternal cooperation on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

U.S., ISRAEL ALLEGEDLY PREPARING MILITARY OPERATIONS

LD051943 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 5 Apr 86

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program, presented by Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Text] With Washington's approval, Israel is preparing for military operations against Syria and Lebanon. It is possible this was discussed during talks which Israeli Prime Minister Peres held with U.S. Administration officials in Washington, where they detailed the duties of the two strategic allies.

Israel will participate in U.S. actions against the Libyan Jamahiriyah, but Israel now has to prepare a military strike against steadfast Syria and also against the patriotic forces in Lebanon. Yitzhaq Rabin predicted that Israel will win in a war against Syria. [Passage indistinct]. It seems that the Israeli minister [words indistinct] of the U.S. President that the United States will try to [Passage indistinct].

In addition to the military operations against the Libyan Jamahiriyah, Syria, and Lebanon, the two strategic allies are carrying out a political campaign against the Arabs. (?For this purpose) in particular, Reagan sent two envoys to the Arab world: U.S. Vice President Bush and U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Murphy. They will meet in Riyadh to exchange the information they collect from Saudi Arabia, Oman, the YAR, Bahrain, Kuwaity, the UAE, and Qatar. The U.S. newspapers talked about the aims of their tour, the main aim of which is to protect and consolidate U.S. military, economic, and political positions. Well-informed U.S. observers and journalists say that the principal aim of the [words indistinct] could be summarized in preserving the U.S. right to attack military targets in some Arab countries. Another purpose is to reach more understanding and support by the moderate Arab leaders for Washington's policies in the Middle East.

For instance, according to UPI, Bush intends holding consultations with the leaders of four Arab countries concerning the Libyan-U.S. confrontation. It is no difficult to guesss the nature of these consultations. It is possible that Bush might be able to convince these Arabs to abandon their support for Libya against U.S. military threats.

THE NEW YORK TIMES points out that George Bush will express the concern of Reagan's administration to Saudi Arabia at the negative effect of the reduction of oil prices on U.S. industry. Yet it is known that the United States, more than any other country, helped in creating the current situation in the capitalist oil market.

Bush's and Murphy's tour have nothing to do with establishing peace -- as Washington tries to convince the world -- because the principal issue for the region, which is securing a just political settlement for the Arab-Israeli conflict, is not included in the program set by Washington for Bush's and Murphy's talks with the leaders of the seven Arab countries in the Arab Peninsula and the Gulf.

ANGOLAN PRESIDENT URGES UN ACTION ON S. AFRICA

PM071428 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 4

[IZVESTIYA press service article: "Trust Undermined"]

[Text] President J.E. dos Santos of the People's Republic of Angola has sent UN Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar a message in which he urges him to take urgent measures to solve the problems in southern Africa.

In his message he stated that the Republic of South Africa (RSA) has failed to fulfill the conditions of the agreements earlier entered into by Angola for the sake of a peaceful settlement to the region's problems. Pretoria has not ceased aggression against Angola, continues to occupy part of Angolan territory, and is increasing its support for the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] terrorist group. Also no agreement has been reached on a cease-fire between the South-West African People's Organization and the RSA.

The Angolan president noted that the American Administration, which poses as mediator in settling the problems between Angola and the RSA, in reality has shown no interest in contributing to the search for a just and peaceful solution to the problems of southern Africa. What is more, Washington has switched to open military and financial support for UNITA gangs, which carry out sabotage and have not ceased the practice of seizing hostages and of mass murders of innocent citizens. The United States has included the "Angolan problem" in the section of so-called regional conflicts in order to drag out solving the problem of Namibia's decolonization and prolong the existence of the apartheid system. Openly supporting UNITA and the RSA in their aggressive actions against Angola, the president stressed, the Reagan administration has undermined trust in itself as mediator in solving the region's problems.

In the conditions that have taken shape, the Angolan Government believes that the further holding of talks to fulfill Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council on granting Namibia independence and also to achieve security and peace in southern Africa is the responsibility of the UN secretary general. It reaffirmed its willingness to continue diplomatic efforts to decolonize Namibia and establish peace in the region.

Forcing its "mediation" on Angola, Washington has never been interested in seriously holding talks on settling the region's problems. It was Washington that was the author of the infamous "linkage" of the question of Namibia's decolonization with the withdrawal from Angola of the Cuban military contingent, which is there to defend the country against aggression from the RSA. The American Administration has always supported the subversive activities of the Angolan people's betrayers against Angola, Having solemnly received the UNITA chief, Savimbi, recently, Washington is preparing for a meeting with another traitor expelled by the Angolan people -- Holden Roberto. U.S. representatives to the United Nations have repeatedly wrecked the efforts of the international community to stop Pretoria's aggressive actions against Angola. It is clear that in such conditions there can be no talk of any faith in the United States as an "impartial mediator" in settling the problems of southern Africa.

ANGOLA REPORTS DOWNING OF HERCULES PLANES

LD062025 Moscow TASS in English 1952 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] Luanda April 6 TASS -- According to a statement of the Defense Ministry of the People's Republic of Angola circulated here, last Thursday Angolan pilots brought down over Bie Province one of the three "Hercules C-130" transport planes that violated the air space of Angola.

The statement pointed out that the intruders had been intercepted by planes of the Angolan Air Force at the moment when they were dropping arms and other munitions to the puppet UNITA group which is on the payroll of the CIA and the secret services of the Pretoria regime.

Several days ago the White House authorized the delivery to the terrorists of a large consignment of "ground-to-air" "Stinger" missiles.

CPSU CABLES CONGRATULATIONS TO ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU

LD051112 Moscow TASS in English 1046 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 5 TASS - The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Council of Ministers of the USSR sent a congratulatory telegram to Mengistu Haile Mariam on the occasion of the Victory Day holiday of Socialist Ethiopia. The heroic people of your country, who have upheld their freedom and independence in the fight with fascism, are today giving a decisive rebuff to internal and external reactionaries and firmly protecting the gains of the revolution and their right to the peaceful building of a new life. True to the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between our countries, the Soviet Union will continue to identify with this struggle by the Ethiopian people.

GRACA MACHEL HOLDS TALKS AT EDUCATION MINISTRY

PM071032 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report under the general headline: "Official Reports"]

[Text] Graca Machel, Mozambique education minister and wife of the chairman of the Mozambique Liberation Front and president of Mozambique, had a conversation at the USSR Education Ministry on 1 April. Education Minister S.G. Shcherbakov described to the guest the system for training teaching cadres, the progress in implementing the reform of general education and vocational schools, and ways of strengthening their ties with production. Questions were discussed connected with the training of national teaching cadres for Mozambique.

CPSU'S KONOVALOV RETURNS FROM MAPUTO FUNERAL

PM061700 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Return"]

[Text] The CPSU delegation headed by V.N. Konovalov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and second secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, returned to Moscow from Maputo (People's Republic of Mozambique) 3 April.

ILICHEV RECEIVES NEW GABONESE AMBASSADOR

PM071030 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report under the general headline: "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 2 April L.F. Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister, received (Emmanuel Mendum-Nze), Gabonese ambassador to the USSR, in connection with his upcoming presentation of credentials, and had a conversation with him.

CONTADORA MEETING 'SMASHED' BY EXIT OF REPRESENTATIVES

LD080958 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0742 GMT 8 Apr 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] The representatives of El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica, under an invented pretext, have halted their participation in the conference of foreign affairs ministers of the member-countries of the Contador Group and the support group with the delegates of the five Central American states. By their demonstrative step, they in effect smashed the work of the conference, which is discussing the position in Central America that has become sharply aggravated recently as a result of the unceasing armed provocations by CIA mercenaries against Nicaragua.

U.S. PLANS TO SEND MILITARY TO TRAIN 'CONTRAS'

LD041821 Moscow TASS in English 1714 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 4 TASS -- THE WASHINGTON POST newspaper reports that the U.S. Administration is nurturing plans to send several tens of servicemen from among the special Army forces to countries neighbouring on Nicaragua. These are the selfsame "Green Berets" who had won notoriety as ruthless killers during the U.S. aggression in Vietman, and "confirmed" it during the occupation of Grenada. It is planned that they will train the Nicaraguan "contras" in using Washington-supplied weapons and in methods of conducting bandit actions against the people who drove them from Nicaragua. The Somozistas will be trained at "contras" camps in the territories of El Salvador and Honduras. Part of the bandits will take a course of training at U.S. military bases. At the same time plans are being worked out in Washington to bring representatives of the U.S. CIA into training the "contras".

The U.S. Administration's plans to give greater scope to interference in the internal affairs of Nicaragua give rise to mounting opposition of the public and political figure figures. Joseph Brennan, the governor of Maine, speaking of U.S. policy in Central America, has told journalists that the USA in virtually following the way which will lead it to a new Vietnam.

The NBC TV network reports that this year 54,000 U.S. servicemen will take part in exercises in Honduras which are held in direct proximity to the border with Nicaragua. Commenting on joint U.S.-Honduran exercises, Bruce Babbit, the governor of Arizona, has pointed out that this is tantamount to a gradual drawing of U.S. troops into the armed conflict.

KOMPLEKTOV RECEIVES OUTGOING GUYANESE ENVOY

PM071030 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report under the general headline "Official Reports"]

[Text] V.G. Komplektov, USSR deputy foreign minister, on 2 April received P.N. Chan, ambassador of Guyana to the USSR, in connection with his forthcoming departure from the Soviet Union. A friendly conversation took place.

On the same day V.G. Komplektov gave a luncheon in P.N. Chan's honor.

FBIS-SOV-86-067
Tuesday
8 April 1986
Vol III No 067 Supp 074

Supplement

Daily Report

SOVIET UNION

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

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Gorbachev Tours Kuybyshev, Meets With People

Moscow TV Coverage

LD072254 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Report on visit to Kuybyshev by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on 7 April; all members of the public participating in recorded conversations are referred to as "unidentified speaker" — from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] [Video shows motorcade arriving in Revolution Square in Kuybyshev. Gorbachev gets out of the car and is joined by Muravyev, followed by Raisa Gorbacheva. The crowd is seen applauding; Gorbachev is then seen addressing the crowd.]

[Gorbachev] I have wanted to meet the people of Kuybyshev for a long time. Moreover, it is a very ancient region, one which has been from time immemorial. Well, they say that our state formed around the Volga, but today the people of Kuybyshev still represent a powerful region from an industrial, cultural, scientific, and agricultural point of view. Although, I shall be telling your leaders that the time has come for subsidies to end and for us to stop sending you things here; you must produce more for yourselves.

[Muravyev, standing next to Gorbachev] We shall try.

[Gorbachev] That's what I'll tell you [giggles from crowd].

[Muravyev] So, (?by our common efforts), comrades.

[Gorbachev] What is life like for people in Kuybyshev?

[Unidentified speaker] Good.

[Unidentified speaker] No worse than it is for others. [Video shows Gorbachev stepping closer to the crowd]

[Gorbachev] Now, that's the right answer! [laughter in crowd] When they say good, you know, I feel a little mistrustful, when they say that everything is good, that is. It is never true that everything is good, but in principle, probably, one cannot agree with (?the pace). Our country is vast; it is growing, life is improving, cities are being built, villages are being revived, culture is developing, there are more goods. But there is not enough of all this, not enough. And all these things — what has to be done for there to be more of all this, for it all to be in the service of people, for living conditions to be better — all of this was the focus of attention at the congress as you probably noticed. [voices from crowd concur]

[Unidentified speaker] And how do you like our (?city)

[Gorbachev] You know, I still have not seen it. [laughter all around] Evidently, your city is a large one. I have already been told that the population is between 1.2 and 1.3 million.

[Unidentified speaker] Yes, it's already 1.3 million.

[Gorbachev] Of course, that means the economy cannot be simple.

[Unidentified speaker] We'll have to build more housing.

[Gorbachev] Build even more. We discussed this question — that of housing — the other day in the Politburo. There are a number of questions which must be given priority: housing, food, and the quality of goods. These are probably the most ... There are many other problems, too. Urban transport, medicine, health — all these need to be improved. I would say we must start picking up in the social services sphere; it has been lagging behind. Here, in this Kuybyshev of ours, new works capacities are being built, workshops [tsekha] are being expanded; they are developing, but there is a lag. What are workshops without people? Nothing. However, in order for people to live here, settle down, and work actively, you must have housing. That means you must have a service system — in consumer goods, trade, health, and food. Children must be educated. The people must have somewhere to spend their leisure, recover their energy, and get into a good mood.

[Unidentified speaker] Yes, that's right.

[Gorbachev] That is everything that determines a person's attitude, his mood, his productivity, and so on. Questions in the social sphere have today, I would say, grown more acute, more acute. One must be frank. But once we realize this, then this must be taken into account both up there at the top where they do the planning, and here, where the questions of implementing these plans and the assimilation of the funds allocated for development are tackled. One must also work actively in this sphere.

On the one hand, it seems there is a lack of housing and there are problems with health services and urban transport. But when we start to look at how the funds allocated for this are being used, what do we see? They are being used badly. With this sort of need, we find that housing is not being handed over in time, funds are not being fully utilized, kindergartens and hospitals are taking years to be built. Construction is taking a long time here, and that is a matter for you. I hope the people of Kuybyshev, who are able to work and who have already done a lot for the country — huge capacities have been created here on the Volga by Kuybyshev people within the framework of Kuybyshev Oblast — will try to ensure that these capacities really work.

What was all right yesterday is not enough today. Therefore, we must not concentrate on how things were yesterday, but on what must be done today, and especially tomorrow. You know, everybody says, we are in favor of the congress and we support the party's decisions, then they go back to their place of work and continue working in the same old way.

[Unidentified speaker] But Mikhail Sergeyevich, I...

[Gorbachev interrupts] And this is not because they are against it, but because the most difficult thing is readapting ourselves to new methods, to new attitudes to the matter. Without a new attitude and without new responsibility, without new discipline so that one gives one's heart and soul to the common cause — without this (?things won't get going). You must understand that everyone has to readapt, including the general secretary, down to...

[Unidentified speaker interrupts]...to the rank and file, to each workstation...

[Gorbachev continues]...each worker. Everyone has to readapt. [Video shows brief shot of woman in crowd nodding] And if anyone is thinking: Thank God, we've got through the congress; we can rest now and everything will get back into the old rut...[Gorbachev leaves sentence unfinished]

[Unidentified speaker] That's not the way we're thinking. [Video shows brief close-up shot of Raisa Gorbachev standing behind Gorbachev, followed by shot of people in the crowd]

[Gorbachev] Let that not be the way people think. Already, I think already since the congress the country will not want to live the way it did up to then.

[Unidentified speaker] No!

[Gorbachev] One must go forward and make everything better. And who are we doing this for? For all of us. However, there are some people who are contriving to live beyond their means. We know some and you know some. By the way, we have already discussed this in the Politburo — this is the first time I've given away its secrets...[laughter among crowd] — and soon some laws will be introduced concerning income not obtained from labor. We will bring order. Indeed, even if these are individual points the main thing is that people understand, and understand everything that is happening in the country and everything which [words indistinct].

[Crowd heard shouting: The majority approves! The people support! The people always support and will work as necessary! Thank you!]

[Gorbachev] All the best. [Video shows Gorbachev, followed by shots of crowd applauding]

[Chorus of voices] (?We wish you the same) [applause]

[Unidentified correspondent] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev laid flowers in Revolution Square where one of the country's first monuments to Vladimir Ilyich Lenin was built. [Video shows two soldiers carrying a basket of red flowers and placing it at the monument; they salute and march off. Gorbachev and Muravyev touch the flowers, then stand with their hats removed and bow. The onlookers applaud.]

The Monument of Glory is situated at the highest point of the Volga embankment. Mikhail Sergeyevich laid flowers at the foot of this momument also. [Video shows Gorbachev and Muravyev following soldiers carrying flowers; there is a brief shot of Raisa Gorbacheva further back with her own bouquet. Gorbachev and Muravyev place the flowers at the monument and bow with their hats off, then Raisa Gorbacheva places her bouquet alongside.]

[Gorbachev] The people of Kuybyshev are making a huge contribution, but, nevertheless, I have not come here to praise you. [laughter from crowd and remarks: We understand, we know] [Video shows medium close-ups and close-ups of Gorbachev speaking to unseen people and occasional shots of people in the crowd.]

[Gorbachev] No, you know what has been done is for our common (?cause). It is our foundation upon which we stand firmly and, as they say, we can raise our heads and see where we are going. This should be borne in mind. We in the Central Committee know what the people's mood is like — to change everything for the better. In my view, the congress gave good directions as to what we should be doing — in the economy, in the social sphere, in our political system, in the system of our democracy, in our collectives, and in our familes. Yes, our families. We began to forget about our families in the sense of their significance and the role they play. Everything, comrades, should be set in motion: the economy, the political system, the spiritual system, and the family — all spheres.

You know, it used to be said often, well, strictly speaking, why do we criticize things so much? Why do we say all this? After all, our enemies and anyone else will use it to harm socialism. Nothing of the kind! Thanks to the fact that we got things going so well, both in the party and in the country, in towns, oblasts, and work forces — you know it is not only that our society got going, but the fact that it began to move and thus, to show what it can do — this is being felt everywhere, both in the socialist countries and throughout the world. Our country is huge and when it begins to gather momentum and get under way, when it proposes new policies, domestic ones which are peacelov... which are calcul... which are oriented toward man's interests and peaceloving foreign policies — all this, comrades, produces a huge reaction in the world.

I think the most important thing — we are talking about the congress — is the fact that we have, nevertheless, managed, on the basis of an active participation by all people — the whole of the party — to work out a domestic policy which, if we implement it, will bring the country to new levels in all spheres: in the economy, in the social sphere, in the cultural sphere, in the spiritual sphere, in everything.

And how peace-loving is our policy, the foreign policy line which we elaborated and outlined at the congress. If we implement it consistently, then we will have more and more supporters. Even now, it has met with a huge response and support in the world; now you all read it in the press and it is making itself felt. What has changed is simply the opinion and views of the USSR, as it should. The USSR should set an example. We (?often speak of) the unity of the party and people. If a policy reflects the interests of the people and if the people is behind the party, then, you know, we can move mountains.

We began last year very badly: Industrial growth in the first quarter of last year was practically 2.5 percent. We ended with almost 4 percent. This is what the people can do, you understand. Nothing had changed over that period — no particular capacities, technical lines, or automation were added. No, it was us. There was more order and discipline. A person — his attitude, his understanding — that is the main thing. For, nevertheless, everything remains at a standstill if a person is not interested, if he does not have the attitude to work at full efficiency. If he does not have that, everything collapses, comrades.

[Correspondent A. Tikhomirov] From the Monument to Glory, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev set off for Kuybyshev metallurgical works. [Video shows Kuybyshev streets lined with people as seen from a car following the official motorcade].

It is the district known as Bezymyanka where many enterprises from Moscow and Leningrad were moved to or evacuated to during the years of the Great Patriotic War. These streets are unusually interesting and rich in important historical events. Many streets are named after renowned revolutionaries and commanders who have left deep marks on the life history of the city. [Video shows new housing blocks]

Now on the right as the car moves along is a new housing estate — Privolzhskiy. This whole estate was completed in the 11th 5-Year Plan and about 60,000 people moved in. If you ask inhabitants of Kuybyshev what the city's main feature is, the first thing they say is the Volga. Of course, the city stands on that great Russian river. The second thing they say is that it is a working country. Well, the geography of the city is such that there is a historical center, but all the rest is working districts. One in three inhabitants of Kuybyshev is a worker. [Video shows motorcade approaching the works; Gorbachev is seen standing in the center of a large crowd and speaking to the people]

This meeting is taking place alongside the entrance to the Kuybyshev Lenin Metallurgical Works — one of the major works of its kind in Europe. One would be hard-pressed to name an industry which does not use the output from this enterprise — sheet aluminium. This enterprise is relatively young if compared to the age of other works of merit in Kuybyshev. It is a fraction over 1/4 of a century old, the Kuybyshev metallurgical works. [Video shows the interior of the works and Gorbachev talking with officials] However, this work is interesting not only because of the unique nature of output but also because of its experience in restructuring its production process. The third stage of reconstruction was carried out on the sheet metal manufacturing facilities in the last 5-year plan. Here in this section technical reequipment has been carried out; two modern high-productivity cold-rolling mills — a 1800 and 2300 — have been brought into use. The figures denote the width of the metal sheet. The Kuybyshev metallurgy workers had every right to proudly show off this new equipment today, for here, in conditions of continuing production — please note that — the works' capacity has been increased by 2.3 fold and that is due to rise to a threefold increase in the near future. In other words, through reconstruction enough funds have been saved to build another large works. [Video shows the official party walking through the works and entering a control room. Gorbachev puts on glasses as a team leader explains the control panel; other officials group around them]

This is the conversation taking place at the 1800 rolling mill control room:

[Gorbachev] Hello, commanders. What are you commanding here?

[Unidentified team leader] Aluminum sheet measuring [words indistinct]. Here is the thickness tolerance. The sheet must have a thickness tolerance of plus or minus about 5 microns in thickness.

[Unidentified speaker] (?Those of average) sizes.

[Gorbachev] And what (?communications) do you have from the central control room?

[Team leader] Here we have communications with each section, with each [word indistinct]. In other words, I give the instruction to start up or whatever. So, if anything goes wrong ...

[Gorbachev interrupts] And they can see what is going on there?

[Team leader] Of course, it must be so. The operator on that stand also has the same panel. Each (?stand) has its (?thickness), its (?standard thickness).

[Gorbachev] And can you switch off [word indistinct] from here?

[Team leader] Of course. I am in control of the rolling process.

[Indistinct question from Gorbachev]

[Team leader] Our production plan for a shift is 250 metric tons, but we can turn out up to 500 metric tons or more.

[Gorbachev] How did you do for the first quarter, from the point of view of...Were there any complaints about quality, infringements, technology? Did you fulfill [words indistinct]

[Team leader] We adopted pledges for the 27th congress that our shift would complete its schedule 2 days early. In fact, we were a bit further ahead, by some 100 metric tons. We produced 600 metric tons. Our shift is now ahead of its yearly plan at the beginning of 1986 by 1,300 metric tons.

[Gorbachev] The shift?

[Team leader] Yes, the shift. As for quality, the quality we supply generally satisfies the customers for whom...

[Gorbachev, interrupting] Let us put the question this way: Any complaints from customers?

[Team leader] We have had complaints about the quality of the hot rolling mill. The billets are of very poor quality. [Gorbachev and others repeat the phrase "hot rolling mill"] We can provide quality to world standards on this mill only if the billets are better.

[Gorbachev] How many people on a shift?

[Team leader] We have 22 people per shift. We use the team contract method.

[Gorbachev] Now long have you been using the team contract method?

[Team leader] About 3 or 4 years.

[Gorbachev] Have you had occasion to persuade each other?

[Team leader] No, we haven't. They even try to train themselves, that is they go into it thoroughly, try to work and learn on this mill. [Video shows the operating areas with camera turning up to bridge area overhead with Gorbachev and other viewing the work; scenes of metal rolling process]

[Tikhomirov] Team leader Voytsovshchikov of Aleksandr Obedin's Komsomol youth team is a party group organizer. He's young, but in the shop he is considered the most valuable specialist. Indeed, in a very short time he and the members of his team succeeded in mastering the most complex electronic equipment on the new mill. I would like to emphasize, incidentally, that aircraft and even space apparatus are lined with metal from this works.

[Announcer] During his visit to the works, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev was accompanied by Comrade Muravyev, first secretary of the party obkom. Explanations were provided by Comrade Aladinko, a works director, and leading specialists at the enterprise.

Further Reportage

LD071938 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1700 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] On 7 April Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, left Moscow for Kuybyshev. He was seen off at the airport by members of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrades Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Gromyko, Zaykov, Ligachev, Ryzhkov, Solomentsev, Chebrikov, and Shevardnadze, and other comrades. At Kuybyshev airport Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev was met by Comrade Muravyev, first secretary of the oblast committee of the CPSU, by members of the bureau of the Kuybyshev Obkom, and by leaders of a number of ministries and departments.

The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee laid flowers at the monument to Vladimir Ilyich Lenin. Then flowers were laid at the Monument of Glory over the Volga, the symbol of the valor in work and at war of the city's working people.

From the first moments of his arrival, he held businesslike and frank conversations with the working people. They began on one of the main thoroughfares, Kuybyshev street. I have long wanted to meet the people of Kuybyshev, said Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. You live in a truly Russian part of the country; it was around the Volga that the Russian state grew up. Today the oblast is a mighty area from the point of view of industry, culture, science, and agriculture. Our country is a huge one. Life is getting better. We are building big cities and villages and reconstructing enterprises. Culture is developing. We are producing more goods. There are, however, not yet enough of them. What has to be done so that there is more of everything, so it all serves man better, and so conditions of life get better? That was what was at the center of attention in the work of the congress, and it was a frank discussion also.

A few days ago we discussed the question of housing at the Politburo. I can tell you that there are some problems we have to solve now before anything else: housing, food, and the quality of goods. Of course, there are many other problems also — urban transport, health care. The point is that we have to pull up the entire social sphere; it has fallen behind. Here in Kuybyshev, for example, there has been a noticeable increase in heavy industry. We are building new capacities, factories, and workshops, but we do not achieve the desired result. That is because we forget that new factories and workshops, without profound concern for man, are a nonstarter [mertvoye delo].

In order for a person to work successfully, a system of consumer and domestic services, trade, and health care is necessary; good schools and places of leisure, in order to gather strength before the new working day, are necessary. All this, continued Comrade Gorbachev, determines a person's mood and his attitude toward the matter at hand — in short, productivity of public-sector labor as a whole. It must be said openly that questions of the social sphere have today become more acute and have to a certain extent acquired a determining nature. Solving these questions needs to be done both where the planning takes place and here, where questions of realizing our plans and assimilating funds are solved. It is also necessary to act energetically here. On the one hand, it seems there is a shortage of housing and problems in health care and city transport. When we begin to examine how the funds allocated for this are being assimilated, however, it turns out that this is being done badly. In the face of such a need, housing is not being brought into service on time, funds are not being fully assimilated, and hospitals and kindergartens take years to build.

You, as I have been told, also have cases of construction taking a long time [dolgostroy]. That means it is necessary to look into the specific reasons on the spot. There can be no indifference to the pressing questions of improving the social sphere, noted Comrade Gorbachev.

I am glad of the opportunity, he continued, during this first of my trips since the congress, to discuss urgent matters. I hope the people of Kuybyshev, who are able to do shock work and have already done much for the country — developing enormous capacities on the Volga — will do everything to see that these capacities should do real work. I would also request that you pass on our conversations to all comrades. I would like to say this to everyone, but you cannot get the whole city together; it has to live and work. I would, however, like to convey these words to all people of Kuybyshev on behalf of the Central Committee of the party. We are putting our hopes on you.

Today, Comrade Gorbachev stressed, both discipline, order, quality, and organization should be better. Technology should be improved and modernized. A broad path to all this should be opened up. All that was good yesterday is already insufficient today. We will be guided by what needs to be done today and, especially, tomorrow.

The main thing is that our plans, which we have thought through well, must be reinforced with just as good joint work. Thus, everything we will have tomorrow, and in several years time, must be made today. As for restructuring, everyone has to reorganize themselves. You have probably felt that we in the Central Committee are working in a new way, reorganizing ourselves, and in a sufficiently critical way. This was said at the congress openly and directly. Everyone must reorganize themselves, comrades, because we have become a little feeble; we have neglected discipline, exactingness, and conscientiousness. Some people have forgotten that good conscience is needed at work among comrades and within the family circle. We have to live by our conscience, that is our Soviet morality.

My conversation with you, the CPSU Central Committee's general secretary continued, is serious work of mine. We are relying on all of you. Our country is vast, we have many resources, people are well educated, and our science is among the world's best. Comrades, we must rouse ourselves, and a spur to this was provided at the congress.

At the Glory Monument there was a conversation with veterans of the party and labor, honored inhabitants of the town of Kuybyshev, and representatives of young people. We, said Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, on the eve of the congress began, and at the congress consolidated, the open discussion of everything — supporting everything good, rendering what is due to all who work honestly, and speaking openly of those who want to stand to one side or shift from one foot to the other. People sometimes say to us, why is it that we castigate ourselves and criticize so? I think there is nothing terrible in that. Because we have started doing things this way, in the party, in the country, in the towns and oblasts, and in the labor collectives, you know, but advancement has come in more than just our society; our advancement has made itself felt everywhere, in the socialist countries and worldwide. Our country is vast. When it gathers pace, when it extends itself, when it proffers a new domestic policy aimed at the interests of the individual and a foreign policy aimed at the preservation of peace — all this gives rise to immense reactions on our planet, Comrade Gorbachev said.

The main thing today, comrades, if we are to put it bluntly, without self-glorification and without getting carried away, is that we have succeeded on the basis of active participation by all the people and the whole party in elaborating a policy which, if we implement it, will bring the country to new levels in all spheres and will be supported worldwide. This is how it should be. The Soviet Union should set an example in everything. For this to be so, all of us must work well. We can be pleased that people have responded from the heart to this appeal of the party. The people's support lends inspiration to the party's plans. If the party policy reflects people's interests, if the people follow the party, then we can move mountains, Comrade Gorbachev stressed.

A meeting in the workshops of the Vladimir Ilyich Lenin Metallurgical Works lasted about 2 hours. A crane operator, Belova; a delegate to the 27th Congress of the CPSU, Yashin; a rolling mill operator, Samarkina; a cutter; and others said that the entire collective takes the congress' decisions as a specific working program. It is implemented in the plan for raising the enterprise to a qualitative new level, to a reconstruction that has already entered its fourth stage. With the help of the party organization and the entire working collective, many new and bold solutions have been found and many of them are being implemented without the production being stopped. They will help to cut sharply the time needed for the reconstruction, to make do without time-consuming and expensive work, and to tie firmly together as a single package the expansion of production capacities, growth of labor productivity, and the increase of output's quality.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev goes upstairs to the control room of a cold rolling mill. A conversation with the team leader, Comrade Obedin:

Comrade Gorbachev: What are the results for the first quarter here? Have you any comments? What is the mood like?

Comrade Obedin: Our pledge in honor of the congress was to do our work 2 days ahead of schedule, and we have done this. We have given a little more, by 100 tons. Now a shift exceeds the schedule for the year by 1,300 tons.

Comrade Gorbachev: Do you have any comments on quality, as consumers?

Comrade Obedin: Yes, there are comments on the hot rolling mill. Very bad blanks come from there. We can achieve world standard quality if the blanks get better.

Comrade Gorbachev: You say world standard. What do you mean?

Comrade Obedin: Comrades have been abroad, studied the experiences and, naturally, compared.

Comrade Gorbachev: How many people work in one shift here?

Comrade Obedin: Three teams per shift. We have team contracting here. I am a team leader.

Comrade Gorbachev: Is there a team council?

Comrade Obedin: Of course.

Comrade Gorbachev: Satisfied?

Comrade Obedin: Yes, very much. People have pulled themselves together, so now we do not have to persuade each other. We have complex equipment. The boys are interested in it. They try to learn, penetrating more into matters for themselves. It is interesting to work in this mill.

Comrade Gorbachev: Tell me, Aleksandr, what do workers say about the 27th Congress? Tell me how it is.

Comrade Obedin: Workers understand that all is done for them and they in their turn want to reply in the same way.

Comrade Gorbachev: Well, this is very important.

Departing from the works Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev thanked the collective for the warm, cordial meeting. I am very pleased, he said, that I visited you. It is a good works. I am also pleased that you think about how to make it better all the time.

'Information Report' Published on AUCCTU Plenum

PM071532 Moscow TRUD in Russian 5 Apr 86 p 1

["Information Report on AUCCTU Plenum" — TRUD headline]

[Text] The 10th AUCCTU Plenum was held in Moscow yesterday.

The plenum examined the question "On Trade Unions' Tasks Arising out of the Decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress."

The report was delivered by AUCCTU chairman S.A. Shalayev.

Contributions were made to the discussion of the report by V.A. Sologub, chairman of the Ukrainian Republic Council of Trade Unions; A.D. Khamrakulov, chairman of the trade union committee at the "Yuganskneftegas" production association in Tyumen Oblast; M.B. Ryzhikov, chairman of the Agricultural Workers Union Central Committee; D.Ye. Anisimov, team leader in the "Tyndatransstroy" Trust No 573 construction and installation train; V.N. Ksintaris, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gossnab; L.V. Petrov, chairman of the Moscow City Council of Trade Unions; D.M. Rostovtsev, rector of the Leningrad ship-building institute; Hero of Socialist Labor S.N. Zaichenko, leader of a multiskilled team at the Kremenchug motor vehicle plant named for the 50th anniversary of the Soviet Ukraine in Poltava Oblast; N.O. Yuganson, chairman of the Estonian Republic Council of Trade Unions; USSR People's Physician Ye.U. Lukashevich, head of a department at the No 6 teaching hospital in Minsk; M.V. Kuleshov, chairman of the Timber, Paper, and Wood-Processing Industry Workers Trade Union Central Committee; A. Zhamaldinova, sewing machine operator at the Frunze "40 Let Oktyabrya" sewn goods factory; O.S. Nikityuk, chairman of the Krasnodar Kray Council of Trade Unions; and M.I. Pakholkina, livestock unit chief at the "Luch Revolyutsii" Kolkhoz in Uritskiy Rayon, Orel Oblast.

The AUCCTU plenum noted with profound satisfaction that the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress met with the warm approval of working people and the entire Soviet people. The congress documents are being studied and extensively discussed in trade union organizations and in all labor collectives. Everywhere a great deal of creative work is being organized in order to achieve a qualitatively new state for our society.

Expressing the opinion of millions of working people who are trade union members, the AUCCTU plenum participants ardently backed the decisions of the 27th party congress and the provisions and conclusions set out in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report and pledged to follow them undeviatingly and to implement them.

In its resolution the plenum made it incumbent on trade union councils and committees to do extensive work to explain the congress decisions to every trade union member and every soviet person, to consolidate in every labor collective the lofty moral and practical tone set by the congress and the atmosphere of party principledness, exactingness, and Bolshevik truth generated by it, and to mobilize all working people to implement the plans set by the party.

The plenum considered some organizational matters. In connection with her election as CPSU Central Committee secretary A.P. Biryukova was relieved of the post of AUCCTU deputy chairman. In connection with his appointment as chairman of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems I.I. Gladkiy was relieved of the post of AUCCTU secretary. The plenum relieved S.V. Kozlov of the post of AUCCTU secretary and member of the AUCCTU Presidium in connection with his retirement. It was decided to relieve N.M. Makhmudova of the post of member of the AUCCTU Presidium in connection with her retirement.

The plenum elected AUCCTU member V.G. Lomonosov deputy chairman of the AUCCTU and member of the AUCCTU Presidium. The plenum elected AUCCTU Presidium member K. Turysov as AUCCTU secretary. M.B. Ryzhikov, member of the AUCCTU Presidium and chairman of the Agricultural Workers Union Central Committee, was elected secretary of the AUCCTU.

A.P. Biryukova, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Ye.Z. Razumov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department; senior personnel of the CPSU Central Committee, and leaders of ministries and departments participated in the plenum work.

Committee Head Appointed for Computer Technology

LD071933 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 7 Apr 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Nikolay Vasilyevich Gorshkov chairman of the USSR State Committee for Computer Technology and Information Science.

Commission Examines Recycling, Water Quality Work

PM071456 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Concern for Nature"]

[Text] A routine session of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commission for Environmental Protection and the Rational Utilization of Natural Resources was held 27 March.

The commission examined the question of the measures envisaged by the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry for expanding the use for construction materials production of industrial waste products created in sectors concerned with the extraction and processing of mineral raw materials. In this regard, the commission noted that the resources policy being implemented by the ministry still does not satisfy party and government demands on the fundamental improvement of the use of secondary resources.

The commission drew the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry's attention to the serious underrating of questions connected with reorienting the sector toward the radical expansion of the use of solid industrial waste products for construction materials production and instructed that ministry to review the all-union intersectoral mineral raw materials extraction and consumption balance for the production of construction materials in 1986-1990.

There was an examination of the question on the observance of nature conservation legislation at enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, and the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification in the Bratsk region. As a result of measures adopted at those enterprises in 1984-1985, there has been a substantial reduction in the discharge of pollutants into the environment. However, the ecological situation in the region remains difficult. The greatest backlog is in the implementation by the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry of the necessary environmental protection measures at the "Bratskiy Lesopromyshlennyy Kompleks" production association.

The commission instructed the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, and the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification to ensure a further reduction in the discharge of pollutants into the environment by enterprises under their jurisdiction in the Bratsk region and established the strict monitoring of the fulfillment of that decision.

There was an examination of the question of the status of work done to prevent reservoirs from being overgrown with algae, which have an adverse effect on water quality, and other harmful consequences of the eutrophication of bodies of water. The commission instructed the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, and the USSR State Committee for Forestry, in conjunction with other interested USSR Ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers, to formulate and implement additional measures to reduce the amount of organic and biogenic substances in reservoirs.

The commission session was conducted by V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Afanasyev Comments on Responsibilities of Press

PM071545 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 3 Apr 86 p 4

[Pilar Bonet report: "*PRAVDA* Editor Analyzes 'Gorbachev Era' in Interview"]

[Text] Moscow — The controlled criticism that Mikhail Gorbachev is stimulating in the USSR has ceased to be directed toward past leaders without having directly named the top leaders, including Leonid Brezhnev. From now on, it will center on "anything hindering the implementation of the 27th CPSU Congress resolutions," according to Viktor Afanasyev, editor of *PRAVDA* (circulation 11.5 million), the CPSU Central Committee's daily organ.

In his Moscow office, Viktor Afanasyev, 64, a Central Committee member since 1976, has a direct telephone line linking him to Gorbachev. He uses it, he said, when Central Committee members responsible for press affairs — the Propaganda Section headed by Aleksandr Yakovlev or, rather higher up, Politburo ideology chief Yegor Ligachev — are unable to settle the matter in hand. "Whereas, previously we used to criticize the past more in order to put the blame on someone, now we have nobody to blame. We crossed a dividing line at the congress. Now its decisions must be implemented. This is our principal task," the *PRAVDA* editor said.

Afanasyev, who appeared tired, was called to order by Ligachev, from the platform of the 27th congress over an article published in February, based on readers' letters and attacking "deliquent Communists." The article, headed "Purification," criticized those seeking party membership in the hope of possible privileges. Some even went as far as to propose periodic purges within the CPSU.

Purges were rejected and privileges confined to trade union facilities. Afanasyev now believes that what was said in the article — "10 of the strongest letters" — remains valid. But, he says, "it was expressed in an infelicitous manner. There was an unjustified generalization and it said that the entire apparatus was bureaucratized. Whereas, in fact, this concerns an intermediate sector between the workers and the Central Committee."

At a recent meeting of the principal Soviet media chiefs, Gorbachev called for a continuation of the criticism and greater lucidity of reporting launched by the April 1985 Central Committee Plenum — now an obligatory official reference point in indicating the change of style. According to Afanasyev, Gorbachev agreed that the *PRAVDA* article embodied "an unjustified generalization and an ambiguity in its formulation." "Under no circumstances," he claimed, "will we cease the criticism, which will become sharper and more thorough." "Implementing the congress decisions," centered on accelerating economic growth, Afanasyev said, now constitutes "a serious struggle," since "there are people who are waiting to see how things turn out, and some people do not want changes, which is why they are leaving and will continue to leave."

One of the things that the Soviet press owes to the "April plenum" is the publication of the Politburo's regular communiques. Some Central Committee debates and dismissals of republican leaders are also reported, Afanasyev said. "Even space has become more open," he added, with reference to the preannouncement of the latest Soviet manned spaceflight. "We have been told directly that there is no aspect of the USSR that is exempt from criticism."

"I Myself Decide"

"I myself decide what can or cannot be published in *PRAVDA*. I also have advisers and an editorial board." During the 4 hours he spent with editors on 14 March, Gorbachev "said once again that our duty as editorial heads is to shoulder more responsibilities." Gorbachev spoke out in favor of the reproduction of colloquial language as it stands, out of respect for the speaker's style — "including stammering," Afanasyev said. The strengthening of the family was another point raised by the leader with press chiefs.

The ceiling on personal criticism in the USSR has reached the level of low-ranking or provincial leaders. With regard to the nonmention of the names of Brezhnev and other major leaders, Afanasyev said that "there are purely political and ethical reasons. Brezhnev was chief of state. He does not need to be named. When one talks about errors in the economy one is obviously talking about Brezhnev and his circle. Brezhnev was not the only one to blame. We have a collective leadership and it would not be fair to name Brezhnev alone."

Comparison of PRAVDA Report on Politburo Session

Moscow *PRAVDA* in Russian on 5 April carries in its First Edition on page 1 an unattributed report on the Politburo session held on 3 April. The *PRAVDA* report has been compared with the Moscow TASS in English version published in the 4 April Soviet Union *DAILY REPORT*, page R 1, revealing the following variations:

Paragraph one, line one reads in *PRAVDA*: [Text] At its meeting 3 April the CPSU Central Committee Politburo endorsed the slogans (adding "3 April" and picking up paragraph four, line one. *PRAVDA* transposes the remainder of the first three paragraphs to the end of the report.)

Paragraph five, line seven reads in *PRAVDA*: the working people. The task of strictly fulfilling the plans for housing construction and repair and the complete assimilation of the capital investment, enterprise funds, local potential, and resources allocated for this purpose was stressed. Attention was drawn to the need to make more rational use of the existing housing stock, to establish the strictest procedure for housing demolition, and to establish control over the settlement use made of the housing area thereby released.

The political bureau (adding passage)

Paragraph six, line two reads in *PRAVDA*: for the introduction and utilization of the results (changing wording)

The last paragraph, last line reads in *PRAVDA*: of these innovations.

The politburo approved the results (picking up the first paragraph, line one through the end of paragraph three)

RSFSR Leading Bodies Discuss Congress Decisions

PM041417 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 30 Mar 86 Single Edition pp 1-2

[TASS report: "At the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the RSFSR Council of Ministers was held 29 March with the participation of chairmen of autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms, and oblispolkoms. The question of the tasks of RSFSR soviet and economic organs stemming from the 27th CPSU Congress decisions was discussed at the session. The report was delivered by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

The 27th CPSU Congress, the report pointed out, was an historic event in the life of the party and the whole of Soviet society, profoundly consonant with the times and with the needs of the objective situation which has taken shape in the country and in the international arena. It armed the party with modern strategy and tactics of struggle and with theoretical and political guidelines of tremendous creative force.

RSFSR working people, like all Soviet people, unanimously support the CPSU Central Committee's political course and practical activity and are full of determination to make their contribution to the practical realization of the tasks set by the congress.

During the years of the 11th 5-Year Plan the RSFSR advanced in all directions of economic building. At the same time, the 5-year plan targets were not fulfilled with regard to a number of indicators. The average annual rates of increase for national income were lower than planned. The republic's industry failed to ensure the fulfillment of the output sales plan with regard to pledges on deliveries. The scientific and technical level of production in a number of sectors of the republic's economy does not correspond to modern demands. Many enterprises produce low-quality products and do not show proper concern for extending and updating the range of consumer goods. In agriculture the planned indicators for grain purchases have not been reached and production of livestock products is increasing only slowly. There are many unsolved problems in transportation. The needs of the national economy and the population for transport operations are not being satisfied in full. Construction remains a bottleneck. The targets for commissioning many production capacities and housing, municipal, and sociocultural projects are constantly not fulfilled.

These and other shortcomings were the subject of acute and principled criticism in the report and the speeches. Measures were defined to eliminate them and ways outlined to realize the great tasks of accelerating the republic's socioeconomic development and ensuring a fundamental breakthrough in raising social production efficiency in the 12th 5-Year Plan.

The RSFSR must increase its contribution to strengthening the country's unified national economic complex. The average annual rates of increase for industrial output are to be increased by almost one-third and for agricultural output by 200 percent. It is necessary to further improve the distribution of production forces, ensure the regions' comprehensive economic and social development, increase the production potential, and open up the natural resources of Siberia and the Far East.

The RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the RSFSR Council of Ministers instructed soviet and economic organs to adopt the 27th CPSU Congress decisions for unswerving guidance and execution, basing all their economic activity on them.

RSFSR ministries and departments, autonomous republic supreme soviet presidiums and councils of ministers, local soviets, and their executive and administrative organs are obliged to ensure active work on the practical realization of the 27th party congress guidelines and the propositions, conclusions, and tasks set forth in the 27th party congress resolution, the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the congress, and the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000. Efforts are to be concentrated on substantially enhancing production efficiency and output quality on the basis of the cardinal acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the broad introduction of new generations of equipment and fundamentally new technologies ensuring the highest labor productivity. Special attention is to be devoted to the profound technical modernization of the national economy.

The report and the speeches pointed out that it is now important to restructure thinking, to ensure that soviet and economic cadres and the broad masses of the working people clearly understand the new tasks and the need for a creative approach to solving them, and to ensure the enhanced effectiveness of economic methods of leadership and the improvement of the economic mechanism and organizational structures of management in all sectors of the national economy. Emphasis was placed on the need to broaden the independence of enterprises and associations, to increase their responsibility for achieving the highest end results on the basis of introducing genuine autonomous financing, paying one's way, and self-financing, to make wide use of stable economic normatives, and to deepen socialist self-management in production with a view to creating an integral, efficient, and flexible management system.

It is necessary to resolutely improve the work style and methods; eradicate red tape, departmentalism, and parochialism; strengthen organization, discipline, and order; and create conditions for the development of working people's creative initiative and activeness and the consistent assertion in every labor collective of the atmosphere of party principledness, criticism, and self-criticism created by the congress.

It is necessary to step up exactingness toward cadres, enhance their responsibility for the assigned task, strive for high efficiency and quality in the work of the managerial apparatus, and foster in workers the need to keep in contact with the masses and live for people's interests and needs.

In completing the draft State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the RSFSR for 1986-1990, the RSFSR Gosplan is entrusted with providing for measures to realize the targets set by the congress and aimed at enhancing the pace and efficiency of the economy's development and achieving a further rise in the population's living standards.

The attention of the RSFSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, the RSFSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the RSFSR Ministry of Grain Products, the RSFSR Potrebsoyuz, other RSFSR ministries and departments, and local soviet and economic organs was drawn to the need for persistent implementation of the party's modern agrarian policy and the accelerated fulfillment of the RSFSR Food Program so as to substantially improve the supply of food to the population as early as in the 12th 5-Year Plan.

RSFSR soviets and their executive and administrative organs are instructed to exercise more fully the powers vested in them, to deepen democratic principles in their activity, to ensure the broad participation of citizens in the management of state and public affairs, and to consistently develop businesslike cooperation with trade union, Komsomol, and other public organizations. The effectiveness of soviet sessions is to be enhanced, the analytical and monitoring activity of standing commissions is to be stepped up, the political and labor activeness of deputies in realizing the 27th CPSU Congress decisions is to be enhanced, and the work with voters' mandates is to be improved and they are to be taken more fully into account when drawing up economic and social development plans. The strictest observance of laws and other acts of organs of state power and management and the safeguarding of law and order, socialist property, and citizens' rights and lawful interests are to be ensured.

Publicity is to be widened in all activities of the soviets and their organs, the population is to be regularly informed about the fulfillment of soviets' decisions and the implementation of voters' mandates and more attention is to be devoted to reports by ispolkoms, their departments and administrations, and deputies at meetings of labor collectives and at citizens' places of residence.

The RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the RSFSR Council of Ministers instructed RSFSR ministries and departments, autonomous republic supreme soviet presidiums and councils of ministers, and local soviets and their executive organs, guided by the instructions of the 27th CPSU Congress on implementing an active social policy, to secure an increase in the scale of housing construction, to update and broaden the material base of the sociocultural sphere, and to radically change their attitude to questions of saturating the market with quality goods and services. The unconditional fulfillment of the Comprehensive Program for the Development of Consumer Goods Production and the Services Sphere is to be ensured. The reform of general educational and vocational schools is to be consistently implemented, protection of the population's health is to be improved, mass physical culture and sport are to be developed, people's meaningful leisure is to be ensured, particularly for young people, and a healthy way of life is to be asserted.

The session approved a plan of measures to implement the tasks stemming from the 27th CPSU Congress decisions.

The RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the RSFSR Council of Ministers voiced firm confidence that the republic's working people, implementing the 27th CPSU Congress decisions, will achieve new successes in communist building and in strengthening our socialist motherland's might.

Participating in the session's work were L.A. Voronin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; A.G. Melnikov, chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; leaders of union ministries and departments, and senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee, the AUCCTU, the Komsomol Central

Committee, and the apparatus of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

Uzbek Presidium Meeting Looks at Soviets' Tasks

GF071225 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0115 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Summary from poor reception] "In its regular meeting, the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium discussed the tasks of the republic's people's deputies soviets derived from the decisions adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress."

It heard a report on the work of the Fergana Oblast people's deputies soviets designed to attract the people and work collectives to participate in the effort to realize the party decisions. The decision it adopted on the matter advised the oblast people's deputies soviets to take concrete measures to guarantee a broader participation of the people and the work collectives in the work of the state sovereignty organs.

"The convocation also discussed the report drawn up by the Kashka Darya Oblast Soviet Executive Committee related to the work carried out by the oblast's local soviets and the republic's ministries and administrations for upgrading the use and productivity of irrigated lands. It also heard reports on the same matter by [words indistinct] and the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet permanent commissions for the agro-industrial complex and water resources.

"The presidium charged the Kashka Darya Oblast local soviets with the task of consolidating their guidance to the (?agro-industrial) complex, increasing the accountability of leaders in all domains for the successful realization of the state plans, and intensifying the struggle against those who disrupt [words indistinct], plan, work, and technical discipline. Meanwhile, it also made various recommendations to the main trust for sovkhoz construction, the Uzbek SSR permanent commission for the agro-industrial complex, the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, and the [words indistinct]. "The meeting also drew up the results of the talks held between the supreme soviet deputies and the people during the special week organized last February and discussed other matters. Various decisons were taken on the matters discussed."

Overview of Uzbek Oblast Plenums, Speakers

GF071656 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0115 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] The plenums held yesterday by the Uzbek Communist Party Bukhara, Dzhizak, Kashka Darya, and Syr-Darya Oblast committees discussed the tasks of the oblast party committees concerning the realization of the results and decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. Comrades Dzhabbarov, first secretary of the Bukhara Oblast Party Committee; Umarov, first secretary of the Dzhizak Oblast Party Committee; Turapov, first secretary of the Kashka Darya Oblast Party Committee; and (?Kiretikov), first secretary of the Syr-Darya Oblast Party Committee, read reports in their respective plenums.

The plenum held by the Syr-Darya Oblast Party Committee also discussed the question of organization. Due to being appointed to another post, Comrade Azimbekov was relieved of his responsibilities as secretary of the oblast party committee. Comrade Makhmudov, who used to work as secretary of the [words indistinct], was appointed as secretary of the Syr-Darya Oblast Party Committee.

Comrade Dogonkin, chief of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department, addressed the plenum held in Bukhara City by the oblast party committee; Comrade Khaydurov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Committee of People's Control, addressed the plenum held in Dzhizak City by the oblast party committee; Comrade Mikhaylov, first deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers Presidium, addressed the plenum held in Karshi City by the oblast party committee; and Comrade Romanovskiy, deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, addressed the plenum held in Gulistan City by the oblast party committee.

Comrade Ponomarev, deputy sector chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department, participated in the work of the plenum held by the Kashka Darya Oblast Party Committee.

Estonian Plenum Examines Failings in Completing Tasks

PM070943 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Apr 86 First Edition p 2

[Undated report by correspondent V. Shirokov on Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum under general heading: "With High Exactingness"]

[Text] The Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, which discussed the results of the 27th CPSU Congress and the tasks of the republic's Communists in fulfilling its decisions, cites the following fact: Last year Tallinn's Morskoy Raykom repeatedly examined the activity of the "Prompribor," "Estonbumprom," and "Eesti Kabel" associations, but to this day there has been no substantial improvement in the situation there.

Analyzing the practice of the raykom's work, K. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, noted that the party committee together with persistent organizational work and the increase of control, is continuing to be enamored of general decisions abounding in recommendations to "take necessary steps," "to point out," and "to draw attention" — a worthless, obviously obsolete style.

In the unanimous opinion of those taking part in the plenum, the overcoming of formalism and cliche in party work and the renunciation of the habit of replacing practical efforts with all kinds of sessions are an essential condition for the restructuring which has begun in the republic. It is the Communists who must raise the collectives to seek specific paths of acceleration. Unfortunately, this is so far not being done everywhere. For instance, the question of replacing obsolete equipment is acute at the "Estremrybilot" association. But the renewal of fixed production capital in the present 5-year plan is planned at one-fourth less than in the previous 5-year plan although even then the retooling rates were only 1-2 percent a year. But this has alarmed neither the party organization nor Tallinn's Kalininskiy Party Raykom.

These instances are not isolated. Because of the enterprise's technical backwardness, the cement workers at the "Punane Kunda" plant were responsible for a plan shortfall of hundreds of thousands of metric tons of output in the last 5-year plan. The collective began this year in arrears as well. Nonetheless, the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, which is headed by L. Ananich, and the republic Council of Ministers Construction Commission headed by P. Palu are displaying insufficient vigor in seeking to reequip the plant. Nor has the Rakvereskiy Party Raykom succeeded in raising the Communists to a resolute struggle to introduce order and improve labor organization.

The fate of scientific-technical progress is determined to a considerable extent by how modern the reconstruction projects are. Yet a number of the republic's construction sites have documentation drawn up 10 years ago.

Those taking part in the plenum said that 1986 is the most crucial year in the 12th 5-Year Plan. The results of the first 2 months were assessed from these positions. The majority of labor collectives are working vigorously. Labor productivity has grown. The prime cost of output has been reduced. The plans for retail trade turnover and consumer services have been overfulfilled. But not all sectors have gotten off to a good start. The plan for the sale of output with a consideration for delivery commitments has not been fulfilled. Construction is still operating sporadically. The production of articles with the seal of quality has declined 3.5 percent. The plenum demanded that the party committees and primary party organizations give a principled assessment of each instance of the deterioration of the quality of articles.

Those assembled noted that organizational forms of collaboration between science and production are developing only slowly. For instance, the Estonian biology center, which should already be in operations, has not been opened because the republic's Council of Ministers and Academy of Sciences are quite incapable of clearly defining the range of its tasks. The republic's Gosplan is still having scant influence on the formation of the subject matter for scientific research and, in particular, problems of an applied nature.

Great tasks also face the workers of the agro-industrial complex. The republic has become a unique testing ground for verifying the new conditions of economic management. So it has been with the agro-industrial complex. The experiment is now under wayin the Ministry of Light Industry, to which the wholesale bases with the network of stores for the organization of tradename [firmennaya] trade have been transferred. Time is confirming that this mechanism is indeed progressive, that this is the mechanism which can lead to the satisfaction of the requirements of all groups of the population, while at the same time enhancing production efficiency.

As of 1 July this year, following the example of the Belorussian railroad, the labor collectives of the republic's railroads are also preparing to switch to the new conditions of economic management. It is planned to achieve a substantial increase in labor productivity and wages while reducing the number of workers. Supporting the atmosphere of quest, the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo recently concluded that, as of next year, it is expedient to gradually transfer the national economy of the entire republic to these conditions of economic management on an experimental basis.

Those taking part in the plenum urged the Communists and all working people of Estonia to persistently seek to accelerate the republic's socioeconomic development and to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

Briefs

Presidium Awards Magazine — Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on the award of the Order of the Friendship of the Peoples to the magazine *MORSKOY FLOT*: The Order of the Friendship of the Peoples is awarded to the magazine *MORSKOY FLOT* for its great contribution in developing and strengthening the Soviet fleet and for its active participation in the communist education of the workers. Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium — A. Gromyko; Secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium — T. Menteshashvili. [Text][*Moscow Maritime Press Service in Russian 1330 GMT 6 Apr 86 LD*]

Award to Fertilizer Minister — The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has awarded Anatoliy Aleksandrovich Kochetkov, first deputy minister of the USSR Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production the Order of Friendship of the Peoples for his contribution to the development of the mineral fertilizer industry and on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of his birth. [Text] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0004 GMT 7 Apr 86 LD*]

Minister of Machine Tool Building Discusses Issues

LD062304 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Interview with Boris Vladimirovich Balmont, USSR minister of the machine tool and tool building industry, by unidentified correspondent — recorded]

[Text][Correspondent] Boris Vladimirovich, the basic guidelines of our country's social and economic development in the present 5-year plan and the period up to the year 2000 envision a rapid development of the machine-building complex, especially machine tool building and a number of other industries that are catalysts of scientific-technical progress. How will this most important task be realized in the 12th 5-Year Plan?

[Balmont] During the 5-year period we are due to increase the volume of production by over 54 percent. The increase in rate must be attained while, at the same time, substantially altering the structure of production and considerably increasing the creation and output of automated equipment. The radical restructuring of investment policy is planned. We are directing over 60 percent of capital investment toward technically reequipping or reconstructing existing enterprises. A program has been set out whereby the basic portion of these funds is being channelled toward a limited circle of factories that produce automated equipment which is in the shortest supply. It should be noted that this increase in rate must be attained on the basis of comprehensive and consistent intensification.

We must ensure that these tasks are solved without having to increase the size of the work force and on the basis of production and scientific-technical potential, the utilization of production reserves, and bold, enterprising elimination of all obstacles standing in the way of technical progress.

[Correspondent] But what kind of reserves will be utilized by the industry to carry out acceleration?

[Balmont] The loading factor of machine tools is still low at many factories. There are instances of delay in the commissioning of new production capacities. In the past 5-year plan there was some dissipation of capital investments. Renovation of fixed assets and introduction of automated equipment has been proceeding slowly. Unjustified wastage of metal and other materials has not been eliminated in the production process. The present stage of automation depends on the revolution in computer technology. Even in the current year the output of machine tools with manual control is being reduced by 20,000. The production of digitally programmed machine tools is being increased. There will be a sixfold increase in new-generation machine tools developed in the machining center over the 5-year plan period. The production of flexible production modules and systems, rotor and rotor-conveyor and other automated lines and machine complexes will be widely developed.

[Correspondent] At the 27th CPSU Congress great importance was attached to the problem of quality. How do you evaluate the situation in the industry with regard to output quality, and what plans are there for raising the level of output?

[Balmont] We have to admit that there are many things in this area which we have not worked on properly. This was said in the speeches by a number of delegates to the 27th party congress. In particular, Comrade Aleshnikov, a foreman from the Kirov works in Leningrad; and Comrade Vedernikov, first secretary of the Chelyabinsk Obkom, voiced serious, well-founded criticisms about the production of certain types of low-efficiency, unreliable, and expensive equipment. We were subjected to criticism in the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee for the intolerable delay in putting into production high-torque hydraulic motors which enable the question of improving the efficiency of mining and other equipment to be solved. We have carefully studied all the suggestions, remarks, and criticisms made by the delegates to the 27th congress and concrete measures are being taken on them. In particular, it is planned to tighten up the requirements regarding the assessment of quality and the technical standard of output at all stages, starting with design and development. We have nearly completed drawing up comprehensive programs entitled "Technical Level," "Reliability" and "Quality." The implementation of those programs will enable the output capacity of equipment to be increased by a minimum of 50 percent at the same time as bringing about a considerable improvement in equipment precision. It has to be said honestly that until recently the sector's scientific, design and technology organizations have not shown a profound interest in the problem of improving equipment reliability. We are now seriously rectifying that shortcoming by joint efforts. The types of equipment that are now going into production will be 50-100 percent more reliable than present ones.

[Correspondent] Boris Vladimirovich, is anything being done to automate monitoring systems, which is, after all, something very important today?

[Balmont] That's quite right. I think that in the near future this problem will be solved, and we will virtually abandon the purchase of measuring equipment from abroad.

Briefs

Kazakhstan Coal Deposit — Moscow, March 10 TASS — A coal deposit whose reserves amount to close to two billion tonnes was discovered near the Shubarkol Lake in Kazakhstan. There are plans to build three opencast mines there with a total capacity of 22 million tonnes a year, the newspaper *IZVESTIYA* writes today. Ash content of local coals is up to 10 per cent, their heat of combustion is high. It is also essential that coal extraction conditions there are favourable. The upper coal floor which is 25 to 30 metres thick can be extracted by opencast method. The coal is to be produced in the remote and scarcely-populated area. Work is under way to build a railway and motor road and string a power transmission line there. Miners are working hard to put valuable seams to commercial use. [Text] [*Moscow TASS in English 2014 10 Mar 86 LD*]

Cosmonauts Hold Televised Press Conference

Question on Military Projects

LD071734 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Report on the *Mir* cosmonauts' 7 April press conference by S. Slipchenko]

[Text] The start of the link-up with the space station was awaited impatiently, for at the moment there is very high interest throughout the world in the permanent orbital station of a new generation, the *Mir*. For the first time, a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists was held via the relay satellite *Luch*. A great many questions have accumulated about the future of industrial modules, about the new living conditions for cosmonauts, and about possible cooperation in space on board the *Mir* station. The conversation proved to be long and detailed; evidently, even the staff of the flight control center have not become accustomed to such prolonged zones [zona] for communications. A correspondent for the U.S. (?*TIME*) magazine asked: Is it true that 80 percent of the Soviet space program is for military purposes? That is what U.S. officials assert. Will Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev work on military projects on board the station? [Begin recording]

[Kizim] The program for our work on board the *Mir* scientific station does not contain any experiments for military purposes. As for the statements by U.S. officials, it seems to us that they are being made in order to justify their own plans for transferring the arms race to space. Our country, as from the very beginning of the space age, advocated peaceful research in space and is now struggling actively against militarization of outer space. The station is a peaceful space house. When the scientific modules are docked with it, the station will become a major scientific laboratory that, apart from research into fundamental scientific problems, will carry out a great deal of work in the interests of the national economy.

[Solovyev] In our opinion, going by the results of nearly 1 month's manned operation of the *Mir* station, one can say that the station is controlled well both from earth and by the crew. The station is able to take freight and transport craft. The prolonged radio and television communications sessions system has been checked via the *Luch* satellite relay and is working reliably enough. Regarding living conditions, the station is more comfortable than stations of the Salyut series. [end recording]

[Slipchenko] After the communications session ended, the conversation was continued in the main press center of the USSR Foreign Affairs Ministry. Leaders in the training of Soviet cosmonauts and prominent Soviet scientists answered questions from journalists.

Continuation of Conference

LD072118 Moscow TASS in English 1716 GMT 7 APR 86

[Text] Moscow April 7 TASS — "The exploration of near-earth space for peaceful purposes — this task was set by Soviet cosmonautics from the very start. And its nature remains peaceful", said Vladimir Kotelnikov, vice-president of the USSR Academy of Sciences. He spoke today at a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists devoted to the 25th anniversary of Yuriy Gagarin's flight.

Kotelnikov said that neither the *Salyut-7* station that had been orbited earlier, nor the new station *Mir* envisages the implementation of any military programmes. A Syrian and a French cosmonauts who are to work on board the *Mir* station as members of international crews will be able to get convinced of this.

Vladimir Kotelnikov laid special emphasis on applied research which had been of global importance in many spheres — from weather forecasts to prospecting for new deposits of oil and gas.

"We have succeeded in receiving a general picture of the evolution of the universe", said Academician Yakov Zeldovich, prominent expert in the sphere of cosmology. Dwelling on the achievements of space medicine, Academician Oleg Gazenko said: "Soviet medics succeeded in reducing to the minimum the difficulties against which cosmonauts come up after prolonged space flights".

Dwelling on the prospects of Soviet cosmonautics, superviser of the training of Soviet cosmonauts Vladimir Shatalov said that the first stage of the stay of Syria's representatives, who are soon to become participants in an international expedition, is being concluded in Star City. The main and the stand-by crews are to be formed at the end of the summer. Candidates for the second Soviet-French flight are being selected in France.

The exploration of outer space with the use of automatic apparatus will be continued. Following the study of Venus, it is planned to implement an equally thorough programme of exploration of Mars and its satellite Phobos. Work will be conducted both from orbit and with the use of landing craft.

TV Highlights

LD080821 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1045 GMT on 7 April broadcasts a 15-minute program "Space: Deeds, Problems, Prospects" by commentator Petr Pelekhov about the 7 April news conference between the cosmonauts on the *Mir* space station and journalists at the flight control center. Pelekhov notes that the conference was attended by over 450 Soviet and foreign journalists. Their questions were answered by the chiefs of the Soviet space program, prominent Soviet scientists, cosmonauts on earth, and the *Mir* space station cosmonauts, Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev. This was accomplished using a radio-and-TV link off the *Luch* satellite and Pelekhov adds that the window of radio visibility for the TV link was unusually long.

The first question asked is: Why name the station *Mir*? Crew commander Leonid Kizim, is heard answering that the name reflects the Soviet people's aspiration toward peace: "The station is a peaceful house in space. When the scientific modules are docked with it, the station will be turned a large scientific laboratory, which, aside from research on fundamental scientific problems, will carry out a large volume of work in the interests of the national economy." He says that their concept of peace embraces everything from friendship between peoples, fruitful work, and family happiness. For cosmonauts, he says "peace is above all space without weapons."

Solovyev then notes that the station, after a month's operation in space, is functioning well, whether controlled by the crew directly or remotely from earth. "The station can take on cargo-transport vessels. Via the satellite relay *Luch* the system for lengthy radio and TV communications sessions has been tested and works reliably enough." Solovyev says the station is more comfortable than the Salyut stations. "It must be said that we have our own comments to make. There are some failures in the operation of the equipment. You cannot avoid that, but together with ground control we are trying to overcome this." The *Mir* space station is the future in this kind of scientific space station, notes Solovyev.

Pelekhov informs listeners that the *Mir* station is a third generation station, equipped with a computer complex allowing the automation of many operations previously carried out by the crew. Pelekhov wonders, whether cosmonauts worry about being forced out of orbit by machines?

Solovyev, replies that while automation is a great help and saving in labor and improves conditions for living in space; no machine can replace man in space with his capacity to react immediately to a changing situation and his capability as a researcher and experimenter. People in space will carry out the functions, program machines with the necessary information they have acquired, and then the machines will carry out such functions for them — that is the way things are going.

Journalists express interest in the possibility Soviet space stations would take international crews on board. Pelekhov reminds listeners about the training of a joint Soviet-Syrian crew in progress and the agreement concluded for sending up a joint Soviet-French team. There will be other such ventures if there is the goodwill and the desire to cooperate. In connection with this, journalists ask the cosmonauts what they think can be done within the framework of the world organization for study and research into space for peaceful purposes, which was proposed by the Soviet Union.

Kizim, responds that "the creation of a world space organization would significantly expand access by many states to these achievements of scientific and technical progress" and refers to recent advancements in space communications and navigation, meteorology, and natural history. Here he points to the example of the Vega-Giotto project as a predecessor of such international cooperation in space.

Pelekhov then notes that the recent *Challenger* shuttle disaster was on many journalists minds: Michael (Davidov) of the U.S. newspaper *DAILY WORLD* comments that the *Challenger* tragedy raised the question of security on spaceflights. He asks "what measures are being undertaken by the Soviet Union to reduce the danger on spaceflights to a minimum? Can the USSR and the United States cooperate in this area? Are steps being taken to establish such cooperation? What role in this affair is the new International Cosmonauts Organization playing?"

Solovyev answers that "cosmonauts' safety is one of the main requirements in the Soviet manned-spaceflight program. In this connection very serious, responsible, special measures are being undertaken. For example, on launch, in the event of an accident in the launch vehicle, the vessel itself and the cosmonauts in it are removed to a safe system and are rescued by means of an accident-rescue system. During the course of the flight and its basic elements — launch into orbit, docking, undocking, landing — the cosmonauts are in their spacesuits on board the vessel. Enhancing security is helped by activating a number of basic systems and standby units for the most important units. Rescue of the cosmonauts is also envisaged from the space station in the event it becomes unsealed. For this we have special stores of compressed air."

Solovyev continues by recalling the Soyuz-Apollo project as an example of cooperation in space and how it helped in the study of spaceflight safety. "We believe that the two leading space powers, the USSR and the United States, could cooperate in this sphere significantly more energetically. And it is just this cooperation for which the International Cosmonauts' Organization is calling. We could work jointly on a very wide circle of questons — for example, carrying out a flight to Mars, and creating large orbital scientific complexes and new manned space ships. We think that cooperation in this sphere of cosmonautics between the USSR and the United States has many supporters, including cosmonauts."

Frank Burwalter of NBC TV asks the cosmonauts if they agree with the growing U.S. view that only professionally trained people should be sent into space.

Solovyev notes that the *Challenger* disaster was not a result of the type of crew training; even now, the technology has improved such that cosmonauts' physical requirements are not as high as they were. "I think the time is not far off when scientists and specialists who are not especially physically fit will be able to fly into space in spaceships."

Pelekhov notes that Gagarin opened the way for the peaceful use of space. He continues adding that "today in the West, on U.S. initiative, plans are being fostered to put arms in space. And again, as happened more than once before, when they have to justify their black deeds somehow, instead of arguments they lie. Both the cosmonauts and earth-participants at the press conference literally answered several questions with one and the same essential: No. There are no systems for military purposes on the *Mir* station and none are included in its program."

Christian Mess of GDR radio asks the cosmonauts if they ever thought their station would be attacked and what would they do then? Solovyev replies that he is terrified at the thought of the destruction of his house in space. That is why, he stresses, the road for weapons in space should be closed.

In conclusion, a question is asked about which module the cosmonauts would like to see docked with one of the four currently free docking ports. Kizim replies: "We would like a module with geophysical apparatus to dock first with our station. We both like to study the earth from space and this seems completely natural to us. Our planet looks so beautiful and interesting from here that it's hard to take our eyes off it. Of course, to fly on board the station when the scientific modules have been docked with it and get straight down to the research would be nice. However, getting the station ready to receive the modules is a no less important and interesting task."

Cosmonauts Continue Tests Aboard 'Mir'

LD041138 Moscow TASS in English 1032 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, April 4 TASS — Special TASS correspondent reports from the mission control centre:

The third week of Leonid Kizim's and Vladimir Solovyev's work on board the space research station *Mir* is coming to a close.

The flight program for the past several days included further testing of improved systems and units of the station and the assembly of the equipment brought by the cargo spaceship. Along with this work, the geophysical study on the order of specialists of various branches of the national economy was started.

The crew planned for today visual observations and the photographing with manual photo cameras of separate regions of the USSR. The purpose of it is to evaluate from outer space the state of winter crops after winter.

The timetable also envisages the checking of the functioning of on-board systems of the orbital complex, medical check-up and physical exercises.

According to telemetric data and reports of the cosmonauts, the flight is going on normally.

The cosmonauts are in good health and feel well.

Cosmonauts' Training Chief Views Modular Spacecraft

LD061628 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] The man in charge of training Soviet cosmonauts, General Vladimir Shatalov, has said that a research complex of any size can be assembled from separate units in orbit. This is being checked out by Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev aboard the *Mir* station. This station has six docking units and just as many spacecraft can dock with it. The craft can operate on their own to free the docking unit for a new transport ship or research module and dock with the orbital complex only from time to time. Modules can be equipped on earth as workshops, laboratories, hothouses, or observatories. Shatalov said the unit principle can be followed to build orbital cosmodromes as well.

Briefs

Artic Winter Research — The Sever-38 high latitude air expedition has completed the winter stage of its scientific research work studying the state of the ice, the composition of the water, and its depth in the eastern sector of the Arctic Ocean. Scientists from the scientific research institute for the Arctic and Antarctic, using AN-2 aircraft, have investigated more than 500 points on the ice continent. The scientific material they have gathered is of important significance for the national economy. [Text] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0600 GMT 5 Apr 86 LD*]

USSR Space Equipment — A Hungarian-Soviet joint research group which has just been formed in Budapest will develop an on-board computer for satellites. The Hungarian and Soviet engineers and physicists will solve tasks that are mainly connected with electronics. They will also design and prepare for manufacture space equipment other than computers. The activities of the Hungarian-Soviet research group form a part of the complex programme of the CEMA. [Text] [*Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 6 Apr 86 LD*]

Antarctic Expedition — The five vessels making up the 31st Antarctic Expedition are now embarking on the final stage of their work as the weather deteriorates to winter there. The dry cargo carrier *Pioner Estonii* has carried out one of its last transport operations in Prydz Bay, taking on a large group of specialists from the Soyuz seasonal geological-geophysical base. These specialists have been carrying out research in the mountains and ice floes of eastern Antarctica. Afterwards the *Pioner Estonii* set off for Mirnaya observatory. The *Kapitan Gotskiy* and *Baykal* are heading toward Novolazarevskaya station and then will visit the Molodezhnaya weather center. The *Professor Zubov* will also be arriving there with equipment for the winter crew. [Summary] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2100 GMT 31 Mar 86 LD*]

Space System Rescues Ships — KOSPAS-SARSAT, the international space rescue system, has saved some 600 lives to date. At the Moscow terminal for the system a computer determines the location of an emergency beacon. Yuriy Atserov heads the satellite communications organization of the Ministry of Merchant Marine. In 1990 the international maritime organization will make KOSPAS-SARSAT beacons aboard ships compulsory. They are a good example of international cooperation, but only a fraction of what can be accomplished in the peaceful uses of outer space. Atserov is convinced that the possible saturation of space with military systems will not only prevent the emergence of new peaceful programs but will make it difficult to implement existing programs. [Summary] [*Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 3 Apr 86 LD*]

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WARSAW PACT PROPOSES NUCLEAR-FREE ZONES IN EUROPE

Pact Message to West

PM091306 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

["Socialist Countries Proposal in the Interest of Freeing Europe From Nuclear Weapons"]

[Text] The address by the Warsaw Treaty member-states to the European nations, the United States, and Canada on the question of establishing nuclear-free zones in Europe was given to the Embassies of Austria, Belgium, Great Britain, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Denmark, Spain, Italy, Cyprus, the Netherlands, Portugal, the United States, Turkey, Finland, France, Switzerland, Sweden, and Yugoslavia at the Bulgarian Foreign Ministry on 8 April 1986, as agreed by the Warsaw Treaty member-states.

The document is being handed over to the other European nations and Canada through the Bulgarian Embassies in Moscow, Belgrade, Berne, London, Luxembourg, Paris, and Rome.

The latest initiative by the allied Socialist countries is a concrete manifestation of the agreed foreign policy course worked out at the Sofia meeting of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee.

It accords with the program for establishing a nuclear-free world advanced in Mikhail Gorbachev's 15 January 1986 statement and with the proposals set out in the communique of the Warsaw meeting of the Foreign Ministers Committee.

The Warsaw Treaty member-states express the hope that the European countries, the United States, and Canada will give attention to the address and respond to it in a constructive spirit. Address by the Warsaw Pact member-states to the European states, the United States, and Canada on the Question of Establishing Nuclear-Free Zones in Europe:

In today's complex international situation, when the peoples of Europe and the whole of mankind are faced with a question in all its acuteness -- to live in peace or to perish in nuclear war -- the Warsaw Pact member-states believe that decisive actions and specific measures are necessary more than ever in order to immediately end the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race; to prevent its spread into space; and to begin disarmament and the elimination of the nuclear threat.

In connection with this, they support the program put forward by the Soviet Union for the total elimination everywhere of nuclear and chemical weapons before the end of this century, a program that also envisages the reduction of conventional weapons and armed forces.

They are convinced that the implementation of nuclear disarmament would lead to the creation of a secure peace for all the European peoples, and for the peoples of the whole planet. The complete elimination of the medium-range missiles of the USSR and United States in Europe would be an exceptionally important initial step in the cause of freeing the European Continent from nuclear arms, and of strengthening European Security.

Proposals for the creation of zones free of nuclear arms in different areas of the European Continent, which the Warsaw Pact member-states consistently and persistently support, follow in the general line of efforts to remove the nuclear threat. They note that in several areas of the world, nonnuclear zones are already a political reality.

The creation of nonnuclear zones in Europe at the present time is as topical as ever. Here, as nowhere else, the concentration of armed forces and armaments has reached dangerous limits. The level of nuclear confrontation is high and the risk of an accidental breakout of nuclear war great.

It is the belief of the member-states that the creation of nuclear zones in Europe would promote a strengthening of security for participant countries in such zones, as well as European and universal security; consolidation of stability and mutual trust; a restoration of detente; a reduction in armed forces and armaments; a strengthening of the procedure relating to the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons; and an expansion of the peaceful use of nuclear energy. The creation of nonnuclear zones is closely linked with the development of good-neighborliness, mutual understanding, and cooperation.

The governments of a number of other European states are also in favor of the establishment of nuclear-free zones in various parts of Europe. This idea enjoys the support of parliaments, political parties, and broad public circles. Proposals on the establishment of such zones in the continent have been put forward as an important measure for strengthening confidence at the Stockholm conference, and are being examined at other international forums. The United Nations attaches great importance to the establishment of nuclear-free zones.

The Warsaw Pact member-states are against the buildup of nuclear arms both in Europe and everywhere in the world. They are in favor of halting further siting of nuclear arms on the continent, in favor of the reduction of nuclear arms, and for the complete liberation of Europe from both medium-range and tactical nuclear arms. Their proposals on this account remain valid.

The Warsaw Pact member-states base their views on the fact that the realization of proposals for the creation of zones completely free of nuclear weapons in various regions of Europe depends on political will, and on the joint decision of the interested states of the corresponding regions. Further efforts on their part, and an increase in the constructive contribution on the part of other states, are required. Accords for the creation of nuclear-free zones should correspond to the commonly recognized norms of international law, and should secure a reliable observance of their genuinely nuclear-free status with appropriate verification.

Moreover, states possessing nuclear weapons should take on an obligation to strictly respect the status of nuclear-free zones, and refrain from using or threatening to use nuclear weapons against states forming part of such zones.

The Warsaw Pact member-states are convinced that the creation and effectiveness of nonnuclear zones depend to a large extent also on how other states, above all nuclear ones, view them. They noted that the USSR, resolutely supporting the creation of nonnuclear zones in Europe, expresses its readiness to give the appropriate guarantees to such zones and they expect the United States and also Britain and France to manifest the same attitude.

The allied states welcome the efforts of corresponding states designed to create a nonnuclear zone in northern Europe. The prospect of consolidating the current virtually nonnuclear status of this region is becoming more realistic, thanks to the readiness of the USSR to give the appropriate guarantees to the countries that are members of this zone by concluding multilateral or bilateral agreements with them.

Similar guarantees by the United States, Britain, and France would help to raise the effectiveness of this zone. The member-states of the Warsaw Pact also note the readiness of the USSR to undertake other concrete steps for the implementation of the idea of creating a nonnuclear zone in northern Europe.

They also come out in favor of the creation of zones free of nuclear weapons in the Balkans, and of efforts to strengthen security, and to develop trust, good neighborliness and cooperation between the Balkan states. They welcome the multilateral dialogue on this question which has begun between the Balkan states and call on them to continue and deepen it.

The Warsaw Pact member-states support Sweden's proposal to create a corridor free of battlefield nuclear arms along the line where the states of the Warsaw Pact and those of NATO meet. They believe that, in order to raise the effectiveness of the corridor, it should be widened on both sides of the line of contact, taking into account the tactical-technical characteristics of these arms. It would be possible to begin creating this corridor with central Europe.

Adoption by the Soviet Union and the United States of a mutual commitment to refrain from siting any nuclear arms on the territory of states where there are no such weapons, and also not to build up stocks of nuclear arms and not to replace them with new ones in those countries where they are already sited, would be of great significance for the practical implementation of the idea of setting up nuclear-free zones in Europe. At the same time, it is necessary that nonnuclear states, on whose territory nuclear arms are not at present sited, do not allow such arms to be sited on their territory. These measures would assist the prevention of the territorial proliferation of nuclear arms, the limitation of the nuclear arms race, the safeguarding of the balance of forces at the lowest level, and the preservation of the de facto nuclear-free status of those states on whose territory there are no nuclear arms.

Taking as a premise the need to free Europe of the nuclear threat; desiring the total elimination of nuclear arms from the lives of peoples; bearing in mind the experience that has been acquired in the sphere of forming nuclear-free zones and the principles and provisions of the Helsinki Final Act; and striving to develop the all-European process, the Warsaw Pact member-states:

-- Appeal to the states of Europe, the United States, and Canada to embark on energetic actions to implement the proposals for formation of zones free of nuclear weapons on the European Continent;

-- Call for support for the efforts of states that advocate the formation of nuclear-free zones, including their efforts in the relevant international forums;

-- Express their readiness to take part in the conducting of an intensified and specific exchange of opinions between the appropriate interested states with the aim of furthering the implementation of practical steps toward creating nonnuclear zones in northern Europe and on the Balkans;

-- Speak out in favor of talks being held between the interested states on the matter of creating a corridor free of nuclear weapons battlefield in the center of Europe.

Member-states of the Warsaw Pact are convinced that the nuclear danger can and must be removed. This demands the vigorous and decisive action of all states, nuclear and nonnuclear; all participants in military and political alliances; the neutral and the nonaligned. The creation of nonnuclear zones on the European Continent should become an important step on the road to ensuring the security of peoples in this continent, and ridding Europe of nuclear weapons.

'Cousonant' With Gorbachev

LD081928 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 8 Apr 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Vsevolod Shishkovskiy]

[Text] The Warsaw Pact member-countries have addressed to European states, and also to the United States and Canada, a new proposal directed at delivering Europe from nuclear weapons. It is a matter of the pressing need to support the efforts of the world public, which is demanding the creation of nuclear-free zones on the continent. It is the conviction of the states of the Warsaw Pact that the creation of such zones would contribute to the strengthening of not only European, but also overall security.

For their part the Warsaw Pact states confirm their readiness to take part in the holding of a deepened and specific exchange of opinions among the interested countries with the aim of promoting the realization of practical steps in creating nuclear-free zones in northern Europe and in the Balkans. The new initiative of the allied socialist countries is another manifestation of the coordinated foreign policy line worked out at the Sofia conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states. It is consonant with the program for the creation of a nuclear-free world put forward in the statement by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev on 15 January, and also with the proposals set out in the communique of the recent meeting of the foreign ministers committee in Warsaw.

Lomeyko Holds News Conference

LD081652 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1552 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, 8 Apr (TASS) -- The Warsaw Pact countries' appeal to the European states, the United States, and Canada on the creation in various parts of Europe of zones totally free of nuclear weapons is explained by the need to take specific efforts to create a nuclear-free world, Vladimir Lomeyko, head of the Press Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, stated here at a press conference today.

The formation of nuclear-free zones would be a concrete step on the path toward reducing the nuclear danger and toward creating a nuclear-free Europe, and a nuclear-free world. This is the sense of the Warsaw Pact countries' initiative, which aims at searching for ways of finding points of contact and mutually acceptable agreements.

One of the main reasons for the fact that up to now the idea of creating nonnuclear zones in Europe has been coming up against resistance and is not being implemented lies in pressure from the U.S. Administration -- specifically, on NATO member-countries in northern Europe -- and in the overall negative U.S. attitude toward this idea, Vladimir Lomeyko said. The negative stance of the United States regarding the creation of a nonnuclear zone in the Balkans is also well-known. Therefore, a response to the question of how realistic is the creation of a nonnuclear zone in the Balkans depends on the political will, persistence, and specific efforts of the interested countries, and on the political responsibility of those state figures on whom the growing pressure from the United States falls.

As for the USSR, its position is clear. We support the creation of nonnuclear zones and are prepared to guarantee nonnuclear status: in other words, never to threaten with nuclear weapons and not to use them against countires where there are none of these weapons, Lomeyko stressed.

THE LOS ANGELES TIMES correspondent noted at the press conference that Chicago had declared itself a nuclear-free city, and he asked in this connection whether there were towns in the USSR which had done likewise.

In the Soviet Union the need does not arise to declare individual towns nuclear-free, because there is no conflict between the wishes of the populations of individual towns and the wishes of the government, the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs representative replied.

The Soviet Union is in favor of not just individual towns, but the whole of Europe, becoming nuclear-free. Additionally, Mikhail Gorbachev's 15 January statement proposes a specific program for freeing the whole world from nuclear weapons.

Unfortunately, in those countries whose governments are not embarking upon a specific program for eliminating nuclear weapons, the demand arises for individual towns to declare themselves nuclear-free. This demand illustrates the mood of the population, which supports the idea of eliminating weapons of mass destruction, and the idea of a nuclear-free world, the head of the Press Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs emphasized.

REPORTS, COMMENTS ON UPCOMING U.S. NUCLEAR TEST

Test Plans Provoke 'Indignation'

LD081210 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0230 GMT 8 Apr 86

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vladimir Beloshapko]

[Excerpt] Hello Comrades! We have already reported that the United States has planned a nuclear test under the code-name "Might Oak" for today at the Nevada site. As is known, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev in his address on Soviet television would not carry out nuclear explosions even after March 31 if the United States acted likewise. Our country otherwise would be forced in the interests of its own security to renew nuclear tests. For this reason the explosion planned for today in Nevada is not simply a regular test: This explosion, if it is carried out, will nullify the exclusively favorable opportunity for ending the nuclear arms race and for making the first but very important step in the cause of preventing nuclear war.

Along with the U.S. nuclear test the hopes of the world public tied to the Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions will also be nullified. It is no surprise that Washington's actions have provoked throughout the world, including in the U.S. itself, a storm of indignation.

Petitioners Complain of Reception

LD081729 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Representatives of the Soviet Peace Committee -- deputy chairman of the committee, writer Borovik; Cosmonaut-airman Grechko; doctor of physical and mathematical sciences (Masseyevich); IZVESTIYA political observer Matveyev; members of the committee, poet Kazakova and USSR People's Artist Matveyev -- visited the U.S. Embassy in the Soviet Union today. They handed a petition to a counsellor at the embassy addressed to U.S. President Reagan voicing Soviet public concern over the U.S. Administration's intention to conduct a new test of a nuclear device in the state of Nevada on 8 April.

After the petition had been handed in, a TASS correspondent asked Genrikh Borovik to describe how it went. We all had the impression that our completely peaceful arrival at the embassy startled the staff there, the writer said. We were in an anteroom of the embassy, shut in between two doors. Apart from us there was a U.S. Marine and a woman secretary seated there behind bulletproof glass screens. And next to them, by a door leading into an inner room was a young woman with an electromagnetic probe for searching visitors. After a few minutes an anxious-looking bearded man in a bow tie came out to us saying he was a security officer. We told him we wanted to hand our petition to U.S. Ambassador Hartman. The officer went away.

After some time he came back saying that neither the ambassador nor any senior embassy staff were there and that as a security officer he was prepared to accept the petition. We objected that we could hand it only to a senior diplomat to whom we wished to talk about the Soviet people's alarm over the nuclear explosions in Nevada. The officer once again went away somewhere, and eventually Economic Counsellor (Ober) came out to us. Having told him the purpose of our visit we inquired whether we were to continue the conversation in the anteroom, measuring roughly 1.5 by 2.5 meters, between closed doors or whether it might not be more comfortable talking in a normal setting. The counsellor shook his head in dismay and replied that the regulations do not permit this. We are afraid of terrorists. That surprised us and made us laugh: Surely it could not be that at the U.S. Embassy in our country there reigns the same hysteria as is whipped up on that country's territory overseas.

We said that our intentions were most peaceful and expressed surprise at such a nervous reaction to the simple handing-over of a letter. Mr (Ober) replied that if we had warned them about our visit in advance...We had not had time to warn you in advance; the nuclear blast in Nevada is to take place on 8 April, we replied. This is not a courtesy visit; our purpose is to convey to your government an appeal from Soviet people to change the decision about the blast before it is too late.

In the end, Genrikh Borovik said in conclusion, Mr (Ober) took the petition and promised to confer with his superiors about what to do with it. He was holding our sheet of paper as though it were burning his hands. American staff at the embassy could be seen in a huddle behind two glass doors. They too were not allowed into our anteroom, though under which antiterrorist regulations I cannot imagine.

U.S. Postpones Test

LD082127 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] According to news reports, the United States has postponed a nuclear blast at the Nevada proving range slated for Tuesday. The French news agency and UPI say a spokesman for the United States Energy Department has declined to elaborate on the reason or report any details.

Strong Winds Cause Postponement

LD091102 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] The new nuclear explosion planned by the Reagan administration for 8 April was postponed for technical reasons. This was reported to the UPI news agency by representatives of the Department of Energy. They said the postponement was caused by strong winds that would have carried the dust cloud raised by the explosion toward populated areas. Moreover, they stressed that the test would be carried out as soon as the weather permits.

COMMENTATORS REVIEW U.S. TEST BAN STANCE

Explosions 'Intensify' Arms Race

PM081300 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Vikentiy Matveyev "Political Observer's Opinion": "SDI's Nuclear Trigger"]

[Text] U.S. militarist circles have always fought against ending nuclear weapons tests, mobilizing every layer of political power at their disposal.

However, there have been major statesmen in postwar U.S. history who have become aware and appreciative of a grim truth: Even so-called "experimental explosions" of weapons of mass destruction not only bring a dangerous intensification of the arms race but also have a destructive impact on the environment.

During a trip to the western United States in 1963 President Kennedy was shown a large crater in New Mexico. It had been formed as a result of an underground nuclear explosion carried out there. Two U.S. nuclear scientists who accompanied the President on the trip enthusiastically described to him their work to devise a smaller but more powerful nuclear bomb. Kennedy listened without comment and then, finding himself alone with one of his advisers, observed: How is it possible to talk about such a matter with enthusiasm! People assure me that it is essential to continue nuclear weapons tests to produce a "clean bomb." But what difference does it make how millions of people will be killed!

Aware of the consequences of the unlimited continuation of nuclear tests and conscious of the pressure of world, including U.S. public opinion, President Kennedy's administration signed with our country and Britain in that same year of 1963 a treaty on a partial ban on nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, in outer space, and under water.

The U.S. President's trip to the west of the country, during which he was shown the crater caused by the underground nuclear explosion in New Mexico, took place after he had decided to sign the aforementioned treaty. It was only some time after his death, in a book published in the United States in 1972, that three very close advisers to J. Kennedy shared their recollections of his attitude toward the nuclear test ban. The book describes how fervently ordinary Americans responded to the treaty's conclusion. Military circles in Washington, however, greeted it with a gnashing of teeth. A bitter struggle began in Congress. On 24 September 1963, when the Senate had approved the treaty after heated debate, Kennedy went off on the aforementioned trip. This is what the book's authors write: "The President discovered that the audience he was addressing in the west showed much more enthusiasm for the nuclear test ban treaty than for the (White House) plans to protect natural resources." And up to that time Kennedy had thought it was the latter issue which was the most popular. Seeing how things stood, he made the ending of nuclear explosions the main theme of his speeches and received an enthusiastic reception everywhere.

Does it need to be spelled out that we are not dealing here simply with recent history? The world community, in the proper meaning of that term, including the vast majority of Americans, demands a positive response in Washington to the Soviet Union's goodwill and to the readiness it has shown to work to obtain, in concert with the United States, an all-embracing, complete ban on all nuclear tests in the world. As in 1963, the USSR and the United States can and must set an example of a responsible attitude toward this topical question.

As was the case 23 years back, the pillars of the powerful military-industrial complex in the United States are bitterly opposed to a complete cessation of nuclear tests, because they are eager to develop new kinds of weapons of mass destruction. And from this standpoint it can be said that a complete ban on such tests, since this depends on Washington's stance, is being sacrificed to the Pentagon's "star wars" program. Let us explain what is meant here.

There is much evidence from members of the present American Administration, up to and including the White House chief, the U.S. secretary of defense, and other figures, who speak unambiguously about the fact that the underground nuclear explosions being carried out by the American military are an important part of the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI), that is to say, the spreading of the arms race into outer space.

Thus, in a recent speech, Pentagon chief C. Weinberger acknowledged that study of the potention for destroying an enemy missile "using nuclear energy" -- nuclear explosions -- is one avenue of the SDI program.

Representative E. Markey has described the tests of nuclear-pumped X-ray lasers being conducted by the Pentagon as a key element of the "star wars" program.

The Soviet side has has repeatedly pointed out that a refusal by the United States to commit itself, together with other countries, not to proceed with the militarization of outer space would have the most fatal consequences for the cause of disarmament and, therefore, for the fortunes of world peace.

Will the complete ban on nuclear tests, which the world community is seeking, not be sacrificed to the Pentagon's "star wars" program? The question is a legitimate and urgent one.

Policy 'Robbed of All Sense'

PM081421 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Apr 86 Second Edition p 3

[Yu. Kornilov article under the rubric "The Comprehensive Peace Program": "Central Avenue"]

[Text] The modern world is complex and multifaceted, filled with concerns and hopes. A keen, intense struggle rages in the international arena. The arms race unleashed by imperialism has led to a situation where the 20th century is nearing its end in world politics overshadowed by this question: Will mankind manage to escape the nuclear danger, or will the policy of confrontation, leading to the increased likelihood of nuclear conflict, prevail? The atmosphere of nuclear confrontation dictates the need to double and treble our efforts to overcome the negative trends that have grown up in the world arena in recent years. It calls for new approaches, methods, and forms of mutual relations between the various social systems, states, and regions.

The profound, genuinely scientific analysis of the nature and scale of the nuclear threat carried out by the CPSU Central Committee and vividly expressed in the documents of the 27th party congress made it possible to formulate a conclusion of great theoretical and practical significance, namely that objective conditions have now emerged in the international arena in which the confrontation between socialism and capitalism can proceed solely and exclusively in the forms of peaceful competition and peaceful rivalry; in the conditions of the total unacceptability of nuclear war, not confrontation, but peaceful coexistence between systems must become the law in interstate relations. On the basis of this inescapable political axiom, the congress stressed that the struggle against the nuclear danger and the arms race and for the preservation and strengthening of universal peace is the party's main line in the world arena.

An all-embracing program for this struggle, taking the form of an alloy of the philosophy of the formation of a secure world in the nuclear and space age and a platform of concrete actions, was put forward in the 15 January 1986 statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and developed in the congress documents. "It is a question specifically of a concrete plan of action with a strict time frame," the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the congress stressed. "The USSR intends to strive persistently for its implementation, seeing this as the central avenue of its foreign policy in the coming years."

The large-scale Soviet initiatives are at the center of the world public's attention. The international reactions to them are to be found in millions of lines of print in newspapers and magazines and thousands of kilometers of teletype tape. Of course, these reactions are not identical -- they depend on the positions expressed by the particular mass information organ and the forces behind it. But if we highlight the basic, main element from among the flow of remarks, there is every reason to say: The Soviet initiatives have been assessed on all continents as historic in their scale and significance, because their implementation would open up for mankind a fundamentally different phase of development and an opportunity to concentrate on creation alone. It is stressed particularly that the international policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state arises from the humane nature of the socialist society, which is free of exploitation and oppression and has no classes or social groups with an interest in unleashing wars, and that this policy is indissoulubly linked with the strategic tasks of the USSR's accelerated socioeconomic development and expresses the Soviet people's one desire -- to engage in creative labor and live in peace with all the peoples.

And that is indeed so. What, in fact, are the basic principles of the program for universal security through disarmament which is today the pivot of Soviet foreign policy strategy and tactics? The core of this program, which is based on the premise that true security in our age is guaranteed not by an extremely high level, but by an extremely low level of the strategic balance, is the proposal on the elimination of nuclear weapons by stages, with a ban on space strike arms. Mankind can and must enter the 3d millenium free from the fear of nuclear catastrophe. A real step along the path to this goal is the complete ending and prohibition of nuclear weapon tests, because not conducting such tests means beginning to move toward the elimination of nuclear arsenals. At the same time the USSR is in favor of completely eliminating chemical weapons. Renouncing other weapons of mass destruction. Making conventional arms and armed forces the subject of agreed reductions. Bringing into play the entire existing system of talks and ensuring the best possible performance of disarmament mechanisms. There is no weapon in the world which the Soviet Union would not be prepared to limit or ban on a reciprocal basis with the use of effective verification; with a view to ending the accelerated material preparations for war, our country, which advocates that the whole range of disarmament problems be examined as a whole, is prepared to go as far as other states are prepared to go. "By getting rid of the spine-chilling fear of the nuclear winter, your unprecedented actions and long-term plans create the potential and engender hopes for a flowering spring in a world without nuclear weapons -- weapons of mass destruction," the American Communist leader Gus Hall stated from the platform of the 27th CPSU Congress.

That is one approach to the pivotal international problem of today -- the problem of war and peace; an approach which is a model of comprehensive analysis of the realities of the age and of the present-day international situation. But there are still forces in the world which adhere to a different approach, indeed a diametrically opposed approach to the same problem. Characteristically, during the very period in which the world has been warmly welcoming the program put forward by the 27th CPSU Congress for disarmament and for ensuring the reliable security of all states and peoples -- during that very period, the U.S. President, the Pentagon chief, and other leaders of the American Administration have been delivering a series of addresses and speeches publicizing the thesis that strength and strength alone is the "most convincing argument" of American foreign policy. "The summit meeting opened the door to a world of hope," M.S. Gorbachev noted in his interview for the Algerian magazine REVOLUTION AFRICAINE. "But how people connected with the U.S. military-industrial complex took fright at this ray of light! How forcefully they flung themselves upon this 'door' to slam it shut!"

Acting as the locomotive of militarism in the international arena, the United States stubbornly refuses to resolve the main, fundamental question -- that of preventing an arms race in space. Regarding strategic arms and medium-range systems, the old American proposal, which is calculated to secure unilateral advantages, is repeated. Instead of untying the European missile "knot," they try to tie it still tighter. A storm of public indignation was aroused by Washington's refusal to respond to the USSR's good initiative and consent to the ending of all nuclear tests. Also of considerable importance is the way in which the U.S. ruling circles reject or block all peace-loving initiatives -- ostentatiously, arrogantly, with disregard for the opinion of the world community. No sense of realism or responsibility!

History has confirmed repeatedly that attempts by the U.S. imperialist circles to achieve military superiority over the USSR have always failed. That was the case with the attempt at nuclear blackmail, in response to which the USSR created its own nuclear shield. The same thing happened when the United States tried to outstrip our country in terms of the might of the nuclear arsenal; and the same will happen with any other attempt to violate the parity of strategic forces.

Today too, the Soviet Union is ready and able to do everything to respond suitably to any aggressvie designs and protect its own security. The imperialist circles' hopes of hiding from retribution are illusory.

At the same time this should be said equally clearly: The potential and nature of modern weapons are such that the policy of confrontation and antagonism is robbed of all sense. Statistics show: Between 1601 and 1700 -- a whole century -- 3.3 million people died in wars; between 1701 and 1800, 5.2 million; and between 1801 and 1913, 5.6 million. World War I cost mankind 10 million dead and 20 million crippled, and World War II took more than 50 million human lives. And what would a military conflagration mean to the planet today, when the nuclear arsenals stockpiled in the world are such that specialists argue only about how many times or dozens of times over mankind could be eliminated?!

The world has become too small and fragile for wars or any kind of "strong-arms methods," and the awareness of this fact is -- albeit with great difficulty -- finding its way through imperial ambitions, through the dense layer of preconceptions and prejudice, to penetrate the thinking of many representatives of the ruling class in the NATO states. "Only fools could stand up for victory in a nuclear war now," U.S. President J. Kennedy stated back in the early sixties. And here is a remark, dated March of this year, from another former White House incumbent -- R. Nixon: "Forty years ago the United States had a monopoly of nuclear weapons -- it had nine atom bombs, while the Soviet Union had no such bombs. Today the United States and the USSR have more than 10,000 nuclear warheads each, installed on intercontinental weapons, and the smallest of them is 10 times more powerful than the bomb which destroyed Hiroshima. In these conditions, to continue the nuclear arms race is madness."

Madness true enough, but what is the way out? It lies in realizing clearly, in formulating the foundations of foreign policy, that in the nuclear age you cannot find reasonable solutions -- either international or domestic -- on the nuclear path. This is what the Soviet Union emphasizes again and again.

Time will tell whether the Western ruling circles, above all the United States, having soberly assessed the realities of the modern world, will be able to renounce the political philosophy of hegemonism and the militarist doctrines which life refutes. As for our country, it proceeds on the basis that however great the threat to peace created by the policy of the aggressive circles of imperialism, world war is not a fatal inevitability. Success in the battle against war must be achieved without fail, it was stressed at the 27th CPSU Congress. The CPSU sees active participation in this battle as the very essence of its foreign policy strategy.

ORTHODOX SYNOD ISSUES PEACE MESSAGE

LD081352 Moscow TASS in English 1303 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 8 TASS -- The present-day reality requires urgent measures to deliver mankind completely from the nuclear threat, the Holy Synod of the Russian Orthodox Chruch said in a message on war and peace in a nuclear age.

The message was circulated at a news conference for Soviet and foreign journalists at the Moscow Patriarchate's publishing department today.

Speaking there, Metropolitan Filaret of Kiev and Galich said the Russian Orthodox Church, which is active in the worldwide peace-making movement, has found it essential "ahead of the 1,000 anniversary of the Christianization of Russia in 1988 to sum up the experience of the religious interpretation of the problems of war and peace and define the pressing tasks of saving peace and the very life on earth from destruction in a nuclear conflagration."

He said it has taken two years to draw up the message which contains such chapters as "Christian attitude to war" and "Christian understanding of peace" and sets forth the reasons for reinterpreting the views on war and peace.

The message said: "Our time is characterized by peoples' search for political and economic independence, for social justice, for the development of their own identities, for building such a society as will ensure life in dignity for its every member.

"But the legitimate desire of peoples to follow their own ways of development has been often met not with understanding but opposition on the part of many powers that be.

"A strongest manifestation of it is the policy pursued today by U.S. ruling circles. Ascribing the natural processes of liberation and development that go on in the world to the intervention of the Soviet Union, they maintain a policy of confrontation towards our country, reinforcing this policy by their search for military superiority, which has found its manifestation in the arms race.

"All this has led to the escalation of international tension and increased the threat of a nuclear war." Naturally enough, the message added, the increasing threat of war has caused profound concern among religious, public and political figures, scientists and many other peace-makers from all walks of life. It recalled that Christian world outlook has made a certain impact on international relations. "Both in theory and in practice, Christians have sought to realize in the world the principles of truth," the message remarked.

From the Christian point of view, it added, "The notion of moral truth in international relations should be based on the following basic principles: 1) love of one's neighbours, of one's people and homeland, 2) the recognition of the needs of other nations and 3) the conviction that the welfare of one's nation cannot be promoted by immoral means."

The commandment to live, it emphasized, should not serve to cover the evil. "It is absolutely impossible to interpret this appeal to be kind and humble in personal human relations in terms of spineless contemplation of atrocities and injustices being inflicted on our neighbours," the message said. It recalled the tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, which were flattened by atomic bombings, and added:

"The disastrous physical consequences of a nuclear war are terrifying not only because an unpredictable number of people will be killed. They will be no less terrible for the survivors". That is why it is a moral imperative not to make first use of nuclear weapons, the message said.

A large part of the message dealt with the arms race, condemning it as "an inhuman waste of resources", natural, material and manpower.

"The arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, does not only bring the world nearer to a possible nuclear disaster," the message said. "Even today, it has become one of the most terrible evils which humanity has ever experienced. It reveals the sinful squander of resources which have been given by God to human beings for living and rational use."

The Holy Synod voiced approval for the program for bringing about disarmament and ridding the earth of nuclear weapons stage by stage by the end of this century, which was unveiled by the Soviet state in the middle of January 1986. The Soviet program provides for the USSR and the United States to jointly renounce the development of space strike weapons.

The message said: "We call upon the governments of all nuclear powers to gather courage to embark on the road of delivering the earth from nuclear weapons."

It stressed that outer space should be used exclusively for peaceful purposes. The message defined the tasks of the Christians and non-religious peace-makers in protecting peace and justice for all mankind. It stressed the importance of detente, peaceful co-existence, respect for legal norms, first of all the U.N. Charter, and a search for ways of defusing political tension.

"The United Nations Organization has declared 1986 the year of peace," the message said. "We welcome this decision and hope that every state in the world will make in this year its own contribution to achieving a lasting, just and universal peace."

U.S. SEEKS TO MODERNIZE NUCLEAR POTENTIAL

LD081541 Moscow TASS in English 1248 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 8 TASS -- The Reagan administration, which is going ahead with the most ambitious program for the development of nuclear weapons of new types in the past 20 years, is simultaneously seeking ways to expand and modernize the whole of the U.S. nuclear potential. THE WASHINGTON POST says that the administration would like to rebuild the existing plants producing tritium, uranium and plutonium and to set up new laboratories to study the possible use of the energy of nuclear explosions for the "star wars" program.

U.S. SENATORS SAY TESTS NEEDED FOR 'STAR WARS'

LD090619 Moscow TASS in English 0559 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 9 TASS -- Prominent U.S. Politicians Senators Edward Kennedy, Charles Mathias, Gary Hart and a number of other lawmakers told a press conference at the U.S. Congress that having taken an obstructionist stand on the issue of the moratorium on nuclear explosions, the Reagan administration let the opportunity to arrest and reverse the arms race pass. Senator Kennedy stressed that President Reagan's intention to go ahead with nuclear testing undermined the prospects for control over armaments. He said that the reason behind the Reagan administration's unwillingness to join the moratorium is that continued nuclear explosions were needed for the implementation of the "star wars" programme.

Senator Claiborne Pell considers that the U.S. moves to go ahead with nuclear tests would be an irrational step detrimental to the United States itself. He emphasized that there were no reasons whatsoever to conduct nuclear tests at a time when the Soviet Union abided by the moratorium introduced by it. Senator Tom Harkin said that common sense and security considerations imperatively dictated the need to work for achieving a comprehensive nuclear test ban.

U.S. ROLE IN CHEMICAL WEAPONS BAN REVIEWED

LD090649 Moscow TASS in English 0619 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 9 TASS -- by TASS commentator Valeriy Abarenkov.

The convention on the prohibition of the development production and stockpiling of bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons and on their destruction was opened for signing 14 years ago, on April 10, 1972.

In 1975, the convention entered into force.

The USSR and its allies proposed a simultaneous ban on bacteriological and chemical weapons, because both were directed at destroying people, all living things. The stance of the Western countries, first of all the United States, prevented that.

Nevertheless, the convention became the first practical step towards disarmament: It provided for the destruction of a whole group of the most dangerous weapon of mass annihilation.

Moreover, the parties to the convention undertook the pledge to continue talks in good faith with a view to prohibiting chemical weapons as well.

Regrettably, the aim has not been achieved so far, and not because the problem of banning chemical weapons has lost its significance. On the contrary. There were only five countries which possessed chemical weapons in 1963. Now their number is 13-15.

The world is facing the threat of the production of new, ever more deadly types of chemical weapon -- binary ones. The Reagan administration is seeking congressional approval for their production, banned by Congress from 1969.

Congress seems to be giving in, although with several reservations. It is clear that such a step will only complicate the current talks on prohibiting chemical weapons.

The problem of banning chemical weapons is beset with difficulties due to the character of chemical production, which makes it hard to verify compliance with an agreement.

Statesmanlike approach should prevail here. It should be based, firstly on the firm commitment to seek the prohibition of chemical weapons, and, secondly, on the aspiration to create a proper political atmosphere that would facilitate advancement towards this objective.

Concrete ideas and proposals have already been advanced: to create zones free from chemical weapons, for instance, in Europe, or to agree on the further non-proliferation of these weapons.

The main thing is that actions in this area should not lose from sight the central task of ultimately banning chemical weapons.

VIENNA FORUM DISCUSSES DISARMAMENT ISSUES

PM081310 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent N. Novikov dispatch: "Constructive Dialogue"]

[Text] Vienna -- A dialogue meeting on problems of peace and security was held here at the initiative of the International Forum for Ties Between Peace-Loving Forces.

Taking part in it were representatives of more than 20 countries and a number of international organizations. The Soviet delegation was headed by Academician V.G. Afanasyev, chairman of the Soviet Committee for Ties Between Peace-Loving Forces.

The dialogue was opened by Romesh Chandra, president of the International Forum for Ties between Peace-Loving Forces. Representatives from all continents on the planet spoke about the most pressing task of our time -- to avert the threat of nuclear war and strengthen peace and peoples' security. The participants in the dialogue were unanimous in the desire to do everything to ensure that 1986, proclaimed as International Year of Peace by the United Nations, is marked by real progress for the better in international affairs.

The speakers emphasized that people of goodwill throughout the world appraised highly the program for the elimination of all arsenals of nuclear and chemical weapons by the end of this century, put forward in the 15 January 1986 statement by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Participants in the dialogue also emphasized that the termination of nuclear tests offers a real way toward the termination of the arms race. This is precisely why the peoples approved the Soviet Union's initiative to unilaterally introduce a moratorium on all nuclear explosions and its decision not to conduct any nuclear tests after 31 March provided the United States also does the same.

Maud Frolich, Sweden's representative at the Vienna forum, read an address from the Swedish Peace Movement, which cites an interview given by O. Palme on the day before his death. "Let us believe," he said, "in a mutual and verifiable ban on nuclear weapon tests. A test ban offers an opportunity and time for talks and deliberations. The verification of its observance must be stepped up. It is obvious that if all nuclear explosions are terminated we will live in a safer world. I see 1986 as a year of enormous possibilities, and we all must make our constructive contribution today to ensure that the existing potential materializes."

The participants in the Vienna dialogue meeting adopted a number of documents. One of them expresses indignation and alarm in connection with the U.S. intention to conduct another nuclear explosion at the Nevada test site 8 April. The documents which were adopted contain an appeal to step up the struggle for the elimination of the nuclear threat. It is necessary to act jointly. The main task now is to strengthen peace.

HUNGARY SUPPLIES INSTRUMENTS FOR SOVIET FUSION PLANTS

LD071419 Budapest MTI in English 1026 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Budapest, April 7 (MTI) -- Experts of the Central Physics Research Institute (KFKI) of Budapest have developed plasma-diagnostic instruments that Hungary will deliver, in the framework of CMEA cooperation, to thermo-nuclear fusion installations under construction in the Soviet Union. According to plans, the world's fourth large-size installation will become operative in the Kurchatov Institute in Moscow in 1987.

Some of the diagnostic instruments connected with the device to be established in the Soviet Union are designed and produced in other CMEA countries. Experts of the Central Physics Research Institute of Budapest have developed two instruments in the sphere of advanced technology. One of these measures the radiation of plasma in the range of X-ray waves, and defines the composition and temperature of the plasma on the basis of the strength of this radiation and wave-length. The component parts of the instrument, consisting of several sensing devices, were designed and made at the Nucleus Research Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, and at the KFKI. The X-ray sensors are assembled at KFKI and seven pieces are to be delivered to Moscow this year.

Hungarian experts have begun development of the other instrument, a special infra-red laser source necessary for the so-called interferometre suitable for measuring the density of plasma.

Experiments with the world's fourth largest-sized thermo-nuclear fusion installation are scheduled to begin at the end of 1987 in the Soviet Union. The 'Tokamak' T-15 type installation will also be used by researchers of other CMEA countries for various measurements. Several small installations are operating in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and experts make use of these to solve certain partial tasks and to try out new methods.

In Hungary, the small-size Soviet-made Tokamak at the Central Physics Research Institute is used to examine the various vibrations of plasma and the movement of the impurities in it. Hungarian experts developed the plasma-diagnostic instruments on the basis of experiences acquired this way.

USSR TO JOIN VIENNA CONVENTION ON TREATIES

LD071606 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1530 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, 7 Apr (TASS) -- By a decree issued on 4 April 1986, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decided that the USSR is joining the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties.

EEC REALIGNS CURRENCY TO COMBAT U.S. 'PRESSURE'

LD071850 Moscow TASS in English 1509 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 7 TASS -- Following commentary by Ivan Ablamov, a TASS news analyst:

At their meeting in the Netherlands, the finance ministers of the EEC member countries passed a decision on a new exchange rate realignment of the currencies of the nations belonging to the so-called "currency snake". The French franc has been devalued and the West German mark, the Dutch guilder, the Belgian-Luxembourg franc and the Danish kroner have been revalued. The change in the parities of the national currencies pursued, in part, the aim of assisting France. Yet, it reflects, in a large measure the wish of the Common Market member countries to oppose U.S. trade and currency pressure, which has recently become intolerable.

It is noteworthy that the decision of the ministers has been taken in the wake of a fresh outbreak of currency instability in the West European exchange markets as a result of very strong pressure of the dollar on the French and Belgian francs. Prior to that Washington threatened in a high-handed imperial manner protectionist measure against the farm produce of the EEC member countries on the plea that the terms of Spain's and Portugal's accession to the EEC have been detrimental to the U.S. food exports.

The USA demanded that the EEC member countries should cancel within thirty days the provisions of the treaty on Spain's and Portugal's accession to the "Common Market" limiting the import of farm produce from the countries, which do not belong to the EEC, into those two aforementioned countries.

The defiant attempt of the USA at forcing its diktat on the Common Market member countries in the field of their agricultural trade, Washington's wish to act in the West as the supreme judge of all issues, including economic ones, could not but touch off a wave of indignation in Western Europe.

"The mad American wolf is again baring its teeth", this reference made by the Belgian newspaper "LA CITE" was typical of the reaction among the West European countries, where the actions of the USA were evaluated as the wish to torpedo the EEC's farm policy, to infringe upon the trade positions of its rivals in the world markets, and simultaneously, resolve its own foreign trade problems at the expense of its allies.

The EEC charged the USA with waging a "trade war". As the West German "FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE" said, agreement was reached at the meeting of foreign ministers of France and the FRG in Bonn on joint actions against trade restrictions imposed by the USA against the "Common Market" countries.

To all appearances, these actions have also been substantiated by measures in the monetary field. "The situation which has emerged on both sides of the Atlantic after Washington's new strike is reminiscent of a military one in many respects, the French newspaper "LE MONDE" said in conclusion. It is absolutely obvious that Washington's impudent claims are in increasing conflict with the interests of even its closest partners.

TSVETOV CONDUCTS ROUNDTABLE ON ASIA, PACIFIC

LD071655 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0840 GMT 7 Apr 86

["Roundtable on Questions of Security in Asia and the Pacific" presented by Vladimir Yakovlevich Tsvetov, political observer of Central Television and All-Union Radio]

[Text] [Tsvetov] Hello, Comrades. Today we are gathered around the roundtable not in the studio of All-Union Radio, but in the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries. Taking part in the roundtable are leading Soviet scholars concerned with the problems of Asia and the Pacific Ocean. I will introduce them to you as they take part in the conversation.

The composition of participants arises from another unusual feature of today's roundtable. It is devoted not simply to recent international events, but to those concerning the Asia-Pacific region. In analyzing these events, we would like to discuss Soviet policy in the area as it was formulated at the 27th CPSU Congress. But first, a few words about the position of the Asia-Pacific region in world economy and politics, and the dynamism of that area's development. Let me remind you that the 27th CPSU Congress pointed out the growing significance of this area. I would like to invite Vladimir Nikolayevich (Khlynov), doctor of economic science, to speak:

[(Khlynov)] Today the entire Pacific region plays an ever more important role in both the world economy and in international relations. About half of all mankind lives here, and currently more than 50 percent of all industrial output is produced here. Not only that, but this region is responsible for about one-third of all foreign trade links. If we compare the countries' economic growth rates, we can see that the countries of this region are developing faster than the West or the United States. This is aided to a large extent by such factors as the presence of significant energy and raw material resources, the existence of a highly developed transport infrastructure and so forth.

[Tsvetov] Academician Sergey Leonidovich Tikhvinskiy has devoted his activity to studying the history of this area. We now ask him about problems in this regard:

[Tikhvinskiy] As our chairman has already said, in Asia and the Pacific basin region, the dynamism of economic development significantly surpasses the economic growth rates observed in European countries. This is taking into account the huge natural resources and human potential of the Asian countries and the dynamism of the developing young states of this area, and the fact that in the Asian region there are such large socialist states as the Soviet Union, the PRC, the SRV and the DPRK.

Other large countries such as Japan, the United States, and Indonesia, are also in this area and have recently been acquiring ever-growing importance. It is not fortuitous that in the Western press one comes upon such assertions as that the 21st century will be the century of the Pacific.

This region, however, is also fraught with a huge concentration of military danger. Numerous unsettled conflicts continue in the area that carry the risk of escalating into large-scale conflict. Therefore, the question is posed in all its urgency that we must not wait until the end of the 2d millenium to settle these conflicts and to make this region one of peace, prosperity, neighborliness, and mutual cooperation.

[Tsvetov] Sergey Leonidovich, forgive me for interrupting you, but it seems to me that it is very relevant here to point out the basic reason for the huge difficulties in the movement toward peace, prosperity, neighborliness, and mutual cooperation among the liberated countries of the Asia and Pacific area -- and such countries form the majority here. The party congress spoke of this: It is the plundering of the liberated countries by imperialist powers through unfair trade and capital investment that does not stimulate the development of the liberated countries, but which is very profitable for the imperialist countries.

And finally, militarism, which is the fruit of imperialist policy. I invite Georgiy Fedorovich Kim, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, to express his opinion on this point.

[Kim] The ending of the arms race is the very first essential condition for the development of the huge area that we call the region of liberated countries.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said perfectly correctly in his 15 January statement that in place of the principle imposed by militarism of arms instead of development, the opposite order should appear: disarmament for development. At the moment, just think, the simply astronomical sum of $1 trillion is being spent every year on armaments and military needs on earth. Of this, the developing countries spend about $150-160 billion. This, comrades, comprises about 16 percent of the entire world's military spending. And what does $160 billion mean for the liberated countries, including, and perhaps most especially, for the Asian countries, bearing in mind that more than half of mankind lives in Asia?

A second factor: There are now 18 million people under arms in the developing countries. They are the most active part of the male population. Then, in order to support the army and military production, another 240 million people in the developing countries -- not the developed, but the developing countries -- are involved.

So this system of the global arms race is drawing the individual developing countries in, in a most active way, and even at faster rates, and so-called hotspots of miniarms races are formed, which draw in others. This has the well-known domino effect: One country arms itself, buying new arms and new weapons, and the neighboring country immediately responds by doing the same. It is now calculated that every year 70-75 percent of all arms thrown into the arms market are bought by developing countries. They are the main consumers, so to speak, of this industry, this business, this military business.

Furthermore, in recent years what I consider a very dangerous tendency has appeared. I mean the establishment in a number of Asian and African countries of their own military production, especially in Asian countries. It is now calculated that military production has been organized in about 30 developing countries. They produce aircraft, missiles, and other expensive weapons which to a large extend devour these countries' material, scientific, and human resources.

An even more dangerous trend is that many developing countries have crossed the threshold of creating nuclear weapons. At the moment there are about 15 or 16 countries among the developing countries that could very quickly begin production of nuclear weapons. Many of these are on the Asian Continent.

The current rates of military spending in developing countries, which, I repeat, comprises 6 percent of the GNP, leads -- and just think about this figure, comrades -- to a 2 percent decrease in the yearly rates of economic development in the developing countries.

[Tsvetov] I would like to add the following to what Georgiy Fedorovich Kim said: The arms race is one side of militarism. The other side is the aggressive actions of imperialism, primarily by the United States.

Two elements of the so-called strategic triad of the Pentagon, with which Washington strengthens its neoglobalist ambitions, are present in the Asia-Pacific region. What are these elements? Atomic submarines, of the Ohio type, which go on military patrols in the Pacific. Second, strategic B-52 bombers, which are on duty close to the Asian Continent. To this must be added Tomahawk cruise missiles, deployed on the ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet.

Throughout the postwar period, Asia and the Pacific Ocean have been used by the United States as a sort of proving ground for the testing of various kinds of military and political doctrines. These involve turning back communism, waging limited wars, and following doctrines formulated in turn by Presidents Johnson, Nixon, and Ford. Now coming into force is the doctrine of low intensity conflicts. Although we we the first manifestation of this in other areas of the world -- remember Grenada and the Gulf of Sidra off the coast of Libya -- its main target is nevertheless the Asia and Pacific zone. It is no accident that the Pentagon retains in this area the greatest percentage of U.S. troops deployed outside the United States. I ask Dmitriy Vasilyevich Petrov, doctor of historical science, to give his opinion on this question.

[Petrov] It must be said that militarily the United States attaches particular importance to the Asia-Pacific region as a whole. Suffice it to say that out of the eight military alliances that the United States has, one way or another, it has formed five of them with countries in this region, both multilateral and bilateral alliances. Within the overall system of those alliances, the United States gives pride of place to two of its allies: South Korea and Japan.

South Korea today has been turned into a major U.S. bridgehead on the Asian Continent in direct proximity to socialist countries -- the Soviet Union, the PRC, and the DPRK. There are more than 40,000 U.S. soldiers and officers there, and what is particularly important is that South Korea has become the chief region for the stationing of U.S. nuclear weapons on Asian territory. At the same time, the United States is pursuing a course of rapidly building up the combat might of the South Korean Armed Forces. The Army of the Seoul regime today numbers about 700,000 men -- the largest of the capitalist countries in the region. Georgiy Fedorovich Kim spoke here of the inordinate burden borne by the developing countries that are being urged into the arms race, and South Korea is one of the most vivid examples of this. It is a country whose economy is one of the most militarized in the world; about 40 percent of its budget is spent on military needs. One can imagine what is left over for social needs and why South Korea has one of the lowest socioeconomic levels in the world. The point, however, is not just that the U.S. Armed Forces on South Korean territory are being built, and not just that a rapid militarization is taking place, but that a direct threat is being created for neighboring countries.

Now, let us take a look at what is happening to the Japanese-U.S. alliance. Japan has been turned, as you know, into one of the chief bases of the U.S. Armed Forces. There are 127 various military installations here out of the roughly 300 which the United States has in the entire Asia-Pacific region. But that again is not enough. Japan, in violation of the basic provisions of its Constitution, has today become one of the most powerful military forces in the world. U.S. military experts calculate that its Army currently ranks roughly sixth or seventh among the armies of the capitalist countries in terms of firepower, mobility, and other combat parameters.

When we look at the military ties between the United States and South Korea and between the United States and Japan, we see that what is missing, as it were, in this triangle is the third and last line -- that is direct military links between Japan and South Korea. However, while there is no formal treaty of that kind, does this mean that there are no contacts and relations at all? No, it does not. That is where the secret lies, that there is a buildup of nonformalized contacts and relations which in practice take the place of such a treaty or agreement. Primarily, the closest possible military ties are maintained through the United States, with which both Japan and South Korea, as I have already said, have official military treaties.

Their weaponries have been completely standardized. The United States trains the command corps of the Japanese and the South Korean Armed Forces under a single program. Strategic and operational plans are coordinated. In summary, we can say that in practice this alliance between the United States, Japan, and South Korea is becoming more and more clearly defined and is becoming a more and more dangerous and destabilizing factor in the Asia-Pacific region.

[Tsvetov] Here I would like to return to what academician Sergey Leonidovich Tikhvinskiy said about the region being fraught with an enormously concentrated military danger. The reason for that is not only the knocking together of the aggressive U.S.-Japanese-South Korean alliance that Dmitriy Vasilyevich Petrov spoke of, also lies in the fact that the United States, promoting the militarization of the economies of Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines, Indonesia, and Singapore -- of which Georgiy Fedorovich Kim spoke -- is striving to make those countries their direct military allies. What do you have to say, Sergey Leonidovich?

[Tikhvinskiy] Another thing I would like to draw to the attention of those present is that the Asia-Pacific region is one where U.S. imperialism is trying by all available and unavailable means to stop the growing inclination of the people of that region toward socialism. This striving on the part of U.S. imperialism to unite these countries into a market economy and set them against the socialist countries, resorting here to military and political pressure on the countries of the region, contains a great danger and a great threat.

[Tsvetov] At the 27th CPSU Congress, the idea was suggested of starting coordination and then pooling of efforts in the interests of finding a political settlement ot the problems that complicate the situation in the Asia-Pacific region. The all-embracing system of international security that was formulated at the congress could well become the ultimate aim of such efforts. Naturally, the ending of all nuclear tests, which the Soviet Union is calling for so insistently, could affect the situation in the region in the most favorable way. After all, there are nuclear test sites belonging to a number of countries in the Pacific and adjoining zone. The Soviet Union, together with other socialist countries, is working for peace and good-neighborliness in the Asia-Pacific region. I would like to mention here the initiative of the MPR, the DPRK, and the socialist countries of Indochina. At our roundtable is Mikhail Leonidovich Titarenko, doctor of philosophy, whom I will ask to speak.

[Titarenko] I would like here to stress the importance of such initiatives as those of the MPR, including the holding of a broad consultative dialogue between the states of the Asian Continent with the aim of drawing up and signing a convention on mutual nonaggression and nonuse of force in relations between the states of Asia and the Pacific. As we know, that initiative was supported by the Soviet Union. It must be said that in the speeches by our guests from the Asian states at the 27th congress, these ideas of both the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries -- ideas aimed at strengthening peace and security -- were also not only given further support but were put in more specific terms. In this connection, I would like to stress the importance of the active steps taken by our Korean friends. These, first and foremost are the initiatives regarding the elimination, or initially the reduction, of the political and military confrontation on the Korean peninsula. Another aspect of this is the search for ways of solving the great national task -- the unification of the homeland, with the question of an inter-Korean summit meeting standing on the agenda.

A whole package of initiatives has been put forth by three socialist countries of Indochina to solve the Cambodian problem and to normalize relations with the PRC. The Vietnamese comrades, showing goodwill and demonstrating their readiness for a constructive dialogue with the ASEAN countries and the PRC, stated that they were ready to withdraw their volunteer forces from Cambodia by 1990 regardless or whether a political solution to the Cambodian problem is achieved or not.

They are ready for political contacts and dialogue with Sihanouk and Son Sann in order to achieve national reconciliation and, subject to the removal of the Pol Pot clique, the holding of free general elections after the complete withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer forces from Cambodia.

Finally, of long-term significance, I think, is the initiative put forth by the socialist countries of Indochina, and which is actively supported by the Soviet Union, to create a zone of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

[Tsvetov] In other words, the socialist countries envisage both bilateral and multilateral measures which at some stage could lead to a search for a common, comprehensive approach to solving the problem of security and peace in the Asia-Pacific region. Mikhail Leonidovich, what is the position of the PRC on all these issues?

[Titarenko] The statements and actions by the PRC regarding questions of peace and security have recently contained proposals and initiatives that are in keeping with, or have something in common with, the corresponding proposals, including the far-reaching program for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons which was put forth by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev on 15 January 1986.

I would like to recall very briefly these, as I would call them, are common or coinciding positions. Both the Soviet Union and China have pledged no first use of nuclear weapons. Another important thing is that both the Soviet Union and the PRC — although each in their own way -- have come out with a proposal for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons. Another thing in common with our initiative and proposals is the PRC's view that the ending of nuclear tests should be started first of all by the Soviet Union and the USA, and then, after halving their nuclear forces, it should be started by the other nuclear powers including, of course, the PRC. Here there is also a certain closeness in our positions. The PRC comes out with criticism against the United States on the questions of star wars.

To sum up, comrades, although there are certain differences between the Soviet Union and China on questions of peace and security, there are also points that coincide with -- and this was stressed in the Central Committee report at the congress -- the potential for cooperation to make a mutual search for ways to secure peace and security in the Far East.

[Tsvetov] A component of the all-embracing system of international security that was proposed by the 27th CPSU Congress is a renunciation of the policy of economic blockades and sanctions and the establishment of a new economic order. In other words, close and mutually advantageous trade and economic relations should lead to peace and cooperation among states. At the start of our roundtable discussion, Doctor of Economic Sciences Vladimir Nikolayevich (Khlynov) began to speak about the economic problems of the Asia-Pacific region. Vladimir Nikolayevich, could you please continue with your thoughts.

[Khlynov] There is, of course, no doubt that developing mutually advantageous foreign trade ties is an important way of ensuring peace and security in the region. Trade has always been, and always will be, the business of peace. I would like to remind the comrades here that in the 10 years from 1970 to 1980 the volume of the Soviet Union's foreign economic links with this region increased by over 50 percent over the previous decade. Moreover, we conduct trade here not only with the socialist countries of the region, but also with the developing countries, virtually all of them, including Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, and the Philippines. We also conduct trade with the capitalist countries: Japan, Australia, and New Zealand. This shows that for the development of mutually advantageous foreign trade relations social systems do not matter. The social systems may be different, but both sides must have an interest in trade.

Together with the normal foreign trade operations, such forms of cooperation as compensation agreements have recently assumed a substantial and wide scale. In particular, chemical enterprises have been set up in the Far East on a compensation basis which have then gone on to produce goods for export. What a good idea, too, it would be to think about a second construction project of the century, so to speak, on the lines of the more than 3,000-km long Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod gas pipeline which went into service in 1984 to deliver gas to the Pacific countries.

[Tsvetov] Among us is Valeriy Petrovich Chichkanov, director of the Economic Research Institute under the USSR Academy of Sciences Far East Science Center and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences. He, of course, has something to say about trade and economic ties in the region.

[Chichkanov] I also agree with the opinion that the Pacific Ocean should not divide, but unite people. The forms of association are indeed various, and as experience, world experience, has shown, the development of foreign economic ties and others really does provide the chance for (?strongly) uniting people.

I would like to support this thesis with some examples. Literally very recently, last year the peace train, as journalists called it figuratively, left southern Yakutiya for Japan. The train was loaded with coking coal from Neryungri. In this way, the activity of one of the biggest projects being implemented between Japan and our country on a compensatory basis was stressed. It is a project that will function up to the year 2000. I did not mention this example by chance, because as experience has already shown, the development of long-term projects is truly important. There is a very interesting project connected with exploiting the Sakhalin shelf for oil, which is today also being implemented along with the Japanese.

I would like to speak about another form which more closely links the peoples of the Pacific basin countries, and particularly us as Far Easterners, with the countries of the area. This is the development of scientific relations. In particular, the Far East Scientific Center is implementing the development of a number of joint projects with countries of the Pacific basin -- Japan and the United States. What is interesting is that very recently they completed a project with the western states of the United States and issued a monograph with the title: "Soviet-American Relations in the Pacific Ocean Zone: Past, Present, and Future." In studying these possibilities in detail, we came to the conclusion -- and this affects not only the western states of the United States, but also Japan and a number of other countries of the Pacific basin -- that today our countries' economies complement each other. This complementarity will not come to an end tomorrow, for example, or the day after. That is, it seems to me that the further development of such forms will give us the chance to really turn the Pacific Ocean into a zone of peace, and to do everything to make sure that it really does unite the people who live there.

[Tsvetov] In conclusion, I would like to hand over the microphone to Aleksandr Sergeyevich Dzasokhov, first deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries, who gathered us all for this roundtable.

[Dzasokhov] It is well-known that our country is not only a European state but that it is also the biggest one in Asia. It is therefore quite natural that in its foreign policy activity the CPSU and the Soviet state take into account the fact that in the extensive Asia and Pacific area complex and worrisome situations could arise. In these complex conditions, dear comrades, the CPSU and the Soviet state are persistently conducting a policy aimed at a just settlement of the hotspots of conflicts and tension.

Last year our country presented a whole package of proposals on the creation of an atmosphere of trust, neighborliness and cooperation between the people of this extensive region, and invited the states of Asia to coordinate and unity their efforts in the interest of a political settlement of the urgent problems of the Asian Continent. This peaceful and farsighted line was confirmed in the materials of the 27th congress.

I would also like to stress that it was on the Asian Continent in the postwar years that remarkable initiatives arose, including the Bandung principles. Let us recall the prophetic words of Marx, that the Pacific Ocean would be the ocean of the 20th century. May Marx' dream come true, so that the Pacific Ocean basin becomes an ocean of peace, neighborliness, and many interesting deeds that might serve mankind in its humanistic aspirations and save the peoples of Asia and the Pacific, and those of our entire world, from the threat of a nuclear catastrophe.

[Tsvetov] This is where we end our roundtable conversation. All the best.

U.S. DENOUNCED FOR ATTEMPTS TO 'UNDERMINE' UN

LD080844 Moscow TASS in English 0830 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] New York April 8 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshev reports:

A regular session of the Special Committee on the Charter of the U.N. and the strengthening of the role of the organization opened Monday at a tense moment of the escalation by Washington of the war against the United Nations.

In keeping with the decision of the 40th General Assembly session, the top item on the agenda of the committee's session is strengthening the role of the United Nations Organization in maintaining peace and security, which acquires particular topicality in the International Year of Peace proclaimed by the United Nations.

The striving of the international community to use effectively the instrument of collective cooperation of states, including the United Nations, the largest and most authoritative organisation, in solving key issues of our time generates undisguised irritation in Washington. In its attempt to complicate to the maximum the activity of the United Nations, to hamper the normal participation in it of sovereign countries, which pursue the policy unsuitable to the United States, the U.S. Administration has recently taken a whole number of arbitrary unilateral steps in violation of both its own commitments to the U.N. and norms of international law. These are illegitimate demands made on a whole number of states concerning the size of their U.N. missions, the attcks on UNESCO and other specialized agencies which are not to Washington's liking, financial blackmail of the U.N., the launching of slanderous campaigns against it in the press and the moves to create an atmosphere of intimidation and terror around foreign diplomats accredited at its headquarters in New York.

The U.S. actions give rise to natural indignation in the international community which calls for taking decisive measures in order to counterpose effective actions to strengthen the United Nations to cowboy-style arbitrary moves designed to undermine it.

WPC'S 'ASIA WEEK' TO 'DEMAND' END OF U.S. POLICIES

LD052355 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] By decision of the WPC, the democratic public of various countries will mark 5-12 April as Asia Week. Political observer Vladimir Tsvetov comments:

Asia Week is marked each year with the aim of galvanizing Asian peoples' efforts directed toward achieving peace in their continents. This year, the WPC's initiative is especially necessary and important, for it is precisely in Asia that the most dangerous conflicts are taking place. I am thinking of Israel's aggressive behavior toward the Arab states and the Iran-Iraq war. It is in Asia that the most restless borders have developed -- the Pakistan-Afghanistan border, across which the counterrevolution in Afghanistan receives military and material assistance from imperialism; the Pakistan-Indian border, across which infiltrate agents exacerbating civil strife in India; the Cambodia-Thailand border, where the Pol Pot remnants are happy with the two countries' good-neighborliness. Asia is seen by imperialism as a second front against the socialist countries. If we include the Pacific Ocean zone, adjacent to Asia, here are concentrated the majority of U.S. bases outside the United States.

It is this situation in the continent which lends a clearly expressed anti-imperialist nature to the current Asia Week. The peoples of Asia are presented with two cardinally different approaches to solving the burning problems of their continent. The first of these, the Soviet approach, ensues from the all-embracing system of international security proposed at the 27th CPSU Congress, a system which is universal and perfectly feasible in Asia. The other approach, the U.S. one, is expressed in Washington's new doctrine under the name of the strategy of low intensity conflicts; in other words, a doctrine which envisages possible U.S. interference in conflicts such as the Israeli-Arab or the Iran-Iraq conflicts. Such interference is real, not only in the Near East but also in the Far East: The U.S. assistant secretary of defense has stated, and I quote, that the U.S. border now lies more than 5,000 miles west of the Golden Gates of San Francisco.

The slogans which will accompany demonstrations, rallies, and conferences in the Asiatic countries during Asia Week will include an appeal to support the proposals by the USSR, the other socialist states and participant states in the Nonaligned Movement to establish relations of peace, good-neighborliness and cooperation on the continent. The slogans will express the demand for an end to the U.S. policy of exacerbating hotspots of military-political tension, the very policy which has been given the name neoglobalism.

GILASHVILI VIEWS MIDDLE EAST, WORLD ISSUES

PM081052 Cairo AL-MUSAWWAR in Arabic 4 Apr 86 pp 18,19

[Interview with Pavel Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, by Mustafa al-Bakri in Cairo; date not given]

[Excerpt] [Al-Bakri] Why is the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan continuing despite the fact that you bear aloft the standard of world peace?

[Gilashvili] We strongly support the achievement of a political settlement of the situation in Afghanistan, but the main stumbling block on this road is the intensive U.S. interference and the interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs by some other countries. There is in particular the billions of dollars in aid given to the enemies of the revolution. I would like to say in this regard that there is an agreement between us and the Afghan Government regarding the stages of withdrawal of the Soviet forces as soon as foreign interference ends and steps are taken by the countries concerned regarding this matter and guarantees are laid down to ensure that interference is not resumed. The forces stationed in Afghanistan will then be withdrawn.

[Al-Bakri] When Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat signed the 11 February accord with King Husayn you announced your rejection of the agreement and you even attacked it. What are your reservations regarding the provisions of the Jordanian-Palestinian accord, which is now facing a severe crisis?

[Gilashvili] The Jordanian-Palestinian accord, as is known, does not enjoy the support of some of the Arabs. Also it does not enjoy the support of the majority of the Palestinian factions. The reason appears to be the provisions of this agreement, that was first submitted to Washington for approval. The aim of the agreement is to curb the PLO's role in the peace process and eventually abolish the PLO from existence and delete the principal problem of a settlement regarding the establishment of an independent Palestinian state from the agenda. I do not think that there is any use in dwelling too long on the question of the agreement because life itself has killed it.

[Al-Bakri] How do you view the present dispute between King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat?

[Gilashvili] If what happened between King Husayn and the PLO leadership is called a dispute, then we are sincerely sorry for any disputes that occur in the Arab world. We call on the Arabs to close ranks and to unite in order to confront the dangers threatening them. The events of the past years have proved that the aggressor's weapons do not differentiate between Arab targets in Beirut, Tunis, or Baghdad.

[Al-Bakri] Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister Korniyenko recently visited Iran. What is the reason for his visit and what is your attitude toward the Iranian attacks on the Iraqi borders, given that your country has a friendship treaty with Iraq?

[Gilashvili] Our attitude toward the Iraq-Iran conflict is simply that we are strongly opposed to the war and against the continuation of the destruction that is being inflicted on the people of Iraq and Iran. We are opposed to this war because it leads to escalating military and political tension in the Gulf region and in the Middle East in general. This war is a source of joy for both the United States and Israel. Its continuation is a means for greater Arab dispersion and for weakening their struggle against Israeli aggression in the Middle East. We are currently seeking to reactivate good offices efforts within the framework of the United Nations and other international bodies with the aim of helping to end this war. Regarding the Soviet first deputy foreign minister's visit to Iran there is nothing unusual in it. We seek to establish good relations with all countries that wish to establish such relations on the basis of mutual respect, whether these countries are big or small, advanced or developing.

[Al-Bakri] Do you believe that it is possible for an international conference for solving the Palestinian problem to be held shortly?

[Gilashvili] The reasons for lack of progress in achieving peace are well-known. The United States has done and is still doing all it can to benefit from the present state of tension here and to hinder the achievement of the Arab peoples' legitimate rights, foremost of which is the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. In the first place, because of the content of our philosphy, we are optimistic. Victory will be for the just cause because history is always on the side of people in their struggle against the enemies and conspirators. With regard to an international conference, we believe that the Soviet proposals on this subject are gaining increasing recognition and support. An international conference could lead to a just settlement without being used as an umbrella to reach agreeements concluded behind the scenes.

[Al-Bakri] What about your attitude toward the PLO and the question of its national unity?

[Gilashvili] We support the unity of the Palestinians in order to overcome the critical situation within the PLO, which has to play an important role in the struggle for gaining the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

The principal objective is the unity of Palestinians on the basis of an anti-imperialist principle. Faruq Qaddumi [head of the PLO Political Department] took part in the 27th CPSU Congress meetings.

[Al-Bakri] What is the state of your relations with the Gulf states? Is there any hope of establishing full political relations in the near future between the USSR and Saudi Arabia?

[Gilashvili] We are for establishing cordial relations with all the Gulf states on the basis of the principles of mutual respect and noninterference in the internal affairs. This is beneficial for both sides. An example of this is the fruitful cooperation between Kuwait and the Soviet Union in various fields. I am sure that there is nothing that could hinder the strengthening of good relations between us and the countries of the region. The same thing can be said about Saudi Arabia. The Soviet Union was among the first countries that recognized its independence. This played an important role in bolstering its sovereignty and in the Saudi people's success in the struggle against the colonialists' attacks.

[Al-Bakri] Recently you held the 27th CPSU Congress. It has been said that changes have been made in the political and economic course of Soviet policy and that the door is open to further changes. What is the economic view and what are the changes that the Congress has adopted?

[Gilashvili] The 27th CPSU Congress has laid down the future programs of economic and social development in our country for the coming period. The most significant thing in this regard is that in our future programs we rely on the realistic achievements of the past years. In fact in the past 25 years we have rebuilt our country and achieved tremendous rates of success in the economy and culture as well as in the social field.

[Al-Bakri] How was this achieved and what were the rates?

[Gilashvili] National economic production, for example, has increased sevenfold, national income fourfold, and industrial production fivefold. Here are some of the figures as an example. Oil production increased from 148 million tons in 1968 to 600 million tons in 1985. Gas production increased from 45 billion cubic meters to 643 billion cubic meters. But on the other hand we know our shortcomings and difficulties as well as the policies that are unsuitable for our economy. For this reason, during the congress we incorporated, in the basis of our strategy for the future, the theory of speeding up economic and social development in order to give dynamism to production and to modernize the production forces. Therefore we expect the implementation of the measures approved to lead to an increase in national income by twofold [di'fayn] by the end of the century and production capacity to double [marratayn] [as published]. This is in addition to improvements in quality. We are also looking forward to increasing the resources directed toward improving the citizens' living conditions during the coming 15 years by twofold. We also aim to raise realistic profits [as published] for all citizens. For the achievement of all these objectives we undoubtedly rely on the masses' creative inventiveness and the maximum utilization of available resources. We believe that the acheivement of these objectives should be followed by the achievement of world peace which we seek and desire.

[Al-Bakri] A few days ago, the Soviet Union announced its decision to halt nuclear testing in response to an appeal by the leaders of six countries; India, Mexico, Argentina, Tanzania, Sweden, and Greece. Do you believe that there is a possibility of the United States agreeing to halt nuclear testing?

[Gilashvili] Nuclear tests are one of the results of the arms race that allows the production of modern and more sophisticated nuclear weapons. Therefore, we are aiming at reaching agreement on halting all nuclear tests as a first step toward disarmament.

[Al-Bakri] But what is your attitude toward nuclear arms control?

[Gilashvili] If the United States agrees to stop all nuclear testing on a mutual basis, then we too are prepared to agree on control using national means and international measures even if they may require on-site inspection. In any case, the Soviet Union's decision to halt nuclear tests is considered a new element in the proposal to begin bilateral Soviet-U.S. negotiations on this issue in Moscow, Washington, and Geneva next April.

[Al-Bakri] Is it for this reason that you are betting on the establishment of the new economic order and why you link it to halting the arms race?

[Gilashvili] Yes, we believe in the establishment of a new world economic order that would ensure equal economic security for all countries. It is an indivisible part of the comprehensive international security system. We believe that stopping the arms race will allow for the provision of vast funds and resources that could be used in the interest of the development of all countries, especially the developing countries. It could also resolve the urgent problem of these countries, namely debts.

KAPITSA CHAIRS UNESCO MEETING IN MOSCOW

LD081239 Moscow TASS in English 1152 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 8 TASS -- The USSR's UNESCO commission held its regular meeting in Moscow today. It was attended by the heads of several ministries and departments, scientists, educators, culture and mass media officials, representatives of public organizations.

They discussed the commission's tasks in the light of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and questions connected with the elaboration of UNESCO'S third mid-term plan for 1990-1995.

The session was chaired by Mikhail Kapitsa, deputy foreign minister and chairman of the USSR's UNESCO commission.

REAGAN RECEIVES DOBRYNIN, GORBACHEV MESSAGE

LD081803 Moscow TASS in English 1755 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 8 TASS -- Anatoliy Dobrynin had a meeting in the White House today with U.S. President Ronald Reagan in conjunction with the former's completion of his tour of duty as the ambassador of the USSR to the United States.

During the meeting a message from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was handed to Ronald Reagan, which analyzes the present state of Soviet-U.S. relations and substantiates the need for steps to improve them. Anatoliy Dobrynin and Ronald Reagan had a thorough exchange of opinions of these issues.

SOVIET, U.S. UN ASSOCIATION MEET; ARBATOV CITED

PM081328 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent L. Koryavin report under general headline "A Realistic Way to Preserve Peace"]

[Text] Washington -- A number of joint representative meetings and important discussions have been held here, with famous Soviet and U.S. scientists and public figures taking part.

A joint Soviet-U.S. session of the two countries' United Nations Associations was held. A delegation from the Associaton of Soviet Jurists conducted a dialgoue with U.S. colleagues from the organization Lawyers Alliance for Nuclear Arms Control. Soviet scientists representing the USSR Academy of Sciences met with delegations from the U.S. National Academy of Sciences and the Federation of American Scientists.

Your correspondent spoke with participants in the Soviet-U.S. meetings that took place in Washington. Academician G.A. Arbatov, leader of the Soviet delegation at the session of the United Nations Associations, emphasized that in the course of the discussion particular attention was given to the problems of curbing and terminating the arms race and preventing the threat of nuclear war. The Soviet delegation again drew the U.S. side's attention to the wide range of Soviet peace initiatives.

Particular importance is attached to the question of nuclear tests. The Soviet Union actively advocates their prohibition, perceiving this as the most realistic way to terminte the arms race. The continuation of nuclear tests by the United States cannot be seen as anything else but a demonstrative challenge not only to the Soviet Union but also to the entire world and all peoples, including the American people.

During the joint sessions of the United Nations Associations there was an active discussion on questions concerning the activity of these important international organizations and the consolidation of their prestige mainly as instruments of peace on earth. Having proclaimed 1986 to be International Year of Peace, the United Nations received broad support for this initiative from the Soviet people.

COMMENT ON U.S. LINKING OF LIBYA TO BERLIN BLAST

U.S. Uses Bombings as 'Pretext'

LD081250 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0230 GMT 8 Apr 86

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vladimir Beloshapko]

[Text] An essentially destructive and aggressive policy is being carried out by the U.S. Administration not only in questions of war and peace, but also in its approach to regional problems. There are more than enough examples of this.

Thus NBC TV has reported preparations for a new armed provocation against Libya. Two terrorist acts recently committed in Western Europe, which Washington sweepingly accuses Tripoli of involvement, are being used this time as a pretext. It has become known to the television company that the U.S. 6th Fleet is once again to be sent to the shores of Libya so as to finish the job, as Pentagon spokesmen stated.

Let me remind you that during the recent U.S. naval maneuvers in the Gulf of Sidra, Libyan territory was subjected to massive fire. Thus it cannot be ruled out that by finishing the job, they have in mind large-scale armed aggression against Libya. Simultaneously the administration is now trying to secure from West European governments the expulsion of Libyan diplomats from their countries. There are efforts here to internationalize the confrontation with respect to Libya. Let me remind you that until now all Washington's attempts to draw their West European allies into anti-Libyan actions have ended without result.

Campaign Tied to Nuclear Tests

LD090257 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 8 Apr 86

["International Diary -- Events, Facts, Opinions" presented by Konstantin Patsyuk with commentary by Viktor Levin]

[Text] U.S. mass media are stubbornly whipping up accusations against Libya in connection with its possible complicity in the terrorist act in West Berlin. There, as has already been reported, the blast of an explosive device took place on Saturday in La Belle discotheque. Two people were killed and some 150 were injured. According to foreign news agency reports, the responsibility for the explosion was assumed by three terrorist groups. Nevertheless, the United States is clearly attempting to use this case in order to stir up an anti-Libyan campaign. I request my colleague Viktor Levin to tell us in greater detail of this campaign and its aims:

[Levin] I will stress from the very start that it is not as if the United States has any proof or even any weighty indirect grounds for accusing Libya of organizing the terrorist blast in West Berlin. I will cite the most characteristic utterances by the American press. The terrorist action in West Berlin, the leading program of CBS television said, took place a week after the United States had ended its military maneuvers in the Gulf of Sidra. This arouses fears among U.S. officials that the Libyan leader Al-Qadhdhafi has possibly begun a terror campaign. A similar formulation was also presented on the NBC broadcast: It looks as if the explosion in the West Berlin discotheque is part of a Libyan master plan for terrorist acts against American targets abroad.

From informed persons, the NBC correspondent continues, it has become known that this most recent explosion, it seems, was perpetrated in response to the recent American maneuvers in the Gulf of Sidra.

As you can see the attacks are dotted with the words possibly, as it seems, etc, which somehow is evidence that only an assumption is being expressed. However, at the same time this assumption is being uttered so obtrusively without attempts to even substantiate it that the Americans -- who for many years now have had it suggested to them that Libya is allegedly nothing other than a bulwark of terrorism, and had this suggested to such an extent that many in the United States are ready to accuse Libya of all mortal sins without proof -- do not pay any attention to those conditional words. Moreover, such information, if one can call it that, is also being served with the appropriate sauce.

U.S. officials admit that so far they have no proof whatsoever that Libya is behind the explosion, ABC reports. However, it is reported that representatives of the FRG security service are believed privy to this. Why is it privy to this?! What confirmation of the U.S. view does the FRG security services have?! Never a sound of that. But the reproach has been made. Quite a few such examples could be cited -- sort of, it seems -- and then the thought is entwined in such as way as though the proof is on hand and is beyond doubt. The next day the conditional words disappear and confirmed accusations against Libya are in full flow.

The indecent method that the U.S. mass media are resorting to on the administration's instructions is typical of these very media. It is appropriate to ask the question why is this being done? For what reason? There are several answers. The first is that the U.S. Administration is being driven out of its mind by Libya's independent policy, its actions against imperialist policy. It is this that fosters official Washington's anger against Libya. But this is only the first answer.

The second concerns the problem why it is precisely now that the anti-Libyan campaign is being fanned so brazenly -- for there is no proof at all, not the slightest -- it is being fanned in such a way that by its organizers' design it must muffle everything on earth, including -- no, primarily -- the nuclear blasts in Nevada. For these tests throw down a challenge to world public opinion and wreck the moratorium on nuclear explosions for which the Soviet Union is fighting, not only with appeals to the U.S. Administration but also with practical actions, a unilateral moratorium that started as long ago as 6 August of last year.

I am sure that Washington cannot but realize that the new tests in Nevada will provoke a gigantic explosion of indignation. So, it was decided beforehand to muffle this indignation with a slanderous campaign against Libya. Dirty methods! Methods that are well matched with the policy.

U.S. Accused of 'Double Morality'

PM081134 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

["IZVESTIYA Press Service" article: "A Double Approach Toward Terrorists" -- uppercase passage is a report by own correspondent G. Ustinov]

[Text] It has already been reported that a powerful explosion occurred in West Berlin's La Belle discotheque in the night of 4-5 April. It resulted in 2 persons being killed and some 150 injured, 30 seriously. A major fire ensued.

More than 500 persons were in the discotheque at the time, including U.S. servicemen stationed in West Berlin. About 50 Americans were injured in the explosion.

According to foreign press reports, responsibility has been claimed by three terrorist groups. Nonetheless, the United States is trying to exploit this incident to fan an anti-Libyan campaign. THE WASHINGTON POST emphasizes: "In response to the latest terrorist action, R. Reagan's administration is asking West European governments to expel Libyan diplomats."

Foreign newspapers write that there is no proof at all of Libyan complicity in the West Berlin explosion. Even U.S. Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger was forced to admit this. Nonetheless, "the U.S. Administration has worked out possible scenarios for bombing Libya," the London FINANCIAL TIMES warns.

And so, there is no proof, but plans for bombing have already been drawn up. This is how Washington operates... It would be interesting to know what people in the U.S. capital will say when they read the following report:

KABUL -- TERRORISTS FROM A DUSHMAN "FIFTH COLUMN" CAUSED A POWERFUL EXPLOSION IN A BUSY KABUL STREET 6 APRIL. AS A RESULT OF THE EXPLOSION, 26 PERSONS SUFFERED INJURIES OF VARYING DEGREES. SOME OF THEM RECEIVED EMERGENCY MEDICAL ASSISTANCE ON THE SPOT, OTHERS WERE HOPITALIZED. THE BUILDING OF THE "KABUL" HOTEL AND THE STATE BANK OF AFGHANISTAN OPPOSITE IT WERE DAMAGED.

It is perfectly clear who organized the terrorist act in this instance. Something else is also known: Who it is that trains the terrorists, supplies them with weapons and explosives, and generously finances them? It is, furthermore, well-known who receives them as guests of honor. What is this if not an example of double morality?

U.S. VIEW OF TERRORISM, REGIONAL CONFLICTS DECRIED

LD082108 Moscow TASS in English 2145 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 8 TASS -- Following commentary by Boris Shabayev, TASS political news analyst:

They in Washington are again fulminating, again calling their allies to rally under the banners of a "crusade" against international terrorism. They are again keeping to the old, beaten track: the U.S. Administration's senior and most senior officials are pointing their fingers towards Tripoli, Managua and, certainly, Moscow. They are bending over backwards, trying to find "Moscow's hand" among the ruins of blown up buildings or the wreckage of aircraft, find nothing to prove their allegations, but do not lose heart. Yet the main point is not the proofs, which do not and cannot exist, but the high pitch of the propaganda outcry about the Soviet Union's alleged "involvement" in international terrorism.

Mr William Casey, the CIA chief, does not stand aloof from that slanderous campaign and has again lashed out against the USSR. It might seem that that super-terrorist would do well to keep mum rather than attract too much attention to his own office, but he thinks he is in a position to "expose" someone... it certainly depends by what ethics he is guided.

As far as ethics of those in Washington, who are exposing international terrorism, is concerned, today's L'HUMANITE says that the CIA is trying to distract attention from the buildup of U.S. aid to the Angolan, Afghan and Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries. In other words they are using the ancient trick of crying thief as loudly as they possibly can.

I have recently returned for Afghanistan, where I could see with my own eyes and touch with my own hands all types of U.S.-made weapons captured from counterrevolutionary bandits, including mortars and grenade launchers, submachine guns, mines, and booby-traps. Now they have decided to add anti-aircraft missiles Stinger to that arsenal. The American CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR describes these missiles as an ideal weapon for the terrorists. Wasn't the passenger plane of the Afghan air company with 52 passengers on board downed a few months ago with a surface-to-air missile a test of that weapon's effectiveness in the hands of hired bandits and murderers? Washington supplies the same missiles to its mercenaries in Angola, the terrorist Savimbi gangs. The next clients to get the missiles are the Nicaraguan countras.

Such facts of Washington's direct encouragement for open international terrorism are so numerous and so obvious that it makes no sense to deny them. The vulgar propaganda trick of naming these terrorists as "freedom fighters" won't work. It won't work even in America itself. Thus for example, THE LOS ANGELES TIMES, which is far from being in sympathy with progressive forces and movements, has drawn the conclusion that by assisting international terrorism and racism, the White House is leading things to even greater bloodshed in the world, and is lessening chances for a political settlement of the so-called "regional conflicts."

One cannot but agree with that conclusion. There is a direct connection between undeclared wars, all forms of export of counter-revolution broadly practiced by Washington and international terrorism. That is precisely why the Soviet Union, which rejects terrorism, consistently comes out for immediate peaceful, political settlement of crisis and conflicts, whether they be around Afghanistan and Nicaragua, or Middle East and Africa. And however hard the slanderers may try to present that clear-cut stand in a distorted light, they will never be able to do so.

APN CITED ON BACKGROUND TO BLACK SEA INCIDENT

AU082103 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Apr 86 p 8

[CTK report: "Background of a Provocation; APN on the Recent U.S. Intelligence Operation Against the USSR"]

[Text] Moscow -- The analysis of the recent hostile U.S. action in the Black Sea has revealed new circumstances and facts. This is stated by APN, with reference to Soviet experts.

The penetration of the Yorktown cruiser and the Caron destroyer into Soviet territorial waters near the southern coast of the Crimea on 13 March 1986 was part of an extensive intelligence operation, the news agency remarks. The moment of penetration was synchronized with the overflight of the Soviet Union by Ferret espionage satellites. The U.S. warships stayed for more than 2 hours only 8 miles away from the Soviet coast. During that time their navigation route was crossed three times by the satellites, which are earmarked for radio and radiotechnical espionage.

According to reports in the American press, the two vessels mentioned above, which are used for acquiring special information about the USSR and its Armed Forces, were equipped with a multitude of monitoring apparatuses and other electronic devices. Such and similar operations, which are intended to trigger the Soviet means for uncovering, identifying, and warding off attacks in a state of emergency, are aimed at acquiring data that is then used for compiling plans for conducting real wars, APN emphasizes.

ARTICLE ASSESSES ROLE OF U.S. AIRFIELD IN HONDURAS

[S. Zyubanov article under the rubric "The Press Attests": "The Pentagon's Ruses"]

[Text] The U.S. Administration has "reequipped" the small state of Honduras as a bridgehead for the possible use of the American Armed Forces in Central America, bypassing Congress in this matter. The West German magazine DER SPIEGEL recently described the tricks to which the American military resorted here.

At the beginning of 1983, the magazine writes, Honduras had just four airfields, too small for conducting any serious military operation. Now, just 3 years later, this "shortcoming" has been completely eliminated. As though at the wave of a magic wand, 11 modern airfields with concrete surfaces, fuel stocks, weapons dumps, and barracks for the service personnel and soldiers have appeared in Honduras. And the majority of the airfields are in direct proxomity to the Nicaraguan border. And the Pentagon "rushed" all this through behind the back of the U.S. Congress, without obtaining its permission to fund the construction.

As is known, the Pentagon has its own millions that it can spend, for example, on conducting military maneuvers without asking obstinate legislators in Washington every time. And the American military has conducted such maneuvers in Honduras practically continuously since 1983.

Here, in addition to seeking to intimidate the partisans in El Salvador and the Nicaraguan Government, the war games have another function of considerable importance. American engineering units in Honduras are constructing airfields with corresponding surface structures and fuel and weapon dumps in the guise of temporary structures that are supposedly needed to conduct maneuvers. And so that Congress does not get wind of anything, military bookkeepers send it falsified reports on the cost of holding the "games." If these fake reports are to be believed, it turns out, for example, that it cost the Pentagon just ... $500 to construct one of these airfields! And road construction is still cheaper.

True, in the end the congressmen suspected deception. But in reply to their question W. Taft, U.S. first deputy defense secretary, declared without batting an eyelid: "The United States does not have a military base or any permanent structures in Honduras. Nor do we have any intention of constructing any..." However, the Pentagon itself recently totally exposed that undisguised lie. Its report to Congress outlines a 5-year program for the modernization of landing strips in Honduras and the construction of hangars, soldiers' barracks, and so forth at a total cost of $50 million!

The United States is continuing feverishly to create a springboard for aggression in Central America, sparing neither dollars nor hypocrisy.

U.S. TO SELL CHINA PARTS TO MODERNIZE FIGHTERS

LD090751 Moscow TASS in English 0728 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 9 TASS -- The U.S. Department of Defense has notified Congress that it is going to sell 55 sets of aircraft electronic gear to China to be used in the modernization of Chinese F-8 fighter planes. The value of the deal is 550 million dollars. Each set containes a radar and air navigation equipment. The decision on the sale will go into force if Congress does not veto the deal inside of 30 days.

PRAVDA CITED ON ACTIVITIES OF PEACE CORPS

LD071427 Moscow TASS in English 0853 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, April 7 TASS -- The American "Peace Corps" is nothing else but a tool of Washington's interference in the home affairs of the developing countries, says the newspaper PRAVDA, commenting on that organization's activity. Acting under its signboard, the CIA, military intelligence and other secret services of the USA are engaged in an effort to destabilise the regimes unwelcome to Washington. They bend every effort in an attempt at undermining the trust of the population of the young independent states in the socialist countries. In personal conversations and through the mass media the "volunteers" are impressing on the inhabitants the anti-communist ideas of "Red menace", lauding to the skies the "American way of life". That organization's real aims, as the Mexican PRENSA LIBRE newspaper says, are to spread imperialist propaganda, collect intelligence and recruit agents...

The organization particularly badly discredited itself during the years of the dirty war waged by the USA in Vietnam, where "volunteers" were trying to establish order American style, the newspaper reports. In Brazil the "Peace Corps" was more than once accused of unlawful prospecting for minerals and was in the long run ordered out, as happened in the past in India. The same story repeated also in many other countries. A total of 30 countries have rejected the assistance of "corpsmen" as the volunteers of the "Peace Corps" name themselves.

In connection with the intention of the current United States Administration to intensify the activity of the "Peace Corps", the newspaper stresses that the U.S. President has recently signed a decree under which it is planned to expand the personnel of the corps to reach ten thousand, i.e. to double it by 1990. While in the past fiscal year, the organization's budget was 115 million dollars, in 1986 it will reach already 130 million.

The shameless attempts of the "corpsmen" at interfering on the affairs of other countires are a source of well-founded indignation for the freedom-loving peoples, the newspaper PRAVDA says in conclusion.

U.S. INTELLIGENCE BUDGET FINANCES 'STATE TERRORISM'

LD070723 Moscow TASS in English 0700 GMT 7 Apr 86

["CIA -- Billions on Dirty Work" -- TASS identifier]

[Text] Moscow April 7 TASS -- "The subversive activity of American special services has since long become one of the chief instruments of U.S. foreign policy," PRAVDA said today.

"But never before has the dirty work by the cloak-and-dagger agency been encouraged and financed so generously by official Washington as under the present administration which is sticking to a policy of state terrorism."

Referring to THE WASHINGTON POST, the newspaper observed that the intelligence budget for the 1987 financial year, starting on October 1, was set above 24 billion dollars. It was distributed between four arms of the service and espionage agencies -- the CIA, the Defense Intelligence Agency, the National Reconnaissance Agency [as received] and the National Security Agency.

Under the Reagan administration, the size of CIA assistance to Afghan dushmans alone raised from 100 million to 500 million dollars a year, PRAVDA stressed.

In recent years, the CIA expanded interference in other countries' affairs to an extent compelling the administration to set up a special interagency committee to monitor the increasingly complicated system of covert operations. The group, which called itself the "208 committee", decided late in February to expand considerably four paramilitary operations. The obvious implication was that the matter concerned Afghanistan, Nicaragua, Angola and Kampuchea.

GROMYKO, LOMEYKO ADDRESS U.S. 'NEOGLOBALISM'

LD042237 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1930 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, 4 Apr (TASS) -- The world public saw a fundamentally new approach to solving the most acute problem of the day -- the creation of an all-encompassing system of international security -- in the Soviet proposals set forth in the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 27th Congress, Anatoliy Gromyko and Vladimir Lomeyko write in the journal MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN (April 1986).

Concern for the fate of the world is incompatible with the policy of preparing for war and banking on force. The authors note that it is only necessary to draw attention to this plain truth because virtually every day statements are made by representatives of the U.S. Administration that are peace-loving in form but conceal threats of sanctions and covert and overt interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

Having started out with an appeal to understand the new realities of the world and to adapt to them, Washington came to the conclusion that now that the Vietnam syndrome is "happily over and done with" and America is on its high horse again, it is possible to establish order all over the world as it deems fit, in accordance with its imperial concepts of human morals, values and ideals. But where is the new political thinking here? For this is "neoglobalism" in its purest form, in other words, the old doctrine that everything is permitted, which proclaims the right of the United States to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries and in the development of events in any part of the world.

At the present stage of civilization, the article notes, the human community has a vital need for a radical turn for the better, toward a stable normalization of international relations. In other words, we all need, in order to survive, a different -- or from the point of view of civilization, higher -- level of relations.

The new civilized level in international relations must rule out the strong-arm approach. Confrontation inevitably leads to a further arms race and raises the risk of nuclear war. Whether started intentionally (a first strike) or unintentionally (technical mistake, human error), a nuclear war could lead to the suicide of mankind.

The new way of thinking in the nuclear age, as the Soviet leadership has repeatedly noted, means renouncing the ambition of foisting one's own ideology, way of thinking, and values on others by force. Socialism rejects wars as a means of solving ideological arguments and contradictions between states. The advantages of social systems prove themselves by peaceful competition, not by the policy of "position of strength".

SCHOOLGIRL COMMENTS ON U.S. TRIP, REAGAN MEETING

LD042208 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 4 Apr 86

[S. Starodomskaya report From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A press conference was held in Moscow today at the Soviet Peace Defense Committee at which Katya Lycheva told Soviet and foreign journalists about her trip to the United States.

[Lycheva] People there formed a kind of corridor and each one of them offered me his hand. I did not have enough hands to greet everyone and I ended up walking along like this. [video shows Katya crossing her arms]

[Starodomskays] In the United States Katya was representing all Soviet children, above all, those with whom she goes to school and carries out pioneer work. Therefore, all the smiles, handshakes, and good wishes from the children and adults who met Katya in the United States, were directed towards all Soviet children. At the press conference the journalists asked all kinds of questions, including the following:

[NOVOYE VREMYA correspondent] In the White House you met President Reagan. What was it like and, if possible, tell us what you talked about and the impression the U.S. President made on you?

[Lycheva] Well first of all, we went on a tour around the White House and then we were taken into a kind of hall where we met President Reagan. I brought him a toy from Soviet children, a globe that waves with one hand and has a little dove of peace in the other. I said that I am giving you this toy that shows you how all our people and all our children want peace. He said that he is no longer a child but that this is his dream as well and that he will try to do everything possible so that our planet becomes nuclear-free.

[Starodomskaya] It would be nice if that were the really the case. Many issues were discussed at the conference and whatever the matter in question, the whole essence of the conversation was that everything must be done to ensure that people in different countries understand each other better, and that means trust each other. Here is the conclusion reached by Katya:

[Lycheva] All people throughout the world are brothers and sisters. They must...[Unidentified male speaker] be friends...

[Lycheva] ...must be friends and, of course, not kill each other.

MULATOV STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF USSR-PRC COOPERATION

OW090135 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Mulatov commentary: "Cooperation for Strengthening Peace in Asia"]

[Text] In response to a proposal by the World Peace Council, political and social organizations in many Asian countries have recently launched the International Week of Asia and actively participated in antiwar activities. Following is a commentary by our station observer Mulatov, "Cooperation for Strengthening Peace in Asia," in which he will discuss the importance of mutual understanding and cooperation between the two socialist powers, the Soviet Union and China, in the struggle for strengthening the security of Asia.

One of the important aims of the International Week of Asia, sponsored by the World Peace Council, is to extensively mobilize all peace-loving forces to take effective action to shatter imperialist aggressive war preparations and strengthen the foundation for the security of Asia, so that it can become a continent of peace and goodneighborly cooperation.

Dear Chinese listeners, I believe the significance of Soviet-Chinese cooperation in the struggle for a peaceful future in Asia is immeasurable. My reason for this is based, not only on the triumph of the principles of peaceful coexistence observed by our two countries in Asia, but also on the rich and fruitful experience in our cooperation in the struggle to thwart imperialist military adventures and aggressive schemes. The role played by the Soviet Union and China in stopping U.S. aggression in Korea in the fifties suffices to prove this point. Moreover, Chinese-Soviet (?combatant) unity in the late fifties enabled China to overcome the threat of imminent imperialist armed intervention during the so-called Taiwan Strait crisis, caused by the U.S. ruling clique. Here, I want to repeat not only that the past experience explains the merits of Soviet-Chinese joint efforts in the struggle for peace and security in Asia, but also that our two socialist countries face the important task of safeguarding peace in Asia and the whole world today. In order to create favorable external conditions for peaceful socialist construction, the survival interests of our two countries call for mutual understanding and cooperation between the Soviet Union and China in the international arena.

It should be pointed out with satisfaction that the Soviet Union and China share identical, or similar, views on a number of fundamental global and Asian regional issues. For example, among the five nuclear powers, only the Soviet Union and China have promised not to become the first country to use nuclear weapons, and both countries are firmly opposed to space militarization. As for issues purely concerning Asia, both countries support Democratic Korea's proposal for a political settlement of the Korean peninsula issue, as well as maintain vigilance against the tendency of revival of militarism and revanchism in the policy of the Japanese ruling clique. It should also be noted that both the Soviet Union and China support the proposal by nonaligned countries to turn the Indian Ocean into a region of peace and unity, and for the Palestinian Arabs' just struggle. There exist great possibilities for cooperation between the Soviet Union and China for strengthening peace in Asia.

PRAVDA VIEWS JAPAN STAGE OF WEINBERGER TOUR

PM081343 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov "Commentator's Column": "Tightening the Reins"]

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger is making a 2-week foreign tour. Its itinerary includes South Korea, Japan, the Philippines, Thailand, and Australia.

Washington is clearly alarmed at the growth of antinuclear sentiments in the South Pacific and, in particular, at New Zealand's refusal to let ships carrying nuclear weapons into its ports. They are also concerned about the fate of the American military bases in the Philippines. Moreover, the echo of the Philippine events has spread as far as South Korea, where actions against the dictatorship of Chon Tu-hwan are assuming an increasingly mass nature.

Under these conditions, the Japanese newspaper SANKIE SHIMBUN points out, Washington is seeking to strengthen the strategic ties which link it with Tokyo and Seoul and also with Manila and Canberra. This was clearly demonstrated on the main stage of his tour, in Japan. The Pentagon chief set off for Hokkaido Island to inspect combat exercises by Japanese troops off the USSR's borders, and then for Misawa Air Base, where American F-16 fighter-bombers are stationed, threatening the Soviet Maritime Kray. The "star aspect" of Weinberger's trip also speaks for itself.

More than a year has passed since Nakasone declared in the United States that he regards SDI with "understanding." But the Tokyo ruling circles have not yet decided openly to follow the example of London and Bonn. For participation in the "star wars" program runs counter to three parliamentary resolutions at once: on investigating and opening up space exclusively for peaceful purposes; on renouncing the production, acquisition, and deployment of nuclear weapons; and on banning exports of military equipment and technology. Tokyo's retreat from these positions would give the opposition strong trump cards in the parliamentary election due this summer.

Therefore, a "quiet creeping" into SDI would be preferable for the Nakasone cabinet. I mean giving its blessing to the participation of private corporations in this program without signing an official document between the governments.

To make Japan a direct or indirect participant in the "star wars" program, to equip the South Korean Air Force with an additional number of F-16 aircraft, to expand military aid to the Philippines and Thailand as Southeast Asian "frontline" states (to use Pentagon terminology), to compensate for the crack in the ANZUS bloc by strengthening bilateral American-Australian military ties -- these are the chief aims of Weinberger's tour. It is perfectly obvious that Washington's new attempt to accelerate militarist preparations in the Asian and Pacific region is fraught with very dangerous consequences for the peoples of the states situated there.

JAPANESE MINISTER IN MOSCOW FOR FISHING TALKS

LD082059 Moscow TASS in English 1715 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 8 TASS - Prospects for developing Soviet-Japanese cooperation in fisheries are being discussed in the course of a visit to Moscow by Tsutomu Hata, Japanese minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, which began today.

Hata is to have a meeting with Soviet Fisheries Minister Vladimir Kamentsev.

One of the important issues on the agenda of the talks is reciprocal fishing in the two countries' 200-mile economic zones. Which was suspended last January in the absence of an agreement on the terms of such catching operations in 1986.

The terms have been dicussed for more than three months at a Moscow session of a bilateral commission on fisheries, which has been formed under the intergovernmental agreement of December 7, 1984.

Some issues have on the whole been settled now but there still remains disagreements on fishing methods and catch quotas. These should be ironed in a way complying with the demand for rational use of maritime resources.

The USSR and Japan have maintained close relations in fisheries for many years, with their experts cooperating in the preservation, rational use and reproduction of salmon species and in concerted studies of fish stocks in the northwest Pacific and exchanging science and technology documents and fish fry.

Soviet and Japanese ships whose crews include specialists of both countries have conducted joint catching operations since 1979. Last year Japanese fishermen participating in such operations caught thrice more crabs in areas adjoining the Soviet coast than in 1984.

ROK'S CHON TOURS EUROPE TO BOLSTER SECURITY

LD081620 Moscow TASS in English 1546 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 8 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The Seoul regime which is patronized by Washington and which heavily depends on Tokyo strives to get backing in Western Europe, too. This striving is the essence of a ten-day tour of the Seoul dictator Chon Tu-hwan which will take him to a number of West European countries and which started with a visit to Britain on Monday. It is the first time since the coming to power that Chon Tu-hwan makes a trip to Western Europe. Besides Britain, he also intends to visit the FRG, France and Belgium.

The London "TIMES" writes today that Chon Tu-hwan seeks to get West Europe's backing in matters related to South Korea's security. Going by what Washington and Seoul mean under such matters, -- and this was shown again by U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger's recent visit to South Korea -- the build-up of military preparations in the south of the Korean peninsula is envisaged.

The Seoul regime is now living through difficult times. A mass movement for democratic transformations that swept South Korea aggravates the political crisis of the dictatorship. Ever wider sections of the public rally around the opposition. They demand the revision of the constitution, the ensurance of fundamental civil rights. The campaign to collect signatures under the petition containing these demands assumed the unprecedented scope. It is intended to collect no less than ten million signatures. The recent stormy events in the Philippines were echoed in South Korea, giving a new impetus to the struggle against the regime of arbitrariness and violence. In these conditions the Seoul dictator and his patrons look for the ways to create the impression that the international positions of the regime are strengthened.

Now that the formation of the Washington-Seoul-Tokyo triangle is being completed, its sponsors seek to build a bridge to NATO, thus emphasizing Atlantic solidarity with a new bloc in the Far East, the result of Washington's policy of blocs.

Chon Tu-hwan's tour of Western Europe also pursues one more aim -- the widening of commercial and economic ties of the Seoul regime with EEC countries and using them as a new source of the financing of military preparations. According to the information of the British newspaper "FINANCIAL TIMES" the volume of trade turnover between South Korea and the EEC reached last year the record level of 5,900 million dollars. Seoul intends to double this figure within the next few years. Seoul which views the EEC as a vast market is backed by numerous Japanese and U.S. companies that are ready to use those ties to their own advantage.

The first day of Chon Tu-hwan's talks in London showed that not a word was said at them about glaring violations of human rights by the Seoul regime, about the rampage of lawlessness and police terror is South Korea. Those who so noisily proclaim themselves to be champions of human rights keep mum. Passed in silence is also such a vital question as the creation of conditions for peaceful unification of Korea, for withdrawal of U.S forces from South Korea, the relaxation of the explosive situation on the peninsula. And precisely this was demanded by the resolution of the United Nations General Assmebly that was adopted way back in 1975, at the 30th session of the U.S. General Assembly.

COMMENTS ON U.S.-S. KOREAN MILITARY COOPERATION

Moscow Sees U.S. 'Aggression'

SK031347 Moscow International Service in Korean 0930 GMT 29 Mar

[Talk by unidentified station commentator]

[Text] Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, made the very noteworthy confession that the United States has sent its forces to other countries on at least 185 occasions since World War II in order to alter situations it believed threatened its political and economic interests. However, it is not necessary for Washington to send its forces to South Korea, which has been given an important role in the U.S. aggression strategy in the Far East. Large-scale forces of aggression have been stationed there for more than 40 years. Therefore, the White House has given none other than the Seoul regime an important role in realizing its foreign policy plan called the new globalist doctrine.

What is the point of this new political term used by the United States? This is aimed at establishing the right of the United States to interfere in the internal affairs of independent countries in the global sphere, to wage [word indistinct] wars against these countries, and to conduct covert or overt operations of destruction -- in other words, the right to seek a policy of state terrorism. It is expected that Washington will have its cat's paws commit such vicious conduct. The Seoul regime is the first to be among them, because the Korean peninsula has long been within the sphere of the U.S. imperialists' authority. Various sorts of military exercises and mobile exercises have served as important means of intimidation. The large-scale "Team Spirit-86" military exercise of the United States and South Korea is completely compatible with the new globalist doctrine. Observers regard this as an exercise designed to invade the neighboring peoples. Conducting this exercise was designed to imbue other countries with militarism. A network of U.S. bases spread all over the world, like a spider's web, plays an important role in guaranteeing the realization of the neoglobalist doctrine.

In South Korea, there are 40 of the Pentagon's bases, where tens of thousands of U.S. soldiers are stationed. The southern half of the Korean peninsula has become a powder magazine of the U.S. militarists in the Far East. Various sorts of U.S. nuclear weapons are deployed there.

Another direction of Washington's neoglobalist policy is to incite its allies to strengthen their military power. Seoul plans to buy ultramodern weapons, including F-16 fighter-bombers; destroyers laden with missiles; and helicopters. During the period from 1985 to 1989, the Pentagon plans to supply South Korea with combat gear and military equipment worth up to $1 billion. [Word indistinct] and some Pentagon officials still regard John Foster Dulles' concept as a guideline. Dulles once babbled that even though it is part of Asia, Korea is like a peninsula that can be excised. Therefore, it is not surprising that the U.S. forces command is planning to test its ultramodern aggression plan to deal a so-called preventive strike against remote areas of the enemy country's territory while conducting the "Team Spirit-86" military exercise. Of course, the Pentagon is not planning to use only South Korea's territory. As it did during the turbulent war against the Indochinese people, Washington is calculating to use the Seoul regime's armed forces, which are 600,000 strong, in realizing its aggression attempt.

In his Political Report at the 27th CPSU Congress, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's general secretary of the Central Committee, pointed out that [passage indistinct]. Washington's act of involving Seoul in realizing its neoglobalist doctrine aggravates the situation on the Korean peninsula and the entire Far East and runs counter to the peace, security, and interest of this region.

It is the DPRK's peaceful proposals that can contribute to the alleviation of tension on the Korean peninsula. It is also the socialist countries' efforts and [word indistinct] in the struggle to promote peace and security for the people and to remove the danger of a nuclear calamity that can contribute to this. One of the prerequisites for removing the root of the danger of war, including the one on the Korean peninsula, is for Washington to give up its dangerous neoglobalist policy.

DPRK on 'Team Spirit' Exercises

PM080948 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "For Peaceful Dialogue"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Apr -- The DPRK resolutely rejects the South Korean attempts to conduct a North-South dialogue from a "position of strength," an article published in the newspaper NODONG SINMUN states.

While the U.S.-South Korean "Team Spirit '86" maneuvers are continuing with the participation of more than 200,000 servicemen, while nuclear-capable aircraft are taking off, and while airborne assault and other offensive operations simulating "strikes against the North" are being held, claims about some kind of "treaty from the North" are utterly groundless.

The newspaper recalls that, with a view to easing the tension in Korea and creating a favorable atmosphere for a North-South dialogue, the DPRK has proposed ending the holding of military maneuvers and has unilaterally taken steps in this direction.

DPRK ENVOY COMMENTS ON CULTURAL ACCORD SIGNING

LD042155 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1805 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] A plan for cultural and scientific cooperation between the Soviet Union and the DPRK for the years 1986-87 was signed in Moscow today at the USSR Foreign Ministry. Our correspondent Vladimir Savchenko reports:

The new plan provides for a further expansion of cooperation between the Academies of Sciences of the USSR and the DPRK in various fields, including agriculture. The numbers of Korean students, postgraduates, and people on non-degree courses at Soviet higher educational institutions will be increased. There will be an active exchange of artistic collectives.

On the Soviet side the document was signed by Mikhail Stepanovich Kapitsa, USSR deputy foreign minister. He noted that the new plan for cultural and scientific cooperation will promote the exchange of experience in socialist construction, the mutual enrichment of the cultures of our peoples, and a strengthening of the traditional links between the USSR and the DPRK.

Kwon Hui-kyong, the DPRK's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union, who signed the document, addressed those assembled. He said, among other things:

[Begin Kwon Hui-kyong recording in Korean, with superimposed Russian translation] Recently we marked the 37th anniversary of the economic cooperation agreement between the DPRK and the USSR, and this year we are marking the 30th anniversary of the agreement in the realm of culture and science. We are very content with the way that cooperation has been steadfastly developing on the basis of these agreements. Contacts between the two countries in the fields of the economy, culture, health care and sports, and in all spheres, are being enriched and deepened with every passing day; we will make every effort to successfully carry out this new cooperation plan, which will serve to strengthen friendship between the peoples of the DPRK and the Soviet Union. [end recording]

FURTHER ON WEINBERGER'S REGIONAL TOUR

Filipinos Protest U.S. Presence

LD081626 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] According to news agency reports, the visit of U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger to the Philippines was accompanied by mass anti-U.S. demonstrations, where participants demanded that the U.S. military bases on Philippine territory be removed. This report is commented upon by Sergey Fanton:

In its relations with the Philippines, Washington is most worried about the fate of its military installations. There are about 20 there, including the strategic Air Force and naval bases, Clark Field and Subic Bay. This is the largest U.S. bridgehead in the Pacific basin, and it plays a key role in the chain of U.S. bases extending from Australia via Micronesia, to the Philippines and Japan, to the Aleutian Islands. The status of the bases is determined by an agreement, foisted on Manila, which expires in 1991. As this date approaches, more and more Filipinos are speaking out in favor of removing the U.S. military presence and of conducting a more independent policy. Washington's argument, common knowledge for a long time now, about the so-called Soviet threat and the mythical need to protect sea communications seems unconvincing to Filipinos.

On the other hand, the threat the military bases themselves pose to Filipinos is becoming increasingly obvious. The news about the death of four Philippine workers after their having received a high dose of radiation in the O'Donnell military base evoked just indignation in the country. The source of the radiation is as yet unknown, as the U.S. command categorically refuses to give the authorities the appropriate information. At the same time the press reports that there have been frequent claims that the Pentagon has already sited nuclear warheads in depots on the Philippines. It has not been ruled out, the Manila TIMES JOURNAL writes in this connection, that the United States, while ignoring the national sovereignty of the Philippines has turned the country into an arsenal of strategic weapons of mass destruction.

Antiwar demonstrations continue outside the U.S. Embassy in Manila. Fifty-nine public organizations are in favor of the immediate removal of all U.S military bases and installations. The Filipinos do not want to resign themselves to the role of a nuclear hostage and hope that the changes now taking place in the country are not confined to purely outward, cosmetic alterations.

Weinberger Seeks Depots in Thailand

LD081802 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Vladimir Beloshapko commentary]

[Text] The chief of the Pentagon has started his stay in Thailand on an explicitly provocative note. By visiting areas bordering upon Cambodia this morning, where bands of Khmer reactionaries have entrenched themselves, and dropping in on the positions of Thailand's artillery, which has more than once opened fire on the territory of the neighboring states, Weinberger made it plain that in U.S. headquarters Thailand is still regarded as a bridgehead for intervention in the affairs of the countries of Indochina.

But this far from exhausts the purposes of his voyage. A plan to set up depots of U.S. weapons in Thailand is being discussed at talks held in Bangkok. Washington maintains that such depots are intended to be used exclusively by Thailand's Armed Forces in the event their national security is threatened. In its comment on that line of argument, the BANGKOK POST lamented that the installation of U.S. military depots might be seen erroneously as an infringement upon Thailand's national sovereignty. Are they really erroneous, these misgivings? Indeed, according to U.S. laws, the Pentagon may set up its depots in those countries only where U.S. troops are stationed. In this case, the following question would not be out of place: Are not U.S. soldiers going to appear on Thai soil in the wake of weapons so as not to violate the U.S. legislation in force, so to speak? In my opinion, such a possibility should on no account be dismissed.

But what a direct U.S. presence is fraught with has been vividly shown by the U.S. aggression in Indochina. Its infamous collapse delivered a strong blow to Thailand's prestige too, as it was from Pentagon bases on Thai territory that U.S. aircraft took off to bomb towns and villages of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. This was a bitter experience and not all in Thailand have forgotten it, by any means. As some of the country's leading scientists emphasized at a seminar in Bangkok held on the eve of Weinberger's arrival, storing of U.S. weapons could again draw Thailand into a military confrontation in the region.

Leaves Bangkok for Canberra

LD090851 Moscow TASS in English 0705 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo April 9 TASS -- U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, making a tour of Asian and Pacific countries, today left Bangkok for Canberra.

During his talks in the Thai capital the Pentagon chief succeeded in imposing on that country's prime minister an agreement to start talks on the construction of arms and munitions depots on Thai territory for American "Rapid Deployment Forces."

The MAINICHI newspaper reported today, however, that Bangkok refused to give its final consent to the implementation of the dangerous design.

Weinberger's trip to Bangkok was marked by powerful demonstrations in protest at the establishment of a bridgehead for the gendarme "rapid Deployment Forces" in the country.

MORE ON ANGOLAN DOWNING OF S. AFRICAN PLANE

PM081314 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent S. Nikonov report: "Angola: A 'Hercules' Shot Down"]

[Text] Luanda — Angola's ANGOP News Agency has reported that Air Defense Forces servicemen from the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] shot down on 3 April one of three South African Air Force "Hercules" transport aircraft from which the racists were dropping weapons and ammunition for the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] gangs operating in the central provinces of the People's Republic of Angola.

It has been known for a long time from testimony by captures bandits and reports by local residents that the racists, under cover of night, regularly transport combat munitions for terrorist groups from the territory of Namibia. And even though FAPLA subunits have repeatedly captured parachuted and the military materiel from NATO and South African stores there were dropped, Pretoria still stubbornly refuses to admit that its Air Force is being used to supply UNITA gangs.

But, as people say, facts are stubborn things. The aircraft that was shot down is the latest piece of irrefutable proof of interaction between the racists and the traitors of the Angolan people.

Many Angolans with whom we spoke in this connection do not rule out that this time the "Hercules" aircraft were carrying weapons recently appropriated by the Pentagon and the CIA to support UNITA gangs, including "Stinger" missiles.

ANC OFFICIAL CALLS FOR RELEASE OF LEADERS

MB081749 Moscow in Zulu to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Today as part of our programs we have an ANC executive committee member, Henry Makoti, as our guest speaker. He is a veteran of the South African struggle for independence and has been jailed in South Africa because of his contributions to the antiapartheid struggle. Today we will talk about the situation facing political detainees in South Africa.

[Begin Makoti recording in English fading into Zulu translation] There is a mighty campaign being waged today, both inside South Africa and also internationally, for the release of political detainess in South Africa, heroes of the antiapartheid struggle in that county. Nelson Mandela's name naturally comes to mind. We believe that this campaign is of great significance since those in detention because of their fight against the racist regime, are beloved sons and daughters of South Africa. The masses love them and believe in them and refuse to listen to the racist government's hollow promises of change while their true leaders are still in jail. Any talks that take place and any forms of negotiation with the racist regime are a complete waste of time if the real issues that would lead to a better future for South Africans are not addressed. These people are not in prison because they have violated any laws but because they were fighting for their land of birth and the birthright of their people. The masses hold the work done in the struggle for freedom by these people in high esteem and while they remain behind bars the people will continue to ignore all of the Pretoria regime's statements of intent.

There are many leaders of the struggle that have been in prison for a very long time and South African jails are renowned for brutal treatment of prisoners, in particular political prisoners. The regime fears them and considers them a dangerous breed, hence the brutal treatment in order to break their will. The racist government uses all means at its disposal to achieve this. Nowadays the government uses deceptive rhetoric to deceive people into believing that it genuinely wishes to release the leaders of the struggle, but only on the condition that they renounce violent revolution. What does this mean? After all violent confrontation was not our idea but that of the oppressors themselves. They are the ones who use arms against our people who campaign against apartheid.

The South African Government is holding onto power through the barrel of the gun and that is the reason for the appalling bloodshed in the country.

For our part, we do not reject proposals for dialogue on the future of the country, but the racist regime insists on us laying down our arms while it continues its wanton use of arms against our people. That is unacceptable to us and our leaders in racist jails. They do not accept the demands of the National Party government.

Like our leaders we say that political prisoners should be released unconditionally so that they can return to live among their own people. We take the campaign for their release very seriously, and we are gratified to note that this campaign has been joined by many from the international community. [end recording]

HONDURAS COUNTERS U.S. CLAIMS ON AID REQUEST

LD090712 Moscow TASS in English 0648 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Havana April 9 TASS -- According to reports from Honduras, the government of that country has officially refuted the American Administration's contentions that Honduras had supposedly asked the United States for military aid to the sum of 20 million dollars.

Recently the White House urgently provided this assistance to Honduras allegedly to repulse an "armed incursion" from Nicaragua. The aim of this action is to make the American Congress approve a bill on granting 100 million dollars of aid to the Nicaraguan "contras". The official Honduran statement, observers stress, again exposes Washington's attempts to justify preparations for direct military interference designed to topple the Sandinist government.

RSFSR JUSTICE MINISTER VISITS NICARAGUA

LD081243 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0630 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Managua, 8 Apr (TASS) -- Aleksandr Sukharev, RSFSR minister of justice and chairman of the Association of Soviet Lawyers, was here on a visit at the invitation of the Nicaraguan Association of Democratic Lawyers. He met the juridical community of Nicaragua, the leadership of the Justice Ministry and the Supreme Court, and servicemen of the Sandinist People's Army. Aleksandr Sukharev was received by Tomas Borge and Victor Tirado, members of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

During the visit. the sides exchanged experience in development of the legal system [Pravovoye stroitel'stvo], and questions of strengthening the relations between lawyers of the two countries on a state and on a social basis were discussed.

During the meetings and conversations, the RSFSR minister of justice directed the attention of Nicaraguan lawyers to the need to consolidate the international juridical community if order to expose the policy of "state terrorism" of the Reagan administration with respect to Nicaragua, and to defend the Nicaraguan people's sovereign right to self-determination.

In his speeches, Aleksandr Sukharev acquainted the Nicaraguans with the implementation of the USSR's foreign policy, elaborated by the 27th CPSU Congress, the improvement of Soviet democracy, and the further strengthening of discipline and law and order.

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Gorbachev Tours Auto Plant During Kuybyshev Visit

Conversations With Workers

LD082337 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Report on visit by CPSU General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev to the Volga car works in Tolyatti, Kuybyshev Oblast; introduced by correspondent Tikhomirov and presented by Igor Kirillov — from the "Vremya" newscast — recorded]

[Text] Hello, comrades. Today is the 2d day of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's stay in Kuybyshev Oblast.

[Tikhomirov] Today Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev visited the Volga Motor Vehicle Works [VAZ] in Tolyatti. The first conversation took place at the southern entrance to the works, with the members of the Komsomol youth teams of the main assembly line. [Video shows Gorbachev and retinue approaching; one girl gives him flowers]

[Gorbachev] Thank you. Thank you very much. You know, surrounded by you as I am, I will start feeling like an old man right away. [laughter] No one over 30 can be seen. Or else they have hidden themselves away. [He turns to a group of female workers] Well, what do you say?

[Womens' voices] We are glad, glad that you have come to us.

[Gorbachev] VAZ workers adopted good pledges on the eve of the congress — well done! But, after all, this is how you should act. This is a new town, a new, fine workforce. The machines are fine, also; although one can also criticize a bit, especially here, since I am not facing the public. [laughter] The VAZ workers have heard often enough that they produce a model commensurate with world standards. Why should you not become trendsetters in motor vehicle construction? Isn't it time for that?

[Unidentified worker] Of course. [Others agree and laugh]

[Gorbachev, turning to a man in his retinue] I really said it more for his benefit, for Minister Viktor Nikolayevich's benefit. [Viktor Nikolayevich Polyakov, USSR minister of the automative industry]

[Worker] To become a trendsetter....

[Gorbachev] Yes, indeed. Such a fine town, such forces are concentrated here — an educated working class, strong scientific and technical intelligentsia — in a word, there is everything one really needs to design and master models of the future, and not just those commensurate with these world levels. Well, this is what I want to say. Is it possible to say this, to set a task such as this?

[Worker] Yes, it is possible. It is.

[Gorbachev] You know what startled me? It is the fact that soon you will have 700,000. A million? Well, look here, you have become accustomed to doing things on a large scale.

[Worker] The town is young and should develop.

[Gorbachev] You know, I think it is necessary to develop the town, but in such a way as to ensure that the industrial part, the production sphere does not lose contact with the social sphere.

[Worker] (?During development everything must be taken into account).

[Gorbachev] Well, this is the main thing. And what is of concern to the young people in the town, so to speak? Be outspoken, young ladies.

[Worker] We are concerned about everything. [laughter]

[Gorbachev] That is good. It is natural that you should be concerned about everything. And what problems are there, if one can pose the question this way? [passage indistinct] Housing?

[Worker] The main one.

[Gorbachev] The main one.

[Worker] We have several young people, but they have nowhere to go to relax.

[Gorbachev] Not possible to relax?

[Workers' voices] No. One cinema.

[Gorbachev] What?

[Worker] We have only one cinema

[Gorbachev] One cinema?

[Workers] Yes, yes. They are also building a palace of sports, bu[illegible]sage indistinct]

[Gorbachev] I do not know who is to blame. [laughter from workers] It is usually difficult for us to find where the responsibility lies, but I think both the director and the minister are guilty. Really, is it possible that there is only one cinema for a population of 300,000? Is there no room here to lay out simple sports zones, courts, and playing fields that people can travel to or walk to and do everything calmly. It would not even cost very much. I am sure that if the task was set you would all join in, on Komsomol subbotniks and so on; then it would get done. All the more so, since so many young people have come here from all over the country. So it would be interesting to live and work and to feel oneself a real person.

In order to improve life and to keep our defenses strong, we need productivity, we need work rates, and we need acceleration, the very same acceleration that we have been talking to you about for an entire year. All of our plans are aimed toward this; they received support at the 27th party congress.

Thank you for the meeting.

[Workers] You, too. Many thanks.

[Gorbachev] I wish you all the best.

[Workers] Thank you. [applause] [Gorbachev and retinue move away]

[Tikhomirov][Video shows car production line] When people talk about the VAZ many impressive and even majestic figures are mentioned. But it is enough to mention only one: every 22 seconds a new car leaves the main production line. One can imagine the rest: a giant production plant with metallurgical and metal processing and assembly, first small units; then they are assembled on the conveyor, in other words, the huge road along which separate parts and details are connected and secured together to become, finally, the famous Volga car. In short, there are hundreds and thousands of operations at various sections. As for the Zhiguli that fill our streets everyday, it is worth remembering that the hands of more than 100,000 association workers touch them.

[Video shows Gorbachev being greeted by workers at test track] The first stop is at the test track. All the mass production models of VAZ vehicles have been gathered here. They were presented by Isakov, general director of the association, and Mirzoyev, chief designer. The innovation program adopted at the VAZ envisages about 30 new car and engine models.

[Video shows Gorbachev inside factory surrounded by workers]

[Gorbachev] Well, it is difficult to talk to you here.

[Tikhomirov] This is the conversation at the final stage of the main production line.

[Gorbachev] I cordially greet you and want to express many thanks for your work. To add a bit more. Add — everybody should add a bit more in order to accelerate the national economy. We need more results in production deeds, social deeds, and human deeds. One goes and goes in the car and cannot see the end of the works. I see that there are a total of 53,000 in the other production shop and you have 27,000 here. There are 80,000 people working in those two shops alone. A huge works. I wish you all the best.

[Workers] Many thanks

[Gorbachev] Good bye! [applause]

[Video shows Gorbachev walking through factory; talking to workers]

[Tikhomirov] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev visited forging and press production, talked to workers on the shop floor and to supervisors and engineers at the enterprise.

[Video shows Gorbachev outside factory, talking to workers]

[Gorbachev] My impression from the workers and, first of all, of the people who work here, is good. The main thing is that they are young and energetic and will produce a lot. Well, do not forget the main thing — we tell the entire country to follow your example. It is good that you are now assimilating new and good methods of management with the entire collective taking part and searching for reserves itself. It is all well. You understand, it is intelligent work and when people work intelligently they obtain good results. Thank you for everything you did and I hope you will not fail us.

[Unidentified man] What measures will we adopt after the congress regarding pilferers?

[Gorbachev] Pilferers — I understand. This is what I think. We are now working out a number of legal acts that will give greater rights to collectives, themselves, to take measures in introducing order to this matter. Pilfering, comrades, is doing us great harm.

[Worker] Yes, it is time to put an end to it.

[Gorbachev] I think that when you are the economic managers, when you yourselves are the economic managers, when you go over to self-financing, the question then arises: What are you doing taking things? That is some article we shall not be producing tomorrow. If we do not produce it, then we shall be marketing less, there will be less profit, less funds and this will affect everything. That is how the question must be put.

You know, our state is democratic. But one must not allow this democracy to be used against ourselves. So we are preparing documents that will increase the severity of economic, administrative, and, of course, moral measures. Therefore, the question of property is an extremely important question.

[Worker] Comrade, may I ask a question?

[Gorbachev] Please do.

[Worker] After the congress, what specific measures are planned to fight against drunkenness and how are they to be intensified?

[Gorbachev] I think we have existing measures and planned ones. It is only necessary to make use of them.

[Worker] No, it is still being dealt with very weakly here.

[Gorbachev] You know, we have reduced by almost half...

[Other workers interrupt] Even more.

[Gorbachev] Perhaps, by even more.

[Other workers] Perhaps by two-thirds.

[Gorbachev] We are reducing the production of vodka and all sorts of fortified wines. There is still dry wine and champagne. Well?

[Worker] To good purpose.

[Gorbachev] Let me tell you that in the village where I was born and where I spent the first years of my life, the people came to a rally and voted to stop the sale of alcohol and they stopped it. You in Tolyatti should gather at a meeting, discuss the matter, and stop the sale.

[?Oblast official] We have five rural rayons which held these rallies and said alcoholic drinks were not to be sold; we do not sell them there.

[Gorbachev] You know, this must come from the people. We welcome this. Every family declares prohibition. Declare prohibition first in the family, then at the enterprise, and then in the town and settlement. We shall support this. But to declare prohibition at state level — there is no need to go to such extremes as a state-imposed prohibition, imposed from above. To move toward a sober society, this, I think, is the correct way.

There are figures showing that the accident rate has fallen sharply, by 20 percent in half a year, as a result of cutting down on all sorts of drinking bouts; this is most correct. Divorces in the second half of 1985 fell by 19 percent.

[?Oblast official] And here by up to 40 percent.

[Worker] That is good. [laughter]

[Gorbachev] That is so. This all has an effect. Hooliganism caused by this has been reduced. In general, an improvement is under way. But if anyone has the idea that it is all over, I think it is just beginning. We put it like this: The main thing is that the beginning must be made with the party, the communists, and the leading cadres. That is the order it must go in.

The people, as we have seen, and the working people have supported this approach; we shall continue to pursue this line.

[Worker] So there is someone to set an example.

[Gorbachev] Quite right. If you are entrusted with leading people you must justify it not only in practice but also morally.

[Gorbachev] Someone else wanted to say something? Was it you?

[Worker] About your meeting with President Reagan, in the near future — when is it to take place, or...

[Gorbachev interrupts] We put the question like this: The meetings must continue, we must meet, and we must converse. We can't let things reach a collision point. However, it must be done in such a way that these meetings bring some sort of benefit, that there is some sort of progress. Whereas, if we just meet and exchange pleasantries and handshakes, while all the military programs are implemented — who needs meetings like that? It would be a fraud! We have said this quite plainly. In general, we don't need to pursue a line whereby the fate of the world is given over to them, put into the hands of the capitalists.

We, the socialist countries, the developing countries, even the peoples of the capitalist countries — all this is an enormous force that has an interest in preventing war. For that reason we must not fold our arms. We have to put pressure on them, and hard! And the most important thing, this is where all our strength is forged.

[Worker] Let them be afraid of us.

[Second worker] They must not be afraid of us.

[Gorbachev] Let them not fear us. We do not want to scare them. But let them respect us, yes.

I think you should be calm, calm and confident at work. We will not allow anything untoward to happen. It will always be clear that if they try anything, it will cost them dear. We got carried away with our conversation!

[?Oblast official] And we still want to show you the town today!

[Gorbachev] All the best! [applause]

[Video shows cars traveling along road thinly lined with people, views of new housing blocks, and Gorbachev talking to residents in the street]

[Kirillov] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev familiarized himself with the Avto Zavodskiy Rayon of Tolyatti. A town in itself, modern and beautiful, it grew up at the same time as the giant factory. More than half of the city's inhabitants live in the new rayon. Their average age is 29. Perhaps it was for this reason that in their conversation with Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev a great deal of attention was paid to problems of housing, the construction of kindergartens and schools, and public catering establishments.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev toured a complex of young people's hostels and visited the dining hall and library. He had a talk with the inhabitants of the city.

[Video shows Gorbachev inside buildings talking to people]

Speech at VAZ Works

LD090034 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1723 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Speech by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at an 8 April meeting at the Volga Car Works in Tolyatti, Kuybyshev Oblast: Gorbachev shown speaking at podium, with shots of audience interspersed; from the "Vremya" newscast — recorded]

[Text] Dear Comrades, I am sincerely glad to be meeting with you. On behalf of the Central Committee and the Soviet Government I cordially greet the workers of the VAZ, representatives of other work forces of the town of Tolyatti, and all inhabitants of this major industrial center of our country. [applause]

It is interesting to be in Kuybyshev Oblast and to be here in the town of Tolyatti — one experiences tremendous satisfaction from being here. Yesterday, in Kuybyshev, and today, here in Tolyatti, I had many, albeit brief, though meaningful and very useful meetings with workers, specialists, and senior personnel. As you understand, the main theme of the conversations revolved around the results of our 27th party congress. It seems we have every basis to say yet again that the 27th congress was successful and fulfilled its task. [applause] The work of the congress — open and permeated with a feeling of responsibility — the examination of the topical problems of the present time, and the documents adopted at the congress have given rise to an enormous interest in our party, both in our country and abroad. The CPSU and the people currently face a task of historic importance: To implement the designs of the party congress. We will be more successful in our work, comrades, the better we assimilate — think over and ponder with our minds, souls and hearts — all that was said at our party congress and all that is embodied in its decisions.

Above all, this is what one would like to say: Why, precisely, did we have a need for a congress such as this? An answer to this question is, to a considerable extent, linked with the assessment of both our achievements and those problems that have arisen before society over the past few years. I think, comrades, that there is no need to go into a detailed description of the enormous transformations that have been carried out during the years of Soviet power. They are truly revolutionary in character; the Soviet people's achievements represent an incontrovertible fact in the history of the world.

The vast economic and scientific-technical potential, the great social achievements the impressive achievements of the country in the spiritual sphere, the socialist way of life — all this is our reality today, the property of the whole people. It is precisely this that has brought our country into a leading position in world development and has provided the basis for the important role of the Soviet State in the fate of contemporary civilization.

Soviet people can be justly proud of this, for this is the greatest monument to the revolutionary creativity, the inspired labor, steadfastness, and devotion to the cause of socialism of all generations of our Soviet land. [applause]

All of this, comrades, was assessed at its true worth at the congress. I shall say even more: Without this, it would not have been possible for us to put forward the majestic, but realistic plans for accelerating the country's social and economic development, and to set tasks that, in their scale, exceed everything we have had to face in the past.

The need to accelerate social and economic development is an urgent and immediate task, the grand scale of which is now clear as it faces our country, party, and people. Why was it necessary to pose the question in this way? This was already spoken about at the congress, but it is worth speaking of again. The point is, comrades, that alongside the vast achievements, in recent years we have also been found to have considerable failings in the development of the economy. I refer to work rates, labor productivity, efficiency indices, and the slow assimilation of the achievements of scientific and technical progress. We began to lose the dynamism that had been characteristic of the Soviet economy during the entire time of its development, that lies at the base of our society's vast achievements in a short historic period.

The economic situation was also reflected in the social sphere; this sphere is for us, in the final analysis, the main one, for it is here that the highest aims and values of socialism as a social system are realized and that the humanity and democratism of the socialist way of life are manifested most broadly.

The negative processes which were being revealed in the sphere of distribution [of incomes] caused great concern in the party and among the people. This was reflected in the leveling out tendencies in the payments for work that were not in accord with the demands of the basic principle of socialism — from each according to his ability and to each according to his work. For a section of the people, their incomes considerably exceeded their labor contribution. This is intolerable in a socialist society, not only for economic reasons but for moral ones as well.

At the congress it was stated — and I wish to repeat this today — that in recent years we did not have enough purposefulness or resolve in our practical actions. All of these processes were left without the necessary consideration because of serious shortcomings in the activity of party and state organs and many cadres. There was a weakening in the management of the economy and the social sphere. Feelings of taking life easy, complacency, and lack of exactingness became widespread.

The absence of wide publicity, criticism and self-criticism, and effective control did not make it possible to reveal in good time any negative phenomena or to raise painful questions in a pointed way and resolutely wage a struggle with everything which is impeding our movement forward and closing the road to everything new and progressive.

All of this, comrades, you and I have seen and experienced. Among the party and the people, it is understood that a decisive turnabout, changes for the better, and vigorous practical actions are necessary. Precisely such an understanding of the situation has led us to the conclusions which were clearly stated before the party and country at the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum. It was precisely then that the first major step was taken toward a critical analysis of the state of affairs, a party appraisal of the situation was given, and the foundations were drawn up for a long-term political strategy, the core of which became the course toward the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development.

The decisions of the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum opened new horizons before society. The atmosphere of exactingness and demandingness, criticism and self-criticism, the open discussion of all pressing problems in society prepared the way for a further profound analysis, serious generalizations, and fundamental decisions, which were typical both of the pre-congress report-back and elections campaign and of the entire work of the 27th CPSU Congress.

It seems that among the party and the people, the 27th CPSU Congress was correctly called the congress of strategic decisions. The party's general line, the line toward the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development and the safeguarding of peace on earth was confirmed there and was developed further. The congress approved the new edition of the CPSU Program, substantiated theoretically the future lines of development for Soviet society, and gave a profound analysis of international development trends.

The basic guidelines for the socioeconomic development of the country in the 12th quinquennium and up to the year 2000, which were adopted at the congress, concretize the social and economic strategy of the party and determine the main tasks of the contemporary stage of socialist construction and struggle for communism. The 27th congress gave a profound scientific analysis of the modern picture of the world and put forward an extensive and constructive program for the struggle for peace and for the creation of a comprehensive system of international security.

We can be very satisfied, comrades, with the results of the congress, for the party managed to express what has come to the fore in life, what our people have come to realize. The confirmation of this was that the results of the congress were greeted within the party and throughout Soviet society with tremendous interest and ardent support for the party. The main task now is to transform energy — as was said at the congress — the energy of intentions into the energy of practical actions. It is precisely in this that the essence of the issue now lies, or in Lenin's words, the nail of the issue.

Creative labor, a high level of organization and discipline, work at full strength in every sector of the national economy by everyone — worker and peasant, engineer and scientist, and workers in the sphere of management and in party, local soviet, and economic organs, by all without exception — this is the main condition for the implementation of the party's plans and the congress' decisions. I think the majority of Soviet people already understand this very well. [applause]

What should be of paramount importance here? We must begin, first and foremost, by restructuring our thinking and psychology in organizing the style and methods of work. I will say frankly that if we do not reorganize ourselves — I am deeply convinced of this — we will not reorganize either our economy or our social life in the spirit of the party congress' decisions. In such a case we will not cope with the tasks that have been set, the scale and newness of which are unprecedented.

Reorganization must take place in each place of work, in each labor collective, and in management bodies and party and state bodies, including the Politburo and the government. In any event, it presupposes that everyone must do his job honestly, conscientiously, and with every ounce of energy and knowledge.

If this concerns a production worker, then it is up to him to ensure discipline and organization at work, high productivity, and high quality of output; to look after that which he is entrusted with; and to use production resources economically. If he is an engineer or scientist, then it is his job to make the maximum contribution to the development of scientific-technical progress and the reconstruction of the economy on the basis of the achievements of science and technology. If it concerns a member of management personnel, then it is his obligation and direct duty to ensure the widespread utilization of new methods of management and an executive solution to all questions on which the long-term results of our economy and the work of production collectives depend.

In concluding this part of the argument about the need for a profound and thorough reorganization, I would like to emphasize that which is most important: We will win without fail if we do not stick to the old, worn-out ways to which you and I have become accustomed and where we have felt comfortable. The axiom for everyone should be as follows: We will not solve new tasks by using old methods and approaches.

And something else, no less important: We must start reorganizing by reorganizing man himself. This is also very important to bear in mind, because now, with the congress over, when plans are being considered, when the means and new measures to meet the targets determined by the congress are being considered, the old voices are starting to be heard once again: Let's have more resources, more energy, more capital investment, more numbers.

One must clearly see and distinguish those who have really started to reorganize themselves, who, perhaps, sometimes commit some negligence or blunders, but who are really questing and enthusiastic about matters. These should be distinguished from those who only bend to the new breeze without changing anything in practice.

One should see that, also. Such phenomena have already appeared. By the way, now one does not frequently hear that anyone disagrees with the fact that we have chosen the way of radical restructuring in all spheres of our society's life. Moreover, the overwhelming majority of people genuinely believe the time for change has come, but support for the party's plans is no longer sufficient. One needs practical actions to implement them, one has to work in a new way. It may be that someone thinks that now, after the congress and the adopted decisions, everything will go back to the old track. But, comrades, where does the old track lead us? Not to where the decisions of the party congress call us. It is necessary to change more quickly and to assimilate new methods and a new approach in one's work. If one follows the old track he can hardly expect to fulfill tasks that we have mapped out either for the near future or the long-term. It is on these that we base our personal plans and the fortunes of our motherland.

Of course, comrades, everything I say does not mean we have everything going on as before in the old way. No, restructuring is already taking place. We see how people's attitudes to their tasks is changing. I would only like to stress: The most important things here are still in the future. The fact that people received the congress favorably and responded to its decisions with their labor can be seen from their concrete deeds. The fulfillment of the 1986 plan will become the first serious test and the concrete reply of the labor collectives to the congress decisions. We can say now, that, on the whole, the year has not begun badly in the national economy. The shifts in key industries, primarily the machine-building, metallurgical, and gas industries, are noticeable.

Coal industry workers completed the first quarter with good results. I wish to note this fact in particular because this industry was lagging noticeably in the last few years. In general, the rate of increase in the volume of industrial production was — for 3 months — 6.7 percent. In agriculture, state purchases of cattle and poultry have increased, compared with last year, by 7.6 percent, and the purchases of milk and eggs increased by 6 percent. I would particularly like to emphasize the role of the 12th 5-Year Plan in the struggle for implementing our economic strategy.

The current 5-year period is the most complex, and, to a considerable extent, decisive, of all of the three 5-year periods we are to go through up to the end of the century. It is this one that must lay a firm foundation of production intensification on the basis of scientific and technical progress and make a beginning for subsequent, more rapid progress on the whole socioeconomic and development front.

You must understand that we do not have some kind of magic wand that, at a wave, immediately makes the necessary machinery, equipment, and instruments appear. There is still a lot to construct and manufacture. The country has only begun reconstructing the most important branches of the national economy. This will be done without doubt, but it takes time. What, under these conditions, should ensure real acceleration? First and foremost, existing reserves should be utilized — we are talking about existing production potential and the country's scientific potential. That, comrades, is now the most important thing.

In line with this, I would like to note the enormous significance of the initiative of the labor collective of the Volga motor vehicle works. Your pledges, comrades, to increase the volume of production while reducing the number of workers and reducing metal and power is intensification; it is also efficiency in practice. We, comrades, are counting on this kind of approach from every labor collective. The Central Committee accords exceptionally great importance to resolving matters linked with carrying out cardinal reforms and methods of management. Overall, comrades, work is under way in all directions. Of course, there are difficulties, but I would like to stress that, without fail, we will take what we have started to its end, whatever impediments and difficulties may arise for us. [applause]

You may be sure of that. But, of course, results will be achieved more quickly if all of the country's labor collectives, all without exception, themselves more speedily join in the work to reorganize our national economy. [applause]

In line with this, I will stop in order to share my impression of my conversations yesterday and today. Yesterday I succeeded in acquainting myself in a more or less detailed way with the work of the metallurgical enterprise in Kuybyshev, which turns out rolled aluminum for the country. You know what leaves, what left the strongest impression? It is people's dissatisfaction with their work, with their achievements. This collective, this huge collective, achieved a great deal. Its achievements are known throughout the country and have been recognized with Lenin and state prizes. Even so, the people think of the future and find new reserves in order to speed progress. It is this that has given great satisfaction. [applause]

Here at this enterprise, I have once again succeeded in convincing myself about the great advantages of reconstruction over new construction. Consider this: During the first stage of reconstruction, the collective of this enterprise saved R260 million and the expenditures were recouped in 2 years. During the second stage, this collective saved R140 million and expenditures were recouped in 3 years. The third stage is already in progress and will be completed in 1989; R200 million more will be saved and expenditures will be recouped in 3 years. Finally, they have made a request for help so that they can get the fourth stage underway — a very important, complicated but, they believe, the most successful stage of reconstruction for this enterprise. This stage, if it is implemented in the form they submit, promises to save R400 million more with expenditures being recouped in 2 years. Thus, over the 4 stages of reconstruction, which started in 1972, this works — one enterprise, one labor collective — will save the country R1 billion. [applause]

That is a state-like approach, comrades. That is the creative attitude to the task in hand and it is something I think we should welcome. [applause] I want to also say that I had great pleasure in acquainting myself both with the work the VAZ men are doing on reconstruction and with their plans for reconstruction. In general, VAZ is a young enterprise and so it was all the more pleasant to hear that, at this new, young enterprise, the managers, the engineering and technical staff, and the whole labor collective are constantly seeking and finding ways to improve the technical level of the enterprise. I was shown the modern forge plant, the press plant. I am perhaps inclined to believe the comrades who told me that today press production is possibly one of the most modern forms of production, not only in our country but in the world. In any case, they utilize many achievements, world achievements. It is already a completely new form of production plant. The comrades now have big plans for reconstruction. I think that what the VAZ, you, are doing — from the point of view of raising technical levels as well as mastering new models — deserves all possible approval, although I do have some criticisms in reserve for you. [applause]

But, at times, one gets to hear this: The Congress adopted good decisions, but locally everything is going as it did in the old days. Help set things to rights. This is altogether like in the good old times: Come and put things to rights! Of course, comrades, we will help; we will be demanding and will hold you to account. But, to be blunt, is it possible to resolve all questions centrally?

Strengthening discipline, improving organization of production work at the enterprise and in the shop, making correct use of equipment and resources — this is necessary in the work forces themselves. It is the direct duty, it is the sacred obligation of each work force to their own conscience and to the whole of Soviet society. It is only in this way that we can pose this question. [applause]

Can you manage an economy which runs into trillions of rubles from Moscow? It is absurd, comrades. Incidentally, it is in this, in the fact that we attempted to manage everything from Moscow up until very recently, that our common and main mistake lies. [applause]

However, this is also still ahead of us, I have a special liking for this theme and will make use of it during our meeting.

Take questions of social development. In this sphere it is also not certain that everything in this matter should be resolved in Moscow. Naturally, the planning and allocation of resources for this sphere's development should be worked out on a nationwide scale. However, a great deal, a very great deal should be resolved locally, and resolved with vigor and persistence. We will hold you answerable for this.

One more thing, comrades, we live and work in difficult, but interesting times. Work with initiative is now needed as never before. But that is the very thing many are lacking.

I often talk with people engaged in production, heads of enterprises and branches about the reasons for lagging behind and for nonfulfillment of plans. One gets to hear all manner of justification; moreover, these refer to objective reasons and, in particular, to shortcomings in the work of one's partners. This is a sickness that has taken root in everyone. It must be treated in a thorough manner. It is, at long last, essential to stop putting the blame on each other and for everyone to discharge his duties conscientiously, to do his work honestly. [applause]

If that happens, if everyone fulfills what is expected of him, then there will be no need to blame others. But more than that, now — when we are undertaking tremendous work to restructure the entire national economy and accelerate the country's social and economic development — one has to treat one's partners [smezhniki] with due attention, one has to meet them halfway, cooperate with them. To be sure, if we take your example, if we take the car factory, today's modern car is a final product that demonstrates the achievements of contemporary human civilization. I've been told that 400 of the country's work collectives take part in the production of this article, this product. That's very interesting and important. How can one expect that if there is no feeling of comradeship, no mutual understanding in the collaboration? How can one hope for progress, for a successful solving of tasks?

No. For that reason it is necessary to seek ways for initiative in the work of all those who participate in creating the final product. This is now the most urgent task for our country. After all, if a good model is worked out by the designers, even if it is a good model mechanically, but something doesn't work in the electrical side, or something is wrong with the plastic — and these days the proportion of plastic is several percent and will probably grow even more — then all the enormous work of all the remaining collectives is wasted. That shows the importance of responsibility to one another and enterprising work. I would say we should now develop and strengthen a good socialist tradition, the tradition of cooperation between the country's labor collectives. I think this issue is also of great importance to you, comrades, since you have many partners and you have to arrange businesslike, fruitful cooperation with them.

In speaking about initiative, about work done with a spirit of initiative, I would like to say this to those employed at the Volga car works, to make this suggestion. It is well known that you produce wonderful cars, cars widely know in our country and in a number of other countries. Even so, your cars, in certain indices, fall short of the best foreign equivalents. Each time the works presents its latest model, we hear that the new car will be on par with the world's best. This is all very good; in fact, we were also shown such models today. But I want to put this question to you: Why are the Volga car works' collectives content with the new cars being merely on par with the world's best? Why do the Volga car works' collectives not set themselves greater tasks? Why does it not become a type of trendsetter, a trendsetter in world car styles? [applause] I think, comrades, that your adolescent period is at an end. [laughter] Your works are already mature with a mature labor collective and a creative staff of engineers and technical personnel, and not a bad staff — this is known by the whole country and the world — not a bad staff of designers. This is why I think the Volga car works' qualified collective is very capable of fulfilling the task I have been talking about. [applause] We will support you in this. [long applause]

I understand you may say that not everything depends on you, that much is connected with the subcontractors, with those who supply the metal, electrical and rubber equipment, and other components. The designers have their own problems in developing their talent. I mean that today they are not happy with the level of equipment available in design work. This is all true, but you know that there is a well-known expression used when one sets oneself great goals: a great goal will create energy. The main point is that if VAZ sets about solving such a task, then supporters will be found, both among subcontractors and at the ministry. I think, Viktor Nikolayevich [Polyakov, USSR minister of the automotive industry] and I even promise that in the Central Committee of the party and the government. [applause]

All in all, comrades, I do not want this immense affair that has just been received with applause to be forgotten tomorrow. I ask you, think over all of this and tell us your view. Think it over. Invite the scientists, also. I know there are problems you have posed in order for you to be equipped with other facilities for development of, for example, work the designers need for checking the models, facilities for design so that models can be finished off from this point of view. Of course, a new model should include everything.

We will try to support you, to help. But, comrades, the decisive part is up to you. Incidentally, what I am talking to you about today also relates to other enterprises and scientific organizations, to the design bureaus of the country. The causes of many of the negative trends in our machine-building and other industries are not connected with being oriented toward the creation of fundamentally new technology that is the best in the world, but often toward petty perfections of machinery that has already been mastered. Recently, I was sent material on this matter by Academician Marchuk, chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, and he expressed a very profound thought — that the whole trouble with our machine building over recent years — practically in all branches — has been that we have only been concerned with perfecting this machine building to bring it to an average standard. This has led to us putting capital investment into solving problems that have taken our machine building only to an average standard. As a result, in recent years capital investment has begun to perform considerably worse from the point of view of returns and our machine building began to lose its technical standard, to lose ground.

Now, when we are working out plans for the current 5-year period and for the longer term, for the deployment of technical progress in every labor collective — first and foremost, machine-building — we have to make arrangements that will lead to new technology, to completely new, frontranking technology. That is the main thing now. If we are to repeat the mistakes of the past year, then we will be throwing money away once again, losing time and not attaining, not achieving a boost in our machinebuilding. And, through machine building, we should be ensuring a boost in the national economy. If there is to be a breakdown in machine building, then there will also be a breakdown in the whole national economy. There will be no kind of acceleration at all.

I would like all of us to understand this well. Making mistakes in technical policy means driving the economy further into an impasse.

We have at our disposal fundamental science; we have at our disposal industrial science; we have at our disposal a huge army of designers, engineering and technical workers, an educated working class. It is within our power to set and tackle such tasks. The only thing needed is to reform one's thinking and to stride ahead. [applause]

On the whole, one needs to abandon the philosophy of imitation. It does not do to follow someone else's tracks in everything, to follow well-trodden paths. We have all been educated in other traditions and we must discover new promising sectors in the development of the homeland's technology. [applause]

The orientation toward exceeding world achievements must, as the saying goes, become part of the flesh and blood of all labor collectives, of all economic bodies. This must become the principle of our work, one of the most important goals of socialist competition. The advantage of socialism needs to be confirmed not only by the political system and social benefits but also by economic results, progressive technology, and high-quality products.

I assume that the machine builders of the country, including those who are present here, will be the first to set an example in this exceptionally important matter.

When we speak of our immediate reserves, comrades, that need to be used to fulfill the plans of the present 5-year plan period — so far we are still reconstructing the national economy, beginning the programs whose implementation must bring us to a new level, to a new labor productivity — we need to search for, to search for and find reserves that will ensure a successful solution of the plans of the 12th 5-Year Plan period. This is the main feature of this present 5-year plan period in which we live.

Talking about all that, I would like to draw your attention to one essential issue where huge reserves are hidden. I am speaking here about the quality of production. At the congress, delegates spoke about that frankly and demandingly. Without improving quality, we cannot solve the questions of quantity either, to radically accelerate the scientific and technological progress and our advancement. Acutely criticizing shortcomings here, we do not at all want to present everything negatively and, as it were, negate in one move the huge achievements both in our machine-building, light, and radio and electronics industry, and so forth. But, I am sure, you understand well that we are talking now about something else: Everything produced in the country should be of high quality. We obviously paid attention to the considerations expressed in the Political Report — that it is intolerable when workers who produce good and bad products receive almost the same wages and enjoy the same benefits. I would like to continue this conversation at today's meeting and ask you if this is not a violation of social justice? I think you will agree that it is so. But, if it is so, if we all agree with that — and all the congress delegates agree — presumably, comrades, it is time to act now, to act decisively in order to erect a barrier against low quality and defective products both in the collectives themselves and by the state. The time has come, the question of restructuring the system of quality control at the enterprises is also ripe. It is no secret that, even with good initial materials and modern equipment, low-quality products are frequently leaving some plants and factories. How many of them are being sent back, how many are in need of adjustment by the consumer at his huge expense? It is difficult to list everything, comrades.

Here, clearly, not everything is in order. The quality control service is, obviously, under the strong moral and material influence of those who produce low-quality products, those who manage enterprises. That is why, lately, the issue of transfer to nondepartmental control is being persistently proposed.

Comrades, yesterday and today during my conversations with workers, specialists, and managers of enterprises, it was again brought home to me what enormous importance is attached to the application of management methods. Lately, we have been devoting a great deal of attention to these vitally important issues, and quite rightly.

I say to you: If we do not solve these questions, we shall not solve the task of acceleration. This, I would say, is the central element in all our affairs at the present stage of economic development. That is not a slip of the tongue, comrades. This is the central problem. To a considerable extent, the success of our movement forward depends on how quickly we assimilate new management methods.

In this regard, the congress put forward the main directions of this work. Incidentally, when formulating these tasks we proceeded in many ways from the experience accumulated at our enterprises, including — and above all — the VAZ collective. Here, I would like to do justice to the collective of the Volga auto works, to all of you, dear comrades, for your very necessary and important work. [applause]

We, comrades, are very interested in your success in mastering new methods of management and we hope the VAZ collective will not let us down. [applause]

The labor collective of the Sumy machine-building association has also travelled along your path, along the same path. Your experience and the experience of the Sumy machine builders has demonstrated once again that the system of self-financing is an effective means in the struggle against the notorious stress on production volume. It acts as an antiwaste mechanism and this, comrades, is one of our most important tasks today. At the same time, life shows that it is impossible to achieve a radical reorganization of the administration and of management methods without reorganizing the central bodies of management — ministries and departments and state economic bodies. Thorough work must also be done here. This is what is important to bear in mind: It is through the work of central bodies of management that the immense advantages of our planned economy are realized, comrades. When we say it is necessary to perfect methods of management, often one may hear that people understand everything must be decentralized. If we posed the question like that, it would be a new extreme, and a new mistake, for which you and I would pay dearly.

It is precisely through the work of the central bodies that we enjoy the immense advantages of a planned economy. It is a question of a need to intensify the role of the central management bodies in regard to ensuring a sense of proportion and balance in the national economy and the right combination of state, branch, and regional interests, in accordance with monetary incomes and the growth of consumer goods, and so on.

All this must be done, especially as time and again, because of shortcomings in planning, we come up against all kinds of misunderstandings [neuvyazka] in the national economy, which has a negative effect on its long-term results. At the same time, we must firmly pursue a line towards freeing all central departments from having to bother themselves with things that should be solved by enterprises, and from what is the direct responsibility of labor collectives. Indeed, can it be normal when it is not only ministries and other bodies of branch management, even those like the Gosplan and the Ministry of Finance — and comrades here have been speaking about this: that the Ministry of Finance got involved with the VAZ, I believe. [laughter] It began editing the experiment against the decisions of the Central Committee and the government. I made a note of this and we will check on why this is happening. [applause]

Is it really justified for these powerful organizations of ours, the central bodies of leadership of the planned economy in such a large country as ours, to take upon themselves the solution of practical issues, which should be solved by the labor collectives and the enterprises themselves? This is wrong and it should not happen. It dissipates energies and does not give the central economic departments the chance to concentrate on long-term issues and safeguard working conditions at enterprises and associations. We must of course reject such practices immediately.

In line with this, I cannot avoid once again bringing up the need to quickly carry out the congress' directives on expanding the economic independence of our labor collectives — I mean, of both enterprises and construction sites, kolkhozes and sovkhozes design offices and scientific-research institutes. We must unleash the creative initiative of the labor collectives everywhere. We must do this in practice; especially now, comrades, because the solutions to many problems having to do with improving the economic mechanism lag behind the task which we put before all labor collectives and before our own cadres. A paradoxical situation is arising and many leaders and even labor collectives find themselves in an ambiguous position. On the one hand, we demand independence from them, efficiency in their work, and socialist enterprise, but on the other hand, we tie them hand and foot with numerous instructions and unjustified limitations. [applause]

It's no good when — as sometimes happens — enterprising workers who display a creative attitude to affairs end up among the violators for one reason only: their actions do not correspond to outmoded rules and instructions. [applause] I want to back that up with one example. You may even have read about it — if you have, I expect it aroused the same reaction in you as it did in me. Once upon a time on the initiative of the Komsomol a movement was born of multishift [skvoznye] teams producing goods of excellent quality. In various corners of the country workers at light industry and trade enterprises concluded contracts on cooperation. In Chelyabinsk they then decided to go even further. Here they set up an interbranch multishift team consisting of young footwear manufacturers and vendors at a trade center. The people joined efforts and they combined the wage funds and material incentive funds. A living link came about — direct dependence of payment for labor on the demand for the goods. The system worked, comrades. Defective goods were practically eliminated. The quality of the women's footwear produced was no worse than that of the most distinguished foreign firms. Naturally, the demand for the shoes rose sharply. The article describes how queues formed at the shop the night before just to get these shoes. If you read about it, you'll remember. I am not making any of this up. How did the RSFSR Ministries of Light Industry and of Trade react to this, Vladimir Kuzmich? One would think they would roll up their sleeves and set about spreading this magnificent experience. Nothing of the sort happened. The workers at the ministry saw only one thing in the experience of the Chelyabinsk Komsomol — that it did not correspond to the instructions of Gosplan, the Ministry of Finance, and the State Committee for Labor. The conclusion was: Of course it is not a bad initiative, but if it is introduced it will cause a lot of bother, we will have to reorganize ourselves. And, as they say, they closed down the young people's initiative and that was the end of a good idea. That's what happened, comrades, very recently. But it must not happen again. [applause]

In a word, there is now no more pressing and urgent task than perfecting the management of the economy and elaborating the economic mechanism that will open up scope for initiative, independence, and responsibility at collectives and enterprises. You know the Central Committee is firmly pursuing this policy line. A few days ago we adopted important measures for transferring the entire agro-industrial complex — above all, agriculture is the central link — to new methods of management. Henceforth, kolkhozes and sovkhozes will have firm plans for the entire 5-year plan and all that is produced above plan, even part of the planned produce, will be marketed at the discretion of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. In order to give them an incentive for increasing production, in order for oblast, rayon, and republican organs to have an interest in efficient work and work which produces results by kolkhozes and sovkhozes, we adopted the following decision: that after the fulfillment of fixed delivery quotas, which were already determined in advance for the years of the 5-year plan, to the union and republic-level consumers, the stock and all remaining produce will be at the disposal of rayons, oblasts, krays, and republics. This will also give a powerful incentive for the oblasts to increase agricultural production. All that is extra — all that will stay on the spot. [applause]

A paradoxical situation has come about in light industry, where, in particular, the notorious stess on production volume has begun to cause enormous censure of the goods by our people. Things have reached such a situation: If you take the price indicators, for example, for the 11th 5-Year Plan, you will see that the production in rubles of footwear significantly increased in the country. However, if you take specific pairs of footwear, then their number not only did not increase, but was even reduced.

That means the average price increased, cheap footwear disappeared, and the production of children's footwear fell because it was necessary to accmulate gross volumes; this is what pay is based on and it is from this that all funds are derived. In connection with this, the system operated in the opposite way from what we expected from light industry.

We have now given this instruction. The plan for light industry should be formulated on the basis of trade orders by quantity, range, and quality. [applause] What trade requests is what should be included in the plan. Yet, it should not leave light industry workers in a difficult situation. Indeed, they have that capricious lady, fashion, in light industry. Today the fashion is for silk dresses. The price of silk fabric is three times, four times, five times more than cotton. Next year the fashion is for cotton items. How is the enterprise to cope? How is it to amass this gross in rubles? Is it to resolve the gross problem or satisfy demand? What should it do?

So, of course, we have to untie the hands of workers in light industry. Preparation of a proposal on this very important matter is being completed. We are making it so that the new mechanism comes into operation even in this important industry, which supplies many consumer goods. All in all, comrades, I want to say unequivocally: Our party has the serious intention of taking the matter of perfecting the running of the economic mechanism to its logical end. We will not stop halfway; we are doing everything so that the immense creative potential of the people is revealed in all its might and enables our country to rise to new heights of social progress. [applause]

Until now I have spoken about our tasks in the sphere of the economy, but the improvement of the economy is not an end in itself. It is necessary for us, first of all, to enhance the well-being of the people, to improve the labor and living conditions of Soviet people. And, finally, it is a very, if not the most important factor, to have a reliable defense, to firmly keep to and conduct a peace-loving foreign policy. All these tasks are connected with our work in the sphere of economy. Comrades, at our congress — you probably paid attention to this fact — we presented questions about how the development of our society's social sphere has begun affecting the development of the economy itself, people's mood, everything. We have firmly chosen the line toward acceleration in the development of the social sphere in order to overcome a noticeable lagging there. In this respect, serious measures were taken and the necessary corrections to the planning principles have been introduced. A redistribution of capital investments in favor of the social sphere was made. The needs and specific features of the regions are being taken into account more fully.

I would particularly like to speak about housing construction. You know we are making enormous efforts here and millions of people received new housing in the course of the last few years, but this issue remains acute even now. That is why the party Central Committee and the Soviet Government are taking additional measures to expand housing construction. While here in Kuybyshev Oblast, in Tolyatti, I felt once again that the issues of housing, the problem of housing, the problems of providing food are the paramount issues we have to solve as nationwide tasks. [applause]

I must say that both party and economic bodies and our cadres need to turn to these questions. I have in mind the entire range of social questions. I have already been to Tolyatti — where we toured I can't remember now. Here is a piece of paper an elderly woman put into my hand. What is written here? It is written in pencil: There is nowhere to go with the children. There is no theater and one cinema. That is all. This is precisely what I am speaking of, comrades. One should not have such a mighty industrial giant and have in the Avtozavodskoy Rayon, or in the city, one cinema and none in the Avtozavodskoy rayon. Surely, this is not sufficient for 300,000, or for over 300,000 to have one cinema — this will not do.

This is an oversight, a serious oversight, both in the work of the central bodies — the minister will take this into account — and in the work of local bodies. How can that be? People have come here from all over the country — educated people, who know how to work — but they want to live a full life. All this must presuppose the presence of amenities that comprise the social and cultural sphere. This is one more reminder that here we overlooked a great deal; now things need to be rectified. We now see a great deal of enterprising work in many sectors of the social sphere. Take the catering system at the Riga VEF [Order of Lenin State Electrotechnical Factory imeni V.I. Lenin]; the industrial safety and public health measures for Belorussian chemical workers and Lipetsk metallurgists; the construction of youth complexes in Podmoskovye, Kaliningrad, and Sverdlovsk; the organization of trade in Klaipeda; the development of consumers' cooperative societies in Volgograd, and so forth. Much has now been accumualted, much experience. It needs to be utilized in order to seriously solve, seriously advance in the matter of improving the social sphere of people's lives.

Here lies the great responsibility of local bodies because, frequently, even when questions with regard to financing the construction of some or other projects in this important sphere have been solved, the projects are being built very slowly. This is intolerable. This needs to be rectified in this 5-year plan period. I have received information from Sergey Ivanovich, the first secretary of the town party committee, and I feel you have a great deal to do.

The town is young. There are many children and this is very good, one can only be pleased with this. However, it turns out that 17,000 are in line to get into kindergartens and creches. There are not enough, although 2,000 are being built a year — er..kindergartens with a total of 2,000 places are being built every year. This means that even so there must be more. There are shortfalls in housing. Now, certain projects have been started. I was shown a palace of culture under construction and a music school and movie houses are being built. This is generally good.

I have already noted a very right and proper suggestion made here by Viktor Fedorovich Shevanov and Sergey Ivanovich Ogapov [not further identified]. They, together with their comrades, decided that this year they would spend no less than 3 days off working on the construction of hospitals, schools, and houses of culture. They called on all inhabitants of Tolyatti to do likewise. This is a good initiative. [applause] I think this initiative is not Tolyatti or even Kuybyshev in scope, but is all-union in its scope. [applause] One should take this up. [applause]

Comrades, the strength of the party has always been in initiative and example. After all, it was at the party's initiative that the burning problems to be faced in the development of our society were posed and are today finding their solution. It was at the party's initiative that we started to strengthen order and discipline, to increase exactingness and a sense of responsibility for one's actions. It was at the initiative of the party that, within the party itself, we started making those changes that had become necessary and demanded immediate solutions. There is also no doubt that today it is the party organizations which are leading the work in implementing the decisions of the congress, every Communist will be an example of selfless labor. [applause] Above all, cormades, we need to preserve and further develop the political and labor activity of the masses and involve them in carrying out projected plans. The party, as the chief guarantor for the implementation of the planned course, sees as its task the creation of an atmosphere of quest, initiative, and creative labor for tens of millions of Soviet people. We believe, comrades, that the starting point of everything must be from the party and senior leading cadres, whatever we take up. [applause]

During the congress — this is very important — and after it, the Central Committee received many letters and telegrams from literally all areas of the country. Workers and peasants, young people and veterans, men and women, with all their hearts support the decisions of the congress and welcome the measures that were outlined. With one voice they are calling for the course, which has been worked out, to be continued, discipline and order in society to be further strengthened; I have seen all this in these past 2 days in Kuybyshev and Tolyatti. [applause]

I should say that the Soviet people are not sparing with words from the heart and they are saying they will follow the party, if the party does not turn away from the path that has been chosen. [applause] It is the duty of the CPSU, its Central Committee, and all of its organizations to fulfill this order. We will continue to consult with the working people in the future to maintain in Soviet society an atmosphere of exactingness, sincerity, confidence, and creativity — everything that will accelerate our development. [applause]

Comrades, now to international affairs — the last part of my speech.

The other day I had a meeting with U.S. congressmen and promised them I would also tell you what I told them: We do not have two policies; we have one policy that expresses the interests of the Soviet people and takes account of the interests of all other peoples.

The 27th CPSU Congress produced a comprehensive analysis of all the controversies and relationships in today's world. What is needed to resolve its problems is an entirely new way of thinking, an innovative approach, and an awareness of the fact that the arms race and the development of military technology have reached a critical point. This is what we proceed from. In so doing, we understand that we exist side by side in world politics with an opposite system in class terms and are confronted by just as serious a reality from the point of view of safeguarding peace as the United States. Meanwhile, the leadership of that country cannot drop past habits and, to all appearances, does not want to reckon with the reality of the USSR. This fact, however, does not stop us from seeking a way out of confrontation. For there is simply no alternative. The other alternative is a race toward nuclear catastrophe. Our conduct and our policy are prompted not only by our principles and morality but also by the fact that we understand that any other approach is unrealistic. That is why, at the decision of the party Central Committee, I went to Paris and Geneva. That is why the Soviet Union has put forward an entire series of major initiatives. That is why we set out, immediately after Geneva, to translate the accords and the joint statement achieved there into practical actions.

Twice, we extended our unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions and offered to immediately begin talks on ending nuclear tests altogether. We put forward compromise proposals, meeting the West halfway at the Vienna and Stockholm conferences. Another major initiative was our statement of 15 January that contained a concrete and clear plan for the elimination of weapons of mass destruction and for reductions in other weapons to limits necessary for defence. We have taken account of the Europeans' worry about medium-range missiles and operational tactical nuclear weapons and came up with a compromise option for the European zone. We suggested the mutual withdrawal of the Soviet and U.S. navies from the Mediterranean. The 27th CPSU Congress not only approved all those measures but also formulated basic principles for the establishment of a comprehensive international security system.

But what about the West, on whom an end to the arms race and an improvment in the international climate also directly depends? How have they been behaving since Geneva? What is their policy? To begin with, we have not received a satisfactory reply to the statement of January 15; what they have sent us evades the heart of the matter and attempts to make do with half-measures and to mislead the world public with vague promises.

As for a reply on substance, it is being supplied by the actions of the United States and by the actual policy of NATO. In Geneva, both sides agreed that there would be no winners in a nuclear war, just as in the nuclear arms race. However, when we put forward a simple and clear stage-by-stage plan for the reduction and elimination of the nuclear arms arsenals, we were told "No."

Or else, they have kept harping over the years that the Russians cannot be trusted because they do not permit on-site inspection. We have agreed to it. In response, President Reagan offers to verify not a ban on nuclear explosions but the procedure of improving nuclear weapons. As a U.S. newspaper aptly remarked the other day, it is the same as asking a man advocating the abolition of capital punishment to witness an execution.

We, naturally, have not accepted and will not accept it. We put the matter differently: Let us discuss both our proposal on ending explosions and the U.S. proposal of verification. The only thing the U.S. Administration seems to have left from Geneva is talk about a new meeting between the U.S. President and the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. To make the matter absolutely clear, I will repeat again: We stand for holding such a meeting. We make no preconditions for it. However, we want it to pass in accordance with what the President and I agreed on; namely, it should mark a step forward, that is, produce practical results toward ending the arms race.

One more thing. It can take place if the atmosphere of Geneva is preserved or, it would be more correct to say, revived. Just look at what is taking place. Shortly, after Geneva, an anti-Soviet campaign was relaunched with new force in the United States, full of every type of fabrication and insult to our state.

Then, more serious matters arose: namely, the demand that the Soviet Union reduce the number of its diplomats in New York by 40 percent. A U.S. naval squadron appeared off the shores of the Crimea; they made it plain the action was sanctioned by the top authorities. An attack was carried out against Libya to show U.S. might and to demonstrate that it is, allegedly, at liberty to do whatever it wishes. A high-yield nuclear explosion is being carried out in Nevada with an obviously provocative purpose on the eve of the expiration of our moratorium. And when we proposed a meeting without delay on just one truly urgent question, that of nuclear explosions, it took less than 24 hours to answer "No."

Do they in Washington think that they are dealing with faint hearts? Do they believe that today it is possible to behave like compulsive gamblers? Is this how they in the United States understand the spirit of Geneva? Do they think that we do not see how the just started Soviet-U.S. dialogue is being misused to cover the implementation of military aims? All this makes one wonder, involuntarily, what content and what meaning Washington is imparting to a new Soviet-U.S. meeting.

And what about Western Europe? In reply to our proposals, which are also meeting the wishes of the European public and many governments, they are now saying to us: The U.S. missiles cannot be removed from Europe because the Soviet Union, supposedly, has more conventional weapons. But our January statement unambiguously also offers reductions in conventional weapons and armed forces.

They also say another thing: The United States, they say, will have to take the missiles across the ocean while Moscow will merely ship them to Siberia, from which they can be easily and promptly carried back. In so doing, they pretend not to know that the USSR offers the elimination of the missiles rather than their transfer anywhere. In sum, they stand for peace in words, but for missiles in fact. No, evidently neither Britain nor France is displaying a serious approach here.

Take the attitude toward the Strategic Defense Initiative. The West European governments and big business are using all sorts of pretexts for becoming increasingly involved in that disastrous plan and are thus becoming accomplices in a new, even more dangerous round of the arms race.

Finally, perhaps, the most essential point. The United States is putting its "star wars" program into full gear. The President claims this is a defensive and non-nuclear program. But the general in charge of that project publicly describes how the space weapon will hit the enemy on earth, while the U.S. defense secretary says it also includes nuclear components.

I say, frankly, that if the United States persists in that course, contrary to common sense, we will find a convincing response and not necessarily in space. [applause] We know well the potential of contemporary science and our own potential. There is nothing that the United States can do that we cannot. We can do everything. [applause] We can do everything if the situation turns out like that. But we are against such a choice. We are against the absurd U.S. weapons logic. To us a ban on space strike weapons is not a problem of fearing a lag behind but a problem of responsibility.

I wish to say the following in that connection: It is time to give up building relations with the USSR on erroneous concepts, on illusions. One of the most dangerous such illusions is that the Soviet Union's peaceful intentions and calls are evaluated as a sign of weakness. Well then, the arms race will not wear us out, we will not be removed from outer space and will not be overtaken in technology. Nothing good will come of these attempts. [applause]

As is evident from numerous letters coming in to the Central Committee, quite a few of our people are concerned about whether it will happen that, under cover of conversations about peace and fruitless talks, the West will make a spurt forward in arms that we will not manage to react to. I can assure you, comrades, this will not happen. [applause] It will not happen because the Soviet leadership clearly sees the difference between words and deeds. [applause] So the policy of the Soviet Union takes into account the entire sum total of real factors. We will not be taken unawares. The Soviet State has repeatedly proven that it will be able to meet any challenge. If need be, it will also respond in due manner this time.. [applause] We do not claim greater security, as the 27th congress placed on record. However, we will not agree to less security either.

Nobody, certainly, expected that the implementation of our program of advancement toward peace without wars and weapons would proceed smoothly, like a Zhiguli car running on a good asphalt road. [laughter] We are in for a long, tough struggle. Not only detente, but even a warming in Soviet-U.S. relations does not suit certain circles. They are trying to find any pretext to wreck the improvement in the international situation that began to manifest itself after Geneva. The whole world knows who they are. They are the circles associated with the military business, those who personify the military-industrial complex, sending its representatives to the upper echelons of power and taking them back after they loyally serve it there. They are those who earn billions on the arms race and confrontation.

At the congress we outlined the main directions in the struggle against nuclear war, and we will act consistently and perseveringly. We have great opportunities.

Our true friends, the socialist countries, are with us in this great effort. We have a special responsibility to them. This is the common responsibility for the destiny of socialism. It is very important that we pursue the policy of peace jointly, coordinating our strategy for the long term and each important step toward peace.

A majority of the world community is for preserving peace, including the governments and peoples of the nonaligned countries and the working people of the capitalist countries.

We are for preserving the impetus of Paris and Geneva. We will not let ourselves be provoked, neither will we pour fuel onto the cold war bonfire being kindled now. One should not play politics in this nuclear age.

We will count on the common sense of the working people of all countries, the common sense of ordinary people, the growing sense of self-preservation, and the awareness of new realities by political figures and parties, including NATO member-countries.

We ourselves must continually remember: The main issue in ensuring success in the struggle for peace is solving the tasks of perfecting socialist society. The state of our national economy and the development of science and technology; the qualitative restructuring of the economy; and the building up of the spiritual, intellectual, and moral potential of the Soviet land are determining factors. In the final analysis, the matter lies in the labor of each of us. In short, a strong, healthy economy also ensures success for the policy of peace and this is called linkage between foreign and domestic policy. [applause]

Comrades! Life has confronted us in full measure with the most urgent problems and we are called upon to give an answer to the challenge of the time. It must not be evaded: We simply do not have the right to do so. The congress decisions must be realized, no matter what efforts may be required of the Central Committee, of the government, or of the whole people. The program of our actions is concrete, purposeful, and realistic, but, if we are to fulfill it, we must begin, as Lenin taught, at once both from the top and from the bottom. Success in practical work will only be achieved if we all begin together and at once, from the party Central Committee to the primary party organizations; from the government to the production brigade; from the minister to the worker, kolkhoznik, and employee. Each person must do what is to be done, do it conscientiously and to the limit of his strength. That obligation is laid on us by the acuteness of the time we are living through, by the feeling of patriotism and civil duty, and by our responsibility for the present and future of our homeland, for the cause of socialism and peace.

I wish you success in that great work; glorious new feats of labor, good health, and happiness to your families; and all the very best in life. [applause]

Exchanges With VAZ Workers

PM091518 [Editorial Report] Moscow *SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA* in Russian in the 9 April First Edition publishes on pages 1 and 3 a 1,800-word own special correspondents, V. Lysenko and N. Mikhaylov, report on Gorbachev's visit to Tolyatti under the headline "Volga Motor Vehicle Plant — Dynamism of Experiment." After discussing the plant's history through workers' reminiscences, the article concludes with the following passage:

"M.S. Gorbachev's first meeting with the working people of the Volga Motor Vehicle Plant [VAZ] was at the plant entrance. The topic of the conversation was the development of the city and the improvement of production. Today it is no longer enough to say that the enterprise produces motor vehicles equal to world standards. Simply 'equal' is inadequate, they must be the best in the world. But the production sphere, the party leader stressed, cannot be divorced from the social sphere. Party organizations must focus on housing, schools, social services, and urban transport.

"The conversation also touched upon youth leisure. In this area Tolyatti people still have many unresolved problems. In particular, it must not be tolerated that in an enormous region of auto workers there is just one movie theater and few sports facilities or cozy cafes. But in developing social, cultural, and consumer services, M.S. Gorbachev noted, a great deal also depends on the initiative of young people themselves.

"In all shops at the plant where meetings were held there was a lively and interested exchange of opinions on the most topical questions. How is the economic experiment proceeding? How accurately do associated suppliers work? How resolutely is production being modernized? What must be done to improve output quality?

"Questions were asked about strengthening order and the struggle against drunkenness. Touching on this topic, M.S. Gorbachev noted that the work done in this direction has already had notable results: Injuries have been reduced, the divorces rate has fallen, as have the number of offenses. But this does not mean that efforts can be relaxed in overcoming this social evil.

"It is necessary to uncompromisingly combat embezzlement of socialist property and pilferers. 'Pilfering,' M.S. Gorbachev stressed, 'must become a thing of the past.' Our society's democracy is incompatible with a liberal attitude to lawbreaking.

"The auto workers also asked Mikhail Sergeyevich to share his impressions of his familiarization with VAZ.

"'The first thing that struck me,' M.S. Gorbachev said, 'was the scale. I very much wanted to visit you straight after the congress and get a feeling for the people's mood after the congress and the decisions it adopted, although I know the mood among VAZ workers has been good for a long time. After all, it is on the basis of your initiative that we are now encouraging the entire country to raise productivity and quality and to save resources. In general, to improve all indicators. I have a good impression, a very good impression. Do you know what is good about it? The feeling that there is a great potential in the collective and that it is capable of resolving great tasks. The leading cadres are young and the entire working staff is young. They can do so much!'

"'Of course,' M.S. Gorbachev continued, 'there are still many problems. But what we have heard today gives us confidence that the work will proceed further. You have accomplished a great deal, but there is a great deal still to do. I repeat, I have a good impression of the plant and, first and foremost, of the people working here. Do not forget, comrades, the entire country is now taking its lead from you; you have nowhere to go, but forward, not just at walking pace but with brisk strides.'

"The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee answered production workers' questions. At the auto workers' request he talked about how the work to implement the decisions of the party congress is proceeding and dwelt in detail on the problems of the struggle for peace and ways of developing socialist democracy. M.S. Gorbachev wished the VAZ auto workers new production successes, health, and happiness.

"The Tolyatti motor vehicle giant has enormous technical and human potential and, in many respects, is an example of innovatory approaches to the resolution of the tasks of scientific and technical progress. Experiments and initiatives which give a lead to the entire country are born here. The decisions of the 27th party congress call for such bold questing."

Visit to Kuybyshev

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[Special correspondents A. Chernyak, V. Shalgunov, and G. Yastrebtsov report: "Translate the Energy of Intentions Into the Energy of Actions: M.S. Gorbachev's Stay in Kuybyshev Oblast"]

[Text] Kuybyshev — M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, left Moscow for Kuybyshev on 7 April.

He was seen off at the airport by CPSU Central Committee Politburo Members G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, A.A. Gromyko, L.N. Zaykov, Ye.K. Ligachev, N.I. Ryzhkov, M.S. Solomentsev, V.M. Chebrikov, and E.A. Shevardnadze, and other comrades.

Here on the banks of the mighty Volga — the main thoroughfare of Russia — many major industrial enterprises are concentrated. They include industrial giants such as the Volga motor vehicles plant, the Novokuybyshevsk oil refinery, the Tolyattiazot association, the V.I. Lenin metallurgical plant, and others. The TU-154 passenger airliners, born in Kuybyshev, are well known at airports throughout the world.

M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived in Kuybyshev City 7 April.

M.S. Gorbachev was met at Kuybyshev airport by Ye.F. Muravyev, first secretary of the CPSU Obkom, members of Kuybyshev party obkom bureau, and leaders of a number of ministries and departments.

The first conversations took place with workers, engineers, scientists, and young people. In the course of the conversations, the working people unanimously approved the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state and spoke of their support for the peace initiatives and their determination to work in a new way so as to scale the heights mapped out by the 27th CPSU Congress.

The CPSU Central Committee general secretary visited the shops of the Kuybyshev V.I. Lenin metallurgical plant. This enterprise is widely known in our country. Its output is sent to thousands of places — the "winged metal" aluminum, which ensures progress in many sectors of the national economy. The plant is not 30 years old, but it is constantly being renewed. For the 12th 5-Year Plan, the metallurgists explained, a modernization program is planned, making it possible to increase the output of rolled aluminum fourfold in comparison with the original design capacity. In general, the modernization has already made it possible to double the speed of rolling. The production of output has doubled without increasing the number of workers, and more than half a billion rubles have been saved for the state.

The metallurgists shared their own ideas and plans for the future. The collective's immediate goal is to reach a new standard of output quality and ensure the 100-percent fulfillment of contracts not only in terms of volume but also in terms of the entire extensive range of products. And, of course, the steady growth of labor productivity, which can be achieved only on the basis of the constant renewal and modernization of equipment and the rapid and efficient introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress.

Much is being done at the plant in this regard. Take, for instance, the heat treatment line for aluminum alloy tape, where computers and automation help the people. This line is 10 times more productive than before. But even this kind of equipment grows old. That is why the plant engineers think ahead, nurturing ideas for new machines working on the basis of fundamentally different technologies. Unfortunately the renewal of equipment is not taking place as rapidly as the scientific and technical revolution requires. And even innovations, by the time they have traveled the thorny path from the idea to introduction into practice, sometimes turn out to be obsolete.

In collaboration with the sector scientific research and design institutes, the plant specialists have elaborated technical and economic substantiation for the modernization of the hot rolling line, without stopping production and with rapid (in about 2 years) recovery of expenditure. Modernization will be three times cheaper than building from scratch and will produce a return four times more rapidly. As for the technical stand of rolling production at the plant, in many respects it will surpass the achievements of many foreign firms.

"Of course, success does not come of its own accord. Work has become harder but more interesting," party group organizer A.V. Obidin, leader of a Komsomol youth team, said during the meeting at the plant. "It all depends on people, on their will and their professional skill. The slogan 'From modernization and retooling to the highest labor productivity and the fulfillment of 5-year plan targets!' is, one may say, the closest and most comprehensible to us; it permeates the collective's entire life. Take our hot rolling mill. It has become a 'bottleneck' at the plant. Not surprisingly. It is about 3 decades old. However hard we try to improve output quality still further, we cannot achieve the necessary results. The old mill does not fit into the new technological scheme.... Yes, life itself demands renewal. The first two phases of the plant's modernization have been completed. Ask anyone, and they will tell you: There is an appreciable return."

But this is basically only the start of major, very difficult work. And the need to work in the new way, with great commitment, must penetrate not only the workers, plant engineers, and directors of enterprises, but also workers on planning organs and leaders of ministries and departments, who are largely responsible for providing material backup for the labor collectives' pledges and ensuring their efficient, prompt fulfillment of plan targets.

"I have worked at several enterprises in the sector, but I have never seen people taking the modernization so much to heart and carrying it out so persistently," plant director M.B. Ovodenko acknowledged in conversation. "At the busiest time, 300-400 people at a time were involved in dismantling the obsolete equipment, breaking up the old foundations, and laying new ones. Those who were left at the work stations, in order to prevent stoppages, worked twice as hard. The organizational and political work of the party committee is involved as closely as possible in the modernization. Temporary party groups have been set up at the 'hot' spots."

The Communists work in the front line, where the fate of all our plans and pledges is resolved. And the more actively they influence the state of affairs in the collective, the more cheerful and pure life becomes in the party family and the more rapid the acceleration.

"We say: Improve the economic machinery, so that it works efficiently, smoothly, effectively. Yes, that is necessary. But also, each of us, in his place, must work without interruptions, conscientiously," Z.A. Belova, a delegate to the 27th CPSU Congress, noted in the course of the conversation. "Not infrequently we hear indignation expressed about all kinds of shortcomings and complaints about shoddy workers or people who are downright idle. But they live and work alongside us. So who but the Communists should call them to order?"

The plant party organization seeks not superficial, "cosmetic" improvements, but a radical, deep restructuring. Paramount importance is attached to exactingness and to increasing everyone's responsibility for the task in hand. And the metallurgists do not regard exactingness as a single action. It is a system. The same system for everyone — ordinary Communists and leaders. It is the microclimate of the entire party organization. Here they do not fear publicity; they talk about the truth not in secret, but out loud, without the least trace of so-called "kindness," false fear, or deterioration in relations among themselves.

At the same time it was noted in the course of the meeting with the metallurgists that by no means everyone everywhere has yet grasped the necessity for restructuring. There is still evidence of a desire on the part of certain party workers and economic leaders to remain in their accustomed rut. The idea was voiced with new force that we will not be able to advance by a single step unless we work in a new way; we will not be able to overcome stagnation and conservatism in our work, in all their manifestations, if we lack the courage soberly to assess the situation and to see it as it really is.

The CPSU Central Committee general secretary inquired about the organization of educational work in the collective. He stressed the need to bring its content into line with the realities of domestic and international life. Dialogue with people, frank discussion with them, and the lively, warm exchange of opinions are part of our daily practice. Today it is very important for party organizations to adopt measures to strengthen work with young people.

The course of acceleration is not confined merely to transformations in the economy. It provides for the implementation of a strong, active social policy. In the conversations, the workers warmly approved this party approach and described what is being done at the plant in this sphere. The enterprise has its own cultural institute, movie theater, swimming pool, dispensary, kindergarten, a 40,000-seat stadium, and an excellent balneological treatment center. In the 12th 5-Year Plan nearly all these facilities are to be modernized and extended.

A characteristic feature is that the metallurgists do not wait for some project or other to be built for them. They do the building themselves, using their own resources. They have the forces to do this. Incidentally, a request to the sector staff was also expressed — the ministry is holding back the development of social, cultural, and consumer facilities. For instance, in the current 5-year plan the enterprise plans to double the number of housewarmings and increase to 100,000 square meters the area of housing being handed over. Yet the funds allocated have been reduced by three-fourths.

The Kuybyshev metallurgists informed the CPSU Central Committee general secretary that they are participating actively in the implementation of the Food Program. They have one of the best subsidiary farms in the oblast. It is an independent, financially autonomous subunit with its own balance. It has been allocated 900 hectares of land formerly considered to be of low productivity. From the very beginning the subsidiary farm was conceived as a comprehensive, multisector entity.

Unfortunately, this experience is still being disseminated only weakly in the oblast.

In the course of conversations with the workers, the CPSU Central Committee general secretary noted that the success of our entire struggle to implement the life of the 27th congress will be determined by the conscious participation of the broadest masses in communist building. The acceleration of economic development and the improvement of people's living conditions can only be ensured by the intensive, high-quality labor of all the people. Work and more work — that is the demand of the day. It is necessary to become still more actively involved in the great work, not sparing efforts and energy.

...The city of Kuybyshev is closely associated with V.I. Lenin's name. The monument to V.I. Lenin stands in a place which Ilich frequented — close to the building of the Samara [now Kuybyshev] district court. He once worked here as a lawyer's assistant. Other sites associated with Lenin are close by.

The figure of a worker with arms raised stands proudly above the Volga. He holds securely the wings which have become the symbol of the city, which this year marked its 400th anniversary. Here on the steep slope of the Sokoli hills, at the monument to

Glory, the group of memorials spreads out, telling of the feat of the people of Kuybyshev in the years of the revolution, the Civil and Great Patriotic Wars, and the 5-year plans of peaceful labor.

The eternal flame is never extinguished. It was kindled from a torch brought here from the V.I. Lenin Monument in Revolution Square. The link of time is firm! The CPSU Central Committee general secretary visited the commemorative sites here and laid flowers.

The party has set a resolute course of radical transformations of the economy and the entire system of social relations and of achieving a qualitatively new living standard. We want to advance more rapidly, and we will. We want to resolve more complex, multifaceted tasks than before, and we will. The strategy of acceleration put forward by our party's 27th congress has been received by all the people as a workers' program, a program for every working person. The energy of intentions is being translated into the energy of actions.

New Computer Committee Chief Gorshkov Profiled

PM081334 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Apr 86
Morning Edition p 1

[Unattributed profile of Nikolay Vasilyevich Gorshkov, newly appointed chairman of the USSR State Committee for Computer Equipment and Information Technology]

[Text] Nikolay Vasilyevich Gorshkov was born in 1927 in the village of Grigorovo in Moscow Oblast's Ramenskiy Rayon. He graduated from the All-Union Correspondence Polytechnical Institute in 1963. He is a candidate of technical sciences. He has been a member of the CPSU since 1952.

He began his labor career in 1948 as a design engineer, and then worked as shop chief, production chief, and deputy chief engineer at an electrical engineering plant.

Since 1965 he has been on the staff of the Ministry of Radio Industry central apparatus: chief engineer and chief of a main administration and member of the ministry Collegium. Since 1974 he has been deputy minister of the radio industry.

A Hero of Socialist Labor, he has been awarded two Orders of Lenin, the Order of the October Revolution, the Order of the Labor Red Banner, the "Badge of Honor," and other medals. He has also won USSR State Prizes.

Moscow Gorkom Plenum Discusses Congress Decisions

PM071438 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Mar 86
First Edition p 2

[A. Zolin report under the general heading "A Time of Sustained Work"]

[Text] Moscow — Almost a month has passed since the 27th CPSU Congress. Not a long time, of course, but sufficient to measure against its decisions today's practical actions to restructure work style and methods and speed up the socioeconomic development of countryside and city. What has already been done? How effective are our efforts? Among the positive trends observed, what has justified itself and fully corresponds to the spirit of the time, and what must be renounced once and for all? These are examples of the range of issues discussed yesterday at a Moscow party gorkom plenum.

It is well known that specific questions require equally specific answers. And the discussion held proceeded without embellishment, without hushing anything up, directly, in a businesslike manner, and with clear recognition that the elimination of shortcomings that have accumulated over the years will require endurance, persistence, and self-discipline in every Communist in the capital. The discussion of the tasks stemming from the decisions of the 27th party congress was analytical and constructive. This was largely helped by the report delivered by B.N. Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow party gorkom, which was aimed at highlighting the principal areas of the city party organization's work.

What steps have already been taken in the interests of restructuring and mobilizing to the maximum the masses' creative energy and experience? A clear-cut work schedule for all public organizations has been established on the initiative of the party gorkom. The number of meetings, conferences, and gatherings of the party aktiv and economic leaders has been reduced. One-third fewer bureau resolutions are now being adopted and the number of documents sent to party raykoms and primary organizations has also been reduced. A firm line is being pursued to demarcate the functions of party, soviet, and economic organizations. As a result, the volume of papers of an executive and economic nature sent to gorkom departments has been reduced by one-third. Emphasis is laid on studying the situation and giving practical assistance at local level.

A considerable number of new approaches and new work forms and methods have been found. Thus, taking into account the most urgent problems in the city, the plenum confirmed specific instructions for members of the gorkom bureau. Henceforth each of them must present an account of how he has carried out instructions. It is also planned to broaden the practice of hearing Communists' reports and talking with them and to increase the effectiveness of adopted decisions, monitoring, and verification of fulfillment. The plenum also supported the course aimed at forming a more efficient system of work with cadres and their reserve.

The turn toward direct organization of matters and toward working people's needs and requirements contributed to our successfully meeting plan targets in the first quarter of 1986. Industrial production will have increased by 5.6 percent and labor productivity by 5.9 percent. The dispatching of products in accordance with contractual obligations has also noticeably improved.

There are certainly changes for the better, and not bad ones either. But, the participants in the plenum unanimously agreed, under no circumstances must we falter with these changes. If only for the reason that the present high growth rates are largely the "result" of the lightened plans of last year with which comparison is now being made. And also because 30 enterprises completely failed to meet targets for the quarter, and the leaders of associations such as "Raduga," "Salyut," "Vympel," "Vostok," and certain others have once again followed the path of least resistance and engaged in amending targets set earlier.

In this connection the speakers proposed that rigid, daily party control must be established over the fulfillment of plans and pledges. The targets for the first years of the 5-year plan must be regarded by every enterprise, shop, and team as the minimum. Their overfulfillment will be a real contribution to speeding up the country's socioeconomic development.

Specialists have calculated that there are 500 newly completed and highly effective scientific developments in Moscow today. But some of them cannot carve a way for themselves into production for years. In order to rectify the matter, the speakers proposed creating a unified science and technology program, "Efficiency and Quality," which would set two goals — to save resources and improve output quality.

A great deal was pointedly said at the plenum on the participation of party, soviet, and economic organs in developing the integrated program for the social and economic development of Moscow for the period through the year 2000 and elaborating the plan for the 12th 5-year period. The majority of ministries and departments have become actively involved in this matter, which marks a sharp turning point in intensifying production and improving the quality and efficiency of work in all units of the city's national economy. At the same time it was noted that the Ministry of Power Machine Building, the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, and the Ministry of the Automotive Industry try to evade their responsibility for the development of Moscow enterprises within their jurisdiction and set lower rates for reducing the proportion of manual labor and renewing production than envisaged by the congress decisions. This attitude does not correspond to the spirit of the time or the aims of acceleration, and Muscovites cannot agree with it, the speakers said.

Ensuring the integrated, accelerated development of the capital's national economy largely depends on how soon the Moscow city planning commission restructures its work and whether it does this properly. Preliminary discussion and validation of plans and calculations is frequently replaced by directives here. Just criticism was also leveled by the speakers at banking and financial organs and organs of material and technical supply. They still only play a weak part in the development and introduction of economic management methods and in the struggle to save labor and material resources.

It was with great interest that participants in the plenum discussed tasks connected with radically improving medical services, trade, public catering, transport, and citizens' cultural leisure. There are considerable problems here. It is proposed that party organizations take active part in developing the integrated "Health" and "Young Family" programs and improve people's working and living conditions with greater persistency.

Questions of improving ideological work were discussed exactingly. This work, the speakers said, must be more closely linked with life, organizational and economic activity, and the solving of topical problems; and formalism, a campaign-like attitude, and cliches must be more energetically overcome. The ideological wealth of the congress documents must be fully utilized in order to increase Muscovites' working and social activeness and cultivate an organic need to work with initiative.

In the resolution it adopted, the plenum set a broad program of action for the city party organization to fulfill the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the plans for 1986 and the 12th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

Criticisms Leveled at Kazakh Party Plenum

PM080938 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Apr 86
First Edition p 2

[Correspondent A. Petrushov report: "Reserves Into Action; at the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Alma-Ata — A Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee plenum has discussed the results of the 27th CPSU Congress and the republic party organizations' tasks in fulfilling its decisions. In the first 3 months of the year as a whole total industrial production grew by 8.1 percent as against a planned figure of 4.5 percent. Construction workers coped successfully with the construction of hospitals, health centers, schools, and apartment blocks that were planned.

"Our economy has immense reserves," D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, noted. "And the right thing for us to do is to amend our socialist pledges. Above-plan labor productivity growth of 0.5 percent is planned for 1986. Our potential makes it possible to broaden the task — to raise labor productivity by an additional 1 percent, which will provide additional output worth R430 million."

The main speaker and the other speakers at the plenum spoke about the need to more rapidly restructure work in the new way. Since the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum there have been certain positive changes in the style and methods of the work of party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms; but in many cases they are still of a purely external and superficial nature. An atmosphere of creativity, innovation, and professionalism has been created in by no means all collectives. In certain places stage-managing and indecision have taken hold. Order and high executive discipline have not been ensured everywhere. This is confirmed by the unstable work of a number of industrial sectors. In the first quarter 95 enterprises failed to cope with output sales targets; over 300, or 1 in 5, failed to fulfill contractual delivery pledges; and more than 200 did not ensure the planned labor productivity growth.

How can it be ensured that there are no laggard enterprises in the republic? What must be done to unconditionally fulfill the plan for 1986 and for the 5-year plan as a whole?

Currently a number of ministries and departments have still not carried out the necessary restructuring. For instance,

V. Kazachkov, the republic's minister of power and electrification, did not even manage to examine the structure of the plan for the introduction of new technology and essentially sanctioned a drop in labor productivity that was twice as great as last year's. The Ministries of Nonferrous Metallurgy and Communications and the republic's State Agro-Industrial Committee have again included a number of obsolete measures in the plan for developing science and technology.

Sharp words were spoken at the plenum about shortcomings in the work of the Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences and sector institutes. These have not yet oriented themselves to the needs of production. For a long time millions of metric tons of phosphorite fines have not been processed at the "Fosfor" association in Chimkent, even though the only institute dealing with the problems of the phosphor industry in the country is located in the oblast center. The "Karagandagiproshakht" Institute developed a plan for reconstructing the "Bogatyr" strip mine at Ekibastuz. Detailed analysis revealed that, were it to be introduced, labor productivity and returns on capital at the mine would fall and the prime cost of coal would rise by almost one-third. Who, one wonders, needs such a plan?

Particular mention was made of the following facts. Were enterprises to work at full capacity, it would be possible to produce additional output worth almost R1.5 billion. Last year 18 percent of enterprises permitted overexpenditure of materials and lost large amounts of worktime.

There was a critical analysis of affairs in capital construction. Through the fault of the republic Gosplan and ministries many inadequately funded projects have once again been included in this year's program. The Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, having failed to allocate around R6 million for 7 carryover building projects, has put down 30 new projects in the plan. More than R600 million is today frozen in incomplete construction. Inertia and old approaches still abound in the sector. There is a need for a bolder reorientation toward the reconstruction and retooling of existing production, yet this work accounts for only one-fourth of the work of the Ministry of the Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises.

An alarming situation has emerged in the construction of the Ekibastuz GRES-2. Construction of the Shulbinskiy and South Kazakhstan power stations is being conducted extremely unsatisfactorily.

The plenum discussed in detail how to overcome the lag in agriculture. Today there are favorable conditions in the republic for obtaining a good harvest: Good stocks of moisture have been accumulated, high-quality seed has been prepared, and the volumes of mineral and organic fertilizers to be applied has grown.

Stockraising and other agro-industrial complex sectors require higher development rates. There are still many farms and rayons where less than 1,500 kg of milk is produced per cow and where underweight and scrawny livestock are delivered to meat combines. This is largely explained by the poor feed base and the low standard of work at livestock units. This year we are being set the task of saving in the republic not less than 19 quintals of feed units per standard head of cattle.

Feed procurement, particularly in southern Kazakhstan, will soon be upon us. Yet one-fifth of all mowing machines and rakes have not yet been prepared in Alma-Ata, Dzhambul, and Chimkent Oblasts.

During the examination of the questions of boosting agriculture, serious complaints were made about the Eastern Department of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences (Chairman K. Medeubekov). The research pursued here is not systematic and in a number of areas notably lags behind the demands of production intensification.

More than half of the republic's schools work on a two-three shift basis, one in three vocational and technical colleges is housed in makeshift premises, and allocated funds are not used. Many of the republic's industrial enterprises, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes still do not have their own kindergartens.

Tasks of improving ideological work were discussed. There are 800,000 ideological fighters on the roll. That is a considerable force! Party organizations, it was noted at the plenum, are obliged to use that force skillfully. The matter must be posed in such as way as to ensure that the positive changes that are taking place are reinforced as rapidly and reliably as possible in people's consciousness and behavior and are manifested in their labor actions.

The plenum adopted a resolution and ratified organizational and political measures to fulfill the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the plans for 1986 and for the 5-year plan as a whole.

Ukraine CP Plenum Examines 27th Congress Results

PM080810 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Mar 86 First Edition p 2

[Report by O. Gusev, M. Odinets, and I. Tikhomirov under general heading "A Time of Sustained Work"]

[Text] The Ukraine

Workers in the Ukraine have begun the 12th 5-year period fairly well. In comparison with January-February last year industrial production has increased by 7.5 percent. Virtually all growth is the result of increased labor productivity. Heavy industry sectors, the construction ministries, and transport are working stably. Consumer goods valued at R411 million have been manufactured in excess of the plan. In agriculture growth in meat, milk, and egg procurements has been ensured. Targets relating to growth in trade turnover and in the volume of consumer services have been met. According to preliminary figures, performance indicators for the first quarter will considerably exceed those planned.

However, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee plenum, which discussed the results of the 27th CPSU Congress and the tasks of the republic's party organizations to fulfill its decisions, stressed the pressing necessity to get rid of the idea that if things are going fairly well as a whole we can limit ourselves to partial improvements.

"The production, scientific and technical, and cadre potential created in the republic and the experience we have accumulated in resolving major economic and political tasks make it possible to work better and to greater effect and to resolve qualitatively new tasks," V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, noted when delivering his report.

The speaker and others addressing the plenum discussed in detail how to do this. Achieving the indicators planned in the economy will depend to a considerable extent on reconstructing production units on the basis of the latest scientific and technological achievements. But things are not progressing here as we would wish. According to statistics from a selection check, in the republic's Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy 43 out of 105 construction projects are being carried out on the basis of plans that are 5 or even 10 years old. The reconstruction of the Kremenchug automobile plant has been in progress for more than 10 years.

The growth in machine building production in the republic planned for the 5 years must be achieved by starting up production of progressive types of machines and equipment. For this purpose the production of products being assimilated in the country for the first time must be increased sixfold. Nevertheless, in Voroshilovgrad Oblast one-fourth and in Vinnitsa Oblast almost one-third of machine building production has not been renewed for more than 10 years; and at Odessa enterprises even fewer new types of machines, equipment, and instruments are being assimilated than 5 years ago. The matter must be rectified — and immediately. How this can be done was shown by the example of Kharkov machine builders. It was noted that as yet poor use is being made of the experience of the Dnepropetrovsk combine plant in certification and rationalization of workplaces and in increasing the equipment shift index by this means. Large resources are expended on studying this experience but the return is not great.

Technically, reconstruction of the national economy is impossible without radically improving capital construction. The speakers pointed out that the volume of construction work in the republic is increasing considerably. And this work must be managed with care.

Analyzing progress in implementation of the Food Program, participants in the plenum demanded that the republic's party and soviet organs and the State Agro-Industrial Committee organize work in such a way as to substantially improve the population's supply of foodstuffs in the current 5-year period. The main course here is to increase soil fertility and livestock productivity, take in hand those farms lagging behind, and rely on the achievements of the best collectives. The plenum noted the positive experience of Poltava Oblast, where an effective soil conservation system of crop farming has been introduced.

Reserves in stockraising are great. The following figures were cited: Last year many of the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes obtained less than 2,000 kg of milk per cow. The number of such farms is particularly large in Chernigov, Rovno, Voroshilovgrad, and Kirovograd oblasts.

The question of the need to improve production quality was sharply raised. The proportion of products with the state seal of quality at enterprises under the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, and the Ministry of Local Industry in Donetsk, Dnepropetrovsk, Poltava, and other oblasts is considerably lower than the average republic level.

Outlining ways to implement the party's social policy, participants in the plenum thoroughly analyzed the state of affairs in housing construction, consumer service, public welfare in cities and villages, health care, and mass cultural work. It was noted that the attention paid by party and soviet organs to the general educational and vocational school reform has weakened recently.

Questions of restructuring work style occupied a large place at the plenum. Many party and soviet organs are being slow to carry this out. Thus, last year reports by leaders of the "Kerchmetallurgstroy" trust and its subdivisions were discussed more than 30 times in the party gorkom and raykom, the gorispolkom, and the city and rayon people's control committees. Despite this, the trust failed to fulfill the production program for the year and for the 5-year period as a whole. In a number of places, the speakers noted, the matter is submerged in a flood of speeches and papers. For example, during the last 5-year period the Kharkov party obkom and Oblispolkom adopted 11 resolutions aimed at increasing corn production, but the yield nevertheless remained low.

The overwhelming majority of the republic's leading cadres are people loyal to the party who value the trust placed in them. At the same time there are still many shortcomings in work with cadres. B. Turbayevskiy has been working as first secretary of the Bratskiy party raykom in Nikolayev Oblast for 18 years now. For two 5-year periods in succession, the rayon has been following a downward path: the grain yield has fallen and milk yields likewise, although throughout all these years the work of the party raykom and its first secretary has received a positive appraisal. It was stated at the plenum that we must more boldly replace leaders in those sectors where the state of affairs does not improve for years on end, and we must promote workers who have received a good schooling and deserve the right to head collectives.

Such an effective means of educating cadres as criticism and self-criticism were discussed. Just criticism was addressed to the Dnepropetrovsk party obkom, where for the past 2 years at plenums and meetings of the aktiv not 1 of the 125 speeches have contained any criticism of the obkom bureau and secretaries. On the other hand, a considerable number of compliments have been given its First Secretary V. Boyko.

The standard of ideological work was analyzed in the light of the tasks set by the congress. It is essential, the speakers pointed out, to sharply gear educational work to life and to resolutely eradicate any manifestations of formalism. The businesslike, creative enthusiasm aroused by the congress should be supported and developed in every way possible.

The plenum adopted a specific resolution aimed at unconditional fulfillment of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions.

Bagirov Addresses Azerbaijan Party Plenum

GF081730 Baku International Service in Azeri
1200 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Report on the address by Kyamran Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, delivered at the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee plenum on 5 April]

[Text] Dear listeners: The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee held a plenum on 5 April. Kyamran Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the convocation. We now draw your attention to a report on his address. The leader of the Communists in Azerbaijan said the following:

It is now 1 month since the 27th CPSU Congress concluded its work. With each passing day we have a better understanding of the scope and historic importance of its decisions. In its critical debate on the situation of the country, the congress not only summed up the work carried out during the past 5 years but also reviewed the work of the party during the past 25 years. It drew up decisions having the characteristics of programs which established the main directions of the Soviet community's development during the forthcoming years and the 10-year plan periods. The congress unanimously upheld the CPSU Central Committee's political line and meaningful work and the conclusions drawn from and the recommendations made by the Central Committee's Political Report, approved the new edition of the CPSU Program, the party rules and regulations, together with the changes effected, and the Basic Guidelines of social and economic development from 1986 to 1990 and from 1990 to 2000, and decided on the adoption of a resolution based on the Central Committee's accounting report.

The great political decisions adopted by the congress have added great importance to it from the viewpoint of domestic and international development [words indistinct] and indicated that the party must correctly tackle the inevitable programs of the present time without delay and that the system of socialism established in the Soviet Union is capable of drawing up well-calculated and realistic plans. The Political Report on the CPSU Central Committee and the address delivered by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, have openly explained the nature of the complex and responsible tasks put forward by the party and the ways and means of resolutely fulfilling them.

The Political Report has given a magnificent picture of the present [word indistinct] and adversities in the world, confirmed the objectives and directions of the foreign policy strategy pursued by the CPSU, and put forward a concrete program for consolidating the struggle made for safeguarding and strengthening peace and for developing good-neighborly relations and mutually beneficial ties among all the countries. The noble objective of Soviet foreign policy and the work of the (?party) leadership is to rid mankind of its continuous fear over its future through using the large funds allocated for rearmament for meeting peaceful needs.

The CPSU and the Soviet Government are endeavoring to make use of every opportunity — even the smallest — to halt the upward trend of the threat of war. A new and convincing proof of this is Mikhail Gorbachev's address on Soviet television in which he called on the U.S. Administration to put an end to nuclear arms and terminate the fast pace of nuclear rearmament.

Later, Kyamran Bagirov discussed the tasks before the Communists and all the people of Azerbaijan SSR as derived from the decisions adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress. He said:

The Communists and workers of Azerbaijan have unanimously approved the party's and Soviet state's domestic and foreign policies and the historic decisions drawn up by the 27th CPSU Congress. The Azerbaijan SSR party organization fully supports the assertions put forward in the Central Committee's Political Report and the conclusions drawn from it, including the program of radical changes established by the congress.

The Azerbaijan SSR is making a worthy contribution toward the effort made to realize the important tasks put forward by the party. As a whole, the republic's workers have successfully realized the plans of the first quarter of the current year. The tasks concerning the industrial plan are (?being realized) at a faster pace. The increase in production has been 5 percent instead of the 4 percent stipulated by the annual plan.

Kyamran Bagirov also discussed in detail the measures to be put into effect during the 12th 5-Year Plan period for consolidating the structure of the industrial field and for further upgrading the pace of development in oil machinery production, oil and gas extraction, and in other industrial fields — including the chemical and petrochemical industry, power generation, and the ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy domain. He also discussed the work to be carried out for further improving the material welfare of the workers, broadening the construction of dwellings, and further consolidating the various services taken to the people.

Kyamran Bagirov concluded his address by saying:

I would like to assure the CPSU Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo that the Communists and workers of Azerbaijan will channel all their strength, knowledge, and experience toward the great work which concerns communist construction and the strengthening of the Soviet state's economic and defense power.

Deputy Petroleum Minister Discusses Prospects

LD082021 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0900 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Moscow, 8 Apr (TASS) — The oil recovery industry of the USSR has sufficient resources to satisfy completely the country's needs for many years. In the next 5 years the level of annual oil and gas condensate recovery in the USSR will rise to 625-640 million metric tons, Valeriy Igrevskiy, first deputy minister of the USSR petroleum industry, stated in a conversation with a TASS correspondent.

The growth in recovery planned for the current 5-year plan (1986-1990) is lower than in previous years; this is not a sign of the exhaustion of oil resources, but of a new approach by the USSR to oil recovery and processing, Igrevskiy noted. Over 5 years, instead of a 20-30 million metric tons annual increase in fuel recovery, as was the case in the sixties and seventies, the USSR will save 100 million metric tons of oil by using it more economically and by replacing it where possible with gas and a greater refinement of this valuable raw material.

Today this is the most rational way of developing the oil industry, Igrevskiy thinks. Its aim is to save as much as possible of the irreplaceable reserves of hydrocarbons for future generations. Predictions show that the likelihood of finding major new deposits in the USSR has far from been exhausted; however, oil extraction conditions are becoming more difficult.

In Western Serbia the largest deposits have passed their extraction peak, although only 78 of 300 deposits discovered by geologists are under exploitation there, he emphasized. In the USSR as a whole, 70 percent of the extracted oil comes from only 5 percent of the deposits. This proportion will change in the near future. The less productive deposits will be put into operation.

Economist Zateyev Examines Reform Plans

PM081115 Rome AVANTI! in Italian 23-24 Mar 86 AVANTI! DELLA DOMENICA Supplement pp 2-4

[Interview with Gennadiy Nikolayevich Zateyev, "deputy chief of the Gosplan department for the propsects and dynamics of development," by Libero Lizzadri in Moscow; date not given]

[Excerpt] [Lizzadri] What are the aspects in common and the differences in the present action to regenerate economic management, compared to the proposals put forward at one time by Liberman and compared to the "Kosygin reform"?

[Zateyev] There seems to me to be a basic difference. First, in the sixties the country's economic situation was completely different from that of the second half of the eighties. And if we look at the entire postwar period, the difference from the sixties emerges more clearly. Indeed at that time there were adequate opportunities to increase raw materials resources; we were then only just starting to exploit the West Siberian regions. Furthermore, at that time there were no manpower problems. Also during that period we had only just begun to supply the market with consumer durables: in fact the majority of the population had no television, refrigerator, dishwasher, and so forth, so the demand was very strong. Because of the low living standards the population needed everything. Because of all this the reform was in response to everything that was not taken into consideration under Khrushchev. There were positive economic aspects but also "distortions," that is, what we called "voluntarism," because unfounded experiments were carried out, especially in agriculture. I should add that the Seventh 5-Year Plan (1960-65) was a special kind of plan since there was a large number of investments for a large number of objectives, many of which remained unrealized and were only attained during the period of the eighth plan (1966-70). In that situation, with the economy in a favorable position, it would have been easier to carry out economic reforms, since the burden of problems was much lighter than at present. Now the burden is much greater. I should add that in the sixties the world economic situation was favorable: All countries were experiencing a boom. So reform could have been carried out much more easily at that time. This is the first basic difference compared to the current reform, which has to be carried out under much more difficult starting conditions. Of course there are some shared elements. At that very time attention was being devoted to the principles of the role of profit, the problems of interdependence between economic and administrative management methods, of technical and scientific research, of material involvement, of economic calculations, and so forth. Basically these are things that we are returning to now, such as the autonomy of enterprise management, enterprises' self-financing, and so forth, so the general issues raised then retain their significance and topicality. But these are only general economic issues; the specific situations differ greatly. Furthermore, according to our economists' assessments, the 1965 reforms were not further extended and developed, the issue was laid aside; so one could say that we now want to implement more consistently the sketches and ideas that were outlined at that time. I would say that there are no rigid constraints here because the present reform plans must be examined in conjunction with the specific situations that came about in about the mid-eighties. It is a fundamental difference. You see, then too we spoke in terms of the need for technological and scientific progress, to keep an eye on quality, and so forth, but we were not prompted by objective considerations. Now there is a necessity, an ineluctability — there are no other alternatives. At that time there were other alternatives: People talked about quality, but at the same time great emphasis was also placed on quantity; there was talk of saving raw materials, but major resources were readily available to us. This is why basically we now find ourselves on the threshold of radical changes. Before, we did not use terms of this kind. The very term "radical reform" means that we are moving toward a major change in the economic mechanism, and the party and government will have to examine even more thoroughly the problems of improving this mechanism. This is demanded by life, by the specific situation. So I would not say that we are returning to the old ideas of Liberman or of the Kosygin reform, because the specific situation has changed greatly and demands different solutions.

[Lizzadri] Is it possible to talk in terms of another New Economic Policy [NEP] and, if so, in what way?

[Zateyev] Personally, I believe that one can. If there is a new economic situation there must be a new economic policy. But, strictly speaking, I would say that the NEP remains Lenin's policy of the twenties. The situation then was one of complete economic disaster and famine: It was necessary somehow to revive the country's economy. Under those conditions the only option was to concentrate on the distribution of goods, commerce, and capital; to develop private enterprise; to limit the state monopoly on foreign trade; and to accept unemployment. Since there were no alternatives it was necessary to approach the economic situation proceeding from traditional market principles. There is a semantic similarity; but today's new economic policy does not signify that we are preparing to return to the traditional laws of the market and of merchandise, to the spirit of private enterprise, and to Robinson's laws of economic interplay. In our country socialist ground rules apply and we build the economic rules within the framework of the basic principles deriving from socialism. This means that we are not moving toward a market economy, automatic price formation; opening the way to free trade, unemployment, or competition between workers; or copying the market economy model — especially since the most highly developed capitalist countries abandoned those models some time ago. At the present stage of capitalist development, many laws have changed, to the extent that it is difficult to rediscover the market behind them. So with regard to the substance of the problem, we can say that we are on the threshold of a formulation of economic policy based on the specifics of our new economic situation. So we are not planning to copy automatically what we did in the twenties.

[Lizzadri] When do you intend to complete the changeover to the new method of management of all production organizations and all Soviet enterprises?

[Zateyev] The task is just beginning, but we already have a joint view on many things. The general direction in which we should head is clear. The country should elevate the method of central planning and enhance the role of the Gosplan, which should no longer deal with routine matters, as it does now, but rather with strategic issues, the major options of economic policy. It should also bring about enterprise autonomy by delegating many tasks to the enterprises and eliminating the practice of supervision and attention to details; the principle of bureaucratic management of the economy should be abandoned, aiming especially at the methodological orientation of the broad outline of production. So far as what does not directly concern the Gosplan is concerned, it should be said that the Ministry of Finance should not concern itself with fiscal matters alone, as it does now; it should play itsrole as an economic filter: On the one hand, the financial bodies should block fanciful projects which do not guarantee a high return and which require large investments of capital; on the other, they should support projects which guarantee a high return on expenditure. Hitherto the financial system has maintained a passive stance; now it should optimize its functions. If we talk instead about price formation, the country is rebuilding its central core — the State Committee on Prices — which is currently inflexible and is adjusting only slowly to the new structures. There are so many causes. The underlying problem lies in the fact that prices should perform their economic role better, that they should be better able to measure expenditure, that they should take account more effectively of quality and consumer demand. So I would say that, with respect to what we should do, we are taking the first steps in a major rebuilding of the sphere of management. And here lies the delicacy of the issue, in the sense that in broad outline everything is clear, but in practice sometimes there is not complete clarity or complete harmony of views; there is a difference of viewpoints. It is clear that at some point we will have to make decisions; and it is not certain that these decisions will always be correct, because the complexity of the problems is such that incorrect decisions could be made. The trial and error method must be learned and applied well. There could be problems, certain costs. This is why we use the term "economic experiment." First we examine what influence a new measure has, then we start to extend it. There are no models in this field; we do not know at the outset what results we will achieve, so it is very difficult to speak of specific time scales. For instance, it would be wrong to say that it will take 2 or 3 years, after which we will be able to sit down and see how dynamically the national economy is developing.

In a broad sense, this is an unending process. Situations are changing constantly, therefore there should be a constant adjustment of the economic mechanism. It is difficult to give precise information, because the situations could change in the course of the changeover. We will certainly introduce the changes soon, and then we will see what problems arise from practice. Certainly, if the economic situation were good, it would be easier to carry out transformations and changes. If the economic situation improves, the necessary changes will be effected more easily and better, because it is easier to introduce changes when the economy is growing, when everything is going well. It is more difficult if things are going badly, because contradictions which it is difficult to sort and to surmount, can always arise.

[Lizzadri] Subjective difficulties notwithstanding, the transition phase also presents problems that are objectively difficult to resolve: Is it possible that the transition phase, even if it is implemented with good will and skill, will lead in some sectors and factories to a temporary fall in production?

[Zateyev] With regard to the economy as a whole, I hope that there will be no obstacles; but in individual sectors and factories there could be occasional hiccups due to experimental errors. But probably the envisaged economic reforms cannot worsen the situation, because basically they should facilitate the improvement of the economic mechanism and because the experiments that we have been conducting for the past 3 years show that they produce at least an improvement of economic development. We can already see that discipline has been introduced into supplies between enterprises and into contracts; that enterprises want to earn their wages; that there is a decline in the numbers of extra workers in factories, with a simultaneous pay increase for those who remain; and that enterprises are more responsible in placing orders, to the extent that we have fewer instances of enterprises which first order a product then cancel the order when the time comes to pay.

In general factories have become more accuate with regard to planning. With regard to current results, the situation has improved. With regard to technical restructuring, technological progress, and product quality, the economic experiment cannot be said to have yielded any major results, so it is necessary to find new ways and means of improving this experiment. We are trying to link the two objectives. We have two experiments under way — at the Volga automobile plant and at the Sumsk machine building plant. The essence of this experiment is that the two enterprises are providing themselves with stable normatives for calculating profits and the running capital balance and they base most of their technological development on their own resources and profits. Furthermore the plants' cash profits guarantee them sufficient foreign currency to purchase additional equipment. The experiments in these two enterprises are being conducted with very rigid normalitives, with a constant need to think and act to improve output — not from a competitive standpoint but with much more rigid normatives than before.

In general the restructuring will not be rapid because the matter is so complex and varied that it is very difficult to say what kind of national economic mechanism will emerge from it, because the experiment could develop differently and cause various new problems to emerge. But it would be wrong to look only at the economic mechanism. It is not the sole parameter for defining economic development. And it would be a great exaggeration to link the country's entire economic development solely to the processes whereby we are changing the economic mechanism. It also depends the country's situation, on the general sociopolitical atmosphere, on many unmeasurable elements. It also depends on the implementation of changes, responsibilities, and initiative. Basically all the discussions now under way in the country, in the press and so forth, involving an in-depth self-criticism of the past, provide a more favorable background for the performance of greater tasks than have ever before faced the national economy to ensure that there are no hiccups.

[Lizzardi] In recent years the proportion of the national income allocated to production investments has diminished, while the modernization of the production apparatus will inevitably entail major investments. How do you intend to accumulate enough capital without lowering the people's living standards and cutting defense spending?

[Zateyev] How to accumulate with a view to investment without making the population tighten their belts? Actually this dilemma does not exist in our country. In the new 5-year plan we envisage both higher investments and raising the people's living standards. Investments slightly exceed consumption, correcting the tendency of recent 5-year plans, when investments fell. On what basis do we intend to accelerate the accumulation of investment capital? We are counting a great deal on the development of engineering and the equipment industry. In these sectors there are many possibilities, many unused reserves: they can yield tens of billions of rubles just by reducing metals wastage. There is also the whole question of repairs. Many of the engineering industries are below world technological standards. In general we intend to accelerate investments in the development of engineering. To this end we are carrying out a structural maneuver which allocates a considerable proportion of investments to engineering so that it in turn will impart an impetus, a boost to investment. With regard to consumer goods, the main revenue derives from light industries, food, and, of course, agriculture. The agro-industrial complex receives a major share of investments: No other country invests as much in agriculture. We believe that the accumulated potential will make it possible to step up the increase of agricultural output, with a positive impact on the light and food industries. It is true that agriculture also depends on investments, but not directly. Be that as it may, agriculture's reserves are so great as to make a major increase possible there.

Merchant Marine Minister Stresses 5-Year Plan Goals

LD090718 Moscow TASS in English 0630 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, April 8 TASS — The main objective of the Soviet Merchant Marine in the new five-year plan period (1986-1990) and the period ending in the year 2000 is to meet even fuller the requirements of the economy and population for carriage and improve the efficiency of operation of the Merchant Marine. A statement to this effect was made to newsmen by Timofey Guzhenko, USSR minister of the Merchant Marine. Over the five-year plan period, the efficiency of the dry cargo fleet is to increase by 10.5 per cent, the tanker fleet — by 15.9 per cent, the combined fleet — 27.3 per cent.

Agricultural Developments for 3-6 Apr Reported

LD090609 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 3-6 April. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

3 April

Work in the fields is now under way in the central areas of the USSR, not just in the south. Pre-sowing soil preparation is taking place in the northern part of Rostov Oblast, and an occasional mechanical sower can be seen. Farmers in Belgorod Oblast started selective moisture retention work today. The sowing machinery is ready to go. Machine operators in Kazakhstan's Pavlodar Oblast have nearly finished work to ensure that all machinery is ready. Nine out of 10 tractors were ready by this morning. Repairs to plows, flat-cut plows, and cultivators have been completed. (0430 GMT)

4 April

Farmers in Stavropol Kray today completed the sowing of early grain and pulse crops. Most kolkhozes and sovkhozes managed to cover-in the barley, oat and pea seeds in 1 and 1/2-2 days. The sowing of annual grasses and other early feed crops is also coming to an end. (1100 GMT)

Sowing of rice has begun in the south of Uzbekistan. At the same time herbicides are being added. Rice will be sown on a total of 148,000 hectares in the republic this year, which is somewhat less than last year. However, due to the use of intensive technologies, 50,000 more metric tons of grain is expected to be harvested. (1300 GMT)

Early cereal grains have been sown on an area of over 50,000 hectares in Amur Oblast to date. (2130 GMT)

The farms in Chimkent Oblast are the first in Kazakhstan to complete top-dressing of winter eared-crops with fertilizer. Throughout the republic crops have been top-dressed over an area of nearly 1 million hectares, which is much more than by this time last year. (2330 GMT)

5 April

Construction on a major greenhouse combine has commenced near a new housing estate in Ulyanovsk. The existing growing areas under cover are also being considerably extended; and next year production of early vegetables will grow by more than 1 and 1/2 times. (0204 GMT)

In Uzbekistan mass common sowing has begun. About 2 million hectares are allocated to cotton this year. (0320 GMT)

In Orenburg Oblast all the tractors, cultivators, and sowers are ready. Chimkent Oblast has finished sowing lucerne. New plantations occupy 108,000 hectares, 12,000 hectares more than previously envisaged. (1100 GMT)

MI-2 helicopter crews have started introducing nitric fertilizers under clumps of winter crops in Georgia. They are cultivating about 4,000 hectares of grain crop fields in the Kakhetia valley. (2130 GMT)

6 April

Today cotton has been sown on the first 100,000 hectares in Uzbekistan. In Kursk Oblast, machine operators are harrowing perennial grasses, adding fertilizer to the winter crops, preparing the soil, and getting ready for the additional sowing of early eared crops. In the Chechen-Ingush ASSR sowing of grain and pulse crops in the Sunzha area, the main grain-producing region in the republic, was completed in just 3 days. (1100 GMT)

Murakhovskiy Addresses Council of Kolkhozes Session

LD081327 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] A session of the Union Council of Kolkhozes is taking place in Moscow today. The tasks of the kolkhoz soviets concerning the fulfillment of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Cpngress are being examined. Comrade Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, read a report on this question. He noted that kolkhoz soviets of republics, krays, oblasts, and rayons, in collaboration with the management bodies of the agro-industrial complex, are to implement organizational and economic measures, a set of technological undertakings, securing the efficient use of the productive capabilities which have been brought into being. Included among the most important tasks of kolkhoz soviets are the acceleration of the social reconstruction of villages and the creation of stable labor collectives.

Participants in the session accorded high estimation of the decision of the party and the government on the further perfecting of the economic management mechanism. (Ivan Ivanovich Kukhor), chairman of the Vladimir Ilich kolkhoz farm in Moscow Oblast and Hero of Socialist Labor, was elected chairman of the Union Council of Kolkhozes.

Agro-Industrial Chief Cites Production Figures

LD090720 Moscow TASS in English 0629 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, April 8 TASS — Over the first three months of this year the state purchases of meat in the USSR grew seven per cent, milk and eggs — six per cent as compared with the same months last year, Vsevolod Murakhovsky, chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Complex (Agroprom), told a TASS correspondent today. Plans for an increase in the production of grain, a large part of which is used as animal fodder, are designed to meet the demands of stock-rearing. To this end the supply of mineral fertilizers to farms has been increased by six million tons.

Cosmos-1739 Earth Satellite Launched 9 April

LD091502 Moscow Tass in English 1453 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, April 9 TASS — The artificial earth satellite *Cosmos-1739* was launched in the USSR today. It is designed to continue the programme of exploration of outer space. It was put into orbit with the following parameters: the initial period of revolution is 89.5 minutes; the maximum distance from the surface of the earth — 352 kilometres; the minimum — 182 kilometres; the inclination of the orbit — 64.9 degrees.

The equipment aboard the sputnik is functioning normally.

'Mir' Cosmonauts Hold Press Conference From Space

LD081438 Moscow TASS in English 1424 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, April 8 TASS — TASS special correspondent reports from mission control centre:

Cosmonauts Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev have been working aboard the *Mir* station for twenty five days now.

The crew held a press conference from space yesterday. During two communication sessions, including a lengthy one with the use of the "Luch" relay satellite, the cosmonauts answered numerous questions by Soviet and foreign correspondents.

Under the planned programme of the flight, the crew continues today tests of the station's units and systems and adjustment of the equipment. The work schedule provides for performing a technical experiment to evaluate the dynamics of the exterior elements of the station's structure, the control of the computers' operation and correction of the manned complex's orbit. There are also plans to conduct geological survey in the area of the city of Dushanbe and observations of winter crops in the territory of Central Asian republics.

According to the reports from orbit and telemetry data, the flight proceeds normally.

The cosmonauts are in good health and feel well.

Unmanned 'Vega' Probes Continuing Research

LD082015 Moscow TASS in English 1607 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, April 8 TASS — Soviet unmanned probes *Vega-1* and *Vega-2* continue their flight. After passing on March 6 and 9 through the gas-and-dust cloud of the Halley's Comet, most instruments on board the station have remained operational. They are used, during the flight, to study the structure and characteristics of interplanetary magnetic fields, probe into plasma phenomena, including measuring the parameters of solar wind and registering electrons and ions of different energies.

The both stations' TV systems, their electronic and optical elements are in good condition following the encounter with the comet which is proved by the results of filming the Jupiter.

At present, stations *Vega-1* and *Vega-2*, which are 25 million kilometers apart, are continuing their flight around the Sun. Distance from the Earth is respectively 93 and 181 million kilometers.

According to telemetric information the on-board systems of the interplanetary stations *Vega* are functioning normally. Scientific information received from outer space is being processed and studied.

Dunayev Discusses Soviet Space Industry

LD071422 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0820 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, 7 Apr (TASS) — The space industry is becoming a definite factor in the revolutionary changes taking place in many earth technologies, a TASS correspondent was told in a conversation with Aleksandr Dunayev, head of the recently organized main directorate for creating and utilizing space technology in the national economy and scientific research, "USSR Glavkosmos." Without cosmonautics, he continued, it is not possible to imagine not only progress in science but also further development in many branches of the national economy.

Dunayev noted that, for many years, automatic and manned space devices have been engaged in searching for minerals and monitoring the condition of crops. They have also been an aid in safeguarding forests and making efficient use of the country's water resources. Space communications and navigation, weather satellites, and a system of search and rescue from orbit have become a permanent features.

The present 5-year plan, 1986-1990, will be an important step in implementing a broadly differentiated system of collecting and using space data for the analysis and practical utilization of an enormous amount of information that will become an inalienable part of the planning activity of many Soviet ministries, departments, and research institutes.

Dunayev said that on the *Salyut-6* and *Salyut-7* stations, for example, more than 300 million square km of the earth's surface had been photographed over the past few years by stationary cameras alone. The economic effect of space photos and observations by the cosmonauts over the past 5-year plan for the Central Asia regions alone amounted to tens of millions of rubles. This is just pure income from the space economy calculated in the industrial sphere — prospecting and extracting oil and gas, cartography, supplies of water to towns and pastures, protecting crops from pests, calculating spring floods and even forecasting earthquakes.

Joint efforts of different countries in the study of space are opening up the possibility for implementing space projects which have significance for mankind in general and which are a natural alternative to the "star wars" program being built up by the U.S. Administration, Dunayev stressed. Without such humanitarian aims, without genuine, and not superficial, concern for the future of the planet, world space exploration cannot develop, he said.

Armed Forces Ideological Tasks Viewed

PM071058 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Mar 86 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "To Carry Out Ideological Work Creatively"]

[Excerpts] Defining the party's general domestic and foreign policy line — a line of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and strengthening peace on earth — the 27th CPSU Congress pointed out that the human factor, the people's living creativity, is the decisive condition for implementing it.

"The most important thing on which the whole force of party influence must be concentrated today," the Central Committee Political Report to the congress emphasized, "is to ensure that everyone understands the acuteness of the present moment and its crucial nature. Any plans of ours will remain hanging if they leave people indifferent and if we are unable to awaken the masses' labor and social activeness and their energy and initiative." Here a broad field of activity opens up before ideological cadres and the ideological aktiv, including in the Armed Forces.

Called upon to actively mobilize people to resolve the new tasks of our time, ideological education work must itself be updated and improved — this was the demand the congress set for it. Today it must be characterized, above all, by innovation. And this has been given a sound foundation. For the very substance of the material which now constitutes the basis of propaganda and agitation, political talks, lessons in the system of political training of Army and Navy personnel, meetings between party congress delegates and servicemen, and many other measures is innovatory in essence and spirit. All this is subordinated to conveying the ideas of the 27th CPSU Congress to the mind and heart of every serviceman and mobilizing people to fulfill its decisions.

However, it would be wrong to overestimate what has been done. It is impossible not to see that effective propaganda is seriously hampered by formalism and didacticism, by blather and verbiage, and by the inability to speak with people in simple and convincing language. Many of these shortcomings have been brought about by force of inertia and by the tenacious habit of ideological cadres themselves of working in the old way.

Elements of mere enlightenment still frequently predominate in propaganda work. It sometimes appears as a collection of numerous propaganda measures poorly connected with the vital affairs of military collectives. The force of inertia is so great that even the introduction of new forms of ideological work, such as unified political days, frequently boils down in practice just to filling them with old substance. In a number of formations, units, and ships unified political days have essentially turned into information sessions on general political topics conducted according to a unified text.

Among the troops and in the fleets there are still many agitation and propaganda collectives and groups and staff and nonstaff lecture groups which mainly report on the work done just on paper while in fact doing virtually no agitation work with anyone. Visual agitation which does not really influence anyone has become widespread in some places. The individual approach is still frequently underestimated in the practice of ideological educational work, and not enough attention is paid to the needs and interests of different categories of servicemen. However, it is quite obvious that mass political work must now be distinguished by special flexibility, by a sensitive and prompt response to new problems and phenomena of Army life, and by an orientation toward resolving specific tasks of combat training and strengthening military discipline.

Unfortunately, such a very important principle of political work as unity of word and deed is still frequently violated. A certain commander, political worker, or nonstaff propagandist says one thing but acts differently in life. He urges people to adopt high pledges but does not fulfill them himself or create conditions for realizing them. He urges others to be modest and tactful and to observe the norms of morality, while he himself flouts these norms. He discourses on the use of criticism and self-criticism, while at the same time he overlooks unsolved problems, avoids asking acute questions, and hushes up shortcomings. Such an approach and a propensity for ostentation and fuss, the congress documents point out, do not help the cause, but just hamper the resolution of educational and other tasks.

A responsible, innovatory, creative approach to the assigned task and a real impact on achieving concrete practical results, particularly on successfully completing winter training and fulfilling competition pledges — this is the chief thing today for the organizers of ideological educational work in the Army and the Navy and for the entire ideological aktiv. It is important to persistently seek new potential for increasing the strength of the party word and to effectively help raise the political awareness and the businesslike activeness of servicemen and resolve the tasks of strengthening discipline and combat readiness. This will be the propagandists' worthy response to the demands of the 27th CPSU Congress.

Pacific Fleet Commander on Officer Qualities

PM031346 [Editorial Report] Moscow *KRASNAYA ZVEZDA* in Russian on 5 April in its Second Edition publishes on page 2 under the rubric "Combat Potential: Military Skills" a 2,200-word article by Admiral V. Sidorov, commander of the Red Banner Pacific Fleet, entitled "The Art of Interaction."

Sidorov's article is devoted to summing up an analysis of the results of exercises held in the course of the fleet's winter training, at which "the main accent was placed on working out joint actions by different categories of forces." He cites several examples to show how the success or failure of an operation was determined by precise and coordinated actions of all participating forces, saying that "today the role of accurate and reliable interaction has increased immeasurably."

The author then examines the qualities that are required from commanding officers, who "need a broad overview of modern combat and broad tactical horizons." He criticizes officers who "think narrow-mindedly, superficially, and without profound understanding of the laws of modern combat" and "senior officers who simply treat the organization of interactions in a formal fashion."

Following some additional criticism of the pacific fleet's work in general terms, Sidorov concludes:

"It is necessary to hold most strictly to task those who are unwilling to look beyond their personal interests and have no desire to think or act in the interests of the entire fleet.

"Political organs and party and Komsomol organizations are called upon to have their weighty say in this respect. After all, the reorientation of military cadres' views is a problem concerning the reorientation of their mentality, in the process of which they develop a truly state approach toward their activity. This is demanded by the interests of strengthening the Armed Forces' combat potential."

Patriotic War Veterans Committee Holds Plenum

PM080952 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian
5 Apr 86 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Plenum of the Soviet War Veterans Committee"]

[Text] Participants in the Great Patriotic War must make their contribution to resolving the tasks concerning the USSR's socioeconomic development laid down by the 27th CPSU Congress. This was said at a plenum of the Soviet War Veterans Committee held 4 April at the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army in Moscow.

The report by Committee Chairman Colonel General A.S. Zheltov and other other speeches noted that quite a few participants in the war are continuing energetic labor activity and are engaged in extensive social work. It was emphasized that one of the veterans' most important tasks is to assist in the propagandization of the party congress decisions, the military-patriotic education of young people, and their preparation for service in the USSR Armed Forces. It is also necessary to continue to implement practical measures aimed at strengthening the unity of action of international veterans organizations in the common struggle waged by progressive forces against the danger of nuclear war.

World War II Veteran, DRA Hero Receive Awards

PM030941 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian
29 Mar 86 Second Edition p 3

[Report by Major A. Klevakin: "For Soldierly Valor"]

[Text] The fascists offered fierce resistance. And then, as though in spite, the machinegun supporting the infantry fell silent. The attack could have misfired. And then the slain machinegun operator's place was taken by Junior Sergeant Kh. Malakhov, who was wounded but had not left the battlefield. His accurate rounds of fire forced the enemy fire position to fall silent.

The Soviet servicemen drove the fascists from their stronghold. Junior Sgt Kh. Malkhov was awarded the "For Valor" medal for that battle in October 1944 but was unable to receive it on time.

...Guards Senior Sergeant G. Zhidkov, who recently fulfilled his international duty on the soil of fraternal Afghanistan, was in a difficult situation. The vehicle he was driving had broken down. The dushmans tried to capture it. But with accurate rounds from his submachine gun, Zhidkov forced the bandits to lie low and he held out until reinforcements arrived.

Colonel V. Lobayev, military commander of Uralsk Oblast, recently presented soldiers of two generations, Kh. Malakhov and G. Zhidkov, with their awards.

Officials Sign Retired General's Obituary

PM040950 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian
4 Apr 86 Second Edition p 4

[Obituary of A.N. Tomashevskiy]

[Excerpts] Colonel General of Aviation (retired) Aleksandr Nikolayevich Tomashevskiy, an active participant in the Great Patriotic War and a meritorious military pilot of the USSR, has died after a severe illness. A true son of the Soviet people who devoted his entire life to selfless service of the socialist motherland and the Communist Party, of which he had been a member since 1941, has passed away.

V.N. Chernavin, A.I. Sorokin, P.N. Medvedev, S.G. Gorshkov, N.I. Smirnov, K.V. Makarov, G.A. Bondarenko, G.A. Kuznetsov, L.V. Mizin, F.I. Novoselov, V.V. Zaytsev, V.I. Voronov, I.M. Tropynin, V.V. Budeyev, A.A. Mironenko, I.T. Korzun, V.P. Potapov, V.P. Zhitenev, P.I. Goncharov, Yu.S. Gudkov.

FBIS
DAILY REPORT
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Soviet Union

Vol III No 069 10 April 1986

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CRITICISM OF U.S. TEST BAN REFUSAL CONTINUES

PRAVDA Recalls History of Issue

PM091438 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

[Article by N. Prozhogin: "Nuclear Tests Must Be Banned. The Goodwill of the USSR and Washington's Irresponsible Course"]

[Text] The world has entered a stage of its development where new approaches to questions of international security are essential. We can no longer think in terms of the past, because now it is a question not only of the preservation of peace but also of mankind's survival.

Yes, mankind has reached a point that demands the utmost responsibility on the part of each and everyone, and primarily, of course, from the leaders of powers possessing nuclear weapons.

It is still not too late to stop the nuclear arms race. But the first major step in this direction must be taken without delay. Such a step could be the cessation of nuclear tests by everyone -- starting with the Soviet Union and the United States, but also other nuclear powers. M.S. Gorbachev once again urgently called for this when speaking recently on Soviet television.

The wise tale by the Dane Hans Christian Andersen, "The Emperor's New Clothes," is popular throughout the world. However, even the wisest parables do not benefit everyone. High-ranking figures in the present Washington administration, who, it is to be hoped, also read Andersen in their childhood, have sewn the splendid attire of peacemakers out of words and arrayed themselves in it, supposing that they can thereby conceal their militarist nudity from the world. And they have found themselves in the position of the naked emperor.

On 22 March the United States carried out another nuclear explosion and, to all appearances, intends to repeat the test in the immediate future. This blatant challenge has been thrown down not only to our country, but to all peoples, including the American people, who urgently demand that nuclear testing be stopped.

If these tests were to be stopped everywhere, this would signify a real step in the direction of curbing the nuclear arms race. It is a secret to no one that they serve to perfect and improve new forms and types of mass destruction weapons even more dangerous than those already in existence. Conversely ceasing tests would signify the automatic "ageing" of nuclear weapons. Also obvious is the fact that nuclear explosions cause great damage, the extent of which is not yet fully known, to the environment in which mankind lives. The problem of ceasing nuclear testing has its own, already long history. It is useful to recall the basic stages of this history.

As early as 1955 the Soviet Union appealed to all states possessing atomic and hydrogen weapons to pledge to cease testing these weapons. The stand taken by the Western powers was negative. But the Soviet Union continued to expend efforts to achieve this aim. They had decisive significance for the conclusion in 1963 of the Limited Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, outer space, and under water. Let us note that even then the USSR was in favor of stopping all tests, including those underground, but the United States, Britain,and France refused.

The persistent, consistent policy of the Soviet Union led to treaties being signed between our country and the United States in 1974 and 1975, the first of which limited the size of underground nuclear explosions. It is not our fault that both these treaties remained unratified.

It is indicative that in the very interim period between the signing of these documents -- in 1975 -- the overwhelming majority of states of the world supported the Soviet draft multiparty treaty on a total ban on nuclear tests that was submitted for discussion by the UN General Assembly. However, it was rejected by those on whom this matter primarily depended.

In 1977, again on a Soviet initiative, tripartite negotiations began between the USSR, the United States, and Britain to work out a treaty on a complete and general ban on nuclear weapon tests. Considerable progress had already been made during the talks when, in 1980, the United States, followed by Britain, refused to continue them. Thus, through the fault of the Western powers, primarily the United States, the problem of stopping nuclear explosions remained unsolved.

Then last summer the Soviet Union took an extremely important step. Recognizing the great responsibility that rests with the nuclear powers and demonstrating the practical political will necessary to solve present buring problems, the USSR announced a unilateral moratorium on any nuclear explosions, be they for military or peaceful purposes. The date the moratorium was introduced -- 6 August, the 40th anniversary of the nuclear bombing of Hiroshima -- is symbolic, in the highest sense of this word. It was to remain in effect until 1 January 1986. Urging the United States to do the same, the USSR simultaneously announced that the moratorium would remain in force even longer if the United States for its part also refrained from carrying out nuclear explosions.

This was a real step in a direction leading to our planet being cleansed of nuclear weapons. It is obvious that, once it has become mutual for the two largest nuclear powers, the moratorium would serve as a good example for other states possessing these weapons and would create favorable conditions for concluding an international treaty on a complete and general ban on nuclear weapon tests.

The results of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva and the hopeful joint statement prompted the USSR to take another goodwill step -- the unilateral Soviet moratorium was extended until 31 March 1986. A special section of the 15 January statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, containing an integrated program to rid mankind of mass destruction weapons was devoted to the task of stopping nuclear explosions.

After a certain degree of confusion and an awkward attempt to declare the Soviet moratorium a "propaganda trick," Washington refused to follow the Soviet example and announced that it would continue nuclear explosions. According to a report in THE NEW YORK TIMES, high-ranking officials in charge of arms control problems have said that "objections must be raised as before against any moratorium on testing, as nuclear weapons age in exactly the same way as their creators do, and their efficiency at any given moment can be verified only with the aid of tests." An example of militarist logic!

However, the universal approval, including in the United States itself, of the step taken by the Soviet Union and the hopes it has inspired throughout the world of freeing mankind from the nuclear threat have forced Washington to seek arguments to justify its course of continuing nuclear tests and, consequently, the nuclear arms race itself. Two such "arguments" have been put forward.

The first amounts to the fact that the United States is supposedly lagging behind the Soviet Union in the nuclear weapons sphere and that is why, they say, they must continue improving these weapons by conducting new tests. Meanwhile it is well known that the United States has carried out considerably more nuclear tests than the USSR. Thus, according to statistics from the Stockholm Peace Research Institute, at the time the Soviet moratorium was announced the United States had carried out approximately one-third more nuclear explosions than the USSR and, together with other nuclear powers in the West -- 1.5 times more.

It is not, however, a question of arithmetic. In making the decision on a unilateral moratorium the Soviet Union was guided by principled political considerations. For us it is not a question of a breathing space between explosions but of contributing to a complete and general cessation of nuclear weapon tests.

The second "argument," according to which it would supposedly be impossible to monitor observance of a ban on nuclear tests, is utterly false. Highly qualified specialists, including American specialists, confirm that scientific and technical means available not only in the USSR and the United States, but also in other countries, give the necessary degree of confidence that a nuclear explosion, even of small yield, be detected. Convincing evidence of this was the Soviet Union's announcement of information on a scheduled American nuclear explosion carried out on 17 August last year: yield of less than 20 kilotons, a 330 meter deep silo 120 km northwest of Las Vegas. Claims by American politicians concerning the ineffectiveness of national monitoring means were thereby once again clearly refuted.

The Soviet Union has said more than once that, in conformity with a ban on nuclear tests, monitoring could be ensured both by national technical means and with the aid of international procedures -- in necessary cases also with on-site inspection. The USSR has proposed to the American side that an agreement be reached on granting the opportunity to observers from both sides, on a mutual basis and in accordance with corresponding requirements, to visit the sites of indeterminate phenomena in order to eliminate possible doubts as to whether they are connected with nuclear explosions. The Soviet Union is also agreeable to both itself and the United States using assistance in verification, including the on-site inspection proposed by the leaders of six countries -- Argentina, India, Mexico, Tanzania, Sweden, and Greece.

One month remained until the expiration of the extended Soviet moratorium when the leaders of the six aforementioned countries put to M.S. Gorbachev and R. Reagan a new urgent appeal not to sanction any nuclear tests before the Soviet-American summit meeting. The six leaders, who are the heads of states situated on different continents and belonging to the groups of nonaligned, neutral, and even NATO countries, had every reason to state: "We are sure that this would be regarded throughout the world as evidence that you both are prepared at this meeting to draw practical conclusions from your joint statement in Geneva that 'nuclear war must never be unleashed and there can be no victors in such a war.'"

The ideas on universal security without nuclear weapons that they expressed in their message are highly consonant with the concept, put forward at the 27th CPSU Congress. of forming an all-embracing international security system, one of the principled bases of which must be the total and irreversible elimination of nuclear weapons.

Replying to this message, M.S. Gorbachev announced: "The Soviet Union will not conduct nuclear explosions even after 31 March -- until the first nuclear explosion in the United States."

And what was Washington's response? Without waiting for the extended Soviet moratorium to expire, the United States conducted the explosion of a nuclear device at a testing ground in Nevada, and now it is preparing for another. It also rejected, out of hand as they say, the USSR's new peace initiative delivered on 29 March by the Soviet leader, who proposed, in particular, meeting the U.S. President in the near future to reach an agreement on the question of stopping nuclear tests. The United States is thereby openly demonstrating its reluctance to make use of a real opportunity to halt the qualitative arms race in its most dangerous area. What is more, the continuation of nuclear explosions is openly connected in the United States with realization of the "star wars" program and with the development of space-based strike weapons.

Under these conditions the Soviet Union has had every reason to resume its own nuclear tests. It cannot extend its unilateral moratorium indefinitely. By not conducting any nuclear explosions -- either for testing or for peaceful purposes -- for more than 8 months, our country has already incurred costs in both the military and economic respects.

But the Soviet Union is true to its word. Even after the expiration of the Soviet moratorium on 31 March our country will not conduct nuclear explosions. So it will be in the future if the United States takes similar action. If the reverse should be the case, and this must be clear to all, the USSR will be forced to resume its own tests as our country cannot forgo either its own security or that of its allies.

However, the Soviet leadership has nevertheless expressed the hope that the U.S. President, his closest associates, and the American Congress alike will still consider the USSR's proposal to conclude an agreement on stopping nuclear explosions.

It is Washington's fault that the fate of mankind is now under real threat. And the peoples -- of this there is no doubt -- will continue to step up their struggle to stop all nuclear weapon tests and conclude a treaty on a complete and general ban on such tests.

'Top Priority' Discussion

LD091615 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 8 Apr 86

["Top Priority" roundtable program hosted by Vladimir Posner, with Dr. Radomir Bogdanov and Dr Sergey Plekhanov of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of the United States of America and Canada]

[Text] [Posner] (?We) proposed that the test ban would last until the end of the year, from the 6th August when it was announced to the 31st January 1986. But if the United States would join, then it would become permanent. The United States did not join, and in January the Soviet Government reannounced its decision to prolong (?its) test ban until the 31st March 1986, and again invited the United States to join so as to make it a permanent test ban on all nuclear tests as the first step toward capping the arms race and as a major step towrads disarmament. The United States has clearly refused.

[Bogdanov] You know...

[Posner, interrupting] Professor Bogdanov.

[Bogdanov] Vladimir, my reaction is rather a sad one, because I have no hope that this administration is really able to produce any dramatic (?change).

They are just paralyzed by one idea, to go ahead with nuclear testing for gaining superiority over the Soviet Union. Now, if you read their statements -- official statements, semi-official statements, explanations and so on -- you will see the truth, and the truth is that this administration is in very great need to improve their nuclear capability, to create, develop and test new nuclear war (?acts).

[Posner] I'd like to interrupt.

[Bogdanov] That's number one.

[Posner] I want to interrupt you because you say this administration, meaning the Reagan administration, is in need to develop. Now, you use the word need. What do you mean by that?

[Bogdanov] (?Here) I deliberately, I deliberately used this word; they are really in need, they need it, because if you have a policy of nuclear superiority, then you need to improve always, always improve your warheads, your nuclear capability. That's why you are in need; that's why I mean by that.

[Posner] But they mean something different. They, they say that we have superiority. You've heard them say that we're ahead of them.

[Bogdanov] You know that's a very old story, and there's no bit of truth in that. You know, as to the number of nuclear tests, we have one-third less than they had, and if you add to that the nuclear tests of American allies, you will see that almost two-and-a-half or three times more they had nuclear tests. Then you know you have, you have another very important point. They say that what we are proposing, what we are suggesting, subjecting [words indistinct]. We don't mean that. We have been offering them several times; please, for heaven's sake stop the nuclear arms race. We give you very good chance. It is in interests of both parties to stop testing. If they call it propaganda, OK, let it be propaganda; I'm for that propaganda, I'm for that propaganda. But within the meaning, we, we've been insisting on that. (?Though) they say -- you know for instance, I met several days ago some rather important Americans. They were telling me: Look, you Soviets from the very beginning, you were sure that the President will not accept your offer, but still you have suggested that he should accept it. So you would like to put our President in an awkward position. I don't see any logic in that. You know, if you have to keep in mind, you know, the President's stature as a statesman, that's one thing, but if you have in mind something very substantial [word indistinct] (?security of vodka).

[Posner] Some national interest?

[Bogdanov] National interest something, something else, you know. Then we witness now, you know, we witness now a very very dangerous situation. You, we, witness if you like, it's a kind of historical event. You witness the (?looming) of another nuclear arms race.

[Posner] A new spiral?

[Bogdanov] (?With) a new spiral of the nuclear arms race. We have offered to our American counterparts, please stop it; we are ready to do whatever is necessary for that, including all the verification procedures. We open ourselves; we invite you to discuss the procedure, all the details connected with verification, but stop it. They say no! They (?said) three times no to us. Now they resume. What does it mean? It means they [are] resuming (?a) nuclear arms race.

[Posner] Professor Bogdanov, just excuse me one minute. I'd like to ask your colleague, Professor Plekhanov, I'd like to pick up on what you said about the American side treating our proposals as propaganda, calling it propaganda. You said that that's OK with us because if that's propaganda that's fine. But you know that the American meaning of propaganda is really to state one thing while to be doing something else. Now, what I wanted to ask you, Professor Plekhanov, is do you believe that American officialdom is sincere when it calls our offer to have a permanent test ban propaganda?

[Plekhanov] Well, that's just an old trick; whatever is unacceptable to you, you will call propaganda.

[Posner] I won't.

[Plekhanov] No, no, no. I mean, this, this is (?a) trick which the U.S. Government always, often, uses and I think it can be seen through very clearly. I think that the moratorium which we observed, the unilateral moratorium...

[Posner] You're using the past tense.

[Plekhanov] Which we have observed...

[Posner, interrupting] We're still observing it.

[Plekhanov] We're still observing it as of this moment, is, was, a very worthwhile policy and is something which I think will go down in history as an important contribution to the cause of disarmament. You may call it, people may call it propaganda or anything else but the fact is that the Soviet Union unilaterally refrained from testing its nuclear weapons and any other nuclear devices in the face of a continuing military buildup by the United States, in the face of new arms programs being pushed by the U.S. Administration, in the face of very provocative policies, steps, and gestures by the other side. I believe that by doing that, the Soviet Union demonstrates that it is seriously committed to a new kind of an approach to the problem of security. We are convinced that really the arms race is in nobody's interests, in nobody's best interests. It is in the interests of some very narrow and narrow-minded groups in the U.S., groups in the U.S. society; very influential, very dangerous, but still minority groups which have been able to foist their agenda on the U.S. Government and on the United States as a whole.

[Bogdanov] No, no, no, I don't agree, Sergey, with one point of yours, that they are (?foisting) their agenda on the U.S. Government. My point is that this government has the same agenda, you know [words indistinct] because there are no...

[Plekhanov, interrupting] Because there are no. .

[Posner, interrupting] Allow me to get back to what I was asking originally. Are you saying, then, that when official America calls Soviet proposals propaganda, that same official American knows very well that those offers are not propaganda and that the Soviet Union is quite serious in what it (?has proposed)?

[Plekhanov] Oh, I think if, if they have not, have not lost their last touch with reality, if they are able to see things as they are, they must be aware that we are sincerely interested in stopping the arms race, stopping the development of new kinds of weapons, and engaging (?in) this kind of competition. But the problem is that when they see that, they see it as a kind of a sign of weakness on the Soviet part.

They push forward a proposition that well, the Soviet Union is doing that because it knows it can't compete with the United States in the arms race, because it's allegedly technologically not on a par with the United States because economically GNP is smaller and productivity is lower, and so on and so forth. Thus if it is, if, you know it's zero (?sum game) logic. If something, if there is something that the Russians are putting forward, (?the) Russians support, then that must be against the interests of the United States, and the United States should be doing just the opposite. But this ridiculous, and totally irrelevent logic, which has been defeated so many times in the past, will not succeed this time (?even) because this arms race is dangerous to both sides.

[Posner] You know, some of the liberals. the more liberal segments of the U.S. Congress, have been calling upon the President to accept the Soviet offer, and one of those gentlemen has said that the Soviets have seemed to agree to the possibility of on-site verification. Let's call their bluff, I'm now quoting him, let's call their bluff and see whether or not they are indeed open to that. Now again I want to ask you, first of all, is the Soviet willingness, at least in words, to accept on-site verification a bluff?

[Bogdanov] Well let them really test it.

[Posner] Uh-huh.

[Bogdanov] Because I, I'm afraid that we have no, in the Russian language or even in English, vocabulary, enough convincing words to convince these people in this administration that this is not a bluff. OK, if (?you conceive there to be) a bluff let's get together around a table on experts level, on any level, and let's open our cards.

We are ready to do that, and as to on-site inspection problems we are very much willing to discuss, very much willing, and let me remind you Vladimir by the way as to the verification problem, as a fact we are in that in much much you know inferior position than the Americans. Less advantageous position than the Americans. The Soviet Union has been surrounded by 200, (?mind you), by 200 capabilities if you like, checkpoints, American checkpoints monitoring from different (?distances) and in some cases in very very nearby distance what's going on in the Soviet territory.

But we have only 20 checkpoints, only 20, mind you which are very long distance from the American territory. So we are in less advantageous position but still we say OK, we are open, we are open. Come over, let's discuss if you like on the parallel with discussing how to stop testing; if you like, separately, whatever, whatever (?it is). But you know, so far we hear from the American side only accusations, only bad words about Soviet propaganda, but we don't hear any concrete proposals. OK, let's get together and let's discuss it. That's why I say OK, if it is a bluff, let's test it.

[Posner] Eight months ago, 8 months and 2 days ago to be exact, when the Soviet Union first announced and began to adhere to a unilateral test ban, the door was was open to what looked to many people, including myself, a real step toward capping the arms race because stopping testing means effectively stopping development of any new kind of nuclear weapon.

[Bogdanov] You're right.

[Posner] The fact that this has gone on for 8 months I think is quite indicative of the Soviet position. The fact that the United States has consistently refused to join is, I also think, indicative of the present administration's position.

Looking back, let us say 20 years from now, hopefully if there are people who can, who will be able to look back 20 years from now, what do you think, how do you think they will assess the historic role of the two governments, of the two countries, at this period in time?

[Plekhanov] Well, I think the contrast, historic contrast between the two positions will be (?recorded) in history. I don't think that the current situation is, should be seen, as cause for despondency. The fact that the Ronald, that the Reagan administration demonstrated its unwillingness to join with us in (?the) search for new approaches to security need not discourage those people who are interested in such a search. And I think that we have a majority of the world public, including the majority of Americans on our side, in this quest for more rational approaches to security and I don't think that the struggle is over. If we go back 20 years from this moment, and [words indistinct] 25 years and recall the events of the late fifties and early sixties, there are some similarities. There was a moratorium then and then it was discontinued and the testing resumed, and that created a great deal of public concern and displeasure over the whole situation, and that created the favorable climate of opinion for the conclusion of a test ban, partial test ban of 1963.

[Posner] So what you're saying is that the fact that this particular test ban has not been accepted, should not be read as the bottom line?

[Plekhanov] No, no, of course not.

[Bogdanov] No, it is (?not). I agree with Sergey's analysis. It is not the bottom line. But what worries me, you know, to be frank with you, not history's judgment; maybe it's important, but really what worries me (?is if the future) is lost, or maybe, maybe -- a historical (?chance), you know, a real chance to (?cap) the arms race in a very simple and very (?efficient way); that's what worries me now.

[Posner] I think that worries everybody. I would only like to qualify your statement, if you'll allow me to. I don't think we have lost; because that's the wrong pronoun. I believe that the other side has, if you wish, drowned, destroyed, lost indeed an opportunity that would lead to capping the arms race.

[Bogdanov] When I say we I mean both, because we are so much interconnected, interlinked, that that's another case, you know, when it'll work for them and also work for us.

[Plekhanov] And for anybody else.

[Bogdanov] And the rest of the world.

[Posner] Thank you very much, Professor Bogdanov, Professor Plekhanov. Until the next time, this is Vladimir Posner saying good-bye for "Top Priority."

Chervov Interview

AU100752 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Apr 86 p 6

[Interview with Colonel General Nikolay Chervov, chief of a directorate at the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, by APN military commentator V. Morozov: "Key to the Door Into a Nuclear-Free World; Once Again on the Problem of a Nuclear Test Ban;" date and place not given]

[Text] [Morozov] In his television address Mikhail Gorbachev reiterated that the Soviet Union would not carry out nuclear tests even after 31 March, as long as the United States does not carry out a nuclear explosion of its own. How can this highly responsible approach of the USSR to the problem of a nuclear test ban be appreciated?

[Chervov] It was not at all easy to adopt such a decision. The USSR cannot show one-sided restraint in the area of nuclear tests indefinitely. By having refrained for 8 months from any nuclear tests -- both experimental and for peaceful purposes -- we have already permitted a certain delay to arise in the military and national economic areas. The measure of responsibility for exploiting all possibilities of achieving a practical step on the path toward liquidating nuclear weapons is too big.

The USSR regards the discontinuation of all tests of nuclear weapons as one of the most important elements of establishing an all-encompassing system of international security, the fundamental principles of which were formulated by the 27th CPSU Congress.

Nuclear tests are kind of an accelerator of the nuclear arms race. The tests help to verify new kinds and types of these mass destruction weapons and to perfect their existing systems. An end to tests would be an effective measure to significantly slow down this entire process. The nuclear arms race without tests has in reality meanwhile become an impossibility. There in lies the meaning of the USSR's policy, which is aimed at a complete and general ban on nuclear arms tests.

An end to tests also represents a path leading toward the liquidation of already amassed nuclear arsenals. Without tests there can be no modernization of existing nuclear weapons, which will as a result gradually lose their efficiency and, ultimately, they will have to perish. This would be a reliable guarantee of averting a nuclear war.

In its consistent endeavor to attain this goal, our country more than 30 years ago, as early as 1955, appealed to all states possessing nuclear weapons with the proposal that they undertake to stop testing these weapons. Unfortunately, because of the negative attitude of Western powers, this proposal did not materialize.

However, the Soviet Union continued to exert efforts in this direction, which played the decisive role in bringing about the conclusion in 1963 of the Limited Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, banning nuclear arms tests in the atmosphere, outer space, and under water. It must be stressed that even at that time the USSR fought for an end to all testing, including underground tests. The United States, Great Britain, and France, however, did not accept this. That is why the task of completely halting nuclear arms has remained unresolved to date.

Certain progress in this area was achieved when in 1974 the USSR and the United States signed an agreement limiting the yield of underground nuclear arms tests, and in 1976 an agreement regulating nuclear tests for peaceful purposes. Through the fault of the United States, these agreements have remained unratified.

Even in those years the USSR strove for a complete and general ban on nuclear arms tests. In 1975, immediately after the signing of the Soviet-American so-called "threshold" agreement, we submitted to the UN General Assembly the draft of a multilateral agreement on a complete ban on nuclear tests. The absolute majority of states backed this proposal, except for those, naturally, on which its realization primarily depended.

A general end to nuclear arms tests remains the Soviet Union's aim. Today, more than ever before, there is need for practical measures to break the vicious circle of the arms race.

An end to nuclear arms tests is precisely one such important measure. The best thing would be, of course, if all nuclear powers proceeded in this way. And if the United States followed the example of the Soviet Union, this would set an example for other states having nuclear weapons as well. In the final analysis, this is a problem, the solution of which corresponds to the longings and vital interests of all nations.

[Morozov] Some U.S. officials claim that by advocating an end to nuclear arms tests the USSR strives to consolidate its previously attained "supremacy" over the United States in the area of the development and perfection of nuclear weapons. How would you respond to these claims?

[Chervov] Nothing is further from truth than the claim that the USSR has an edge in the area of nuclear arms tests. Facts bear out that the opposite is true. According to data of the Stockholm Peace Institute and some American organizations, the United States has since 1945 carried out more nuclear blasts than all the world's nuclear powers put together. It has carried out one-third more nuclear blasts than the USSR and, together with other Western powers, 1.5 times as many.

In every individual environment, the United States has carried out more nuclear blasts than the USSR (in the atmosphere, underground, and under water). It holds first place in the intensity of explosions (with 96 blasts in 1962). In 1985 the United States carried out 18 blasts (compared with 9 blasts for the USSR, before the introduction of the moratorium, 2 of which were for peaceful purposes). These are the statistics. That is why those who claim that an end to nuclear tests would buttress the USSR's one-sided advantage in the military sphere in reality want to keep alive for the United States the possibility of perfecting and developing new types of nuclear weapons and, hence, of continuing the arms race.

[Morozov] So far the United States has been refusing to discontinue nuclear tests, using all kinds of pretexts. What is, in your opinion, the real aim behind this refusal?

[Chervov] This is a justified question. At the last UN General Assembly session 120 states 4 times voted in favor of a resolution demanding an end to nuclear arms tests. Even the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress has expressed itself in principle in favor of an end to nuclear tests. Yet the U.S. Administration feels no remorse in the face of such an unequivocal condemnation of its position. In a letter to the Senate of 12 March the U.S. President reaffirmed the previous position of the administration with regard to the issue of the complete and general ban on nuclear tests -- neither the introduction of a moratorium on nuclear explosions nor the ratification of the agreements of 1974 and 1976 on the limitation of nuclear explosions "correspond to the interests of the United States and its allies." Washington wants to carry on nuclear explosions.

[Morozov] What is the reason for unwillingness of the White House to respond to the Soviet moratorium by the same token?

[Chervov] The main reason is that the U.S. Administration has not given up its attempts to break the existing parity and change it in its favor. This is the aim of the programs for new types of weapons (MX intercontinental missiles, Trident-2, Midgetman, nuclear missiles for offensive space devices according to the "star wars" plan). In an interview for the HINDUSTAN TIMES of 16 December 1985, Mr Adelman, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, declared: "The United States will continue nuclear testing because it helps to develop newer and more reliable types of nuclear weapons." It is really impossible to express this in clearer terms.

C. Weinberger, representative of the Pentagon, flatly declared: "As long as nuclear weapons exist, which will be the case in the near future, these weapons will have to be tested." In other words, the White House policy is the development of ever newer weapons systems and an endless arms race.

The end to nuclear explosions is a key that opens the door to a nuclear-free world. That is why the world public relies on the great responsibility that the United States bears for international security and on the common sense and goodwill of the American people and expects that they will give a constructive reply to the appeal for an end to nuclear tests and their support to the unilateral Soviet moratorium.

'Verbal Subterfuge' Noted

PM041035 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Apr Morning Edition p 5

[Text] Geneva, 3 Apr -- A.M. Petrosyants, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Utilization of Atomic Energy, today spoke to participants in the Geneva Disarmament Conference. Dwelling on the question of banning all nuclear explosions, the eminent Soviet scientist once again emphasized that the Soviet Union is prepared to extend the moratorium that it imposed 8 months ago, even beyond 31 March, if the United States will also refrain from carrying out nuclear tests. However, Washington, without taking regard of world public opinion, carried out an explosion on 22 March, and according to existing information is preparing for a subsequent explosion in April. "This means that the extremely favorable situation that has arisen as a result of the unilateral Soviet moratorium will not be taken advantage of, the arms race will proceed at an ever increasing rate, and the threat of a nuclear catastrophe will grow even stronger. It is the position of the United States, which places its stakes on force and increasing its nuclear might, which is forcing us on this path," A. Petrosyants said, noting that the Soviet Union, as he had already said, cannot proceed forever along a path of unilateral measures while disregarding the interests of its own security and that of its allies.

Washington, as far as the verbal subterfuge and false proposals of the U.S. side on this question are concerned, is merely trying to create a semblance of activity while shying away from specific commitments. Such actions clearly demonstrate the unwillingness of the United States to use this convenient opportunity to stop the nuclear arms race, and its stubborn desire to prevent a positive change in Soviet-U.S. relations.

The Soviet representative authoritatively stated that proper [polnotsennyy] monitoring of ending nuclear tests is no problem at the present time. The one thing that must be done is to sit down at the conference table and reach an agreement on the technical details. The Soviet Union is ready for such talks, including talks within the framework of the disarmament conference.

TASS' Ponomarev Comments

LD091636 Moscow TASS in English 1608 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 9 TASS -- TASS commentator Leonid Ponomarev, writes: A protest demonstration took place in the area of the testing site in Nevada Tuesday against continued nuclear testing there. It was held under the motto: "The Soviet Union has stopped nuclear blasts. Why doesn't the U.S.?"

The Washington administration's reaction was to send police to disperse the protesters. According to UPI, more than 80 demonstrators were arrested. But is it possible to arrest all those opposed to the policy of nuclear madness fraught with the threat of a catastrophe?

Public protests against nuclear testing have swept U.S. cities. The municipalities of Boston, Atlanta, Newark, Sacramento, Detroit, Honolulu, Providence and many other cities as well as the legislatures of the states of New York, Washington, and Hawaii have passed special resolutions urging a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty. Most Americans see it as a real possiblity to fend off the threat of a nuclear catastrophe. Twenty-five U.S. Nobel Prize holders have called on President Reagan not to miss the historic opportunity available now to end nuclear testing for all time.

The historic opportunity has not emerged by itself. It is not only a result of an indepth and all-round analysis of the world situation but also a consequence of the Soviet Union's practical measures towards removing the nuclear threat, which have been adopted on the basis of this analysis.

Today it is needed to make a first step or, as wise men used to say in the past, "at first to catch even the smallest imp and the latter will show where the chief devil is hiding". Such a step, as the Soviet Union suggests, should be the termination of nuclear tests by all, starting with the USSR and the United States.

Significantly, the Soviet Union is prepared to discuss not only its own proposal for an end to nuclear explosions but also the U.S. proposal for verifying it. Both sides have set forth their attitudes to the problem. It is now needed to work out an agreement rather than carry on nuclear weapons tests.

From Washington, however, signals are coming that another nuclear blast in Nevada is inevitable and should be expected almost as early as within the next few hours. This blast, according to THE WASHINGTON POST, is to be followed by others.

Why the hurry? There are no sensible reasons for it. Nor can there be. It is just that a feverish effort is under way to develop new kinds of nuclear weapons.

The Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva has kindled hope, although there have been "prophets" claiming it has not meant more than "a change of boxing gloves". Such a "sport", however, is alien to Soviet policy since a 'nuclear boxing bout' will mean the destruction of mankind.

The Soviet leadership believes that it is not yet too late to stop the nuclear arms race. But it is imperative without delay to take a first significant step towards this aim. The USSR has made it and observed a unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions for more than eight months now.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REPORTS NEVADA TEST POSTPONEMENT

PM101251 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Apr 86 Second Edition p 1

[TASS dispatch: "An Extensive Program"]

[Text] Washington, 9 Apr — The new nuclear explosion scheduled by the Reagan administration to be carried out at the Nevada test site on 8 April was postponed for "technical reasons," the UPI news agency was told by Department of Energy spokesmen.

They explained that the postponement was caused by "high winds that would have carried the dust cloud raised by the explosion toward populated areas," and they emphasized that the test will be carried out "as soon as the weather permits." According to official circles, THE WASHINGTON POST writes, two more U.S. underground nuclear explosions are to be carried out this month with the aim of emphasizing the administration's determination to proceed with the planned program of nuclear tests. One of these tests, code-named "Jefferson," is scheduled for 23-24 April. According to ABC, the administration plans to carry out a total of 14 nuclear tests this year, not counting the one that has already been carried out.

EUROPEAN NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE ISSUE VIEWED

Professor Interviewed

PM091130 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 29 Mar 86 p 12

[Interview with Yuriy Andreyev, director of the Moscow Institute for World Economy and International Relations, Center for West European Studies, by Michael Kjaergard: "A Nuclear-Free Zone Is a Step on the Road Toward a Nuclear-Free World" -- date and place not given]

[Text] "All nuclear-free zones are part of a nuclear-free world. And a nuclear-free world is our policy. Nuclear-free zones are a means of achieving this."

This was the simple description given by Soviet Prof Yuriy Andreyev of the philosophy behind the Soviet Union's interest in working together with others to have the Nordic area, for example, declared a nuclear -free zone.

Yuriy Andreyev is not just any Soviet academic, but a person with not insignificant influence on the Soviet view of the world outside the Soviet Union. Yuriy Andreyev has, for example, held talks with several Danish politicians. He is chief of the Center for West European Studies at the Institute for World Economy and International Relations in Moscow. Yuriy Andreyev summed up the Soviet approach to world peace as follows:

"There is no rational alternative to detente. Real detente -- not only peaceful coexistence, but cooperation. Detente is after all not the ultimate goal. The ultimate goal is collective security.

"The Soviet Union is interested in increased economic security and cooperation as a basis for disarmament. Security is not only military, but also economic and political. The more economic cooperation there is, the less thoughts move in the direction of confrontation," Yuriy Andreyev said, reminding me of the three-phase proposal for the abolition of all nuclear arms put forward by CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev in January.

"It is in this light that Gorbachev's proposal should be seen. We want to create a changed way of thinking. Everyone must think nonaggressively. We must survive together or meet destruction together."

He is supported by Prof Konstantin Voronov of the Institute's department for Scandinavian affairs. "The Soviet Union sees nuclear-free zones as stabilizing elements. In the current arms race something paradoxical is happening -- the military element is being played down, while the political element is growing."

"Seen in this light a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic area would strengthen the political opportunities in security policy. For if we take a realistic view, the Nordic countries would have no chance of defending themselves against any major power."

Another semi-official Soviet source, PRAVDA foreign editor Tomas Kolesnichenko, supported this view:

"Arming the Nordic countries with nuclear arms would not be a real threat to the Soviet Union. But it would be a symbolic threat." In the same breath Tomas Kolesnichenko added that "it goes without saying" that the Soviet Union will not launch nuclear attacks on countries that do not themselves possess nuclear arms.

"One of the eternal objections to the idea of making the Nordia area a nuclear-free zone is that the Nordic area is already and actual nuclear-free zone. Why then enshrine this status in a treaty?" Yuriy Andreyev asked, and provided the answer himself.

"Because de facto zones are in danger of not being respected. We saw this during the USS Iowa's visit to Copenhagen, for example. Such incidents are not good for de facto status. And therefore there is a need for the legalization of the de facto status."

"There are of course many details attaching to the question of a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic area. Should Iceland belong to such a zone? Should the Baltic be part of it? These are important details, but nevertheless only details which can and should be discussed by military and economic experts. These discussions simply need to be set in motion. This is important. The debate could very well include certain steps from the Soviet side and on Soviet territory. But such things must be discussed formally, that is, in a legalized manner. Not only unofficially," Yuriy Andreyev stressed.

The question of whether the Baltic should be included in a nuclear-free zone will have significance for the six nuclear-armed submarines the Soviet Union has stationed in the Baltic. However, another Soviet source hinted that this problem will not be as easy to solve as Yuriy Andreyev indicated. The source said that "the Soviet Union is not simply a Nordic country."

AKTUELD: What opportunities will the Nordic countries be given to check that the Soviet Union is complying with its commitments with regard to a Nordic nuclear-free zone?

Yuriy Andreyev: "There are no problems with checks on Soviet territory, if the aim -- note this well -- is disarmament. Actually we are more interested in verification arrangements than the United States is. For we are actually afraid of being cheated."

AKTUELT: It is no secret that a question mark has been put alongside Denmark's chance of remaining in NATO if Denmark joins a Nordic nuclear-free zone.

Yuriy Andreyev: "A nuclear-free zone and the question of whether Denmark and/or Norway should leave NATO or remain in NATO are two different things. We must take as our point of departure the consideration that Denmark is a member of NATO in order to strengthen its security. A nuclear-free zone would also strengthen Denmark's security, so there is no conflict here.

"I know very well that according to the Dyvig report a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic area would conflict with Denmark's NATO membership, but on the other hand the Folketing's 1 May 1984 resolution states that Denmark must do everything to contribute to the creation of a nuclear-free zone," Yuriy Andreyev pointed out.

Levin Commentary

LD092338 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Viktor Levin commentary]

[Text] The foreign press is paying great attention to the message from the Warsaw Pact member-states to the European states, to the United States and Canada on the question of setting up nuclear-free zones in Europe. A latest news commentary. At the microphone is Viktor Levin.

The question of setting up nuclear-free zones in various regions of the European Continent has long been on the agenda. At the initiative of Finland discussion of setting up such a zone in northern Europe has begun. The socialist countries and Greece are in favor of a nuclear-free Balkans. Sweden put forward an interesting idea of setting up in Europe along the line of contiguity of the states of the Warsaw Pact and NATO a corridor free from battlefield nuclear weapons.

I repeat that these ideas are not new. However, this does not at all mean that they are not topical. Now, when the question of averting the threat of nuclear catastrophe is being posed in such an acute manner, the implementation of these ideas could not only considerably improve the European political atmosphere but also become an important step toward the total elimination of nuclear weapons that the USSR is calling for so resolutely.

The Warsaw Pact member-states are firmly convinced that the nuclear danger must and can be removed. This conviction also permeates the USSR's striving for the total cessation of the testing of nuclear weapons and the new initiatives put forward by the states of the socialist community aimed at the implementation of the proposals to set up nuclear-free zones in Europe.

At the same time, it must be particularly noted that we not only support a solution to the above-mentioned problems but also propose specific measures to implement them. Thus, in order to reach agreement on an end to nuclear explosions, the USSR unilaterally introduced a moratorium that has been in operation for over 8 months now. In order for nuclear-free zones in Europe to become a reality, the Warsaw Pact member-states call on all countries that participated in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to take energetic actions and to support the efforts of the initiators of setting up such zones; they express readiness to participate in holding an in-depth and concrete exchange of opinions between interested states and speak out in favor of starting talks on the question of creating a corridor free of battlefield nuclear weapons in central Europe.

We see clearly the difficulties that stand in the way of strengthening peace, the attempts of the imperialist forces not only to maintain but also to deepen confrontation. But this does not discourage us and does not stop us. In the struggle against the nuclear threat we shall act consistently and persistently.

FURTHER ON PEACE GROUPS' VISITS TO U.S. EMBASSY

Television Report

OW100755 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0615 GMT 9 Apr 86

[From an unscheduled Novosti newscast; B. Parkhomenko report; officials identified by screen captions]

[Text] A delegation of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace [SCDP] has visited the U.S. Embassy in Moscow to convey a letter addressed to Ronald Reagan. The letter contains an appeal from our country's public to the U.S. Administration on ending nuclear tests.

[Begin recording] [Parkhomenko] Our delegation -- cosmonaut Georgiy Grechko, poet Rime Kazakova, writer Genrikh Borovik, USSR people's artist Yevgeniy Matveyev, Prof Alla Mosevich, and journalist Vikentiy Matveyev -- was obviously not expected at the U.S. Embassy. [video shows the named individuals entering a building with the Embassy crest over the door]

For over 30 minutes they were kept in a cramped lobby under the care of a Marine. They were not offered a place to sit and were meticulously questioned about the aim of the visit. At first the confused security officer maintained that, other than junior personnel, there was nobody in the embassy: The ambassador, the press attache, the counselors were all absent. [video shows bearded man with bow tie and identity tag talking to Soviet visitors] Eventually one was found -- the counselor for economic affairs, Robert Fairchild Ober Jr. He also hesitated over inviting the Soviet people into the embassy and very reluctantly agreed to convey the petition and letters to the ambassador. [video shows the counselor receiving a folder, cuts to show the delegation leaving the building, then zooms in to show Grechko]

[Grechko] We came today, especially, because there is information that the Americans are about to explode a bomb. But in fact, it is not a bomb that they are exploding, they will explode an entire process of talks, they will explode a real path to peace that had become delineated, a path to disarmament and liberation of the world from nuclear arms.

And now the reception that we have received here once again reiterates that the U.S. Administration and its mission here do not want to heed the voice of the public, and in fact the voice of the entire world, the voice of reason.

[Borovik] I would like to add to what Georgiy Mikhaylovich [Grechko] has said. We asked them: Should we consider then that we are being received only in the dressing room, that we cannot be admitted to the embassy? To this, Mr Ober, this gentleman, said they could not admit us to the embassy because they are afraid of terrorism.

[Parkhomenko, turning to Kazakova] How did you react to the fact that you were taken for an international terrorist? [Grechko laughs]

[Kazakova] No, at first Mr Ober recognized me -- apparently he has read my poems -- and generally I am a very benevolent and normal person. And I think that these iron doors are a kind of iron curtain over the heart.

[Ye. Oskolskiy, SCDP secretary] These days thousands of letters and telegrams from all corners of the country are arriving for our committee. Here are just a few of them -- from the clergy, schoolchildren, workers, kolkhoz workers -- and we wanted to convey, and did convey, some of these letters to the embassy. But the message we handed them addressed to President Reagan expresses the aspirations of all the people who write to us, all the Soviet people.

[Borovik] Of course we would like to see this message handed to the ambassador and would like to have the ambassador convey it to President Reagan. Well...

[Parkhomenko, interrupting] Did you receive any guarantees that it will be delivered to the addressee?

[Borovik] We did not receive any guarantees in this matter. We were told that they will look into this question and will adopt a decision, and we ought to telephone to find out the decision.

[Grechko] For the first time in our lives we saw the real iron curtain [laughter] with the manufacturers' label: Made in America.

[Parkhomenko] Well, I think that negative information is also information, and in any case, one can draw quite a definite conclusion from today's event.

[Borovik] In this regard, today we received very important information. [end recording]

Matveyev Views Reception

PM091524 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Report by V. Matveyev, deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace, entitled "Confusion..."]

[Text] U.S. Embassy in Moscow, Tchaikovsky Street; 1030 in the morning, 8 April. Representatives of our public, members of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace R. Kazakova, A. Masevich, G. Borovik, G. Grechko, Ye. Matveyev, and the author of this report arrive at the embassy to hand over an appeal from the committee addressed to President R. Reagan calling on him to end U.S. nuclear tests and join the Soviet moratorium on such tests. In addition to the appeal there are letters from Soviet people addressed to the White House with similar insistent appeals expressing both our and other people's feelings and urging the White House to heed the voice of reason!

We are at the entrance to the embassy. After several minutes an embassy security guard appears. We explain the purpose of our visit and mention that we would like to see the U.S. ambassador or one of the embassy's senior officials. We are asked to wait. We wait. The security guard comes back. He regrets, but the ambassador is not in the building. Nor his deputy. They cannot receive us at the embassy. But the security guard is prepared to accept the appeal and the letters and to pass them on.

Is there no senior official in the embassy to whom we could hand these documents?

The reaction to our question is a request to wait again. So we wait again. The same American comes back. Mr R. Ober, counsellor for economic affairs, comes to meet us.

The conversation begins with Mr Ober telling us that rigorous antiterrorist measures are being applied at his embassy. We do not know how to understand this. Is this the "reason" why they do not want to receive us at the embassy? Mr Ober nods as the Soviet people who have come to see him are introduced. He knows most of them. Genrikh Borovik explains why we have come. He wonders why we could not have been received in a more-- how can he put it -- civilized manner...

Mr Ober says that in his view meetings of this kind are useless because the Soviet press will nonetheless not write anything about the reason why nuclear tests are being continued in the United States.

We leave this claim to the conscience of its author. However, a few days ago IZVESTIYA, for instance, reproduced statements of U.S. officials to the effect that U.S. nuclear weapon tests must continue so that new types of these weapons can be developed.

We hand the committee's appeal and the Soviet people's letters to the U.S. diplomat and take our leave. We will wait for a reply. If there is one, that is.

Youth Delegation Refused Entry

LD091654 Moscow TASS in English 1627 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 9 TASS -- TASS correspondent reports: A Soviet youth delegation was unable to present to the U.S. ambassador in the USSR an appeal of the youth organisations of the USSR to President Reagan. The appeal firmly denounces the stand of the U.S. Administration in the question of nuclear tests. The delegation made of 12 Soviet youth representatives were not received at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow.

The appeal says that the U.S. Administration pointedly ignores the demands of the peace public to end all nuclear tests and to display a constructive approach to the proposal of the Soviet Union which twice announced extension of the unilateral moratorium on any nuclear tests.

The delegation went to the American Embassy, not far from Moscow's centre, this morning. But they were unable to enter the embassy. After 20 minute-long expectation [as received] near the entrance to the building, first secretary of the U.S. Embassy in the USSR John Ordway came out and said that the American side was ready to let in only five Soviet representatives. In reply, the head of the delegation, secretary of the Leninist Young Communist League's Central Committee Vladimir Shaplyko said that the Soviet delegation included 12 representatives of the youth of the country -- workers, peasants, young scientists, students, workers in culture, and they believe that the whole delegation should participate in the talk.

John Ordway repeated that only five persons could enter the building. He added that the room where Soviet representatives were to be received could not take in a bigger number of people (the U.S. Embassy in Moscow is housed in one of the biggest buildings as compared with other diplomatic representations). John Ordway returned to the building three times and came back with the same reply. Vladimir Shaplyko was compelled therefore to present him in the street, near the entrance to the embassy, the appeal of the Soviet youth organisations to the U.S. President.

The matter is certainly not the number of "seats" at the American Embassy, the TASS correspondent has been told by Vladimir Shaplyko, but the American side's unwillingness to heed the voice of the Soviet public, the voice of the people of the whole world, including the American people.

PRAVDA REVIEW OF WEEK'S INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

PM081112 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

[Igor Melnikov "International Review"]

[Text] The congresses of the ruling Marxist-Leninist parties in a number of socialist countries have been an important feature of this spring. The 17th CPCZ Congress was held in a businesslike, working atmosphere toward the end of March. The Bulgarian Communists' 13th Congress was held in Sofia last week. It defined further tasks for socialist building in the fraternal country and revealed the party's ability to set and achieve increasingly large-scale goals of creation.

The CPSU program states that it is an object of special concern to strengthen in every possible way the Soviet Union's friendship with the socialist community countries and to develop and improve ties with these countries. The ruling Communist and workers parties are the driving force behind this all-around cooperation. Every day we live through now confirms their dynamism and strength and their ability to constantly learn from and rely on mutual experience.

The coordinated policy of the USSR and the other socialist community countries is an obstacle in the way of imperialism's intrigues and a guarantee of success in the struggle to preserve peace and remove the nuclear threat hanging over mankind.

Sense of Responsibility

I recall the question that Churchill in January 1953 put to Truman, who was then master of the White House: "Mr President, have you an answer ready for the time when you and I present ourselves before Saint Peter, and he says: 'You are both responsible for dropping the atomic bombs. What can you say in your defense?'"

Atomic bombs are not being dropped on peaceful people on our planet in the mid-eighties. But this does not mean that mankind is not threatened with nuclear catastrophe. The world's peoples heard its echo just 2 weeks ago -- in the explosion at the Nevada test site where the Pentagon tries out new nuclear weapons.

For 8 months now, the Soviet Union has been strictly fulfilling its unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions. During these same 8 months, the United States has not moved a single step closer to solving a problem that is as clear as it is important. On the other hand, it has made considerable efforts to bring its closest allies "into line" ["podravnyat" po svoyemu ranzhiru].

As long as the necessary movement in the direction of responsibility and realism is not to be observed among the heads of the leading NATO states, the planet's peace-loving forces must tell the U.S. Administration that its continuation of nuclear tests, despite the truly universal protest, is a demonstrative challenge not only to the Soviet Union but to the whole world and all people, including the American people.

Why, you might wonder, has the USSR now concentrated its efforts on ending nuclear tests? In his Soviet television address, M.S. Gorbachev revealed the tremendous significance of this task. First, ending tests is the most realistic way to end the arms race in general. Without such tests it is impossible either to improve nuclear weapons or to create new types. Second, continuing tests does tremendous harm to nature and the home in which mankind lives.

Finally, we do not have to start from scratch, as it were, in this difficult matter: Test have not been conducted in the atmosphere, under water, or on land for many years now. Nor have there been nuclear explosions in space.

The Soviet leader recalled that, having carefully weighed all the "pros" and "cons," on the 40th anniversary of the tragic bombing of Hiroshima, the USSR advanced in initiative of extraordinary importance -- to end all nuclear explosions for both military and peaceful purposes. Our country urged the United States and other nuclear states to follow its example so as to make the moratorium permanent and eternal.

We all know how events developed subsequently. The original deadline for ending the unilateral Soviet moratorium -- 1 January 1986 -- was later extended by 3 months. U.S. nuclear explosions were the response -- Washington was clearly testing our patience. Nonetheless, toward the end of March, the Soviet side took a constructive new step. The Soviet Union declared that it would not conduct nuclear explosions even after 31 March if the United States did likewise. Our country gave the Washington administration one more chance to adopt a responsible decision to end nuclear explosions.

Otherwise we will have to resume nuclear tests. The USSR cannot waive its own security or that of its allies.

Evil Logic of Militarism

It would not be our choice to resume tests -- all our efforts are being undertaken in a different direction. With this aim, the CPSU Central Committee general secretary is prepared to meet with the U.S. President in the near future in a European capital in order to reach an accord on ending nuclear explosions.

And what has happened? This time, the U.S. Administration only needed a few hours to reply to the Soviet proposal. From the Californian ranch where the President was resting came a hasty "no" accompanied by references to the fact that, as long as the arsenal of nuclear weapons exists, it is necessary to conduct tests in order to guarantee their efficacy. (Incidentally, THE WASHINGTON POST immediately remarked sarcastically that, of the 16 tests planned for this year, many are connected with the development of new types of weapons. New ones!)

There is no denying that Washington's secrets are transparent. It is forcing the pace of testing, as West Germany's WESTDEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE points out, above all with a view to creating [sozdaniye] space weapons. It has just become known that the Pentagon's nuclear planners are reckoning on conducting another explosion on the same Nevada test site on 8 April. Conclusions will have to drawn from this by our country and its allies, by all other peace-loving states, and by the international public. "When the White House rejected the latest Soviet proposal," an NBC-TV commentator pointed out, "it declared, just as it has done in the past, that the ultimate goal of U.S. policy is the total elimination of nuclear weapons. Such a discrepancy between words and deeds does not work in the U.S. favor now." No beating about the bush, as you see.

Let us take from the endless stream of responses to the recent Soviet proposals concerning a nuclear test ban just one -- an article published in the Canadian newspaper GLOBE AND MAIL. It has a characteristic headline: "Persistent Quest for Peace in Moscow and Quest for War in Washington." What is going on? -- the newspaper wonders. Peace-loving proposals are advanced by a country to which the West ascribes "aggressive" aspirations.

However, the "goodwill" shown recently by R. Reagan, the newspaper states with irony, is far from impressive. Some examples are the refusal to subscribe to the moratorium, the nuclear explosion in Nevada, the violation of the USSR state border in the Black Sea, the preparations for war against Nicaragua, and the military provocation off the Libyan coast.

It is dinned into Americans throughout their life, the GLOBE AND MAIL sums up, that "bad guys" live on the other side of the ocean. However, when you are with Soviet people, you realize why they show valid concern about those who are presented to us as the "good guys."

Not only in the editorial office of the Canadian bourgeois newspaper but literally everywhere people are realizing the worth of the "good guys" from Washington. On Friday, approximately 1,000 prominent public figures and members of the parliament in Sweden published the appeal "Halt Nuclear Tests Now!" It is difficult to take in even with the mind's eye the kilometers-long columns of antiwar "spring marches" which have recently taken place in Western Europe. Whether in the FRG, the Netherlands, Belgium, France, or Switzerland, they have all shown the determination of millions of Europeans to defend their chief right — the right to life — and to demand that Washington abandon its nuclear tests and its plans to militarize space.

The peoples' wise logic is proving stronger than the evil logic of the arms race. Mankind is becoming aware that American behavior has recenlty been increasingly running counter to the "spirit of Geneva."

Africa's Friends and Enemies

The days that Samora Machel, chairman of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, spent on Soviet soil attested to the good relations linking our states, peoples, and parties. The results of his visit are fruitful and principled.

The peoples of the African Continent have already measured off a great path in the movement toward genuine freedom, independence, and progress. This is not an easy path and is sometimes attended by tragic events. Its complexities will be reflected by the UN General Assembly's special session opening in May to examine the critical economic situation in Africa. The forum is faced with drawing up a document on economic development for these countries during time when imperialism is shifting onto the developing countries, on an unprecedented scale, the consequences of the mess in its own economy.

The Soviet Union is far from indifferent to this state of affairs," M.S. Gorbachev emphasized in his replies to the Algerian magazine REVOLUTION AFRICAINE. "We for our part use our foreign trade to exert a stabilizing influence on the markets for many commodities, including those exported by developing countries. The USSR's economic and technical assistance to these countries works in the same direction, helping to form the national base of science and industry and to modernize agriculture. Our credits are repaid by developing young states' exports, and so the drama of indebtedness does not arise here."

The people of Mozambique constantly feel the comradeship of their dependable Soviet friend. The USSR is now giving the young Republic assistance in implementing 40 projects, and approximately 450 of its citizens are studying in our country's secondary and higher educational institutions. The Moxambican people are grateful to the Soviet doctors, teachers, ship repair workers, marine pilots, and mining engineers for helping them to build a new life.

At the same time, the Republic is encountering considerable difficulties created by the South African racists' aggressive intrigues. The Republic of South Africa regime is seeking to destablize the situation in Mozambique, as in a number of other countries, by training armed gangs and infiltrating them onto their territory. This aggressiveness, nurtured by Washington's direct support, has increased particularly of late. Not concealing their joy, the closest friends of the Pretoria racists in the United States have just blurted out the fact that the White House has issued secret instructions to supply the rebels fighting on Angolan soil with Stinger antiaircraft missiles with a heat-seeking head. (Incidentially, it has also been decided to equip the Afghan dushmans with these missiles, each of which costs the Pentagon $75,000). As THE WASHINGTON POST points out, bandits will obtain the best U.S. weapons for the first time in the long history of conducting secret operations outside the United States. It has thus been demonstrated once again that in its actions in the international arena, Washington is inseparable from the most reactionary, antipopular forces. And the fact that it hypocritically calls the bloody mercenaries "freedom fighters" merely confirms this fact.

Pictures At an Exhibition

Fred Sinowatz, federal chancellor of the Republic of Austria, paid a working visit to Moscow last week. The high level of the development of all-round ties -- political, social, and cultural -- between the USSR and Austria and also of their economic cooperation was confirmed during that visit. What lies behind this assessment is not some "happy circumstances" or some "phenomenon" lasting since the conclusion of the State Treaty in 1955. The fruitful relations between the USSR and Austria confirm the vital force of Lenin's idea of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. Coxistence augmented by an equitable and honest partnership, to which neither the different social systems nor the hardly comparable dimensions of our two countries are any obstacle. Over the past decade, commodity turnover between them has increased more than 300 percent, and in 1985, the USSR was the Alpine republic's fourth largest partner in terms of the volume of its exports.

The exhibition "Modern Austrian Industrial Technology" is now open in Moscow. On viewing its impressive exhibits, I could not stop thinking: While I was PRAVDA's correspondent in Austria, I seemed to visit all the country's major cities and familiarized myself with dozens of enterprises which cooperate with the USSR, and yet here I was struck by the logos of more and more new firms. Thus, many "blank spaces" in countries' cooperation have recently been filled in.

This cooperation, incidentally, is helping the Republic of Austria solve the tricky problem of unemployment. As F. Muhri, chairman of the Austrian Communist Party, recently pointed out in an article published in the newspaper VOLKSSTIMME, orders placed by the socialist countries "provide approximately 150,000 working people with steady work." Observing the successes of multifacted Soviet-Austrian cooperation, one may experience a natural bewilderment: This typically small European country knows how to derive considerable advantages from trade with neighbors in the East, while one of the leading Western states -- the FRG -- frequently misses good opportunities. Frequently, it is true not only through its own fault. A few days ago, according to the U.S. NEWSWEEK magazine, the United States, having exerted massive pressure, obtained with Bonn's consent the right to monitor exports from the FRG to socialist countries.

Sooner or later, as has happened repeatedly before, life upsets the calculations of opponents of cooperation and mutually advantageous trade. The very course of history and social progress, the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th party congress states, is increasingly insistently demanding the organization of CONSTRUCTIVE, CREATIVE COOPERATION AMONG STATES AND PEOPLES ON A WORLDWIDE SCALE. [uppercase passage published in boldface]

SHULTZ, DOBRYNIN CONTINUE DISCUSSIONS

LD101235 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] A meeting has been held in Washington between Anatoliy Fedorovich Dobrynin and George Shultz, U.S. secretary of state. They continued their discussion of Soviet-U.S. relations.

After the meeting Shultz gave a luncheon in honor of Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

On the same day, a reception was held at the USSR Embassy on the occasion of Comrade Dobynin's departure from Washington in connection with the completion of his tour of duty as USSR ambassador to the United States. Present at the reception were U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, other members of the administration, leading figures in the Senate and House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, and also members of the diplomatic corps and numerous representatives of the American public. Dobrynin and Shultz exchanged speeches.

SHEVARDNADZE TO MEET SHULTZ MID-MAY IN U.S.

LD101013 Moscow TASS in English 1008 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 10 TASS -- In accordance with an agreement reached, Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and George Shultz, U.S. secretary of state, will meet in the middle of May in Washington to continue the exchange of views on questions connected with Soviet-American relations and topical international problems.

REAGAN SEEKS 'PRETEXT' FOR ANOTHER LIBYAN STRIKE

LD100605 Moscow TASS in English 0559 GMT 10 Apr 86

["Reagan Lashes Out at Libya" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Washington April 10 TASS -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan held a news conference in the White House Wednesday, which made it clear that the United States is preparing another aggressive foray against sovereign Libya.

The head of the U.S. Administration, who made coarsely insulting broadsides against Mu'ammer al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, gave the newsmen clearly to understand that the United States was now looking for a pretext for another strike at Libya which it keeps groundlessly accusing of "support for international terrorism".

The president failed to produce even the slightest proof of Libyan involvement in recent acts of terrorism he mentioned.

TASS CITES U.S. MEDIA ON PLANS TO ATTACK LIBYA

LD100618 Moscow TASS in English 0613 GMT 10 Apr 86

["USA Preparing to Strike at Libya Again" -- TASS headline]

[Text] New York April 10 TASS -- ABC television reported an opinion making rounds Washington that another blow is in the making against Libya.

Quoting U.S. military sources, it said that several days ago spy satellites had been used to make fresh photos of Libya and work was currently under way to revise the list of targets in its territory.

The contemplated options for anti-Libyan aggressive operations, the TV network said, included, besides strikes by carrier-based aircraft, runs against Libyan targets by FB-111A bombers deployed in Europe.

Another plan mooted by the Pentagon provided for using a B-52 bomber which, the ABC said, was capable, as demonstrated by exercises in Egypt, of making it nonstop from the United States to the Middle East and back after dropping bombs there.

U.S. Resumes 'Provocative Activity'

LD100824 Moscow TASS in English 0640 GMT 10 Apr 86

["U.S. Threatens Libya" -- TASS identifier]

[Text] Washington April 10 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Alexandr Lyutyy.

The United States is resuming its provocative activity off the coast of Libya. UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL quoted Pentagon officials as saying that the aircraft-carrier America, cruising in the western Mediterranean, suddenly cancelled the planned visit to the French port of Cannes.

The aircraft-carrier Coral Sea was ordered to remain in the Spanish port of Malaga rather than return to its home port in the United States.

Both carrier-led groups number about twenty vessels fitted out with modern weapons.

According to UPI, the ships of the U.S. 6th Fleet were ordered to change the sail scheduled when there emerged clear signs that the United States was planning more combat actions against Libya.

Several days ago, the United States provoked military confrontation off the Libyan shores and made several strikes at Libyan facilities.

The recent bomb explosion on board an American TWA airliner and the West Berlin nightclub bombing were chosen as a pretext for preparing new acts of aggression against the sovereign Arab country.

Although there was no proof of Libya's complicity in the terrorist acts, THE WASHINGTON POST reported, Washington hastily put the blame on Tripoli whose independent policy had long since enraged the White House.

It is indicative that the head of the American Administration himself is asiduously kindling the anti-Libyan hysteria in the United States. President Reagan, addressing newspaper editors on Wednesday, launched a barrage of threats against Libya, saying it was under suspicion and that the United States was not going to 'just sit here and hold still."

MOSCOW TELEVISION COMMENTS ON U.S. POLICY ON LIBYA

LD092247 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1900 GMT 9 Apr 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Valeriy Korzin]

[Text] Serious negotiations spring not from proof of sincerity but from resolve and energy -- and resolve is founded on a sense of confidence in U.S. might. This was said by Ronald Reagan at a meeting of Republicans in New Orleans. That the U.S. President throws out sincerity in mutual relations as an unnecessary concept is, in the final analysis, a matter for his conscinece and his sense of ethics. But the gamble on strength proclaimed by him could lead -- in fact is already leading -- to serious consequences.

Take, for instance, resolve and energy with regard to Libya. It seems there are no evil deeds left that the U.S. Administration is not prepared to ascribe to Libya's leader, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

Because Libya consistently defends the interests of the Libyan revolution he is declared virtually the world's chief terrorist. After the explosion in a West Berlin discotheque, U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger stated that he had no convincing evidence linking Al-Qadhdhafi with the terrorist act. President Reagan and CIA Director Casey, speaking at a press conference, declined to name those guilty of the explosion. If you name names you have to back up the accusation with facts, but there are no facts; there are only conjectures on which yet another anti-Libyan campaign is being fanned.

THE NEW YORK TIMES pointed out that Libya's firm anti-U.S. position is winning it sympathy in various parts of the world. For this reason Washington is now trying to blur the colors, saying that not only the United States but all Western countries are waging a struggle against Tripoli. After the rumpus caused by the terrorist provocations at the airports in Rome and Vienna, the United States tried to persuade its allies to expel Libyan representatives from Europe and tried to make them join the U.S. economic boycott. It did not work. The old scenario is now being played out again.

And it may be supposed that it was not without prompting from abroad that two Libyan diplomats have already been expelled from France, supposedly in order to safeguard U.S. targets in Europe from possible attacks.

In an interview with NBC television, McFarlane -- a former presidential aide -- said: The next step against Libya will be an increase in pressure, including the use of military force. And a corresponsent for the same network, accredited to the Pentagon and apparently well-informed, added that Middle East experts consider Libya an easy target for a counterstrike. So, in certain highly placed offices of the U.S. military even that possibility is not ruled out.

In this connection the weekly ECONOMIST recalls that at the end of last summer Admiral Poindexter, then President Reagan's aide, discussed with Egypt the possibility of a joint air and land attack on Libya. Incidentally, Poindexter, already the President's national security adviser, naturally has greater opportunities and no doubt his views on national security have not undergone any serious change. The ECONOMIST also reports that since the start of the year Al-Qadhdhafi has seven times taken diplomatic steps to reach agreement with the United States to discuss their relationship at a negotiating table, but in Washington they do not wish to hear about any negotiations -- only resolve and energy based on strength.

PRAVDA CRITICIZES U.S. PERSIAN GULF POLICY

PM080913 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Glukhov report: "Who Needs the 'Umbrella'?"]

[Text] Beirut, 6 Apr -- According to news agency reports, a Saudi Arabian tanker was attacked yesterday by unidentified aircraft in the Persian Gulf northeast of the Qatar coast. As a result 29 crew members were wounded, 6 of them seriously. By 1 April of this year 125 freighters from various countries had suffered in the Iran-Iraq military conflict zone.

The danger of the widening of military operations and the involvement of new participants increases as the senseless, bloody war goes on between Iran and Iraq, a war now in its 6th year. This danger increases in connection with the neoglobalist, imperial claims of the United States, which has declared the Near East and Persian Gulf zone a sphere of its "vital interests."

By a strange coincidence, the firing by "unidentified aircraft" on the Saudi tanker took place at precisely the time that the U.S. vice presicent had arrived in Riyadh, from where he is to go to Bahrain, Oman, and the Yemen Arab Republic, while Assistant Secretary of State R. Murphy is visiting the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, and Kuwait. It is no secret that Washington has long been seeking, and is prepared to use, any pretext for open interference in the affairs of the Persian Gulf countries, offering the region's states a "protective umbrella." As an official While House spokesman stated on the eve of Bush's departure, the Iran-Iraq war and Persian Gulf security is the main topic of his diplomatic mission. Judging from press reports, Bush has again put forward the idea of using ships from the naval forces of the United State's and its NATO allies to "escort" tankers. On this pretext the Pentagon would like to establish a presence in the waters of the Persian Gulf. But the news agencies report that Riyadh has made it clear that "such a presence will only complicate the situation." The consequences which it could lead to are clear from the Pentagon's past adventures in the Tonkin Gulf, the Bay of Pigs, and the Gulf of Sidra.

MOSCOW DISCUSSES ISSUES FACING RECONVENED CONGRESS

LD092352 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Report by station correspondent Andrey Ptashnikov from the United States]

[Text] After the Easter holidays the U.S. Congress resumed work in Washington. Our correspondent in the United States, Andrey Ptashnikov reports:

Among the issues the congressmen are to discuss one can probably highlight three main ones. It is expected that it is precisely over these that the most stormy debates will unfold. I am thinking first of all of the White House request for the allocation of $100 million for military and financial aid to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries. I would recall that 3 weeks ago the House of Representatives turned down this request. However, several days later, under the strongest pressure from the administration, it was approved by the Senate -- the upper house of Congress. Not ceasing its fervent anti-Nicaraguan and anticommunist campaign for a day, the White House hopes that the second vote on this issue in the House of Representatives, which is planned for mid-April, will yet bring success.

The legislators will also be continuing discussion of the draft federal budget for fiscal 1987. In this respect, it should be noted that the increase in military expenditures planned by the government is giving rise to growing opposition from them.

Finally, there is the question of stopping nuclear tests, which is one of the most important on the agenda of the current session of Congress. The relevant bill was tabled for its examination by Pat Schroeder, a member of the House of Representatives. More than 60 congressmen have already officially stated their support for the call to join the Soviet moratorium on all nuclear explosions.

The recent appeal from the USSR Supreme Soviet to the U.S. Congress to do everything it can so that the position of the United States will also help to solve the problem of stopping nuclear testing in accordance with the will of the peoples, with their passionate desire to have stable peace on earth, has also made a great impression on the legislators.

The discussions being resumed in Congress will demonstrate if the American legislators are ready to respond positively to this appeal, and to take specific steps aimed at curbing the arms race.

HOWE'S VISIT TO PAKISTAN DRAWS CONCLUSION

DRA Calls Visit 'Provocative'

PM091454 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS dispatch: "Protest Lodged"]

[Text] Kabul, 8 Apr -- The recent visit to Pakistan of G. Howe, British secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs, was of a clearly provocative nature, and the statements he made can only be interpreted as overt interference in the internal affairs of the DRA.

This was pointed out by a DRA Foreign Ministry spokesman in an interview to a correspondent of the BAKHTAR news agency. Proceeding from familiar anti-Afghan positions, G. Howe tried to conceal the fact that the tension in the region arose as a result of the undeclared war unleashed against the DRA by the forces of international imperialism and of the transformation of Pakistan's territory into a refuge for gangs and criminal elements.

At a meeting with ringleaders of the Afghan counterrevolution, G. Howe promised them increased British Government aid. According to his words, the injections of British money for Afghan gangs will total 5 million pounds this year. All this is yet more evidence that Britain continues to conduct a policy of crude interference in the affairs of the DRA, an independent and sovereign state and a member of the Nonaligned Movement, the Afghan Foreign Ministry spokesman noted.

G. Howe's trip to the Khyber area, he noted, also clearly exposes the fact that official London not only fully supports Islamabad's policy aimed at depriving the Pushtuns of their rights and freedoms but is furthermore encouraging the Pakistani regime to step up its undeclared war against the DRA.

It is the view of the DRA Foreign Ministry that the provocative activities of British officials and their anti-Afghan remarks represent an outright violation of the norms of international law, and it is lodging a protest in this connection.

Tries to 'Obstruct' Settlement

LD071019 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0230 GMT 7 Apr 86

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Konstantin Patsyuk]

[Text] The foreign press is reporting on the results of the 4-day official visit to Pakistan by Howe, British minister for foreign and Commonwealth affairs, which has just ended. He held talks there with President Ziaul Haq and other Pakistani leaders. Howe tried to convince Islamabad to continue to obstruct a settlement of the Afghan situation. And in order somehow to entice Islamabad he offered them 420 million pounds sterling [as heard] in the form of military aid. And probably these arguments had their effect. During talks details of a major agreement were discussed, according to which Pakistan will receive on favorable terms the latest British tank turrets and tank guns, and components for self-propelled antiaircraft guns. Such generosity on the part of London can be explained fairly simply. Great Britain, like the United States, the FRG, and some other Western countries, does not want a peaceful and just settlement of the situation in Southwest Asia.

PASHTUN TRIBES DENOUNCE PAKISTAN, U.S. AGGRESSION

LD092302 Moscow TASS in English 1642 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Kabul April 9 TASS -- A jirga of Pashtun tribes opened here today. The main report on the situation in the zone inhabited by the tribes, on the historic traditions and rights of the Pashtuns and Baluchis, their struggle for freedom and independence was delivered by member of the jirga's presidium, representative of the Momand tribe, Haji Munshi Sahargol.

He pointed out that the imperialist and reactionary forces from the first days after the victory of the April Revolution had assumed a stand hostile to Afghanistan, unleashed an undeclared war against it in an effort to undermine the process of progressive transformations. The Pashtun tribes also became the target of an aggression. Contrary to the will of the Pakistani people, the Islamabad military regime set up 120 camps for the training of Afghan counterrevolutionaries in the zone inhabited by the tribes.

Haji Munshi Sahargol pointed out the Soviet Union's principled stand with regard to a just struggle of the Pashtun tribes against the aggression of the Pakistani military. He said the USSR is a staunch defender of international peace and security, democracy, independence, social justice. The Soviet Union has always declared against war, colonialism, imperialism and racism, against oppression and exploitation, against the policy of aggression and militarism. Traditional and unbreakable friendship links Pashtun tribes with Afghanistan, the speaker said. "This friendship has withstood the test of time and we are not going to tolerate the existence of camps for the training of Afghan counterrevolutionaries on our territory. Pashtuns will not allow foreign arms used against fraternal Afghanistan to be stored in the areas they inhabit."

The message of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to the participants in the jirga was read out by Haji Mohammad Tsamkani, vice president of the Revolutionary Council, chairman of the Central Council of the Supreme Jirga of Tribes. "We take pride in the fact," the message said, "that the Pashtun tribes support the April Revolution and are prepared to uphold it. We shall make our frontiers impenetrable to traitors of the Afghan people, to agents of imperialism. But this frontier will always be open to you, our Pashtun brothers".

Speaking at the jirga, representatives of tribes noted that the Pakistani military and forces of international imperialism headed by the USA seek to bring the tribes to their knees by employing outright aggression, bribery and intimidation. The bloody aggression in Khyber, intensive military preparations in other areas show that Pakistan is being used by U.S. imperialism and international reaction to destabilise the situation in the region.

WEINBERGER DISCUSSES ANZUS DURING AUSTRALIA VISIT

LD092310 Moscow TASS in English 2220 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Canberra April 10 TASS -- Caspar Weinberger, U.S. secretary of defence, who is currently on a tour of a number of Asian and Pacific nations, has arrived on a three-day visit in Australia. According to reports of a foreign news agencies, the talks to be held in Canberra will focus on the crisis on the ANZUS bloc, including, apart from the USA and Australia, also New Zealand. The military alliance, acting under the U.S. aegis, has been balancing on the verge of a disintegration as New Zealand has categorically prohibited calls of U.S. naval vessels with nuclear weapons on board at its ports. Washington is seriously concerned about the movement gaining momentum in Australia for dismantling the U.S. military bases and declaring that country to be a nuclear-free zone. Against the background of these events the Pentagon chief intends to seek a broadening of U.S. military cooperation with Australia. He will also try to gear Canberra to the U.S. campaign of pressuring New Zealand.

TASS REPORTS AUSTRALIA WITHHOLDS SUPPORT OF SDI

LD092035 Moscow TASS in English 1225 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Canberra April 9 TASS -- Australian Defence Minister Kim Beazley stated in parliament on Tuesday that Australia would not officially participate in the "star wars" programme or in SDI-related research. He emphasized that the government did not intend to enter into any negotiations with the USA on the conclusion of agreements the kind of those which had already been signed or were being worked out between the United States, Britain, the FRG or Japan. Mr. Beazely pointed out that the Australian Government did not support the "Strategic Defence Initiative" (SDI) concept and that it would not conduct any negotiations on a broad agreement of that kind.

The Australian defence minister said this in parliament in answer to a question about the Australian Government's stand in connection with local press reports that the country's government was ostensibly prepared to make a compromise under the pressure of the ally across the ocean: not to prevent private companies and research organisations from participating in the SDI programme provided their activities are not directly connected with the development of space weapons. The reports sparked off an outburst of indignation among the public and wrathful statements by representatives of the scientific circles and mass media of the country that the entire "star wars" programme is aimed at creating space weapons and that, therefore, it is impossible to engage in peaceful research within the SDI framework.

"THE AUSTRALIAN" newspaper reports that at the same time no firm promises to prevent the participation of Australian business in the implementation of the SDI were voiced at the meeting of the parliamentary group of the ruling Labour Party.

RECEPTION SPEECHES CONCLUDE BCP CONGRESS IN SOFIA

PM080853 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In Honor of the Foreign Guests"]

[Text] Sofia, 6 Apr -- The BCP Central Committee held a reception on 5 April in honor of the foreign delegations that took part in the 13th BCP Congress.

The reception was attended by T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council; G. Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers; members and candidate members of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, secretaries of the BCP Central Committee, and members of the party Central Committee.

Present at the reception were the CPSU delegation headed by N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other foreign delegations.

T. Zhivkov delivered a speech to those taking part in the reception. He expressed confidence that the great and responsible tasks the 13th BCP Congress has set for the party and people will be resolved. As was stressed at the congress, he said, our confidence in success arises from our own experience, from the country's increased economic, scientific, technical, and cadre potential, and from the people's unity. The basis of our confidence is the great Marxist-Leninist teaching. This confidence arises from our membership in the socialist community, from cooperation and integration with the fraternal socialist countries, above all the Soviet Union, and from the support which progressive forces give us.

The BCP and Bulgaria, for their part, will continue to march shoulder to shoulder with the socialist countries, to strengthen their fraternal solidarity with the struggle of the international communist and workers movement and all working people against the oppression of capital, and to give support to the peoples fighting against imperialism, neocolonialism, racism, and reaction and for national liberation, democratic transformations, social progress, and peace.

The chief problem is that of preserving and strengthening peace on the planet, that of the salvation of civilization. This task is a common task for us, for people with differing convictions, a common task for all who value life and the prosperity of present and future generations. Bulgaria will continue to act with unvarying indefatigability for the sake of peace and security in the Balkans, in Europe, and throughout the rest of the world, for the sake of detente, disarmament and dialogue, mutual understanding, and cooperation between countries with different social systems.

For the sake of this, T. Zhivkov stated, the Bulgarian Communists, at their congress, once again expressed warm support for the peace initiatives put forward at the 27th CPSU Congress.

N.I. Ryzhkov delivered a reply speech. He said: Permit me on behalf of all the foreign delegations who were present at the 13th BCP Congress to warmly congratulate the comrades elected by the congress to the party's leading organs and to congratulate Comrade Todor Zhivkov on his reelection as general secretary of the BCP Central Committee. M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, sends cordial congratulations to Comrade T. Zhivkov.

To merit the confidence of a party which through all the vicissitudes of history has preserved the organized nature of its ranks, its ideological staunchness, and its loyalty to Marxism-Leninism is a great honor and a tremendous responsibility. We wish you continuing success in bearing aloft the internationalist banner of Dimitur Blagoev and Georgi Dimitrov.

We were not merely guests of the congress. We had a profound, direct sense of involvement in the content of its work. Your congress defined new tasks and inspiring prospects for Bulgaria's socialist development and took place in an atmosphere of party unity and close cohesion of the Bulgarian people around the party.

From the congress platform there rang out with new force the BCP's determination firmly and steadily to pursue the course of developing all-around cooperation and friendship with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries and strengthening the socialist community and its collective organizations -- the Warsaw Pact and CEMA. The BCP actively calls for the deepening of ties with the international communist and workers movement, of which it is itself a part, for comradely solidarity among communists, and for unity of actions by all fighters for peace, national independence, and social progress.

Envoys from the peoples of more than 100 countries are present in this hall. There is no more important, more responsible task for the people than to stop the arms race, eliminate nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, and preserve peace and human civilization. That is the prime cause of every party, every politician, and all people of goodwill.

The CPSU delegation is grateful to the Bulgarian comrades for your party's high assessment of the historical significance and results of the 27th CPSU Congress and of its creative, innovative contribution to the theory and practice of socialist building. Soviet Communists and all Soviet people value your solidarity and your understanding and support for the CPSU's course of accelerating the country's socio-economic development and strengthening world peace.

In conclusion, N.I. Ryzhkov wished the Bulgarian comrades fruitful, successful work in implementing the large-scale, noble ideas and plans embodied in the 13th congress decisions. In this work, he stressed, the BCP can count firmly on the solidarity and support of its many friends and like-minded people.

RYZHKOV STRESSES SDI IN TALKS WITH FRG'S BANGEMANN

PM091340 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Apr 86 First Edition p 3

[Text] Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, received in the Kremlin on 8 April West German Minister for Economics Martin Bangemann, a co-chairman of the Soviet-West German Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation who is staying in the Soviet Union in conjunction with the 14th session of this commission. During the conversation they discussed bilateral relations and pressing international problems.

In view of the highly important foreign policy initiatives set forth in Mikhail Gorbachev's 15 January 1986 statement and at the 27th CPSU Congress, the Soviet side stressed the urgent need for all states to exert efforts to prevent an arms race in space and terminate it on earth, refraining from everything that could contradict these aims.

In this connection, it was pointed out that by signing secret agreements on the involvement of West German firms and organizations in the U.S. SDI program, the West German Government has in fact embarked on the path of harnessing the country's industrial, scientific, and technological potential to implement the dangerous U.S. plans to militarize space.

The West German Government thus is assuming grave responsibility for the escalation of the nuclear arms race and the continued heightening of world tension. It was said that this line taken by the FRG, as well as its participation in the disorganizing activities of NATO agencies in the field of trade with the East, cannot but burden the FRG's relations with the Soviet Union.

Setting forth the position of the West German Government on SDI, Martin Bangemann claimed that the agreements signed in Washington are not of a military nature.

During the meeting, opinions were exchanged on economic, scientific, and technological relations between the USSR and the FRG. Martin Bangemann showed interest in prospects for the economic and social development of the USSR in the new 5-year plan and in the period ending in the year 2000 as well as in the possibilities opening up in this connection for West German business circles.

The sides spoke positively of the work done by the USSR-FRG Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation. An opinion was expressed that the results of the latest commission session can serve a stimulus to increasing the effectiveness of Soviet-West German business relations, upgrading their forms and making them more diverse and dynamic. This is only possible, however, on condition of respect for the principles of equality and mutual benefit and the inadmissibility of any discrimination and restrictions in trade.

In conclusion, Nikolay Ryzhkov pointed out a readiness for cooperation with the FRG in various fields. It was emphasized that achieving mutual understanding on security issues, which have been and remain decisive for the situation in the world and in Europe, is of key significance to the future of prospects for the development of relations between the USSR and the FRG.

Taking part in the conversation, which passed in a businesslike atmosphere, were the following: On the Soviet side -- A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Minister of Foreign Trade B.I. Aristov; and A.P. Bondarenko, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry's third European section; on the West German side -- FRG Ambassador to the USSR J. Kastl and D. Vogel, press secretary at the FRG Ministry for Economics.

USSR AMBASSADOR CRITICIZES FRG SDI PARTICIPATION

LD091938 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1500 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Excerpts] The Soviet ambassador to Helsinki, V.M. Sobolev, explained the recent Soviet arms limitation proposals at a press conference today. Sobolev criticized the U.S. SDI plans saying that they could endanger the nuclear weapons balance and transfer the arms race into space, in which case it would be almost impossible to control.

Sobolev was asked, among other things, about his view of the West German Government's decision to permit FRG enterprises to participate in the U.S. SDI research.

Ambassador Sobolev said the decision of the FRG Government conflicts with the earlier statements by the country's leadership according to which never again will a threat to world peace and security originate from German soil.

FRG Minister for Economics Martin Bangemann recently signed an agreement in the United States on the participation of FRG enterprises in the star wars plans.

FRG BUNDESTAG DISARMAMENT DELEGATION IN MOSCOW

LD092259 Moscow TASS in English 1707 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 9 TASS -- A delegation of the FRG Bundestag Subcommittee on Arms Control and Disarmament arrived today in Moscow. The delegation is headed by subcommittee's Chairman Egon Bahr.

REPORTAGE ON CPSU DELEGATION ATTENDING PCI CONGRESS

LD081547 Moscow TASS in English 1614 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Rome April 8 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Lev Zaykov today met with chairman of Italy's Council of Ministers Bettino Crazi. Lev Zaykov arrived in Italy to take part in the work of the 17th Congress of the Italian Communist Party.

The conversation passed in a businesslike and open atmosphere. A thorough exchange of opinions on questions of interests to both sides was held. Member of the CPSU Central Committee Vadim Zagladin and USSR Ambassador to Italy Nikolay Lunkov took part in the converstation.

CPSU Issues Statement

PM091342 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Apr 86 First Edition p 3

[Text] Moscow, 9 Apr (TASS) -- The following is the text of a message of greetings from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) to the delegations to the 17th Congress of the Italian Communist Party (PCI).

Dear Comrades:

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union ardently greets the delegates to the 17th Congress of the Italian Communist Party and all Italian Communists.

Your congress has begun its work in the conditions of a complex situation in the world. The beginning of an improvement in international relations is with difficulty winning its way in the fight against militarism and reaction. One has to struggle for peace persistently, daily, and with the application of all one's energies. The advocates of war, the cult of violence, and state terrorism do not intend to give up the plans aimed at achieving superiority and social revanche. They are preparing to make a new, irretrievable step: to militarize space.

The CPSU at its 27th Congress outlined an extensive program for the creation of an all-embracing system of international security.

The aim of the program is to eliminate weapons of mass destruction, to prevent a new world war, to elaborate a package of measures with a view to building trust between nations, and to maintain cooperation in the dissemination of the ideas of peace, disarmament, and international security. The CPSU is for peaceful coexistence to become the supreme universal principle of international relations. To enter the 21st century without nuclear and chemical weapons is a lofty goal that can be attained only through the joint efforts of all nations.

The CPSU firmly supports widening contacts with all those struggling against war and for international security. The party's general course is directed towards large-scale all-round cooperation for the sake of achieving success in the battle against nuclear war, success which if attained will be inscribed in golden letters in mankind's book of life.

The Soviet people are now tackling great tasks. The 27th CPSU Congress and the new edition of the program of the CPSU will enlist the efforts of Soviet Communists and all Soviet people for further all-round refinement of socialism and for an advance to communism.

The wish of the Italian Communists to strengthen friendly ties which have long existed between the CPSU -- the party of Lenin -- and the Italian Communist Party -- the party of Gramsci and Togliatti -- is highly appreciated in the Soviet Union. The striving expressed by the leaders of the CPSU and the PCI in January 1986 to develop constructive relatons between the two parties with full respect for the independence of each of them is of great importance.

The CPSU believes that the unity of communists has nothing in common with uniformity and hierarchy, with interference by some parties in the affairs of other ones, or with a desire of some party for monopoly on truth. The communists' real unity is in their struggle for common goals: peace and socialism.

The Communists in the Land of the Soviets greet the PCI activities which will benefit peace and oppose the threat of nuclear war. The PCI's stand on matters aimed at upholding peace is an important component of the development and strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Italian peoples.

We wish the Italian Communists further successes in the struggle for peace, for the vital interests of the working people of Italy, and for the country's development along the lines of democracy and social progress.

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee

Zaykov Attends Opening

LD091650 Moscow TASS in English 1000 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Florence April 9 TASS -- The 17th Congress of the Italian Communist Party today opened in the Sports Palace in Florence. It is a significant event in the political life of the country. About one-third of the Italian voters cast their ballots for the Communists in elections. The Italian Communist Party stands for the vital interests of the mass of the working people and energetically protects them in Parliament. Communists control local bodies of government in many provinces of Italy. More than 1,000 delegates, representing over 1.5 million party members, have come for the congress. More than 100 delegations of different political parties from other countries and of national libaration movements have arrived for the congress. The delegation of the CPSU led by Lev Zaykov, a member of the Politbureau and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, is in the grandstands for guests of honour along with other delegations. The congress, which will close on April 13, is taking place under the motto: "For a modern party of reform, for a program, for an alternative for Italy and for Europe."

COMMENTARY ON ITALIAN SDI INVOLVEMENT

PM081037 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[Gennadiy Zafesov commentary: "In The Role of Underlings"]

[Text] Rome -- The Italian Government has now officially announced its intentions of joining in the U.S. "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI).

At a joint session of the Senate Foreign Affairs and Defense Committees, Minister of Foreign Affairs G. Andreotti, stated that "the moment has come to define, together with the United States, the framework within which Italian companies could take part in the research phase of SDI." Defense Minister G. Spadolini added that future cooperation "requires agreement at government level."

As though forseeing a negative reaction from the public, both ministers hurried to conceal the dangerous nature of the matter behind a screen of various stipulations. They tried to lull the Italians' concern with empty assertions, such as that "the research section of the ('star wars' -- G.Z.) program will not have a negative effect on the stability of the strategic equilibrium on a global scale."

A strange statement, it must be admitted. The leading Italian ministers, if anyone, should realize that the main aim of Washington's SDI is precisely to change in their favor the established approximate equilibrium of forces. And this, in turn, threatens to push the world toward a new spiral of the arms race, with unpredictable consequences.

Nor can the claims that Italy supposedly cannot miss the opportunity for "its industry to take part in scientific and technical cooperation" stand up to criticism.

First, the United States has so far displayed interest only in a few Italian projects. Second, as Carlos Rubia, the well-known Italian physicist and Nobel prizewinner, points out, the very idea that "progress in technology requires the development of new methods of destroying people" is absurd.

The government statement gave rise to sharp criticism. On behalf of the Italian Communist Party, Senator G. Procacci came out against space militarization plans.

Left-wing independent Senator E. Milani assessed the ministers' position as a de facto involvement in SDI, for which they are now trying to create a political basis.

Despite wide demands for the problem of participation in SDI to be taken beyond the bounds of the two Senate committees, the government is trying to prevent general parliamentary debates. It is clearly under pressure from its ally across the ocean and its own military monopolies.

Meanwhile the opposition to U.S. "star wars" plans is growing and not only in Italian parliamentary and political circles. The Italians, who not long ago were made to accept U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles on their territory, evidently do not want to become Washington's underlings in its new militarist venture.

U.S. ENCOURAGING DEVELOPMENT OF EUROPEAN 'STAR WARS'

LD072048 Moscow TASS in English 1632 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 7 TASS -- TASS political observer Alexy Grigoryev writes:

The ailment which can be described as a "military-political insanity" is growing progressively worse in certain political circles of the West. In addition to the plans for the sinister SDI programme whose implementation threatens the world with a catastrophe from space, a programme of "star wars" of a lesser scale, the so-called European Defence Initiative (EDI) is now started being developed on the banks of the Rhine and Thames, the Seine and Tibris, with the encouragement from Washington.

The EDI programme is publicised the loudest in the FRG. The West German Defence Minister Manfred Woerner is making the use for the purpose not only of the mass media in his own country but also of those abroad. Writing recently in the U.S. "STRATEGIC REVIEW" he called for the creation of anti-missile defence for Europe based on the use of more up-to-date equipment. According to him, the construction of units of anti-missile defence in Europe is necessitated by the "Soviet menace" and is required for the consolidation of the NATO alliance.

These arguments are nothing new, but then the reason for Bonn's particular activity in the matter is not new either. In the fifties, the FRG ruling circles were explaining their attempt to equip the Bundeswehr with nuclear weapons by the striving for "military-strategic equality" with partners in NATO. Nowadays they try to get hold of nuclear weapons via the "space bridge", through involving West German firms in the implementation of SDI.

The secret agreements to this effect between the Governments of the USA and the FRG apparently far from satisfied the hopes of the Bavarian and Rhine war industry concerns for a sizeable slice of the space pie since the White House and the Pentagon clearly view the SDI as a street with one-way traffic, for the brain drain and the pumping of the latest technology from Western Europe.

This is why they in Bonn, Paris, London, and Rome clutch at the West European space programme. And they laud it in the same words as the U.S. SDI. They hammer away that the programme has exclusively "defensive" nature, that it is called upon to prevent the turning of Europe into a zone of decreased security after the "SDI covers the USA by an impenetrable shield".

But the replacement of the title "SDI" with "EDI" will not help to prove what is impossible to prove. While they in Washington make assurances that the creation of space arms will make nuclear arms "impotent", Moscow believes that it is reasonable and safe simply to destroy the existing armaments and not to create new ones. While they in Bonn think that the implementation of EDI will protect U.S. first-strike nulcear weapons ("Pershing-2" and cruise missiles) deployed in the FRG territory, it is asked in Moscow: Is it not simpler to accept the Soviet proposal and rid entire Europe of nuclear arms and chemical weapons?

Emergence of new generations of anti-missile weapons in Western Europe will become a serious destabilising factor in the military-strategic balance of forces, will lead to the erosion of international agreements arresting the arms race. The U.S. "WALL STREET JOURNAL" makes this admission and a TASS observer cannot but get along with such a conclusion.

Bogachev Comments

LD051547 Moscow TASS in English 1519 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 5 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes: In the NATO capitals they are increasingly claiming what they call the "inevitable" need for Europe to have a large-scale ground- and space-based antimissile defense of its own.

Industrial monopolies in a number of West European countries, mostly those which have already agreed to join efforts with the United States in the "star wars" project, are developing air-borne ABM systems with electronic-optic and other guidance aids for antimissile missiles and doing research into rail ground and ground-based lasers as a defense against missiles.

The name for the plan to militarize outer space above Western Europe has already been invented. It is "the European Defense Initiative" (EDI). The advocates of various plans for an ABM defense for West Germany, France and Britain are trying to "justify" them by arguing that the United States has finally set course to outer space militarization and Western Europe should not stay outside the process. Public discussions are under way on the advantages of building a "purely European" antimissiles defense which would allegedly make it possible to preserve the West European countries' independence from Washington.

But there can be no question of independence for the West European NATO countries in the event of their building an ABM system of their own. The EDI fits in fully with the U.S. "star wars" plans and will only make it possible to tie Western Europe even more securely to the U.S. plans to militarize outer space at the expense of West Europeans themselves.

The EDI will be another illusory but dangerous attempt to protect the U.S. Pershings and cruise missiles in the European theater of operations against retaliation in case the United States launches a "limited" nuclear war.

The argument of ensuring West European independence through the EDI is all bluff serving U.S. selfish ends in the continent.

It is only recently that the leaders of the two West European nuclear powers, Britain and France, were arguing with ardor that the construction of large-scale ABM defenses first in the United States and then in the USSR would reduce the significance of their own "limited strategic offensive forces" to nil.

In Paris and London alike they were declaring that this contradicted the national interests of their countries and they would press strongly for the United States to comply with the Soviet-U.S. ABM Treaty of 1972.

Now the NATO countries' governments have, obviously under, U.S. pressure, "forgotten" those arguments. The EDI supporters are contending that after the realization of the U.S. "star wars" program and the reply measures by the Soviet Union Western Europe "will be left defenseless" and "become a zone of diminished security" and that for this reason insted of limiting the ABM defenses of the USSR and the United States it is necessary to deploy them on a large scale, including in Western Europe. If the leaders of the European NATO countries are really concerned about security problems, wouldn't it be more logical for them to join efforts for keeping outer space peaceful, for eliminating medium-range nuclear weapons in the European zone and excluding nuclear weapons from the life of mankind?

SWEDEN, FINLAND FAVOR NUCLEAR WEAPONS-FREE NORTH

LD091347 Moscow TASS in English 1311 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Helsinki April 9 TASS -- Sweden and Finland actively come out in favour of disarmament and consider it the main and urgent task now to achieve a total ban on nuclear tests. This was emphasised during the official visit to Swedish Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson to Finland.

The two sides pointed out the coincidence of views in the field of international politics, and, in particular, on the importance of establishing a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe. The pooling of the two countries' resources meets their interests and the interests of all Nordic countries, points out "SUOMEN SOSIALIDEMOKRAATTI".

At a press conference here, Ingvar Carlsson pointed out the betterment of relations between Sweden and the Soviet Union and expressed hope that his forthcoming visit to the USSR would serve to further broaden the contacts.

PCF STATEMENT SCORES GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC MEASURES

LD091817 Moscow TASS in English 1147 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Paris April 9 TASS -- The economic measures announced by the new right-wing majority government were dealing a blow at France's working people and further worsening their position, the Political Bureau of the French Communist Party [PCF] stressed in its statement, published here today. The French economy would be further deteriorated by the conducted devalutation of the franc, while ensuring economic measures would pave the way for another powerful offensive on the rights, interests and social gains of the working class, the statement said.

The new government's course was playing into the hands of the employers. It was directed at laying the burden of the current economic crisis on the shoulders of the working people, the statement pointed out. It was threatening new mass layouts, curtailed production and reduced employment. At the same time, controls over the exports of capital were lifted, enabling financial barons to reap enormous profits, the statement emphasised. The plans to privatise the state economic sector were of immense danger to the country.

In the current conditions, with the right-wing majority government in power and the threat of worsening of the country's economic situation enhanced, the French Communist Party called for closer unity among all communists, all working people, and for more vigorous struggle in defence of their inalienable rights and interests.

KATUSHEV GIVES GORBACHEV MESSAGE TO AL-QADHDHAFI

LD090516 Moscow TASS in English 0510 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli April 9 TASS -- The leader of the Libyan revolution Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi received the government delegation of the U.S.S.R. led by Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the U.S.S.R. State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations and members of the CPSU Central Committee, now staying here on a visit. At the meeting, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, the sides discussed questions pertaining to a further development of bilateral ties in the light of the long-term programme for the economic, scientific, technological and trade cooperation between the U.S.S. R. and the Libyan Jamahiriyah, signed by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev and the leader of the Libyan Revolution Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. The head of the Soviet delegation handed over to Mu'ammar al-Gadhdhafi a message from the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev.

AL-QADHDHAFI: U.S. SEEKS PRETEXT FOR AGGRESSION

LD01000 Moscow TASS in English 0905 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli April 10 TASS -- The leader of the Libyan revolution, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, has strongly rebuffed U.S. attempts to accuse his country of recent acts of terrorism in West European countries.

Speaking at a news conference here, he said those charges represent a bid to find an excuse for aggression against a sovereign nation. Washington is out to force an Arab nation to its knees with the help of the Israeli military, Al-Qadhdhafi said, adding that Libya is determined to uphold its independence. The (?Libyan) leader said talks with Washington are possible only if the United States abandons its policy of state-sponsored terrorism.

Speaking of U.S. attempts at pressure on West European countries to join its economic sanctions against Libya, he said the U.S. Administration is doing this to sacrifice the interests of these countries to its own selfish ends.

JANA news agency reported that Al-Qadhdhafi held a conference with the commanders of Libyan ground, naval, air and air defense forces to work out plans for countering U.S. threats. The conference was also attended by members of Libya's revolutionary leadership.

Al-Qadhdhafi Supports USSR Proposals

LD091954 Moscow TASS in English 1819 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli April 9 TASS -- Libya wholly supports the initiative of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev which envisages simultaneous withdrawal of the Soviet and U.S. fleets from the Mediterranean, leader of the Libyan revolution Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said at a press conference here answering a question from a TASS correspondent. This proposal attests convincingly to the Soviet Union's peaceful intentions, its sincere striving to avert the danger of outbreak of wars on earth, he said. Together with all peoples of the region we support this initiative and we shall be striving for its implementation, he said.

Unlike the Soviet Union, the U.S. Administration has assumed a clearly irresponsible stand with regard to destinies of peace, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said. The refusal to support the Soviet initiative shows again that Washington's imperialist aims contradict the cause of establishing world peace. The United States' unwillingness to withdraw its fleet from the Mediterranean is explained also by its striving to threaten Arab countries constantly and ensure by military force the protection of its ally, Israel.

LIBYA SUPPORTS GORBACHEV PEACE PROPOSALS

LD091049 Moscow TASS in English 0725 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli April 9 TASS -- TASS correspondent Georgiy Shelenkov reporting.

The Libyan public welcomes the new Soviet initiative set forth by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the initiative that provides for a Soviet-American summit meeting in order to duscuss the issue of ending nuclear tests, said a statement circulated here by Libya's National Committee for Solidarity and Peace.

People in the Libyan Jamahiriyah, the statement said further, also received with satisfaction another proposal put forward by the Soviet leader who expressed the Soviet Union's readiness to withdraw its naval ships from the Mediterranean if the United States pulled out its Navy from there.

The new Soviet peace proposals, the statement said, accord with the hopes and aspirations of all freedom loving nations of the world, including the nations in our region that are striving to turn the Mediterranean into a zone of peace, security and international cooperation, a zone free from foreign bases and naval fleets.

As to Washingotn, its negative reaction to these initiatives as well as to other Soviet proposals called upon to strengthen peace the world over and curb the arms race, again demonstrated to the international public the aggressive and terrorist nature of U.S. imperialism. It is the White House that is responsible for the sharp aggravation of tensions in the world of late.

The Libyan committee for solidarity and peace urged all other solidarity committees, all peaceloving people on earth support the new Soviet peace proposals and to take urgent measures for their realization.

POLYAKOV, EGYPT'S AL-BAZ HOLD TALKS IN CAIRO

LD091405 Moscow TASS in English 1350 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo April 9 TASS -- Representatives of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R. and the Arab Republic of Egypt held consultations here April 6 and 7 on the situation in the Middle East and on questions pertaining to Mid-Eastern settlement.

Taking part in the consultations from the Soviet side were V.P. Polyakov, a member of the Collegium of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R., head of the Department of Middle East Countries of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R., and A.M. Belonogov, ambassador of the U.S.S.R. to Egypt, and from the Egyptian side -- Usamah al-Baz, head of the Political Office of the president, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of Egypt and Hasan Qandil, head of a department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Egypt.

Soviet representatives also had meetings with Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, minister of foreign affairs of Egypt, and Butrus Butrus Ghali, Egypt's minister of state for foreign affairs.

EGYPT NEGOTIATES TWO TRADE ACCORDS IN MOSCOW

PM030947 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 2 Apr 86 p 1

['Abd al-Malik Khalil report: "Two Trade Agreements With Moscow"]

[Text] Moscow -- The second round of talks held by the Egyptian delegation in Moscow have led to two trade agreements. The first is to be signed in May and will cover the period up to 1900 and the second concerns the current year [as published]. This is in addition to laying down the basis for economic cooperation between Egypt and the Soviet Union.

It was decided to hold a third round of talks between the two countries in Cairo in order to settle some pending matters. The talks were attended by Egyptian Ambassador in Moscow Salah al-din Basyuni.

The Egyptian delegation, headed by Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali and the Soviet delegation, headed by First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Ivan Arkhipov, issued a joint statement asserting the need to develop relations between the two countries within the framework of the traditional friendship between them.

Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali last Wednesday began talks with the chairman of the Soviet Coucil of State [as published], the Director of Gosbank, and senior officials at the Ministry of Trade.

TASS NOTES ANNIVERSARY OF USSR-IRAQI TREATY

LD081642 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1010 GMT 8 Apr 86

[By TASS correspondent Andrey Ostalskiy]

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Apr (TASS) -- On 9 April the peoples of the USSR and Iraq mark the 14th anniversary of the signing of their friendship and cooperation treaty. This document formed a firm basis and guarantee for the unswerving development of friendly relations between the USSR and Iraq. The years since then have shown that Soviet-Iraqi cooperation in various spheres is in the fundamental interests of the Soviet and Iraqi peoples, and makes a positive contribution to the struggle of the progressive forces to strengthen international peace and security.

Economic, scientific-technical, and cultural cooperation between the two countries is developing rapidly, and mutually beneficial trade ties are growing stronger. The visit to the USSR by Saddam Husayn, chairman of the Revolution Command Council and president of the Republic of Iraq, in December last year made a considerable contribution to strengthening Soviet-Iraqi relations.

The friendship and cooperation treaty laid a firm foundation for friendly relations over many years, built on mutual respect, equal rights, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs, 'Abd al-Fattah Amin, chairman of the Iraqi Union of Societies for Friendship with Peoples said to a TASS correspondent. He said that Iraq, like other Arab countries, thinks highly of the USSR's friendly position with respect to the just cause of the Arab peoples and of its support for the Palestinians' struggle for the restoration of their legitimate rights.

Supreme Soviet Cables Saddam

PM081336 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers sent a telegram to S. Husayn, chairman of the Revolution Command Council and president of the Republic of Iraq, conveying to him and to the friendly Iraqi people greetings and best wishes on the 14th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Iraq.

The telegram expresses confidence that the fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and Iraq will continue to develop further for the benefit of both peoples in the interests of peace and the just political settlement of regional conflicts.

A telegram sent by S. Husayn to the Soviet leadership on the same occasion conveys warmest greetings and best wishes to the friendly Soviet people.

We take this opportunity, the telegram says, to affirm our determination to strengthen and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries.

We are firmly convinced that these relations, based on mutual respect and our peoples' common interests, will help affirm the principles of peace and friendship in our region and throughout the world.

SOVIET ENVOY IN BEIRUT ON LEBANON, MIDEAST ISSUES

NC091246 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami met with Soviet Ambassador Aleksandr Soldatov this morning. The ambassador has returned to Lebanon after a 6-month absence. Soviet Charge d'Affaires Yuriy Suslikov was also present, and the conferees reviewed current developments in Lebanon and the region.

Following the meeting, Soldatov declined to answer a question on the USSR's agreement to fund UN forces in the south. He said: We have made our position known regarding an independent and united Lebanon. The Lebanese should decide their own future. He added that the talks touched on conditions in the region.

Responding to a question on Soviet moves in relation to the situation in Lebanon and the region in light of the current U.S. activity, Soldatov said: We have a permanent initiative. We presented our opinion on the Middle East issue in September 1982. We also support the initiative launched by the nonaligned countries in Malta this year.

Continuing, the Soviet ambassador noted: We reject the policy of aggression in the Middle East and Israel's acts of aggression against Lebanon. We back the efforts made by the Arab states to strengthen their defenses against those countries that are attacking them. We hope that the PLO will reach its objectives in the near future and establish an independent Palestinian state. We are working for the PLO's unity. Soldatov denied reports that the Soviet Embassy would be moving from its present location.

On the papal initative, the Soviet envoy stated: I can describe it as humanitarian and ethical.

FLN POLITBURO APPROVES BENDJEDID USSR VISIT

PM081318 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "High Appraisal"]

[Text] Algiers, 7 Apr -- The National Liberation Front [FLN] Party Politburo has approved the results of the official friendly visit to the USSR by C. Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and general secretary of the FLN Party.

The session emphasized the particular importance of this visit and highly appraised the political talks held during the visit and the USSR-Algerian documents that were signed. The Politburo, the communique carried by APS says, points out that the results of the visit are yet further confirmation of the development of friendly Algerian-Soviet relations.

The Politburo examined the measures taken by Algeria's leadership to combat the negative consequences of the world economic crisis. It expressed confidence that the Algerian people, as they ahve repeatedly proved in the past, will ensure the defense of socioeconomic gains and the country's advance along the path of progress.

The participants in the session also examined a number of other questions of Algeria's domestic and foreign policy.

PRAVDA SEES IMPROVED SITUATION IN PDRY

PM091350 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "In a Businesslike Rhythm"]

[Text] Aden, 8 Apr -- Social and economic life is noticeably livelier in Democratic Yemen. Industrial enterprises destroyed during the January events are again becoming operational.

The working people are expressing support for the policy of the Yemeni Socialist Party and are striving to make their contribution to the speediest commissioning of national economic projects.

The further stabilization of the situation in the country is also promoted by the general amnesty announced by the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Supreme People's Council Presidium.

FURTHER ANALYSIS OF SHIM'ON PERES' U.S. VISIT

PM080826 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[Article by Vladimir Peresada: "Behind the Scenes Intrigue"]

[Text] Israeli Prime Minister S. Peres has made a trip to the United States. He held talks with high-ranking representatives of the American Administration, including Vice President G. Bush, who has himself now set off on a tour of the Near East.

In the course of the talks, as was to be expected, total unanimity between Washington and its "strategic ally" in the Near East was once again apparent. Thus, during a discussion of "regional security" problems Peres unreservedly supported the piratical actions of the U.S. 6th Fleet against sovereign Libya, terming these actions "timely and necessary."

Not only verbal "approval" of American aggression lies behind this stance. As Tripoli radio reported, there is information that the question of practical assistance which Israel could give the United States in subsequent aggressive attacks on Libya was also discussed in secret. In his turn Peres put forward a plan for the financial enslavement of the Near East by Western monopolist capital. Referring to the economic difficulties suffered by a number of states in the region, he proposed setting up a multibillion dollar "aid" fund for these countries, in which the United States, its closest allies, and also international financial organizations under U.S. control would participate.

The point of this idea is to try to tempt with financial handouts certain Arab states in addition to Israel, which is so generously subsidized by Washington. New guarantees for the "peace process" in the Near East would thereby be ensured, Peres said. In other words, it is designed to incline Arab countries toward versions of a Near East settlement that suit Washington and Tel Aviv. It is no accident, as the Israeli press reports, that those across the ocean adopted an understanding attitude toward the expensive but tempting venture of a "Near East Marshall Plan."

On the eve of Peres' trip, Western, including American, newspapers wrote that the question of Israeli participation in the American "star wars" program would be discussed during the talks in Washington. However, not a word has been said about this since the conclusion of the visit. The deathly silence maintained by both sides in connection with Tel Aviv's possilbe involvement in Reagan's "Strategic Defense Initiative," as the press notes, merely confirms the worst suspicions that accords in principle reached earlier have now simply been made secret.

Peres' visit has thereby confirmed the now immutable rule that trips across the ocean by Israel's leaders are invariably connected with behind the scenes machinations directed against the peoples of the Near East and with strengthening the U.S.-Israel military and political axis.

U.S., ISRAEL HOLD TALKS ON SETTING UP NAVAL STRIKE FORCE

LD042133 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] The United States and Israel are holding intensive talks on setting up an Israeli naval strike force in the next few years. Our correspondent in Damascus, Kazbek Basiyev, reports:

This report has given rise to serious alarm in the Arab countries, particularly after the latest events off the shores of Libya, where the United States essentially unleashed armed aggression against this independent, sovereign Arab state. As the Syrain newspapers write, if the Israeli naval forces are given additional submarines and modern missile carriers, as provided for by the future U.S.-Israeli agreement, it may lead to a sharp exacerbation of the situation in the region. Such a viewpoint, observers in Damascus point out, has a very serious foundation in view of the fact that the U.S.-Israeli agreement also provides for close coordination of action between the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean and the future Israeli naval strike force. The Arab peoples know all too well what that coordination might be.

FBIS-SOV-86-070
Friday
11 April 1986
Vol III No 070 Supp 077

Supplement

Daily Report

SOVIET UNION

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

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Gorbachev Meets With Kuybyshev Oblast Party Aktiv

PM101437 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Apr 86
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[TASS report: "Meeting With Party Aktiv of Kuybyshev Oblast]

[Text] A meeting took place 9 April between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the party aktiv of Kuybyshev Oblast.

Those assembled were addressed by M.S. Gorbachev.

PRAVDA Publishes Gorbachev Speech in Tolyatti

PM100805 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Apr 86
First Edition pp 1-3

["Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's Speech at a Meeting With Working People of Tolyatti City" — *PRAVDA* headline]

[Text] Dear comrades!

I am sincerely glad to meet with you. On behalf of the party Central Committee I cordially greet the workers of the Volga Automobile Plant [VAZ] and representatives of Tolyatti's other labor collectives and all inhabitants of this major industrial center of the country.

Yesterday in Kuybyshev and here in Tolyatti I have had many brief but interesting and very useful meetings with workers, specialists, and leading workers. The main theme of the conversations, as you can understand, was the results of the 27th CPSU Congress. There was a thorough discussion of the importance for the life of the country of the decisions taken at the Communists' forum and their importance not only for our country but also for the development of the world situation. At my meeting with you I would like to continue to talk about the party congress. It took place at a cordial stage in the history of the development of the country and the socialist community, and indeed of the world as a whole. The party was faced with a difficult task — giving answers to the most burning problems which worry Soviet people and the entire world community.

Now that a month has elapsed I think we have every grounds for saying once again that the 27th congress took place successfully and fulfilled its mission. All its work and its open discussion — permeated with a sense of responsibility — of topical problems of the present day and the documents it adopted have generated enormous interest within our party, the country, and abroad.

The CPSU and the entire people are now faced with a task of historic importance — implementing the party congress' designs. We will act all the more successfully the better we assimilate, consider, and, as they say, process through our minds and hearts everything said at the congress and embodied in its decisions.

But first of all I would like to say:

Why Was Such a Congress Precisely What We Needed?

The answer to this question is linked to a considerable extent with the assessment both of our achievements and of the problems which have faced society in recent years. I think, Comrades, there is no need to go into a detailed description of the enormous transformations which have been effected over the years of Soviet power. They are of a truly revolutionary nature. The Soviet people's achievements are an undisputed fact of world history.

The country's tremendous economic and scientific-technical potential, great social gains, and impressive achievements in the spiritual sphere and its socialist way of life — all this is our present-day reality and belongs to the entire people. This is what has taken our country to leading positions in world development and conditioned the Soviet state's important role in the destiny of the development of today's civilization. Soviet people can deservedly take pride in this, because this is the greatest monument to the revolutionary creation, inspired labor, staunchness, and devotion to socialism of all generations of our country.

At the congress we summed up the results of the past 25 years. In this time qualitative changes have taken place in productive forces and in the social and spiritual spheres of society's development. The Soviet Union has achieved military-strategic parity, which has substantially restricted imperialism's aggressive plans and opportunities for unleashing nuclear war.

All this, comrades, was assessed at its worth at the congress. I shall say more: Without this it would have been impossible to put forward the majestic but realistic plans for the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development or to set the tasks which in terms of their scale surpass everything we have had to accomplish in the past. And the need to accelerate socioeconomic development is an urgent and immediate task which has now confronted the country, party, and entire people in all its magnitude.

Why did the question have to be put in precisely this way? This has already been mentioned at the congress, but it is worth repeating today. The point is, comrades, that alongside our enormous achievements, a noticeable laggardness in the development of the economy has manifested itself in recent years. I have in mind [development] rates, labor productivity, efficiency indicators, and the slow assimilation of the achievements of scientific and technical progress. We have begun to lose the dynamism which has been characteristic of the Soviet economy throughout its development and which is the basis of our society's enormous achievements in a brief historical period.

M.S. Gorbachev stressed that the situation in the economy has also affected the social sphere. For us it is ultimately the main thing, he said, because it is here that the supreme goals and values of socialism as a social system are realized and the humanism and democracy of the socialist way of life are manifested most broadly.

The negative processes which revealed themselves in the distribution sphere generated great concern in the party and among the people. This was manifested in the leveling-out tendencies in the remuneration of labor, which did not comply with the demands of the basic principle of socialism: From each according to his abilities, to each according to his labor. The incomes of some people considerably exceeded their labor contribution. And that is intolerable in a socialist society not only for economic but also for moral reasons.

The congress stated, and I want to repeat it today, that in recent years we have lacked purposefulness in our practical actions.

All these processes remained without due consideration because of grave shortcomings in the activity of party and state organs and many cadres. There was a slackening in the management of the economy and the social sphere. Attitudes of indifference, complacency, and lack of exactingness spread. The lack of broad publicity, criticism and self-criticism, and effective control made it impossible to reveal negative phenomena promptly, to raise painful problems in a pointed manner, and to struggle resolutely against everything impeding our headway and barring the way to everything new and progressive.

All this, comrades, we have seen and experienced. The understanding ripened among the party and people of the need for a sharp turn, for improvements and vigorous practical actions. It is this understanding of the situation which led us to the conclusions stated out loud a year ago at the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum. It was then that the first major step was taken in the critical analysis of the state of affairs, that a party assessment of the situation was given, and the foundations were formulated for a long-term political strategy whose linchpin was the course toward the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development.

The decisions of the Central Committee April Plenum opened up new horizons before society. They created conditions for a bold quest, correct conclusions, the overcoming of formalism and bureaucracy, and the development of working people's initiative in implementing the tasks posed by life.

The atmosphere of exactingness and demandingness, criticism and self-criticism, and open discussion of all urgent problems in society prepared the ground for the further in-depth analysis and serious theoretical generalizations and principled decisions which were characteristic of the precongress report-and-election campaign and the entire work of the congress.

The 27th CPSU Congress Was a Congress of Strategic Decisions

I think that the party and people were right to call it a congress of strategic decisions. It confirmed and further developed the party's general line — the line toward the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development and the safeguarding of peace on earth. It approved the new edition of the CPSU Program and gave theoretical substantiation for the paths of Soviet society's development for the historical long term.

The Basic Guidelines for the country's economic and social development for the 12th 5-Year Plan and through the year 2000, M.S. Gorbachev continued, concretized the party's social and economic strategy and defined the main tasks of the present stage of socialist building and the struggle for communism. The 27th congress gave a profound scientific analysis of the contemporary picture of the world and put forward an extensive and constructive program of struggle for peace and for the creation of an all-encompassing system of international security.

In general, comrades, we will not be wrong if we say that the congress answered the most fundamental questions of the times. Decisions were taken which will determine the nature of our work for many years. The implementation of the party congress decisions will ensure the implementation of the urgent economic, social, and cultural tasks of Soviet society and will take the country to qualitatively new heights.

To emphasize the magnitude of the changes connected with the fulfillment of the congress decisions, I want to say once again that over the next 15 years we must do as much as has been done in nearly 70 years of Soviet power. Via the path of scientific-technical progress we must double the production potential and increase labor productivity 130-150 percent in order on this basis to raise the people's well-being to a new level by channeling into it twice the resources we are allocating now.

We must impart greater development dynamism to all spheres of Soviet society's life. I have in mind our economy, the social and spiritual sphere, and the political system. These enormous tasks presuppose the maximum use of the socialist system's potential and the people's social activeness.

The Main Thing Today Is To Persistently Implement the Congress Decisions

We can be well satisfied, comrades, with the results of the congress, for the party was able to express life's immediate preoccupations and what the people feel. There was tremendous interest in and ardent support for the results in the party and in Soviet society generally. The main task now is to convert the energy of our designs into the energy of practical action. This is the crux of the matter.

It is very important here to understand a simple and very important relationship. All the decisions are geared to the satisfaction of Soviet people's fundamental interests. But a vast amount of work and a persistent struggle by every collective and every Soviet person to implement the party congress decisions are needed in order to ensure that they bear fruit for the whole of society.

Creative labor, a high degree of organization and discipline, and maximum effort in every area of the national economy by everyone — worker and peasant, engineer, scientist, management personnel, workers in party, soviet, and economic bodies, everyone without exception — these are the chief condition of the implementation of the party's plans and congress decisions. I believe the majority of Soviet people are well aware of this.

What should be placed at the top of the list?

We must begin by restructuring thinking and attitudes, organization, and work style and methods. Frankly, if we do not reorganize ourselves, I am firmly convinced that we will not reorganize the economy or our social life in the spirit of the congress decisions. Then we would not be able to cope with tasks whose scale and novelty are unprecedented.

Restructuring must take place in every workplace, in every labor collective, in management bodies, in party and state bodies, including the Politburo and the government. And in every case it presupposes that everyone will do his job honestly and conscientiously, with the utmost effort, and utilizing all his knowledge.

As for the production worker, he must ensure discipline and organization in work, high productivity, and quality products, take care of whatever has been placed in his charge, and make economical use of resources. If we are talking about an engineer or scientist, he must make the maximum contribution to the development of scientific and technical progress and to the revamping of the national economy on the basis of scientific and technical achievements. As for management personnel, their obligation and immediate duty is to ensure widespread utilization of the new management methods and prompt solution of all questions on which end results and economic efficiency depend.

It must be said that party and soviet bodies now face new conditions. They must make sure that they use their authority and influence to effect the transition to progressive work methods everywhere.

To bring to a conclusion this part of the discussion on the need for a thorough, comprehensive restructuring, I wanted to stress the main point: We will definitely manage it if we cease to cling to the old, outdated ways, to what we have become accustomed to and feel comfortable with. It must be an axiom for everyone that new tasks cannot be solved by old methods and approaches. And it is equally important to begin our restructuring by restructuring the individual himself. It is necessary to identify and distinguish very clearly those who really have started to reorganize themselves, who maybe occasionally slip up or make mistakes, but who are searching and backing the cause, and those who are merely following the new trend without actually changing anything.

Incidentally, disagreement with our path of fundamentally restructuring all spheres of society's life is now seldom heard. I will go further than that: The vast majority of people sincerely believe that the time for change really has come. But declarations of support for the party's plans are no longer enough. Action is needed to implement them. We must work in the new way.

Perhaps some people are thinking: The congress is over, the decisions have been made, and now everything will go back into the old routine. But where does the old routine lead, Comrades? Certainly not where the congress decisions want to go. It is necessary to reorganize as quickly as possible and assimilate new methods and new approaches in work. If we were to follow the old routine, we would not be able to expect successful fulfillment of the tasks outlined by the party.

I have deliberately dwelt in detail on questions pertaining to the restructuring of our thinking and of our attitude toward the job at the initial stage of the struggle to implement the congress decisions. And this is why: I am confident that if we reorganize and start to operate in the new way, then even with the present scientific and technical potential we will accelerate economic development and, consequently, we will be able to successfully solve social questions as well.

Of course, comrades, what I have said by no means signifies that we are doing everything in the old way. No, restructuring is under way. We can see a change in people's attitudes to things. But I want to stress that the main work lies ahead.

People have understood the congress well and are responding to its decisions through their labor. Fulfillment of the 1986 plan will be the first serious test and labor collectives' concrete response to the congress decisions. At the moment we can say that by and large the year has started well in the national economy. There have been marked advances in the key industrial sectors, above all in machine building, metallurgy, and the gas industry. Coal industry workers finished the first quarter with good results. I want to make a special mention of this because in recent years this sector has lagged noticeably behind. Overall, the increase in industrial output was 6.7 percent in the first 3 months. In agriculture purchases of livestock and poultry have increased by 7.6 percent and purchases of milk and eggs have increased by 6 percent compared with last year.

But I will say right away that we must not get carried away by the first quarter's results. If we take industry, the high indicators for the rate of growth can be explained to some extent by the low base of the first quarter of last year. It is the most difficult stage in agriculture at the moment — completion of the livestock wintering period, with sowing operations getting under way. The results not only of the half-year but of the whole year will depend to a considerable extent on how these are completed. Such problems as deliveries in accordance with contracts, output quality, and smooth operation of enterprises remain acute. Broadly speaking, the correct procedure is that we must increase our efforts month by month and quarter by quarter in order to fulfill and surpass the set targets for the first year of the 12th 5-Year Plan.

We are talking to working people in industry and agriculture, construction and transport, the services sphere and science, to all working people in the country: Everyone, in his work, must fulfill the targets conscientiously, to a high standard, and with full appreciation of his responsibility for the common cause. It is a vital necessity and patriotic duty for working people in all sectors and regions to achieve the highest possible targets this year.

I want to highlight the question of the significance of the 12th 5-Year Plan in the struggle to implement the economic strategy. The current 5-year plan is the most complex and in many respects the most crucial of the three 5-year plans between now and the end of the century. It must lay a solid foundation for production intensification on the basis of scientific and technical progress and establish a springboard for subsequent, swifter progress in all areas of economic and social development.

As you well appreciate, we do not have a magic wand which can make the requisite machinery, equipment, and instruments appear in an instant. A great deal still has to be designed and manufactured. The country has only just embarked on the reconstruction of very important national economic sectors. It will undoubtedly be done, but it will take time.

What will ensure real acceleration in these conditions? Above all, the available reserves must be exploited. I am referring to the country's existing production and scientific potential. This is the main thing now.

With present resources it is possible to produce considerably more better-quality products on the established production base in industry and in capital construction, on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and in the services sphere. These are not just words consisting of nothing other than a wish to do more and better. No, comrades. Thousands of labor collectives in all economic spheres are now tackling their tasks in this very way.

In this connection I want to note the tremendous importance of the VAZ labor collective's initiative. Your pledges to build up production volumes while reducing the number of workers and cutting back on metal and energy expenditure are intensification and efficiency in practice. We are counting on every collective to display such an approach, comrades!

I must say that your initiative promises good results at the very first stage of its implementation. In machine building as a whole, for instance, there are opportunities for additionally increasing production output by R1.5 billion over the 5-year period, mostly on the same capacities and basically by using saved materials.

It is well known that the country's light industry is experiencing a shortage of raw material resources. The Kursk leather production association has by its own efforts manufactured production equipment which has made it possible to organize the comprehensive processing of waste and make full use of all raw material. The introduction of this method at the country's leather enterprises promises an annual saving of 4,000 metric tons of leather raw material, which will make it possible to produce about 2.5 million more pairs of shoes. This technology has generated great interest and has been patented in a number of countries.

Great reserves are concealed in the acceleration of the commissioning of production capacities. This is borne out by the experience of the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry's "Vatra" association named for the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Ukraine. Major capacities for the production of illumination engineering items worth R7 million a year were started up here in 2 months instead of the standard 18 months.

The quest for reserves is now under way everywhere in cities and villages. It is being persistently pursued by the workers of the agro-industrial complex. Here, too, considerable experience of the efficient use of production resources has been accumulated. For instance, take Estonia's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Here specific expenditure norms for gasoline are 22 percent lower and for diesel fuel 29 percent lower than in the country as a whole.

How is this achieved? By the efficient use of agricultural equipment and the maintenance of good order in the storage and consumption of petroleum products. But what importance does this have on the scale of the whole country? If all kolkhozes and sovkhozes were to attain these indicators it would produce an annual saving of about 9 million metric tons of liquid fuel.

That is the direction in which work must be continued, comrades.

Again I want to return to the idea that the traditional approach to matters does not produce the necessary effect, that we must reorganize. Of course, people's initiative and creative quest from below must be backed up by the necessary decisions and support from above. Merging these two movements means sharply enhancing the efficiency of our work. That is well understood within the party's Central Committee and the government. And major measures are being taken to solve the questions which have arisen.

Inasmuch as the acceleration of socioeconomic development is very closely linked with scientific and technical progress, the CPSU Central Committee and the government have outlined a program for the new reconstruction of the national economy. To this end the preferential development of the sectors which determine scientific and technical progress is being ensured. This applies primarily to machine building, metallurgy, the chemical industry, and computer and microprocessor hardware.

To achieve rapid success we must raise the efficiency of capital construction and put an end to protracted construction work. What is being done for this purpose? The approach to planning is being changed. The plans will include as many projects as the construction base allows with a view to ensuring their commissioning within the normative periods. All planning matters are being resolutely reviewed from the viewpoint of the efficiency and quality of construction and in accordance with the tasks of scientific and technical progress. A resolution has been adopted on modernizing the construction base in order to switch the entire construction complex to industrial methods.

We have an enormous scientific potential. And our task is to make effective use of it. To this end the process of forming science and production associations, intersectorial scientific and technical complexes, and engineering centers and of integrating VUZ and sectorial science with production is now under way.

Fundamental changes are being effected in machine building. All its sectors must not only reconstruct production capacities but also move on in the current 5-year plan and in subsequent years to the production of the very latest machinery, machine tools, and equipment. For instance, in the automotive industry it is planned to replace virtually all automobile models as a result of the consideration of modern requirements. In agricultural and food machine building, capacities are being formed for the production of new systems of efficient machines for introducing intensive crop-cultivation technologies and the waste-free processing of agricultural raw material.

A major decision was taken recently on the widespread introduction of microprocessors in the national economy, which will make it possible to accelerate considerably the rate of production mechanization and automation and resolutely reduce manual labor. Serious measures have been projected and are being implemented for the further development of the agro-industrial complex, which should rapidly make a real improvement in the food situation.

Opportunities have been found for implementing right now, without delay, a number of important measures in the sphere of social policy. I refer to the further development of health care and public education, the cultural and spiritual sphere, and the improvement of labor payment and pension provisions.

The Central Committee attaches exceptionally great importance to the solution of questions connected with implementing a fundamental reform of management and the methods of economic administration. In general, comrades, work is proceeding on all salients. Of course, this is not coming easily. But I want to emphasize that we will unfailingly see through the matter we have begun, whatever obstacles and difficulties may arise for us. You may be sure of that. Of course, the results will be achieved more rapidly if our entire people join in the work.

But you sometimes hear it said: "The congress made good decisions; but locally everything is going along in the old way. Help us to put things in order." Of course we will help, we will make demands and demand answers. But frankly, do all these questions have to be resolved from the center? Strengthening discipline and improving the organization of production and labor at the enterprise or in the ship and making correct use of equipment and resources must be done within the collectives themselves.

Or take questions of social development. In this sphere too by no means everything should be resolved in Moscow. A great deal, a very great deal, must be resolved locally and resolved vigorously and persistently. And we will make people answerable for this.

And another thing, comrades! We are living and working in difficult but interesting times. Now more than ever enterprising work is needed. That is precisely what many people still lack. Often, talking with production workers and leaders of enterprises and sectors about the reasons for laggardness and the nonfulfillment of the plan, you hear all kinds of references to other people. We must once and for all stop pointing the finger at each other, and each person must do his duty conscientiously. Moreover, we must pay due attention to our production partners, meet them halfway, and collaborate with them. We must develop and strengthen the good socialist tradition of cooperation between labor collectives.

In this connection I would like to say some kind words about the "Uralmash" collective. You know how pointedly we have been criticizing metallurgical workers recently and what crucial tasks they are faced with to improve output. They are now working hard on the sector's reconstruction. They have already succeeded in taking the first step to overcome their laggardness. But difficulties remain. The modernization of the sector requires new technology. To the credit of the "Uralmash" collective it has displayed real worker's solidarity and has enterprisingly reviewed its plans and undertaken to create rapidly highly efficient equipment for Magnitka's reconstruction. As early as this year the working plans of new machinery for the continuous casting of steel, which will make it possible to obtain 200,000 metric tons more rolled metal from each million metric tons of molten metal, will be completed ahead of schedule. This is a remarkable example of cooperation between two industrial giants and two outstanding collectives of our working class.

I think this question is also of great importance for you, comrades. What do I have in mind? The VAZ produces fine automobiles which are widely known in our country and a number of other countries. But today that is not enough. Your automobiles are inferior to the best foreign counterparts. In addition, when creating new models of cars you must have a clearer view of the longer term. Whenever the plant presents a new model we hear it said that the new automobile will be on a par with the best world models. But I want to ask you: Why is the VAZ content with its new vehicles merely being on a par with the best world models? Why do you not set yourself a broader task — being a kind of legislator of world automobile fashion? Such a skilled collective is capable of that.

We would support you. I realize that you may say: Not everything depends on us. You may say that much is connected with production partners and those who supply the metal, electrical and rubber equipment, and other subassemblies. The question here is: But why don't you display initiative in setting up effective collaboration with all your partners? I am sure that that will unfailingly find an animated response among those who cooperate with the VAZ particularly if you invite them to help create the best automobiles in the world. Think about all this, comrades.

Incidentally, what I am saying to you today also applies to other enterprises, scientific organizations, and design bureaus in the country. The reasons for many negative trends in our machine building and other sectors lie with our orientation not toward the creation of fundamentally new equipment, the best in the world, but frequently toward the petty improvement of machines already in use. We must abandon the philosophy of imitation. We should not follow in other people's footsteps and along well-trodden paths in everything. We have been educated in different traditions and must open up promising new avenues in technical development.

The orientation toward surpassing world achievements must, as they say, enter the flesh and blood of all labor collectives and all economic organs. this should be the principle of our work, one of the most important aims of socialist competition. The advantages of socialism must be asserted not only by the political system and social benefits but also by economic results, progressive technology, and high-quality goods. I believe the country's machine builders will be the first to set an example in this important matter.

Speaking of our immediate reserves which must be used to fulfill the plans of the current 5-year plan, M.S. Gorbachev said: I would give priority to questions of improving output quality. The congress said frankly and exactingly of this matter: Without improving quality we cannot resolve questions of the quantity of output or fundamentally accelerate scientific and technical progress and our forward movement.

Compare two of the country's plants — the Azerbaijan pipe plant and the Severskiy plant in Sverdlovsk Oblast. Both have virtually identical equipment and technology and both produce almost equal volumes of the same output. But while the Sverdlovsk workers have never once had claims for replacements for their pipes from petroleum industry workers, in the case of the Azerbaijan workers every 10th pipe delivered with such difficulty to West Siberia proves to be defective. That, comrades, is the price of quality. Enormous manpower and material expenditure can be to no avail if articles and goods fail to meet modern requirements. After all, quality means reliability and economy. Finally, the moral aspect is very important here too.

In sharply criticizing these shortcomings, we by no means want to present everything in a gloomy light, as it were dismissing at a stroke the enormous achievements to the credit of our machine building, light industry, electronics, and so forth. I believe you are well aware that we are discussing something else right now: everything produced in the country must be of high quality.

But so far that is not what we are doing. Take our household equipment. Here very great achievements and backwardness coexist peacefully. We have fine refrigerators, washing machines, and television and radio apparatus which is in great demand in the country and beyond. At the same time many types of this equipment are not always reliable in operation, are uneconomical in terms of electricity consumption, require an excessive quantity of materials, and are of unesthetic appearance.

Where does this lead? Here is just one example: Specialists have calculated that bringing our household equipment up to the modern standard in terms of electricity consumption indicators would make it possible to save over 20 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity a year. That is almost double the annual output of the Volga GES named for Lenin. That is why we say that poor quality is the most dangerous form of extravagance.

You have obviously heeded the ideas voiced in the Political Report to the effect that we cannot tolerate a situation whereby the workers producing good and bad output receive virtually identical wages and enjoy the same benefits. I would like to continue this theme at today's meeting and ask you: Does this not violate social justice? I think you will agree it does. If that is so, if we are all agreed on this — and the congress delegates were also agreed — then the time has come to act, to act resolutely to erect a barrier to poor quality and defective output both in the collectives themselves and through state channels.

The Central Committee has expressed itself on these matters in the letter to the country's working people, with which you are familiar. Measures are now being formulated which will very soon make it possible to establish a closer relationship between the labor payment and work quality. Evidently, a special law on quality should be adopted. Enterprises which continue to produce poor-quality output must feel the consequences administratively and economically. If output is unacceptable and unmarketable then this must affect the material position of the collective and the level of labor payment.

The question of restructuring the technical control system at enterprises is also urgent. It is no secret that, even with good raw materials and modern equipment, poor-quality output frequently passes out of the gates of some plants and factories. It is difficult to calculate how much of it is returned and how much has to be brought up to scratch by the consumer himself on the spot, incurring enormous expenses in the process.

The CPSU Central Committee recently received a letter from Perm, from Comrade Mashina. She reported that she had bought a "Kaskad" television set, which, incidentally, was produced by the Kuybyshev "Ekran" production association. It worked for 15 minutes. The repairman summoned to mend it said that it was a rash purchase because the entire batch of television sets which had gone on sale was being repaired at the television workshop. A check showed that 49,000 television sets from this association had proved faulty and had been repaired within the guarantee period. Of course, this situation can satisfy no one. And the justified question arises: How can poor-quality output leave an enterprise which operates a technical control system?

Evidently, not everything is in order here. The technical control section service is obviously under strong moral and material pressure from those who produce the poor-quality articles and those who lead the enterprise. That is why the question of transferring to extradepartmental control has been persistently put forward recently. The system of state acceptance of output is now being verified at 42 of the country's enterprises. The effectiveness of this system can be judged just from Moscow's "Frezer" cutting tool plant. This is a well-known enterprise with a reputation for producing high-quality articles and is successful in all respects. The 223 plant controllers of the technical control section have conscientiously maintained the plant's high reputation.

Under these conditions what, it might seem, could four representatives of the State Committee for Standards change? But the new service looked at the plant's output with not simply fresh but really sharp eyes. It transpired that the technological documentation in use was very outdated, that the measuring instruments were failing to provide the necessary grading [klass], and the plan sometimes obliged the technical control section to close its eyes to small deviations from the standard. In brief, even at this strong enterprise not a single consignment of output initially stood up to examination. But within 6 months 99 percent of output was defect-free. The new service "shook up" the plant collective and obliged it to shape an atmosphere in which it was clear to everyone that defective goods woult not get through.

Approximately the same effect has been acheived at other enterprises. The handover of defect-free output from the technical control section to representatives of the State Committee for Standards increased from 10-30 percent in May through June 1985 to 80-95 percent in the first quarter of 1986. The level of violations of standard requirements and technical specifications at enterprises used to be 65-70 percent, but now these requirements are observed in full.

The quality of the consumer goods produced by subordinate enterprises has improved — which has brought about a growing demand for them. Thus, at a wholesale fair in 1984 the trading organizations refused to purchase 67 percent of the color television sets included in the production plan of Gorkiy's Lenin Television Plant. But at the end of last year, after organizing acceptance by the State Standards Committee, the same organizations requested an increase in deliveries of color television sets from that plant.

Of course, the new procedure has hit some people in the pocket. But people realized that the demands were objective and the approach a state approach. And they are working the way the party urges them. We believe that both the people of Tolyatti and the working people of all enterprises in Kuybyshev Oblast and also throughout the country will support this good initiative.

During my talks with workers, specialists, and leaders of enterprises in Kuybyshev and Tolyatti, I have once again seen for myself the tremendous significance of applying efficient management methods. Recently we have been devoting a lot of attention to these vitally important questions, on whose solution the successful implementation of our general line of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development depends to a considerable degree. Yes, comrades, the success of our progress depends to a considerable degree on how quickly we master the new management methods.

The 27th party congress outlined the main directions of this tremendous and exceptionally important work. The starting point for the decisions adopted was the experience accumulated in the national economy. Here I would also like to pay tribute to the VAZ collective, to you, dear comrades.

Motor vehicle builders have been working for almost a year with the new principles of planning and economic incentive. The first results of this profound and large-scale experiment are gratifying. The initiative of workers, engineering and technical personnel, and the entire collective has been enhanced. New potential has been opened up for introducing scientific and technical achievements and improving product quality. The collective has developed great work to reorganize production to produce new models of machines and has planed emphasis on making more efficient use of existing capacities and modernizing production. And this is the right road, the most reliable one for enhancing the efficiency of the collective's production activity.

Comrades, we have a very great interest in your success in mastering the new management methods. The same path has been taken by the collective of the Sumy machine-building association. The self-financing system has imparted greater dynamism to its work, untied initiative, and enhanced labor efficiency.

This question naturally arises here: What does this give in reality? In 1985 the Sumy machine building association succeeded in raising labor productivity more than 13 percent and increasing profits 32 percent. People's interest and activeness in achieving high indicators increased. They now understand well that the greater the profit, the more is allocated to solving the collective's social problems. Previously the labor collective was not so interested in making full use of all production reserves. The current economic mechanism requires people to work with full effort.

You know your indicators, and I will not speak about them here. All enterprises of the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building and also 30 enterprises of other sectors are now preparing to go over to the new management methods, taking your experience into account. Your experience and that of the Sumy machine builders has shown once again that the self-financing system is an effective means of combating the notorious gross output. It acts as a cost-cutting [protivozatratnyy] mechanism. And this is one of the most important tasks for us today.

At the same time, life shows that it is impossible to achieve the fundamental reorganization of administration and management methods without reorganizing the work of the central organs of administration: ministries, departments, and statewide economic organs. Here, too, we will have to do some thorough work. This is what it is important to bear in mind here: The tremendous advantages of the planned economy are realized through the activity of the central organs of administration. Therefore, we must not forget this when we carry out the reorganization now.

We are faced, comrades, with even strengthening the centralized principle where necessary. However, the role of central organs of administration must be strengthened only as regards ensuring the proportions and the balanced nature of the national economy and optimally combining statewide, sectorial, and regional interests. All this must be done. All the more so because, owing to shortcomings in planning, we very frequently encounter various kinds of lack of coordination in the national economy. This was an adverse effect on its end results.

In agricultural machine building, for example, a kind of "tractor bias" has come about for this reason. Tractor production was being stepped up for many years, but it was not backed up by corresponding work on increasing production of agricultural machines and tools. And this has led to the result that kolkhozes and sovkhozes possess a huge tractor pool but are unable to use it efficiently. And, most importantly, this has affected the timeliness and quality of agricultural work and, thus, the harvest of agricultural crops.

Or take the chemical industry. A situation has now taken shape here whereby, because of the nonintegration [nesopryazhennost] of capacities, it is not possible to obtain the proper effect in the production of output. Something similar is also happening in other sectors of the national economy. All these are excesses [izderzhki] in the activity of our central organs of planning and administration, and we must rectify the state of affairs.

At the same time, we must firmly pursue a policy of ridding all central departments of petty tutelage of enterprises and of what the enterprises, association, and labor collectives must resolve themselves. Indeed, is it normal when not only ministries and other organs of sectorial administration but even the Gosplan and the Ministry of Finance undertake to solve a huge number of petty economic questions which — let us state it bluntly — are not their concern? This dissipates resources and does not allow central economic departments to concentrate on long-term questions or on ensuring the working conditions of enterprises and associations. Of course, such a practice must be decisively abandoned. In this connection I must speak once again of the need for the speediest implementation of the congress guidelines on extending the economic independence, developing the initiative, and enhancing the responsibility of labor collectives of enterprises and associations, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, planning and design bureaus, and scientific research institutes.

We must unfetter the working people's initiative in practice. Surely you and I can see that today the leader of an enterprise finds himself in a somewhat dual position. On the one hand, we demand of him independence, efficiency in his work, and socialist enterprise; on the other, we bind him hand and foot with numerous instructions and groundless restrictions. It is not right, as sometimes happens, that enterprising workers who display a creative attitude to their work end up among the violators for just one reason: Their actions are not in accordance with obsolete rules and instructions.

I wish to confirm this with an example. In the past the movement of integral process teams for the production of excellent-quality output came into being on the Komsomol's initiative. In various parts of the country, light industry and trade enterprises workers concluded cooperation contracts. In Chelyabinsk at that time they decided to go further. There they created an intersectorial integral process team of young footwear industry workers and salespeople of the trade center. They pooled people's efforts and the wage and material incentive funds. A living link, a direct dependence between labor remuneration and the demand for products arose.

And the system began operating. Defective goods were practically ruled out and the quality of the women's footwear being produced was no worse than that produced by the most famous foreign firms. And, naturally, there was a sharp increase in the demand for footwear. But how did the RSFSR Ministries of Light Industry and Trade react to this? You might have thought that they would roll up their sleeves and set about disseminating the splendid experience. But nothing of the kind happened.

The ministries' workers saw just one thing in the Chelyabinsk Komsomol members' experience: the fact that it did not accord with the instructions of the Gosplan, the Ministry of Finance, and the State Committee for Labor and Social Problems. Their conclusion was as follows: Of course, it is not a bad initiative; but if it were introduced, it would cause a very great deal of disturbance and they would have to reorganize themselves. And, as the saying goes, they concealed the young people's initiative, and that was the end of a good thing. And, comrades, this was quite recently. But this must not happen again. In short, there is now no more urgent and pressing task than that of improving management of the economy and developing an economic mechanism which will open up scope for the initiative, independence, and responsibility of enterprise and association collectives.

The Central Committee and the government are carrying out persistent work in this respect. Just recently organs have been formed to manage groups of interrelated or similar sectors of the national economy — the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers Bureaus for Machine Building and for the Fuel and Energy Complex. Work is being carried out to transfer industrial sectors chiefly to a two-tier management system. At the same time, measures are being taken to introduce economic methods of management.

The Central Committee Politburo recently approved a new economic mechanism in the agro-industrial complex. A document of tremendous significance was adopted and published. What would I like to single out from the system of measures which it contains? Firm plans, not subject to change, are being introduced for the 5-year period for sales of products to the state, with the right of farms freely to dispose of everything produced over and above the plan. This approach opens up broad scope for rural workers' initiative and increases their interest in increasing production.

The independence of kolkhozes and sovkhozes is being broadened, and their responsibility for the work results increased. Local organs, too, are interested in applying this principle. The resources of meat, milk, and other products will remain at their disposal after the farms have fulfilled their deliveries to the centralized funds. Thus, real ways to improve supply by means of local potential are opened up. Republic and oblast organs will have to help rural workers more actively and not rely on funds allocated from the center. It is important to introduce the new management methods in the agro-industrial complex everywhere without delay. Then we will be able more quickly to remove the acuteness in the supply of a number of high-quality products to the population.

The elaboration of the economic mechanism of management is now being completed in light industry. The idea here, too, is to put an end to the gross-output approach to things and to give the workers in this sector and also in trade the greatest possible interest in increasing production and sales of high-quality goods. Thus, not only the production life of enterprises but also labor remuneration will be made directly dependent on the quality and range of the output being produced and the ability to respond to market needs.

In general, comrades, the party has serious intentions to bring the business of improving management and the economic mechanism to a logical conclusion. And we will not stop half way. We will do everything to ensure that the people's tremendous creative potential is revealed in full and enables our country to scale new heights of social progress.

Hitherto I have spoken of our tasks in the economic sphere. But the upsurge of the economy is not an end in itself. We need this in order, above all, to enhance the people's well-being and improve the Soviet people's working and living conditions. We have firmly adopted a policy of accelerating the development of the social sphere. Earnest measures have already been taken in this direction, and the necessary amendments have been made to the principles of planning. Capital investments have been redistributed in favor of the social program. The needs and the specific natures of the regions have begun to be taken more fully into account.

I would like particularly to speak about housing construction. You know that we are making a tremendous effort here. And millions of people have obtained new housing in recent years. But this question still remains an acute one. This is why the Central Committee is now taking additional measures to expand housing construction. Everything must be done to ensure that people, particularly those who have long been standing in line, are able to improve their housing conditions more quickly. I wish to say that the party and the government will not relax their attention to this extremely important aspect of our life. But, we believe, the potential of enterprises themselves in this respect must be utilized more actively and fully.

I must say that many social questions are being solved in labor collectives thanks to the initiative of party committees. Take the catering system at Riga's VEF [State Electrical Equipment Plant] or labor safety and health protection for Belorussian chemical workers and Lipetsk metallurgists, the construction of youth housing complexes in Kaliningrad near Moscow and in Sverdlovsk, the organization of trade in Klaypeda, the development of consumer cooperatives in Volgograd, and so forth. People feel this and see the concern of leaders of enterprises and local organs. One has only to enhance responsibility in this important matter and set about solving problems with initiatives, and much can be improved and rectified.

Particularly favorable conditions are being opened up on this path with the introduction of full financial autonomy. The VAZ is an example of this. Previously it was possible to spend only as much as was allocated from the budget on developing the social and consumer sphere at the VAZ. Things are changing now: These funds will depend increasingly on your work, on the enterprise's increased profits.

Today I took a look at your new city, which produces a good impression. You feel that people put a lot of soul into its construction and saw to it that you can live comfortably here and rest well. I know that 43 kindergartens and 20 schools have been constructed in the city over the past 5 years, and 34,000 families have obtained new apartments. And your plans for the next 5-year period are also impressive There will be a substantial increase in the supply of housing and preschool and school establishments.

I also know about the difficulties which you still have. There are complaints about the water supply, heating, and the quality of housing construction. Soviet organs and construction workers must do some work in this regard, and plant collectives must help them. Deputies must work more actively. For the majority of deputy groups are made up of your own emissaries. Thus, their militancy too must be a worker, VAZ militancy. The social sphere embraces the vital interests of millions of people and concerns the needs of every person.

VAZ team leader Viktor Fedorovich Chvanov and Sergey Ivanovich Agapov have spoken here and, on behalf of their comrades, proposed working at least 4 free days this year on constructing hospitals, schools, and houses of culture. I realize that you all approve this. On behalf of the party's Central Committee, the Central Committee general secretary supported this useful initiative.

To Develop Initiative and Enhance Responsibility and Exactingness

Comrades! Our entire country is now living through an unusually crucial period. And this demands very serious and strenuous work from us all. There is, however, no doubt, that particular responsibility lies with the party and its committees and organizations. You know that, in the spirit of Leninist traditions, Communists have always marched in the vanguard at the most difficult and most complex periods in the country's life.

The party's strength has always lain in initiative and example. After all, it has been at the party's initiative that burning problems of our society's development have been raised and are being solved today. It was at the party's initiative that we embarked on the strengthening of order and discipline, on the enhancement of exactingness and the sense of responsibility for the work at hand. It was at the party's initiative that we have started implementing within the party itself the pressing changes which are demanding their immediate solution. There is no doubt that now too the party organizations will head the work to implement the congress decisions and that every Communist will set an example of selfless labor.

The economy is a particular field of action in the gigantic work which has to be done by the party and its organizations. I have already spoken about what is being done to improve the system of management and the economic machinery. They are beginning to be, or soon will be, operational. Now that the new methods of management and incentive are being tuned up, it is particularly important to make full use of the party's political and organizational strength, tested at all historical stages of socialist building, and to channel it into the solution of the tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress.

First and foremost we must maintain and further develop the political and labor activeness of the masses and involve them in the implementation of the projected plans. The party, as the main guarantor of the implementation of the course elaborated, perceives it as its task to create an atmosphere of quest, initiative, and creative labor by tens of millions of Soviet people.

During the congress and in the period since then the Central Committee received many letters and telegrams from literally all parts of the country. Workers and peasants, young people and veterans, men and women wholeheartedly support the congress decisions and acclaim the planned measures. They unanimously demand the continuation of the elaborated course and the further strengthening of discipline and order in society. Soviet people are unsparing of heartfelt words and declared that they will follow the party for as long as the party sticks to its chosen path. It is the duty of the CPSU, its Central Committee, and all organizations to follow this instruction. We will continue constantly to consult the working people and to maintain in Soviet society an atmosphere of exactingness and sincerity, trust and creativity, and everything that will help the acceleration of our development.

M.S. Gorbachev dwelt in particular on questions concerning publicity, criticism, and self-criticism. If anyone believes that the congress is over, there was some criticism, and that that is that, let me tell him bluntly: This is not to be. As far as we are concerned, criticism and self-criticism are not a short-lived campaign, and even less of an idle pastime. They must occupy a permanent position in society's life as a correct method for the improvement of our activity. Everything that obstructs advance and the acceleration of development must be criticized. You will, I think, agree that we cannot be lenient toward omissions and shortcomings. But we must not allow criticism and self-criticism to turn into a farce, into some new fad which has appeared in place of the tendency to eulogize the status quo. It has already happened here and there that people engage in self-flagellation, repent their sins, and yet carry on as before. No one can be deceived by such methods. Criticism and self-criticism demand actions. If the admission of mistakes is not followed up by their correction, this is the first sign of insincerity, of substitution of words for deeds. And there can be only one evaluation of this — a severe, principled party evaluation.

To implement the congress decisions means to improve and, wherever necessary, to fundamentally change any obsolete style or methods of work, to teach cadres to resolve issues faster and more efficiently, to shoulder responsibility. There must be no fear of resolute, bold, and innovative actions. There is no need to be afraid that someone may make a mistake, comrades. Our party is so authoritative, Soviet power is so strong, and the people's trust in them is so vast that we will be able to correct any mistake and learn from it lessons for the future.

The style of our work must be energetic and businesslike, aimed not at the generation of paperwork and protocols but at the organization of enterprising activity by the masses. This primarily applies to the organs of national economic management. They must abandon bureaucratic methods more quickly. Why should we speak of this today? Simply because formalism is an obstruction even after the congress: too much talk about the need for improvement and not enough action. What is needed is lively on-the-spot work with people. Don't drag everyone into raykoms and offices, but go out, go where people work, where the problems, successes, and omissions are more clearly visible.

The restructuring and the change of work style and methods must take place not just at the top levels of management, in party and soviet organs. It would be a mistake to believe that all calamities are caused by shortcomings in their activity. All that has been said applies equally to every worker, kolkhoz member, or specialist, to everyone in this hall. Yes, comrades, to you too.

A worker standing at his machine tool or on the assembly line also has his own style of work. To improve this style means improving the attitude toward the job in hand, and eliminating hack-work and the pretense of work and misrepresentation. It means fewer cigarette breaks, less chitchat, more conscientiousness, tighter self-discipline, and greater attention to the job in hand. And this is needed not for anybody else's sake but for our own sake, for the sake of the common goal, for the sake of ensuring that Soviet people can lead a better life.

Generally speaking, what we are faced with first and foremost today are the questions of changing the style and methods of work in the broadest sense of the words — from the organization of labor to management. If we solve this task — and it is incumbent upon us to solve it — it means that we will also solve others, no matter how complex they may be.

A Line of Peace Against the Line Leading to War

Comrades, now to international affairs — the last part of my speech.

The other day I had a meeting with U.S. congressmen and promised them I would also tell you what I told them: We do not have two policies; we have one policy that expresses the interests of the Soviet people and takes account of the interests of all other peoples.

The 27th CPSU Congress produced a comprehensive analysis of all the contradictoriness [protivorechivost] and interconnectedness [vzaimosvyazannost] in today's world. What is needed to resolve its problems is an entirely new way of thinking, an innovative approach, and an awareness of the fact that the arms race and the development of military technology have reached a critical point. This is what we proceed from. In so doing, we understand that we exist side by side in world politics with an opposite system in class terms and are confronted by just as serious a reality from the point of view of safeguarding peace as the United States. Meanwhile, the leadership of that country cannot drop past habits and, to all appearances, does not want to reckon with the reality of the USSR. This fact, however, does not stop us from seeking a way out of confrontation. For there is simply no alternative. The other alternative is a race toward nuclear catastrophe. Our conduct and our policy are prompted not only by our principles and morality but also by the fact that we understand that any other approach is unrealistic. That is why I went to Paris and Geneva. That is why the Soviet Union has put forward an entire series of major initiatives. That is why we set out, immediately after Geneva, to translate the accords and the joint statement achieved there into practical actions.

Twice, we extended our unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions and offered to immediately begin talks on ending nuclear tests altogether. We put forward compromise proposals, meeting the West halfway at the Vienna and Stockholm conferences. Another major initiative was our statement of 15 January that contained a concrete and clear plan for the elimination of weapons of mass destruction and for reductions in other weapons to limits necessary for defence. We have taken account of the Europeans' worry about medium-range missiles and operational tactical nuclear weapons and came up with a compromise option for the European zone. We suggested the mutual withdrawal of the Soviet and U.S. navies from the Mediterranean. The 27th CPSU Congress not only approved all those measures but also formulated basic principles for the establishment of a comprehensive international security system.

But what about the West, on whom an end to the arms race and an improvment in the international climate also directly depends? How have they been behaving since Geneva? What is their policy? To begin with, we have not received a satisfactory reply to the statement of 15 January; what they have sent us evades the heart of the matter and attempts to make do with half-measures and to mislead the world public with vague promises.

As for a reply on substance, it is being supplied by the actions of the United States and by the actual policy of NATO. In Geneva, both sides agreed that there would be no winners in a nuclear war, just as in the nuclear arms race. However, when we put forward a simple and clear stage-by-stage plan for the reduction and elimination of the nuclear arms arsenals, we were told "No."

Or else, they have kept harping over the years that the Russians cannot be trusted because they do not permit on-site inspection. We have agreed to it. In response, President Reagan offers to verify not a ban on nuclear explosions but the procedure of improving nuclear weapons. As a U.S. newspaper aptly remarked the other day, it is the same as asking a man advocating the abolition of capital punishment to witness an execution.

We, naturally, have not accepted and will not accept it. We put the matter differently: Let us discuss both our proposal on ending explosions and the U.S. proposal of verification. The only thing the U.S. Administration seems to have left from Geneva is talk about a new meeting between the U.S. President and the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. To make the matter absolutely clear, I will repeat again: I stand for holding such a meeting. We make no preconditions for it. However, we want it to pass in accordance with what the President and I agreed on; namely, it should mark **a step forward**, that is, produce **practical** results toward ending the arms race.

One more thing. It can take place if the atmosphere of Geneva is preserved or, it would be more correct to say, **revived**. Just look at what is taking place. Shortly, after Geneva, an anti-Soviet campaign was relaunched with new force in the United States, full of every type of fabrication and insult to our state.

Then, more serious matters arose: namely, the demand that the Soviet Union reduce the number of its diplomats in New York by 40 percent. A U.S. naval squadron appeared off the shores of the Crimea; they made it plain the action was sanctioned by the top authorities. An attack was carried out against Libya to show U.S. might and to demonstrate that it is, allegedly, at liberty to do whatever it wishes. A high-yield nuclear explosion is being carried out in Nevada with an obviously provocative purpose on the eve of the expiration of our moratorium. And when we proposed a meeting without delay on just one truly urgent question, that of nuclear explosions, it took less than 24 hours to answer "No."

Do they in Washington think that they are dealing with faint hearts? Do they believe that today it is possible to behave like compulsive gamblers? Is this how they in the United States understand the spirit of Geneva? Do they think that we do not see how the just started Soviet-U.S. dialogue is being misused to cover the implementation of military aims? All this makes one wonder, involuntarily, what content and what meaning Washington is imparting to a new Soviet-U.S. meeting.

And what about Western Europe? In reply to our proposals, which are also meeting the wishes of the European public and many governments, they are now saying to us: The U.S. missiles cannot be removed from Europe because the Soviet Union, supposedly, has more conventional weapons. But our January statement unambiguously also offers reductions in conventional weapons and armed forces.

They also say another thing: The United States, they say, will have to take the missiles across the ocean while Moscow will merely ship them to Siberia, from which they can be easily and promptly carried back. In so doing, they pretend not to know that the USSR offers the **elimination** of the missiles rather than their transfer anywhere. In sum, they stand for peace in words, but for missiles in fact. No, evidently neither Britain nor France is displaying a serious approach here.

Take the attitude toward the Strategic Defense Initiative. The West European governments and big business are using all sorts of pretexts for becoming increasingly involved in that disastrous plan and are thus becoming accomplices in a new, even more dangerous round of the arms race.

Finally, perhaps, the most essential point. The United States is putting its "star wars" program into full gear. The President claims this is a defensive and non-nuclear program. But the general in charge of that project publicly describes how the space weapon will hit the enemy on earth, while the U.S. defense secretary says it also includes nuclear components.

I say, frankly, that if the United States persists in that course, contrary to common sense, we will find a convincing response and not necessarily in space. We know well the potential of contemporary science and our own potential. There is nothing that the United States can do that we cannot. We can do everything. But we are against such a choice. We are against the absurd U.S. weapons logic. To us a ban on space strike weapons is not a problem of fearing a lag behind but a problem of responsibility.

I wish to say the following in that connection: It is time to give up building relations with the USSR on erroneous concepts, on illusions. One of the most dangerous such illusions is that the Soviet Union's peaceful intentions and calls are evaluated as a sign of weakness. Well then, the arms race will not wear us out, we will not be removed from outer space and will not be overtaken in technology. Nothing good will come of these attempts.

As is evident from numerous letters coming in to the Central Committee, quite a few of our people are concerned about whether it will happen that, under cover of conversations about peace and fruitless talks, the West will make a spurt forward in arms that we will not manage to react to. I can assure you, comrades, this will not happen. We can clearly see the difference between words and deeds. So the policy of the Soviet Union takes into account the entire sum total of real factors. We will not be taken unawares. The Soviet state has repeatedly proven that it will be able to meet any challenge. If need be, it will also respond in due manner this time.. We do not claim greater security, as the 27th congress placed on record. However, we will not agree to less security either.

Nobody, certainly, expected that the implementation of our program of advancement toward peace without wars and weapons would proceed smoothly, like a Zhiguli car running on a good asphalt road. We are in for a long, tough struggle. Not only detente, but even a warming in Soviet-U.S. relations does not suit certain circles. They are trying to find any pretext to wreck the improvement in the international situation that began to manifest itself after Geneva. The whole world knows who they are. They are the circles associated with the military business, those who personify the military-industrial complex, sending its representatives to the upper echelons of power and taking them back after they loyally serve it there. They are those who earn billions on the arms race and confrontation.

At the congress we outlined the main directions in the struggle against nuclear war, and we will act consistently and perseveringly. We have great opportunities.

Our true friends, the socialist countries, are with us in this great effort. We have a special responsibility to them. This is the common responsibility for the destiny of socialism. It is very important that we pursue the policy of peace jointly, coordinating our strategy for the long term and each important step toward peace.

A majority of the world community is for preserving peace, including the states and peoples of the nonaligned countries and the "Third World" and the working people of the capitalist countries.

We are for preserving the impetus of Paris and Geneva. We will not let ourselves be provoked, neither will we pour fuel onto the cold war bonfire being kindled now. One should not play politics in this nuclear age.

We will count on the common sense of the working people of all countries, the common sense of ordinary people, the growing sense of self-preservation, and the awareness of new realities by political figures and parties, including NATO member-countries.

We ourselves must continually remember: The main issue in ensuring success in the struggle for peace is solving the tasks of perfecting socialist society. The state of our national economy and the development of science and technology; the qualitative restructuring of the economy; and the building up of the spiritual, intellectual, and moral potential of the Soviet power are determining factors. In the final analysis, the matter lies in the labor of each of us. In short, a strong, healthy economy also ensures success for the policy of peace and this is called linkage between foreign and domestic policy.

Comrades! Life has confronted us in full measure with the most urgent problems and we are called upon to give an answer to the challenge of the time. It must not be evaded. The congress decisions must be realized, no matter what efforts may be required of the Central Committee, of the government, or of the whole people. The program of our actions is concrete, purposeful, and realistic, but, if we are to fulfill it, we must begin, as Lenin taught, at once both from the top and from the bottom. Success in practical work will only be achieved if we all begin together and at once, from the party Central Committee to the primary party organizations; from the government to the production brigade; from the minister to the worker, kolkhoznik, and employee. Each person must do what is to be done, do it conscientiously and to the limit of his strength. That obligation is laid on us by the acuteness of the time we are living through, by the feeling of patriotism and civil duty, and by our responsibility for the present and future of our homeland, for the cause of socialism and peace.

I want to assure you, comrades, that the Central Committee and the government are aware of the responsibility placed on them by the party cogress and will build their work in accordance with its demands.

In conclusion M.S. Gorbachev said: The enormous tasks which have been our lot have always been resolved in an atmosphere of great public enthusiasm. That is how it has been at all major turning points in our history. And today, too, the party addresses you above all, comrades — the heroic working class and its high awareness, discipline, and responsibility; its political and professional experience, its ability to organize — and really all working people to attain the set goals, however complex. And there is no doubt that this appeal will be taken up. The country's working people will do everything to ensure that our motherland becomes increasingly rich and powerful.

I wish you success in that great work; glorious new feats of labor, good health, and happiness to your families; and all the very best in life.

(Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's speech was listened to with great attention and frequently was accompanied by prolonged applause.)

Politburo Discusses Gorbachev Tour, Other Issues

LD101823 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1700 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] In the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee: A routine meeting of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee took place on 10 April. Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who spoke at the meeting, shared his impressions of his visit to the towns of Kuybyshev and Tolyatti and his meetings with the working people and the party economic aktiv. The Politburo noted the importance of the questions raised during these meetings of accelerating the social and economic development of society, implementing the reconstruction of production on the basis of the latest achievements of science and technology, improving quality and raising the rate of capital construction, urgently tackling social problems, and particularly providing the working people with housing and medical and childrens establishments. The need was pointed out for stepping up practical work on implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, for not permitting, in this matter, actions just for show — the making of a noisy fuss and holding unnecessary meetings. Organization and discipline, wholehearted work, initiative, and a high level of responsibility among all workers is the main condition for the implementation of the party's plans and the congress decisions.

The Politburo discussed the question of the basic directions which stem from the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress for improving higher and specialized secondary education in the country. While noting the great work of Soviet higher and specialized secondary schools in preparing qualified cadres for all sectors of the national economy, science and culture, at the same time the

Politburo pointed out that recently a lagging behind had been noted in this work. The level of instruction and education is not fully in accord with the tasks of accelerating the social and economic development of the country or of rapidly assimilating the achievements of science and technology. This requires a raising of the role of higher and secondary specialized education as a very important factor of long-term influence on the economy and the ongoing development of the whole of society. With this aim, it is intended to improve radically the training, education, and use of specialists; to intensify the integration of education with production and science; to improve the qualitative make-up of scientific and scientific-teaching cadres; and to raise the level of the technical equipment in educational establishments. It is intended to raise considerably the scale of scientific research and development carried out by higher educational establishments, to raise the role of the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education in managing the country's higher and secondary education, and to extend the rights and responsibility of educational establishments.

A decision of the CPSU Central Committee and of the USSR Council of Ministers was adopted on the further improvement of concert activity in the country. It aims at raising the conceptual and artistic level and the quality of the performance of the concert repertoire, improving the professional training of performers in higher and tertiary special educational establishments, strengthening the material and technical base of concert organizations, and resolving of other issues of their activity in strengthening the role of the musical arts in the aesthetic education of working people.

The Politburo approved the results of the meeting of Comrade Gorbachev with Machel, the chairman of Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, and of the Soviet-Mozambiquan talks. Solidarity with the just struggle of the Mozambiquan people against imperialism and neocolonialism was stressed, as were efforts to deepen further of the relationship of friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and Frelimo and between the Soviet Union and People's Mozambique.

The results of the conversation between the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Sinowatz, the federal chancellor of the Austrian Republic, were considered. Satisfaction was expressed over the development of Soviet-Austrian relations and the willingness to extend them in the interest of both countries, and the development of peaceful cooperation among European states and throughout the world.

Comrade Ryzhkov reported on the participation of a CPSU delegation in the work of the 13th BCP [Bulgarian Communist Party] Congress and on the conversations of the delegation with Comrade Zhivkov and other Bulgarian leaders. Having approved the activity of the delegation, the Politburo affirmed the determination to continue strengthening the friendship and the all-round fraternal cooperation between the CPSU and the BCP and between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Bulgaria. It also affirmed their political and ideological unity on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and of socialist internationalism.

Having reviewed the results of the first session of the Soviet-Chinese Commission on Economic, Commercial, Scientific, and technological cooperation, the Politburo remarked that the growth of commercial and economic relations between the USSR and the PRC facilitate the improvement of their relations in other spheres also, which corresponds to the interests of the peoples of both countries.

The Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee also discussed a number of other issues relating to the practical resolution of the task of accelerating the social and economic development of the country and of implementing the foreign policy course of the party and of the state, which is directed at the creation of the necessary conditions for the creative work of the Soviet people and for ensuring a peaceful future for the whole of humanity.

Gromyko Visits Sverdlovsk Plant, Sovkhoz 10 Apr

LD101857 Moscow TASS in English 1823 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Sverdlovsk April 10 TASS — Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, now staying here, today visited the "Uralmash" production amalgamation.

Addressing a meeting at the plant Andrey Gromyko said that the main thing now was to master new management methods, to show an innovative approach to work, to display initiative, imagination, excellent organisation and discipline. Turning to questions of the production of consumer goods at the enterprise and raising their quality, Andrey Gromyko drew special attention to the need of the accelerated development of the social sphere — providing people to a fuller extent with adequate housing, satisfying the needs of people in childcare centres, improving the standard of medical and everyday services. He stressed the big social importance of organising meaningful leisure time activities of people, especially young people, and promoting a healthy way of life.

Andrey Gromyko travelled to the "Verkhnepyshminsky" state farm where much work is being done to raise the efficiency of production, modernise rural life and induce young people to stay on the farm. When Andrey Gromyko visited the dairy complex he spoke of the need to increase the output of livestock produce, the importance to further develop private holdings and for the local soviets to give them more help. It was noted that the measures taken by the party and government to achieve a radical restructuring of the agrarian sector of the economy open up broad vistas for the initiative of workers in agriculture, increase their interest in the results of their work.

Attention was drawn to the importance of creating modern amenities not only at the main settleents of collective and state farms but also in other rural settlements, of building local roads at farms and improving the standard of medical servides. The local soviets and their deputies should play a greater role in solving these questions.

Other Activities

LD110413 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, who is in Sverdlovsk, today laid flowers at the monument to Vladimir Ilich Lenin.

At the permanent exhibition on the building of Sverdlovsk, he was briefed on the general plan for the development of the city up to the year 2000. He was shown rayons in which large-scale industrial and housing construction is currently being carried out, and also a memorial zone where over 260 years ago the town factory was founded.

Comrade Gromyko then visited the Uralmash production association. In the managerial offices he had a meeting with factory's aktiv, during which specialists spoke about how, in accordance with the course of the 27th CPSU Congress, the collective is reorganizing its work. In this 5-year period the Urals machine builders are to master the production of high-efficiency technology for the oilmen and gasmen of Western Siberia, and to take part in the reconstruction of the Magnitka and other heavy industry enterprises. The participants in the meeting spoke about ways to more fully use internal reserves. They told how the plans and socialist pledges are being fulfilled, spoke about the growth in labor productivity and the use and renewal of equipment, about the mode of economizing on all kinds of resources, about the reduction of the amount of metal and energy used in production, about the introduction of the team contract, and about the training and strengthening of personnel.

Speaking at the meeting Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko noted that the main thing now was the assimilation of new management methods, an innovative approach to things, creative and enterprising work, and a high level of organization and discipline. Examining the questions of raising output and improving the quality of consumer goods manufactured at the enterprise, he indicated in particular the need for accelerated development of the social sphere, fuller provision of well-appointed housing for the people, satisfaction of citizens' needs for childrens' pre-school institutions, and the improvement of medical care and everyday services. He stressed the great social importance of organizing meaningful leisure for people, especially young people, and for affirming the healthy way of life.

During a visit to the workshops there were meetings and conversations with manual, engineering, and technical workers. They spoke about their conditions of work and expressed complete support for the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

Comrade Gromyko visited the Verkhne Pyshminskiy sovkhoz where purposeful work is being carried out to raise the efficiency of agricultural production, to effect the social reorganization of the village, and to retain young people. At the dairy farm the conversation touched upon the need to increase the production of livestock produce, the importance of work on further developing personal plots, and the rendering of more effective help to them by the local soviets. It was noted that the measures being taken by the party and government to bring about a significant restructuring of the agrarian sector of the economy open up broad scope for the initiative of rural workers and raise their interest in the results of their labor.

The deputies of the Baltym village soviet, where the conversation took place and on whose territory the sovkhoz is situated, spoke about their work on the social and economic transformation of the village and about the activities of the deputies groups and standing commissions. Attention was drawn to the importance of providing social, cultural, and everyday facilities not only in the central villages of sovkhozes and kolkhozes but also in the other rural populated points, and of building internal farm roads and improving medical care for the population. The role of the local soviets and people's deputies ought be increased in solving these questions.

In a village designed by Sverdlovsk architects a rural cultural and sports complex has been built, in which a concert hall, sports areas, childrens' play areas and a swimming pool are accommodated under one roof. Having looked around this building, Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko noted that it is essential everywhere to build such centers, which play an important part in carrying out cultural and health work in the village and in the organization of family leisure.

Comrade Gromyko laid flowers at the memorial to villagers who fell at the fronts of the Civil and Great Patriotic Wars.

Yeltsin Addresses Moscow Gorkom Plenum

PM090900 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 30 Mar 86 p 2

[Unattributed report on report delivered by B.N. Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, at 29 March Moscow Gorkom Plenum: "Specific Deeds Are the Measure of Restructuring; From Comrade B.N. Yeltsin's Report"]

[Text] Comrades!

It is commonly acknowledged that the 27th party congress was an outstanding event. It was awaited, people prepared for it painstakingly. It fully justified the hopes of all Communists and the entire people and all progressive people of the world.

Sober realism, boldness reinforced with strict calculation, the most profound confidence in success — that is what determined the spirit of the party Central Committee report, the speeches of the congress delegates, and the documents and decisions adopted.

They include innovatory approaches to the renewal of the style, forms, and methods of party leadership and to the restructuring of the economic mechanism and organizational and ideological-educational work under the conditions of the improvement of socialism.

Having given clear, politically precise answers to fundamental questions of the further development of our society, the congress displayed with particular force a remarkable quality inherent in Lenin's party — the ability to find the only correct path at complex historical turning points. Right now this path is the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development.

The party openly and boldly assessed the processes taking place, including negative ones, defined in a Leninist, precise way the need for a breakthrough, for restructuring, and drew up its approach toward the country's further development and the development of socialism and domestic and foreign policy. Today it may frankly be said that it has resurrected Soviet people's hopes and aspirations.

Comrades! Any restructuring begins with the restructuring of consciousness and with a clear and precise understanding of the new problems and the rejection of existing stereotyped forms of thinking. Hence the prime task of the city's party organizations — helping the Communists and all working people to make the congress ideas their conviction and each person's guideline to action.

The first propagandists of the congress were its delegates. Comrade Afonin, a blacksmith at the No 1 state ballbearing plant; Comrade Knyazeva, spinner at the imeni Alekseyeva factory; Comrade Lunev, team leader at the "Kompressor" plant; Comrade Belova, assistant foreman at the Tushino hosiery factory; school director Comrade Chistyakova; Comrade Budayeva, general director of the "Kosmos" sewn goods association; Comrade Ryabkova, secretary of the No 2 clocks and watches plant party committee; and many others are now working to ensure that the congress decisions become reality more rapidly. Their work, based on unity of word and deed, is the best propaganda.

It should be noted that all the delgates have visited the collectives and talked with people. Numerous talks with the capital's Communists and working people during the congress and in the postcongress period and the letters arriving at the party gorkom convince us that Muscovites warmly support the congress itself and its decisions.

The main task now is to strengthen this businesslike mood, this high moral tone and atmosphere of frankness and strict exactingness, Bolshevik truth, and resolute elimination of shortcomings. And we must not allow even a small proportion of leaders to form the opinion that now that they have held the congress and the conference they can have a rest.

The party gorkom bureau approved the plan for priority measures to discuss the results of the congress and propagandize and implement its decisions.

Yes, all the congress materials have be published and work is under way on their propaganda and explanation. But it would be naive to believe that every Muscovite — and that is precisely how the task is being set — has already familiarized himself with these materials. The proportion of those who have only a general idea of the congress documents (according to a special poll) is very high. That means that so far we have been unable to reach everyone.

It is particularly important to avoid turning the party's instructions into standardized appeals. We must not allow loud words about the correctness of the line elaborated by the congress to draw real practical deeds. We must shut tight the road to any "general" talk, to empty expatiations on these tasks. Every speech must be specific and contain a profound elaboration, proceeding from life, of real problems, bring interesting, considered information about practical experience in resolving socioeconomic tasks and about the definition of ways and means of acceleration in the work of each person, collective, and party raykom and gorkom.

A crucial long-term task is the organization of the study of the materials of the 27th congress in the systems of party study and economic education.

Comrades! The Political Report correctly noted: "A sensible, correct word has tremendous power to influence. But its importance is increased a hundredfold if it is united with political, economic, and social steps."

We took the first "little step" at the city report and election conference, laying bare problems and accumulated shortcomings, and have drawn the first but principled conclusions from the "lessons of truth."

Yes, the Muscovites' successes, as M.S. Gorbachev noted, could be considerably more substantial if the city party organization had not started some time ago to lose its spirit of self-criticism and healthy dissatisfaction with what has been achieved and had not displayed complacency, and deviation from the solution of complex city problems.

The task of today's plenum is to assess the first practical steps and to outline a program of immediate and long-term matters.

The strategy has been defined by the congress — ensuring purposefulness and resolve in actions, not restricting ourselves to half-hearted measures, enlisting the masses, and restructuring the cadres' mentality.

What has been done in this brief period?

We have begun with ourselves, with the work of the party grokom and the bureaus and departments. The procedure for the work of all public organizations has been approved. The number of meetings, conferences, and summons to the gorkom for the party aktiv and other leaders has been reduced. Some 50 percent fewer bureau resolutions are being adopted and the number of documents sent to the party raykoms and primary organizations has been reduced. The collective examination of questions involving visits to the localities for various problems of the development of a particular rayon or the city as a whole has entered the practice of the bureau's work.

A line is being steered toward limiting the functions of party, soviet, and economic organs. Fewer joint gorkom bureau and Moscow Gorispolkom decisions are taken.

The activity of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom has begun to contain more collegiality in elaborating and adopting decisions and personal responsibility for their fulfillment is being enhanced. Emphasis is being placed on rendering practical aid to party organizations in resolving the tasks facing them. For this people have begun to spend less time sitting in offices and more in the localities. They have correspondingly started to have a better knowledge of the situation.

It must be admitted that so far little has been "turned out" and what has is geared mainly to the long term, while much is exists still only on paper. But the decisions and developments accumulate organizational work which we are sure will have a practical outlet, in part in the immediate future and in part later.

The congress resolution notes that the economy has been and remains the main sphere of the party's activity.

You know that on the basis of the results of the city report and election campaign a CPSU Central Committee Politburo resolution was adopted. The Politburo approved the party gorkom's proposals on fundamental problems of the city.

A very important question is the elaboration of a Comprehensive Plan for Moscow's Social and Economic Development for the Period Through the Year 2000. Special attention here must be paid to the elimination of distortions in the city's development, beginning with the 12th 5-year plan, which in terms of the nature of its tasks is the most difficult and unsettled.

Average annual growth rates in industry must increase 60 percent. Labor productivity growth rates will be over 120 percent. Here the expenditure of resources will increase by only one-third. Machine building will receive preferential development, the volume of its output showing a 34 percent increase. The proportion of output with the seal of quality is to increase to 70 percent. Investments in the social sphere will increase 50 percent. Some 75 percent of fund will be channeled into modernization.

The active coordination of the draft plan for the main technical and economic indicators is now under way in the central organs, which must help above all in accelerating the retooling of Moscow's plants and factories.

The party gorkom has sent letters and demanded that each ministry ensure for Moscow's enterprise production volume growth rates of at least 125-127 percent in the 5-year plan and a 15 percent annual renewal of the active part of fixed capital, the introduction of robots, flexible automated production facilities, and rotary and rotary conveyor lines, a 20-percent reduction in the proportion of manual labor by 1990, and an imrovement in the general standard of production.

It is planned to increase the growth rate of the production of consumer goods by 50-100 percent. A list has been indicated of the enterprises and organizations to be moved from the capital within the corresponding period. It is important that the gorkom sections, raykoms, and enterprise and organization leaders have businesslike, rapid contact with all those who must work in this area and must themselves work vigorously and persistently with the ministries. This is particularly topical.

Letters have been sent to 42 ministries. Replies have so far been received from 30. The majority suit us.

At the same time the Ministry of Power Machine Building and the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry are planning slower rates for the reduction of the proportion of manual labor. The Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, and the Ministry of the Automotive Industry are not providing for the necessary tempo of renewal of the active part of fixed capital.

Instead of reducing the number of workers over the 5-year plan, the Ministry of Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building is proposing to increase that number.

The ministry of Civil Aviation, the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, and the Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry have failed to cite specific deadlines for moving production facilities injurious to health out of Moscow,

The Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry has set less stepped up plans for the production of consumer goods at the sector's enterprises.

We cannot agree with this. That means working again to reduced, minimal plans at an intolerably low level of production technology and organization, that is making the 5-year plan an "ordinary" one and therefore failing to fulfill the congress decisions.

I think we must now make demands on these ministries on behalf of the party gorkom plenum. We must simply fight for the fulfillment of every line of the party congress decision.

The most important task for us is rigorous daily party monitoring of the fulfillment of plan targets and socialist pledges.

The organizational and mass political work of the party organizations and public organizations for the 27th CPSU Congress has treatly prompted the successful fulfillment of plan targets for the first quarter.

The results in general are not bad. But, comrades, we must in no circumstances flatter ourselves. January through March last year were simply low in terms of indicators. And the first quarter of this year had 2 more days, including a subbotnik, than last year.

Far from all economic leaders, party organizations, and party raykoms have restructured their work. There are 2 days left to the end of the quarter but even now we cannot say with confidence whether the plan for the sale of output will be fulfilled by the "Norplast" association (the general director is Comrade Kovrigo, the party committee secretary Comrade Pluzhnov), by the "Trekhgornaya Manufaktura" combine (the director is Comrade Krutov, the party committee secretary is Comrade Andriyanova), the No 14 woor working combine (the director is Comrade Khomenko, the party bureau secretary is Comrade Konovalenkov); the "Krugozor" plant (the director is Comrade Guskov, the party committee secretary is Comrade Khudyakov), the "Bytovaya Khimiya" plant (the director is Comrade Medvedev, the party bureau secretary is Comrade Kochelchuk), and the children's knitwear factory (the director is Comrade Zhigareva, the party bureau secretary is Comrade Tsareva).

On the basis of the results of work for the first quarter, many associations, plants, and factories are unstable financially, are failing to fulfill the plan for profit, and are in arrears on payments. As a rule this is connected with the inefficient use of working capital.

Rapid growth rates are largely the result of stepped up plan targets and the correction of the plans for the first quarter of last year. In a number of cases the plan has been fulfilled only thanks to the subbotnik. In the quarter in which the 27th party congress was working 30 enterprises did not even cope with the plan. Our information media must tell Muscovites the names of all 30 directors of these enterprises.

What restructuring can there be if to this day the pernicious practice exists of downgrading plan targets? In my opinion this is simply an affront: The leaders who are Communists are not fulfilling the congress decisions.

Some enterprises are providing for growth rates in 1986 that are lower than last year and for growth rates in the 12th 5-Year Plan lower than in the 11th.

What acceleration is there here? The raykoms must immediately give a party assessment of the leaders of those enterprises and party committees and oblige them to revise their plan indicators.

It is essential to consider that as yet for the city as a whole as well the total of plan targets brought to the enterprises ensures an annual increase in the volume of production of just 2.8 percent and an increase of 4 percent for socialist pledges.

The 1986 targets must be regarded by every rayon, enterprise, shop, sector, and team as the minimum. Their overfulfillment will be real contribution to the acceleration of socioeconomic development.

I want to stress once again that, while ensuring quantitative growth, we must shift the focus of attention from quantitative indicators to quality and efficiency, from intermediate results to end national economic results, from the expansion of fixed capital to its renewal, from the buildup of material and energy resources to their rational use, to the accelerated development of science-intensive sectors.

The concept of the comprehensive socioeconomic development of Moscow over 15 years contains a program for intensifying capital construction. It is planned to ensure an increase of 70-80 percent in work volumes. This is the minimum necessary to build up production capacities and resolve social urban problems.

And these problems are great. But we are embarking on their solution intolerably slowly. Among the construction main administrations only the Main Administration of Industrial Construction of the Moscow Gorispolkom has completed the drafting of the program to build up construction volumes. But at the Main Administration for Housing and Civil Construction in Moscow city and the Main Administration for the Construction of Engineering Installations in Moscow city (the chief is Comrade Resin), and the Main Administration for Specialized Construction and Installation Work in Moscow city (the chief is Comrade Kovalev) the drafting of these very important documents is drowning in bureaucratic red tape, disputes, and attempts to take on a smaller load.

In the current 5-year plan it is essential to ensure the buildup of capacities and volumes of work performed at least 25 percent (by 5-6 percent in 1986) and to concentrate efforts and funds on commissioning projects making it possible in the very near future to obtain a return and to sharply reduce the number of projects under construction simultaneously.

This is all the more essential in view of the unsatisfactory work of a number of construction organizations and the sector as a whole in the first quarter.

Voroshilovskiy, Dzerzhinskiy, Zhdanovskiy, Krasnogvardeyskiy, and Sovetskiy Rayons began the 5-year plan with an underfulfillment of the plan for the volume of capital investments; while Kalininskiy, Oktyabrskiy, Sevastopolskiy, and Timiryazevskiy Rayons began it with the nonfulfillment of the plans for the volume of contract work.

The implementation of the programs which have been elaborated requires the most active involvement of the construction organizations of nonconstruction ministries and departments in their implementation. Their modest participation in instaling the projects essential to the city dwellers cannot satisfy us.

The Moscow Gorispolkom, the party raykoms, and the party committees of ministries and departments with construction organizations in Moscow must immediately elaborate measures to ensure that at least 50 percent of the construction and installation work they fulfill is carried out in construction, socioconsumer, and cultural establishments. To construct in Moscow and to fail to construct the establishments which Muscovites need acutely is a nonparty approach on the part of leaders working in the city.

An important task — not only an urban planning but also a social one — is the creation of housing complexes for young people, of which it is planned to erect 50.

Right now urban planning councils with the participation of Moscow CPSU Gorkom secretaries and bureau members and leaders of the Moscow Gorispolkom and main administrations are examining in detail questions of the development of the city and its architecture. It was recently planned to examine measures for the comprehensive modernization and provision of amenities for the city center, the completion of the formation of protected zones, and the conservation and restoration of monuments of history, architecture, and culture. It has been decided to do this with a special section of the general plan.

One of the city's most acute problems is transport services for the national economy and the population. We have had to deal with this question first of all. This year the introduction at the railroad of comprehensive technology for shipment activity on the basis of its intensification has provided a marked improvement in indicators.

We must double the volumes of subway line construction. In the current 5-year plan 45 km instead of the planned 28 km are to be commissioned. We must increase the length of trolley bus and streetcar lines; the bus transport route network must be put in order and we must introduce automation for the control of bus transport and construct yards and terminals. In general this is a very complex collection of problems and we must seek out and think about ways of resolving them.

The next very important question is trade.

A program has been elaborated and has begun to be implemented for improving Muscovites' provision with the main types of foodstuffs.

By the end of the 5-year plan we must double capacities for the production of sausages and thus abandon their import. To this end we must complete the construction and modernization of a number of meat processing enterprises and construct two new plants. We must maintain a course toward a sharp increase in the production of packed food output.

Nevertheless, the cadres question is the central one in trade. The majority of workers in the sector work honestly and conscientiously. But there are also negative phenomena. Their investigation and the bringing of criminal charges against the culprits shows that there is a whole "system" of extortion and bribery. However hard it is to combat this evil, we must definitively root it out.

The consolidation of the health care base and a substantial improvement in medical services for the population are a very urgent matter for the city.

In previous 5-year plans attention was focused on constructing specialized fixed institutions, which led to a considerable disproportion between the potential of the number of available beds and auxiliary treatment and diagnostic services, whose development lagged behind.

In the 12th 5-Year Plan it is essential to complete the construction of carry-over health projects and, the main thing to increase the volume of construction of treatment and diagnostic blocks, which should considerably improve the quality of patients' treatment. In addition it is essential to continue the modernization and capital repair of the existing hospital stock.

A substantial shortage of medical personnel is to be noted in medical institutions and there is often a poor standard of behavior and simple disregard for a sick person. Measures have now been taken to increase the dispatch of medical VUZ graduates to the city network and the intake into medical schools. The shortage of junior medical personnel will be partially compensated for by the greater involvement of small-scale mechanization aids in work and the improvement of the existing system of organizing and encouraging the labor of medical workers. Work in this direction has begun.

The comprehensive urban "Health" program which is now being elaborated will be a specific manifestation of concern for improving medical services for Muscovites. Similar programs should be created in rayons and at all enterprises and organizations with a consideration for their specific features.

Comrade Mudrak, the new chief of the Main Health Administration, must think up and introduce proposals on the actual structure of medical services, with a view to boosting the weakened rayon echelon.

It must be frankly said that virtually nothing has changed since the June conference at the Central Committee last year, since the city conference, or since the congress in the matter of the essential enhancement of the role of science and the acceleration of the introduction of developments into production. Acquaintance with a number of institutes has shown that sectorial science is dissertation science and recertification (although there has been a resolution) is not carried out at all or is only carried out for show. Here there is as a rule just one reply: We are afraid of cutting back, there will be complaints. But we are not afraid of swallowing up state money (in 10 years the number of people employed in science has risen be nearly 100,000). Systems of automated planning are being poorly introduced.

Analysis has shown that today 500 scientific development, suitable and necessary, have not been introduced and are lying on the shelf. It is planned to elaborate for Moscow an integrated "efficiency and quality" scientific-technical program understandable to every worker, subject to the collectives' organizational work, and party influence.

For larger targeted subjects we must create provisional intersectorial groups of various institutes and approve them and the deadlines for developments and their intruduction.

For the operation of scientific research institutes and design bureaus: We must seek to ensure that in them 70 percent of resources are as a rule connected with the elaboration of specific projects. The project from science to introduction should be the main indicator of the collective's work. No theoretical indicators should be considered. The global assessment of the activity of scientific research institutes and design bureaus should be carried out on a sliding scale over 5 years in terms for the number of these projects and the economic effect really obtained from their implementation.

It was agreed as follows: If in the 5-year period no major yield is obtained, then on the basis of a state check such scientific research institutes and design bureaus are abolished either completely or partially (by department) and, most important, with a cutback in numerical strength and a confiscation of financing.

State checking and the abolition of some institutes must be carried out now. I think that the first 10-15 closed institutes, with the fact being announced in the news media, will have a powerful effect on galvanizing the others.

There is a persistent struggle to be waged here, of course. But for the sake of state interests and in the spirit of the congress decisions, the party raykoms and gorkoms must not yield, must not succumb to requests or attempts at persuasion but display principledness.

The powerful scientific potential of the capital's VUZes is also used with insufficient efficiency. The transition to an intensive path of development has aggravated the problem of replacing engineering and scientific cadres.

The benefits for Muscovites on admission to VUZes have led to the blatant overproduction of specialists with higher education and a lower standard. From the viewpoint of the economy and of social justice this is wrong. We have discussed these questions with Minister Comrade Yagodin and outlined a number of measures making it possible to improve the training and use of specialists with higher education.

Ensuring the comprehensive development of Moscow's economy requires the activation of the work of the Communists of the Moscow Gorispolkom and the city's economic services to restructure the economic mechanism and improve management.

Success will depend largely on the restructuring of the Moscow City Planning Commission (Comrade Stepanov) whose standard of economic work is simply feeble. Often it is replaced by the peremptoriness of the decisions taken without the corresponding technical and economic substantiation and calculations and without preliminary discussion in the rayons. The balance of individual indicators in plans is not adequately ensured. As a rule plans are not linked to manpower resources.

The Moscow Gorispolkom, the Moscow City Planning Commission, the banking, financial, and statistical organs, and labor and material and technical supply organs must draw specific conclusions from the tasks set by the congress to improve planning and management and introduce autonomous financing. They must become the city's economic headquarters in the full sense and boldly assume the solution of topical tasks.

We must concern ourselves closely with a "sore" subject for Moscow — the rational use of manpower resources. The decision taken by the Moscow Gorispolkom provides for a reduction of at least 27,000 in the numbers of industrial production personnel and of 30,000 in the number of people employed in science and the management sphere. That is over the course of the 5-year plan.

A resolution has been adopted on halting the introduction of manpower from other cities into Moscow in 1987. The economic leaders geared to a quota and the party organizations of such enterprises and institutions have been given time to take the necessary steps and fulfill the plan without "quota workers" by means of more strenuous mental work aimed at elaborating and implementing proposals for the accelerated improvement of labor productivity at their production facility.

It is also time to work out measures to reduce the management apparatus.

Comrades! The ideological work section in the report at the congress was very large and it must be taken on. The main thing is the ability to apply these principles specifically and to obtain a real return. And, of course, special emphasis must be placed on individual work with people. This is tremendous, specific work and a considerable proportion of it is the struggle against the carriers of antisocialist morality: idlers, slipshod workers, drunkards, petty thieves, and bureaucrats.

The report from the Sovetskiy CPSU Raykom (Comrade Vinogradov) at the party gorkom bureau showed that so far all work is being performed around the thesis that drunkenness is bad. But we must move to a new stage in resolving this problem: Drunkenness is incompatible with our morality, our way life, and the interests of the matter. Work in all labor collectives must be raised to this level and we must seek to ensure that it is this approach which is put into socialist pledges.

The mass media have a large part to play in drastically breaking down the obsolete. The press' lofty social function obliges the newspaper, radio, and television editorial offices to define measures for enhancing the effectiveness of publications and broadcasts.

A meeting with *MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA* journalists took place recently. The talk showed that the editorial office collective was efficient enough and understood the function of the newspaper, which V.I. Lenin formulated: "The newspaper must march ahead of everyone."

But the work of the newspaper also has serious shortcomings. It publishes few big analytical items on key problems of the city; and the activity of the party organizations and their leaders sometimes fails to reflect the real state of affairs. Here is an example. On 12 March the gorkom bureau examined the question of the work of the Kuznetskiy CPSU Raykom on consolidating law and order and stepping up the struggle against crime and deemed it to be unsatisfactory. The raykom tolerated major shortcomings in the activity of the ispolkom and law enforcement organs in preventing and eradicating law violations. Raykom First Secretary Comrade Golovkov assessed in an unself-critical way the situation prevailing in the rayon with regard to crime, which had risen in the rayon. Yet on the day of the bureau session, *MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA* published a positive feature on the state of affairs in the rayon.

Let us say frankly that the programs of the Moscow television and radio editorial offices arouse no interest among Muscovites. You form the impression that no one watches or listens to many of their programs at all apart from the journalists themselves and the children who watch the "Sleep Well, Little Children!" program.

An attempt was recently made on the Moscow television channel to show Moscow problems. A broadcast from the "Dialogue" series devoted to the capital's transport problems was shown. And although the broadcast was a failure in many ways — there was a "Dialogue" without dialogue — the actual idea of the series, to judge by Muscovites' reaction, fills a need.

The constructive, creative activity of the artistic intelligentsia is more important than ever in activating the human factor and in restructuring people mentally and in the consolidation of the positive processes under way in the country.

The party has always assessed at its worth the artistic intelligentsia's contribution and merits in the working people's communist education and has a solicitous, respectful attitude toward talent and artistic quest. But, in assessing the present state of the capital's cultural sphere from the positions of the congress' demands, it must be admitted that we are not fully satisfied. The spirit of well-intentioned, comradely, profound, consistent criticism has been lost. Acute questions of ideological and creative work are often smoothed over with compliments and effusive praise. Blunders and shortcomings often fail to receive a due assessment from literary and artistic criticism. There are few phenomena now in our culture which have immediately become notable events — phenomena like the shows "Ivan," "The Silver Wedding," and others.

The report from the Moscow Gorispolkom Main Cultural Administration recently heard at the Moscow CPSU Gorkom Bureau convincingly showed that omissions in artistic creation and errors of an ideological nature are the result of unsatisfactory work with cadres.

In resolving the ideological and artistic tasks facing figures of culture, a vanguard role belongs to the Communists of the creative unions and organizations. The primary party organizations are called on to enhance creative cadres' responsibility for the matter and to create among the sphere of the artistic intelligentsia a truly creative atmosphere to which group and personal bias, mercenary manifestations, narrow-mindedness, and time-serving are alien.

The party raykoms and the Moscow CPSU Gorkom cultural section must investigate more deeply the problems of the activity of cultural istitutions and resolutely eradicate the prevailing stereotype in forms of leadership.

In questions of organizational party work the congress' main demand was to proceed more rapidly through the breakdown of conventional views and approaches, to eradicate more resolutely everything preventing our headway, to draw conclusions from criticism, and to assume responsibility for all aspects of the matter. And it is the party cadres — gorkom and raykom secretaries, apparat workers, and the elected aktiv of the primary organizations.

Unfortunately, these demands have not become the rule everywhere. The CPSU raykom plenums held in the first quarter showed that many party raykoms have still been unable to abandon old schemes. This applies primarily to the resolutions which have been adopted, many of which are pretentious and unspecific and unmonitorable.

The CPSU Central Committee Political Report stressed that the further improvement of the entire system of control is an essential condition for enhancing efficiency.

The gorkom has adopted for execution 427 of the most important proposals and critical remarks made during the recent report and election campaign. Over 100,000 are under the control of the raykoms and primary party organizations.

But much in the work is still being done only for form's sake. The majority of party raykoms delayed the elaboration of measures to act on critical remarks. And the Voroshilovskiy, Zheleznodorzhnyy, and Kiyevskiy Raykoms (Comrades Zemskovm, Konyukhova, and Korovitsyn) restricted themselves to merely adopting lists of these critical remarks.

Examining the course of the fulfillment of critical remarks at raykom plenums and party meetings and reporting on their fulfillment to all leading party organs are not recommendations but requirements of the CPSU Statutes.

The statutes requires also that the party organizations actively pursue a cadres policy.

Here we lack proper publicity and take little account of the opinion of labor collectives. The fact that we are not doing enough work here is borne out by the letters arriving in January and February this year, including those reporting leaders' abuses and violations of moral and ethical norms. The facts set out were confirmed in nearly a third of cases.

The party gorkom bureau demands strict punishment for violators of the norms of party life of principeldness. The congress stressed the need for a closer link between the party and the masses. Talks with workers and the population at their places of residence and with enterprise and organization leaders and speeches to working people enable leaders to feel the rhythm of life, to link their work more closely with people's needs and requirements, and to make use of their opinion and recommendations.

Let us say frankly that not everyone immediately adjusted his sails to the fresh wind of changes. Here is one example. At least 100 workers at a branch of the No 2 state ballbearing plant met at the entrance to the plant and spent nearly an hour enumerating the problems of life at the plant: very hard working conditions, similar conditions in daily life, problems which remain unresolved for years, the total indifference of leaders to social questions, window-dressing (before the bureau members arrived the ventilation, which had been inoperative for several years, was turned on and kept working for 24 hours). You should have seen the indignation with which people spoke of all this. You formed the impression that until then the enterprise workers had had no opportunity to mention their troubles to the plant or ministry leaders or party raykoms. And that was indeed the case. The officials dissociated themseves from the workers' cares and problems. Two raykom first secretaries — the secretary of the Oktyabrksiy Raykom (Comrade Svetik) and the secretary of the Kirovskiy Raykom (Comrade Komarov) were unable to make out who specifically should be responsible for what and assume responsibility. The association branch was not on the books of the former or the territory of the latter. Ambition, superficiality, and irresponsibility — there is no other name for this lack of attention toward people.

Yet in Moscow we already have examples, albeit perhaps not many, of work with people and concern for them being a priority for leaders. One such example is the "Znamya Revolyutsii" plant.

It is simply essential that attention be turned toward social questions. The workers who are now resolving gigantic tasks of economic transformations will not forgive leaders their blunders in creating the necessary working, daily living, and leisure conditions.

You can discern the skepticism and dependence of some leaders in developing the services sphere directly at enterprises. But that attitude is futile. Considering that we have little potential or order in the city in this sphere. [sentence as published] This order must be introduced. At the same time working people approve the organization of plant order counters, hairdressers, hire points, repair centers, comprehensive reception centers, medical and health sections, and so forth. In addition rendering consumer services is now included in enterprises' plans.

The initiative of a number of the city's enterprises which have planned in the current 5-year plan (and are including it in their plans) to resolve all social questions at the enterprise deserves full approval. This must become the law for every enterprise in the city.

Comrades! The congress' importance is enormous. But, for all the importance of the work which has been done, the main thing lies ahead. A large amount of work has to be done; a struggle must be waged; and we must take all our accumulated potential, practical will, resolve, courage, and new thinking with us on this long, hard road.

Some replacement of cadres is inevitable. It is under way. But here, of course, a considered, objective approach will be displayed.

Someone may be overzealous and make mistakes — they can be put right. But let him operate vigorously, energetically, specifically, and boldly. And we will support people like that.

There is an obviously urgent need for intensification in the party aktiv's training. We must continue to develop and deepen criticism and self-criticism. We must not be afraid of it, must not dramatize it. On the other hand, after the city conference some people decided their biography had come to an end. No, criticism is the norm of our life and our style of work.

The main thing is that those who are criticized for their work should draw conclusions and rapidly eliminate shortcomings, that this should give them additional energy by letting them know that they are trusted.

There is a very complex period now for the party and for our organization — we must achieve acceleration (not only on the economy) in the current year and the 12th 5-Year Plan. This requires new forms of party work and we must never flatter ourselves with any successes. After the congress, at the gorkom bureau each bureau member expressed his ideas — what new forms and methods should be used, how to organize more effective work in 1986. There were many thoughts. They were discussed and the majority were adopted to be put into operation.

Numerous meetings with congress delegates and gorkom bureau members and secretaries in the labor collectives confirm people's great interest in the rapid solution of the problems mentioned at the 27th congress. A natural desire. And we, the party organs, have no right to allow a pause, which has already been noted in some places since the congress. The party gorkom bureau has now distributed amoung the bureau members assignments connected with the solution of the main urgent problems of the city and has submitted the matter for approval by the plenum.

It must be said that not everyone in the city party organization is succeeding in preserving the dynamism of the congress in their work today. Numerous talks with party raykom first secretaries and primary organization secretaries put us on our guard. References to endless current concerns, the inability to concentrate on the main thing, waiting for orders from above, inconsistency, lack of coordination, fussing, and aiming for the superficial effect — all this is dragging many party workers, including some in the party gorkom, into the quagmire of inertia and the semblance of great business. This situation is simply dangerous.

Every party organization must choose the avenues of work most urgent for its collective, and organize matters practically, focusing attention on work with people, must constantly keep track of results, check them against the heights scaled by the country and the city, immediately make up a lag which has suddenly been allowed, and struggle for the solution of the problem to the end, sparing no effort — then we can state confidently that the decisions of the 27th congress will be fulfilled.

Further on Azerbaijan Party Plenum, Bagirov Speech

PM081331 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Apr 86
First Edition p 2

[Report by correspondent L. Tairov under the rubric "Implement the 27th CPSU Congress Decisions!": "Establishing a New Approach"]

[Text] Azerbaijan — Acceleration was the leitmotif of the report by K. Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, and the speeches by the participants in the republican Communist Party Central Committee plenum to discuss the results of the 27th CPSU congress. It was reported that bitter organization and a marked shift toward addressing working people's needs have recently contributed to labor successes. In the republic as a whole, the plan for the first quarter was completed early and the increase in production was 5 percent compared with an annual target of 4 percent. The improvement in labor productivity was also greater than planned.

But as the plenum noted, there are no grounds for complacency. It is necessary to subject the internal management mechanism and the economy to ongoing and, at the same time, more thorough scrutiny and make effective adjustments. In this connection the plenum demanded stricter action against those who advocate more creative effort in work but who in practice display a hackneyed approach.

This must be the main reason why a considerable number of enterprises failed to achieve plan targets on production volume, sale of products, and, in particular, qualitative indicators. There has been no fundamental breakthrough in the observance of contract discipline.

In view of the fact that the complexion of the republic has long been determined by the extraction of hydrocarbon resources, the plenum participants stated with satisfaction that the oilmen had made a good start. They fulfilled the quarterly plan. There was approval of the initiative by the collective of the deep-water drilling platforms plant on the ahead-of-schedule assimilation of planned capacities, which will help to accelerate the fulfillment of the 27th CPSU Congress instructions on intensifying the exploration and operation of promising fields in the sea and to achieve a substantial increase in oil production. At the same time, the attention of the "Azneft" association leadership was drawn to the inadequate concern for strengthening the drilling and oil and gas extraction base.

The Azerbaijan oilmen's contribution is also determined by their assistance to colleagues in other oil regions of the country, above all by supplies of equipment. But assistance has obviously diminished lately. The leaders of the Main Administration for Petroleum Machine Building were criticized for failing to ensure supplies of products, especially items in great demand — pumping units, reduction gears, and units and hoists for well servicing. There are still complaints about the quality and reliability of this equipment. The Azerbaijan party organization must take responsibility for ensuring a fundamental improvement in the state of affairs in the republic's petroleum machine building.

Analyzing progress in the fulfillment of the Food Program, the keynote speaker and those who contribute to the debate focused attention on the problems of the republic's very important agricultural sectors.

The plenum considered the increase in procurement of milk and eggs in the first quarter to be inadequate and outlined measures to eliminate the sector's lag. Viewing the activity of the State Agro-Industrial Committee in the light of the current tasks, speakers complained that its formation had been an unduly protracted process. This is undesirable, particularly in view of the tasks facing the sector.

The plenum paid considerable attention to questions of restructuring the work style. In a number of places people are still clinging to the old ways; they have a penchant for stage-management and a passion for conferences and vague decisions. Every party organization is obliged to operate in an atmosphere of quest, of renewal of forms and methods of work — this is a party demand. The plenum drew the relevant conclusions from the criticism of the Azerbaijan party organization in connection with violations of financial discipline — criticism contained in the Central Auditing Commission report at the 27th CPSU Congress.

There was an exacting discussion of ways of improving ideological work and strengthening its connection with life. Close attention was paid to the work of the mass media. It was suggested that greater assistance be given to city and rayon newspapers. There was resolute criticism of instances that still occur of pressure on the press and protection of individuals and entire collectives from criticism in the press.

Some party organizations in trade, consumer services, public health, and urban transport have been slow to reorganize their work in the light of the new demands. There were angry words about instances of mismanagement and theft of people's property and cases of bribe-taking and product speculation that have by no means been eradicated. All party organizations, soviet and economic organs, and the public in Azerbaijan must take a firm and uncompromising line on this. The inculcation of civic-mindedness is a matter of paramount importance. There was a discussion of measures to ensure the more vigorous involvement of unemployed manpower in social production and to reorganize the siting of new facilities in the republic's small and medium-size cities.

The plenum outlined a specific program geared to the unconditional fulfillment of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions and the plans for the current year and the 5-year plan as a whole. A course was set toward accelerating socioeconomic development.

New Uzbek Minister of Local Industry Named

WA091950 [Editorial Report] Tashkent *PRAVDA VOSTOKA* in Russian on 22 March publishes on page 1 a 50-word Uzbek Supreme Soviet Presidium ukase announcing the appointment of Uktam Kuchkarovich Ismailov as the republic's minister of local industry. The ukase is dated 21 March 1986 and is signed by Uzbek Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman A. Salimov and Secretary L. Bekkulbekova. Page 4 of the same issue carries an unattributed notice that Gafur Nasreddinovich Nasreddinov was released from his responsibilities as the local industry minister in connection with his retirement.

Kunayev Attends Kazakh Writers Congress

LD102142 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1800 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Excerpt] The ninth congress of writers of the republic opened in Alma-Ata today, in the work of which Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, is participating. Comrade Suleymenov, first secretary of the Directorate of the Kazakhstan Writers' Union, read out a report to the delegates.

Ukrainian Coal Minister Cited on Production Plans

LD111014 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1635 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Excerpts] As was noted at Comrade Gorbachev's meeting with the working people of Kuybyshev Oblast, the coal industry workers completed the first quarter with good results. As you know, this industry was lagging behind for a long time. Even now, many mines are working below their potentials. What is being done in the industry to achieve a sharp rise in the efficiency of all enterprises? Our Donetsk correspondent Gennadiy Kondaurov spoke with Nikolay Sofonovich Surgay, minister of the coal industry of the Ukrainian SSR, who was a delegate at the 27th CPSU Congress.

[Begin recording] [Surgay] There is an acute need to begin construction of new mines at rich deposits — at least six such mines — and to build them without taking 20 years, as the case has been up to now, but to complete them in the normal period. The main thing is reconstruction, technical retooling and renewal of the existing mines which will give us extra coal. In the current 5-year plan we will create new working horizons at 120 existing mines. At many mines, outdated equipment will be replaced with modern equipment from the coal-face to the loading of coal into the railway wagon.

Take for example, Butovka-Donetskaya mine, where reconstruction of the mine is under way. In essence, within the old mine a new powerful contemporary enterprise is being created. This requires much less time and fewer resources than would be required by a green-field state.

Of particular importance is the technical renovation of the 57 mines producing coking coal. We are directing the overwhelming proportion of capital investments into renovating mines and increasing minining capacities. And we will obtain the whole increase in fuel output in the 12th 5-Year Plan by raising labor productivity.

[Kondaurov] Nikolay Sofonovich, miners are unanimous in saying that at present the equipment being produced by coal machine-building works is of very low quality. How can this situation be changed?

[Surgay] The quality of many machines does not stand up to criticism, particularly equipment for small seams. The machine-building works allocate the wrong sorts of metal. The design and development of machines for mines and metal for them must be special. However, I must say that there is another aspect to the matter. Equipment is not looked after very well at some mines. [end recording]

Briefs

Tajikistan Coal Deposit — A new coal deposit, at an altitude of 3,000 meters above sea level, has been opened up in Ganchinskiy Rayon, Tajikistan. The new source is capable of providing all the Gorno-Badakhshanskaya Autonomous Oblast and neighboring regions of the Pamir and the Altay with cheap coal. [Text][*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2230 GMT 29 Mar 86 LD*]

Amphibious Craft for Siberia — Leningrad April 7 TASS — Hovercraft which have begun to be produced serially by the Svirsk shipyards near Leningrad are intended to operate in marshland and the Tundra and on sea shoals. The five-seat "Hepard" craft will be supplied primarily to little-developed areas in Siberia and in the far north and far east of the USSR. The development of new modes of transportation for those areas was stipulated in the resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress. Within the next five years (1986-1990) both passenger and freight hovercraft will be introduced. The cosy cabin of the craft is as convenient as that of a car. In Siberian conditions these amphibious craft are far more economical than helicopters, propeller-driven sleigh and crosscountry vehicles on tracks. The craft exerts about as much pressure on the ground as a skier, which helps preserve the vulnerable topsoil of the tundra. [Text] [*Moscow TASS in English 0855 GMT 7 Apr 86 LD*]

Icebreaker Under Construction — The "Sergo Ordzhonikidze" Baltic Shipyard has begun construction of an as yet unnamed sister-ship to the atomic icebreaker *Rossiya*. The main turbine-generator has been installed; the ship's atomic engines will have a capacity of 75,000 horsepower. [Summary] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 23 Mar 86 LD*]

Far East Ferry — Khabarovsk, March 7 TASS — The first phase of the ferry crossing went into operation in Vanino Port (the Soviet Far East). It links the mainland with the island of Sakhalin across the Tatar Strait. The line will be serviced by 11 high-duty diesel electric ships. A container terminal, now under construction in Vanino, is to be completed at the end of 1987. It will cater to container ships carrying cargoes to Chukotka, the Arctic regions, and remote settlements on the coast of the sea of Okhotsk. [Text][*Moscow TASS in English 1354 GMT 7 Mar 86 LD*]

Giant Transformer — The Zaporozhtransformator production association has completed the manufacture of this year's first giant transformer of 1.25 million kilovolt-amperes capacity. It is being dispatched to the Khmelnitskiy AES construction site. The largest power stations in our country will be equipped with similar equipment during the present 5-year period. [Summary] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2204 GMT 7 Mar 86 LD*]

Seed Quality Central Concern for Agriculture

PM090944 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 2

[O. Pavlov "Agricultural Review": "The Basis of the Harvest"]

[Text] Field work is 7-10 days behind schedule this year in Central Asia, the Transcaucasus, the North Caucasus, and the south Ukraine — the frontline of sowing work. The end of March was rather cold. Sowing work has begun throughout those regions now. Crop farmers are at work in many parts of Central Asia and on the corn plantations. And in Odessa, Nikolayevsk, and Kherson Oblasts and in Moldavia they are sowing early spring crops.

At the beginning of April machine operators in Crimea Oblast planted the barley and oats in just a few hours while harrowing the soil and cultivating the fall-plowed land. In the Ukraine, as in other parts of the country, great attention is being paid to intensive techniques. Spring crops — corn, rice, sugar beet, and sunflowers — will be cultivated using the new methods there over an area of more than 5 million hectares.

Poltava Oblast machine operators have made a confident start to field work. The past 5-year plan here was a period of extensive introduction of the soil-protection system of cultivation and of moldboardless soil cultivation. And that, as experience has shown, helped to stabilize the crop and protect it against the adverse influences of nature. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Poltava region kept their grain production up. But in neighboring areas — Dnepropetrovsk, Kiev, Kirovograd, and Kharkov Oblast — it fell. During the years of the past 5-year plan almost 2.4 million metric tons of extra gross grain production was achieved when virtually all the kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Poltava Oblast switched to plowless soil cultivation. Some 78,000 metric tons of fuel were saved. The overall economic effect was R414 million.

The grain crop yield in the Poltava region was already higher than the republic's average even during the 10th 5-Year Plan, when plowless cultivation was still being assimilated, in the 11th 5-Year Plan it was 2.2 quintals per hectare higher, and in 1985 3.7 quintals higher. Last year's grain harvest was 29 quintals per hectare and the corn harvest was 40 quintals per hectare on average. The area of land subject to erosion was reduced considerably.

At the same time it must be noted that Poltava's experience (highly rated by our eminent field-crop grower T.S. Maltsev) has still not been disseminated on a wide scale in a number of oblasts in the Ukraine and the RSFSR.

In the past people cited inadequate supplies of subsurface cultivating equipment. In recent years, however, those complaints have been unjustified. Furthermore, in a number of places requests for soil-protection equipment declined. And this was not because farms had enough but because of the reluctance of many leaders and specialists to burden themselves with new problems. Some zonal systems of crop cultivation developed in the early seventies had also become considerably outmoded.

During that period new methods of soil cultivation, intensive techniques, and new strains of grain and other crops had established themselves. Nevertheless on my bookshelf there are substantial works — 200-300 pages long — instructing crop farmers how to proceed to the end of this century. For example, there is the 294-page "System of crop farming on sovkhozes and kolkhozes in Smolensk Oblast." I cannot be sure that such a voluminous work has been mastered by all local specialists, but what I do know is that despite increased supplies of equipment and mineral fertilizers, the staple crop yield did not increase during the past two 5-year plans. I am not predicting how this year will turn out for farms there but I can note that the highest percentage of substandard spring grain and pulse crop seeds was on Smolensk Oblast farms in the Central Economic region and that the amount of flax not ready for sowing was high there, too.

With good reason seeds are called the foundation of the harvest. We have already noted in previous reviews that in the country as a whole farms have an adequate supply. But at the same time the newspaper has also written that in some places the preparation of seed for a number of crops is slow and that seed exchange between farms and republics is disorganized. Unfortunately, the quality of grain and pulse crop seed is still not high enough in Perm, Tomsk, Irkutsk, and Chita Oblasts, Krasnoyarsk and Khabarovsk Krays, and the Tuva ASSR. There is much substandard sunflower seed in Lipetsk, Belogorod, Penza, Kuybyshev, and Ulyanovsk Oblasts and in Altay Kray. Concern for seed quality must be at the center of attention for organs of the agro-industrial complex.

Baku Develops Tungsten-Free Steel Production

OW071331 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 0730 GMT on 18 March carries a 30-minute "Science and Life" program, presented by journalist B.V. Goldayev, dealing with problems in tungsten-free steel production in Baku. Opening shots show scenes of Baku and of oil pumping facilities on the Caspian Sea, with Goldayev noting that there is a vigorous scientific life in Baku even though it seems to be a calm and placid city. He notes that everyone is familiar with Baku's oil industry, but that not many are familiar with Baku's production of steel, particularly tungsten-free steel.

As video shows a heat treatment laboratory, Goldayev says: "Specialists however understand the significance of this kind of alloy. Metallurgical scientists in many countries are working on this problem. After all, tungsten reserves are running out, and within 30 years they will be almost completely depleted. The tungsten problem is particularly topical for our country. It is imported from abroad, and naturally considerable sums of money are spent for this."

Video then shows Goldayev interviewing N.M. Suleymanov, director of the "Kristall" special design and technology bureau of metal studies of the Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences, where work is being carried out on new alloys and steel-tempering methods. Suleymanov discusses the importance of this work for the tool building industry and notes that results of the bureau's work have been introduced in "several hundred enterprises." Video shows graphs and diagrams depicting the growing economic impact of the institutes' findings and examples of tools made of new steel alloys.

Suleymanov says: "These tools do not contain tungsten, an extremely scarce metal, and half as much molybdenum and it is natural that this steel costs half as much." But, he adds, "the quality is in no way inferior, this has been proven unequivocally, and in most cases this steel has a number of advantages."

As video cuts to shots of the Moscow Higher Technical School imeni N.Ye. Bauman and facilities in use there, Goldayev says the school is finding it difficult to have its discoveries applied and refers to Gorbachev's statement at the 27th CPSU Congress about delays in the introduction of discoveries and inventions.

Video then cuts to shots of Doctor of Sciences A.G. Rakhshtadt, who says that the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for the Tool Industry "showed a negative attitude toward the new type of steel, and tried to bring to its side whoever it could in order to create an atmosphere of resistance to the conduct of this exceptionally important work," adding, "the cost of tungsten-free steel, regardless of the scarcity of tungsten, is half that of ordinary tool steel." He further says that the "KAMAZ" enterprise has produced over 50,000 tools using the new steel.

Doctor of Sciences Lanskaya says that the new type of alloy steel cannot be used for machining very hard metals. Doctor of Sciences Podurayev says that the introduction of tools made of the new tungsten-free alloys is an interdepartmental problem involving the Moscow Higher Technical School imeni Bauman and the Ferrous Metallurgy SRI [Scientific Research Institute] imeni I.P. Bardin.

Rakhshtadt notes that the plan of measures signed by Minister Balmont himself is not being implemented, "and Minister Balmont himself turned out to be among those who object to the large-scale use of these steels in his own industry."

Video then cuts to shots of Suleymanov, who says, "The Ministry of Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry says frankly that it is interested in expensive steel and is thus disregarding state interests." He adds "in order to fulfill its gross production plan it would have to turn out more tools if all the other indicators were to stay at the same level."

Speaking about other important factors, Suleymanov says the ministry's leading institute "about 10 years ago ignored and failed to recognize the value of the innovation and claimed that the scientific finding was that tungsten-free steel could not be used. When tests were ordered, the test results were repeatedly falsified by the institute." He continues, "up to now they have been boycotting and not allowing the use of tungsten-free steel in the industry," and adds, "they are trying to lead into error the State Planning Committee, the State Committee for Science and Technology, and other bodies, and unfortunately at a very high level."

Speaking about bureau scientists working on the development of new tool steel that require no tempering and that will cost about one-tenth of standard tool steel, Suleymanov says "it is like being at the front, we have concentrated our efforts on the unnecessary struggle with the machine tool and tool industry ministry, and its main institute, the All-Union SRI for the Tool Industry [Vniiinstrument], and some scientists mobilized by the Vniiinstrument institute. If we did not have this problem, our scientists, our specialists, could complete the new development projects and deal with their introduction."

In conclusion, Suleymanov speaks about the development of steel for pipe production and tool steel for use in far north conditions.

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USSR OFFERS TO REINTRODUCE NUCLEAR MORATORIUM

Korniyenko Cited

LD140836 Moscow TASS in English 0827 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 14 TASS -- The Soviet leadership believes that no task is more important and urgent today than that of arresting the growth of the military danger and saving mankind from the nuclear threat, Georgiy Korniyenko, first deputy foreign minister of the USSR, said at a press conference here today.

Determined to achieve a cardinal turn for the better in world developments, the Soviet Union has identified the struggle to stop the arms race and prevent it in space and to completely eliminate nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction before the end of this century as the centerpiece of its foreign policy in the years to come.

Both common sense and the findings of prominent experts indicate that complete cessation of nuclear weapon tests may be the most effective and at the same time the simplest way of initiating the process of nuclear arms elimination. The nuclear systems already in the inventories would not be upgraded, and it would become virtually impossible to develop new ones.

Today there exists every objective prerequisite for resolving, in a mutually acceptable way and without diminishing anyone's security, the issue of a total ban on nuclear explosions providing for strict verification of compliance with such a ban. What this requires is only political will.

Guided by a desire to set a good example and give the necessary impetus to nuclear disarmament, the Soviet Union took a bold step last August in declaring a unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions. To do so it had to suspend the implementation of a relevant programme at a certain military and economic cost to itself.

Our moratorium initially declared effective until the end of 1985 was extended twice. This was done against the background of an unceasing and, to put it bluntly, provocative nuclear cannonade at the U.S. test ranges.

Each time the Soviet Union candidly warned that the unilateral moratorium could not last indefinitely, that there was a line beyond which it could not continue. That line is determined by the interests of security of our country and that of our allies.

Unfortunately, the U.S. leadership has not passed the test of responsibility, and in Nevada on April 10 it literally blew up a unique chance to stop the nuclear arms race.

As the statement by the Soviet Government of April 11 emphasizes, the nuclear explosion carried out in the United States "has once again clearly demonstrated that behind the U.S. Administration's words about its commitment to the goal of eliminating nuclear weapons lies, in effect, the intention to continue threatening mankind with the nuclear sword and keep the world trapped by the fear of total annihilation".

In these circumstances the Soviet Government's announcement to the effect that it is henceforth free from its unilateral obligation to refrain from any nuclear explosions have not, we believe, come as a surprise to anyone.

Does this mean that the proponents of the nuclear arms race have had their way and that the door to a non-nuclear world, just beginning to open, has been slammed shut? We are categorically opposed to this kind of defeatist mentality, to forcing a fatalistic view of the future on mankind.

The Soviet Union is prepared to re-introduce the moratorium on all nuclear explosions at any time, given reciprocal willingness on the part of the United States. Once again, it is for Washington to respond.

The U.S. Government still has before it another proposal of ours concerning a prompt start of negotiations on a comprehensive nuclear test ban. The USSR is agreeable to any form of such negotiations -- bilateral, trilateral or multilateral -- as long as that leads to an agreement.

In light of the latest developments, we are strongly convinced that not only does the problem of a nuclear weapon test ban remain on the agenda, but that it takes on an even greater urgency, and the Soviet Union intends to seek its resolution perseveringly.

Akhromeyev Cited

LD141107 Moscow TASS in English 1052 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 14 TASS -- The U.S. leadership, keen to justify its refusal to end nuclear testing, pleads difficulties with verification, but the verification problem can be resolved successfully, Andranik Petrosyants, chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for the Use of Nuclear Energy, told a news conference at the press center of the Soviet Foreign Ministry today.

Answering questions from attending newsmen, he said seismic stations existing in the USSR, the United States, a number of European countries and elsewhere were being continuously upgraded. International seismic data could also be used for verification purposes.

The Soviet side, Petrosyants said, has received with satisfaction a proposal for verification made in a message from the leaders of six nations. It was also prepared for on-site inspections.

"Of course," he said further, "part of the verification-related issues needs certain specifying. This requires sitting down at the negotiating table but with a clearly defined aim, which means that the United States should declare in good faith that in discussing these issues it stands for a complete prohibition of nuclear tests. Without this no discussion can take place."

Replying to a question about the Soviet Union's position as regards the U.S. military threat to Libya, Georgiy Korniyenko, first deputy foreign minister of the USSR, said:

"The main point is not to allow a U.S. aggression against Libya, or against any other nation for that matter. The Soviet Union, for its part, is doing everything in its power towards this end. The same can be said of the other Warsaw Treaty countries. Our contacts with the United States are marked by a desire to prevent an aggression against Libya.

Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Akhromeyev, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the USSR and first deputy defense minister of the USSR, said, when asked if the USSR was assisting Libya, that "there are Soviet military specialists there, who are performing purely technical tasks".

In answer to a question of which kind of connection there was between the latest U.S. nuclear blast in Nevada and the U.S. military buildup in the Mediterranean, he said:

"It is the same policy which is aimed at preventing any lowering of world tension which would enable the U.S. Administration to carry on the arms race and achieve military superiority. The nuclear tests, the heightening of tension around Libya, the intrusions into Soviet territorial waters in the Black Sea and the major military exercises stages by the United States of late have all been part of this policy."

A correspondent of the London-based SUNDAY TIMES asked Marshal Akhromeyev about the measures planned by the USSR in conjunction with Washington's intention to press on with its SDI program.

"Unlike the United States," was the reply, "The Soviet Union does not have any plans for 'star wars'. We are not developing a nationwide anti-missile defense. The Soviet Union's position is one for a ban on space strike weapons at any stage of development. This is why we do not conduct nuclear tests to evolve such weapons."

Answering a question from a TASS correspondent who asked about the rationale for Washington's striving, through all manner of ploys, to evade solving the problem of banning nuclear tests, Marshal Akhromeyev said:

"From the military point of view, it is explained by the fact that the United States has not given up its aim of gaining military superiority over the USSR, a superiority of the NATO bloc over the Warsaw Treaty Organization. The evasion of the resolution of the problem of nuclear testing is connected with the U.S. Administration's intention to continue threatening mankind with a nuclear sword."

Saying that the United States was the champion for the number of nuclear blasts it had set off, he added:

"The USSR is not going to catch up with the United States in this respect. But we hope that common sense will eventually triumph. Can one really go on blasting our native planet forever?"

Korniyenko said that Washington's refusal to stop nuclear testing made it even more imperative to bring about an end to such blasts. Likewise, the current U.S. posturing added further urgency to the problem of establishing nuclear-free zones, including one in northern Europe.

The first deputy foreign minister of the USSR said the Soviet Union was prepared to return to the moratorium at any moment but this moratorium could be only mutual, undertaken jointly with the United States, rather than unilateral.

Setting forth the Soviet position on a summit meeting, he quoted a statement by Mikhail Gorbachev in Tolyatti where the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee said that the Soviet side was for another meeting and was not advancing any preconditions for it. But it was essential that this meeting be a step forward, that it bring practical results towards an end to the arms race and that there be a proper atmosphere for such a meeting.

REACTION CONTINUES TO U.S. NUCLEAR BLAST

Soviet Youth Protest

LD112308 Moscow TASS in English 1642 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 11 TASS -- According to the Soviet youth, the U.S. nuclear explosion set off in Nevada on Thursday, was a dangerous, destabilizing step.

This was today underlined at a press conference by the youth delegation who handed over their address to President Reagan, demanding an end to nuclear testing, at the American Embassy in Moscow two days ago.

The Nevada testing, and the reception, far from diplomatic, accorded the Soviet youth delegation by U.S. Embassy staff who did not let the Soviet representatives enter the building to deliver the address, showed that the Reagan administration was not going to give up testing, said a young factory worker, Nikolay Manokhin.

Disregarding the will of millions of people around the world, he said, the United States was continuing the testing with the aim to attain the unattainable -- superiority over the Soviet Union.

"Mankind can survive if it shows enough courage and unity in pressing for an end to nuclear testing," said Svetlana Skvortsova, a student.

"The Soviet Union struck to its unilateral moratorium on all nuclear blasts in its sincere striving for a nuclear-free future. The White House, however, brazenly challenged all of mankind."

The Soviet youth did not consider the question of banning nuclear testing as closed, young researcher Aleksey Goncbarenko told the press conference.

His view is shared by millions of people all over the world, including the United States. Ending nuclear explosions can and should become the first and most important step towards a peaceful future.

That is why the Soviet young people called on millions of their peers in other countries to step up the campaign for banning nuclear testing.

'Paranoic Reliance on Force'

LD111736 Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 11 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

Representatives of the Washington adminstration try in every way to justify the fresh U.S. nuclear explosion in Nevada. Deputy Press Secretary of the White House Edward Djerejian at a meeting with journalists asserted that neither a moratorium, nor a comprehensive test ban would consolidate security, stability and peace in present-day conditions, and therefore the tests would be continued. But this is a false stand. It is aimed at camouflaging Washington's actual renunciation of the spirit of Geneva, if it ever sincerely pledged allegiance to it at all.

As is known, encouraging statements to the effect that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought and that the sides would not seek to achieve military superiority were made on the U.S. part at the Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva.

Moreover, in the new-year TV address to the Soviet people on January 1, 1986, the head of the White House assured the TV viewers that the USA was determined to build relations between the two countries in the coming months on the understanding achieved in Geneva.

"I see a busy year ahead in building on the foundations laid in Geneva", he said.

And what is taking place in reality? While the Soviet Union continued to observe its voluntarily assumed unilateral moratorium on all nuclear testing, they in Washington started breaking up those foundations by nuclear explosions in Nevada, by ostentatious preparations for "star wars". It should be added that the anti-Soviet campaign has been resumed in the USA with new force. That campaign abounds in all sort of falsehoods and insults directed at the Soviet Union.

The newspaper "BOSTON GLOBE" pointed out that the real reason why the U.S. Administration rejected the Soviet proposal on the moratorium is that unlike other administrations it is not satisfied with an approximately equal U.S.-Soviet strategic balance.

The present U.S. administration needs a certain degree of military superiority to bring pressure on the Soviet Union. But this is a dangerous and almost certainly an illusory aim, the newspaper warns.

It is clear that Washington's deeds differ from its words, that it is striving with all its might for military superiority.

Yesterday's nuclear explosion in Nevada that caused anger and indignation the world over attests to Washington's extreme unreliability as a political partner, reveals its perfidy and its almost paranoic reliance on force.

'Challenging, Cancerous' Blast

LD112253 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Vladimir Dunayev report from Washington; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[text] The nuclear explosion in the state of Nevada, challenging, cancerous, -- as it has been called here -- has produced a resounding echo in Washington. Senators from Boeing, ministers from Lockheed, all the reactionaries, all those who are fond of using the military stick, are now rejoicing, so to speak, applauding the White House. Those legislators who are aware of what anxieties and dangers now will arise following that explosion in Nevada are trying to do something at the last moment. They want to bring in restrictions on allocations for new nuclear explosions. Incidentally, another explosion in Nevada is planned for next week and what is more, another nuclear explosion is planned for 22-23 April.

It must be said that on Tuesday and then on Wednesday when these tests were postponed, set aside, hopes arose here.

Many commentators started saying: Well you see, be it reluctantly or at the last moment, the White House is all the same ready to put off these tests in order to create, for all that, a more favorable atmosphere during talks on the forthcoming new Soviet-U.S. summit meeting. But these local commentators overestimated the ability of the present administration to think soberly and with foresight and did not sufficiently appraise its militarist instinct. Not only those fighters for peace who have converged at the Nevada testing place in order to hinder them, but also very many forces in the United States are now indignant and are protesting and organizing themselves. These are both lawyers and doctors and worried scientists. Actually, all U.S. observers agree with the view that the times of the nuclear tests were specially brought forward in order to somehow escape pressure, pressure inside the country from the American public, and pressure from U.S. allies.

Hopes 'Betrayed' by U.S.

PM111539 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[Article by Vladimir Bolshakov: "Observer's Opinion"]

[Text] Until the last minute there was a hope that the underground testing of the nuclear device at the Nevada test ground would be canceled. As you watched the teleprinters at our editorial office again setting about tapping out reports of the preparation in the United States for this test, codenamed "Mighty Oak," it was hard to avoid the feeling that what you were hearing was not the tapping of the teleprinters but the sound of a metronome counting down the time to the explosion.

And when seismological stations throughout the world nonetheless registered the explosion in Nevada, it reverberated with pain and anger in millions of hearts: "No, they did not cancel it!" Man's hopes of putting an end to lethal weapons tests in the very near future and clearing the way into a nuclear-free 21st century have been betrayed by the United States.

It is clear that the present administration headed by President R. Reagan has no intention of renouncing nuclear explosions in principle. It is seeking come what may to continue them with a view to creating nuclear weapons for "star wars," to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union. This was demonstrated by the "Mighty Oak," which has grown up from poisoned roots in Nevada.

The very name is no accident, it has its own symbolism. For official Washington it is a show of strength. For the rest of the world it is a symbol of how thoroughly the military-industrial complex, with its truly oak-hard approach to world politics in general and the problem of banning and eliminating nuclear weapons in particular, has become entrenched in U.S. society. Concern for gain and profit is clouding the eyes of the owners of the military corporations and their stooges and preventing them from seeing the objective truth. And that is that the United States has again wrecked the opportunity of halting the arms race which will add to no one's security but merely bring man closer to the brink of the nuclear abyss. Hopes of pushing others there while the United States stays on the brink are truly insane.

"In the 5 years the Reagan administration has firmly opposed a ban of nuclear test explosions," THE BOSTON GLOBE writes, "not only have security problems become more complex but the United States has found itself at a disadvantage in vying with the Soviet Union for the sympathy of world public opinion." These words were written on the eve of the Nevada explosion. They are even more topical now.

The explosion in Nevada has generated everywhere an explosion of indignation and protest from people of goodwill. The sympathies of the world's peoples are with those who are struggling to prevent nuclear war. In this, in the support given to our party's policy by the Soviet people, the socialist countries, and all honest people in the world, the CPSU derives strength, consistently seeking the goals set in M.S. Gorbachev's statement of 15 January this year. The USSR's peace offensive cannot be halted by nuclear provocations! The USSR proceeds from the premise that security problems in the nuclear age are a matter not only for statesmen and politicians but also for all peoples. May there resound persistently, daily, and everywhere over our planet the words: "No to nuclear tests! Yes to nuclear disarmament!"

PRAVDA Editor Comments

LD130146 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Commentary by Tomas Kolesnichenko, member of PRAVDA editorial collegium; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Hello, comrades! You have just received a new confirmation that the echo of the nulcear explosion at the U.S. testing ground in Nevada has not yet faded away [referring to previous news items condemning Nevada test]. On the contrary, it is taking in more and more countries and continents, in effect our entire planet. And it is charateristic that there is today no serious comment by the leading mass information media that fails to point out the diametrically opposed approached that the Soviet Union and the United States take to the most urgent topic of modern times, the problem of war and peace. It has become obvious, as the saying goes, who is who: Who is for seeking a solution to this problem and is taking realistic steps along this path; and who only says they are for peace, while in fact are threatening mankind with a nuclear sword -- as Washington proved by the Nevada test. For only one thing was required of Washington: that it should respond to the Soviet initiative. The opportunity to stop nuclear tests, and therefore, the opportunity to destroy nuclear weapons, would already, this very day, have become a reality. Unfortunately, this did not happen. It is Washington's fault that a historic chance has been missed.

But what now? Yesterday's statement by the Soviet Government, which is now at the center of world press attention, provides an answer to that question. The Soviet Union expresses its readiness to return at any time to the issue of a mutual moratorium on nuclear explosions; we are ready to start negotiations on a total ban on nuclear weapons; are ready for any form of negotiations and any sort of accord, as long as it works toward reaching agreement. One thing is needed for this to succeed: goodwill and a manifestation of responsibility and realism on Washington's part. So, as the Americans say, the ball is in their court.

As for the Soviet Union, as is clear from our government's statement, we will continue to fight for a halt to nuclear tests and for a world [mir] without nuclear weapons. This task remains -- it is topical and pressing.

Nevada Test 'Irresponsible'

LD131757 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Report from the "International Panorama" program presented by Boris Kalyagin]

[Excerpts] The world is indignant and alarmed at the U.S. Administration's new irresponsible step, the explosion of an underground nuclear device.

Up to the last minute, many still hoped that maybe this time Washington would listen to the voice of reason. These expectations rose when it became known that the nuclear test scheduled for Tuesday had been postponed. Some Western observers began suggesting that this delay was possibly a manifestation that the U.S. Administration had finally decided to demonstrate goodwill. Washington's actions have, however, disproved that optimistic assessment. At the last minute, members of the international organization Greenpeace made a desperate attempt to hinder the test. Six of them got through to the nuclear testing grounds in Nevada, but they were spotted by guards from a helicopter and arrested. Several dozen demonstrators who had organized a protest to the blast were also thrown behind bars. The authorities even announced that anyone attempting to get through to the testing grounds would be considered terrorists. Incidentally, this once again shows who gets to be called a terrorist in the United States.

The current action has bared to the whole world the true face of those in power in Washington. If the leader across the ocean previously succeeded sometimes in misleading public opinion and camouflaging his militaristic positions with references to the Soviet Union's intransigence over verification, they are now deprived of that maneuver. The Soviet Union advocates the strictest verification of the fulfillment of a nuclear test ban agreement, right up to on-site inspection. The United States, however, has refused to make use of the historic opportunity afforded to them to block the path of the arms race. The current administration has demonstrated that the military-industrial complex profits and the wish to try to get military-political hegemony in the world means more to it than mankind's vital interests, including those of the U.S. people. [video shows Nevada blast and demonstrators]

The USSR Government has declared that it is henceforth free of the unilateral obligation it assumed to refrain from conducting any nuclear explosions. At the same time, our country expresses its readiness to return at any time to a mutual moratorium. Thus, the solution to this problem depends, as before, on the United States.

Saber rattling is not the right way to promote agreement with our country. Yet this is precisely what the United States is up to now. The only thing the U.S. Administration retains from Geneva, it seems, is talk about a new meeting between the U.S. President and the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The Soviet side, as Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev has stressed, favors such a meeting. We want it, however, to yield practical results toward halting the arms race. The meeting can take place if the atmosphere of Geneva is resurrected. We cannot fail to note that attempts are being made to make use of the bogged-down Soviet-U.S. dialogue in order to cover up the accomplishment of military goals.

COMPARISON OF GOVERNMENT ON MORATORIUM

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 12 April carries in its First Edition on page 1 the text of the Soviet Government Statement on the nuclear explosion moratorium. The PRAVDA report, entitled "Soviet Government Statement," has been compated to the Moscow TASS English version published in the 11 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pp AA 6-8, revealing the following variation:

Paragraph one, line one in PRAVDA reads: [Text] The nuclear explosion (omitting first paragraph)

USSR REJECTS TERRORISM 'IN ANY FORM'; ACCUSES U.S.

LD111633 Moscow TASS in English 1616 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 11 TASS -- The Soviet Union has declared and will be declaring against terrorism, Valeriy Sukhin, deputy chief of the Press Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry, said at a briefing for Soviet and foreign reporters today. Rejection of terrorism in any form is the Soviet Union's principled stand, which has been confirmed again at the 27th CPSU Congress.

We believe that terrorism cannot be ended unless its causes are removed, said the spokesman for the USSR Foreign Ministry. These causes are the striving to impose alien will on sovereign peoples, the interference in the affairs of other countries and regions, attempts to perpetuate inequitable conditions of the existence of some countries at the expense of the interests of others. These are actually manifestations of terrorism, too, in this case state terrorism. The latest manifestations of state terrorism are well known. They were with regard to Nicaragua, Libya, other countries and regions. The U.S. intentions to take weapons and mercenaries to Ghana, which were reported, have been assessed by Valeriy Sukhin as an example of international terrorism. This anti-Ghanaian action was prepared and planned in the USA and mercenaries were recruited in the USA, too, he said.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD132037 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 13 Apr 86

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Spartak Ivanovich Beglov, APN Political Observer; Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich Bovin, IZVESTIYA Political Observer; and Vladimir Yakovlevich Tsvetov, Central Television and All-Union Radio Political Observer]

[Text] [Tsvetov] Hello, comrades! Despite the insistent calls by world public opinion and U.S. public opinion itself to heed the voice of common sense, and despite the warning by the Soviet Union that it will be compelled to abandon its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests, the United States has nevertheless carried out an underground nuclear explosion. The significance of this step by the U.S. Administration lies not only in the fact, although this is evidently the most important thing, that it has demonstrated its obsession with the idea of achieving nuclear superiority over the Soviet Union, but also in the fact that the Washington authorities have shown the world once again that they have no desire to adhere to the accords reached at the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva. You will remember that the sides agreed there to limit and reduce nuclear armaments and to strengthen strategic stability. It would appear that certain circles in Washington became frightened by the fact that points of contact in the positions of the USSR and the United States took shape in Geneva, and now those circles are trying to destroy the atmosphere of Geneva.

[Beglov] In this connection, I recall something that was said by a prominent U.S. publicist and member of the family that publishes THE NEW YORK TIMES from his observations of the actions of the present administration: The White House is not afraid to take a risk for the sake of war, but it is absolutely incapable of risking anything at all for the sake of peace.

[Bovin] That explosion did not surprise me at all -- it was all quite easy to predict. What is very interesting here is the evolution of the arguments that the White House is putting forth to defend its position. At first, as all our comrades know, they kept speaking about monitoring, saying that it was impossible to monitor.

Then we said: OK, since that is what is worrying you, please come over and let us negotiate about on-site monitoring. No porblem. Then they said: OK, you come over to us and let us monitor how we carry out explosions and how you carry them out. We said: But where is the logic? Let us do the monitoring to ensure that there are no explosions. After that, they stopped making a special fuss about monitoring and told the actual truth: We need nuclear weapons. We need to develop them. We need to have them reliable. So we will carry out nuclear explosions.

[Tsvetov] They need them to produce both new types of nuclear weapons and also the components of space weapons.

[Bovin] Precisely, precisely. After that they say: Let us first of all come to an agreement on doing away with nuclear weapons, and then we will stop the explosions. But that, too, is some sort of terribly curious logic. After all, what is the whole point of ending tests? Of course it does not end the arms race, but it does hamper it, because if there are not explosions it means you cannot create new weapons. It means you are not sure of the quality, so to speak, of the weapons that you have stockpiled. And all this hampers the arms race, which is in fact what is needed. That is precisely what our logic is: Let us not carry out explosions -- that will help us reduce the intensity of the arms race, and then we will come to an agreement. That is actual logic. But what on earth is the logic in saying: Let us first come to an agreement, then after that we will not carry out explosions.

[Beglov] There is logic, however, in the action.

[Bovin] Yes, of course, there is logic in the action.

[Beglov] We have spoken of the logic of the absurd in what is said, but there is without doubt a logic in the action, and if you take a look at the U.S. record of what it has done in this regard you can see that since 1945-46, it has been making leaps forward in the development of new nuclear technology -- by now probably several dozen such leaps forward. But now it is simply a matter of their wanting to seize the monopoly on a new generation of nuclear weapons, and it is no accident that precisely now, as has become known, $2 billion -- a whole $2 billion -- is being allocated for improving the whole complex...

[Tsvetov] The test site.

[Beglov] Yes, at the test site, and for what? In order to modernize the enterprises which produce tritium, uranium, and plutonium -- the chief nuclear materials; funds will be allocated for the construction of modern, new laboratories for studying the possibilities of the nuclear trigger and improving the nuclear trigger on laser weapons for space systems; and finally, they intend to improve nuclear warheads for new strategic offensive systems such as Trident-2.

[Tsvetov] The MX...

[Beglov] ... Midgetman and others. It has the air of not just a 5-year plan, but, I would say, of a 15-year plan or a 20-year plan.

[Bovin] But still, if you insert all this into the overall U.S. logic, the picture looks like this: They say: Let us talk about arms reduction. They are by all means ready to talk about it, but in practice, parallel with that, they are working toward an increase in nuclear potentials. And from the point of view of such logic, I do indeed sometimes wonder whether such logic can fit with any real prospect of reaching an agreement on arms reduction. That is a very real question.

[Tsvetov] We have just said why the United States needs nuclear tests: to check the readiness of its nuclear weapons already in existence, to create new types of nuclear weapons, and to develop the components of space weapons. But these nuclear explosions and the refusal to join the moratorium we proposed not only have a military aim, but a political one as well. It is a sort of nuclear trigger for the overall aggressive course of U.S. policy -- namely, to step up world tension, to complicate Soviet-U.S. relations, and, in this unbelievably complicated and alarming atmosphere, to threaten countries and nations by force, to demonstrate force, and, wherever the situation allows, to set force in motion.

[Bovin] The arrogance of force is one of the characteristic features of their policy. Take what happened to us in the Black Sea, when they turned up at Lastochkino Gnezdo. And what happened off the shores of Libya? All that business over our mission at the United Nations. And the hysterics that are going on over Nicaragua. And of course, people sometimes express the thought that, look, the Americans are behaving like boors, but we seem to be doing nothing in response. I have recently received several letters in this vein: How could this have happened, Comrade Bovin? We should have sunk the U.S. ships that came into our territory there. While thinking about this, a thought came into my mind. In 1976, the Americans celebrated the 200th anniversary of their independence, while our state is, I think, over a thousand years old, so as you can see we are 5 times older than they are...

[Beglov] Five times older.

[Bovin] Five times older, yes, and we have far greater historical experience, a far richer cultural tradition, for example, and tradition of political thought. The degree, as it were, of our responsibility in world politics, as actual experience shows, is considerably higher. It is the simplest thing in the world to say an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth, but the stakes are very high. Our restraint and self-possession indicate precisely the responsible nature of our policies. Incidentally, the British weekly OBSERVER, which is a quite respectable bourgeois weekly, printed an article entitled "Rambo Prances in Washington," in which the author writes that the West would be shocked if Gorbachev indulged in the outbursts of emotion that we accept as the normal course of U.S. foreign policy. He concludes his article with the thought that Reagan's foreign policy is the foreign policy of a fanatic, not a statesman.

[Tsvetov] The statement by the Soviet Government that was published on Friday is yet another piece of evidence that our policy is based, not on emotions, but on healthy reasoning. Despite the blatantly fanatical devotion of the U.S. Administration to continuing nuclear tests, the Soviet Union rexpressed its readiness to return, at any time, to a mutual moratorium on nuclear explosions if, of course, the U.S. Government states that it will refrain from carrying out such explosions. At the same time, the Soviet Government confirmed once again its proposal that talks be started without delay on a complete ban on nuclear weapons tests. Surely reason will prevail some time in U.S. policy.

[Beglov] There is nothing left to do for the rest of world but to tell the Americans: Your morality, the morality of your politics has dropped to an all-time low. Let us recall what it was like 23 years ago, when the Moscow treaty on the prohibition of tests in three environments was signed. I happened to be in the United States at that time and saw to what extent people had taken heart who, well, literally, as they say, felt at a dead end over all the misuse of U.S. strength and its arbitrary nature. They could not see a way out. Then finally, there appeared a statesman in the United States, John Kennedy, who, following his very unsuccessful experience in this fist law -- you remember the incursion in the Bay of Pigs and the Caribbean crisis -- said: No, we must start over; we have to put an end to this; we must put down a new marker so that there will be a new beginning in our policy.

[Bovin] All the same, things are getting to the stage where there must be a new summit-level meeting. We would like it to be a new one, not only in terms of its ordinal number but also its content. The question that is most ready for a solution in principle is in fact the question of terminating nuclear tests. There have been many talks and the positions are to a large extent agreed. The only thing remaining is purely political will and a few technical details. On precisely this question, the United States, as we have just now been saying, says "no" in the most decisive manner. The question then indeed arises: What is it that they want from this new meeting? What are they working toward in general?

[Tsvetov] This kind of analogy arises: The United States invites our observers to the nuclear test site, not to check the termination of nuclear explosions, but to register these explosions, more precisely so as to bless them by their presence. In the same way, summit-level talks should, according to the United States, be just a sort of background against which it is easier to continue their arms race policy.

[Beglov] At any rate, it is clear on our side that we will not compete with them in a demonstration of strength and we will not compete with them in the game of whipping up a new cold war. This, as they say, is their choice and their responsibility. Our choice is different. Our attitude toward the next meeting and our aim at the next meeting boils down to the fact that it should yield both a new quality in relations between the two countries and a new quality with regard to the issues concerning disarmament and those proposals on the agenda. Without a new quality, there can be, of course, no question of the Geneva process, as it is now called, continuing and serving the cause of a change for the better in international affairs.

[Bovin] While there is still just the slightest chance, the task of the politician is to use that chance. If there is no chance, the task is to create the chance...

[Tsvetov, interrupting] ...create the chance...

[Bovin] ...to create that chance, because, I repeat, the stakes are so high, and, our leaders are doing precisely this, without yielding to this virtual provocation the Americans are arranging, without answering force with force, so to speak, by trying somehow to approach all these problems sensibly -- complex, difficult, extremely contradictory as they are -- and to oppose this outburst of force, or whatever, with sense, responsibility, and restraint. If the U.S. tries to put us off concerning this matter, I am sure we will not yield to them.

[Tsvetov] Now we recall that at the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva the U.S. side did not wish at that time to renounce the star wars program, or as it is officially called, the Strategic Defense Initiative. Five months have passed since that time however. In these 5 months, opinions have been expressed on the SDI above all by scientists, expressed by many state leaders, expressed -- and this is interesting -- by many former U.S. secretaries of defense and many former U.S. generals. The conclusion of the majority of these reactions is such that the creation of space weapons is, on the one hand, senseless, and, on the other hand, dangerous. Nevertheless, the United States is putting the star wars program into full gear.

[Beglov] Well, for Reagan, this star wars program is in a way something deeply personal. He really believes that he will achieve it, that will be it, and nuclear weapons will not be needed; they will become obsolete and unnecessary.

Even though this argument is absolutely unsubstantiated from an objective point of view and falls apart under objective analysis, Reagan believes in this, and a certain group of people who surround him evidently believe this.

And so they do their best to crank it up more and more, more so since there is a smell in the air not just of billions of dollars -- but of tens and hundreds of billions of dollars -- and the military-industrial complex -- a huge force in the states -- of course energetically supports all the business. And the result -- well, the result is such that the balance of terror unfortunately is accompanied by a balance of mistrust, too. So this mistrust will grow even further, because when we are faced with the fact of the start of these programs, we will also have to take certain countermeasures in the sphere of offensive arms and in the sphere of strategic arms. In general, the faster all this gathers pace, the more dangerous it will become to live in this world of ours, unfortunately. And this worries us above all.

[Tsvetov] Well, as the Soviet Union has more than once stated, it will not allow any superiority over itself, and the Soviet Union, in response to the U.S. star wars program, will propose and implement its own program, of course, and it will not necessarily be in space. Last week, the Warsaw Pact signatories appealed to the European states and also to the United States and Canada on the question of creating nuclear-free zones in Europe. This appeal says that such zones already exist in certain areas of the world, that this is already a political reality; and this is indeed so. If the current international situation has suggested this sort of thing...

[Bovin, interrupting] There are already three such zones: These are first of all, will include Antarctica, even though it is not one formally; Latin America, and now a certain zone in the Pacific Ocean...

[Beglov, interrupting] ...the southern part...

[Bovin] Yes, the southern part of the Pacific Ocean; there is already so to speak a corresponding agreement...

[Tsvetov, interrupting] That is, if there now exists only one path to achieving nuclear disarmament, that is, step-by-step disarmament, then it is evidently toward the same goal that this, if it can be so expressed, area-by-area solution leads. Now, Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich, you called one of your articles on this theme "The Zones of the Future." But this future already has its past: I would like you to give us a historical look at the issue.

[Bovin] You see here, you simply have to look at the juridical construction, perhaps, of these nuclear-free zones -- there are two main elements: The state pledges not to deploy, not to produce, and not to maintain nuclear weapons on its territory. This is the first aspect; and the second aspect is that the nuclear powers, for their part, pledge to respect this nuclear-free status and in no way use the threat of nuclear weapons against these states, not to insist on the siting of weapons on their territories, and so on and so forth. So these two elements must coincide. They do not always coincide. For example, take the latest case of the nuclear-free zone in the southern party of the Pacific Ocean, the Soviet Union naturally said: Go ahead! We are ready to sign a corresponding protocol. The Chinese have reacted generally positively to this. But such nuclear powers as the United States, France, and England, have at best kept up an ill-wishing silence.

[Beglov, interrupting] The French have quite openly said that they are against...

[Bovin, interrupting] They have actively [word indistinct], they carry out tests there. So you see here, the whole thing is quite complex. But in Europe there has been talk about this for a long time. There are different variants here -- for example, a nuclear weapons-free zone in the north of Europe, the variant of the Balkans nuclear weapons-free zone, and finally, this corridor which Palme in his time proposed, which...

[Tsvetov, interrupting] ...which is set forth here in this appeal...

[Bovin] Yes, yes, a nuclear-free corridor in central Europe. Nuclear weapons would be removed from the borders dividing East and West in Europe. Here one may argue about the width of this cooridor, but the most important thing here is this: Who is against this? The NATO countries are against it.

[Tsvetsov] And the arguments against this are interesting. I recall the discussion of the issue of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe. The idea was put forward back in 1963. And what were the arguments they immediately began at that time? First, that the creation of a nuclear-free zone would increase the danger of a nuclear war; that is, they said, it would unbind the hands of the Soviet Union. But the argument is both completely unacceptable and simply stupid.

[Beglov] Now, by the way, those in NATO rely on another argument, if one may call it that. In the countries of northern Europe, irrespective of whether or not they belong to military alliances, there are, practically speaking, no nuclear weapons.

[Tsvetsov] That, and it makes no sense, is what they say.

[Beglov] Why should we set all that up, because, then, they say, we will be playing a game that is against the interests of the Atlantic alliance and, by implication in the interests of the Soviet Union. Where is the fallacy in such thinking? People presently say, you know, that in Europe it is difficult to start disarmament, including nuclear disarmament because there is no trust. No, there is enough trust. What is a nuclear-free zone? What is the guarantee countries give that they will not site weapons on their territory and the guarantee of the nuclear powers that they will strictly observe their pledges? This is in fact a format for achieving a new level of trust in a specific way.

[Tsvetov] That is, the creation of a zone of trust, as I would call it.

[Beglov] A zone of trust and specific attitudes of trust between the Warsaw Pact and the Atlantic Alliance.

[Tsvetov] I would like to draw attention to another negative argument the NATO leaders are putting forward, namely that the participation, say, of Denmark and Norway in a nuclear-free zone, will limit their freedom of political action.

[Bovin] Well, that limits everyone to the same extent, Sweden, Finland, and our own country, insofar as we will adhere to this. A treaty, any accord limits the rights of those who participate in it to the same degree. You take certain obligations upon yourself. That is the whole point.

[Beglov] A very important watershed is being revealed now between two positions and tendencies in world politics. Some say: Let us not think only about what we will do and say, in the sphere of disarmament, but let us also strive to reach agreement on and perhaps even start with what not to do. If you agree on what not to do, it is easier to talk about what to do. This is the whole problem and it is very important in the context of the struggle for a nuclear-free zone. The more nonnuclear oases there are, the more states are removed from the zone, from the sphere of nuclear strategy, nuclear policy, and nuclear confrontation, and the easier it is to resolve the complex issues.

[Tsvetov] This idea about creating a nuclear-free zone in Europe, and not only in Europe, really does have a great future, because, after all, nuclear-free zones are now being created not only within the framework of states or of certain regions of the globe, but in individual towns there are even neighborhoods that are declaring themselves nuclear-free zones. This is an indicator of a tendency, an indicator of a desire of the population to have world without nuclear weapons.

Following a decision by the WPC, Asia Week was held 5-12 April. The aim of the week was to activate efforts of the public to strengthen peace and security on the Asian continent and in bordering regions of the Pacific and Indian Oceans. The importance of this week is due, in my opinion, to two things above all: First, Asia is now the most dynamically developing region, where the rates of economic growth in many ways exceed the rates of economic growth in other regions of the world. And then at the same time, this region is distinctive in terms of the enormous number of conflicts, both those that have already broken out, and also those that are still latently smoldering. For this reason, the creation here of an atmosphere of peace and security is extremely important. We are proposing, by the way, a very successful, in my view, approach for the region that is, the comprehensive resolution of security issues. What is being considered here, in my view, is taking into accout the proposals and intentions in the sphere of peace and security, of course, of all those involved in this region. I recall the most significant of these proposals. There is, above all, the all-embracing system of international security put forth by the 27th CPSU Congress. Further, there is a Soviet proposal to discuss and to adopt measures for trust in the Far East, with the participation of all interested countries. Such a step might lead to a lowering of the tension in the region and place one kind of barrier in the path of the arms race. The convocation of a conference of all Asian countries and working out, as proposed by the Mongolian Government, a convention of mutual nonaggression and the nonuse of violence between the states of Asia and of the Pacific Ocean might constitute a substantial contribution to the cause of peace in Asia.

The improvement of the atmosphere in the Far East would be facilitated by an accord on the mutual prevention of the deployment here of new intermediate range nuclear systems. The Soviet Union considers that alongside measures embracing the whole Asian Continent, the gradual attainment of various accords at subregional level would be of important significance, for expample the accords the DPRK is proposing to South Korea. The implementation of the initiatives of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia aimed at attaining mutual understanding and a normalization of relations with the ASEAN countries would be a contribution to lowering tension in Southeast Asia. As to whether these proposals are good or bad, whether they are appropriate or not for one set of states or another, must, of course, be decided at the negotiating table. Above all it is necessary to map out the general line of movement toward peace and security in the region.

[Beglov] I think here, of course, the main thing, given all the complexity of the issue -- and the Asian and Pacific region is indeed such a huge geopolitical concept embracing half the globe with its subregional problems, the like of which have already been talked about here. In general, however, it is necessary to choose between two tendencies. One tendency is the U.S. tendency. This is to make use of the Asian and Pacific Ocean region as a whole or in parts, as a sort of element in the U.S. strategic system, and I would say, following the NATO model. I would call it the eastern front against the USSR and its allies in the Asian and Pacific Ocean regions. That is the U.S. approach. They approach any country or any region with one view: What value does the country represent for them from the point of view of ensuring their so-called vital interests and their global confrontation with the Soviet Union.

The other tendency runs through all the proposals you mentioned: the Soviet Union, the Mongolian People's Republic, the DPRK, the countries of Southeast Asia, India, and many others really want to create, country by country, zone by zone, in the final analysis a general zone of peace. That, it seems to me, is what lies behind our approach to this issue.

[Tsvetov] To conclude our conversation at the roundtable, I would like to express the hope that the present year, declared the International Year of Peace by the United Nations, will continue to be used by the peace-loving public to bring about practical steps in the direction of really freeing humanity from the threat of a nuclear catastrophe. The foreign policy of the Soviet Union, other socialist countries, and the nonaligned countries and also the existence of sensible politicans in the capitalist states themselves serve as the basis for this hope.

REPORTAGE ON AAPSO CONFERENCE IN KABUL

New Information Order Viewed

LD100559 Moscow TASS in English 2004 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Kabul April 9 TASS -- Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Council, has sent a message of greetings to the participants in the second conference of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization [AAPSO] on issues of establishing a new international information order, which opened here today.

Using their financial and technological potential, international imperialism nd reaction are out to ensure their cultural and ideological domination over the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. Many ideological acts of sabotage against the forces of peace and progress are launched under the Pentagon's and the CIA's direct control, the message says. Even such international organizations as the U.N. and UNESCO have now become targets of information imperialism. The mass media of the imperialist states have become a tool of maintaining tensions in the world, of continuing the arms race, and creating a threat to mankind's cultural and moral values, the message says.

An example of this policy of the imperialist and reactionary circles is the ideological war against revolutionary Afghanistan, which can be rightly called a component part of the undeclared war being waged against it, Babrak Karmal stressed.

A report on behalf of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was delivered by Haji Mohammad Tsamkani, vice chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council. Imperialism and neocolonialism, he said, have launched an unprecedented ideological war against the forces of peace, progress and socialism. Lies and slanders are the main weapons of the imperialist stategist and militaristic circles of the USA and other NATO countries in that war.

The Western secret services play an increasing role in imperialism's ideological offensive. Thus, the U.S. CIA uses in its activity more than twelve hundred mass media in the United States and abroad. CIA stuff is spread daily by 200 newspapers, 30 news agencies and 20 radio stations in various countries of the world. The Pentagon also makes its contribution -- the programmes controlled by it are spread by 250 radio and 40 TV centres.

The so-called peace committees of the United States act as champions of the Washington administration's policy in 60 countries of Asia, Latin America and Africa. Nearly 2,500 million dollars are annually set aside by Washington for ideological expansion overseas, H.M. Tsamkani said.

Vadington, a representative of Mozambique, addressed the conference on behalf of the African countries. Our struggle, he said, is directed against the dominance of the international news monopolies. Journalists of the world, Vadington stressed, declare their solidarity with UNESCO and AAPSO, particularly on the issue under discussion.

The newly-liberated Asian and African nations suffer considerable damage as a result of subversive activity of international news monopolies, India's representative Kumar Santosh said, speaking on behalf of the Asian states. This happens because the Western news agencies serve the imperialist interests. They destabilise the situations and hatch plots against the national liberation movements, against Afghanistan, Libya and other countries.

The struggle for a new information order is above all that against imperialism, Mohammad Abdou, a representative of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, said on behalf of the Arab countries. We welcome the heroic Afghan people, who are engaged in a fight against imperialism, and declare our solidarity with them.

The delegates to the conference were addressed by Vladimir Sevruk, member of the presidium of the Soviet Committee of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Organization, the head of the Soviet delegation. On behalf of the committee and the many thousand strong contingent of Soviet journalists, he welcomed the delegates to the conference and wished them much success in the work of the conference.

The establishment of a new international information order will serve the interests of peace and progress, said Dalanchik, a representative of Greece, speaking on behalf of the capitalist countries.

T. Granados, a representative of Cuba, declared, on behalf of the Latin American countries, their solidarity with the Afghan people.

The international information order of imperialism is one of the forms of colonialism. Everybody should oppose such a state of things, emphasized Chitri, a representative of the international organization of journalists.

Final Communique Criticizes U.S.

LD130901 Moscow TASS in English 0724 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Kabul April 13 TASS -- The Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization has ended a conference on a new international information order in the Afghan capital.

The attending 50-odd delegations from different countries and representatives of eight international organizations discussed ways of stepping up opposition to imperialists' sway in the field of information in developing countries.

They also examined the issues of training personnel for the mass media of newly-free nations, the cooperation of national and regional news agencies with democratic international organizations, and resistance to U.S. imperialists' subversive activities against the United Nations, UNESCO and other international organizations.

The conference, which ran under the motto "A New International Information Order in the Service of Peace and Progress", sent a cable to U.S. Secretary-Ceneral Javier Perez de Cuellar.

Expressing outrage at the recent U.S. nuclear blast, it denounced the U.S. Administration's irresponsible action as an insolent challenge to world public opinion.

The cable said the spiral of the U.S. provoked arms race is propelling the world to a nuclear disaster. But the peace-minded nations still hope, it added, that reason will triumph and the United States will give a positive reply to the Soviet Union's constructive peace proposals.

The delegates also adopted a final communique stressing the need for every effort by the democratic mass media to counter imperialists' attempts to aggravate international tension and impart a fresh impetus to the arms race. The communique voiced concern about the U.S. Administration's negative attitude to the problem of bridling the arms race and the Soviet Union's constructive proposals for destroying all nuclear weapons by century's end. It sharply criticized U.S. imperialists' aggressive designs against independent and sovereign nations rejecting imperialist dictates such as Angola, Nicaragua, Afghanistan and Libya.

The conferees strongly censured the West's slanderous propaganda campaign, with the imperialist mass media going out of their way to present national liberation movements as "terrorist outfits" and hushing up the real instances of state-sponsored terrorism on the part of U.S. imperialists and their allies, in particular Israeli Zionists and South African racists. The communique stressed the important role to be played in overcoming developing nations' dependence on the West in the field of information by broader cooperation with socialist countries. Efforts for a new international information order, the conference said in a message to UNESCO Director-General Anadou Mahtar M'bow, are part and parcel of the campaign for peace and security. The delegates voiced solidarity with UNESCO's activities to promote state-to-state cooperation and peace on earth.

In their message they called on all governments and progessive and peace forces to give all kinds of support to UNESCO and protect it from political and economic pressure from the United States and Britain.

The attendees expressed profound gratitude to the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan for the provided possibility to hold the AAPSO Conference successfully. In an address to the Afghan people they said the delegates to this important international forum have demonstrated solidarity with the Afghans' ideals and rightful aspirations. The advances made by Afghanistan over the past eight years, the address said, attest to the fact that, despite all the scheming by imperialists and reactionaries, the Afghan people's will for progressive change and their determinstion to decide their future theselves are unconquerable. The vicious propaganda campaign mounted by international imperialists as part of their undeclared war on Democratic Afghanistan, the conferees said, cannot conceal the truth about the revolution in Afghanistan or its people.

The attendees at the conference, the address said, consider it their duty, a duty of honest journalists, to give comprehensive coverage to Afghanistan's achievements in political, social, economic and cultural fields and refute the lies about this country appearing in the Western press. They also regard it as their duty to identify with the Afghan people's efforts for peace and goodneighbourly relations on a basis of the right to self-determination, non-interference in domestic affairs and respect for national sovereignty.

The final session of the conference was addressed by Anahita Ratebzad, a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and an AAPSO vice-president. She spoke highly of the work by the conference and expressed satisfaction with its results. A new international information order, she said, is an important condition of peace, security and cooperation in the world.

Conference Ends

LD130203 Moscow TASS in English 1636 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Kabul April 12 TASS -- The second conference of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization on a new international information order has come to a close here today.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON U.S.-LIBYAN TENSIONS

LD111522 Moscow TASS in English 1503 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] New York April 11 TASS -- The Reagan administration is preparing a new armed attack on Libya. The NEW YORK POST reports today that President Reagan has approved in principle a plan of striking blows at targets on Libyan territory. In accordance with this plan, the Pentagon intends to conduct air strikes against Libyan anti-aircraft complexes situated on the shore of the Gulf of Sidra and against airfields in the area of Tripoli.

These aggressive plans of the United States gives rise to objections even among its closest allies. As reported by the NEW YORK POST, the British and Italian Governments have refused to give the United States the right to use their air bases in carrying out a new aggression against Libya. Egypt has taken a similar stand.

U.S. Incites 'Military Hysteria'

LD112045 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic 1530 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] The United States is preparing another armed provocation in the southern Mediterranean. The aircraft carriers America and Coral Sea and other 6th Fleet ships are going toward the shores of the Libyan Jamahiriyah. As it was arrogantly announced by a Pentagon official, the precise meaning of these movements is the completion of the action which began with the U.S. strikes against a number of Libyan targets at the end of last March.

At the same time, ABC television reports that the U.S. Defense Department has asked the space agencies for a complete set of photographs of Libya, which were obtained through the spy satellites, in order to choose the targets of the coming operation.

So, if we consider these feverish preparations by the United States, then the issue is about preparing for a wide-range armed aggression against Libya. The second step, according to the statement by Robert McFarlane, ex-assistant for National Security to the U.S. President, will be increasing the pressure on Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, even by the use of force.

A similar provocative stance was adopted by U.S. President Ronald Reagan himself when he spoke at a news conference in Washington. In his address at the conference, Reagan maliciously distorted the independent foreign course adopted by the Libyan leadership and heaped abuse on Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi personally. President Reagan justified the actions of the U.S. 6th Fleet against Libya and threatened it with more military actions. Later on, President Reagan was asked a legitimate question: Does this not lead to the death of many innocent people? The President's answers showed that the White House could care less about what might happen to victims among the civilian population or about the other consequences. As we can see, the U.S. Administration, ignoring the current facts, continues to bet on the use of force and on escaping the punishment for its aggressive practices, which violate the principles of international relations.

These dangerous concepts contain a threat to world peace and the security of all peoples without exception.

Then, Reagan himself admitted that the regional conflicts could develop into great all-out wars. If this statement has affected Washington's foreign policy course, however, then it has affected it in a different way: the United States is occupying the regions in which the United States itself plants the seeds of war and creates more points of tension and war danger.

Let us, for instance, take the focus of tension that was created in the southern Mediterranean because of the actions by the U.S. Administration. It is worth noting that Washington's aggressive practices arouse increasing concern among the Arab peoples, democratic public opinion, and naturally among the Soviet people. The Soviet Union calls for making the Mediterranean into a region of permanent peace and coexistence. The Soviet proposals specify spreading coordinated trust in this region by reducing the armed forces, withdrawing the ships carrying nuclear weapons from the Mediterranean, abandoning the deployment of nuclear weapons in the nonnuclear countries of the Mediterranean, and the nuclear powers making a commitment to not using force against any Mediterranean country which refuses the deployment of nuclear weapons on its territory.

It is also worth noting that the Soviet Union, not long ago submitted another long-term initiative for withdrawing U.S. and Soviet military ships from the Mediterranean. As the Washington leadership incites military hysteria in the region, it refuses to listen to reason. A spokesman for the U.S. State Department announced that the United States will never agree to withdraw its fleet from the Mediterranean. Again, this indicates that the U.S. imperialists care, before anything else, about practicing a policy of power much more than they care about reducing tension in the most explosive regions. This also is indicated by another series of feverish military preparation currently being carried out by the United States off the Libyan shores.

Neoglobalist Strategy Highlighted

LD111902 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Aleksandr Korshunov Commentary]

[Text] The development of events in the Mediterranean really leads any unbiased person to this kind of conclusion; judge for yourselves: The U.S. aircraft carriers Coral Sea and America have set sail from ports in Italy and Spain for Libyan shores. As U.S. Navy Secretary Lehman confirmed, they will be ready for action already today. Meanwhile, the NBC TV company reported: There is no question as to whether or not a strike will be delivered; it is all a matter of when it will be done.

In this way for the second time in the past week in the southern Mediterranean Sea, the most serious threat is arising to an independent Arab state and to peace in the Middle East region as a whole. This danger did not arise suddenly and its cause is far from it, being that aggressive Libya -- as the U.S. and other Western propaganda media suggest -- is encroaching on the political priorities of the free world. The root of the problem lies quite elsewhere: military and political blackmail, an economic blockade of Libya, and attacks on its leaders, sometimes even bordering on unprintable abuse, reflect the White House's extreme irritation with the independent policy of this Arab country. Libya has firmly stood up against imperialist expansion in the Middle East, against the U.S. attempts along with Zionist Israel to put the Arab world under its control.

But one forms the impression that Washington has seriously come to believe in the dangerous axiom, whose essence lies in force coming before right.

The anti-Libyan action is only an integral part of the policy of state terrorism conducted by the United States within the framework of the strategy of neoglobalism against those states which are defending their sovereignty and independence.

Today one would like to recall that the slogan "Force before right" is far from new; and history has always very severely punished all who have a short memory and have seized upon it as a weapon.

'Threat' Against Libya Scored

PM131810 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[Pavel Demchenko Commentator's Column: "Aircraft Carriers Against Libya"]

[Text] The threat of American aggression is again hanging over Libya. In recent days editorial office teleprinters have been tirelessly hammering out alarming reports describing preparations for this aggression. THE NEW YORK TIMES writes, for instance: "U.S. Administration spokesmen have declared that President Reagan has decided to keep two aircraft carriers in the Mediterranean in order to keep open -- for the immediate future -- the option of a threatened or real attack... The bias in favor of more forceful actions than those taken 2 weeks ago is intensifying in Washington."

The foreign press take the view that the main aim of the new military venture is "to rock the Al-Qadhdhafi government or bring about its fall." The aim itself is criminal, and so are the methods used to achieve it. But, clearly, this is not all. In a situation where the new nuclear explosion carried out in the United States 10 April provoked loud condemnation throughout the world, Washington would like to divert attention to events elsewhere in the world. It is therefore no accident that the accusations against Libya claiming that it supports terrorists intensified precisely during the days when the preparations for the underground bomb explosion at the test site in Nevada were nearly complete.

Whatever the details, these events are linked. They reflect the essence of the policy implemented by the present U.S. Administration, that is, building up strength and not hesitating to use it in various parts of the world.

In addition to this, U.S. diplomacy is trying to win over other countries -- the NATO allies and states in the Near East -- to its anti-Libyan actions... However, judging by everything, Washington's pressure has misfired. According to journalists, the NATO powers are either taking "minimal" measures or trying to avoid taking any measures at all. And Egypt, where Washington has dispatched its representatives, has dissociated itself from the hostile actions against the neighboring country. The Cairo press, just like newspapers in other Arab countries, is currently full of statements condemning the aggressive U.S. anti-Arab course. This, according to the U.S. press, allegedly "complicates" U.S. "action" against Libya. In particular, the United States has had to resort to aircraft carriers "only" because the European allies have failed to put their airfields at the service of U.S. bombers. And all this is being discussed openly and shamelessly as it if were a question of a pleasure cruise rather than preparations for a barbaric provocation which will sow death and destruction in Libya.

The saber rattling in the Mediterranean reflects the general thrust of U.S. foreign policy.

At the same time, it shows particularly clearly that, despite military and diplomatic failures in the Near East in past years, Washington has not given up the idea of establishing its supremacy in that part of the world. U.S. imperialism has again unmasked itself as the main enemy of the Arab peoples and the source of provocations against developing states.

U.S. To Use Bombers From UK

LD121732 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 12 Apr 86

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Oleg Blinov]

[Text] News agencies report that the United States is preparing new armed actions against Libya. For this, it is intended to use deck-based aircraft from the aircraft carriers Coral Sea and America, which together with their escort vessels are now approaching the Libyan shores. As THE NEW YORK TIMES reports, a total of 30 U.S. vessels will be within range for striking at Libya on 12 April. It is also planned to use U.S. strategic bombers based in Great Britain. The 6th Fleet's activity increased literally just a few hours after President Reagan made attacks on Libya at a press conference. On direct instructions from the President, the Pentagon has worked out and is elaborating a final plan for striking military and economic targets in Libya, an Arab country which does not wish to submit to U.S. diktat.

'Warlike' Preparations Noted

LD121242 Moscow TASS in English 1200 GMT 12 Apr 86

["USA Preparing to Strike at Libya" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Washington April 12 TASS -- Keeping up its anti-Libyan smear campaign, the United States has practically concluded its preparations for another aggression against Libya. ABC Television said the main forces of the U.S. 6th Fleet were now at actions stations and poised to strike at Libya as soon as the Reagan administration wished. The TV network had learnt that the aircraft-carriers Coral Sea and America, escorted by other naval ships, were already on their way to Libya from Sicily and would be sailing within a missile's reach from the Arab country.

Two U.S. carrier battle groups were now cruising 700 miles off Libya, while other U.S. aircraft and military units in the Mediterranean were staying on alert. Newspapers said the aircraft-carrier Eisenhower was also steaming towards the other two but State Department spokesman Bernard Kalb declined to confirm reports that it had already passed the Suez Canal and entered the Mediterranean. Commenting on the administration's warlike preparations, Senator Thomas Eagleton said all indications were the United States was going to strike. It was anybody's guess how it could all end, he added.

Contingency Plans Cited

LD121433 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Aleksandr Druzhinin Commentary]

[Text] The situation in the Mediterranean countinues to give cause for concern, as the United States has once again sent its 6th Fleet, Coral Sea and America aircraft carriers to the Gulf of Sidra.

Washington makes no secret of having a number of contingency plans for attack against Libya. According to news sources, it's a matter of which will okayed by the White House rather than of when to attack. More on this from our commentator Aleksandr Druzhinin:

With no end of American naval vessels off the Libyan coast it's clear that America will continue daring Libya, regardless of the cost. It's catching at every pretext, however absurd, to accuse Libya of involvement in international terrorism. At Washington news conferences the Libyan leader, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, is spoken of in far from diplomatic terms. The United States clearly pursues two objectives: It wants above all to topple the Libyan Government. According to the American press the White House has already okayed appropriate steps. The idea is to teach independent Arab nations a lesson and to try and solve the Middle East problem the American way. This would help the United States to dominate a vital part of the Mediterranean. But there's certainly much more to the United States' anti-Libyan campaign.

Washington is craving for a President that would help it to dictate to a foreign country in disregard of public opinion and the norms of international conduct. That's why the situation near the Libyan coast has caused so much international concern. It shows that Washington is liable to act from a position of strength and asks questions later, and one can imagine the consequences.

U.S. 'Armada' Heading for Libya

LD122352 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Report from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Two U.S. Navy aircraft carriers are setting off for the western section of the Mediterranean in expectation of an order from Washington concerning new military actions against Libya. The aircraft carriers Coral Sea and America, and a group of accompanying ships, are already near the island of Sardinia. An armada consisting of more than 20 U.S. ships is heading for the Libyan Coast. [Video shows aircraft carrier at sea; aircraft taking off from it]

U.S. Nearing Decision

LD121736 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] The American ABC television network has said that two United States aircraft carriers, the Coral Sea and the America, with an escort are already on their way towards the Libyan shores. The chief of the White House Staff, Donald Regan, has made a statement to the effect that the administration is nearing a final decision in favor of an attack. The United States actions have caused extreme concern even among its closest allies. Ninety-nine percent of the phone calls and letters to the United States Embassies in Western Europe these days reflect the West Europeans' strongly negative attitude toward armed actions against Libya.

U.S. Resorting to 'Violence'

LD122152 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1701 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Leonid Rassadin report from Cairo]

[Text] Hands off Libya: - This demand by Arab states from the Persian Gulf to the Atlantic Ocean is assuming special significance today.

The United States again is threatening sovereign Libya with an aggression. In this connection, Arab countries, irrespective of their political orientation, just as a month ago, are demonstrating their solidarity with the Libyan people. Egypt's stance is particularly revealing: Egypt does not even have diplomatic relations with Libya. The Cairo EGYPTIAN MAIL is warning the United States against conducting new armed actions against Libya.

According to news agency reports, an enormous U.S. naval armada has already been concentrated in the south Mediterranean, close to the Libyan shore. Three strike groups of the U.S. Mediterranean 6th Fleet are headed by the aircraft carriers Coral Sea and America. They are essentially military bases on ships, carrying approximately 150 aircraft, including fighter bombers. The U.S. military, Tripoli radio said today, is clearly preparing to making another priate sally against the Libyan Jamahiriyah in the nearest possible future. Resorting to the practice of violence and terror in respect to independent states of Africa, Asia, and Latin America, the United States is primarily aspiring to impose her dictate on them. The Libyan people, Tripoli radio stresses, are full of determination to defend the independence and sovereignty of the motherland.

'Further Provocations' Planned

LD131336 Moscow TASS in English 1306 GMT 13 Apr 86

["USA Preparing Further Provocations Against Libya" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] Washington 13 April TASS -- The United States continues busily preparing for further provocations agaisnt Libya. According to press reports, two U.S. aircraft-carriers groups have already taken up forming-up positions in the Mediterranean and are waiting for Washington orders on the further course of action.

The naval armada, including 27 warships led by the aircraft-carriers Coral Sea and America, is about 200 miles from the Libyan coast. The newspaper NEWSDAY said that the United States had already made the decision to strike at Libya and that one reason why President Reagan had not yet ordered the blow was the lack of support from U.S. allies in Western Europe.

The White House has sent U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Vernon Walters on an urgent tour of West European capitals to try and rally this support. Walters, who met with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher yesterday, will also hold talks with the leaders of West Germany, France and Italy in the next few days. Washington's emissary, papers reported, will be pressing the West European governments to give backing to U.S. military and other actions against Libya.

Rozanne Ridgway, U.S. assistant secretary of state for European and Canadian affairs, will also go to Western Europe next week. UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL said, however, that in Western Europe they were uneasy about increased U.S.-Libyan tension. NBC television reproted that West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl had warned the United States against attacking Libya. It noted that Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi had also spoken out against military action against that country and that there was opposition to such action also in France.

Britain is the only U.S. ally that appears to be gravitating toward backing Washington's posture. The British SUNDAY TIMES said that after her talks with Walters Thatcher "is understood to be ready to support" U.S. military action against Libya.

Another British newspaper, the NEWS OF THE WORLD, said Thatcher was eager to help the Americans and did not rule out her consent to the use of British-based U.S. aircraft to deliver a blow to Libya. THE SUNDAY TIMES reported the arrival in Britain of an extra ten mid-air refuelling planes. The KC-10 tankers, it said, would enable up the F-111 bombers to make a return flight to Libya if it was decided to use them to attack it. Quoting reports from London, NBC Television said Britain would also make available to the United States its air fields on Cyprus.

New York April 13 TASS -- The U.N. Security Council has met the Maltese Government's request and resumed its discussion of the explosive situation in the Mediterranean resulting from continued U.S. muscle-flexing there. Malta's representative Savior Borg sponsored a draft resolution expressing deep anxiety over the massive naval buildup in the central Mediterranean in preparation for an armed attack on Libya. The draft demands refraining from any further action that could lead to the use of armed forces.

'No Evidence' of Libyan Terrorism

LD131745 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Report from the "International Panorama" program presented by Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] Our special correspondent Leonid Rassadin was in Libya at the beginning of this week. Over recent days, however, the clouds have gathered even more darkly over the Southern Mediterranean. Threats of a military attack on Libya are once again resounding from the ocean. [video shows aicraft carriers at sea] Washington ordered its two naval task forces to return to the Libyan shores: they comprise 20 warships headed by the aircraft carriers Coral Sea and America. The head of the White House himself assumed the role of sharpshooter in the latest campaign. The U.S. President came out with crude insults against Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the sovereign state -- an almost unprecendented instance in international practice.

The United States made use of two tragic events as an excuse for the latest escalation of hostility: the bomb explosion on board a TWA aircraft,[video shows TWA aircraft with blown-out side] resulting in the deaths of four Americans, and the recent explosion at a West Berlin nightclub discotheque, frequented by U.S. servicemen. [video shows outside of nightclub] One American soldier was killed there and 64 were injured.

The United States is trying to pin these terrorist actions on Libya, even though the leader of the Libyan Republic has stressed that his country has had nothing to do with them. The United States has absolutely no evidence of Tripoli's involvement in the incidents that occurred. Washington officials see Libyan agents everywhere: They allege that the Libyans have 35 U.S. sites in Europe and the Near East under surveillance. Even the Americans themselves take a skeptical view of this. Thus, THE NEW YORK TIMES observer Wicker stresses: The terrorist attacks that have been committed are not the work of some sinister madman or the result of any single group. They come from the profoundly deep-seated grudges of people who have at their disposal very few -- if any -- means of fighting against their mighty opponents. In the southern Mediterranean, Wicker goes on, these grudges are evoked by Israel's policies, by the fate of the Palestinians and by the conviction that the United States bears the chief responsibility for all the evils in the modern world.

As for Libya, this country's independent course has long given rise to ire on the part of the American Administration.

Alexander Haig, former U.S. secretary of state, recalls in his memoirs: Libya was one of the most pressing issues on the agenda of the very first session of the U.S. National Security Council chaired by Reagan, which was held on 21 January 1981. Terrorism was not yet under discussion, but even at that time the United States was already making plans for overthrowing the Al-Qadhdhafi government.

'New Military Threat' from U.S.

LD132140 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 13 Apr 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; by unidentified correspondent]

[Excerpts] The escalation of interference by the United States in the affairs of the independent states of Asia, Africa, and Latin America is arousing the concern of the world public.

The United States conducts its interference under the cover of the so-called doctrine of neogolobalism. To subject the whole world to American interests is the aim of the neoglobalists. Under the pretext of protecting democracy and freedom, but actually to assert its domination, the United States has in fact declared a crusade against the democratic governments and developing countries. To punish them it puts together and arms counterrevolutionary gangs, and puts pressure on governments it does not like, and threatens, and sometimes carries out, military intervention. Libya just had to free itself from dependence on America and to eliminate U.S. military bases on its territory for it to become the object of the policy of neoglobalism.

Worrying reports have appeared again in the Arab papers. These concern the obviously suspicious movements of ships of the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean basin. In this connection, Arab observers do not rule out that the U.S. military is preparing for yet another aggressive act against sovereign Libya. Let us recall that in March, U.S. aircraft and ships already struck criminal blows against a number of targets in Libya. And now here is a new military threat from the United States.

I have just returned from a trip to Libya. And I must say that the United States did not manage to frighten the Libyan people. We also saw how, at this difficult time for the country, Libyans were planting flowers in the center of Tripoli. This is also highly symbolic. The Libyan people want peace. They threaten no one. And in this difficult situation, they are ready to defend the independence and sovereignty of their motherland.

Whitehead Remarks Cited

LD140824 Moscow TASS in English 0805 GMT 14 Apr 86

["U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Utters Threats to Libya" -- TASS headline]

[Text] New York April 14 TASS -- The purpose of the Reagan administration's campaign of blackmail and military threats against Libya is to make the leadership of that independent Arab country to forgo its independent foreign policy which is aimed at combatting imperialism's and Zionism's intrigues in the Middle East. This has been virtually confirmed in a CBS T.V. interview by John C. Whitehead, U.S. deputy secretary of state. He stated straightforwardly that Washington's objective is "to get Al-Qadhdhafi to change his conduct" and to reconsider his political course.

FRG-Based Missiles Linked

LD141053 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0935 GMT 14 Apr 86

[TASS commentator Lev Aksenov: "On the Siting of Cruise Missiles in the FRG: What Are They Boasting About in Bonn?"]

[Text] Moscow, 14 Apr (TASS) -- The first squadron of new U.S. cruise missiles, which recently began to be sited in the FRG, has become operational. According to a report in the bulletin PARLAMENTARISCH-POLITISCHER PRESSEDIENST, this conclusion follows from a reply by the FRG Government to an inquiry by the group of "Greens" in the Bundestag. The threat emanating from FRG territory both for Europe and the world at large has thus substantially increased. In addition to the 108 "Pershing 2's" already deployed here the countries of the old world and neighboring regions are now threatened with "winged death" too.

It is worth noting that such a step by the U.S. military command has coincided with a sharp intensification in the situation in the Mediterranean where Washington is unleashing the latest most dangerous anti-Libyan campaign. To all intents, the cruise missiles are called upon in these tense days to strengthen the threat to the Libyan Jamahariyah created by the air power on Coral Sea and America and by other naval vessels in the U.S. naval force.

In this context, it is a legitimate question to ask what the leaders of the FRG were counting on when they placed the territory of their country under U.S. missiles. After all, it is no secret that the U.S. military-political leadership "in extreme circumstances" might not request their allies' agreement to use nuclear missiles. Taking into account the adventurist military policy of official Washington, it is perfectly possible that the FRG will be drawn into a confrontation not only without its agreement but even without the knowledge of its leadership. And yet there are those in Bonn who to this very day boast that the schedule for siting the missiles is being kept "strictly punctually...."

Korniyenko, Akhromeyev Comment

AU141103 Paris AFP in English 1049 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, April 14 (AFP) -- Georgiy Korniyenko, Soviet first deputy foreign minister, told a press conference here on Monday that the Soviet Union was "in contact" with Washington over preventing U.S. military action against Libya. Mr Korniyenko said that "the main thing is not to allow a U.S. attack against Libya." He added that: "For this reason the Soviet Union was doing what was expected of it" by being in contact with Washington, but he gave no further details.

According to rumours in Western diplomatic circles, the Kremlin has already used its "hot line" with the White House over the U.S.-Libyan crises in the Mediterranean.

Mr Korniyenko, asked what was likely to be the Soviet reaction to a U.S. attack, replied "to talk of what the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact members would do is counterproductive."

Marshal Sergey Akhromeyev, chief-of-staff of the Red Army, told the press conference that he was "worried" over the situation of Soviet military advisers in Libya in the event of an American "aggression" against it.

He did not answer a question about possible Soviet deaths last month when U.S. planes attacked SAM-5 missile batteries at the Libyan base of Surt. "The Soviet Union is aiding Libya and it has military experts stationed there carrying out strictly technical duties like the upkeep of arms and their combat readiness, as well as training Libyan soldiers," the marshal said. "If there is an attack and raids are made on targets where there are Libyan citizens and Soviets, then obviously the Soviets are running the same risk as the Libyans."

REAGAN, NAKASONE BEGIN FIRST ROUND OF TALKS

LD140813 Moscow TASS in English 0727 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 14 TASS -- The first round of talks between Ronald Reagan and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan who had arrived in the United States for a visit was held at the U.S. President's country residence at Camp David on Sunday. One of the main items on the agenda of the talks is the question of drawing Japan into the "star wars" program. Washington does not conceal a desire to make use of Japan's newest technological achievements in the creation of space weapons. However, Nakasone, who cannot but reckon with the negative reaction by broad sections of the Japanese public to the U.S. space militarization plans, declined to give any official pledge concerning Japan's participation in the realization of the notorious "Strategic Defense Initiative". According to a White House spokesman, the Japanese premier only promised that Tokyo would cautiously continue to study the question.

Much attention during the talks is also being given to acute trade-and-economic contradictions between the two countries. They have been brought on, first of all, by the U.S. growing deficit in trade with Japan. The deficit ran at about 50,000 million dollars last year.

SHULTZ, DOBRYNIN HOLD TALKS, ATTEND DINNER

PM140931 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

["Latest Meeting -- TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, 12 Apr (TASS) -- The latest meeting between Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz took place here [11 April]. During the meeting discussions of Soviet-American relations were continued.

On the same day the leadership of the Senate of the U.S. Congress gave a dinner in connection with the end of A. Dobrynin's term of office as USSR ambassador in the United States and his leaving Washington for the homeland. During the dinner there was an exchange of views on questions concerning relations between the USSR and the United States.

JAPAN, USSR CONCLUDE FISHERY AGREEMENT 11 APR

TASS Reports Talks End

LD111733 Moscow TASS in English 1721 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 11 TASS -- Conversations between USSR Minister of Fisheries Vladimir Kamentsev and Japan's minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, Tsutomu Hata, ended here today. The Japanese minister paid a working visit to Moscow. The ministers have outlined the ways of achieving arrangements at the second session of the bilateral commission on fisheries, discussed the prospects for the development of Soviet-Japanese cooperation in this area.

The delegation to the session of the commission set up under the inter-governmental agreement of December 7, 1984, have now embarked on practical implementation of arrangements reached by the ministers. The commission is discussing the conditions for Soviet and Japanese fishing operations in the 200-mile economic zones of of the USSR and Japan in the current year.

KYODO Cites Agreement

OW120031 Tokyo KYODO in English 0004 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, April 11 KYODO -- Japan and the Soviet Union Friday ended prolonged bilateral fishery negotiations with Japan agreeing to a sharp cut in this year's fish catch quota in the Soviet 200-mile fishery zone.

The agreement, reached between Tsutomu Hata, Japanese Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, and Soviet Fisheries Minister Vladimir Kamentsev, also places extremely severe restrictions on Japanese fishing operations in other fields, such as a total ban on bottom gill net fishing in the Soviet fishery zone.

The Hata-Kamentsev agreement sets this year's Japanese and Soviet catch quotas in each other's 200-mile zones at 150,000 tons each. The figure is only one-fourth of last year's 600,000-ton quotas.

The agreement capped hard negotiations that began between the two countries last December 23, based on a Japanese-Soviet fishery agreement concluded early in 1985. The talks were suspended twice as the Soviet side took an extremely touch attitude regarding Japanese fishing operations in its waters. As a result of this, Japanese fishing boats have been unable to enter Soviet waters for over three months.

In order to break the deadlock in the negotiations, Hata arrived in Moscow Tuesday for top-level talks with Kamentsev. The two ministers met three times after Hata's arrival and the Japanese minister made a "political" decision to accept virtually all the Soviet proposals from the standpoint that further prolongation of the negotiations would badly hurt Japanese fishermen, Japanese sources said.

UPCOMING NAKASONE VISIT TO U.S. ANALYZED

Biryukov Reports

LD111953 Moscow TASS in English 1911 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 11 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone is about to pay a visit to Washington.

He has said that in addition to trade and economic questions, he is going to discuss in the American capital problems of the international situation. Getting ready to counter possible attacks on Japan's foreign trade policy, Nakasone plans to offer his partners a package of "new radical measures" prepared by Tokyo with a view to redressing the tilt in Japanese-American trade that has been in evidence for a few years now: For instance, last year the United States ran up a deficit of 50 billion dollars in trade with Japan.

Judging by the Japanese press, the premier is going to discuss from Washington's positions problems of disarmament and Soviet-American relations and to reiterate "the solidarity of the West" on a number of points. Lastly, he plans to demonstrate Tokyo's readiness to increase its contribution to the "strategic aid" to Haiti and a number of other pro-American regimes, on which Washington insists.

It is not yet clear what position the prime minister will take on the question in which the White House is now displaying special interest, on Japan's participation in the "star wars" program. The newspaper MAINICHI recalls in this context that just 15 months previously the Japanese premier stated his "understanding" of SDI. However, the newspaper says, the question of Japan's participation in SDI has not yet been settled and is likely to be raised by Reagan at the meeting in Camp David.

The prime minister himself, at first sight, is cautious. He has already said that he will "reserve" Japan's position at his meeting with the U.S. President. Tokyo's practical deeds, however, testify to a very different thing, to active preparations for the involvement of Japan in the U.S. program when the domestic political situation is right. It is reported, for instance, that the Japanese Foreign Ministry has already formulated a positive approach to Japan's participation in "research" under SDI. Moreover, the "need" for Japan to participate in that program is stated.

What is the justification of the Foreign Ministry officials for such an approach? Their reasoning is that SDI means a transition to "a safer deterrence on the basis of defensive weapons." They claim that the weapons developed under SDI "are drastically different from the existing nuclear and other armaments," that "they are not aimed at inflicting grave damage on the peoples and territories of other countries, nor are they weapons of mass destruction." The Japanese Foreign Ministry draws the conclusion that sounds amazing for the country which once fell victim to atomic bombings: "If the point in case were offensive weapons, it would be better to improve the existing nuclear armaments."

But the latest nuclear tests in Nevada, which outraged the whole world, just show that the United States, working on its "star wars weapons," is simultaneously forging new, more formidable warheads for intercontinental ballistic missiles: MX, Trident-2 ballistic missiles for submarines, etc. Moreover, Washington says that it is not going to stop that nuclear marathon.

As for the damage that the Japanese Foreign Ministry is trying to calculate, they seem to have disregarded the warnings of authoritative experts that space strike weapons intended to intercept incoming missiles can be used to hit from space stationary targets on earth. Moreover, they have "overlooked" another important circumstance.

The SDI authors, as they are going ahead with their wild idea, proceed not from reality but from the delirious schemes of such figures as Edward Teller, the "father" of the hydrogen bomb, whose only dream is to bury the "evil empire."

But dreams and realities are very different things. What is the lesson of the recent Challenger tragedy, for example?

It tells us that any malfunction in any component of the space system could cause missiles deployed in space to start towards wrong targets, just where chance would take them. If such an error happens when SDI systems are already in place, a global nuclear war will break out within 10-15 minutes, killing all life on earth.

Developing SDI weapons and simultaneously modernizing nuclear armaments and adding new types to their arsenals, the U.S. Administration poses a threat not only to the USSR but to mankind as a whole. One cannot agree more with the sensible view of MAINICHI, which advises that the prime minister should not yield to Reagan's pressure and assume obligations which would link Japan to the "star wars" plans.

Legantsov Comments

LD131002 Moscow TASS in English 0933 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 13 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladislav Legantsov reports: Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone arrived here today on an official visit.

The official agenda of his talks with President Reagan, according to a White House announcement, provides for discussing bilateral problems and international issues of mutual interest in advance of the forthcoming summit of seven leading capitalist countries in Tokyo.

This will mean in effect, according to U.S. press reports, that Nakasone will come under hard pressure to make fresh unilateral concessions.

The U.S.A. TODAY newspaper believes that Ronald Reagan will try to get the Japanese premier to make an official commitment concerning his country's involvement in the "star wars" project.

It is an open secret that the Washington administration would like to have access to Japan's technological achievements, most notably in the field of radio electronics and laser facilities, hoping that these will be most helpful in the U.S. effort to develop space strike weapons.

The press takes the view that the U.S. President will also press Nakasone to agree to further increases in Japanese military spending and in the power of Japanese Armed Forces which Washington would like to take over a significant part of the policing functions currently performed in Asia by U.S. troops.

The talks will also deal with sharp trade and economic contradictions between the two countries.

Despite all its efforts, the U.S. Administration has proved unable to balance trade with Japan and last year the U.S. balance of payments deficit in trade with that country reached a shattering 50 billion dollars.

The Nakasone government has promised, under prodding from Washington, to take measures to help trim the deficit and even prepared recommendations about how this can be done.

But these recommendations, according to THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, are most vague.

FURTHER REPORTS ON BHUTTO'S RETURN TO PAKISTAN

Addresses Mass Rally

LD111434 Moscow TASS in English 1400 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] New York April 11 TASS -- The time has come to unite the ranks and overthrow the dictatorship, said Benazir Bhutto, leader of Pakistan People's Party (PPP), addressing a mass rally in Lahore Thursday. According to the ASSOCIATED PRESS news agency, several hundred thousand people gathered to greet the PPP leader who returned home from exile to head the movement against the government of Ziaul Haq.

Benazir Bhutto said that the PPP was determined to restore democratic rights and liberties in the country.

As the events in the Philippines and Haiti demonstrated, she emphasized, the present year is a bad year for the dictators.

More than 30 American flags were burnt down in the streets of Lahore Thursday in protest against U.S. military and economic aid to the Ziaul Haq regime.

Demands 'Transfer of Power'

LD120400 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2200 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Dmitriy Morozov commentary]

[Text] The prominent figure of the Pakistan People's Party, Benazir Bhutto, has returned to Pakistan from exile. The daughter of the former prime minister of Pakistan, who was executed by the present regime, was met in Lahore by about a million inhabitants. In her very first statement she demanded that General Ziaul Haq transfer power to the people. Only quite recently, some 4 years or so ago, the Pakistan military would not have tolerated such impudence. Here is what the Indian newspaper TRIBUNE said about the situation in the country in 1981: The masses are helpless and have grown accustomed to getting along with the regime. Journalists know what is not to be written about and jurists know what not to defend.

Now, speaking in Lahore, even Agha Murtaza Pooya, editor in chief of the newspaper THE MUSLIM, dared to criticize the ruling regime, justly pointing out that any changes in the government take place at the whim of foreign benefactors, and described the reliance of Islamabad on the United States as shameless.

The Central Committee of the Movement for Restoration of Democracy, which includes the Pakistan People's Party, has expressed serious concern with the current internal situation in Pakistan and pointed out the impermissibility of aid for the Afghan dushmans.

At mass meetings in Punjab, Sind, in the North-West Frontier Province, the Pakistani public has spoken out in favor of the Pashtun tribes and has demanded the democratization of public life and the holding of new elections. Normally there was one answer available from the ruling regime for such demands: police truncheons. Over the first 5 years of the government of Ziaul Haq, more than 100,000 people were in prisons; 30,000 received punishment in the form of beatings with sticks. For the time being, the Ziaul Haq regime is failing to remain true to tradition.

Over the past few years, the number of people dissatisfied with the regime has grown to such an extent that the government lacks the police to suppress protest demonstrations.

This explains the unexpected tractability of Ziaul Haq in having permitted Benazir Bhutto to return to the country. By way of this maneuver, the ruling regime is attempting to demonstrate to the world its striving toward democracy, and also to calm the situation. Incidentially, even in Pakistan, there are few people who believe in the sincerity of this striving.

AFGHAN REBELS ALLEGEDLY INVOLVED IN DRUG TRADE

LD130312 Moscow World Service in English 1431 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Yuriy (Kirichati) commentary]

[Text] How do you think -- is there any connection between the shipments of American Stinger rockets to Pakistan and one of the strongest drugs, heroin? Don't say no. There is a connection and a direct one, too. I came to think of it when the United States attorney general, Edwin Meese, spoke on American television. Without any proof he tried to convince televiewers that Afghanistan was one of the main heroin-making countries. The fact that he had just returned from Pakistan was apparently supposed to make his words weightier. According to the official version, he stayed there solely to study drug traffic routes, but news analysts in Asia who commented on his visit said that if there was anything the official did study it was the needs and wants of terrorists, the situation in the camp of Afghan counterrevolution.

The places he has visited during the stay in Pakistan prove that. Among other Edwin Meese went to a border post in the Khyber Pass area which is used by counterrevolutionaries for crossing into Afghanistan. The United States attorney general also visited a camp of Afghan counterrevolutionaries near Peshawar. Of course, if he had time and inclination he could have also studied the drug traffic lanes in Pakistan, because, after all, he stayed in that country, not in Afghanistan. Undoubtedly, he would have collected ample material to this end because Pakistan ranks high in the world drug hierachy. The country owes this position first of all to Afghan counterrevolutionaries who have found shelter in the border areas of Pakistan. First, poppy growing was conducted there on a wide scale, then laboratories making heroin were built. According to THE NEW YORK TIMES there were about 20 such laboratories already in autumn, 1981. The question of marketing was also solved. The Pakistani weekly MARG thinks that heroin is smuggled through Port Karachi. It calls Karachi a heaven for drug smugglers. Narcotics are transported to the United States and Western Europe also with the help of the Pakistan International Airlines.

Now, does Washington know about all this? The opinion of THE WASHINGTON POST on the issue is unequivocal. The CIA and the American State Department are well informed about everything that concerns the production and marketing of drugs, this profitable business of Afghan counterrevolutionaries. Congressman Charles Rangel, who visited Pakistan in 1984, also confirmed the involvement of counterrevolutionaries in illegal drug trafficking. Why, then, doesn't Washington try to influence either the counterrevolutionaries or Islamabad that actually connives with the Afghan terrorists who make drugs? The United States has proclaimed Pakistan a frontline country and the main bridgehead of the undeclared war against Afghanistan. If the Pakistani authorities closed the camps of saboteurs and terrorists where the counterrevolutionaries are trained and expelled them from the Pakistani authorities [as heard] the war would soon stop. There's no need to say that the White House with its policy of fanning regional conflicts will not permit this.

Now a few words about the counterrevolutionaries themselves. The main reason why they are not forced to stop the production of narcotics is that the CIA does not want that. The money made by selling drugs is spent to hire assassins and terrorists and purchase arms, and this is a notable addition to American aid to various counterrevolutionaries. Many crimes committed in the Afghan soil have been paid with this money. Just think of the explosion at the Kabul polytechnical college, the shelling of a mosque at Herat and the shooting down of a civilian plane. By the way, foreign news agencies report that the plane had been shot down by an American Stinger rocket. So, as you see, the connection between the drugs produced by Afghan counterrevolutionaries and the supplies of the latest land-to-air Stinger rockets from the American military arsenal to them is direct. The more evident and cynical are the lies uttered by Edwin Meese on American television. Washington needed this to place the blame for its own complicity in the crime on others and justify at least in some way the expansion of the scale of the undeclared war against Afghanistan.

KABUL RADIO REPORTS 700 'BANDITS' KILLED

LD140720 Moscow TASS in English 0706 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Kabul April 24 TASS -- As was reported by Radio Kabul, units of the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan hit a strong strike on enemies of the April Revolution. They killed about 700 bandits and eliminated a big counterrevolutionary base not far from Khost, 40 kilometres from the frontier with Pakistan, in the course of an operation. 12 depots of arms and military equipment were destroyed, and a big quantity of weapons and ammunition was captured.

SITUATION IN KHYBER PASS REMAINS TENSE

LD121121 Moscow TASS in English 0920 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Kabul April 12 TASS -- The situation in the Khyber Pass area remains tense.

Armed units of the Afridi tribe in recent days staged a number of attacks on Pakistani Army and police posts there.

BAKHTAR news agency reported that military motor vehicles carrying foreign instructors to saboteur training camps had been blown up on roads in several frontier districts.

Anger at the Ziaul Haq regime's policy is mounting in the free tribe zone. BAKHTAR reported a massive protest demonstration in the town of Quetta, which involved prominent public figures and clergymen demanding measures to democratize life in Pakistan.

KABUL PRESS CONFERENCE CITES 'SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITY'

LD130320 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1448 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Kabul, 12 Apr (TASS) -- A press conference was held here, at which convincing proof was presented of the subversive activity of foreign intelligence agencies against the DRA. Spies of the CIA and of the Pakistan special services, the CID, stood before local and foreign journalists.

The aide of the Pakistan consul in the town of Qandahar, Mohammed Shah, who was caught red-handed by the security organs of the DRA while committing an illegal act, has confessed.

He stated that he had been recruited by the Pakistan secret service as long ago as 1971. On the territory of the DRA, M. Shah collected intelligence information of a military nature, and also about the situation in the settlement area of the Baluchi tribes.

Pakistani citizen Badur Khan, who was arrested by the security organs of the DRA in the Shinwar region, admitted to being an agent of the CIA. He had been recruited a few years ago by representatives of the CIA in Karachi, who promised him great monetary remuneration for carrying out espionage tasks. In the course of 3 months he underwent training in Karachi, and then operated there as an agent of the CIA.

The Afghan Sayd Zekriya was a member of the dushman bands, closely cooperating with the counterrevolutionary grouping "Jamiat-e Islami Afghanistan." He also underwent specialist training in Pakistan to collect secret information on the territory of the DRA.

Present at the press conference were participants of the second AAPSO conference on the new international information order.

DRA ARMY CHIEF VIEWS ROLE OF ARMED FORCES

LD140909 Moscow TASS in English 0850 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Kabul April 14 TASS -- "The Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA), whose combat might grows stronger with every passing day, play an increasing role in the cause of the defense of the revolution and of its gains. The party and the Government of the DRA use every opportunity to strengthen the country's defense might and the fighting efficiency of the Afghan Army", Lieutenant General Mohammad Vasin Sadeqi, secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA), chief of the Main Political Administration of the Afghan Army, has said in an interview with a TASS correspondent.

"The past year", he went on to say, "became to the Afghan people a year of new victories over the counterrevolutionaries against whom a number of powerful strikes were delivered in various provinces of the country. The situation in Afghanistan gradually comes back to normal. The revolutionary power is now in control of all the 29 provincial centres. The population of thousands of villages, who were earlier terrorised by the counterrevolutionaries, have begun to work peacefully".

"The process of normalizing the situation in Afghanistan", Mohammad Yasin Sadeqi pointed out, "would be much quicker were it not for the undeclared war which is being conducted by the U.S. imperialist forces and by the regional reactionaries. Virtually this war is turning from an undeclared into a declared one. A vivid confirmation of that is the provision of Afghan counterrevolutionary forces with Stinger missiles by the USA and by the direct military and financial aid which the United States gives to the killers and plunderers who try to stop the process of progressive economic and social transformations in the DRA. But despite imperialism's attempts to revive counterrevolution, the latter is doomed to complete and inrevocable destruction", emphasized the head of the main political administration of the Afghan army.

"The Soviet Union", Mohammad Yasin Sadeqi said, "which renders fraternal internationalist assistance to us, is a sincere and true friend of the DRA. We shall never forget what has been done for the Afghan people by the Soviet servicemen and by Soviet specialists who spare no effort and at times risk their lives helping us to develop the economy, and to uphold the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the republic".

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON WEINBERGER'S ASIAN TOUR

Termed 'Disappointing'

LD111251 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger has arrived in Australia on the last stage of his 2-week tour of Asia and the Pacific. On the eve of his arrival in Canberra, the Australian Government again stated that it rejects any participation in the U.S. star wars program. Here is our commentator Vladimir Pashko:

For the fifth time since he took office as defense secretary in 1981, Weinberger has toured Southeast Asia, but probably none of his trips there have been as disappointing as this one for the United States.

In South Korea, the Pentagon chief was able to see with his own eyes the instability of the regime supported by Washington. The United States will maintain its Armed Forces in South Korea for as long as necessary, the minister stated.

Despite all his efforts he failed to speed up Tokyo's joining the star wars program or to obtain official agreement to this. Taking into account the mood of the country and the coming parliamentary elections, Nakasone stated that he does not intend to respond to Washington's proposal even at the coming meeting with the U.S. President.

The results of Weinberger's visit to the Philippines also seem disappointing for the Americans. The new leadership of the country very precisely opposed the American military presence, without speaking of a buildup. Through his stay in Manila, rowdy anti-American demonstrations went on unabated. The participants there demanded the removal of the Pentagon bases from the country.

Weinberger was met by the same sort of demonstrations in Thailand. Bangkok did not risk agreeing to the construction of depots for the U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces, which are opposed by certain circles of the Thai Armed Forces, along with a wide strata of the public. The Americans were only able to comfort themselves with agreement on the beginning of consultations on this. The trip by the head of the U.S. Defense Department is not yet over. At the moment he is holding talks with the Australians, and the main content according to reports from Canberra is the crisis in the ANZUS bloc, set up by the Americans some time ago. The crisis was caused by the prohibition by New Zealand against ships with nuclear weapons on board entering its waters. The target of this step is obvious. In the consciousness of people everywhere, a U.S. military presence is associated with danger. The people of Asia will never forget that they were used by the United States as guinea pigs, by testing atomic weapons on the Japanese and chemical weapons on the Vietnamese. Now Washington is trying to make the Asian countries participants in its adventurism against socialism. But this policy threatens all peoples, and recognition of this is quite obviously palpable for the U.S. defense secretary during his current tour of the countries of the region.

Rebuffed in Australia

LD131516 Moscow TASS in English 1434 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 13 TASS -- TASS commentator Vasiliy Kharkov writes: U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger's statement at the National Press Club in Canberra on Saturday, which crowned his visit to Australia and his ten-day tour of Asia and the Pacific, was an example of the slanderous rhetoric used by Washington administration officials to justify U.S. stepped-up military preparations in that vast region.

Remaining faithful to his habit, the Pentagon chief also in that speech made a big effort to scare Australians with a "growing Soviet military presence" in the Indian and Pacific Oceans, though he was not able to cite any proof to back up the charge.

When attending newsmen asked Weinberger how those claims of his could be squared with the Soviet Union's major peace initiatives, including those for Asian and Pacific security, he passed the questions over in silence.

A Canberra TV network summed up his statement as an effort to frighten Australia with a "Soviet threat".

Why did the U.S. emissary need, as they say, to cast a shadow on a clear day, by resorting to anti-Soviet slander?

The U.S. Administration continues its attempts to enlist Australia in the "star wars" project, although Canberra has officially declared its negative attitude to it.

Weinberger was told this once again during his latest visit but he went all out to try to lure private Australian firms into involvement with the "Strategic Defense Initiative" with promises of big rewards.

There is ever stiffer public opposition in Australia to U.S. military bases in that country. This protest movement has of late been joined by more and more people from also those circles which have so far been keeping out of the campaign against foreign bases.

This has been due also to concern that American bases could be used in "star wars". During his visit to Canberra Weinberger did not exclude this possibility.

The Pentagon is willing to extend the network of its military facilities in Australia. The newspaper AUSTRALIAN reported a document prepared in Washington on this score, which lists concrete locations for such installations to be set up in the event of "any complications" concerning the use of U.S. bases in the Philippines.

To draw attention from these militarist plans, the Pentagon chief did not found anything better than playing once again the already shipping record about a "Soviet threat".

USSR, AUSTRALIA BEGIN TRADE TALKS IN CANBERRA

LD110339 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1555 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Canberra, 10 Apr (TASS) -- The sixth session of the joint Soviet-Australian commission on trade and economic cooperation opened here today. A Soviet delegation headed by USSR Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade N. Smelyakov is taking part in its work. The Australian side is headed by V. Fitzgerald, deputy minister of foreign trade.

Issues of developing trade-economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and Australia are being discussed at the session. In his speech, V. Fitzgerald emphasized that the Australian Government and the country's business circles manifest a great deal of interest in the further development of trade with the USSR on a long-term basis. He announced that a decision had been adopted to allow the opening of an Aeroflot office in Sydney.

REPORTAGE ON VERNON WALTERS EUROPEAN TOUR

Seeks Support for U.S. Libyan Policy

LD130300 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2125 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Washington, 13 Apr (TASS) -- In an attempt to make its West European allies support Washintton's adventurist anti-Libyan course, the Reagan administration has sent Vernon Walters, U.S. representative at the United Nations, on a trip to Western Europe. According to a State Department announcement, Walters is at present in Britain, where he has had a meeting with Prime Minister Thatcher as part of "continuing consultations on the terrorism threat." It is under cover of this false tenet that the administation is whipping up the situation regarding Libya.

U.S. Use of UK Bases Viewed

LD121722 Moscow TASS in English 1339 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] London April 12 TASS -- In the light of reports that the Reagan administration may use U.S. bombers based in British territory for an aggressive attack on Libya, Tam Dalyell, a deputy of the House of Commons from the Labour Party, has demanded an urgent convocation of Parliament's session. He stated, in particular, that at that extraordinary session the Margaret Thatcher government should state what measures it is going to do about a U.S. action at this critical period. The member of Parliament emphasized that Britain should firmly demand that the United States abandon the plans aimed at attacking Libya. British territory should in no way be used as a launch site for U.S. air raids. The question may now arise of how effective is the British Government's control over the territory of its own country.

Paris April 12 TASS -- U.S. military preparations directed against Libya are seriously worrying Western Europe, writes the French "LIBERATION". The newspaper points out that West European countries express concern over possible consequences of a U.S. military intervention.

Thatcher Allows Use

LD131223 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] President Reagan has sent the United States delegate at the United Nations, Vernon Walters, to Western Europe to enlist support from the allies in NATO in the anti-Libyan campaign of the United States. In London, Vernon Walters had talks with the prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher. As the MAIL on Sunday reports, Mrs Thacher agreed to allow the use of British bases in its territory and also in Cyprus for the operation against Libya the United States is preparing. Yet the other West European countries express alarm over these preparations and refuse to introduce sanctions against Libya.

Meets With France's Chirac

LD140931 Moscow TASS in English 0917 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Paris April 14 TASS -- Vernon Walters, the White House special emissary and U.S. Ambassador, to the U.N. has arrived in Paris.

Vernon Walters, who earlier visited Britain and West Germany, is jetting around West European capitals in a bid to enlist their suport for the anti-Libyan adventures of the Reagan administation.

The U.S. emissary has met France's Prime Minister Jacques Chirac and intends to be received by President Francois Mitterrand.

There have been no official reports on the results of the talks between Vernon and Chirac. However, according to the TF-1 television network, the head of the French Government has taken a cautious stance on the Libyan-American conflict and has called on Washington for its peaceful solution.

ZIMYANIN CONTINUES TALKS WITH FRG DELEGATION

LD112102 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1631 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, 11 Apr (TASS) -- A group of deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet, headed by Mikhail Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, today continued conversations at the USSR Supreme Soviet with a delegation from the Disarmament and Arms Control Subcommission of the West German Bundestag, led by Egon Bahr, chairman of the subcommission. Taking part in the conversations from the Soviet side were the following: USSR Supreme Soviet deputies Yevgeniy Velikhov, Georgiy Zhikov, Yuriy Izrael, and other officials. From the West German side: Deputies of the Bundestag Guenter Vergeugen of the Social Democratic Party, Juergen Todenhoeffer of the Christian Democratic Union, Hans Huyn of the Christian Social Union, Helmut Schaeffer of the Free Democratic Party, and Torsten Lange of the "Greens" party.

The sides held a thorough exchange of opinions about topical international problems and questions of bilateral relations. Zimyanin stressed the importance of intensive political dialogue which would facilitate the solution of burning problems and the return of international relations to the channel of detente. Resolute actions by all nations aimed at ending the arms race, above all nuclear arms, and preventing its spread to space and reducing conventional arms and armed forces in Europe are needed now more than ever, he said.

The West German parliamentarians' attention was drawn to the historic significance of Mikhail Gorbachev's January statement which advanced a program for the total elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons by the beginning of the 3d millennium. The Soviet side made a principled assessment of the U.S. Government's refusal to stop nuclear testing and join the USSR's real and concrete efforts directed at ending the nuclear arms race and abolishing nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union, it was said, favors reducing the level of military confrontation in Europe and is prepared to cooperate on that issue with all countries on the continent, including the FRG.

It was stressed that by signing the secret agreements on West German involvement in the American program to devise space strike weapons, Bonn is assuming equal responsibility with the United States for undermining world security. Zimyanin said that the Soviet Union's principled position, oriented at mutually beneficial cooperation with the FRG on the basis of the Moscow Treaty and consideration for the two countries' interests, remains unchanged. The USSR is firmly committed to the preservation and multiplication of the experience accumulated in bilateral cooperation, he pointed out.

Bahr stressed the importance of the proposals set forth in Gorbachev's 15 January statement, directed at preserving peace on earth. The sides held a detailed and frank discussion on these issues, with both sides discussing their views. The meeting's participants came out in favor of devloping inter-parliamentary contacts. The West German parliamentarians left Moscow on the same day.

FOREIGN MINISTRY REAFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR LIBYA

LD111632 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1602 GMT 11 Apr 86

["Representative of the USSR Ministry for Foreign Affairs on the Aggressive Plans of the USA" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 11 Apr (TASS) -- The Soviet Union decisively condemns all manifestations of the so-called policy of neoglobalism, which threatens sovereign states and facilitates the creation of tension and the intensification of confrontation, stated Valeriy Sukhin, deputy head of the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Department, today at a briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists, answering a question about the possibility of a new aggression by the United States against Libya.

Relations between the Soviet Union and Libya -- these are relations of friendship and cooperation in various fields, said the USSR Foreign Affairs Ministry spokesman. We have given and will give aid and support to the Libyan Jamahiriyah in its resistance against all aggressive intrigues.

JANA on Military Support

LD121943 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, 12 Apr (JANA) -- The Soviet Union has reaffirmed its backing and military support for the Jamahiriyah in its confrontation with U.S. imperialism in the Mediterranean.

The Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman denied today [as received] in Moscow reports propagated by Western Media to the effect that the Soviet Union adheres to noninterference in the military confrontation in the Mediterranean.

Moscow-Tripoli Airlift Reported

NC141045 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1028 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Beirut, 14 Apr (MENA) -- Today's issue of the Lebanese paper AL-SHARG says that an airlift between Moscow and Tripoli has been established and Soviet submarines have returned to the Mediterranean.

The paper cites informed sources as saying that the Soviet Union is determined to fulfill its commitments to Libya and to supply it with all types of weapons necessary for its defense by airlift or by other means.

KATUSHEV HOLDS 'FRIENDLY' MEETING WITH LIBYA'S JALLUD

LD111420 Moscow TASS in English 1317 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli April 11 TASS -- 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, member of the revolutionary leadership of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, has received K.F. Katushev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR State Council for Foreign Economic Relations who is leading a Soviet Government delegation staying here.

At the meeting held in a friendly atmosphere the sides discussed questions connected with a further development of economic, scientific, technical, and trade cooperation between the Soviet Union and Libyan Jamahiriyah.

LIBYA BRIEFS SOCIALIST, ARAB ENVOYS ON 'U.S. THREATS'

PM141045 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report under general headline "The United States -- Libya: Threat of New Aggression"]

[Text] Tripoli, 13 Apr -- The heads of socialist countries' diplomatic missions accredited in Libya were invited to the Libyan People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, where they were informed of the extremely dangerous development of the situation in the Mediterranean as a result of continuing U.S. threats. The JANA agency reports that during the meeting it was stressed that U.S. armed preparations have been completed and now the American military could at any moment commit aggression against the Libyan people, which responsible American figures and their NATO allies themselves confirm.

Ambassadors of Arab states were also invited to the Libyan People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison and informed of the real threat of American aggression hanging over the Libyan people. At this meeting, according to an agency report, particular emphasis was laid on the necessity for all Arab countries to combine efforts and oppose American imperialism's impudent pretentions.

An official representative of M. al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, said that Libya is taking the necessary measures to repel the aggressive action now being prepared by the United States.

At the same time, the JANA agency circulated a report which, citing well-informed sources, indicates that the U.S. CIA is planning a series of sabotage actions in the near future in various regions of the world in order to find a pretext for committing aggression against the Libyan people by ascribing these actions to Libya.

TASS CITES AL-QADHDHAFI ON 'RUDE' U.S. THREATS

LD121617 Moscow TASS in English 1539 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli April 12 TASS -- The Libyan Jamahiriyah rejects the U.S. rude military threats which will not bully the Libyan people, stated Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Libyan revolution. In a statement to the JANA news agency he has emphasized that facilities in Libyan territory selected by U.S. aggressors for a strike are purely civilian ones.

JANA reported that the heads of diplomatic missions of NATO countries accredited in the Libyan Jamahiriyah were invited to the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison of Libya. They were told about the stand of some West European countries which politically and in a propagandist way connive at U.S. aggression and joined in the anti-Libyan campaign. The People's Bureau demanded that the ambassadors of NATO countries [provide the] necessary explanations on that score.

TASS CITES JANA COMMENTARY DENYING LINK TO FRG EXPLOSION

LD120926 Moscow TASS in English 0754 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli April 12 TASS -- The Libyan news agency JANA has issued a commentary in which it rejects any involvement of Libya in the explosion in the West Berlin discotheque.

Statements similar to the one made by Chancellor Helmut Kohl of the FRG who asserted that there were a lot of proofs of Libya's involvement, JANA points out, are fabricated for the purpose of preparing world public opinion for a direct U.S.-NATO aggression against Libya.

The FRG's stand expressed by its chancellor, the commentary goes on, indicates that West Germany and other NATO countries follow in the wake of the U.S. Administration which seeks to draw West European countries into the realisation of U.S. aggressive plans and to make them accomplices in an irresponsible venture.

ARAB LEAGUE PLEDGES SOLIDARITY WITH LIBYA

LD131850 Moscow TASS in English 1611 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Tunis April 13 TASS -- A statement of the Arab League circulated here says that in the course of a month Libya has become for the second time a target of open threats coming from the U.S. which is violating international law and jeopardizing security in the Mediterranean region.

The statement emphasizes that the hostile campaign launched by the U.S. against Libya is based on irresponsible and groundless accusations to the effect that Libya is allegedly involved in the recent acts of terrorism in Western Europe. The Arab League voices solidarity of Arab nations with Libya in the face of the threats and aggressive actions directed against its security.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS OUTCOME OF SOVIET-CUBAN TALKS

PM121340 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In the Two Countries' Interests"]

[Text] Havana, 11 Apr -- The 16th meeting of the Soviet-Cuban intergovernmental commission on economic and scientific-technical cooperation has been held here. The Soviet delegation was headed by I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Cuban delegation by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, deputy chairman of the Republic's Council of State and Council of Ministers.

During the meeting, the results of Soviet-Cuban economic and scientific-technical cooperation in the last 5-year plan were examined and its prospects for the coming last 5-year plan were examined and its prospects for the coming 5-year period (1986-1990) discussed. The meeting participants analyzed progress in the construction of the Juragua nuclear power station, the conduct of geological prospecting and oilfield development work, and questions connected with the assimilation of capacities at textile enterprises constructed with USSR technical assistance. Attention was also given to questions of further expanding trade turnover between the two countries and of making provision for the shipment of external trade freight.

The participants discussed trends in scientific-technical cooperation for the new 5-year plan in light of the long-term program for the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and the Republic of Cuba for the period until 2000 and the CEMA countries' comprehensive program for scientific-technical progress until the year 2000. The commission's work took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

A protocol was signed on the outcome of the work. Simultaneously a protocol on the results of the coordination of the USSR and Cuban Republic state plans for 1986-1990, an agreement on trade turnover and payments between the USSR and the Republic of Cuba scientific-technical cooperation for 1986-1990 were signed. The documents were signed by I.V. Arkhipov for the Soviet side and C.R. Rodriguez for the Cuban side. The signing ceremony was attended by Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Republic's Council of State and Council of Ministers, and also by A.S. Kapto, USSR ambassador to the Republic of Cuba.

A conversation was held between F. Castro and I.V. Arkhipov, which took place in the warm, fraternal atmosphere characteristic of relations between the two countries. The Soviet delegation left for home the same day. It was seen off at Jose Marti International Airport by F. Castro, C.R. Rodriguez, and other officials.

By decision of the Republic of Cuba State Council, I.V. Arkhipov has been awarded the Order of Carlos Manuel de Cespedes for his great contribution to socialist building in the USSR and to the development and consolidation of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Cuba. This high award was presented to him by F. Castro.

SOVIET SCIENTIST GIVEN ASYLUM IN U.S. EMBASSY IN BRAZIL

PY110106 Paris AFP in Spanish 0033 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 11 Apr (AFP) -- Soviet scientist Vladimir Ivanovitch Halturin, who disappeared in Brazil in March, was granted asylum in the U.S. Consulate in Belem, Para State, has already been sent to the United States, O GLOBO television reported tonight.

The information which is said to have been furnished by the U.S. Consulate in Belem, was neither confirmed nor denied by U.S. diplomats. The Itamaraty [Brazil Foreign Ministry] spokesman said this afternoon that the whereabouts of the Soviet scientist who disappeared in the port of Belem on 26 March, is not known. He added that the Soviet Embassy in Brasilia has reported the disappearance of Halturin, who was a member of the crew of a Soviet oceanographic vessel, to the Brazilian Government.

The general director of the Federal Police Department, Romeu Tuma, tonight in Brasilia confirmed the disappearance of Halturin, but said he had no information as to Halturin's whereabouts.

D'ESCOTO CITED ON RESULTS OF CONTADORA CONFERENCE

PM091458 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS dispatch: "Contadora Group Ministers Conference Ends"]

[Text] Panama, 8 Apr -- The participants in the conference of Contadora Group foreign ministers and the Support Group comprising representatives of five Central American states which has ended here expressed themselves in favor of the continuation of talks with the aim of achieving a comprehensive agreement on a peaceful settlement of the situation in Central America and against Washington's backing for counterrevolutionary forces and foreign interference in the region's affairs.

The final document entitled the "Panama Communique," signed by the Contadora Group and the Support Group ministers, points out that a political settlement of the Central American crisis is the only way of achieving mutual understanding between the region's countries which in turn would provide a solid basis for signing a final version of a document on peace and cooperation in Central America.

The "Panama Communique" urges the foreign ministers of the five Central American countries to attend the conference of the Contadora Group and the Support Group scheduled to be held in Panama on 6 June this year to finalize an "Act of Peace." The ministers of the five Central American countries are asked to open talks without delay on the provisions of this document on which a united stance has not yet been elaborated, in particular regarding arms reductions and the ending of military maneuvers.

The foreign ministers of the Contadora Group and the Support Group denounced foreign interference in the Central American conflict, which hampers the achievement of a political settlement of the situation in the region, contravenes the UN Charter, and is a gross violation of the norms of international law.

On White House instructions, the representatives of El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica adopted a pro-American stance at this conference. They opposed the stance of the Contadora Group and the Support Group on ways to achieve peace in the region. In an attempt to negate the results of the Panama conference, the ministers of these countries left the forum before the signing of the "Panama Communique."

Addressing journalists, Miguel d'Escoto, the Nicaraguan foreign minister, described the results of the conference as positive because the representatives of the Contadora Group and the Support Group reaffirmed their intention to continue the quest for a peaceful settlement of the situation in the region. He sharply denounced U.S. interference in Central American affairs and the U.S. interventionist course in respect to Nicaragua. Washington's militarist course, M. d'Escoto emphasized, is the main obstacle to achieving effective results at the talks on a political settlement of the conflict in the region. In order to achieve progress, he pointed out, it is essential that the United States stop financial and other aid to the counterrevolutionary gangs.

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Gromyko Visits Sverdlovsk, Addresses Local Leadership

Plant, Obkom Meetings

LD121459 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1300 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who was in Sverdlovsk Oblast from 9 to 12 April, acquainted himself with the work of industrial, agricultural, and trade enterprises and the activity of local soviets, showing an interest in the urgent problems of the social and economic development of labor collectives. He visited the very old Urals enterprise, the Verkhisetskiy metallurgical plant. At a meeting with the managers and specialists there was a discussion of questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress, reconstructing the plant, raising the quality of the output, and training of the cadres. In the cold rolled steel shop, Comrade Gromyko chatted with the workers and asked about their working, living, and leisure conditions. Stress was laid on the need to improve the medical services, to show constant attention to the everyday needs of working people, and to wage a constant struggle to affirm a healthy way of life.

The plant has a subsidiary farm for various types of produce that are used in the plant canteens and children's preschool establishments and sold in shops within the area of the enterprise. Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko looked around the section producing fish for sale and noted the importance of further developing subsidiary farms of enterprises and organizations. Such farms play a considerable role in the implementation of the Food Program. In the plant's shop he chatted with sales assistants about the organization of trade. He was told about how setting up a retail services center right within the works makes women's domestic work easier and facilitates the improvement of raising the next generation in the family.

In the obkom a meeting took place with the leadership of the Sverdlovsk Obkom and gorkom, the oblispolkom and gorispolkom. Addressing those assembled, Comrade Gromyko told them of the impressions he had gained from his trip to the central Urals. The national economic plans are being fulfilled, on the whole, he said, but it is essential to do everything to ensure that the new plans connected with the scientifically-proven need for acceleration should also be fulfilled without fail. The task of acceleration raised by the 27th CPSU Congress is theoretically well-founded. He viewed the paths of scientific and technical progress as the basis for further rapid progress.

It is essential to get rid of the slogan which has now become outdated: Ours is no worse when something of ours is being compared with products from the capitalist world. In as far as development is proceeding rapidly, Comrade Gromyko noted, we must be bolder as we look to the future and think about what we will be doing tomorrow and what products we will be making tomorrow. That means it is necessary to strengthen the links between science and production in the Urals, and not only the Urals. The wish was expressed that all oblast enterprises should fulfill the state plan as there are some in the oblast that are still far from managing this. Attention was pointed to the need to raise the quality of output.

In the social sphere, the central Urals has achieved successes. In particular, the cultural and sports complex in Baltym settlement can serve as an example for rural areas today; there both children and adults can engage in sports and have a high standard of leisure. Publicity must be given to such construction and to the nature of the cultural and educational and sports work carried out. In towns, specially equipped basement premises in housing blocks do not require great expenditures and these can serve as examples for setting up small cultural and sports centers where young people can gather. Work has begun on setting up such sports gymnasiums in the basements in Sverdlovsk.

There was also discussion on the implementation of the school reforms and the need to consistently, and in a planned manner, resolve the housing problem in such a way that the task set by the 27th CPSU Congress as a very important political task — to provide every Soviet family with good housing, a separate flat or an individual house, by the end of the century — will be solved. Comrade Gromyko expressed confidence that the working people of Sverdlovsk Oblast under the leadership of the party organization would fulfill the plans of the 27th CPSU Congress.

In his trips around the city and oblast, Comrade Gromyko was accompanied by Comrade Petrov, first secretary of the Sverdlovsk Obkom, and by Comrade Lobov, chairman of the oblispolkom.

Televised Speech

LD111745 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1420 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Speech by Andrey Gromyko, member of CPSU Central Committee Politburo at a joint session of the oblast soviet of peoples deputies and the oblast party aktiv in Sverdlovsk on 11 April; from the "Vremya" newscast — recorded]

[Text] Comrades, in terms of the depth of analysis, the adherence to principle, the candor of the evaluations and finally, the scale of tasks which have been put before the country, the 27th congress is an epoch-making event. It will undoubtedly have a positive and strong influence on all the processes in our society. The Central Committee Political Report, which was delivered at the Congress by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has demonstrated the inexhaustible possibilities of socialist society. The congress has enriched the treasure house of scientific communism with important theoretical theses relating to both the questions of our internal development and to international affairs. [applause]

From the rostrum of the congress, with directness and bluntness, there was talk about omissions and unfavorable phenomena in the economy and in the social and spiritual sphere. You can put it this way: The congress literally breathed the truth. Today every soviet, in the light of the congress's directions, naturally puts before itself the question: On what should attention be concentrated first? Others also set these questions before themselves. The congress's directive is clear: The soviets carry responsibility for all aspects of life on their territory. If somebody can state, this is not my problem; then such an attitude is unacceptable for the soviets. Today successful economic development is only possible along the path of an intensification of production, a rise in labor productivity, a lowering of the prime output costs, an introduction of scientific and technological achievements, a perfection of national economic management, and a rise in good organization and discipline. These words from the decisions of the congress, in their preciseness and persuasiveness, are as though cast from metal. And it seems that they were adopted directly for the glorious city of Sverdlovsk, and your oblast. [applause]

Sverdlovsk Oblast and its oblast capital have the opportunity to demonstrate to the country a good model for the fulfillment of these tasks. Our time is short in order to put economic and social reserves, additional possibilities in production, science, and technology, into action and to use all the advantages and all the strength of the socialist social system. Familiarization with your affairs shows that what has been achieved is being evaluated more deeply than before. Reasons for omissions are being disclosed. More well-founded and concrete decisions are being worked out. The overall conclusion undoubtedly boils down to the fact that the activity of soviets is also changing for the better. A good indicator — in the first quarter of 1986 Sverdlovsk Oblast overfulfilled targets for the volume of production and labor productivity in industry. No less good an indicator — speaking in Tolyatti 3 days ago, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev gave a positive assessment of the work of the Ralmash Collective, particularly of its plans to render help in reconstructing the Magnitka. Such an assessment should inspire the Sverdlovsk giant to prove it is capable of performing great feats of labor to the glory of our motherland in the future, as it did in the past. There...[applause interrupts] There is still a considerable amount of work to be done here, but there is also a considerable potential that has not been used so far and that has to be activated and set into motion.

Now about the situation in agriculture. Perhaps some people think reform in itself will bring more meat, milk, vegetables, and fruit to our tables. No, no one can count on this. This task can only be dealt with by people through their own labor and improved organization of it, all the more so since, on instructions from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers adopted a special decision that provides assistance in resolving the very acute problem of providing the population with milk products. So, now the matter is in your hands.

Speaking at a session of the oblast soviet, with the party aktiv taking part, it would be unjustifiable not to draw your attention to the necessity for a very serious attitude to road building. You know better than any third party that this is a bottleneck for you. Naturally, it holds back your potential. Your region is an industrial one and must have unhindered internal communications as well as reliable links with neighbors, with the whole country.

Among the most important directions in the soviets' work there remains the production of consumer goods — the expansion of the range of these goods and, especially, raising quality. As is known in the country as a whole and in your oblast, the market is already saturated with certain goods from the point of view of quantity. But people today are justifiably demanding not just clothing or shoes but quality clothing and shoes meeting the requirements and taste of people. In a word, it is quite appropriate to point out that everything that is created — from a man's suit to a lathe, from a bicycle to an ocean liner, from a lady's boot to a rolling mill — everything should be of quality. There should be no low-quality goods. They have no place, neither in the shops nor in the stores.

The issues of improving the living conditions of the Soviet people were voiced with special force at the party congress. Unfortunately, it is precisely housing that has become one of the most urgent problems of today. In order to fulfill the congress directive, to provide every Soviet family with flat or individual home before the year 2000, we need to act — that is for everyone to act. This is a task for all people. It is often said that the soviets lack resources. It is true that more resources are needed. I have to say that the corresponding decisions are under preparation and certain corrections to the existing position will be made. But the soviets are not doing everything that they should be doing — this is also axiomatic. And if there is neither a roble nor a kopeck left, then the soviets must boldly raise this issue. This, of all things, they should be doing as a minimum; this ought to be a duty of theirs. Or take questions of health protection. Soviet power ensured their worthy resolution, one that the working man can only dream of in capitalist conditions. Incidentally, the whole world has grasped this well. In a socialist society — in the present, also — the protection of people's health represents an important social task and attention to it should not slacken.

How many remarkable descriptions of the Urals are in existence! Nowhere else in the world can you find such natural splendor. It seems as though each mountain greets from afar those coming here in trains or cars. Rare beauty indeed! The logical conclusion arising from this is: Preserve the nature, the unique landscape, the charm of this land. It is a worthwhile and noble task. It also has other aspects — the national economy, social, and educational aspects. The soviets as a whole and the oblast's leadership must show vigor and inventiveness, so that, while developing the economy, the originality of these enchanting places can also be preserved. [applause]

We did not plan this meeting specially for 11 April, the eve of the 25th anniversary of man's first space flight — Yuriy Alekseyevich Gagarin's flight. However, it just so happened and this is precisely an occasion when the moment itself has, as it were, a significance that is not coincidental. It consists of this: that 25 years ago a big power, the Soviet Union, had already brilliantly demonstrated man's colossal capabilities for getting to know the laws of nature, so as to place them in the service of people, in the service of the cause of peace, for which our country is persistently struggling. [applause]

CPSU Mayday Slogans Published in PRAVDA

PM121650 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Apr 86
First Edition p 1

["CPSU Central Committee Slogans for 1 May 1986" — *PRAVDA* headline]

[Text] 1. Long live 1 May — the day of international solidarity of the working people! Proletarians of all countries, unite!

2. Working people of the Soviet Union! Let us realize the historic decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress!

3. Working people of the Land of the Soviets! Through the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development — toward the achievement of a new qualitative condition of society, toward the triumph of communist ideals!

4. Working people of the Soviet Union! Devote all strength and knowledge to the fulfillment of the CPSU Program!

5. Citizens of the Land of the Soviets! The comprehensive improvement of socialism is the vital concern of everyone!

6. Communists and all working people of the Soviet Union! Affirm and develop the innovative spirit of the 27th CPSU Congress!

7. Working people of the Soviet Union! Let us achieve a decisive breakthrough in the development of the national economy! Let us ensure a sharp turn toward an economy of high organization and efficiency!

8. Working people in production, science, and education! Multiply your contribution to the acceleration of scientific-technical progress and the radical reconstruction [rekonstruktsiya] of the national economy!

9. Soviet scientists! The country awaits from you revolutionary discoveries and inventions in the technical sphere and technology. Increase the effectiveness of scientific research work and be more energetic in applying it more closely to production needs!

10. Machine builders! You are at the leading edge of the technical rearmament of the national economy. Accelerate the creation of highly productive, reliable, and economical machines, equipment, and instruments!

11. Power industry and transportation workers, metallurgical and chemical industry workers! Strive to fulfill the Energy Program! Accelerate freight shipments! Reliably provide for the national economy's requirements for raw materials and supplies!

12. Construction workers! Build economically, well, to a high quality, and on a modern technical basis! Reduce the time taken to modernize enterprises and to construct new projects!

13. Working people in trade and public catering and in consumer and municipal services! Energetically develop modern types of services! Improve the standard of services provided!

14. Working people of the agro-industrial complex! Your patriotic duty is to supply the country fully with foodstuffs within a short time! Strive for a decisive rise in the efficiency of all sectors of the complex and in the standard of economic activity in the countryside!

15. Working people of the Soviet Union! Let us bring into play all reserves for economic growth! High quality, the strictest economy, and strong discipline constitute the guarantee of the speediest advance!

16. Working people in the national economy! Let us achieve an efficient production rhythm from the very start of the 5-year plan and let us successfully fulfill the 1986 plan targets and socialist pledges!

17. Working people in management! Resolutely reorganize work style and methods and eradicate departmentalism, localistic tendencies, and bureaucratism!

18. Soviet cultural figures! Create works worthy of the socialist epoch! Satisfy the working people's spiritual needs more fully!

19. Citizens of the Soviet Union! Participate actively in socialist self-management! Show more creative initiative and increase the role of the labor collective!

20. Long live the inviolable union of the working class, the peasantry, and the intelligentsia!

21. Long live the fraternal friendship of the peoples of the USSR!

22. Glory to Soviet women — patriots, working people, and mothers!

23. Komsomol members, young men and women! Be pioneers in the struggle for all that is new and advanced in our life!

24. War and labor veterans! Your place is in the ranks of active fighters for the great cause of communism!

25. Communists! Be in the vanguard of the struggle for the fulfillment of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress! Affirm the pure and honest image of the party member by personal example!

26. Soviet soldiers! Vigilantly guard the peaceful, creative labor of our people! Glory to the valiant Armed Forces of the USSR!

27. Fraternal greetings to the peoples of the socialist countries! Long live world socialism — the mighty and influential force of modern times! Let the community of socialist states grow in strength!

28. Fraternal greetings to the peoples of the developing countries! Raise higher the banner of solidarity with the just struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America against imperialist exploitation and oppression for an independent, progressive path of development!

29. Mayday greetings to the working class of the capitalist countries, which is waging a stubborn struggle against the monopolies' oppression for its rights and vital interests!

30. Fraternal greetings to the communist and workers parties! Let the class solidarity and cooperation of the communists of all countries in the struggle for peace and socialism grow in strength!

31. Fraternal greetings to the courageous fighters for the interests of working people who are languishing in torture chambers

and prisons! Freedom for the prisoners of imperialism and reaction!

32. Peoples of all countries! Struggle against the threat of war, for the end of the arms race and the creation of a comprehensive system of international security!

33. Peoples of the world! Actively oppose the danger of nuclear war which emanates from imperialism! Strive for a complete halt to nuclear tests! Let us not permit the militarization of space!

34. Peoples of Europe! Struggle for peaceful cooperation and good-neighborly relations among states, for detente and the creation of reliable security on the continent!

35. Peoples of the Asian countries! Unite efforts in the struggle for security, good-neighborliness, and cooperation in Asia and the Pacific Ocean region!

36. Peoples of the world! Struggle resolutely against the imperialist policy of aggression and violence! Strive for the elimination of hotbeds of war danger!

37. Peoples of all countries! Step up the struggle for the democratization of international relations and for constructive collaboration among states in resolving the global questions of modern times!

38. Long live the Leninist foreign policy of the Soviet Union — a policy of consolidating peace and the security of the peoples and of broad international cooperation! Let peace, without weapons and wars, triumph on the planet!

39. Long live our great homeland — the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics!

40. Following the Leninist course of the 27th CPSU Congress — forward, along the path of communist creation and peace!

Kuybyshev Workers Cited on Gorbachev Visit

PM091402 [Editorial Report] Moscow *SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA* in Russian 8 April 1986 First Edition publishes on page 1 under the headline "The People's Support Inspires the Party's Plans" a 2,000-word own special correspondents V. Lysenko and N. Mikhaylov report on the Gorbachev visit to Kuybyshev Oblast. This report is similar to previous reports, but adds the following passage:

"A few hours before the event at the plant it was already known that there would be a meeting with the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. For a short interview we turned to well-known people at the plant.

"'How did you react to the news that you would be meeting with the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee?'

"Hero of Socialist Labor V.N. Yemelyanov, press team leader, replies: 'With understandable pride. After all, this is the first trip by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee since the congress. The way I understand it is that the Central Committee consults the working class as the best way of organizing the fulfillment of the resolutions of the 27th party congress.'

"'What problems do you personally see as the most important?'

"'I would mention two very urgent problems, in my view,' Z.A. Belova, crane operator at the sheet rolling mill, replied, 'the strengthening of labor discipline and output quality.'

"A question for team leader Yu.T. Bryndin: 'What do you, as a member of the plant's party committee, consider to be the main thing in work with people today?'

"'At the plant we are now faced with the very acute problem of reconstructing production. We are doing everything on the move — "with no lunch breaks," as they say — without cutting but even increasing output. This is really important. But reconstructing consciousness is even more important and more difficult. We must ensure that everyone feels common tasks to be their own.'

"'It was long believed,' V.I. Drovyannikov, secretary of the party committee, enters the conversation, 'that it was impossible to ensure smooth working by metallurgists. But we changed the planning and norm-setting system and strengthened material and technical supply. And — this is the main thing — we ensured that it would be disadvantageous for each worker not to work smoothly.'

"...The workers greeted M.S. Gorbachev at the plant entrance. There were greetings and wishes for good health. There were exclamations: 'You've chosen the right course,' 'Let there be more order everywhere,' 'Keep it up!'"

Material Reserves Committee Chairman Retires

LD101345 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1300 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Aleksandr Vlasovich Kovalenko from his duty as chairman of the USSR State Committee for Material Reserves in connection with his retirement.

Uzbek Plenum Focuses on Existing Shortcomings

PM081430 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Mar 86
First Edition p 2

[Own correspondent N. Gladkov report on Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Plenum under the rubric "Implementing the Decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress" and the general heading "Working in the New Fashion"]

[Text] Uzbekistan — Mukarramkhon Karimova, weaver at the Margilan "Atlas" carpet fabric association has been minding 10 looms instead of 4 for a number of years now. This and her skill have enabled her to achieve high labor productivity year after year. During the 11th 5-Year Plan the weaver fulfilled 13 annual plans. Addressing the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Plenum, which discussed the results of the 27th CPSU Congress and the republic Communists' tasks in implementing its decisions, the distinguished weaver said:

"The documents of the 27th party congress, imbued with concern for upgrading the country's economy and increasing the Soviet people's prosperity, fill us with a desire to work even harder, to give our all."

The great labor enthusiasm engendered by the congress decisions was mentioned also by I. Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, who delivered the report: M. Mirkasymov, first secretary of the Khorezm party Obkom; T. Kirgizbayeva, team leader at Syr-Darya Oblast's "Malik" sovkhoz; V. Zhuravlev, general director of the Tashkent V.P. Chkalov aviation association, and other speakers during the debate.

While giving their due to positive trends, the plenum participants focused their attention on existing shortcomings in the leadership of the national economy and culture and on how to consolidate and develop the changes for the better which have appeared in the life of the republic and how to achieve a fundamental breakthrough in practical matters. Many people spoke approvingly about the principled criticism addressed to the Uzbek party organization at the 27th CPSU Congress. However, certain leaders find it difficult to overcome inertia, while others try to cling to the old ways. We cannot reconcile ourselves to the fact that in the current year 40 enterprises are already failing to meet the output sales plan and 185 enterprises are failing to meet the labor productivity growth plans. More than 200 collectives have broken delivery contracts.

Another fact was also cited: At more than 200 of the republic's enterprises the production targets set for this year are below last year's level. In a whole series of oblasts the planned increase in industrial output is below the republic average. The plans do not provide for a high rate of development, and speakers proposed that they be revised taking available reserves into account.

In the republic, where as many as 50 percent of enterprises require retooling, questions of production reconstruction are particularly topical. Nonetheless, even now it is planned to spend three-fourths of capital investments on new construction. Certain economic managers are still inclined mainly toward extensive deevlopment factors and party organs at local level appear not to notice this.

Indifference toward new machinery is being overcome only very slowly. At the Uzbekkhlopkomash association digital program control machine tools are in effect being used on one shift only. Multipurpose machining centers at the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building and the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry are not working at full capacity either. Manipulators and robots are not operating efficiently at a number of enterprises.

Plenum participants proposed that the republic Council of Ministers and Academy of Sciences should look into questions of relations between science and production and the establishment of major intersector scientific and technical complexes and engineering centers. Is it perhaps normal that less than one-third of the 660 inventions proposed to practical workers by the republic Academy of Sciences' institutes during the past 5-year plan have been applied? The structure of existing science-and-production associations also needs to be further improved. A great deal of work is necessary to overcome the lag in agriculture and above all in cotton growing. Last year the prime cost of output exceeded the plan figure by almost R700 million. In addition to cotton growing, livestock raising, vegetable growing, and other agro-industrial complex sectors need to be deeloped at a higher rate.

The republic party organization faces major tasks in the social and everyday amenities sphere. At certain enterprises and construction sites manual labor predominates and sanitary and social amenities are either primitive or lacking altogether. There is a shortage of hostels, children's institutions, and canteens. The situation is especially poor as regards the provision of everyday amenities in rural areas. In the villages there are many old clay houses in which the provision of drinking water, electricity, and gas is poor, as is their connection to the radio and telephone network.

Overreporting and deception are being combated in the republic. But this struggle needs to be considerably stepped up. In Kashka-Darya oblast overreporting was exposed at almost one-third of the enterprises at which checks were carried out. Deception still persists in Namangan, Tashkent, and other oblasts, in the system of consumer, housing, and municipal services, state and cooperative trade, and public catering. In this context ministers V. Kuksenko, V. Dukhanin, and M. Khasanov were criticized at the plenum for tolerating "juggling" with figures in the sectors entrusted to them.

Plenum participants pointed out that many party committees are being slow to reorganize their work, they are still doing the work of economic organs and dealing with administrative questions. The passion for meetings and excessive paperwork is being eradicated with difficulty. Speakers emphasized that it is necessary to enhance the role and importance of primary party organizations. Yet not all party committees pay attention to them. Thus almost 5 months have passed since the report and election meetings and yet many raykoms, gorkoms, and obkoms have not heard a single primary party organization report. In general, the depth of the analysis made of the situation prvailing in grassroots components is inadequate.

The plenum participants assured the CPSU Central Committee that the republic's communists and working people will spare no effort to implement the party's designs and fulfill the state plans and socialist pledges.

Slow Progress Assessed at Lithuanian Plenum

PM111339 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Apr 86 First Edition p 2

[Report by D. Shnyukas under rubric "Implementing the Decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress" and the general heading "Establishing the New"]

[Text] Lithuania — Lithuanian labor collectives have begun the new 5-year plan in a businesslike manner. Industry has overfulfilled the plan for the first quarter. Some 95 percent of the increase in production has been achieved through labor productivity growth. Crop farmers and livestock breeders have carried out shock work.

Nevertheless, it was noted at a Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum discussing the tasks of the republic's Communists in light of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions, these achievements could be more substantial. It was stated in the report by P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Central Committee, and in the speeches that the transition to an intensive course of economic and social development, improvement in work style, and renunciation of superfluous paperwork and bureaucracy is not progressing as rapidly as one would wish.

It was said that in recent years the republic's production and science potential has not been utilized satisfactorily. During the last 5-year period there was only a 30 percent growth in the capital-labor ration and a 22 percent increase in labor productivity. A well-balanced system for making economical use of material, fuel, and energy resources has not yet been developed.

Errors in production retooling which has led to a drop in the quality of many manufactured products, have been permitted by the republic's gosplan (Chairman B. Zaykauskas) and by the ministers of light industry, the furniture and wood processing industry, and the construction materials industry — I. Ramanauskas, K. Minetas, and S. Yasyunas. At the "Zhalgiris" plant (Director Yu. Savitskiy), the "Sirius" plant (Director L. Norkus), and a number of enterprises in local industry (Minister G. Simenenko), they count on expansion and new construction while existing equipment is neglected, although one-third more investment is channelled into the repair of this equipment than into the introduction of new equipment.

The USSR Ministry of Machine Building For Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production was sharply criticized by Ya. Matskevich, lathe operator at the Vilnius "Neris" agricultural machinery plant. This department still commits the sin of ill-considered action. When, for example, plant workers were preparing for production of the first industrial batch of mechanical rakes and tedders, instructions suddenly came from sector headquarters to increase the initial plan 10 times over. What is more, this arbitrary decision was not underpinned by resources. And, after tests it turned out that the tedders have considerable structural imperfections. Responsibility must be borne by the design organizations creating imperfect machinery and by those who plan the manufacture of equipment for which there is no demand, the speaker noted.

The successes of construction workers could also be more substantial. The obstacle here is the low efficiency of many teams working under the financial autonomy method and their meagre capacity. Sharp criticism was also addressed to designers. They still issue outdated technical decisions, drag out the designing of ordinary projects over many years, and have become bad hands at bureaucratism and red tape when formulating documents. The plenum demanded that R. Sakalauskas, chairman of the republic's gosstroy, restructure its work and strictly implement a unified scientific and technical policy in this sector.

The achievements of the republic's field and livestock unit workers are well known to the whole country. But even here a considerable amount of work has still to be done to make better use of land. Two years ago the republic's Communist Party Central Committee and Council of Ministers passed a resolution on radically improving potato cultivation. Alas, it has not worked — last year 1 farm in 10 did not even harvest 100 quintals per hectare.

Exceptionally favorable opportunities for radically improving ideological and educational work, it was noted from the plenum rostrum, have been opened up by the directives of the 27th CPSU Congress. The most important thing now is to convey to every individual the congress documents' spirit of innovation and constructive nature, renounce the practice of boasting the number of measures implemented, and aim for real results.

An example must be set here by party gorkoms and raykoms. They are expected to wage a principled struggle for socioeconomic acceleration and for people's healthy lifestyle and constructive leisure. Unfortunately, some party workers have reconciled themselves to stagnation and even to deterioration of matters. In this connection, the Shilalskiy Raykom (First Secretary P. Povilaytis) was criticized. An inclination toward outmoded work methods, a superficial approach, and haste and error in the evaluation and promotion of cadres is also characteristic of the Kayshyadorskiy, Anikshchyayskiy, Ukmergskiy, and a number of other party raykoms.

It was pointed out at the plenum that clear-cut, strict monitoring of the implementation of adopted decisions — that means verification of performance on the spot, rather than on the basis of reports and briefings — the development of criticism and self-criticism, and communist modesty and realism must become the everyday norm of activity for party committees.

The plenum outlined a specific program of action for Lithuanian Communists to fulfill the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and to meet the targets for 1986 and the 5-year period as a whole. It also gave an assurance that the republic's working people will be loyal to the innovative course of the Leninist party.

Armenian Communist Party Holds Plenum 5 Apr

GF091452 Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian 0200 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee held its plenum yesterday. The plenum reviewed the results of the 27th CPSU Congress and the tasks of the republican and party organizations toward the fulfillment of the congress resolutions.

Comrade Karen Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a speech.

The debate on the speech was participated in by Levon Saakyan, first secretary of Yerevan city party committee; Donoyan, employee at Yerevan [word indistinct] factory; Arutyunyan, first secretary of Leninakan city party committee; Gevorkyan, field worker in (Datonik) sovkhoz in Ashtarak Rayon; Oganyan, first secretary of Kirovakan city party committee; Ambartsumyan, rector of Yerevan State University; Shaginyan, Armenian SSR minister of internal affairs; Mstoyan, editor of *RIA-TAZA* newspaper; Abrahamyan, brigade leader in Yerevanshin construction and installation association; Arutyunyan, chairman of Armenian SSR Trade Unions Council; (Poleynikova), (?teacher) at Yerevan No 35 elementary school; (Tashjyan), first secretary of Sisyan Rayon party committee; Melik Oganchanyan, Armenian SSR culture minister; Imam Aliyev, chairman of Varsenik Rayon soviet executive committee; and (Tashjyan), secretary of Luys production association party committee.

Comrade Karen Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party, delivered a concluding speech at the plenum.

The central committee's plenum adopted resolutions on the reviewed issues. Then the Central Committee's plenum concluded its work.

The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum's work was participated in by Polyakov, official at the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department.

Slyunkov Speaks on Congress Results, Ensuing Tasks

PM041200 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 16 Mar 86 pp 2, 3

["Account" of "Report by Comrade N.N. Slyunkov on the Results of the 27th CPSU Congress and the Republic Party Organization's Tasks for the Fulfillment of Its Decisions" delivered at the Second Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum held in Minsk 15 March 1986]

[Text] The party and the entire Soviet people are living and working under the indelible impression of the 27th CPSU Congress, N.N. Slyunkov said. Held at a crucial turning point in the life of the country and the contemporary world as a whole, it took place in the spirit of Leninist Bolshevik traditions, provided answers to fundamental questions posed for the party and society, and armed Communists and Soviet people with a clear vision of future tasks. The congress marked the beginning of a new stage in the Soviet state's development. It will go down in history as a congress which made truly strategic decisions which determine and will continue to determine in the years and decades to come the nature and pace of our advance toward a qualitatively new state of socialist society.

The party Central Committee Political Report which was delivered by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the resolution on the Political Report, and the new edition of the CPSU Program substantiate creatively and from Marxist-Leninist positions the concept of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development which was advanced by the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum, and define the strategy and tactics of the comprehensive improvement of socialism. The party's peace-loving foreign policy course was revealed with convincing force, and foundations for the creation of an all-embracing system of international security, exceptionally important for the fate of all mankind, were formulated.

The Central Committee Political Report, the new edition of the program, the CPSU Statutes, and the other congress documents make a major contribution to the development of the theory and practice of scientific communism. They orient us toward the improvement of the style and methods of party leadership and restructuring of organizational and political work as a necessary condition for the further enhancement of the party's role and the intensification of its influence on all spheres of society's life.

The congress elaborated the CPSU's economic strategy and social policy, whose supreme goal is to steadily raise the material and cultural standards of working people's life on the basis of intensifying production in every way and enhancing its efficiency.

The congress demonstrated yet again our party's loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and its ability to interpret the situation in depth and evaluate it realistically, to learn correct lessons from past experience, and to find ways to solve pressing problems.

The course of the congress' work, its decisions, and the letters and telegrams that were received demonstrated the monolithic cohesion of Communists around the CPSU Central Committee and of the Soviet people around Lenin's party.

The 27th CPSU Congress unanimously approved the political course and political activity of the CPSU Central Committee and the stipulations, conclusions, and tasks set out in the Central Committee Political Report, and made it incumbent upon all party organizations to be guided by them in their work.

Communists and working people in the republic entirely and fully approve the congress decisions. They perceive it as their paramount duty to transform the conceptual energy generated by the supreme party forum into the energy of actions and to implement the CPSU's plans through their selfless labor.

Today, as the congress emphasized, the first and foremost task of the party and the entire people is to resolutely eliminate the adverse trends in the development of the economy, to accelerate it and make it more dynamic, and to open up scope for the initiative and creativity of the masses, for truly revolutionary transformations. The human factor is decisive in the implementation of the program set by the party. It can be activated only through a well-considered economic strategy, a strong social policy, and purposeful ideological education work.

The chief means for implementing the party's course of acceleration are scientific and technical progress and the fundamental restructuring of society's productive forces. Life has confirmed the need to change structural and investment policy and to shift the center of gravity from quantitative indicators to quality and efficiency, from interim to end results, from expansion of fixed capital to its renewal, and from accumulation of resources to their better utilization.

The basic parameters which must be reached by the republic's economy during the 12th 5-Year Plan period are defined in the "Intensification" program. But, in the light of the congress demands, it is necessary to ensure that even greater heights are scaled. National income has to increase by 26 percent instead of the previously set 23.8 percent. The entire increase must result from higher social labor productivity. Materials-intensiveness in the national economy has to be reduced by at least 5 percent. In order to achieve a halving of the national income's materials-intensiveness by the year 2000, during the current 5-year plan period this indicator must reach at least 16 percent instead of the 14 percent envisaged in the program, while the reduction of its energy-intensiveness must reach 11-13 percent instead of 9 percent.

In terms of their complexity and scale, these tasks can in no way be compared with what has been done previously. This means that it is necessary to reorient the thinking and restructure the work of all cadres, that we need forms and methods of work which will reliably guarantee the achievement of the set goals. What is needed is an innovative and nontraditional approach toward the development of science, technology, and production.

In order to double industrial production in the next 15 years, output must increase by 26 percent in the current 5-year plan period. Labor productivity must also rise by the same amount so that by 1990 this factor ensures the entire growth of output volume.

It is necessary to sharply accelerate the refitting of enterprises and to introduce more productive equipment and advanced technologies on a broader scale. Industry is faced with the task of raising the annual renewal of the operational part of production capital to 6-8 percent. A key role here has to be played by machine building.

On the basis of certification of the organizational and technical level of production, the republic's industry has elaborated plans for the reconstruction and retooling of plants and associations. But this must be perceived only as the first step in this direction. It is impossible to allow new projects, which are often started up with obsolete equipment, to be erected under the guise of reconstruction. And such instances have occurred. The "Minskiy Traktornyy Zavod imeni V.I. Lenina" and "Minsktraktorzapchast" associations plan to transfer old machine tools and technology from the umbrella enterprises to new premises at the Vitebsk tractor spare parts plant and the Lepel experimental gears plant.

The quality of plans for retooling, the speaker went on to note, must be subject to unflagging monitoring by ministries and departments and the Belorussian SSR Gosplan. It is incumbent upon party committees to check that inventories of production capital are completed everywhere in the current year and also that second and third follow-up certifications of the technical and organizational standard of enterprises are carried out during the 5-year plan period.

It is necessary to expand the scale of the development and manufacturing of specialized equipment using own resources. The majority of republic ministries and enterprises under union jurisdiction have been set targets for increasing the volume of their own machine-tool building. The progress of fulfillment must be monitored daily by party committees and organizations. Ministries and departments and the Belorussian SSR Gosplan must not see their task as being limited only to notifying volume indicators to enterprises. It is necessary to study in greater depth the potential which plants and associations possess for developing and manufacturing specialized equipment and means of mechanization and for modernizing machine tools and machinery and also to work out in detail alternatives for specialization and production sharing among enterprises. The Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers must accelerate the development of capacities at the "Kompleks" science-and-production association and must mobilize existing experimental and mechanical repair plants more fully in order to satisfy the republic's needs for products with intersector applications.

The purpose of mechanization and automation of production is to make labor more productive and more attractive. Only thus will it be possible to reduce the proportion of manual labor in industry to 22 percent and to release annually 2-3 percent of the work force in existing production units.

The solution of this most important economic and social problem requires new approaches, and primarily toward the elaboration of measures concerning scientific and technical progress. During the previous 5-year plan period these measures were implemented without any coordination, were aimed at the implementation of local tasks, and — of course — failed to produce the required return. The annual economic benefit from the introduction of scientific and technical progress measures amounted to 63 kopeks per R1 of expenditure, while this figure was 35 kopeks in Mogilev Oblast and 57 kopeks each in Brest and Grodno Oblasts.

In the current 5-year plan period it is necessary to ensure the comprehensive mechanization and automation of production on the basis of the application of robotics and electronics and the widespread introduction of flexible and labor-saving technologies. It is important that all levels of leadership and management should have a precise system of work organization and should exercise efficient monitoring in order to raise to 70 percent the share of labor productivity growth attributable to scientific and technical factors.

While retooling production and providing it with the latest equipment, it is necessary to show constant concern for its efficient utilization and the prompt assimilation of production capacities. It is, indeed, shortcomings in this work that account for the fact that labor productivity growth is lagging behind the increase in the capital:labor ratio.

Out of the 354 projects commissioned or reconstructed over a 9-year period, 110 have failed to reach their planned indicators while 96 operate with an incomplete work load. There many such enterprises under the jurisdiction of the State Agro-Industrial Committee and the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Industrial Construction and in the chemical industry.

When building new plants and associations the Belorussian SSR Gosplan and ministries and departments must thoroughly work out the questions of ensuring the raw materials they need and also markets for the output they will produce. It is time for clients to abandon the defective habit of accepting "reduced" projects which had been scheduled for commissioning, to give more attention to supplying new capacities with the skilled cadres they need, and to institute stricter expert assessment of plans.

It is necessary to analyze in greater depth the practice of machine tool and mechanism utilization and to eliminate the factors causing stoppages. The shift index of equipment operation in machine building and metal processing must be raised to 1.6-1.7 by the end of the 5-year plan period, which includes raising it to 2 for equipment with program control and automatic lines. The Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers must set targets for republic ministries and departments and for associations and enterprises under union jurisdiction to increase the return on capital to a level ensuring an increase of at least 1 percent during the current 5-year plan period.

As in the past, the reserve for labor productivity growth contained in the fuller utilization of work time has still not been fully activated. In order to strengthen organization and discipline, it is important to make use of the provisions of the Law on Labor Collectives and the measures for exerting moral, material, and legal influence. Greater persistence and consistency are needed in improving labor norm setting taking into account collective forms of labor and the achievements of scientific and technical progress and in ensuring that wages are strictly dependent on labor productivity. During the last 3 years the correlation of these indicators deteriorated in the Ministry of Local Industry (Comrade Kostikov) and the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry (Comrade Bildyukevich). In 1985 wages rose faster than labor productivity in enterprises under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Fuel Industry (Comrade Filippov), the Ministry of the Forestry Industry (Comrade Markovskiy), the Ministry of Industrial Construction (Comrade Bril), and the State Committee for the Fish Industry (Comrade Donskoy).

The 27th CPSU Congress set the task of ensuring that in the next 5 years 60-65 percent of the increased requirements for the most important resources are met through savings of these resources. Analyses and estimates show that the republic can exceed this mark and approach the 70-percent mark for basic resources by the end of the 5-year plan period.

An accurate machinery for the management of this process must operate everywhere, and everyone, from worker to minister, must be fully aware of the means and methods by which the set goals are be attained. This machinery was spelled out in the recently adopted Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers resolution on saving resources and reducing the materials-intensiveness of production. The main thing now is to concentrate efforts on fulfilling the resolution and ensuring strict monitoring of this fulfillment. The Council of Ministers and the Belorussian SSR Gosplan must complete in the immediate future the elaboration of a similar program for saving energy and reducing the energy-intensiveness of production.

The maximum utilization of secondary resources must become a most important avenue of work. It is incumbent upon the Gosplan, ministries, and scientific institutions, together with production workers, to find ways to solve this problem. The Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers must amend the "Materials-Intensiveness" program and make provision in it for targets which would make it possible to increase the share of secondary raw materials in production consumption from 9 to 14 percent in the current 5-year plan period.

N.N. Slyunkov went on to dwell on the problem of quality. During the first 2 months [of 1986] the share of top-quality output in the total volume of output subject to certification stood at 51.4 percent against the 60.2 percent envisaged in the socialist pledges for the year. Production of such products has fallen in comparison with the corresponding period of last year in Minsk and Minsk Oblast. Brest and Vitebsk Oblasts and 29 associations and enterprises failed to fulfill their January-February plan for the production of output qualifying for the Seal of Quality.

An inspection has revealed that clear-cut plans for the renewal of production and its certification and for the improvement of the technical standard of products do not exist everywhere. Nor is there any proper order in planning. The share of top-quality output in the total volume and in the volume of output subject to certification under the total annual plans of enterprises is below the level set by the 1986 State Plan.

In conjunction with enterprises the Council of Ministers, the Belorussian SSR Gosplan, ministries and departments, party obkoms, and oblispolkoms must plan in the immediate future measures to increase the output of articles qualifying for the Seal of Quality which would guarantee the fulfillment of pledges.

It is necessary to accelerate the creation of an accurate machinery ensuring the enhancement of the technical standard and quality of output at enterprises and in sectors, rayons, cities, oblasts, and the republic as a whole. It is necessary to substantially raise the standard of work of all components so that the share of top quality articles in industry's total volume of articles subject to certification reaches 65-70 percent by the end of the 5-year plan period.

The acceleration of the national economy's intensification, the speaker went on, demands a substantial increase in the return from the republic's scientific and technical potential, as well as restructuring of the work of the Belorussian SSR Academy of Sciences, VUZes, sector scientific research institutes and design bureaus, and the plant sector of science.

The Belorussian SSR Academy of Sciences, reacting to the criticism levels against it in previous years, has planned a number of measures to improve its activity. Nevertheless, they cannot be accepted as complete in terms of the scope of the problems or innovative in nature. An innovative approach is needed today. The Belorussian SSR Academy of Science Presidium must look at these measures again and update them in the light of the 27th CPSU Congress' demands. Scientists' efforts must be concentrated primarily on providing scientific backup for national economic tasks, orienting applied development projects toward the solution of topical problems, and linking them closely with the development of priority sectors. Hitherto, only the Physical and Technical Sciences Department of the Belorussian SSR Academy of Sciences has joined one of the intersector scientific and technical complexes. The research carried out in the academy is not on the project lists of such leading all-union national economic complexes as "Light Conductors," "Biogenics," "Machine Reliability," "Robots," "Membranes," and others.

Last year's meeting of the republic party and economic aktiv on questions of the acceleration of scientific and technical progress heard correct proposals on the need to create scientific and technical associations on the basis of leading academy institutes specializing in physical and technical matters. Hitherto, however, these proposals have not been implemented. Blame for this lies with both the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers and the Belorussian SSR Academy of Sciences Presidium. Constant complaints about the inadequate experimental base of science accompanied by failure to fulfill decisions that have been adopted — this is a graphic example of discrepancy between word and deed.

The criticism which was leveled at the congress against sector science applies fully to many of the republic's institutes and design bureaus. For example, research work conducted at the Minsk branch of the Scientific Research and Planning Institute for the Mechanization and Automation of Production Management in the Automotive Industry is neither comprehensive nor of a high standard. The economic benefit from the introduction of development projects is falling and now stands at less than R1 per R1 of expenditure. The branch has no noticeable effect on the work of the republic's motor vehicle plants. The question is: Is such a branch altogether necessary?

It is necessary to complete by no later than the first half of 1987 the certification of sectors' scientific, planning and design, and technological organizations. It is important to follow this up by practical measures to enhance the efficiency of sector science.

It is necessary to make fuller use of VUZ scientific potential. The Gosplan and the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education must elaborate ways and forms to step up yields from VUZ science. The question of consolidating its production base remains acute. It could be solved by transferring small enterprises to educational establishments. But the Council of Ministers, the Gosplan, and the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education limit themselves to just talk on this matter. This style is unacceptable today.

Great opportunities are offered by the forthcoming transition to the new system of scientific workers' remuneration. It is necessary to recertify cadres, give opportunities to young and active scientists, and analyze the topicality of the projects list of every laboratory and group.

Measures for the integration of science and production must be planned and systematic and must make provision for the creation of scientific and technical complexes, engineering centers, and dual-subordination sector laboratories. The Gosplan and the Academy of Sciences must submit proposals in this connection to the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers in July this year.

It is time to do away with the useless practice of having valuable developments waiting years and even decades for practical application. The Belorussian SSR Academy of Sciences Institute for Microbiology has created technology for the microbiological synthesis of the product "Promiks" from milk whey. Its application increases weight gains and reduces fattening time in pig raising. The innovation was duly appreciated — not in the republic but in Estonia, where one kolkhoz has built a biological shop to process 20 metric tons of milk whey per day. Some 3 years ago the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commission for Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex decided that a similar production line should be created in one of Baranovichskiy Rayon's enterprises in 1983-1984. But the shop in question is only now embarking on the assimilation of the technology. This is efficiency for you! And how about scale? The shop's capacity is 40 metric tons of milk whey per day. Meanwhile, according to scientists' estimates, the republic is capable of processing 130,000 metric tons of milk whey into full-value protein per year and of obtaining an additional pig weight gain of 2,300 metric tons per year as a result.

It must become the rule that each year the Gosplan, ministries and departments, and enterprises under union jurisdiction should review proposals submitted by the Academy of Sciences and the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education concerning the introduction of their developments into production.

The 27th CPSU Congress stressed that the reconstruction of the national economy will be impossible without the entire construction complex rising to a new industrial and organizational level, without a substantial reduction — by at least half — of the investment cycle. The republic program for improving the efficiency and quality of construction work during the 12th 5-Year Plan period pursues the achievement of this goal.

The Council of Ministers, the Gosplan, and the Belorussian SSR Gosstroy must resolve as soon possible questions linked with increasing the production by republic enterprises of the necessary equipment ensuring the comprehensive mechanization and automation of construction and installation work. Construction ministries and departments must accelerate the introduction of advanced technology, shift to deliveries of complete sets of infrastructural equipment in enlarged modules [komplektnaya postavka inzhenernogo oborudovaniya ukrupnennymi blokami], and improve the quality and prefabrication level of structural components and materials.

All those involved in the construction production line must be oriented toward cutting the duration of construction work. A normative schedule for commissioning must be set for every project, and progressive plans for construction organization must be elaborated. Equipment must be delivered on time. This goal must be pursued by the system of financial and credit sanctions, moral and material incentives, and party monitoring and exactingness. This is the vein in which clients and contractors, the Gosplan, the Gosstroy, and the Belorussian SSR Gossnab must restructure their work.

The capital investment quotas for all new construction projects must be set on the basis of construction duration norms. With a view to reducing the number of projects under simultaneous construction, it would be expedient to put many of them temporarily on ice by agreement with ministries and departments. It is important to elaborate measures to exert an economic influence on the stepping up of contractors' and clients' mutual responsibility for the prompt commissioning of capacities.

In order to implement more fully labor collectives' growing potential for utilizing development and social, cultural, and consumer service funds, the volume of construction on a self-financed basis must be increased by 30-40 percent. At the same time, it is necessary to establish a procedure for making design documentation and material resources available to enterprises engaged in construction on a self-financed basis and also for ensuring that construction organizations make their services available to them forthe manufacture of metal and ferroconcrete structural components and the supply of machines and mechanisms.

Many justified complaints have been made about the quality of construction and of housing construction in particular. One in five apartment blocks in the republic is classified "satisfactory" at handover time. New residents of many apartment blocks classified as "good" by acceptance commissions begin repairing or finishing off their apartments as soon as they move in. This can no longer be tolerated. The questions of quality must be at the focus of attention of construction site labor collectives and their party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations.

The Gosstroy, the Gosplan, the Belorussian branches of the USSR Gosbank and Stroybank, ministries and departments, and client enterprises must, together with the planning and contracting organizations, accelerate the introduction of the economic experiment aimed at reducing the resource-intensiveness and prime cost of construction work on the basis of the achievements of scientific and technical progress. It is necessary to complete the elaboration of stable prices per unit of construction output in the current year, which will make it possible to institute a procedure under which overexpenditure of resources would be disadvantageous, while savings would be rewarded.

The party has raised the question of fully supplying the country with foodstuffs as a paramount task. Definite progress has been observed in the republic, but the efficiency of agricultural production is rising only slowly.

A big role in implementing the set tasks is assigned to the new organs of management of the agro-industrial complex. Their purpose is to ensure the real and efficient integration of agriculture and the industrial sectors linked with it. Quite some time has passed since the decision to set up the agro-industrial complex was made, and yet the republic State Agro-Industrial Committee is still shaping the structure of management and dealing with its own apparatus. Current and even long-term problems are not being solved as the situation demands. It is already time to embark in real earnest on practical activity and to tackle questions directly concerning the fate of the 1986 plan and the 5-year plan as a whole. Belorussian Communist Party obkoms and raykoms must give relevant assistance to agro-industrial complex organs in this work. The prime need is to organize well the work of primary party organizations and orient their activity toward precise interaction by all subdivisions of the agro-industrial complex.

It is necessary to ensure a resolute breakthrough in boosting the productivity of horticulture and stockraising. It is incumbent upon us to create all the conditions for the guaranteed stable growth of output regardless of the weather. The main way to achieve this is by improving soil fertility and making broad use of intensive technologies.

We are still not fully prepared to work in the new fashion. Cadre training and certification are being dragged out. There is a shortage of chemical plant protection agents. Equipment renewal is progressing only slowly. Mogilev Oblast has fulfilled its target in terms of this indicator by only 50 percent. Only one-fifth of seed for flax to be cultivated using intensive techniques can be classified as top grade in Vitebsk and Mogilev Oblasts, and only one-third in Grodno Oblast. The Belorussian SSR State Agro-Industrial Committee (Comrades Khusainov, Klavsut, and Shuvalov) must take resolute measures to supply kolkhozes and sovkhozes with equipment that is in short supply, mineral fertilizers, and plant protection agents.

It is necessary to accelerate preparations for spring sowing as a whole. On some Vitebsk Oblast farms the availability of top-grade seeds for grain and pulse crops is below 80 percent. Equipment repairs are progressing slowly in Vitebsk and Mogilev Oblasts. Many places are lagging in terms of deliveries of organic fertilizers.

Shortcomings exist most of all in Vitebsk and Mogilev Oblasts (obkom secretaries Comrades Misuno and Parnitskiy, oblast agro-industrial committee chairmen Comrades Bulgak and Korneyev). Yet it was these oblasts that were the worst laggards in the development of agricultural production in the last few years. This means that lessons have not been learned from the past and that oblast cadres are being slow to change their attitude toward work and reorient themselves.

A sharp breakthrough must be achieved in the current 5-year plan period in the intensification of stockraising. The republic has a fairly good material and technical base for this sector, the necessary livestock herd, and great potential for improving feed production. Measures have been elaborated to increase stockraising productivity. Last year's results testify that the implementation of these measures will enable the republic to meet ahead of schedule the Food Program targets for milk and meat production and purchases. Brest, Grodno, and Minsk Oblasts can achieve this goal in terms of milk production and purchases already this year. In terms of milk purchases the republic as a whole has the potential to wipe out the arrears incurred during the last 5-year plan period this year, and to meet the 1990 targets next year.

In order to achieve this it is primarily necessary to increase animal productivity in every way. It is animal productivity that must account for the increased production and procurement of livestock products. Some undesirable trends have started emerging in many places, however. In some places people have taken the easy path — they have started increasing productivity by reducing animal numbers. The result is that milk yield per cow is rising without any additional milk being produced. This is typical of Goretskiy, Kostyukovichskiy, Krasnopolskiy, Shklovskiy, and several other rayons. Such an approach will not produce a larger quantity of milk and dairy products.

A breakthrough in dairy stockraising must be achieved already this year. The republic has pledged to increase cow productivity by 260 kg. How is this being accomplished? So far, poorly. In the first 2 months milk yields fell on one farm in every five. These farms represent 27 percent of the total number in Mogilev Oblast, 25 percent in Grodno Oblast, and 33 percent in Vitebsk Oblast. Instead of the planned 30 kg increase, an increase of only 22 kg has been achieved.

Cattle weight gains have fallen in comparison with the corresponding period of last year on farms in Vitebsk, Grodno, and Mogilev Oblasts.

Some leaders attribute the falls in milk yield and weight gain to feed shortages. But this is not the point. The entire question is one of the standard of economic management. This is proved by facts. One in every 10 feed shops or feed preparation units in Vitebsk, Mogilev, and Grodno Oblasts is not operational. Not a single oblast has met its targets for the production of its own mixed feed and enriched feed mixtures. There is much economic mismanagement on many farms, and the crudest violations of technological discipline are committed.

The Belorussian SSR State Agro-Industrial Committee and the oblast agro-industrial committees have hitherto been more concerned with calculating how to scale new heights than with specific local organizational work.

It is necessary to give more attention to the fulfillment of the Food Program in terms of meat procurements. Brest Oblast alone coped with its targets. Consequently, it is necessary to organize work so as not only to ensure the fulfillment of the current 5-year plan targets but also to make up the arrears which have been allowed to accumulate.

Analysis shows that the volume of meat purchases set by the Food Program for 1990 can be reached by Brest Oblast in 1987, by Grodno and Minsk Oblasts in 1988, and by the republic as a whole in 1989. This will, of course, demand great effort and restructuring of work by cadres. But this is the only approach that will ensure successful implementation of this task.

The summer must become the decisive period for increasing stockraising productivity. Every kolkhoz and sovkhoz must start right away work to tune up the feed production system so as to ensure green feed for animals from early spring until late fall. It is necessary to considerably expand the sowing of feed catch crops, particularly cruciferous crops, and to carry out in good time top dressing of perennial grasses, meadows, and pasture lands. The care of feed fields must be entrusted to mechanized contract links.

It is necessary to make better use of feed production capacities. Last year only half of them were mobilized to prepare hay by the forced ventilation method and process grain feed. Crude technological violations were allowed to occur in haylage and silage production. This year the Belorussian SSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, oblast agro-industrial committees, and rayon agro-industrial associations must ensure the complete transition to advanced feed procurement technologies.

Order must be introduced everywhere. No attention at all will be paid to references to inclement weather conditions or shortage of resources. It is time to make it clear to everyone: The success of the matter is determined by field and stock unit workers, farm specialists, and leaders of party and economic organizations. Belorussia's weather conditions allow the genuine cultivators of the soil to produce high harvest yields and to achieve growth in stockraising productivity every year. There are quite a few such people in every oblast and in every rayon, and their experience must be utilized everywhere.

It was pointed out at the congress that an immediately available source for augmenting food resources is to reduce losses during harvesting, transportation, storage, and processing. Measures in this direction were laid down in a resolution adopted recently by the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee and the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers. While consolidating the material and technical base of processing sectors, it is necessary to make broader use of the potential of interfarm production sharing, agro-industrial complex organizations, industrial enterprises, and bank credits.

The solution of the new tasks in the economy, N.N. Slyunkov went on to say, is impossible without an in-depth restructuring of the economic machinery and the creation of a comprehensive, efficient, and flexible system of management. The economic experiments being conducted in the republic have helped to noticeably strengthen contract discipline, to renew the product range more swiftly, and to reduce the time taken to start up production of articles. Output growth has been ensured mainly without increasing work force numbers. At the same time, the inadequate effect of some levers, incentives, and stipulations in the experiments have come to light. The Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers must comprehensively analyze the results of these experiments and must determine what must be done when and by whom in order to further optimize the economic machinery. Time waits for no man. Our entire industry must switch to the new conditions of work next year, and preparations for this must begin immediately.

It is no longer possible to tolerate the fact that some of our enterprises produce unnecessary low-quality output and their collectives do not bear the due moral and material responsibility and continue to receive their full wages and even bonuses. Last year alone about R70 million were spent on reducing the prices of unmarketable goods. The time has come to make the size of labor collectives' income directly dependent on the efficiency of their activity. It is necessary to accelerate their transition to complete financial autonomy, financial self-support [samookupayemost], and self-financing.

The Ministry of Light Industry, the Gosplan, and other republic economic departments must complete the working out of proposals for the introduction of complete financial autonomy in a group of light industry enterprises. It is necessary to accelerate the preparation of similar proposals by the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Consumer Services. The republic commission for the improvement of management, planning, and the economic machinery must determine the procedure and schedule for similar work to be done by other ministries and departments.

The 27th CPSU Congress gave a positive assessment of the experience of Belorussian railroad workers in increasing labor productivity on the basis of improving labor organization and incentives. Work has been done on the question of conducting a similar experiment in 1986-1987 in the Ministry of Motor Transport and the Belorussian Civil Aviation Administration and also in the Minsk Subway and at Belorussian SSR communications enterprises. The Council of Ministers, the Gosplan, and the Belorussian SSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems must determine in the nearest future the potential and time schedule for applying the experience of the Belorussian Railroad in other sectors of the national economy.

The content, organization, and methods of activity of finance and credit organs, the State Committee on Prices, and the Belorussian SSR Gossnab require substantial restructuring.

In the light of the 27th party congress demands, it is necessary to be more persistent in improving the organizational structure of management and overcoming departmental barriers. A contribution to this work must be made by the general plan for the management of the republic's national economy, which already exists in draft form. When it is being finalized particular attention must be given to the management of complexes of interconnected sectors, the creation and development of science-and-production associations and intersector production units, the ensuring of close coordination of departmental and territorial management, and the streamlining of the management hierarchy [sokrashcheniye zvennosti]. Ultimately these measures must be aimed at simplifying the organizational structure of the management apparatus, reducing its numerical strength, and increasing the returns from its activity.

The improvement of management is inseparably linked with the improvement of planning. The paramount task of the Belorussian SSR Gosplan, its local organs, and ministries and departments is to ensure that plans for the current 5-year plan period are elaborated in depth and to a high standard, are balanced, and are coordinated in territorial and sectorial terms with national economic and scientific and technical programs.

The speaker then dwelt on the CPSU's program stipulation — to raise Soviet people's living standards to a qualitatively new level. One of the most topical problems here is to fully satisfy the working people's growing effective demand for high-quality and varied goods and services. During the current 5-year plan period it is necessary to ensure that every percentage point of growth of the population's money incomes is accompanied by an 1.4-1.5 percent growth in commodity turnover and paid services.

Leaders of many ministries and departments, enterprises, and even party and soviet organs underestimate the importance of this task. Commodity output targets for the first 2 months were not achieved by 84 enterprises. Most of them are in Minsk Oblast (21 enterprises) and Brest Oblast (17 enterprises) and under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Local Industry (21 enterprises). There have been no noticeable improvements in expanding the range or raising the quality of consumer goods. The practice of producing above-plan quantities of expensive goods enjoying only limited demand still prevails.

Existing quality control systems are inefficient, executive discipline and responsibility for the entrusted work have fallen, and quality control services perform their functions in an unsatisfactory manner at the republic Ministry of Light Industry and Ministry of Local Industry (Comrades Nagibovich and Kostikov) and in several enterprises under union jurisdiction.

Trade and consumer services for the population are also lagging behind today's demands. The necessary restructuring in the sphere of paid services is yet to occur. This sphere continues to develop within the framework of traditional views and approaches. The paid services targets set for enterprises and associations for 1986 are R202 million below the levels envisaged by the republic comprehensive program for goods and services. The targets for enterprises and organizations in Vitebsk, Grodno, Minsk, and Mogilev Oblasts are lower than the indicators for this year's national economic plan.

Particular anxiety is generated by the state of affairs in Minsk Oblast. Out of 93 enterprises and organizations in the city of Borisov, for example, 34 have had their plans for the volume of paid services approved by ministries and departments either without any growth or even at levels below those achieved last year, while 16 enterprises have not been notified of any plan figures at all.

The very same situation prevails as regards the planning of the production of top quality output and consumer goods. The republic plan contains one set of indicators, while enterprise plans contain a different set, at a considerably lower level. What is the cause of this lack of coordination, of this discrepancy? After all, both the Gosplan and the government have people responsible for these sectors of work — Comrades Makeychenko, Terekh, and Petrov. They failed to ensure a state approach to the work, essentially let matters take their own course, and displayed evident lack of control.

The improvement of people's housing conditions remains an acute question. It is planned to commission 24 million square meters of housing in the current 5-year plan period. In order to resolve this task it is necessary to pool the potential of the state and enterprises, credit facilities, and working people's personal savings. The Belorussian SSR Gossnab and oblispolkoms and rayispolkoms must assist people building their own homes [individualnyy zastroyshchik] in the acquisition of construction materials. The Ministry of Industrial Construction and the Belselstroy must put an end to the chronic underspending of funds allocated for cooperative housing construction.

It is necessary to give more attention to the prompt and proper repair of housing. Targets for capital repairs to the state housing stock were not achieved during the last 5-year plan period. Almost R1 in every R4 allocated for repairs to departmental housing was not spent. The Belorussian SSR Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services (Comrade Bezlyudov) is not taking any measures to improve the standard and quality of municipal services to the population and is failing to ensure proper maintenance of the housing stock. One apartment block in six is classified as "satisfactory" on commissioning after repairs, and this figure is one in three for Gomel Oblast and one in four for Vitebsk Oblast. About 90 percent of funds allocated by the state are spent on so-called cosmetic repairs. Meanwhile, many homes without modern facilities remain without comprehensive repairs for a long time, and this gives rise to justified complaints by working people.

The ministry leadership and collegium and its party organization must tackle most actively the key questions of the sector's development.

It is impossible to achieve qualitative changes in the social sphere without far-reaching transformations in the nature of labor. Mechanization, automation, and the application of electronics make new demands on people's educational and vocational training. This task cannot be resolved without restructuring the general education, vocational, and higher education schools and without creating a unified structure of postgraduate education. Nevertheless, as the 27th CPSU Congress noted, the implementation of measures envisaged by the reform is progressing slowly, without the necessary depth or persistence. This criticism applies fully to the republic. The Ministry of Education, the Belorussian SSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, and their local organs must step up their influence on the improvement of the nature, forms, and methods of pedagogical cadres' activity.

The party attaches enormous importance to the development of health care. As yet the system of medical checks for the population, diagnostic services, and treatment in the republic are unsatisfactory. The material base of health care is still below modern requirements, while the assimilation of capital investments for this purpose is poor. During the 11th 5-Year Plan period the "Minskstroy" Combine underspent some R3.8 million on health care. Construction work on the Klimovichskiy Rayon hospital began back in 1981 and commissioning is planned for 1987, against a normative time schedule of 4 years. The blame for this lies mainly with the Ministry of Industrial Construction and the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Health.

It is necessary to show greater concern for war and labor veterans, and this does not mean just satisfying their material and everyday life needs. It is necessary to involve them more actively in social activity, and broader opportunities for participation in socially beneficial labor must be offered to those able and willing to work.

The Belorussian Council of Trade Unions, the Committee for Physical Culture and Sports, the Belorussian Komsomol Central Committee, and local soviets must improve the development of physical culture and sports. At present only 10 percent of working people participate in organized sports. Due to lack of departmental coordination stadiums and other sports facilities remain empty even on rest days.

The scale and complexity of the new tasks, N.N. Slyunkov emphasized, make high demands of the entire political, ideological, and organizational activity of party organizations.

The essence of the restructuring of party work consists of rigorously adhering to the 27th CPSU Congress decisions, developing intraparty democracy to the utmost, strictly observing the principle of collective leadership, developing criticism, self-criticism, and monitoring and verification of the execution of decisions, and enhancing the responsibility of cadres. In some places, however, restructuring is taking too long. Some of our cadres lack the persistence and consistency, and at times even the boldness, to abandon old-fashioned approaches or trite and formalistic methods and usages and their penchant for verbiage, ostentation, and pretentiousness.

The work style of the Khotimskiy party raykom (First Secretary Comrade Prudnikov) is not being renewed. As in the past, they still rely on the effect of all kinds of "didactic conferences." While on local visits, raykom staffers analyze the situation only superficially and give no assistance to kolkhoz and sovkhoz Communists in mobilizing people to overcome lags. This is why the situation in the rayon is deteriorating.

Central Committee sections and Belorussian Communist Party obkoms must investigate the reasons why restructuring is taking so long in some party committees and give these committees relevant assistance. In this work it is necessary to adhere to the congress conclusion that all party committees must operate as real organs of political leadership. It is incumbent upon them to resolutely give up performing the functions of state and public organizations and to organize work in such a way that everyone bears total responsibility for the entrusted work in the entrusted sector.

Some republic ministries and departments have still not fully overcome inertia and formalism, the habit of drowning vital work in meaningless and endless verbiage, and attempts to "play at restructuring." A large number of leading workers at the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Local Industry are wasting energy on accumulating all kinds of data and preparing all kinds of information. In the last 2 years the flow of documents to enterprises under the ministry's jurisdiction has increased by one-third.

This bureaucratic paperwork style of work is also typical of some other ministries and departments. As yet their party organizations have also failed to become catalysts of innovation, of the struggle against departmentalism and the creation of paperwork. The 27th CPSU Congress demanded that their role be enhanced in the restructuring of the activity of the management apparatus and of the sector as a whole.

Not a single organization, not a single leading worker must remain outside the scope of party control. No one must protect himself against responsibility for his actions and behavior. No one must evade criticism. An atmosphere of complacency and impunity develops wherever criticism and self-criticism are stifled, and it is there that most failures in work occur.

Party organizations must introduce a critical approach toward the work in hand and must aim to ensure that every leader is exacting in the evaluation of work results, does not delude himself about achievements, is not satisfied with inadequate results, and strives to make full use of existing reserves. Our cadres must get themselves in shape for resolving great and complex tasks, fulfilling intensive plans, and overcoming difficulties.

Party organizations must be particularly concerned about inculcating businesslike efficiency among cadres. It was noted at the 27th CPSU Congress that this is a matter of fundamental importance. Any discrepancy between what is said and what is done is detrimental to the main thing — the prestige of party policy — and cannot be tolerated.

It is impossible to achieve either restructuring or a breakthrough unless every Communist, and every leader in particular, understands that it is impossible to replace organizational work with an endless talking-shop or to drown vital work in eloquent but empty words. To use V.I. Lenin's words, the leadership of any sector must be in the hands of completely competent workers who can guarantee the success of the cause.

Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee sections must elaborate proposals to improve the certification of party, soviet, economic, and other cadres. It is necessary to improve the practice of hearing reports from leading workers and conversing with them.

Work with the cadre reserve also requires improvement. We have still not eliminated formalism in this work. The main point here is to study people comprehensively in practical work and acquire a good knowledge of their personal qualities. The reserve of candidates for promotion must also include party group organizers and secretaries of primary and shop party organizations — those who work directly in grassroots production components and whose organizational abilities have already been recognized by Communists.

To put it briefly, comrades, the task is to change the entire system of work with cadres in the light of contemporary conditions. It is necessary to create everywhere an atmosphere in which irresponsibility, lack of initiative, ostentation, bureaucracy, and the slightest deviation from the norms of our life will be appropriately assessed.

The 27th CPSU Congress demanded that the struggle for the party member's pure and honest image be stepped up and that constant concern be shown for augmenting and consolidating the party ranks. The Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Party Organizational Work Section and party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms must define measures to improve admission to party membership and the education of Communists. The main thing is to study in depth people and their professional, political, and moral qualities and to protect the party against those who join it for careerist or other selfish reasons. Party organizations must create an atmosphere of mutual exactingness and principledness and all the conditions to ensure that every Communist develops into an active party fighter. The Communist's vanguard role must take the form of specific actions, practical deeds, and impeccable performance of social duty.

The soviets of people's deputies must become effective components in mobilizing the masses to accelerate the country's socioeconomic development. Efforts must be made to ensure that they are completely in charge of everything concerning the satisfaction of people's daily requirements and needs, the utilization of allocated funds and local potential and resources, and the coordination and monitoring of the work of all enterprises and organizations situated on their territories. It is incumbent upon party committees to give up supplanting soviets or engaging in petty tutelage and to boost exactingness toward Communists working in soviet organs.

The trade unions must accelerate the restructuring of work to mobilize people for the fulfillment of national economic plans, develop socialist competition, strengthen discipline, increase labor productivity, and improve workers' and employees' education. The trade unions, as the congress emphasized, must always keep social policy and the working people's interests in the forefront. Trade union organs have been repeatedly criticized for serious shortcomings in their work. But changes for the better are slow in coming. The leadership of the Belorussian Council of Trade Unions must draw serious conclusions from this.

Today, when the pace of the country's life is determined by the strategy of acceleration, it is necessary to resolutely get rid of obsolete methods of work by Komsomol organizations. Party organizations must help them to shape people who are politically active, knowledgable, industrious, and able to work, and to do everything so that the growing generation will carry worthily into the future the baton of the ideals of justice and freedom bequeathed by Great October.

Any restructuring, the speaker then noted, begins with the restructuring of awareness, with a clear and accurate understanding of the new problems, with the rejection of established stereotypes in thinking. The paramount task of party organizations is to help Communists and all working people to comprehend the ideas and directives of the 27th CPSU Congress, to make them the conviction and a guide to action for everybody. Utilizing the energy and potential of the agitation and propaganda aktiv, it is necessary to reach every specific person, to determine together with him the best ways and means to improve his work, and to reveal and activate any reserves for increasing production efficiency that may exist at his work place.

It is necessary to organize in March-June this year 8-10 study sessions within the system of political enlightenment and economic education devoted to the CPSU Central Committee Political Report, the CPSU Program and Statutes, the Basic Guidelines, and other congress materials. An integrated political day, sociopolitical readings, and speeches by propaganda group members devoted to the congress results must be organized in labor collectives in the immediate future.

It is important to organize matters so that propagandization of the party's objectives and policy is conducted jointly and simultaneously with the organization of practical work for their implementation. It is necessary to consolidate in every collective the lofty labor enthusiasm and the atmosphere of businesslike efficiency and creativeness generated by the congress. People's initiative and enthusiasm must channeled into accelerating the intensification of production on the basis of the introduction of scientific and technical achievements and advanced experience, strengthening discipline and order, affirming the principles of social justice inherent in socialism, and strengthening Soviet society's moral foundations.

It is necessary to proceed from the premise that the close harnessing of ideological work to the socioeconomic experience of the masses and organizational and economic activity offers the correct way to enhance the fruitfulness of educational efforts.

Of course, it is impossible to expect positive results if ideological workers continue as before to seek abstract prescriptions for restructuring. This is precisely the style that is typical of the Zhlobin party Gorkom (First Secretary Comrade Zaytsev). Quite a few papers, resolutions, and measures to improve educational activity are composed there. In document after document one comes across a string of hackneyed expressions like "to enhance," "to intensify," "to raise," "to step up...." The paperwork production line operates without a break — one resolution is adopted and another is withdrawn from monitoring. It is withdrawn not because it has been fulfilled, but because its time is up. There is no time left to monitor the essence rather than the time schedule. To put it briefly, the efforts of the gorkom apparatus are not geared to the main requirement — appropriate organization of affairs and specific work with people. Crime is on the increase in the city and the rayon, and drunkenness and religious observance are not declining.

The Gomel Obkom and its ideological sections tolerate such a style of ideological education work. They fail to set an example of restructuring and do not analyze in depth the activity of party gorkoms and raykoms as regards the leadership of this most important sector.

The congress considers that the main reference points in ideological work are the education of working people in a spirit of communist ideological commitment and devotion to the motherland, proletarian and socialist internationalism, a conscientious attitude toward labor and public property, and implacability toward bourgeois ideology and everything that is alien to socialism and to our culture and collectivist morals.

It is important to ensure unity of ideological education and economic organizational work in these very areas. Individual work must become the most important means of education. Quite a few party organizations in the republic have started to work more appropriately with those who violate the norms and principles of socialist communal life. This produces quite good results, and evidence of this can be seen in the experience of the Novopoltsk, Molodechno, Pinsk, and some other party committees.

The tenet concerning the major role played by leaders in education work is repeatedly asserted as axiomatic. In reality, however, by no means all cadres are aware of the force of the educational influence exerted by decisions they make, of the effect of personal businesslike efficiency on those around them, and of the ability to take other people's opinion into account, to objectively evaluate achievements, and to eliminate shortcomings.

The congress condemned the unseemly practice of keeping quiet about shortcomings and demanded that the Leninist principle that truth is necessary always and under all circumstances be observed everywhere. This is why it is necessary to expand publicity in the activity of leadership, administrative, and economic management organs. Without this it is impossible to enhance people's sociopolitical activeness.

It is necessary to consolidate everywhere the practice whereby leading workers and officials report back to the population. People must hear truthful words and see actual deeds. Publicity, businesslike efficiency, and monitoring from below — only under these conditions will it be possible to ensure the moral health of labor collectives and the achievement of the set goals.

There must be no slackening of efforts in the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism. As yet all the work revolves around the thesis that drunkenness is harmful. It is necessary to move on to a new stage in both the perception and the solution of this problem: Drunkenness is an evil incompatible with our morals, our way of life, and the interests of the cause.

The mass news media have a singular role to play in breaking sharply with what is obsolete and in overcoming inertia in thought and action. The lofty social purpose of the press, as was said from the 27th CPSU Congress rostrum, makes it incumbent upon the editorial offices of newspapers, television, and radio broadcasting to critically re-evaluate their achievements and lay down measures to boost the effectiveness of publications and programs.

Depth and consistency are needed in presenting problems and eliminating verbosity, pretentiousness, and didacticism in programs and publications and conservatism in their authors' thinking. It is necessary to propagandize broadly, vividly, and convincingly the best experience of working in the new fashion and to criticize more boldly those who substitute ostentation for the essence of the work and distort the very idea of restructuring.

It is necessary to enhance the organizational role of the press. When the press does not strive to solve the problems posed in its pages, eliminate the shortcomings it has reported, and disseminate the experience it has publicized, it is wittingly or unwittingly displaying a discrepancy between word and deed. It is necessary to boost the effectiveness of such traditional forms of work as editorial office sponsorship of the most important national economic projects and the introduction of scientific developments, and organization of spot-checks in various sectors of economic activity.

There is another aspect to this question — supporting press initiatives and reacting to critical items in the press. By no means everything is in order here. No more than 300 replies were received last year in response to urgent reports by the republic newspapers *ZVYAZDA*, *SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA*, and *SELSKAYA GAZETA*. Every instance when businesslike reporting by the press, television, and radio is ignored must be perceived as a violation of Leninist norms of party life, as opposition to innovation. Ideological work is creative work demanding constant questing. Ultimately its efficiency depends on cadres, their theoretical and vocational training, and their ability to think analytically, to work with people, and to demonstrate their convictions by personal example.

One of the party's main tasks under the conditions of accelerating the country's economic and social development is the active enrichment of man's spiritual world and the deep penetration by culture in the broadest sense of the word in all spheres of people's life and activity.

The congress noted the great role of creative unions in organizing the contemporary artistic process and emphasized the need to maintain among the artistic intelligentsia a truly creative atmosphere which furthers to the utmost the creation of talented, original, and socially necessary books, movies, shows, paintings, and musical works. The entire activity of the republic's creative unions must be imbued with this concern.

N.N. Slyunkov went on to dwell on questions concerning the discussion of the results of the 27th CPSU Congress at Belorussian Communist Party obkom, gorkom, and raykom plenums or party aktiv meetings, and at meetings of Communists and in soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and in all labor collectives.

The plenums and meetings must be held in a businesslike fashion and must interpret achievements critically in the light of the congress demands. It is necessary to elaborate everywhere specific measures for the fulfillment of its decisions and of the plans for the current year and the 5-year plan period as a whole.

The 27th CPSU Congress, N.N. Slyunkov said in conclusion, opened up clear prospects for the party and the Soviet people, formulated specific tasks, and defined the ways to resolve them. Today we have no greater concern than the concern to ensure that the party's ambitious plans are implemented more rapidly. We must double and treble our efforts in the struggle for the implementation of the party's strategic course and the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development. We must work creatively, with initiative, selflessly, and with inspiration so that every day that passes brings us closer to the set goal, to the fulfillment of the historic 27th CPSU Congress decisions.

Moscow City Soviet Session Views Congress Tasks

PM090912 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 2

[Special correspondent V. Buldashov report: "A Mood for Action. Moscow City Soviet Session Discusses Tasks Stemming From 27th CPSU Congress Decisions"]

[Text] The Hall of Columns of the House of the Unions is full of people wearing deputies' badges. Deputies to the Moscow City Soviet have gathered for their regular session to discuss the tasks of the capital's soviets stemming from the 27th CPSU Congress decisions.

The report by Moscow Gorispolkom Chairman V. Saykin and the delegate speeches noted that Muscovites have embarked on the practical implementation of congress decisions. The soviet has began by restructuring itself, its ispolkom, the latter's administrations and sections, and the work of standing commissions. Efficiency and specificity are increasingly becoming part of the style of the leadership of the city's economy. The quantity of all kinds of "outgoing" paperwork has been reduced; the number of resolutions adopted by the Moscow Gorispolkom has been halved in the first quarter of this year. There is greater exactingness toward cadres and a persistent struggle is being waged against unwillingness or inability to work in the new fashion. This will be assisted by the process of certification: It will begin in the gorispolkom's administrations and sections in May.

A firm economic base has been established in the city. However, quite a few acute problems have also accumulated; previously, people preferred to mention them in passing while focusing attention on successes. Grave anxiety is caused, for example, by losses of work time. Last year the city lost 7.3 million man-days through stoppages, absenteeism, absence from work with the administration's permission, and time out for work at fruit and vegetable bases, urban amenity work, amateur artistic activities, and sports competitions during work hours.

Capital construction remains one of the worst bottlenecks. The approved schedule for the commissioning of health care, transportation, and trade projects; children's institutions; and cultural and consumer services projects has not been met in the last few years. Last year, for the first time in many years, the plan for commissioning housing was also not met. Analyzing the reasons for the unsatisfactory work by main administrations in the construction industry, deputies noted that they are rooted primarily in low standards of labor organization, slow retooling, and inadequate production base. The "Intensification-90" program, which is currently being elaborated, is aimed at the elimination of these shortcomings and the improvement of management structure. However, just as much attention must be given to people.

"It is difficult to get young people to go to construction sites and it is even more difficult to keep them there," Deputy V. Kapustin, team leader at the No 1 Housing Construction Combine, said. "You do not walk around construction sites in a white coat; nor are you — unfortunately — likely to come across any electronic equipment. And our workers do not demand these 'luxuries.' They are, however, entitled to expect normal production and everyday life conditions. Right now, there is nowhere to have lunch at construction sites; we are often without water, light, and heat. This is why advance main services work is so necessary in areas of mass construction. The question of providing housing for young families is particularly difficult to resolve. In our combine we have 280 young families with children, yet the spouses live in different hostels."

The city's housing pool consists of an area of some 145 million square meters. While only 63 percent of the Muscovites lived in separate apartments in 1971, the figure now is 83 percent. Yet, the problem remains acute: Many people still live in communal apartments or dilapidated homes. In order to solve it, it was stressed at the session, it is necessary to make wider use of housing construction cooperatives, set up Komsomol and young people's complexes, and develop self-financed housing construction by ministries and departments.

"If we peruse the list of people in need of housing space, it is not difficult to notice that, in many instances, parents are agitating for housing for their children. Yet, housing ought to be earned with one's own labor," Deputy Yu. Shilobreyev, manager of the No 1 Construction and Installation Trust, noted. "Only then can people appreciate the value of this labor, only then will we learn to look after and preserve this housing. This particular demand is met by young people's housing complexes. It is especially shameful that the first timid attempt in Moscow was made only in December 1985 when a resolution was adopted on the construction of an experimental young people's complex in Voroshilovskiy Rayon."

A different approach is now being applied to this work. It is planned to build 50 young people's complexes in the capital by the year 2000. Proposals are being elaborated to ensure that a housing distribution practice taking into account the principle of social justice could help keep cadres in the national economy.

The report and the deputies' speeches paid particular attention to the fact that it is necessary to tackle seriously a "sore" problem for Moscow — the rational utilization of labor resources. A resolution adopted by the Moscow Gorispolkom envisages a reduction in the numbers of industrial production personnel by at least 27,000 persons in the current 5-year plan period, and by 30,000 among those employed in science and the management sphere. As of 1987 no more workers will be brought in from other cities. Enterprises and organizations must fulfill their plans without so-called "quota workers," through accelerated labor productivity growth.

In terms of the nature of its tasks the 12th 5-Year Plan is difficult and worrisome. The deputies spoke frankly and knowledgeably about the causes of irregularities and omissions at their enterprises, the reserves which will be activated, and the need to enhance the activeness of deputies' production groups. Sharp criticism was leveled against the departmental approach displayed by some ministries toward the problems of intensifying the city's economy. It was especially noted that particularly large quantities of obsolete equipment have been in use for 25 years and more in enterprises under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry; the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems; the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry; the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building; and the Ministry of the Automotive Industry; also, in light industry.

The consumer goods production situation cannot be considered satisfactory. Output per R1 of the wages fund is 1 kopek in enterprises under the Ministry of Power Machine Building, 5 kopeks under the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, 6 kopeks under the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, and 7 kopeks at the "Serp i Molot" Plant. Poor quality products and obsolete designs and models no longer satisfying the population's demands are still produced in large quantities.

Specific tasks were set for fulfilling the congress decisions and a principled evaluation of the state of affairs was made at the Moscow CPSU Gorkom plenum held a week before the session. The plenum noted, for example, that the standard of economic work done by the Moscow City Planning Commission is simply inadequate. Economic work is often replaced by directive decisions without any appropriate technical and economic substantiation or calculations or any advance discussion at rayon level. This evaluation was presented in a considerably milder form in the report to the session and deputies disagreed with this.

"The Moscow City Planning Commission is restructuring its work intolerably slowly," Deputy F. Kozyrevdal, first secretary of the Krasnopresnenskiy CPSU Raykom, stressed. "More often than not you come up against a brick wall of incomprehension when it comes to solving many questions of the rayon's socioeconomic development."

A large portion of the report and deputy speeches was taken up with questions concerning the implementation of voters' instructions; the development of the city's energy base, transportation, and consumer services; the implementation of school reform; the protection of the population's health; the intensification of the educational role of art and of cultural and enlightenment institutions; the organization of people's free time; and the struggle for a healthy way of life. Noting that a program for improving supplies of basic foodstuffs to Muscovites has been elaborated and is now being implemented and that a comprehensive "health" program is being elaborated, deputies drew urgent attention to problems which are still being solved only slowly. Serious complaints were leveled against the gorispolkom for its inadequate monitoring of the execution of individual resolutions.

The common theme in all the speeches was that it is necessary to ensure purposefulness and determination in actions without remaining satisfied with halfway measures; Muscovites have no right to lag behind in the acceleration of socioeconomic development.

B.N. Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, took part in the session's work.

CSA Reports Labor Productivity up 4.6 Percent

LD132259 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1800 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] The results of the country's industrial performance in March have been summed up. The CSA bulletin stresses many collectives have adopted a policy of accelerating production pace and giving high quality output in strict accordance with contracts from the first days of the year and are following it firmly.

Avtovaz, ZIL, Minsk tractor works, the Latvian Sarkanais metallurgical works, Spassktsement cement works in Maritime Kray, and a number of others are among enterprises that are setting an example. The total volume of industrial output has increased by 5 percent compared to March of last year.

Labor productivity has increased by 4.6 percent in the same period. All union republics, except Moldavia, have coped with the tasks; the majority of the industrial ministries have fulfilled the month's plan.

Gosplan Deputy on Using Western Technology

LD121343 Moscow TASS in English 0900 GMT 12 Apr 86

["Does the USSR Depend on Western Technology?" — TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow April 12 TASS — "The Soviet Union sells more scientific and technological novelties than purchases", Genrykh Stroganov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, has told a TASS correspondent. "Over the past two decades over country has purchased approximately 700 licences abroad, and sold the same number of licences within a period of five years. The main buyers of Soviet licences are such industrially developed countries as Britain, Italy, France, the FRG, the USA, and Japan. I think the assertions being spread by some mass media that the USSR is allegedly dependent on Western technology do not tally with these facts".

"The Soviet Union has always favoured mutually beneficial economic, scientific, and technological cooperation with other countries and participation in international division of labour. But it has never made its development dependent on Western technology".

The main guidelines, endorsed by the 27th Congress of the CPSU, for the economic and social development of the USSR and intended for a period ending at the turn of the century, envisage the doubling of Soviet production potential in fifteen years' time by using the scientific and technological achievements of the Soviet Union and of the entire socialist community as the main lever.

"Our country", Genrykh Stroganov went on to say, "possesses large scientific and production resources for the implementation of these great plans. The USSR accounts for almost a third of world scientific products and a fifth of the world's technological inventions registered abroad. It must be admitted with regret that lots of big discoveries and inventions do not find application in industry for years. Such practice was not only sharply criticized at the congress of the CPSU and in the press. Effective measures are being taken with a view to overcoming such state of affairs".

Over the past five years the Soviet Union has exported 43,600 million roubles worth of industrial equipment alone, including planes and helicopters, grain harvesters and excavators. The range of the export of Soviet licences covers almost all branches of science and technology — from medical equipment, drugs, and food preparation technology to the most sophisticated processes in metallurgy and chemistry.

It is universally admitted that the USSR is ahead of the West in such important fields as welding equipment, casting of metals in electromagnetic field, and a number of others. Foreign experts who study the development of Soviet science and technology quite often state that discoveries made in the USSR are of value to world science.

Moves To Raise Product Quality Meet Resistance

PM091048 Moscow *SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA* in Russian on 2 April in its First Edition publishes on page 1 a 1,400-word editorial "Economic Review" entitled "Quality as the Yardstick of Labor." The article deals with the problem of establishing the quality indicator as a yardstick in evaluating labor and lists numerous complaints about the quality of consumer goods and also recent steps to ameliorate the situation.

The article states:"The first intersector industrial production-and-trade associations for the manufacture and marketing of light industry goods have appeared.

"*SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA* has already told its readers about the establishment of such associations in Estonia and Georgia. Acquaintance with their experience leads one to conclude that the development of this new, promising venture will not proceed without hitches. It infringes certain departmental interests and has therefore met with the opposition of certain economic managers. This was mentioned with concern also during the congress. Up to a point, this lineup of forces is probably natural. Nothing new is introduced without a struggle, and it is necessary to be prepared for this struggle. Local party and soviet organs should show more initiative in this matter. What is meant by this? That they should not wait until the departmental squabbles are resolved and should tackle the experiment more boldly.

"The party has set the task of achieving a radical breakthrough in improving the quality of work as swiftly as possible. The letter addressed by the Central Committee to party committees, soviet and economic organs, trade union and Komsomol organizations, and all working people calls for no effort to be spared in this regard. This is a nationwide task which can be resolved only through the efforts of all management components, all labor collectives, and each individual worker. It is necessary to act resolutely in this matter, using all the means available, be they economic, administrative, or educational. Half-measures are impermissible. What is needed is the utmost mobilization of forces, persistence, and consistency," the article concludes.

Agricultural Developments for 10-12 Apr Reported

LD130528 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 10-12 April 1986. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

10 April

In the southern part of the Vakhsh valley in Tajikistan, the large-scale harvesting of fodder crops has started, with up to 200 quintals per hectare being gathered in some rayons. Some 40,000 hectares in Tajikistan are used to grow such interseasonal crops. The harvest now being gathered was sown in late autumn. The land can thus be cultivated almost throughout the year, which is important when the land is in a hot climate and needs irrigation. (0200 GMT)

11 April

Additional fertilizer is being applied to winter crops and perennial grasses in Bashkiria by the Ufa agricultural air service over an area of more than 600,000 hectares. (0204 GMT)

In the Chechen-Ingush ASSR, the sowing of early grain and pulse crops has been completed in 2-3 days, which is a record. The team contracting system, which has been adopted by nearly all farms in the area, helped to bring about this achievement. (0400 GMT)

In the Ukraine, widespread sowing of sugar beet, the republic's main technical crop, is taking place. Over 100,000 hectares of land are sown every day. Industrial technology is used in the cultivation of nine-tenths of the area sown to sugar beet. The work is being supervised by 500 agronomists and sugar beet specialists, allocated for the first time by the republic's agro-industrial committee. Specialized teams are carrying out the sowing. They have been recruited on the collective contract system by over three-quarters of the beet plantations. (0400 GMT)

Sowing of early cereals has been completed in southern regions of Rostov Oblast. Over 100,000 hectares have been sown to early grain crops in Belgorod Oblast. Mass sugar beet sowing is under way in the Ukraine. (Moscow Television Russian 0723 GMT)

Sowing of early grain crops has opened in Belorussia. (0800 GMT)

In Tajikistan, 80 percent of the land used for cotton production has now been sown. (2300 GMT)

12 April

Sowing units are now at work in the fields of 12 union republics and can be seen in the very south of the Russian non-Chernozem Zone. Several million hectares are occupied by spring crop seeds. In the European part of the country, spring is noticeably ahead of the traditional farmer's calendar, bringing early sowing periods. A session of the Union Council of Kolkhozes took place in Moscow in the last couple of days; participants noted that so far, this year's spring is favorable for farming. All who spoke noted that equipment has started to be prepared better, a result of the breakdown of departmental barriers in the creation of the Agroprom [Agro-Industrial Committee]. But not all its links are yet working with sufficient efficiency. Many farms, particularly in the non-Chernozem Zone, did not receive the fertilizer alloted to them. It is particularly needed now during the top-dressing and sowing period, and especially on areas being farmed intensively. The latter areas for growing grain are doubling. All farm chairmen said that the recent decision on a new economic mechanism in the agro-industrial complex is already starting to work. Production of a number of labor-intensive crops, vegetables in particular, can now bring in a good kopeck or two, whereas before there was a reluctance to grow them. Quantities of paperwork are growing smaller, although this is happening slowly. (1100 GMT)

Brest land improvement workers have started developing a large tract of land — Komarovka — in the floodlands of the western Bug; 4,000 hectares must be reclaimed here for sowing crops. A special dike and a system of pumping stations will ensure regular supplies of moisture to the soil. (1100 GMT)

Sowing of cereals was completed today in Chimkent, Dzhambul, and Kzyl-Orda Oblasts; together with winter crops, these crops occupy over 1,000,000 hectares. (Moscow Television Russian 1430 GMT)

Sowing of cotton is coming to an end on the first million hectares in Uzbekistan. (1950 GMT)

Plant Breeders Develop New Wheat Variety

LD052301 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Igor Goranskiy report; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Soviet and Mexican plant breeders are working successfully to breed new varieties of wheat. Central Mexico: Peasants here gather in good and stable harvests of wheat. Interesting experiments are being carried out on an experimental field near the town of Irapuato by Soviet plant breeders Aleksandr and Olga Barsukov. With the assistance of local agronomists, they managed last year to cross 36 of the best varieties of Soviet and Mexican wheat. The first results have been obtained: Even with a visual comparison it is not difficult to see how impressive those experiments have been. [video shows two ears of wheat held side by side, one about 3 inches long, the other twice its length and girth] The little ear is our wheat brought from Kuban, and next to it is a giant ear grown by crossbreeding on the experimental Mexican field.

[Begin recording] [Scientist R. Malagon, in Spanish fading into Russian translation] Soviet scientists from the Vavilov Agricultural Academy have managed to obtain amazing results. They have obtained samples of a qualitatively new wheat which has characteristics that are very advantageous for agriculture. As a result of the experiments carried out in crossbreeding, the Soviet varieties have brought the hybrids a capability of withstanding drops in temperature: They have strong stalks and can resist disease. And from the Mexican wheat (?varieties) the hybrid has inherited a fast-ripening and a larger ear. The work is continuing and we are sure that it will bring good results. [end recording]

Murakhovskiy Speaks on Kolkhozes' Tasks

PM111413 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 11 Apr 86 p 2

[Report by Ye. Petrakov: "Union Council of Kolkhozes"]

[Text] A session of the Union Council of Kolkhozes was held in Moscow on 8 April. V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee [Gosagroprom], delivered a report on the results of the 27th CPSU Congress and the Soviet kolkhozes' tasks in fulfilling its decisions. He stressed that the country's kolkhozes are called on to implement unswervingly the party's policy instructions on shifting the public economy to an intensive development path. The focus of attention is being transferred from quantitative indicators to quality and efficiency, from intermediate results to end results, and from the expansion of fixed capital to its renewal. All this is not a matter for the remote future but for the current 5-year plan, for each day of this plan.

It is important not only to eliminate the lag allowed in the 11th 5-year Plan but also to achieve the high indicators set by the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000. Proceeding from the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, we must double output growth rates.

The congress defined ways of resolving the large-scale tasks facing the kolkhoz peasantry. The kolkhozes' material-technical base is being strengthened and the efficiency of their production potential is being enhanced. Great scope for creative initiative is offered by the resolution "On the Further Improvement of the Economic Mechanism of Economic Management in the Country's Agro-Industrial Complex" adopted by the CPSU Central Commitee and USSR Council of Ministers.

The party congress, the speaker noted, stressed the need to unconditionally observe the democratic principles of kolkhoz leadership. Kolkhoz self-management and excessive administrative measures are incompatible concepts. The kolkhozes are socialist enterprises of the type which function on the basis of direct democracy. In practice the rayon agro-industrial associations and other organizations frequently interfere unjustifiably in the kolkhozes' activity, replacing the democratic management of kolkhoz production with excessive administrative measures. In a number of places the rayon agro-industrial associations and their supply [balansovyye] commissions order, compel, make demands on, and punish kolkhoz chairmen and specialists without the permission of meetings of kolkhoz members or of the boards. Interference in the operational activity of the kolkhozes is made out by some rayon agro-industrial associations to be a form of state leadership.

Sometimes the provisions of the model statute on questions of organizing production and labor are still violated. The "Krasnyy Oktyabr" kolkhoz, Novosibirsk Oblast, has switched to the progressive shop system of management. The reorganization has borne good fruit but the commission came and...imposed a ban and returned the farm to the obsolete system of production management. Individual rayon agro-industrial association leaders sometimes demand that the kolkhozes transfer the funds for the construction of various projects in cities and rayon centers. As a result kolkhoz funds are improperly diverted.

Unjustified interference in the affairs of kolkhozes and the violation of kolkhoz democracy cause serious damage to educational work among kolkhoz members. Their participation in the solution of questions of the labor collective's life becomes merely formal in such cases, the role of the human factor in resolving many tasks is diminished, and the authority of the chairman and specialists suffers. All this is intolerable. The agro-industrial associations must do everything to promote the kolkhozes' successful work and not impede them. Rayon agro-industrial associations must concentrate their activity mainly on elaborating a scientifically substantiated plan for the development of the rayon agro-industrial complex; on providing material and technical backup for farms; on introducing the achievements of science, technology, and leading experience; and on training cadres.

Kolkhoz democracy is being violated not only from without, the speaker noted. There are still farm leaders who, by their actions, are discrediting the democratic principles of kolkhoz life. Important questions are often resolved in volation of the kolkhoz statute — by the chairman on his own or by a narrow circle of people. The abuse of official position, unjustified decisions, and permissiveness have an adverse effect on the collective and on labor discipline. A proprietorial attitude toward public property is lost. In a number of places the replacement of general kolkhoz meetings with meeting of representatives is abused. This practice also deserves to be denounced. An unjustifiably large number of kolkhoz members have thus recently been removed from participation in the solution of general kolkhoz matters in Kherson Oblast.

The decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress require a fundamental change to the style and methods of leadership of kolkhozes. The task is to bring forms of management of kolkhoz production into line with its content and to ensure that centralized leadership is accompanied by the advantages of kolkhoz democracy. The task of the kolkhozes' councils is to follow most strictly the content of the proposals of the Model Kolkhoz Statute.

The work of the kolkhoz councils has slackened recently in some republics, krays, oblasts, and rayons. Some leaders have formed the opinion that rayon agro-industrial association councils assimilate the functions of the kolkhoz councils and their existence is therefore becoming pointless. This is a fundamentally incorrect opinion, the speaker emphasized. The activity of the kolkhoz councils consists not only of fulfilling some individual measures or mounting campaigns. They are called on to preserve and augment kolkhoz property. No one performs this work better than the kolkhoz representatives themselves.

The speaker dwelled on the most important tasks of the kolkhoz councils in fulfilling the plans of the 12th 5-Year Plan, and urged them to display truly proprietorial concern for increasing the fertility of land and assimilating intensive technologies. The kolkhoz councils must do more to generalize and disseminate the experience of the best farms which achieve a good yield on fields using intensive technology and must take steps for the mass instruction of cadres and the mastering of progressive forms of the organization and remuneration of labor. Intensive technologies must be introduced not only in arable farming but also in stockraising. The work of the Lenin kolkhoz, Novomoskovskiy Rayon, Tula Oblast, can serve as an example of successful activity in intensifying stockraising units.

Kolkhoz councils have great opportunities in enhancing the production efficiency of laggard farms. If the entire kolkhoz system and all echelons of the agro-industrial complex set about consolidating their economy with all its might, a breakthrough will come rapidly. For this, greater use should also be made of the potential of interfarm sharing. Much must be done for the social transformation of the countryside.

A crucial period has arrived — spring sowing is under way and livestock wintering is coming to an end. This spring may rightly be called the spring of acceleration. It should set the tone for the entire 5-year plan. Successfully passing the spring test means responding with deeds to the decisions of the 27th party congress.

The following spoke at the Union Council session: A.N. Tkachenko, first deputy chairman of the Ukrainian Gosagroprom; Hero of Socialist Labor I.Ya. Enns, chairman of the "Zarya Kommunizma" kolkhoz, Omskiy Rayon, Omsk Oblast; Hero of Socialist Labor G.A. Tsitlidze, chairman of the Lenin kolkhoz, Makharadzevskiy Rayon, Georgia; K.Ya. Vlats, chairman of the Telman kolkhoz, Pavlodarskiy Rayon, Pavlodar Oblast; Ye.I. Podolyanina, chairman of the Zhdanov kolkhoz, Shargorodskiy Rayon, Vinnitsa Oblast; V.M. Kalachik, chairman of the "Svetlyy Put" kolkhoz, Molodechenskiy Rayon, Minsk Oblast; and other comrades.

The Union Council relieved V.K. Mesyats of his duties as the council's chairman and member of the presidium in connection with his election as first secretary of the Moscow party obkom.

Hero of Socialist Labor I.I. Kukhar, chairman of the Vladimir Ilich kolkhoz, Leninskiy Rayon, Moscow Oblast, was elected chairman of the Union Council.

The session adotped a resolution to hold an all-union meeting of representatives of the union republics' kolkhoz councils in November 1986. The council also examined other questions.

V.A. Karlov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry Department, and responsible workers of ministries and departments took part in the council's work.

Agricultural Finance Concepts Explained

LD140051 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1000 GMT 13 Apr 86

[From the "Radio Mailbag" program]

[Text] Listeners will obviously have noticed that new sections have been introduced in many of our programs, which are aimed at publicizing the ideas of the congress. In today's "Radio Mailbag" broadcast we will address a question that has been developed in a post-congress document as well — the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on further improvement of the economic mechanism of management in the country's agro-industrial complex. It stresses particularly strongly that the role of financial autonomy must now be considerably enhanced. The experience of the past shows that ignoring the principles of self-recouping [samookupayemost] and self-financing, [samofinansirovaniye] and the upsetting of the material interest and responsibility for results of work, have considerably worsened the financial-economic situation of our kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Genuine financial autonomy means first and foremost making the income of an agricultural enterprise dependent on the final result; that is why it must become the norm for literally all sectors of our country's agro-industrial complex, and particularly for kolkhozes and sovkhozes, writes Poltava Oblast agronomist Ivan Fedotovich Sheluchko. And this letter from Comrade Voskoboynikov from Kursk Oblast, contains a question: Please explain the principles of self-recouping and self-financing. At the microphone is Doctor of Economics Ivan Grigoryevich Ushachev, deputy director of the Institute of Agricultural Economics.

These two principles are among the basic ones in the system of financial autonomy relations. They are integral parts of the financial autonomy method. Both principles express primarily a repayment of expenditure on production of agricultural produce through income from marketing of produce and through income from work and services provided for other enterprises and organizations. The level of self-recouping is to a considerable extent identical with the level of profitability of production. The annual accounts of kolkhozes include tables for kolkhoz income and distribution of it. They show expenditures on production in the year under review. These are mainly material expenditures; they do not include expenditure on payment for labor, payments into centralized union funds for social security and insurance for kolkhoz farmers, and maintenance of cultural and everyday establishments, which is effected through special funds. When defining self-recouping, expenditure on payment for labor should be included in these material expenditures. These expenditures should be compared with clear profit or loss. Thus the category of self-recouping may be viewed as a criterion for the financially autonomous conditions of work of an enterprise and as a criterion of the efficiency of production.

As far as self-financing is concerned, although it includes self-recouping, this category is somewhat different. It is not the result of production, but the principle of an enterprise's work under financial autonomy. Full self-financing of economic and social development is when an enterprise does not receive budget allocations and resources from centralized funds, with the exception of state insurance to compensate losses due to natural disasters. This type is characteristic of economically strong kolkhozes that do not carry out land improvement work on account of budget funds.

As is known, an economic experiment has been in progress this year to improve the system of management and the economic mechanism on sovkhozes and kolkhozes and in other enterprises of the agro-industrial complex. This experiment is being carried out in Stavropol Kray, Vologda Oblast, Glazunovskiy Rayon of Orel Oblast, Kinelskiy Rayon of Kuybyshev Oblast, Pritobolnyy Rayon of Kurgan Oblast, Ordynskiy Rayon of Novosisbirsk Oblast, Krivosheinskiy Rayon of Tomsk Oblast, and Aleyskiy Rayon of Altay Kray. This experiment is aimed at introducing financial autonomy; that is, these kolkhozes and sovkhozes must be managed primarily by economic methods, applying self-recouping and self-financing. The first months of the new style work on these kolkhozes and sovkhozes show a great deal that is positive in the economic mechanism; but at the same time, certain shortcomings inherent in the basic conditions for the holding of the economic experiment are also coming to light.

Taking as a starting point the experiment being carried out in Stavropol Kray, for example, the kolkhozes and sovkhozes are not working on terms of self-recouping, even though this is supposed to exist and is the basis of the experiment. So far they are working according to a principle of a kind of self-financing. Self-financing there is based on inclusion in the mechanism of procurement prices of all budget allocations for financing of capital investments and of all budget allocations for growth in the norm for working capital, on payment of additions to the procurement prices for low-profitability and loss-making farms, and on other targets. Temporary shortage of funds is made up by credits.

As the economic experiment progresses, the defects and the omissions are being directly eliminated. This will make it possible by the beginning of 1987 to expand considerably the geographical extent of kolkhozes and sovkhozes where full financial autonomy is to be introduced, as is envisioned in the Basic Guidelines for economic and social development of our country, where it is written that we should strengthen the role of economic methods of management and strengthen financial autonomy in all areas of public-sector production.

Meeting Marks Cosmonautics Day, Gagarin Flight

LD112302 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1255 GMT on 11 April broadcasts a 1 and 1/2-hour live relay from the Hall of Columns in the Moscow House of the Unions of a festive meeting marking Cosmonautics Day and the 25th anniversary of the launch of the first manned spacecraft, *Vostock*, with Gagarin on board.

At 1300 GMT as the party leaders and celebrities enter to take their seats on the platform, the announcer explains that they include "leaders of party and state; representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations of the capital; USSR airmen-cosmonauts; eminent scientists; military leaders; and cosmonauts from socialist countries.

Shown on the Presidium platfo. m, from left to right, are: in the front row, Tereshkova, Zimyanin, Sokolov, center aisle, Solomentsev, Aliyev, and Mesyats; in the second row, Yefimov, Lieutenant General of Aviation Beregovoy, Marchuk, Major General of Aviation Leonov, and Flight Admiral Yegorov. Major General of Aviation Dzhanibekov is visible in the back row and Shcherbina can also be seen on the platform.

At 1301 GMT Vasiliy Georgiyevich Zakharov, secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, begins the introductory address. He recalls Gagarin's flight and refers briefly to USSR space successes since then. "The successes of Soviet cosmonauts are clear evidence of our party's and state's concern to ensure that near-earth space should never be an arena of conflict and that it should always serve the progress, happiness, and security of the Soviet people and all mankind."

Zakharov then declares the meeting open and the anthem is played. Zakharov announces that "the report devoted to Cosmonautics Day and the 25th anniversary of the launch of the first manned space ship, *Vostok*, with Yuriy Alekseyevich Gagarin, pilot-cosmonaut of the USSR on board, will be delivered by Academician Vladimir Aleksandrovich Kotelnikov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences."

At 1306 GMT Academician Kotelnikov begins his speech by recalling Gagarin's flight and notes that this anniversary is now marked throughout the world. He reminds the audience that the 27th CPSU Congress decisions envisage further space research: "The Congress came out resolutely against the arms race on earth and against transferring it into space. As noted in the CPSU Program which was adopted by the 27th Congress, the research and exploitation of space should be implemented only for peaceful purposes — to develop science and production in accordance with the demands of all the peoples."

Kotelnikov briefly summarizes the various historical events in the USSR space program, from the first sputnik, through Gagarin, *Voskhod*, *Vostok-2*, *Soyuz*, *Salyut*, and *Progress*. He refers briefly to the various types of research carried out in orbit. Kotelnikov praises the cosmonauts' level of training. He adds: "I would particularly like to mention the flight carried out by Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Viktor Savinykh who flew to the *Salyut-7* station which was silent and not functioning; they managed to dock with it and repair it. To do this they needed high qualifications, resourcefulness, initiative, and I would say, heroism. It was a flight in which it was impossible to foresee all the possible situations.

"Finally, comrades, on 20 February this year the *Mir* orbital station was launched. It is a new-generation station which is also intended to carry out a program of manned space research in the interests of sicence and the national economy. The *Mir* station is equipped with a new docking system, with six docking ports. Two of these ports — the axial ones — will be used for docking visiting craft and for scientific modules. The four radial ones are work areas for scientific modules. On the station the processes of movement control, the work of the on-board systems, and the scientific apparatus are automated using modern computers; the electrical supply system has increased capacity and more comfortable conditions have been created for the crew. As you know, Cosmonauts Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solvyev are now at work on the *Mir* station; they are carrying out tests of its design components and on-board systems, and are adjusting the units and apparatus. Comrades, let us congratulate them on our festival and wish them success." The audience applauds. Kotelnikov then continues:

"The successful flights of the cosmonauts on the *Salyut* and *Mir* orbital stations convincingly prove the good prospects and high effectiveness of the policy adopted by the USSR of peacefully exploiting space — the policy aimed at creating and making use of permanently operating orbital manned complexes for scientific and national economic purposes. In this sphere we are the most advanced in the world; we have no competitors here."

Kotelnikov goes on to note the parallel use of automated space apparatus. *Cosmos* satellites have been used for research since 1962. Further successes were achieved with the *Astron* satellite, the *Lunakhods* and the *Mars* and *Venera* space apparatus. The latest *Venera* probes produced excellent images of Venus. He says: "The radar maps obtained during these flights are now being studied here and abroad with great interest. The United States intends to continue the radar imaging of the surface of Venus but will not be ready to do this until 1988." He recalls that the *Vega* apparatus obtained interesting information about Venus and Halley's Comet; many countries cooperated successfully in the *Vega* project.

Satellites are being used increasingly in the national economy, the speaker continues, particularly for communications. "Now, apart from the *Molniya* satellites, the *Ekran*, *Raduga*, and *Gorizont* communication satellites are in geostationary orbit. A network of ground stations is now in use, primarily *Orbita* stations which number about 100, and *Ekran* and *Moskva* stations which number over 4,000. Satellite communications systems allow television broadcasting to cover 93 percent of our country's population." Kotelnikov explains that much essential meteorological information is obtained from satellites. Hundreds of USSR organizations use space photographs; they receive more than 1 million photographic documents per year.

Speaking of international cooperation in space research, Kotelnikov recalls the setting up of the Interkosmos organization and its work and cooperation with other countries. "We also have experience of cooperation with the United States and the most significant page in this was the joint flight of the *Soyuz* and *Apollo* manned ships." International crews worked on the *Soyuz* craft. He says that two Syrian cosmonauts are now training in the USSR and a longer Soviet-French flight is also planned. "We are now working on several more major international projects devoted to peaceful space research. The implementation of these will be a significant contribution by space science to peace and human progress."

In conclusion Kotelnikov notes: "Comrades, in summing up the results of what has been done, one can say that our specialists, scientists, and workers in the space sphere have not worked at all badly. However, now, after the 27th CPSU Congress when the whole country is noting the successes that have been achieved and assessing its work self-critically and is seeking and finding reserves, removing obstacles, and outdated factors, we also see that we could have worked better. I wish to give the assurance that the glorious collective of specialists connected with space will be among the first to reorganize its activities in accordance with the precepts of the 27th congress. Allow me to express confidence that the USSR will continue to occupy a leading world position in space research and exploitation." Kotelnikov expresses his best wishes for Cosmonautics Day and the audience applauds.

Next to speak, at 1341 GMT, is Lieutenant General German Stepanovich Titov, USSR Pilot-Cosmonaut and Hero of the Soviet Union. In his 14-minute address, Titov notes the great strides made by Soviet cosmonautics since Gagarin's flight, by which time, he says, "in addition to theoretical developments, experience had been gained in creating rocket technology." All this, Titov continues, laid the ground for the realization of Tsiolkovskiy's dream of putting a man into space.

Titov then reviews the history of Soviet progress in space research and attributes its successes to the "outstanding scientists of today." He describes the process of selection that preceeded the initial training of 20 cosmonauts in Moscow in 1960 and the final selection of 6 people which culminated in Gagarin's flight into space.

Much has been accomplished, Titov continues, in the time from Gagarin's flight to the recent launching of the *Mir* station. "However, the path into space has not always been smoot straight, and victorious. As in anything new, there have been mistakes and failures. We have all experienced not only the joy of victories but have painfully suffered the bitterness of loss. Vladimir Komarov was killed while testing the new and first *Soyuz* space craft, and the flight by the crew of the first orbital station ended tragically when Georgiy Dobrovolskiy, Viktor Patsayev, and Vladislav Volkov were killed on their return to earth. Their feats serve as an example to the young generation of cosmonauts in fulfilling their duty to the people and to cosmonautics."

Cosmonautics today has become a branch of the national economy, Titov continues, promoting the country's social and economic development. "The unique characteristics of space are opening up a new era in the scientific and technological development of people on earth. Scientists today are discussing plans for orbital factories and facilities for producing materials with unique characteristics, and ideas are being put forward for using the energy resources of space. The realization of such plans requires the pooling of the efforts of all people on earth and the uniting of scientific and production potentials. The experience of various countries cooperating in major international programs indicates that this is the right and reliable path. However, reactionary circles in the United States have given their space programs a militarist tendency and aggressive direction. The United States is today trying by way of space to achieve military strategic superiority over the USSR. It is with this aim that they are drawing up plans for "star wars" and implementing programs to create new types of space-based weapons and systems called the Strategic Defense Initiative. The danger is exacerbated by the fact that the United States is trying — and not without success — to involve the economic and scientific potential of its allies in its space adventures. The cold blowing in from space is more frightening than the natural cold. The USSR is putting a great deal of effort into ensuring that scientific and technological progress and the achievements in the field of cosmonautics serve the interests of mankind's progress, and that they are not aimed at annihilating civilization."

At 1356 GMT Innokentiy Ivanovich Maltsev, a foreman at the Krasnyy Proletariy machine tool building works in Moscow, speaks for 11 minutes on Gagarin's achievements and his qualities as a man. This is followed by a greeting delivered by three "representatives of Moscow young people and students." At 1415 GMT Cosmonauts Kizim and Solovyev on board the *Mir* station are heard delivering a message from space praising the Soviet space achievement.

Zakharov thanks them for the meeting and declares the festive session closed at 1419 GMT.

Cosmonauts Undergo Physical Checkup 10 Apr

LD111815 Moscow TASS in English 1702 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 11 TASS — A TASS correspondent reporting from the mission control center

Soviet Cosmonauts Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev will celebrate the remarkable date — 25 years since the first ever manned flight into space — in orbit. The mail has brough numerous telegram and letters addressed to them. People congratulate Kizim and Solovyev on Cosmonautics Day and wish them success in fulfilling the mission's program.

Yesterday Kizim and Solovyev underwent a medical checkup with the help of a new multi-function data recording system, called "Gamma."

According to its findings, both cosmonauts are in good health. Pulse rates are normal at 62 (mission commander) and 66 beats a minute (flight engineer). Blood pressure is 115/70 and 120/70 mm of the mercury table respectively.

The program for today includes further testing of the *Mir* station, visual observation of the land surface and the area of the ocean, and a work-out.

The onboard systems of the manned orbital complex *Mir — Soyuz T-15 — Progress-25* are functioning normally.

All-Union Science Conference Ends in Tashkent

GF071702 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek
0115 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] The all-union science conference dedicated to perfecting national relations on the basis of the decisions adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress concluded its work in Tashkent on 5 April. The conference was organized in accordance with a joint initiative made by the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, the scientific council on national problems affiliated to the USSR Academy of Sciences, the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences, and the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Party History Institute. During the 3-day conference, sociologists, experts on national relations, party officials, and leaders of ideological organizations and establishments from Moscow and the other fraternal republics discussed the most important issues related to the national trends prevailing in the current stage of social and economic development in the country.

The report read and the addresses made in the convocation pointed to the ways and means of (?effectively) realizing the national policy as bequeathed by Lenin and consolidating the means of creatively using the [words indistinct] under the new conditions and further strengthening the indestructable friendship of the peoples of the socialist homeland.

Briefs

Ship's First Research Voyage — A new vessel belonging to the Far East scientific center, the *Akademik Oparin*, has set out from Riga on its first research voyage. A large number of laboratories for different purposes are on board the ship. Minicomputers that make work with various instruments easier are at the disposal of the scientists. For prompt communications with the shore and for confirming coordinates, the vessel is equipped with a satellite communications system. The purpose of the expedition is to study maritime organisms. The collective of scientific staff is looking forward to intense and interesting work in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. [Text] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0600 GMT 7 Apr 86 LD*]

Nuclear Ship in Arctic — The center for sea operations in the western section of the Arctic reports that at the beginning of April, the nuclear ice-breaker *Sibir* will return to this region of the Arctic. It has been working in the White Sea for 40 days and escorted the transport vessel *Olevsk* to the western edge of the ice. Now it will escort the *MV Kola* into the Yenisey Zaliv. From here the transport of reinforced ice class will continue its independent journey to Dudinka. [Summary] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0200 GMT 7 Apr 86 LD*]

New Small Computer — Oryol, Central Russia, April 8 TASS — The Orlyol control computer factory has launched production of the first of a new series of small computers, which is a small computation centre for automated systems monitoring technological processes. The computer conforms to the world standard of such-type machines as to its memory volume and productivity (one million operations per second). In 1986-1990 the USSR will boost 130 percent production of computer facilities as against the previous five-year plan period. [Text] [*Moscow TASS in English 1608 GMT 8 Apr 86 LD*]

Ships Use Satellite Links — *Volna-6* satellite communications terminals have been assembled on the first 20 large-tonnage vessels of the Far Eastern shipping line. They make it possible, via the centers situated in various countries, to establish contact with the shore by telephone and teletype in a matter of minutes. In the Soviet Union such centers have been created in Odessa and Nakhodka. With their aid our motor vessels, which are making voyages in the Atlantic, Indian, and Pacific Oceans, are served. The large-scale introduction of satellite communications facilities enables seamen to tackle the tasks of delivering cargoes promptly and efficiently and to successfully negotiate the zones of impassibility of radio waves when ordinary communications transmit the necessary information to the shore with difficulty. [Text] [*Moscow International Service in Russian 1400 GMT 9 Apr 86 LD*]

Officers Speak on Air Defense Forces Day

Commander Marshal Koldunov

LD131315 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1000 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Address by Aleksandr Ivanovich Koldunov, commander in chief of the Air Defense Forces, chief marshal of aviation, twice Hero of the Soviet Union, on the occasion of Air Defense Forces Day, in the studio on 13 April — recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades, this year Air Defense Forces Day is being marked with special political and labor animation. The thoughts and feelings of the Soviet people and the soldiers of the Army and the Navy are turned toward our own Communist Party and the decisions of its historic 27th congress. The congress answered the key questions of life and has armed every Communist and every Soviet man with a clear program of action for speeding up the socioeconomic development of the country.

Like all the Soviet people, the personnel of the Air Defense Forces sincerely, with all their hearts, approve and support the party's decisions and its internal and foreign policy. In response to the high assessment of the military work given in the Central Committee Political Report to the 27th congress, the soldiers of the Armed Forces are resolved to continue serving their people wholeheartedly and to selflessly fulfilling their miliary duty.

Under the wise leadership of the Communist Party, the Air Defense Forces have traveled a great and glorious course: from the first subunits, set up on Vladimir Ilich Lenin's instruction, to a modern service of the Soviet Armed Forces. The personnel passed with honors the combat test during the years of the civil war and the foreign military intervention and made a significant contribution to the defense of the gains of the Great October. The air defense formations and units carried their battle colors with dignity through the severe trials of the Great Patriotic War. Together with other services of the Armed Forces, they frustrated the enemy's perfidious designs for destroying our cities, industrial facilities, and the Soviet people's cultural valuables through strikes from the air. Some 3,000 enemy aircraft were brought down on the approaches to Moscow and Leningrad alone. Crack units of the fascist aviation did not manage to overcome the air defense and ruin these major historical centers. High examples of Soviet patriotism, courage, and bravery of air defense soldiers manifested themselves clearly in the battles of Stalingrad and Kursk, on the Kuban, and in every major operation by the Soviet Armed Forces.

It was not by accident that the first ones to be honored with the title of Hero of the Soviet Union at the outset of the war were air defense fighter pilots: Lieutenants Ryabtsev, Kalabushkin, Zdorovtsev, Zhukov, Kharitonov, Junior Lieutenant (Alikhin), and numerous other famous patriots of our homeland. During the war years, the Air Defense Forces destroyed more than 7,000 enemy aircraft, over 1,000 tanks, approximately 1,500 guns and mortars, and much other enemy war equipment and man power. The homeland and the party have appropriately assessed the heroic feats and the military prowess of the defenders of the air borders. More than 80,000 of them were awarded orders and medals, while 93 were honored with the high title of Hero of the Soviet Union. Twenty-nine Air Defense Forces formations and units were made guards and 11 were given honorary names.

The present generation of air defense soldiers is proud of the immortal feats of the frontline soldiers, holds sacred and augments their combat traditions, and is perfecting its readiness for the defense of the homeland. The Soviet state decisively supports the curbing of the arms race, elimination of the threat of a new nuclear war, and the preservation and strengthening of universal peace. The 27th CPSU Congress advanced the proposal to create an all-embracing system of international security, which received wide support from all progressive forces of our planet. The new peaceful proposals by the Soviet Union, expounded in his speech on Soviet television by Comrade Gorbachev, Mikhail Sergeyevich, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, are permeated with a firm striving for the preservation and strengthening of peace and for halting nuclear arms tests.

But the aggressive forces do not cease their military preparations. As emphasized at the 27th CPSU Congress, the United States and its military-industrial machine, which as yet has no intention of reducing its momentum, remain the prime movers of militarization. The ruling U.S. circles are increasing their military potential; developing new nuclear, chemical, and conventional weapon-systems; and conducting preparations for the militarization of outer space. The policy of U.S. imperialism, directed at kindling hotbeds of tension in various regions of the planet and at achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union, runs against the interests of peace and security of peoples.

In consideration of the complex international situation and the growing aggressiveness of the reactionary imperialist circles, the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo devote unabated attention to the defense capabilities of the country, the fighting strength of the USSR Armed Forces, and the strengthening of military discipline. In accordance with the Law on the USSR State Borders, important tasks in the defense of the interests of the Soviet state are placed upon Air Defense Forces, who also in peacetime remain at action stations and are in around-the-clock operational readiness.

Thanks to the constant concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government and to the efforts of designers, scientists, engineers, and workers, air defense formations and units have considerably raised their combat capabilities. They now possess weapons which are able to destroy modern air attack weapons over a wide range of altitudes and speeds and in any meteorological conditions. Our excellent cadres skillfully handle first-class combat equipment. Every third air defense soldier has obtained awards of distinction in combat and political training. Almost 100 percent of the personnel are qualified specialists and 80 percent of them are first- and second-class specialists and holders of combat qualifications.

The principle and determining characteristic of the Air Defense Forces is their constant readiness for action. This readiness embraces all aspects of the personnel's life and activities and is ensured by sustained martial labor and high personal responsibility for the work at hand. The personnel's military skill is based on the very rich experience of the Great Patriotic War, the advanced views of Soviet military thinking, and the comprehensive mastering of more effective methods of combatting modern air attack weapons.

Among the Air Defense Forces, as throughout the country, active, creative, and inspiring work is under way to fulfill the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. Commanders, political bodies, and party and Komsomol organizations are putting organizational and educational measures into effect in order that service in the Air Defense Forces, as in our entire Army, continues to be a school of education, courage, and patriotism. The quality of combat and political training is improving. Organization and discipline are being refinforced. Party political work is being perfected. Socialist competition under the slogan — Let us fulfill the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress; let us reliably defend the gains of socialism — has assumed wide dimensions in the units and subunits.

The atmosphere of principledness and high responsibility for the work at hand and for an objective and self-critical assessment of the results obtained, which was created by the congress, is taking hold in the activities of the leadership, the political bodies, the staffs, and the party organizations. Implementation of the tasks set by the USSR minister of defense for the 1986 academic year is being effected according to a tough combat schedule. The surface-to-air missile forces and fighter aviation are fulfilling their academic and combat tasks for the winter period with excellent and good results, and the radio-engineering troops have achieved new levels in combat and political training.

The units and subunits have lent broad support to the initiative by the country's front-ranking collectives to hold a communist subbotnik dedicated to the 116th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin. In daily combat study and in the course of exercises, interaction with other types of armed forces is strengthening and developing, as is combat cooperation with the air defense forces of the Warsaw Pact armies.

In marking the holiday, the air defense personnel assure the Communist Party Central Committee and the Soviet Government that they will continue to vigilantly guard the socialist fatherland's air boundaries and remain in constant readiness to defend the Soviet people's peaceful labor. We express our heartfelt gratitude to all workers, party and local soviet bodies, scientists, designers, DOSAAF organizations, and creative unions for their concern and great attention to the defenders of the fatherland's air borders. On our holiday we address warm congratulations to the glorious veterans of the Air Defense Forces, participants in the Great Patriotic War, and generals and officers in reserve and in retirement. We wish you, esteemed comrades, sound health and active work in the military and political education of young people and in propagandazing combat traditions.

Esteemed comrades, allow me to cordially congratulate you, Army and Navy servicemen, and all who are today performing their responsible service in the Air Defense Forces, on the holiday, and to wish you new and remarkable achievements in fulfilling the historical decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

Deputy Comander Col Gen Smirnov

LD131435 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
0815 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Address by Colonel General Aleksey Grigoriyevich Smirnov, deputy commander in chief of the Air Defense Forces, on the occasion of Air Defense Forces Day, on 13 April; place not given; from the "Time, Events, People" program presented by Igor Grigoryev — recorded]

[Excerpts] The birth and development of the Air Defense Forces are organically linked with the Great October Socialist Revolution and Vladimir Ilich Lenin's activities.

In conditions of scientific-technical progress, fundamentally new means of air defense have been created, primarily guided missiles and automated control systems. Today, the Air Defense Forces are the most highly automated service of the Armed Forces. Created by the talent of Soviet designers, through the effort of the engineering and technical personnel, workers and servicemen of the defense industry, the first-rate military equipment with high combat capabilities today enables the surface-to air missile forces, fighter aircraft personnel, and the air defence radar equipment operators to locate and destroy the enemy's air attack weapons throughout the entire range of altitudes and velocities of their use, in any weather conditions, at the far approach routes to protected facilities. The permanently sustained high level of combat readiness is a distinctive feature of our troops, and at the same time one of the most important demands made of them. They are entrusted with carrying out a peacetime task of national importance — that of ensuring the security of the fatherland's air frontiers. To fulfill this task, a major part of the Air Defense Forces and equipment is on 24-hour combat duty, and the rest is maintained in permanent readiness for combat use within a short period of time. To fight the latest means of air and space attack, it takes not only perfect combat equipment but also the highest possible degree of professional skills among soldiers, sergeants, and warrant and commissioned officers which will ensure its dexterous use in combat. The air defense servicemen, selflessly devoted to the Communist Party and the Soviet people, fully possess these qualities.

Thirty-two percent of them are excellent in combat and political training and 96 percent are qualified specialists, including 75 percent who are highly qualified. In the course of the socialist competition, which is widely expanded under the motto — To ensure fulfillment of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, reliable defense of the socialist gains — formations and units of the Air Defense Forces are reaching new levels of combat skills. The Guards Putilovsko-Kirovskiy surface-to-air missile air defense regiment holding an Order of Lenin, which is under command of Lieutenant Colonel Kurdenkov, is in the vanguard of the socialist competition in our service of the Armed Forces.

The winter training period is drawing to a close. In the course of combat training, which was conducted under the mark of ushering in the party congress in a fitting way, the standards of training of Air Defense Forces formations and units have been significantly raised. In the work of commanders, political bodies, headquarters, and party and Komsomol organizations, the bulk of effort is directed at rigorous execution of the demands of the party Central Committee and of the Soviet Government on enhancing vigilance, combat readiness, and the ability to give an unconditional and guaranteed rebuke to an aggressor's attack and to the ensure successful performance of our troops in any conditions of warfare.

In conclusion, allow me to warmly and cordially congratulate all Soviet people, servicemen and veterans of the Armed Forces, workers of the defense industry on Air Defense Forces Day and to assure the Soviet people and the Communist Party that servicemen of the Air Defense Forces are always ready to fulfill their service duty in defending the air frontiers of the fatherland and that they will give a crushing rebuff to any aggressor.

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DAILY REPORT

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FURTHER SOVIET REACTION TO U.S. NUCLEAR TEST

More on Press Conference

PM141527 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "For the Ending of the Arms Race; Press Conference in Moscow"]

[Text] On 14 April a press conference was held at the USSR Foreign Ministry press center for Soviet and foreign journalists in connection with the Soviet Government statement on the carrying out of a nuclear explosion in the United States. Taking part were G.M. Korniyenko, USSR first deputy foreign minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of general staff of the Armed Forces and first deputy defense minister of the USSR; and A.M. Petrosyants, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy.

The statement at the opening of the press conference said that the Soviet leadership proceeds from the premise that there is no task more important and crucial right now than halting the growth of the danger of war and sparing mankind from the nuclear threat.

Fully determined to achieve a fundamental improvement in the development of world events, the Soviet Union has defined the struggle for halting the arms race and preventing it in space and for completely eliminating nuclear and other weapons of mass annihilation by the end of the century as the central avenue of its foreign policy for the years to come.

Common sense and the conclusions of authoritative specialists says that a foundation to the process of eliminating nuclear arms can be laid most effectively and at the same time most simply by means of the total cessation of tests of these weapons. The nuclear systems already in service would not be improved and the creation of new ones would be virtually impossible.

There is very objective prerequisite today for a mutually acceptable solution, encroaching on no one's security, to the question of a total ban on nuclear explosions with the establishment of strict verification [kontrol] of the observance of such a ban. All that is needed is the political will.

Guided by the desire to set a good example and to give the necessary impetus to the cause of nuclear disarmament, the Soviet Union took a bold step in August last year -- it introduced a unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions. For this it had to suspend the fulfillment of the relevant program and embark on certain military and economic expenditures.

Announced initially for the period through the end of 1985, our moratorium has twice been extended. On each occasion the Soviet Union has honestly issued a warning that the unilateral moratorium cannot be endless and that there is a limit beyond which the USSR will be unable to go. This limit is determined by the interests of our country's security and the security of our allies.

Unfortunately, the U.S. leadership did not stand the test of its responsibility and literally blew up a unique chance to halt the nuclear arms race in Nevada on 10 April. Under these conditions the 11 April Soviet Government statement that henceforth it is freed from its unilaterally adopted commitment to refrain from conducting any nuclear explosions was no surprise to anyone, I believe.

At the same time, it was emphasized that the Soviet Union is prepared to reintroduce at any time the moratorium on all nuclear tests, given a U.S. reciprocal readiness to introduce such a moratorium. Here it is once again up to Washington to reply.

Our proposal to begin talks without delay regarding a total nuclear test ban is also still on the U.S. Administration's desk. The USSR is ready for any form of such talks -- bilateral, trilateral, multilateral -- provided the matter leads to an agreement being reached.

In the light of recent events it is our profound conviction that the problem of banning nuclear weapons tests is not only not being removed from the agenda but, on the contrary, is becoming still more acute, and the Soviet Union intends for its part to strive with unremitting vigor to resolve it.

Replies were given to numerous questions from journalists.

Question: Could you explain from a military viewpoint the importance of banning nuclear tests?

Answers: A nuclear test ban is a serious and real measure to limit the nuclear arms race. An end to nuclear explosions will "freeze" the further development of nuclear ammunition technology and, consequently, will delay and perhaps even halt the creation [sozdaniye] of new models of ammunition and will slow down the development [razrabotka] of new kinds and types of nuclear means (carriers). The quantitative buildup of nuclear charges would also be halted at the same time. A nuclear test ban would erect a barrier in the way of the creation [sozdaniye] of various kinds of nuclear charges for space strike arms under the "star wars" program. In short, ending nuclear explosions is one of the reliable paths leading to the reduction of nuclear arsenals.

Question: Through Washington's fault, the USSR's unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions did not become bilateral and did not stop nuclear tests. Was this Soviet act justified?

Answer: In declaring a unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions, the USSR demonstrated its determination to strive in practice, using, among other things, the force of its own example, for an end to the nuclear arms race. The Soviet moratorium made the problem of ending nuclear tests one of the central issues in world politics. It vividly illuminated who is really in favor of eliminating the nuclear threat and makes the elimination of nuclear weapons the objective of his practical policy, and who, while getting away with peace-loving words, seeks to build up his nuclear might at an accelerated pace.

This Soviet act evoked a wide, positive response throughout the world, and roused and spurred into action the forces which are in favor of ending nuclear explosions and starting a movement toward a nuclear-free world. As a result even now, when through the fault of the United States the Soviet moratorium has ceased to operate, the question of ending nuclear tests remains at the center of the world community's attention. In other words, a more favorable situation has been created for the continuation of the struggle for a total ban on nuclear tests. All this makes it possible to consider our action justified, despite the fact that it has not yet brought complete success.

Question: Washington justifies its refusal to end nuclear tests in terms of the difficulties of verification [kontrol]. What can be said about that?

Answer: M.S. Gorbachev's statements have dealt precisely, clearly, and in detail with verification. Questions of verification pose no problem. First, the seismological stations which the USSR and the United States have are able to carry out verification reliably, and moreover their technical potential is improving constantly. Second, we can make use of international seismological data, and in particular we can take advantage of the proposal of the leaders of the six states in this connection. Third -- most important -- the Soviet side is prepared, if necessary, to accept on-site inspections.

Question: Washington resorts to various kinds of maneuvers in order to avoid resolving the problem of a nuclear test ban. What lies behind this?

Answer: The Soviet Government statement says that Washington conceals behind these actions its intention of continuing to threaten mankind with the nuclear sword. The United States continues to seek military superiority over the Soviet Union, and the NATO bloc over the Warsaw Pact Organization. It is for this purpose that nuclear charges are being tested for new types of nuclear weapons: MX, Trident-2, and Midgetman ballistic missiles, as well as for space-strike arms under the "star wars" plan. The U.S. President himself recently spoke about this.

There are no other reasons. The various "arguments," like the U.S. lag in nuclear tests, the need to maintain a "deterrence" potential, references to the inadequacy of verification [kontrol] — all this is misinformation of the public. For a long time the U.S. Administration has taken refuge behind the problem of verification, a problem of its own devising. When the USSR said that there were no verification problems, that it agreed to any form of verification, international included, it turned out that the U.S. leading circles did not want a nuclear test ban.

Question: What damage has the USSR sustained during the moratorium?

Answer: The USSR has suffered a certain amount of damage from the military viewpoint, of course. But the political benefits of this step in the struggle to halt nuclear tests and limit the nuclear arms race have been greater than the purely military damage.

Question: What is the USSR's stance on nuclear tests by other countries, including France?

Answer: The USSR's attitude toward nuclear tests is precise and clear. We advocate the complete cessation of nuclear weapon tests everywhere. And the USSR and the United States must set an example in this respect as the states possessing the biggest nuclear potentials. We believe that the other nuclear powers, including France and Britain, must join in a nuclear test ban.

Question: What steps will the USSR take in the event of U.S. aggression against Libya?

Answer: The main thing here is to prevent U.S. aggression against this country, as against any other state. The Soviet Union is doing all it can in this sphere. But I think it might be counterproductive to say now what the USSR would do and when. That is all I would say in reply to your question on Libya.

The press conference participants answered some other questions posed by journalists.

Bogachev Contrasts Policies

LD141523 Moscow TASS in English 1402 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 14 TASS -- Follows commentary by Vladimir Bogachev, TASS military news analyst:

The U.S. Administration declares in public that the ultimate goal of the United States is the total elimination of nuclear weapons, but at the same time announces its plans to expand the American plants producing nuclear materials for missile warheads, bombs and artillery shells. President Reagan urges physicists to pool their efforts so as to ensure the use of the atom solely for mankind's benefit, and soon after that orders a modernization of a nuclear test range, which will cost the American taxpayers almost two billion dollars.

As if jeering at the common sense of the Americans, the U.S. Administration claims that the sole reliable way to disarmament lies through a build-up of nuclear weapons by the United States. He also maintains that a militarisation of outer space can be prevented only by placing thousands of nuclear systems, many of which will be tipped with nuclear warheads, in near-earth space.

If one is to believe Washington, to make the nuclear weapons "obsolete" they should be first modernized, and in order to make them "powerless" it is necessary to increase the yield and accuracy of the American nuclear warheads. In conformity with that reckless concept the U.S. Administration categorically refused to follow the Soviet Union's example and put an end to all nuclear blasts, motivating its decision by the claim that renunciation of nuclear testing will prevent a modernization of American nuclear weapons. This stand by Washington most clearly reveals the real essence of the American "disarmament concept."

The Soviet Government is deeply convinced that an end to nuclear explosions would strongly slow down the nuclear weapons race, would make it possible to start practically eliminating that mass destruction weapon. For almost nine months the USSR refrained from conducting nuclear explosions, thus giving the U.S. Administration a chance to confirm through practical actions its statements about the striving for a nuclear-free world, and join in the Soviet moratorium.

The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee has proposed the U.S. President to meet soon in one of the European capitals to reach agreement on an end to nuclear testing. Washington's answer to that proposal was yet another nuclear explosion in Nevada, which demonstrated for the whole world to see its moral and political weakness and placed the interests of the military-industrial complex above those of the American people.

Under these conditions the Soviet Union was forced to announce that from now on it is free from its unilateral commitment to refrain from any nuclear explosions. At the same time the Soviet Union will further persistently press ahead for the resolution of the problem of testing in the interests of the whole mankind.

The USSR is prepared for any form of talks with the USA on that issue, for any type of agreement provided things go towards reaching agreement on a ban on nuclear explosions.

'Insolent Challenge'

PM141443 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent A. Tolkunov dispatch under the general headline "Blow to the Peoples' Hopes: The United States Has Conducted a New Nuclear Explosion in Nevada": "An Irresponsible Step"]

[Text] New York, 11 Apr -- A crimson dawn broke over the Nevada desert. In a symbolic act of civil disobedience Americans crossed the test range perimenter one after another. Several activists from Greenpeace, the antinuclear organization, has already infiltrated the range in protest at the explosion being prepared there. They were immediately arrested. In all, around 100 people were arrested. Demonstrations against the tests have been held in many U.S. cities....

But the bomb was still detonated. Why? According to the official statement, this U.S. explosion, the ninth during the Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium, was necessary. Why? To develop [rzrabotka] new warheads for the MX ICBM's and for the Trident-2 missiles for submarines. These and subsequent tests planned for the near future will provide an opportunity to "check out" the new systems' ability to survive a nuclear strike and will be designed to "trigger" an X-ray laser -- one of the main components of the "star wars weapons" that are being developed [razrabatyvat].

For more than 8 months now our country, fulfilling its unilateral moratorium, has urged the elaboration of an all-embracing treaty and has put forward more and more new initiatives in this sphere. We have sincerely striven to realize the hopes for a peaceful nonnuclear future for all peoples on earth.

Our appeal has not been heeded. And it was not headed because some people still clung to the hope of achieving strategic superiority.

That is why there is now such feverish activity in the Pentagon, the Livermore, and Los Alamos nuclear laboratories, and the headquarters of the largest nuclear subcontractors. The arms race is being launched not only on earth but also in space -- after all, the new explosions are already intended for the development [razrabotka] of "star wars weaponry."

Such is Washington's irresponsible course and the White House's insolent challenge to all mankind.

Test Draws Protests

PM141906 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent L. Koryavin Dispatch: "Explosion in Nevada and Explosion of Alarm"]

[Text] Washington -- The United States has held another nuclear test in Nevada. As soon as it was reported on ABC TV a title reading "Nuclear Test" appeared on the screen. But instead of shots of Nevada there were scenes showing zinc coffins covered with the Stars and Stripes. There had been a "slipup" -- the operators had played the wrong film. They showed excerpts from a report on the shipment to the United States of the remains of U.S. servicemen who died during the dirty war in Vietnam....

But the coffins were a convincing illustration of the report on the new test of the deadly weapon which threatens to turn the living earth into mankind's nuclear grave. In Pentagon circles it is being pointed out that the "experiment" of involving the current explosion in Nevada was to test the impact of radiation on missile warheads. No secret is made of the fact that the plans for improving nuclear weapons and testing them are intimately bound up with the program for expediting the production of components of the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative," that is, with the creation of "star wars" weapons.

Nuclear explosions are organically linked with the creation of the so-called nuclear-charged X-ray laser to give these weapons unprecedented destructive force.

The Nevada test reflected the strategic concept of U.S. ruling circles, which are gambling on a "strong America." In U.S. militarist circles it is cynically stated that the present explosion in Nevada will "give away" to other tests to follow in the very near future -- 16 are planned in all, official U.S. Department of Energy circles are stressing.

The new nuclear tests in Nevada generated a wave of condemnation in the United States. In the region directly adjacent to the Nevada test site there are now more than 200 demonstrators who have stated that they are ready to prevent the explosion at the risk of their lives. The police have stopped them. But neither the police nor the U.S. authorities can stop the broad wave of protest which is currently sweeping over the United States in connection with the latest nuclear weapons test.

It was opposed by Senator Cranston, who stressed that U.S. nuclear policy is not in America's national interests.

Protest against the nuclear explosion is being voiced from the Nevada test site to Congress. The protesters are demanding that the United States heed the voice of reason and stop the tests, stop playing with fire.

Grassroots Opinion Cited

PM140849 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent G. Vasilyev report: "Grassroots' Movement: Reasonable America Is Against Nuclear Explosions"]

[Text] New York, 9 Apr -- Before sitting down to write this report I looked through the latest newspapers which I had just bought as a street kiosk. My eye was immediately caught by a report in THE NEW YORK TIMES: "At the test range in Nevada preparations are underway for the next nuclear explosion. It will most likely take place in the next few days.

....Sometimes in Las Vegas, a city famous throughout America for its gaming houses, a distant rumble is heard, after which people feel a slight tremor of the ground beneath their feet. The dissolute rich fall silent for a minute and the roulette wheels stop for a moment. At the Nevada testing range, 70 miles northwest of Las Vegas, they are exploding nuclear devices and testing the latest types of weapons of mass destruction.

The once again of wheel of fortune spins and passions flare.

There is something symbolic about this juxtaposition of the gaming houses, bathed in neon light and gripped by feverish emotion, and thedeep underground silos where thermonuclear death rages. Something reminiscent of feasting at a time of plague. Something which becomes a symbol of the America of the Pentagonites, the weapons manufacturers, the "theorists" from right-wing "think tanks," all those fanatical fighters against communism who are prepared to jeopardize the future of the world, the future of mankind.

But in Nevada, as in any other American state, there are also completely ordinary people, people who work to earn their crust of bread, who raise their children, who are worried about their future in the shadow of nuclear apocalypse. They regard the underground shocks whose epicenter is in their neighborhood as a stimulus to action. I called the local section of the American peace test organization in Las Vegas. This association of peace-loving Americans became known to the country after mass demonstrations and acts of civic disobedience near the fence of the testing range last November, on the threshold of the Geneva summit conference.

"We are now preparing for new protest demonstrations," I was told by Nancy Hale, one of the organization's national coordinators. "Despite appeals from all over the world, the Pentagon is continuing its nuclear weapon tests. This is a challenge to world public opinion and a slap in the face for those Americans who are unequivocally in favor of ending explosions and of the United States responding with positive actions to the Soviet moratorium on all nuclear tests."

Millions of ordinary Americans, alarmed, worried, and indignant, speak through Nancy Hale, a mother of three who came to Nevada from her native Oregon to make what contribution she could to the great and noble cause of saving the world from the nuclear plague. And what do the experts think about all this, those who are capable of assessing the present situation from the viewpoint of the global problems of world policy?

Arthur Cox is well known in Washington, author of a number of books on Soviet-American relations and an expert in the sphere of military strategy. In a recent book Cox wrote about the great significance which would be attached to the conclusion of a Soviet-American treaty on a general nuclear test ban: "It would show the whole world the determination of the two great powers to end the nuclear arms race...What would be the point of trying to create costly new types of arms, if you could not test them?...The Soviets are ready to sign such a treaty tomorrow..."

"How do I assess the present situation? Extremely alarming, to put it mildly," Cox answered my question. "The U.S. Administration's categorical rejection of a moratorium and the Pentagon's intention of continuing nuclear explosions with a view to developing sophisticated types of arms are a blow against hopes for progress. Yet M.S. Gorbachev has clearly demonstrated that the Soviet Union is prepared for serious talks; it has extended the moratorium and agreed to certain forms of on-site inspection."

In Arthur Cox' opinion the White House's frankly negative position on the question of banning nuclear tests is the result of increased activeness by the extreme right and the most aggressive and militarist elements both within the administration and around it. The best-known representatives of these forces, he says, are Richard Perle, assistant secretary of defense; Fred Ikle, deputy Pentagon chief; Kenneth Adelman, chief of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency; General Abrahamson, leader of the SDI program, and, of course, their spiritual mentor, nuclear maniac and "father" of the hydrogen bomb, physicist Edward Teller. They believe that by mobilizing its economic and technological resources and using vast funds, the United States will forge ahead in sophisticated types of armaments, achieve a position of strategic superiority, and be able to dictate its will to the Soviet Union and the whole world.

"And what do you think?"

"I think that in present conditions, when mountains of nuclear explosives have been stockpiled, military-strategic superiority has become pointless. Nuclear weapons cannot be an instrument of reasonable foreign policy."

Arthur Cox heads the American Committee on East-West Accord. This is a public organization whose leaders include well-known Americans involved in Soviet-American relations, former ambassadors, military figures, big businessmen, and scientists. In Reagan's America today, these people have been "shut out" onto the periphery of the country's political life. But they are active and express their opinion, which reflects the sentiments of relatively large U.S. circles, those who are worried about Washington's policy of confrontation.

It is no exaggeration to say that the question of ending or continuing nuclear weapon tests is the focal point of the attention of millions of people today. People's attitude toward it has become the litmus paper by which the position of a praticular figure or organization on the main problem of our times can be defined very simply and highly accurately. The Soviet proposal to the United States together with the other nuclear powers to reach agreement on ending nuclear explosions, a proposal backed up by the Soviet moratorium, opened up a real, effective path toward curbing the arms race. It is hard to submerge this proposal in the quagmire of sticky debates about individual types of arms and armed forces and about who has more of what -- debates which have become Washington's customary means of evading Soviet proposals without openly saying "no" to them.

The Soviet moratorium and the USSR's persistent efforts to bring the United States into the process of slowing down and then reversing the nuclear race could not fail to make a great impression on the American public. Seeking to counteract this effect, the U.S. Administration began to advance one pretext after another for saying "no" and escaping the blame. First they said that the United States was lagging behind the Soviet Union in terms of the number of nuclear tests carried out, and that therefore it must "catch up with" the USSR. This dishonest fabrication was speedily exposed. Having failed with one ruse, they started talking about the difficulties of verifying the observance of a nuclear test ban. But this "argument" did not last long either. The Soviet Union officially announced that it is prepared for certain forms of on-site monitoring of the observance of a possible agreement. And today, robbed of its last disguise, the White House states without beating about the bush: We will continue tests in order to create new types of arms.

THE WASHINGTON POST has just published an article by Walter Pinkus, saying that, as is clear from Energy Department budget documents, the Reagan administration, which is already financing the biggest American nuclear weapon production program in the last 20 years, seeks the appropriation of additional resources for the expansion of nuclear weapon production capacities capable of producing these weapons in still larger quantities in the nineties. Among other things, the author of the article indicates, the department seeks the appropriation of resources for the construction of modern new laboratories which will study the possibility of using the energy of nuclear explosions to create beam weapons within the framework of SDI.

The nuclear explosion carried out at the Nevada range 22 March aroused a wave of indignation which was felt throughout the country. The ostentatious, defiant step taken by the U.S. Administration on the eve of the expiry of the moratorium announced by the Soviet Union was seen by people of goodwill as a challenge to public opinion and an outrage against the Americans' post-Geneva hopes. People of various political views and different social positions are taking part in protests and acts aimed at bringing the rabid "hawks" to their senses: workers and housewives, students and office workers, politicians and religious figures.

I look through the newspapers of recent days.

New York. The city council of America's biggest megalopolis adopted a resolution calling on the Washington administration to join in the Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests and renounce the "star wars" program.

Washington. Representatives of a large group of American women's organizations are picketing the White House. In a letter to President Reagan they call on him "for the sake of our children and future generations to stop nuclear explosions... and enter into talks with the Soviet Union to conclude a treaty on a mutual, verifiable nuclear test ban."

I could cite more examples. Indeed, the confrontation over the question of a nuclear test ban has considerably "shaken" America. Actions in favor of curbing the nuclear genie have become a "grassroots movement," as they call it here. Even in small settlements, at the spring session of the municipal councils in the last few days one of the urgent problems of life under discussion has been that of how to influence the Reagan administration to respond positively to the Soviet Union's appeal for an end to nuclear tests.

Sentiments locally must be taken into account by the congressmen and senators, many of whom are soon to run for reelection. As already reported, at the end of February the U.S. House of Representatives adopted a resolution, after a fierce debate, calling on the President to immediately resume talks with the Soviet Union with a view to concluding a treaty on a general and complete nuclear weapon test ban. Preparations are now under way on Capitol Hill for the discussion of a draft resolution submitted to the House of Representatives by Patricia Schroeder (the draft already has 85 cosignatories) and a similar draft from Senators Cranston, Hatfield, Kerry, and Simon providing for the cessation of appropriations for American nuclear tests for as long as the USSR continues its moratorium.

All this -- the noisy debates on Capitol Hill, the private discussions in quite "backwoods" towns, the demonstrations by mass public organizations, the personal opinions expressed by well-known scientists and politicians -- indicates that America longs for the reason, common sense, and realism which are now in such short supply in the country's policy.

CHERVOV EXPLAINS EUROPEAN MISSILE BALANCE

AU141303 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 10 Apr 86 p 6

[Article by Colonel General Nikolay Chervov: "The Soviet Proposal On Intermediate-Range Missiles; Important Issue of Security in Europe"]

[Text] In the joint Soviet-American statement on the results of the meeting between CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President R. Reagan in Geneva, the representatives of the two states favored the speedy achievements of progress in spheres where points of concurrence exist, including in particular the idea of a preliminary agreement on intermediate-range missiles in Europe.

Thus, both sides have great responsibility with regard to realizing this achieved agreement. Without a bilateral endeavor it is impossible to achieve real progress here. Concrete deeds are needed, leading to attainment of the set objective.

Regarding the USSR, it affirms with word and deed its firm intention to achieve the fulfillment of the Geneva agreement. It exerts a maximum effort to rid Europen of nuclear weapons completely -- both intermediate-range as well as tactical weapons. The appropriate Soviet proposals are laying on the negotiating table in Geneva. The USSR's goodwill is attested to by the measures it has unilaterally adopted: suspending the further deployment of intermediate-range missiles in Europe; rescinding the state of alert of a part of the SS-20 missiles which have been deployed in retaliation to the American Pershing-2 and cruise missiles; as well as dismantling their fixed installations.

In his statement of 15 January Mikhail Gorbachev submitted a radical new proposal -- the proposal to liquidate Soviet and American intermediate-range missiles in the European zone. What is involved here are, on the American side, the Pershing-2 and cruise missiles deployed in Western Europe and, on the Soviet side, the intermediate-range missiles deployed in that region. The United States and USSR will physically liquidate these missiles and will not transfer them to other regions or hand them over to other countries. Following the fulfillment of these commitments, one envisages thorough and strict supervision, national and international, with all means, including on-site verification (inspection).

The new Soviet proposal is flexible and constructive. It creates realistic prerequisites for an agreement, taking into consideration the USSR's expressed willingness to conclude this agreement with the United States on the liquidation of intermediate-range missiles in the European region, without any immediate connection with the problems of strategic weapons and outer space. The only requirement is that the United States does not supply its strategic missiles and intermediate-range missiles to other countries (that would block the channel for possible circumvention of the future agreement) and Britain and France do not increase their corresponding nuclear weapons (issues concerning this problem could be the subject of a direct exchange of view with Britain and France).

It is not difficult to see what the fact that the nuclear weapons of Britain and France are not counted means. It involves a compromise variant that disturbs the logic of the arms race. It would be unnatural if, at a time when the United States and the USSR were to reduce their nuclear potential, Britain and France were to increase the quantity of their nuclear weapons. Even now their missiles have more than 500 nuclear warheads, and in the coming decade their number will reach 1,200 units. Under conditions of radical reduction of the appropriate U.S. and USSR nuclear weapons (by 50 percent, to 6,000 nuclear projectitles for both sides) and the liquidation of the American and Soviet intermediate-range missiles in the European region, the share of the British and French nuclear potential in the mutual strategic correlation between NATO and the Warsaw Pact would substantially increase. In other words, the realization of the British and French plans -- in case an agreement with the United States is reached -- would lead to NATO's unilateral military advantages.

Therefore, London and Paris' commitment not to increase their nuclear weapons would constitute a positive contribution to the common project of nuclear disarmament. They would ensure strategic stability in a period when a radical reduction in USSR and U.S. nuclear weapons would be taking place.

The Soviet program of nuclear disarmament submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev on 15 January also solves the issue of Soviet intermediate-range missiles in the country's eastern part.

In that region, our intermediate-range devices face the corresponding devices of the United States, which has here about 400 intermediate-range delivery aircraft (the aerial power on 7 aircraft carriers, the F-16 aircraft in Japan, the F-16 and F-4 aircraft in South Korea, in the Philippines, the long-range cruise missiles on the combat vessels Iowa, Missouri, and so forth). The USSR is willing to solve the issue of its intermediate-range missiles in Asia. According to the Soviet program, in 15 years there would be no missiles of any kind there. But at the same time one has to resolve the question of what to do about the American intermediate-range devices deployed in the Far East.

The assertions that the USSR has begun transferring SS-20 missiles from the East to the West are not responsible. The Soviet side has declared more than once that it has no intention of doing anything of the sort. The United States could be reproached for having the same intentions with regard to the transfer of its Pershing-2 missiles to Europe. Well, should additional guarantees be necessary, it would obviously be possible to come to a special agreement that Soviet intermediate-range missiles will not be transferred from the Asian to the European regions -- with corresponding commitments regarding the U.S. missiles. The existing modern devices make the supervision of such an agreement possible.

In harmony with the Soviet nuclear disarmament program other important issues are also being resolved -- the issues of Soviet operational-tactical missiles of enhanced range which have been deployed in retaliation for the Pershing-2 and cruise missiles, and the tactical weapons. If the American intermediate-range missiles in Europe were to be completely liquidated, then the presence of the Soviet operational-tactical missiles deployed there would also become unnecessary. The liquidation of tactical nuclear weapons -- by all nuclear states -- is envisaged in the program's second stage (beginning in 1990). Thus, in that sphere, too, the USSR is not thinking about any advantages for itself. We want only one thing -- to reduce the level of nuclear counterweight, reinforce general security, and free people from the burden of nuclear weapons.

The liquidation of American and Soviet intermediate-range missiles in Europe would be an important step which would lead to a rapid turn for the better on the European Continent and be favorably reflected in the world situation. A path would be cleared toward a radical reduction of nuclear weapons and their consequent total liquidation. This step can be taken immediately; it is not necessary to waste time with other issues. Now everything depends only on the political will of the American side, on its willingness to use not words but real deeds to fulfill -- constructively and on a bilaterally acceptable basis -- the mutual commitment aimed at accelerating the solution of this problem, enshrined in the joint declaration of 21 November 1985.

'AGGRESSIVE DESIGNS' BETRAY U.S. GLOBAL POLICY

PM141101 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Apr 86 Second Edition p 3

[Candidate of Economic Sciences Yu. Katasonov article under the rubric "United States -- Locomotive of Militarism": "Strategy of Total Adventurism"]

[Text] There are U.S. doctrines, strategies, and strategic concepts without number, as the saying goes. Despite being verbally disguised as defensive, the essence and substance of these strategic aims are betrayed, as they say, by aggressive designs. Designs on a literally global scale, which threaten peace and international security in all parts of the planet and are being realized ostentatiously, arrogantly, and in disregard of the world community's opinion.

The "administration's determination" -- recently announced in Washington -- to continue the planned nuclear test program has been perceived not only as Washington's unceremonious response to the USSR's urgent appeal to subscribe to its unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions. It is a challenge to the world public and to the overwhelming majority of the world's states which demand an end to nuclear weapon tests as the first step to banning and eliminating nuclear weapons everywhere. It is further graphic evidence that the U.S. Administration is not inclined to halt the material preparation for war.

"The Reagan administration," S. Hoffmann, the American specialist in international affairs, writes, "has brought with it a cruel, all-embracing strategy aimed at securing nuclear superiority, waging ideological, political, and economic war, changing the world correlation of forces -- all at Moscow's expense -- and removing elements of cooperation from Soviet-American rivalry." All this is subordinated to confrontation, and not only with our country, in the main direction for Washington politicians and strategists -- the military direction.

In point of fact, the same thing is even acknowledged in official documents of the Washington administration. Thus, the "Defense Directives for 1984-1988" state: "The United States must declare economic and technical war on the Soviet Union in peacetime, develop weapons which the Russians will find it hard to counter with anything, impose disproportionately large military expenditure on them, open up new spheres of military rivalry...."

The material embodiment of such a pretentious and adventurist aim is the huge program which is currently being implemented for the "rearmament of America" with the illusory aim of achieving U.S. superiority over the USSR and NATO superiority over the Warsaw Pact. The core of the program is the creation and deployment of a number of nuclear first-strike systems both inside and outside the United States itself, primarily in Western Europe. The United States is putting its "star wars" program into top gear. It is drawing certain NATO allies into this disastrous plan, making them accomplices in a new and still more dangerous round of the arms race.

Washington's aim of deliberately using strong-arm pressure methods and threats in international relations is leading to the further exacerbation of the already dangerous situation in the world. Even nuclear blackmail is not ruled out here, having its origins in the atom bomb raids on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, which, as it known, were carried out not out of any military necessity but for the purpose of intimidating the Soviet Union and making it "compliant." Since then Washington has resorted repeatedly to nuclear threats. In the period 1946 through 1975 alone, according to the Brookings Institution's figures, the question of the possible use of nuclear weapons was considered 19 times -- against the USSR, the PRC, the DPRK, and Vietnam. And in the early eighties American Government circles discussed the question of the possible use of nuclear weapons in the Near East.

The world public perceived as a gross provocation the militarist "games" conducted on the present U.S. Administration's initiative and simulating the American leadership's actions in a nuclear war. In this venture the role of the president was played by W. Rogers, former secretary of state. This "flexing of nuclear muscles" was of a particularly sinister and provocative nature against the background of the fact that many thousands of units of U.S. nuclear weapons are permanently deployed in various parts of the world and, according to U.S. and NATO military strategies, can be used by them first.

The adventurism of U.S. strategy can also be perceived in the plans and practice of the use of conventional weapons in, for example, the piratical actions against Grenada, Lebanon, and Libya, which the Pentagon calls "low-intensity conflicts." The use of American conventional weapons by gangs of counterrevolutionaries against the peoples of Nicaragua, Afghanistan, and other countries with progressive regimes is on a growing scale.

Pentagon plans also envisage the possible escalation of local conflicts into a "conventional world" war -- by way of limitless "horizontal" escalation. There are also plans for so-called "vertical" escalation, which, according to the Pentagon strategists' designs, would open up the way for a conventional war to develop into a nuclear war. The Pentagon believes that the criterion for military superiority is the ability to "dominate in escalation," that is, to ensure American predominance at all levels of the development of any conflict.

The gamble on launching "economic" and "technical" wars against the Soviet Union and on using the arms race for this occupies an important place in the strategy of total confrontation. Here, too, patently unrealizable goals are set. History has repeatedly disgraced bourgeois prophets who have predicted the Soviet Union's economic exhaustion. Our country now possesses everything it needs to make a proper reply to any challenge from imperialism.

"Psychological warfare" is an invariable constituent part of the strategy of total confrontation. It is being waged against the world of socialism and against the liberated countries which have chosen the path of independent development. "The 'psychological war' unleashed by imperialism," the 27th CPSU Congress pointed out, "can only be described as a special form of aggression, of information imperialism, trampling on the peoples' sovereignty, history and culture. It is also direct political and psychological preparation for war...This is the only possible interpretation of actions whereby people are taught to look through a gunsight at any society not to imperialism's liking."

The main direction of "psychological warfare" is unbridled anti-Sovietism and anticommunism. Its methods and substance -- chauvinism and the preaching of "American exclusivity," propaganda of violence and attempts to justify U.S. claims to imperial hegemony -- also square perfectly with the doctrine of piracy and plunder which is officially called "neoglobalism." "Psychological warfare" operations are conducted with the help of a giant propaganda machine (newspapers, magazines, radio, television, movies, and so forth). The tone is set by statesmen and politicians of all ranks and by top military officers.

Examples of such operations are provided by the present vociferous propaganda campaigns against the USSR's proposal to end nuclear tests and for the continuation of the race for nuclear and other arms, and in justification of the undeclared wars against Nicaragua, Afghanistan, Cambodia, and Angola and the aggression against Libya. The U.S. Administration has taken on the leading role in this propaganda orgy. An apt description of its activity was provided by Canadian Professor (F. Knelman) in his book "Reagan, God, and the Bomb. From Myth to Politics Under Conditions of the Nuclear Arms Race." "Ultraconservative forces which preach double-dyed anticommunism, believe in the inevitable end of the world, and argue that the "commanding place in the world' belongs to the United States," the author states, "have acceded to power in the United States...The activity of the administration, which has at its disposal the tools of destruction of the 20th and even the 21st century, is directed by people who think in terms of the 19th century." This is the somber reality of present-day America.

As Comrade M.S. Gorbachev has pointed out, the policy of total opposition and military confrontation has no future. Fleeing into the past is not an answer to the challenges of the future but, rather, an act of despair, but this does not make such a stance any less dangerous.

SDI MEANS 'DANGEROUS CONSEQUENCES' FOR EUROPE

LD132255 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] In a letter to Radio Moscow, Mr David Dickenson of Northwood asks: How will Moscow reciprocate if the United States deploys weapons in space? The question is answered by Nikolay Borin of our staff:

In a public statement earlier this week the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev gave a clear-cut answer to your question, Mr Dickenson. Addressing residents of Tolyatti, a city on the Volga, Mikhail Gorbachev said: If, despite common sense, the United States persists in its line, we shall find a convincing way to reciprocate and not necessarily in space. There is nothing the United States can do that we can't in our case, the Soviet leader said. A ban on space-strike armaments is not a matter of being afraid to fall behind, but a matter or responsibility. This is why, Mr Dickenson, the Soviet Union's reply to the program of stars wars continues to be a call for a ban on deploying strike-weapons in space, just as the exploration of space for the benefit of the people of the earth remains the Soviet Union's alternative to the Strategic Defense Initiative.

It's not by chance that the words "response" and "responsibility" have one and the same root. How we respond to many challenging problems is the measure of our responsibility today. As you probably know, Mr Dickenson, the responsibility of making a choice faces not only Moscow but the capitals of Western Europe also. And it is also well known that not all of them passed the test of responsiblity when they replied to Washington's call to join this new arms race, a race which a West German author has aptly said creates a new front in the universe. By agreeing to participate in the Strategic Defense Initiative, London, Bonn, and now Rome have created a precedent fraught with the most dangerous consequences for European security. The Strategic Defense Initiative, being an extremely destabilizing system, will do nothing for the defense of Europe.

American experts, members of the Union of Concerned Scientists, feel that technically the defense of Western Europe from space is even less feasible than the defense of the United States itself. Yet, instead of taking the simple and clear-cut road to a nuclear-free Europe offered by the Warsaw Treaty countries, some of the West European capitals, including Bonn and London, are increasingly leaning towards the idea of a European Strategic Defense Initiative, a Euro-SDI. The plan is dangerous because it conceals from Europeans that the United States regard it as a useful appendage to the star wars program. The commander of the NATO armed forces in Europe, the American General Bernard Rogers, admits that a pool of West European military firms could enable the United States to buy military equipment in Western Europe at more favorable prices.

At the same time, a Euro-SDI threatens Europe not only from space. As you, Mr Dickenson, have probably noticed, the idea of such a European project originated in Bonn, where it was advanced by the Federal German Defense Minister Woerner. The minister has every support on this from Josef Strauss, a man notorious for his revanchist views and the leader of one of the most extreme right-wing parties in that country. Some of the West German politicians of this type regard SDI and Euro-SDI as something in the nature of compensation for the ban preventing Federal Germany from having nuclear weapons.

This is the reason, Mr Dickenson, why the Soviet Union is in no hurry to respond militarily to the efforts of the United States and a number of (?other) NATO countries to create a new generation of space weapons. The entire history of the postwar period, beginning from the creation of nuclear weapons, shows that Moscow has only been compelled to reciprocate challenges from the United States and its partners in an arms buildup. Today such military challenges and responses have become much more dangerous and I would like therefore to conclude our conversation today with the words from your letter, Mr Dickenson, that I fully support: Let's hope that Americans see sense over the star wars issue.

ISRAELYAN LAUDS RESPONSE TO GORBACHEV PROGRAM

LD122021 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] The Disarmament Conference is continuing its work in the Geneva Palace of Nations. Our correspondent, Vladimir Dmitriyev, interviewed Viktor Levonovich Israelyan, head of the Soviet delegation, who spoke about the reaction aroused at the conference by the 15 January statement of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev:

[Begin Israelyan recording] The fraternal socialist countries gave us their full support, both in explaining this document, and in joint work at the beginning of the talks on this document at our conference. The representatives of the nonaligned states, Cuba, India, Algeria, Mexico, Argentina and many others, approved the basic tenets of Mikhail Sergeyevich's statement in their speeches, which shows that the Soviet Union's 15 January program is in harmony with the aspirations of the Nonaligned Movement.

The prolongation of the moratorium on any nuclear explosions by the Soviet Union and our proposal to begin multilateral talks at the conference on ending such tests also aroused an exceptionally favorable reaction among many states. But in this question too, placing the affair on a practical level, so to speak, was unsuccessful because of the opposition of the United States, which, as is known, stops in its tracks any proposals, bilateral, trilateral, or mutilateral.

The new ideas contained in Mikhail Sergeyevich's statement on the questions of banning chemical weapons, also met with support. In a word, the work is going on very actively and intensively. The Soviet Union, and the other socialist countries with the support of the nonaligned states, persistently aims at getting the good statements, with which the leaders of the Western world associate themselves from time to time, should be implemented as conventions, treaties, agreements on the limitation of the arms race and disarmament. [end recording]

U.S. UPHOLDING 'LOGIC' OF ARMS RACE AT GENEVA

LD132253 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1920 GMT 13 Apr 86

[V. Dmitriyev report from the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] A regular session of the disarmament conference is continuing its work in Geneva. At the center of attention of those taking part -- and they are the representatives of 40 countries -- is the large-scale initiative of the USSR. The initiative consists of a step-by-step plan for the elimination of weapons of mass destruction. This initiative was supported by the delegations of the socialist countries, and the nonaligned and neutral states responded to it in a positive way.

There are forces at the conference, however, that are opposed to the search for practical solutions in implementing the plan for the elimination of nuclear weapons. These are, first and foremost, the United States. The American delegation, while stating in words the adherence of the United States to peace and disarmament, in fact upholds the logic of the arms race, following instructions from Washington, of course. This kind of approach certainly does not accord with the Geneva spirit. The Soviet side has stressed repeatedly that it is essential to ensure a changeover to intense work aimed at concrete results on the priority issues of the agenda of the conference. One of these is a ban on nuclear weapons tests. The proposal of our country that multilateral talks be started here on halting such tests has given rise to favorable reaction on the part of many states. We are studying with great attention and interests the Soviet initiatives set out in the statement of Gorbachev, the general secretary, says Rolf Ekeus, the head of the Swedish delegation. I believe that the disarmament conference will be able to start examining in practical terms the issues concerning the reduction of nuclear armaments in the very near future, for it is upon the solution of this that the fate of mankind depends.

COMPARISON OF PENTAGON SPOKESMAN ON BINARY WEAPONS

Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal at 2100 GMT on 12 April broadcasts a TASS Washington correspondent's report on U.S. plan to deply binary chemical weapons in Europe. The Moscow Portuguese version has been compared with the TASS version published in the 11 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page AA 10 and found to be identical with the following variations:

Paragraph one, last line reads: ...on that issue.

These statements by Welch at a hearing of a subcommittee of the Senate Armed Forces Committee showed with the utmost clarity that the Pentagon intends, in the near future, to start implementing its plans to create in Europe a new hotbed of great danger to both people and the environment.

He said that...(adding paragraph omitting phrase on first line of paragraph two.)

Paragraph two, line three reads: chemical rearmament program. According to Thomas picking up line five, omitting sentence, deleting lines seven and eight.

Rest of the item reads as follows: Also completed is the first stage of proving ground testing of another kind of binary munitions: the "Big Eye" air bombs. On describing the "Big Eye" chemical air bombs as a critically indispensable arms system, the Pentagon representative sincerely confessed that they are destined for launching strikes on objectives deep in enemy territory. This provides further evidence that the deployment of new U.S. chemical weapons in West Europe is in no way intended as a means of defending the Europeans.

Attempting to justify these sinister plans, Welch opted to use the worn-out propaganda fabrications regarding the United States alleged weakness in the field of chemical weapons. Yet the facts attest to the contrary. At present the United States has the world's biggest chemical weapons arsenals. In U.S. bases abroad alone, there are 55,000 tons of highly toxic nerve-gas munitions in store, as well as grenades, artillery shells, air bombs -- all in all, more than 90 types.

It should be recalled here that Washington unilaterally refused to continue negotiating with the USSR as soon as there emerged the slightest hope of a prospect of an agreement that might prevent the United States from carrying out its chemical rearmament program which, it would appear, has long since been achieved....(rewording paragraphs three and four, adding final paragraph.)

SHEVARDNADZE RECEIVES INTERNATIONAL PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD111654 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1540 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, 11 Apr (TASS) -- E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, today received the leaders of the international organization "Parliamentarians for Global Actions," (O. Grimsson), (R. Ter Beek), and (N. Dunlop).

E.A. Shevardnadze stressed the immutable aspiration of the Soviet Union to strive for the total and universal elimination of nuclear weapons by the end of this century. An important practical step on this road would be the cessation of all nuclear weapons tests. It was noted that on the Soviet side, serious efforts are being undertaken to solve the problem of ending nuclear tests. With this aim, in August 1985, a unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions was established, and later extended. But the other side, the United States, refused to follow this example and join the moratorium. Completely ignoring the demands of the broad world public to end explosions, on 10 April, the United States again carried out a nuclear weapons test. They thereby frustrated the possibility of making the moratorium mutual, of getting down to curtailing the nuclear arms race in practice.

The USSR will continue to struggle persistently for the total banning of nuclear weapons tests. It is ready without delay to begin talks in any form, during which, of course, issues of monitoring [kontrol] would be examined. The Soviet position envisages the use of both national technical means of monitoring, and international procedures, including on-site inspection.

The representatives of the organization "Parliamentarians for Global Actions" told of the work being carried out by their organization in favor of nuclear disarmament, noting that at the present time, they regard the cessation of nuclear weapons tests as a prime task. They highly commended the Soviet Union's efforts in this area of the struggle against the nuclear threat and spoke in favor of continuing the battle against nuclear tests.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD120222 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 11 Apr 86

[From the "International Situation: Questions and Answers" program presented by Vyacheslav Lavrentyev, with Gennadiy Shishkin, Oleg Maksimenko, Igor Surguchev, and Viktor Levin -- not further identified]

[Excerpts] [Lavrentyev] The editorial office has been getting many letters lately in which radio listeners express their indignation at the attitude of the U.S. Administration toward the fate of the world. Surely the U.S. Government understands how serious the world situation is, and how dangerous it is now in the nuclear age to play with fire, writes Comrade Barydina from Chelyabinsk. There is probably no more noble nor more sensible aim than to destroy nuclear weapons, says a letter from Khrunov in Syzran. Why does Reagan not want to join the Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions, or to accept other aspects of our peace proposals? I have asked Gennadiy Arkadiyevich Shishkin, Political Observer, to answer this and a number of other questions concerning Soviet-U.S. relations. Gennadiy Arkadiyevich, please.

[Shishkin] Initially, Washington justified its reluctance to stop nuclear explosions with the fact that there is, allegedly, no effective means of verification [kontrol]. But this, of course, was just a ruse. The most authoritative specialists, including Americans, have concluded that the cessation of nuclear testing can be controlled effectively by national means.

In addition, the Soviet Union has for a long time now been stating its readiness to agree to international verification and to certain on-site verification [kontrol na mestakh] measures. This clear position was confirmed decisvely by Comrade Gorbachev from the rostrum of the 27th CPSU Congress. We have said repeatedly -- the USSR is open to verification. Our interest in it is no less than others'. All-embracing and very strict verification [proverka] is probably the most important element of the disarmament process. In our view, the essence of the matter is as follows: There can be no disarmament without verification [kontrol], and there is no sense in verification [kontrol] without disarmament.

The speech by the CPSU general secretary on Soviet television on 29 March, and his proposal to hold a meeting with the U.S. President in any European capital to reach an accord on stopping all nuclear explosions, gave a powerful new impetus to the struggle of peace-loving forces to ban the testing of nuclear weapons. Appeals, calls, and resolutions urgently calling for the Soviet proposal on holding a summit meeting between the USSR and United States on the cessation of all nuclear tests to be accepted have been reaching the U.S. Administration. Reagan's refusal to meet is indicative of the moral and political weakness of the U.S. position and of a lack of readiness for positive dialogue. In essence, the U.S. Administration -- as was already clear from Reagan's statement of 14 March in response to a joint message from the leaders of Argentina, India, Mexico, Tanzania, Sweden, and Greece -- is deliberately substituting observation of the continuation of these tests in place of measures to verify compliance with an accord on the cessation of nuclear tests. In inviting the Soviet Union to send its scientists to the United States to observe the implementation of nuclear tests, Reagan has tried to divert attention from the U.S. refusal to join the moratorium and begin talks on full cessation of nuclear testing. The true underlying reason for the White House's position is evident: To Washington, renunciation of nuclear tests is undesirable since it runs counter to the true aims of the United States -- the achievement of military supremacy. This aim runs counter to the Geneva agreements, when both sides made statements about the impermissibility of nuclear war and the impossibility of winning such a war, and that the sides will not strive for nuclear supremacy.

There exists a direct, immediate correlation between relying on the continuation of nuclear tests and the star wars program. Nuclear tests are a means for creating new forms of armaments, such as nuclear pumped lasers for example, including those intended for deployment in space. The principled, honest Soviet position on the issue of stopping nuclear tests corresponds to the demands of the widest circles of the international public. The Soviet position is practically identical to the position expressed in the appeal of six states from the five continents. Apart from this, at its last session, the UN General Assembly spoke in favor with a majority of votes, for ceasing the testing of nuclear weapons. The parties of the Socialist International adopt a similar position. It is supported not only by communists and social democrats, but by liberals, conservatives, Christians, eminent public figures in the fields of science and culture, and by millions of ordinary people.

So, for 8 months already, the Soviet Union unilaterally has not conducted nuclear tests. Over the same period, the United States has carried out eight officially declared nuclear explosions and is preparing to carry out still more. The U.S. is doing this in a demonstrative way, haughtily, disregarding the opinion of the world community.

The Soviet Union will be forced to resume nuclear explosions if the United States persists in carrying out its own tests. The Soviet Union cannot inflict damage on its security. The possible resumption of Soviet tests is not the choice of the Soviet Union, but a step forced on it by the United States. In addition, the Soviet Union is full of determination to continue its tireless efforts for the cessation of all nuclear tests.

Humanity is standing at a crossroads that demands definite responsibility. The consequences of the nuclear race can become dangerously unpredictable. It is necessary to act jointly: This situation affects one and all.

Recently, high-ranking figures of the U.S. Administration have been expressing dissatisfaction at the open diplomacy of the Soviet Union; that is, that the Soviet leadership is acquainting the world public with its initiatives. Gennadiy Andreyevich Chushkin from Cheboksary writes: If the U.S. Government is really striving, as it asserts, for the strengthening of peace, then what is it in the Soviet approach which it finds disturbing?

The U.S. Administration, in its characteristic demagogic manner, is constantly striving to present itself as something that it is not. We have frequently been able to observe how the Washington hawks have now donned the garb of the peacemakers -- now of the opponents of nuclear wars, now of the supporters of stopping the arms race. But with the slightest check of the facts as to their veracity, the official actors on the Washington stage flop ignominiously. It is precisely thus that matters stand with respect to the U.S. attitude toward open diplomacy.

Everyone knows very well that the pioneer in this was Soviet Russia, which decisively broke with secret diplomacy and published all the secret, predatory treaties and appealed over the heads of governments directly to the people to take the cause of peace into their hands. Trying to rerun history, the U.S. State Department in February 1983, came out with its own program, bombastically titled, "The Democracy of Public Diplomacy." Avoiding discussion in Congress, President Reagan rushed, by way of the publication of Directive No 77, to begin the practical application of this program. Very quickly both the reason for the rush and the fact that this brand new, routine Washington doctrine had and has nothing in common either with democracy or with public diplomacy became clear. The so-called public diplomacy turned out in fact to be nothing other than a political supplement to the U.S. interventionist Rapid Deployment Forces within the framework of neoglobalism. If the United States, with the aid of the Rapid Deployment Forces, is attempting to exert military pressure on young states, then the aim of the new program is to undermine them from within, to create a fifth column within them with the aid of bribery, blackmail, and other dirty methods to bring people to power who are acceptable to the United States.

(?At the same time) yet another tendency in the activity of imperialist reaction has been continued within the framework of public diplomacy: the effort at any cost to split and weaken the movement of the peoples for defending peace. Washington spares neither efforts nor dollars on this. Participants of the antiwar movement are palmed off with various false political conceptions, such as, the thesis that the USSR and the United States being the same distance apart, or the equal responsibility of NATO and the Warsaw Pact for the sharpening of international tension. Political provocations and acts of sabotage have become the favorite tool of the Washington version of public diplomacy. Some provocateurs throw up inventions about Soviet chemical weapons in Afghanistan, others about Soviet submarines in Swedish waters, still others attempt to discover in the wilds of Africa evidence of the involvement of socialist countries in international terrorism, and others yet furiously wave the bogeyman of Soviet espionage, and so on and so forth.

True, open diplomacy which expresses the hopes of the people and, given the involvement of the people, truly democratically discusses and resolves some of the most important questions which disturb humanity is deeply alien and repulsive to the very essence of capitalism. And one need not be surprised that Washington literally went into a state of shock when it came up against the truly open diplomacy of the Soviet Union.

We are all witnesses to the enthusiasm with which, throughout the world, the Soviet program for the annihilation of weapons of mass destruction by the end of this century, put forth by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev on 15 January, was received. The program by common admission, is historic in terms of its scope and significance. Up until now, we have all been observing the incredible commotion it has aroused in the Washington corridors of power. This thorough panic has only intensified as a result of the fact that at the 27th CPSU Congress it was stressed once again that the Soviet Union intends to strive persistently for the implementation of this program, regarding this as the central purpose of its foreign policy for the forthcoming years.

This general purpose of the policy of the Soviet Union is fortified by the fact that the Soviet leadership, in the best traditions of Leninist open diplomacy, has appealed with its proposals not only by way of the traditional diplomatic channels, but directly to world public opinion and to the people.

For more than a month, Washington has quite simply been refusing to respond in any way to the Soviet initiative. When finally however, they gathered up their spirits in Washington, they did so with unconcealed irritation. Even U.S. Secretary of State Shultz stated that in order to surmount the stalemate in Soviet-U.S. relations in the sphere of verification of weapons, it is necessary to activate so-called quiet diplomacy, the essence of which, according to Shultz, should consist in the discussion of problems through closed channels.

As we can see, there is not even the scent of any true public diplomacy in the approach of Washington to come of the most important issues of the present day. However, in connection with the utterances of Shultz, many observers throughout the world question how it is possible to reconcile the call for quiet diplomacy, the aim of which is supposedly the search for ways of verifying weapons, with the fact that in his statement the secretary of state at the same time affirmed the negative position of Washington with respect to holding a summit in the near future in Europe to conclude an agreement on prohibiting nuclear tests.

[Lavrentyev] Radio listener Goryechev from Rostov-na-Donu asks us to talk in more detail about the experimental printing of the newspaper PRAVDA in France. First of all, I will state one reservation: Since in every capitalist country newspapers belong to private entrepreneurs, the experimental printing of the newspaper PRAVDA, too, is not being done on an inter-state exchange basis, but as a private initiative.

The initiators in France are Philippe Jost, deputy editor in chief of the weekly VENDREDI, SAMEDI, DIMANCHE, and Michel Gigant, editor in chief of the sports review AUTO. With a group of partners they have translated this year's 7 January PRAVDA, which was published in France on 23 January, with a print-run of 260,000 copies. On the very same day, at the initiative of U.S. publisher Charles Cox, a trial issue of PRAVDA came out in the English language in Minnesota.

How is one to explain this most curious phenomenon in the bourgeois press? The Soviet paper appears at a time when U.S. publishers are relishing the topic of alleged human rights violations in the Soviet Union; and the press of French newspaper magnate Hersant is inflating as much as possible the theme of Russian spies, who are allegedly threatening the security of France, at this time of an abundant flow of anti-Sovietism.

Moreover, it is translated word for word, with no comment. The reason for this would seem to be twofold: First of all, there is growing interest in our country. Obviously, people are tired of all kinds of propaganda distortion, they want to get information without prejudiced commentaries and idle conjecture, so to speak, at first hand.

Nor is it accidental that the trial issues of PRAVDA should come out at the beginning of this year. On the eve of the 27th CPSU Congress particularly, world interest in our country increased. During the party forum, 2 billion foreign television viewers found out from direct transmissions how Soviet Communists live. And the influential U.S. newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES having published in one of its issues the text of the Political Report, increased its circulation by 200,000 copies, which in turn brought its publishers considerable profits. It is curious to note that we have before us a rare case of Western journalists and publishers acting in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act, that is, bringing people the truth about signatory countries.

The organizer of the experimental issue of PRAVDA in France is now thinking of a similar issue of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. Well, good luck to a good undertaking.

Asked if it is possible that Washington might deal with Chon Tu-hwan in South Korea in the same way as it did with Duvalier, Lavrentyev recalls a recent WASHINGTON POST article headlined "General Chon's Throne is Rocking More and More," highlighting how the United States is watching events there very carefully, fearing that the effects of continued repressions of the increasing number of demonstrations could undermine the U.S. strategy in the region.

REPORTS ON IPU CONFERENCE IN MEXICO CITY

View World Issues

PM140926 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "At the Interparliamentary Union Conference"]

[Text] Mexico City, 10 Apr -- Parliamentarians from almost 100 countries meeting in the capital of Mexico for the 75th IPU Conference have finished discussing the problems of preserving peace and averting nuclear catastrophe, which are vitally important for all mankind.

The draft resolutions, which the conference's drafting commission has begun examining, show that the parliamentarians are aware of the responsibility they bear for curbing the arms race, achieving effective disarmament, and preventing the militarization of outer space. Parliamentary groups from various countries are insisting that the United States follow the USSR's example and stop nuclear explosions, which would pave the way for a general and complete ban on nuclear weapons tests. Many delegations share the Soviet standpoint that ending the arms race is a prerequisite for resolving ever-worsening global problems.

Conference participants drew attention to the growing scale of international terrorism and called for an end to all forms and manifestations of it. Speakers stressed that state terrorism was the most dangerous form of terrorism.

The United States, representative of the Portuguese parliamentary group J. Lemos stated, is grossly flouting every norm of international law under the slogan of "combating terrorism." All of us, and above all the U.S. parliamentary group, must do our utmost to end the Reagan administration's glaring violation of the basic rights of peoples in various regions, particularly in Central America.

If you are to successfully combat terrorist activity, a representative of the Soviet delegation said, you must first and foremost help actively to eliminate its causes: Colonialism; aggression; violations of states' political independence, national sovereignty, and territorial integrity; interference in their internal affairs; racism; and the policy of apartheid and genocide. When analyzing international economic relations the conference stressed the need to restructure them on the basis of justice and equal rights for all countries.

The disastrous state in which the developing countries find themselves as a result of Western powers' imperialist, neocolonialist policy, speakers noted, is now a very major world problem.

Delegates from Cuba, Mexico, and a number of other states demanded that Western powers repudiate protectionism in trade with Third World countries and cease plundering debtor countries' raw material resources.

The Soviet Union, L.A. Borodin, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and first secretary of the Astrakhan CPSU Obkom, stated, favors setting up an economic security system which would offer every state equal protection from discrimination. Along with disarmament, it would provide a reliable foundation for international security in general.

It is our firm conviction, the Soviet delegate stressed, that the developing countries progress along the path of economic and social development and their achievement of genuine independence crucially depend on progress in strengthening world peace and international security, ending the arms race, and achieving disarmament. Therefore the struggle against the nuclear danger and the arms race and in favor of preserving and consolidating peace will continue to be the main thrust of the USSR's foreign policy activity.

Voss Addresses Meeting

PM141553 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "At the Interparliamentary Union Conference"]

The IPU Conference, which is continuing its work here, has been addressed by Soviet parliamentary delegation head A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities and first deputy chairman of the USSR parliamentary group.

Today the development of world events, he said, has reached a point where particularly responsible decisions are required, a point where inaction or delay could lead to nuclear catastrophe. Speaking about the need to struggle to end the arms race, the Soviet delegation head recalled that the Soviet Union had taken a whole series of unilateral steps to that end: It had introduced a moratorium on deploying medium-range missiles in Europe, reduced their number, and suspended all nuclear explosions -- not having carried out nuclear explosions for more than 8 months now.

We are forced to note, A.E. Voss said, that the U.S. Administration is continuing to pursue its adventurist course of seeking to achieve military superiority, is whipping up the arms race and seeking to spread it to outer space, and is grossly interfering in a number of states' internal affairs.

In its attempts to "rectify" a situation that is unfavorable to it, Washington has revived the concept of "new globalism," the Soviet delegation head continued. This policy foments regional conflicts and threatens international peace and security. It is directed against all independent people. A.E. Voss pointed out, in particular, the U.S. blatant flouting of the norms of international law in Central America, where a policy of pressure and threats is being pursued against the sovereign state of Nicaragua and attempts are being made to impose alien systems on that country's people and deprive them of the opportunity to decide their own destiny. The Soviet Union, which advocates a just political settlement in Central America, pays tribute to the Latin American countries' efforts in that regard.

We are deeply convinced, the Soviet delegation head stressed in conclusion, that it is more important than ever to find ways of peaceful cooperation among states and to create an all-embracing international security system.

The recent 27th CPSU Congress formulated the bases of such a system in which every aspect of the modern concept of international security -- military, political, economic, and humanitarian -- is united together. Soviet parliamentarians are ready to cooperate in this direction with all those who really cherish the ideals of peace.

SIX WORLD LEADERS SEND MESSAGES TO REAGAN, GORBACHEV

Praise Gorbachev Proposals

LD141852 Moscow TASS in English 1806 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] New Delhi April 14 TASS -- The leaders of Argentina, India, Tanzania, Sweden, Mexico and Greece have expressed satisfaction with the Soviet Union's position to the effect that the renunciation of nuclear testing is an important step towards an end to the nuclear arms race.

In a message to Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which was circulated here today, they spoke highly of the Soviet Union's declaration of a unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions, subsequent decision to extend it after March 31 until the first nuclear blast in the United States, and expressed readiness to use the help of the six [words indistinct] verify an end to nuclear testing.

The leaders of the six countries hailed Mikhail Gorbachev's statement to the effect that nuclear weapons should be destroyed completely for all time.

They said that as long as there existed nuclear weapons, the risk of their being used, either accidentally or deliberately, could not be ruled out completely.

The message urged a complete elimination of nuclear weapons, saying that an end to all nuclear testing should be a first step on this road.

Express 'Regret' to Reagan on Test

LD141855 Moscow TASS in English 1837 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] New Delhi April 14 TASS -- The leaders of Argentina, India, Tanzania, Sweden, Mexico and Greece have expressed profound regret at the latest U.S. underground nuclear test.

A letter, which was sent on their behalf to U.S. President Ronald Reagan in April and whose text was circulated here today, voiced the deep conviction that an immediate end to all nuclear weapons testing was a first step to completely eliminating those weapons of mass destruction.

CONSULTATIONS ON BERNE-CSCE EXPERTS MEETING BEGIN

LD111425 Moscow TASS in English 1208 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Berne April 11 TASS -- Preparatory consultations to organize a meeting of experts on contacts between people are nearing completion here. The meeting is to be called by the decision of the Madrid follow-up meeting of the states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe [CSCE].

It has become known in the quarters close to the Berne consultations that serious differences concerning the agenda and the organizational framework of the meeting have made themselves felt during the consultations. Acting in strict compliance with the Madrid mandate and the practice that has taken shape, the delegations of the socialist countries have suggested that the conference be held in three stages approximately equal in duration. At the first stage it is proposed to discuss questions related to the development of contacts between people, agencies and organizations.

At the second stage the meeting could consider possible suggestions and recommendations on questions under discussion, and at the third stage -- formalize the results of the meeting, that is, work out a final document acceptable to all delegations.

This constructive approach on the part of the socialist countries has run into resistance of the United States and some other NATO countries. Their proposals aim for revising the Madrid mandate and the practice of the activities of expert meetings within the framework of the CSCE -- the practice that has taken shape over a decade. A number of delegations taking part in the consultations have serious doubts that the NATO countries are striving for a serious and business-like discussion of questions. Their proposals make one think that the NATO countries are working toward turning the Berne meeting of experts into an arena of propaganda struggle and confrontation. This is precisely what their demands on making plenary meetings open to the public and the press are aimed at.

All this evokes serious concern of all those who are sincerely interested in a business-like and constructive work of the meeting of experts from 33 European countries, the United States and Canada on contacts between people.

CPSU HAILS WORKING CLASS IN GREETINGS FOR MAY DAY

LD122124 Moscow TASS in English 2014 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 13 TASS -- In its appeals on the occasion of the May Day, the day of international solidarity, the CPSU Central Committee hailed on the occasion of the holiday the working class of capitalist countries which is waging an intense struggle against the oppression of the monopolies, for its rights and vital interests. The appeals were published here today.

The CPSU Central Committee sent its fraternal greetings to communist and workers' parties. It urged the Communists of all countries to strengthen class solidarity and cooperation in the struggle for peace and socialism.

The CPSU Central Committee also sent its fraternal greetings to the courageous fighters for the interests of working people who were languishing in prison cells, and demanded: "Freedom to prisoners of imperialist and reactionary forces".

The CPSU Central Committee sent fraternal greetings to peoples of socialist countries. It proclaimed: "Long live world socialism -- a powerful and influential force of today. Let cooperation between socialist countries grow stronger".

INITIAL REACTION TO U.S. BOMBING OF LIBYAN SITES

Air Strikes on Tripoli Reported

LD150049 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0042 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 15 Apr (TASS) -- The Libyan capital has been subjected to attack from the air. Explosions were heard in the city.

Washington, 15 Apr (TASS) -- The White House has confirmed that the United States has made a series of air strikes on Libya.

Strikes at Reagan's Instruction

LD150055 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0047 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Washington, 15 Apr (TASS) -- Speakes, deputy press secretary of the White House, has stated that the United States has made a series of carefully planned air strikes on Libya. In his words, the bombings were carried out on the personal instructions of President Reagan.

U.S. Ignored Allies' Stand

LD150218 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0153 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Washington, 15 Apr (TASS) -- The United States has made a series of carefully planned air strikes on Libya. As a White House representative said, the operation was carried out on personal instruction from President Reagan. In the spokesman's words, U.S. aircraft subjected Tripoli, the Libyan capital, and also the town of Benghazi to bombing. From the utterances of the White House representative it has become clear that in making the decision about the new barbaric act of state terrorism against Libya, Washington completely ignored the stand of its West European allies. Yesterday participants of an extraordinary session of the EEC Council of Ministers at foreign minister level in The Hague came out against the unleashing by the United States of military actions against Libya. "This decision by the EEC, the White House representative stated, did not play any part at all." [quotation marks as received]

The White House representative did not rule out the possibility that the United States might carry out new armed acts against Libya. We are prepared to do this once again, he said.

CBS television has reported F-111 bombers in particular, which are based on the territory of Great Britain, took part in the raid on Libya.

Action to End in Failure

LD150341 Moscow TASS in English 0334 GMT 15 Apr 86

[The United States Aggression Against Libya: "Neoglobalism" Means Crimes and Bloodshed -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow April 15 -- TASS political news analyst Vladimir Goncharov writes: American imperialism has perpetrated a new bloody crime:

From words - rude and inadmissible verbal attacks against Libya and its leadership, from military demonstrations and provocations against that sovereign and freedomloving country Washington has moved to naked aggression. Neoglobalism, the American Administration's officially professed doctrine, has started speaking in its true tongue -- the tongue of bombs, flames and death. The very same tongue that Washington used when dealing with Vietnam as it scorched its people and land with Napalm, the very same tongue that it is using with free Nicaragua while sending hired killers, the Somozists, against its people. The tongue of aggression by means of which it made short shrift of Grenada.

The people of Afghanistan are learning what neoglobalism means as bloody wounds are inflicted upon them by the counter-revolutionaries who are on Washington's payroll and gouge out the eyes of old men and behead youths.

And now it is Libya which has incurred the hatred of the American neoglobalists by its consistent defence of the interests of the Palestinian people, by its support of all forces of independence and liberation in the Middle East, by its independence and liberation in the Middle East, by its independent policy.

The aim of the new bloody American aggression is to try to intimidate the Libyan people and also to show the other nations that the present American Administration will not stop short of using military force to fulfill its hegemonistic political plans. It is yet early to speak of the consequences of this new act of state terrorism by the United States. But the infamous action launched by the American politicians and military will certainly end in ultimate failure. History itself convincingly bears out the inevitability of such an end for the new American aggression.

Details on 'Barbarous' Attack

LD150609 Moscow TASS in English 0600 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 15 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reports:

The United States made a barbarous attack on Libya on the night of April 14 to 15. U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger has stated that the strike against the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Banghazi was delivered by F-111 bombers from U.S. bases in Britain "with the knowledge of the British Government" and by planes from U.S. aircraft carriers in the Mediterranean.

Laser-guided 500-2,000-pound weapons were used. The Pentagon chief admitted that contact with one of the U.S. aricraft was lost. He said it was difficult to say so far whether the United States sustained any losses.

In a nationwide televised address, President Reagan tried to justify the direct armed aggression against Libya by assertions that the USA was ostensibly fighting terrorism and that the act was taken "in self-defence". In so doing the President referred to -- the U.N. Charter. He threatened that the USA was prepared to deliver new strikes "if necessary". U.S. Secretary of State Goerge Shultz has also resorted to assertions about "self-defence".

The opinion of local analysts is that the attack on Libya by the U.S. Armed Forces indicates that the U.S. Administration on the plea of "fighting terrorism" more and more widely and overtly pursues a policy of state terrorism against the governments of those countries whose policy is unwelcome to Washington.

The aggression against the Arab country has given rise to indignation and protests in the United States. A mass demonstration has taken place outside the gate of the White House under the "Hands off Libya" slogan.

Robert Byrd, the leader of the Democrats in the U.S. Senate, has expressed concern over the fact that the President issued an order to attack Libya in circumvention of the Congress. In an interview to the CNN TV network he said Congress leaders were summoned to the White House ostensibly for consultations when the order to attack had already been issued.

Attack 'Totally Unjustified'

LD150648 Moscow TASS in English 0631 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli April 15 TASS -- TASS correspondent Georgiy Shelenkov reports:

The United States has commited a barbarous and totally unjustified aggression against a sovereign Arab state -- the Libyan Jamahiriyah. At night and this morning U.S. F-111 strategic fighter-bombers from NATO bases in Britain and carrier-based aircraft of the U.S. Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean bombed twice the residential blocks of the Libyan capital and of the city of Banghazi. Among civilians, there are tens of killed or wounded, including foreigners. An air raid was made on the resident of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Libyan revolution. Libyan radio reported that some members of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's family were injured.

According to preliminary data, the piratic attack by the U.S. military involved an aggregate of more than thirty aircraft. It has been announced here that Libyan air defense gunners shot down three aircraft.

The United States' armed aggression committed against the independent state -- a U.N. member nation -- in breach of the norms of international law and of the U.N. Charter, has been carried out within the framework of the rabid anti-Libyan campaign which the U.S. Administration has been fanning up for a long time, using as a pretext unfounded accusations have been repeatedly and firmly rejected by the Libyan leadership. In actual fact, the independent anti-imperialist course of Libya, which rejects the U.S. doctrine of "neoglobalism" and consistently comes out in favour of restorating the legitimate rights of the Arabs and in favour of a just and lasting settlement of the Middle East problem, does not obviously suit Washington.

Peace Committee Statement

LD151049 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0957 GMT 15 Apr 86

["Statement by the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 15 April (TASS) -- On behalf of millions of Soviet supporters of peace, the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace expresses anger and indignation at the unprecedented act of aggression committed at the personal command of President Reagan by the U.S. Armed Forces against the Libyan Jamahiriyah. The residential areas of the Libyan capital were subjected to a bombing attack by aircraft that took off from U.S. bases in Britain and from the aircraft carriers Coral Sea and America, cruising near the Libyan coast. There are numerous fatalities [zhertva] among the civilian population in Tripoli.

This piratical raid crowned a campaign that has been going on for many months of gross blackmail, pressure, and military provocation against Libya, which was carried out with the accompaniment of far-fetched accusations against this country. Flouting all standards of international law, the United States has once again displayed open contempt for world public opinion, which demands an end to the threats toward Libya, and has once again demonstrated to the entire world the policy of so-called neoglobalism in action.

Feeling sympathy for Libyan citizens who have suffered in the course of this bandit action, the Soviet people resolutely demand an end to barbaric acts of aggression and terror against Libya and the immediate withdrawal from the Mediterranean of the U.S. Armed Forces, which are sowing death and destruction.

We call on all the world's peace-loving forces to raise their voices in protest and condemnation of the barbaric actions of the U.S. military in the Mediterranean and to demand a prompt end to U.S. aggression against Libya. Soviet peace supporters once again declare their total solidarity with the Libyan people, who are courageously standing up for their inalienable right to live in peace and to freely choose their own road of development.

JANA: At Least 20 U.S. Planes Lost

LD151022 Moscow TASS in English 1015 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli April 15 TASS -- The American aggressors lost not less than twenty F-111 planes which took off from bases in Great Britain and F-14 planes based on 6th Fleet aircraft-carriers during their barbarous raid today morning, JANA news agency has reported, quoting Libyan anti-air defence sources.

Israelyan Deplores Attack

AU151033 Paris AFP in English 1029 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Geneva, April 15 (AFP) -- Viktor Israelyan, head of the Soviet delegation to the U.N. Disarmament Conference here, said Tuesday that the U.S. air attacks on Libya here a "kind of aggression unacceptable to us".

Mr. Israelyan, speaking at a press conference, described the air raids on Tripoli and Banghazi as "barbaric". He referred to "recent talks in Washington" when: "We tried to do our best to prevent any aggression against Libya". But he regreeted the "very negative character" of the American side at the discussions.

The Soviet delegate considered that the U.S. attack would not prevent individual and state terrorism.

Raid Arouses 'Anger, Indignation'

LD151151 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Commentary by Sergey Fanton]

[Excerpts] According to preliminary information no less than 35 F-111 bombers were used in the piratical foray by the U.S. Air Force, as well as accompanying fighters and refueling aircraft.

Libyan radio has reported that three U.S. planes were downed by fire from antiaircraft defenses. Immediately after the operation President Reagan spoke on national television. In his speech, he confirmed the attack on Libya was undertaken on his personal order. This act of aggression is essentially a direct continuation of the campaign of blackmail and threats directed at Libya by Washington and the U.S. Administration's unsubstantiated accusations of this country's role in terrorism.

It is characteristic that on the eve of the attack Libya's People's Foreign Liaison Bureau made a statement that stresses that it opposes any form of terrorism, air piracy, and all acts where innocent people become victims. This was a direct answer to the U.S. attacks on Libya in connection with the recent terroristic actions in West Berlin. By deciding to carry out military actions against Libya, Washington completely ignored the position of its West European allies. As a White House representative cynically stated, this EC decision played no role. Special concern was provoked in Great Britain by U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger's remarks that the strike against Libya was delivered with the permission of the British Government with aircraft from U.S. bases in England.

Mass demonstrations are taking place in the United States itself. Hands off Libya, End military actions, are written on the placards brought to the White House by protesters.

Washington's policy of state terrorism and its assertion about the logic of using crude force as the only method in international practice, are causing anger and indignation throughout the world.

TASS Views U.S. 'Aggression'

LD151055 Moscow TASS in English 1045 GMT 15 Apr 86

["U.S. Agression Against Libya and Policy of 'Neoglobalism'" -- TASS identifier]

[Text] [No dateline as received] The present U.S. Administration has long been heading for the banditry which U.S. aircraft are now perpetrating in the Libyan Jamahiriyah. The invasion of Grenada. The undeclared war against Nicaragua, the overt support for Savimbi bandits and the course towards the overthrow of the legitimate Angolan Government. The activisation of the CIA's "dirty operations" around the world -- this is precisely the policy of "neoglobalism" or "low-intensity warfare", proclaimed by the Reagan administration.

After today's U.S. piratic air raids on Tripoli and Banghazi, which have resulted in numerous casualties among civilian population -- children, women and old men -- President Ronald Reagan, while boasting that "our forces have succeeded in their mission", came forward with a false version that the bombing raids were launched in retaliation to the April 5 explosion in the West Berlin nightclub frequented by American servicemen. But who would believe that?

It is noteworthy that even the USA's NATO allies did not take on trust the U.S. official version that the administration ostensibly possesses an "irrefutable evidence" of Libya's involvement in the terrorist act in West Berlin.

It is a fact that long before the explosion in the West Berlin discotheque the U.S. Administration embarked on ousting the people's regime in Libya that displeased Washington.

Way back in 1981, the CIA started implementing the plans of physically eliminating the leader of the Libyan revolution, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. The plan was approved at the highest level.

The fact that Al-Qadhdhafi's residence was chosen as one of the principal targets of the April 15 raids by the U.S. Air Force was additional evidence of the existence of the plan of the American special services. The present administration gave the green light again to their terrorist actions.

Here is what Ibrahim Nafeh, editor-in-chief of the Egyptian newspaper, AL-AHRAM, wrote in the publication the other day: "Not many people know that a conference was held in the White House in mid-June last year at the initiative of the U.S. President's national security adviser. The conference adopted a decision to launch a military action against Libya. The White House, the Central Intelligence Agency and the Department of State gave their consent. It was pointed out that the action should be carried out in coordination with a friendly state in the region."

Nafeh got his information at firm hand because it was Egypt to which the White House assigned the part of a "friendly state" that was to pull the "chestnuts" out of the fire for the Pentagon.

On three occasions, the United States put pressure on the Egyptian leadership with a view to pursuading it to launch armed aggression against neighbouring Libya.

The first attempt of this kind was undertaken soon after the White House conference when the U.S. President's National Security Adviser Poindexter made an urgent trip to Cairo and promised Egypt American military aid and air cover in the event of Egypt's attack on Libya.

The second attempt was made late in December last year, and the third in January this year, when, Nafeh wrote, "Reagan returned again to the plans of dealing strikes at Libya. Another highly-placed White House emissary appeared in Cairo for consultations on this issue." "And the third time, too, the Arab Republic of Egypt rejected the U.S. proposal on taking part in action against the neighboring Arab state..."

The Soviet Union rejects terrorism in principle. We are confident that at the present time the main source of international terrorism is the present American administration that has elevated terrorism and the export of counter-revolution to the status of state policy, and is wielding a "big stick."

Leaders of the U.S. Administration are evidently confident that the "Vietnam syndrome" is over and that now, they say, American imperialism is free to perpetrate arbitrariness and trample with a soldier's boot on sovereignty and national dignity of other states and peoples. However, unlike official Washington, the world has not forgotten the lessons of the adventure in Vietnam.

The world remembers how in 1964-1965 U.S. military with the same kind of insolence and impudence crept into the marshes of Indochina, how the United States tried to "bomb Vietnam back into the Stone Age". And we remember how in 1968-1969 the U.S. crawled out of Vietnam badly battered. The wild outburst of great-power chauvinistic passions and the intoxication with strength in the first years of the Vietnam adventure gave way in 1968 to million-strong demonstrations in New York and other American cities in protest against the dirty war. President Lyndon Johnson had to take away his candidacy and refused to run for president for a second time. Insolence and effrontery of the U.S. military go beyond all limits.

The ruling circles of the U.S. are openly banking on force in order to thrust its will on other countries. However, peoples reject the out-dated policy of diktat in international relations.

No one is given to forget the lessons of history, because they can recur.

[Signed] /TASS/ [slantlines supplied by TASS]

Al-Qadhdhafi Sees Soviet Envoy

LD151342 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1435 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution today at noon received the ambassador of the Soviet Union to the Jamahiriyah and asked him to convey an important message to the Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev.

REPORT, COMMENT ON NAKASONE'S WASHINGTON VISIT

Camp David Talks Viewed

LD141920 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 14 Apr 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Vladimir Tsvetov]

[Text] Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has had a meeting at Camp David with U.S. President Ronald Reagan. According to Japanese tradition -- particularly pertinent in this case -- Nakasone brought the master of the White House a gift. This was a long list of measures which, Nakasone assures him, are intended to reduce the Japanese trade surplus with the United States, amounting to $50 billion.

As is often the case, the Japanese gift turns out to be magnificent and gaudy but of almost no practical use. The measures elaborated by Japan are hardly likely to reduce the American deficit in its trade with it. This is realized in the White House but there have been no cries of protest. This is not because one should not look a gift horse in the mouth but rather because the White House is calculating that in response to its indulgence Japan will lend its support to the U.S. adventurist foreign policy at the Tokyo meeting of heads of state and government of the seven developed capitalist countries to be held in May.

First, in the field of a joint strategy regarding the Soviet Union: Should it come about during the Tokyo meeting of the Big Seven that one or other of the participants should be afflicted with doubts about the expediency of the present American line of whipping up international tension, Japan will stick up for the United States.

Second, the United States is hoping that, even if at the meeting Japan does not join the Strategic Defense Initiative, it will at least show itself well-disposed toward it.

Then there is another point. At the Tokyo meeting the United States intends to raise the question of a joint struggle against terrorism, which is the language the White House uses to describe American military provocations, the latest of these being against Libya. The U.S. President is hoping that in the person of the Japanese prime minister he will find support for his dangerous actions.

Nakasone Ends Visit

LD150950 Moscow TASS in English 0429 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 15 TASS -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan has completed his two-day visit to the United States during which he had talks with President Reagan.

Speaking at a press conference before flying to Tokyo the head of the Japanese Government promised to take measures to reduce America's deficit in the trade with Japan that is the main source of sharp bilateral contradictions in the economic sphere. Meantime, despite repeated such promises in the past, the United States deficit in the trade with Japan reached 50 billion dollars last year.

Nakasone stressed his government's readiness to continue building up Japan's military might and strengthen its military ties with the United States. But the Reagan administration has failed to make the Japanese premier make formal commitments about Tokyo's participation in the "star wars" programme.

It was admitted by a State Department spokesman that Nakasone had only stated that Japan would "carefully continue studying this matter".

BUSH TOUR FAILS TO FOIST U.S. PLANS ON ARABS

LD141530 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 14 Apr 86

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vladimir Pashko, report by Cairo correspondent Leonid Rassadin]

[Text] U.S. Vice President Bush's visit to a number of Arab states in the Persian Gulf and the Arabian peninsula has ended. Our correspondent Leonid Rassadin reports from Cairo.

In the course of the current trip, Bush visited Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Oman, and the Yemen Arab Republic. I followed attentively the reports of his talks with the leaders of these Arab countries, and this is what is noteworthy: The United States has yet again failed to foist on the Arabs its truckling conditions for a settlement in the Near East region. Reagan's notorious Near East plan, put forward as far back as several years ago has once again found no support whatsoever in the Arab world. This is understandable, for the U.S. Administration is trying to find the sort of settlement -- if one may call it that -- that will void the legitimate right of the Arab people of Palestine to once and for all set up an independent state on their own soil. The U.S. vice president, in the course of his talks in the four Arab capitals also devoted a good deal of attention to the issue of the situation on the international oil markets. On this issue as well, as the Arab press points out, Bush had to listen to a good deal of criticism about the hostile activity of U.S. and other Western multinational corporations. Between the United States on the one hand and the Arab oil-producing states in the Persian Gulf on the other, as Arab observers emphasize, there are serious disagreements. The results of Bush's current trip to a number of Arab states have confirmed these differences with renewed vigor.

CIA'S CASEY 'FULMINATES' AGAINST JOURNALISTS

LD120322 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0402 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Aleksandr Lyutyy report]

[Text] Washington, 11 Apr (TASS) -- The director of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, William Casey, was not pretending to be angry. Addressing members of the American Society of Newspaper Editors he fulminated against those journalists who "reveal secret information." Practice has shown that in the language of the current administration this category comprises anything that does not suit the intelligence services or the government as a whole. People in Washington are especially irritated that the U.S. press has recently been publishing revelations of CIA subversion in the most varied regions of the world, which contradict all standards of international law. In particular they tell of the close cooperation between the U.S. intelligence services and the anti-Nicaraguan contras, the Afghan dushmans, National Union for the Total Independence of Angola and the terrorists. The truth about the plans in Langley to murder the Libyan leader Al-Qadhdhafi has also been revealed.

Casey unequivocally told journalists that information about such dirty dealings would be better kept to themselves, if they do not want to get themselves into trouble. Coming from him this threat sounded especially sinister. The assembly was well aware of what recently befell, for example, one of the major U.S. television networks ABC. It was enough for it to show a program revealing CIA secret operations against a number of Asian countries when it was promptly "muzzled." It was simply taken over by the Capital City Communications concern. The present head of the CIA, the former founder and chairman of this concern, remains one of its main shareholders. This influence surely helped Casey ensure that this "seditious" TV company was devoured, and he will not doubtless play a significanct role in its editorial policy.

The brainwashing of journalists and machinations by the CIA director clearly have shown once again what Washington's declared "freedom of the press" is worth in practice.

TASS ON GROWTH OF U.S. MILITARY-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX

LD141724 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April April 14 TASS -- TASS Political News Analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

According to FORTUNE journal, the organ of the U.S. big buisness, the volume of sales of the Pentagon's biggest contractor, the huge "Boeing" aviation and space corporation rose by 23 percent in 1985 on the previous year, while its profits went up by 312 percent, the corresponding figures of "General Dynamics" were 183 and 176, " Rockwell International" -- 42 and 93, "Litton Industries" -- 426 and 233.

These figures are another confirmation of how rapidly the war industry, the economic foundation of the military-industrial complex, is developing in the USA. The Pentagon's orders are now fulfilled by more than 30 thousand large contractors alone. 43 out of 145 branches of the U.S. industry are war-oriented. The United States accounts for over three quarters of the total output of artillery equipment, over two-thirds of the output of shipbuilding of all NATO countries. The most industrialized country of the capitalist world has the most militarized economy, is the driving force of militarism.

When analysing the "FORTUNE" list of the largest war-industry corporation of the USA getting the biggest profits, one cannot overlook the fact that most of those corporations are associated with the implementation of Reagan's so-called Strategic Defence Initiative. And this is not accidental: the programme for "star wars" preparation which, according to experts' estimates will cost 1,500 billion-2,000 billion dollars promises to bring and already brings fabulous profits to war-industry tycoons. If the war industry were asked to invent the most profitable alternative to arms control, it could not come up with a better proposal than the star wars plan, writes the BULLETIN OF ATOMIC SCIENTISTS which appears in the USA.

What kinds of arms are planned to be used in "star wars"? The most important place among them is held by lasers with nuclear pumping for whose development a series of nuclear tests is needed. So there is an obvious direct link between Washington's banking on the continuation of nuclear explosions and SDI programme. This link was pointed out once again by Senator Edward Kennedy the other day. Commenting on another test explosion of a nuclear device, the test code nemed "Mighty Oak" that was conducted in Nevada on April 10, he said with full reason that Washington clearly intends to whittle a "big stick" out of that oak for waging "star wars"...

The figures sited by FORTUNE this indicate not only the growth of the U.S. war industry. They also show who it is that is interested directly in the continuation of nuclear tests that are part of SDI. Arms manufacturers who form the backbone of the U.S. big business and who are closely linked with the Pentagon and military-bureaucratic groups that reign on the Washington political Olympus are those who order ever more nuclear explosions in the USA, the explosions that evoke the mounting indignation and protests of the peaceful people the world over...

REPORTAGE ON QIAN QICHEN VISIT FOR CONSULTATIONS

Visit To Space Flight Center

OW121043 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] The Chinese delegation headed by Qian Qichen, special envoy of the Chinese Government and Chinese vice foreign minister, and Li Zewang, Chinese ambassador to Moscow, visited the mission control center in a Moscow suburb on 10 April. Qian Qichen is in Moscow to attend the new round of Soviet-Chinese political consultations.

While in the control center, the Chinese guests saw on the TV screen how Soviet Cosmonauts Kizim and Solovyev were working on the Mir space station. Through the radio communications system, the Soviet cosmonauts expressed welcome to the Chinese delegation, saying that they wished very much to have friendly Chinese cosmonauts among their colleagues in space flights. Kizim and Solovyev also asked the Chinese delegation to convey best regards and best wishes to the great Chinese people.

Shevardnadze Receives Qian

LD141702 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 14 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, today received Qian Qichen, a deputy foreign minister of the Chinese People's Republic who is the Chinese Government's special envoy to Soviet-Chinese political consultations.

An exchange of opinions took place on Soviet-Chinese relations and certain international problems.

Eduard Shevardnadze called Qian Qichen's attention to the principled assessment given by the 27th Congress of the CPSU to the present-day world situation, which in many ways is at a turning point, and to the basic principles, formulated by the congress, of building an all-embracing system of international security. Stress was laid on the importance of provisions, voiced by Mikhail Gorbachev in the CPSU Central Committee's Political Report to the CPSU Congress, on the issues of Soviet-Chinese relations.

It was pointed out that despite the differences in the USSR's and the CPR's [PRC] approaches to some international problems and countries, the interests of both states objectively coincide where the matter at issue is the struggle for peace and socialism and against the threat of a nuclear war and the arms race, in particular its extension into outer space.

The Soviet Union believes that the reserves of bilateral cooperation are vast and that this cooperation should be based on the principles of equality and mutual benefit, with each country treating with respect its commitments to its friends and allies. A significant contribution to improving the political relationship between the two countries could be made by developing contacts and ties, up to and including a summit meeting.

Taking part in the conversation were Leonid Ilichev, a deputy foreign minister of the USSR who is the Soviet Government's special envoy to Soviet-Chinese political consultations, and Li Zewang, ambassador of the CPR to the USSR.

Consultations End; Qian Departs

LD141745 Moscow TASS in English 1732 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 14 TASS -- The eighth round of the Soviet-Chinese political consultations was held in Moscow from April 7 to April 14.

Leonid Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister, and Qian Qichen, special representative of the Chinese Government at the Soviet-Chinese consultations, PRC deputy foreign minister, continued an exchange of views on questions pertaining to normalizing Soviet-Chinese relations and some international issues.

The sides pointed out a broadening of diverse ties and contacts and reaffirmed their striving for a further improvement and development of the relations between the two countries in the political, economic, scientific-technological, cultural and other fields. The consultations proceed in a frank, calm and businesslike atmosphere.

The sides believe the consultations and the dialogue to be useful and agreed to hold the next round of consultations in Beijing in October 1986.

Qian Qichen has left for Beijing today upon completion of the latest round of the Soviet-Chinese political consultations.

TASS CITES PRC 'CONCERN' OVER LIBYA RAIDS

LD151306 Moscow TASS in English 1119 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, April 15 TASS -- The Chinese Government today expressed profound concern and anxiety over the resumption of U.S. air raids against Libyan territory, and condemned these actions as violating norms of international relations. According to NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY, a spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry said in connection with the American air strikes at Libyan cities that the U.S. actions sharply worsened the situation in the Mediterranean and the Middle East.

The Chinese Government denounced such actions as attacking the territory of another country and infringing its sovereignty in violation of the norms of internatinal relations, he said. The Chinese Government was against the encroachment upon the territory of a sovereign state under the pretext of striking terrorism, the spokesman added.

SPECIALISTS PREPARE COAL MILL PLAN FOR PRC

LD090708 Moscow TASS in English 0620 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Kharkov April 8 TASS -- A project for the construction of a coal dressing plant in Zanyang, Shanxi Province, has been drawn up by Kharkov experts (Soviet Ukraine) at the request of the PRC coal industry ministry. The mill will put out annually nearly 800 thousand tons of coke concentrate for metal smelting. It is planned to use at the factory new hydraulic Cyclones, which are successfully employed in Soviet industry. These mills are without an analogue in foreign technology, they make it possible to give up the traditional multi-stage technology requiring considerable electricity consumption. They at once "separate" coal into the end products of dressing: ready concentrate and also fuel of ordinary calorific value and barren rock.

JAPANESE BUSINESS DELEGATION MEETS USSR'S MARCHUK

OW141307 Tokyo KYODO in English 1242 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, April 14 KYODO -- Soviet Vice Premier Guriy Marchuk Monday asked Japanese business leaders to cooperate in improving plants imported from Japan 10 to 15 years ago, visiting Japanese officials said.

The plants are getting superannuated, he told 18 key members of a high-powered delegation of the Japanese business community which is here to attend the 10th joint session of a private Japanese committee for economic cooperation with the Soviet Union and its Soviet counterpart.

The businessmen, led by Ryoichi Kawai, leader of the delegation and board chairman of Komatsu Ltd., met with Marchuk, who is also chairman of the State Science and Technology Commission, to discuss bilateral exchanges in the field of science and technology. They took Marchuk's remark to mean that the Soviet Union intends to place primary stress on improving existing plants under the 12th Five-Year Plan beginning this year and thus economize on funds for modernization, the officials said. The vice premier also said that saving of resources and energy is an important aim in both construction of new sophisticated factories and improvement of existing plants.

Kawai said Japanese businessmen want to discuss with the Soviet side the possibility of cooperating in resources and energy saving, noting Japan's great success in this field, they said. The three-day conference here will start Tuesday.

The Japanese delegation, comprising about 240 members, is interested to ascertaining what types of cooperation the Soviet Union is seeking from Japan under the 12th Five-Year Plan, especially because the meeting will be the first since Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev came to power.

The Soviet side is expected to explain the five-year plan, while the Japanese delegation will explain the current state of the Japanese economy and Japanese wishes regarding bilateral economic cooperation, according to the officials. After detailed discussions at eight subcommittees on [words indistinct] plenary session will adopt a joint statement on the final day Thursday, they said.

USSR CITES JAPANESE VIOLATIONS OF FISHERY TERMS

LD121356 Moscow TASS in English 1304 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 12 TASS -- "Soviet inspectors have identified flagrant violations of salmon fishery terms in the northwestern Pacific by Japanese fishermen," Yuriy Znamenskiy, deputy director of the institute of informatics of the USSR Ministry of Fisheries, has told a TASS correspondent. "Many ships exceed the established quotas and understate salmon catch data. It was ascertained that their real catch is much greater than indicated by the data entered in fishery log books."

The Soviet scientist recalled that the problems connected with salmon fisheries have been under discussion for decades during international forums, within the framework of bilateral inter-governmental agreements, and unofficial consultations. Scientists and fishing-industry circles have been drawn into the argument.

The countries which are the source of salmon fishes and which conduct only inshore catching of the fishes resolutely come out in favour of complete termination of salmon sea fisheries which cause an irreparable damage to salmon population.

"The ruinous nature of salmon fishery outside the 12-mile zone manifests itself most clearly with regard to the salmon fishes which spawn in Soviet waters and dwell in the northern Pacific," Znamenskiy emphasized. The years-long drift fishery conducted by Japanese fishermen who put 10-15-kilometres-long nets [along] salmon migratory routes has resulted in the elimination of individual small stocks salmon. By the mid-70s almost all salmon species spawning in Soviet waters were found to be in a state of deep depression and their aggregate average yearly stock dwindled by more than 320,000 tons as compared with that in the 50s. This bore most heavily on valuable salmon fishes -- dog salmon, Coho salmon, red salmon, and Chinook salmon.

The disastrous decrease in the stock of the Far Eastern salmon fishes was substantially reversed only after the Soviet Union introduced a 200-mile economic zone in 1977 and took more effective protection measures concerning migratory fishes along the entire migratory route. Within the framework of the Soviet-Japanese commission, the USSR set a number of restrictions on sea fisheries of salmon: the general quota was reduced, the number of ships cut down, areas closed to salmon fishery were established, and fishing-gear parameters determined.

"The measures taken, as has been shown by research in the coastal zones and in spawning grounds, partially make up for the huge deficit which developed in the depression years. However, the actual intake of salmon to spawning grounds is still much lower than the permissible level, Professor Znamenskiy said.

"Thus, with the optimum intake of six million dog salmon species to the rivers of western Kamchatka, only 500,000 species get there. The state of affairs with coho salmon is unsatisfactory, too -- 400,000 species get to the spawning grounds instead of 1.5 million. Spawning grounds in other areas are not utilized to the full either."

Soviet scientists' estimate is that the aggregate stock of salmon fishes in 1986 will be much lower than in the cyclical year 1984 which was a low-yield one, too. The open-sea poaching of salmon by Japanese boats has a negative effect on the fishery situation, Znamenskiy stated.

"A paradoxical situation takes shape: The USSR -- a country where salmon comes from -- forbids its fishermen to conduct sea fisheries of salmon even for sporting purposes. Inshore fishery was even suspended in some areas of the Kamchatka and Sakhalin. At the same time the Japanese side does not seek to diminish the damage done by drift fishery to salmon stocks spawning in the rivers of the USSR and connives at flagrant violations of the jointly accepted regulations."

The catch of the most valuable salmon fishes that are in a depressive state by Japan is unjustifiably great. It accounts for about 40 per cent of sea fisheries of salmon by Japanese fishermen (and for less than 10 per cent in fisheries by the Soviet fishermen).

"Having set a salmon catch quota for the Japanese fisherman last year once again, the Soviet side reiterated its fundamental position concerning the need for a restructuring of the activities of the Japanese drifter fleet as soon as possible. A legitimate question arises: Is this not restructuring dragging out for too long, and is it not time to move from the warnings, which have been issued by the partner for years, to radical measures? The range of such measures, as is shown by the practice of cooperation of other countries in the Pacific and Atlantic Ocean regions, is sufficiently wide", Yuriy Znamenskiy emphasized.

JAPAN TO BUILD NEW TRAINING RANGE NEAR USSR BORDERS

LD140749 Moscow TASS in English 0731 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo April 14 TASS -- According to "SANKEI SHIMBUN", Japan's Armed Forces Command has decided to build a special training range on the Hokkaido Island coast to perfect the manoeuvres of Japan's land forces in the so-called "emergency conditions".

The decision came straight after Caspar Weinberger's, U.S. defence minister, visit to Hokkaido and is part of Japan's ruling circles war preparations in the country's northern regions bordering on the Soviet Union.

PARAMILITARY EXERCISES BEGIN IN SEOUL

LD142122 Moscow TASS in English 2109 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo April 14 TASS -- Early in the morning today police sirens rent the air in various Seoul areas, signalling the beginning of a regular paramilitary exercise "to fight terrorists." Army, police and "civil defence" units as well as reservists occupied key posts in the city and started mopping up every block in search for mythical "saboteurs."

Such exercises are held by the Seoul regime under various pretexts every spring. This time the exercise was necessary allegedly for "preparing to preclude terrorist acts against participants in the Asian games" to be held in Seoul next autumn.

However, local analysts point out that the real aims of this militarist venture is to stem the wave of the growing movement against the pro-American dictatorship by isolating active participants in the movement for democracy whom the authorities unashamedly label as "terrorists."

The puppet clique in South Korea has been frightened by the scale of mass anti-government demonstrations held in Seoul, Pusan, Kwangju, Taegu and other cities. They provoked a real shock among the Washington rulers who got convinced of Chon Tu-hwan's rickety position. To save his regime from a downfall, the USA is increasing its dollar handouts to the Seoul ruler. During his recent visit to Seoul, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger promised him 230 million dollars for strengthening the Army this year.

USSR, MONGOLIA SIGN 1986-1990 TRADE AGREEMENT

LD112351 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2054 GMT 11 Apr 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Talks between the governmental trade delegations of the USSR and Mongolian People's Republic ended on 11 April in Moscow. An agreement has been signed on trade turnover and payments between the Soviet Union and Mongolia for the years of 1986-90, as well as the protocol to this agreement for 1986. The agreement and the protocol were signed by Comrade Aristov, USSR minister of foreign trade, and Comrade Dulmaa, Mongolian minister of foreign trade. The volume of the mutual trade should increase by over 25 percent over the 25 years, which would be an important contribution to fulfillment of the long-term program of developing the economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries for the period up to the year 2000. The talks were held in the atmosphere of fraternal friendship and businesslike cooperation.

INDIAN FOREIGN MINISTER CONDEMNS U.S. RAID ON LIBYA

LD150940 Moscow TASS in English 0829 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] New Delhi April 15 TASS -- The U.S. air raid on Libya is evidence of total disregard for international laws and can only be assessed as a clear act of aggression against Libya's sovereignty and territorial integrity, India's Minister for External Relations Bali Ram Bhagat has declared.

Speaking in parliament, he stressed that the U.S. actions were posing a serious threat to security in the Mediterranean and universal peace.

Indrajit Gupta, a Communist Party of India deputy of the People's House, said that the U.S. bandit action was placing the world at the brink of catastrophe.

Members of India's supreme legislative body expressed solidarity with the Libyan people who were repulsing American imperialism's aggression.

ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIET-INDIAN TIES NOTED

LD141949 Moscow TASS in English 1850 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] New Delhi April 14 TASS -- The USSR has shown itself to be a true and tested friend of India, which has always come to her help at her time of trial, India's minister of state for petroleum, Chandra Shekhar Singh, said at a rally devoted to the 39th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and India. The rally was attended by members of the government of the republic, notable politicians and public figures. The two friendly countries, the minister said, are bound by common goals in the struggle for world peace and security and against the aggressive policy of imperialism.

The growth of multifaceted contacts between the USSR and India is characteristic of the entire history of relations between them. The emergent republic owes much to Soviet assistance in the development of the key economic sectors and to the establishment of the public sector. Deep-going and strong bonds meet the interests of the peoples of the two countries and will expand and grow stronger from one year to the next, Chandra Shekhar Singh said.

India thinks highly of the Soviet Union's policy of peace, he continued. The constructive proposals put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, have been broadly supported in India. They point a realistic way to the deliverance of mankind from nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction and to the removal of the threat of nuclear catastrophe. The Soviet Union's major practical steps for continued world peace meet the aspirations of mankind as a whole. The USA does not want to understand this. Sooner or later, however, Washington will have to respond to the appeal of the peoples. This is the command of the times.

BUSH LOOKS AT 'AFGHAN PROBLEM' ON PERSIAN GULF TRIP

TA141022 Moscow in Dari to Afghanistan 1500 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Commentary by Rafael Arutyunov]

[Text] Dear listeners: U.S. Vice President George Bush is concluding his visit to a number of countries in the Persian Gulf region.

He has visited Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Oman, and the Yemen Arab Republic. His trip is related to numerous issues that not only concern the interests of this region but go much further. According to news agency reports, during his meetings and talks in the above-mentioned countries, Bush devoted particular attention to the so-called Afghan problem. Our commentator, Rafael Arutyunov, has written the following in this connection:

Everyone is aware that for Washington, the so-called trite and notorious Afghan problem means concealing its refusal to halt its crude interference in Afghan domestic affairs. One of the main aims of Bush's visit to the Gulf region is precisely this. It is appropriate to mention that prior to Bush's trip to this region the U.S. Government adopted several decisions aimed at escalating the undeclared war against the DRA. For example, Washington decided to dispatch modern antiaircraft Stinger missiles to the counterrevolutionary bands. In the past only America's close allies were supplied with such war materiel. These U.S. measures can definitely be considered not only provocative but a violation of recognized international laws and mores.

It is obvious that Bush considered it his duty not only to justify U.S. actions but also to draw those Arab countries which he was visiting into anti-Afghan conspiracies. However, it was reportedly not so easy for Bush to force the Arabs to concern themselves with the so-called Afghan problem in order to please America, particularly when the Pentagon's recent aggression against Libya was taken into consideration.

This was no easy matter for Bush. Even those countries that support the Afghan counterrevolutionaries gave Bush a cool reception. Perhaps it is also not accidental that of the issues discussed with Bush in the Persian Gulf states, news agencies are devoting attention not to the Afghan problem but to other issues, such as the Palestinian problem. Bush was told in Saudi Arabia and the Yemen Arab Republic that this problem should be solved.

Yes, it is difficult not to observe in Arab countries what, in fact, is taking place in and around Afghanistan. At the very time that Bush was launching anti-Afghan adventures in the Persian Gulf region, the jirga of free Pashtun and Baluch tribes -- the inhabitants of the Afghan-Pakistan border areas -- was being held in Kabul. They not only expressed support for the DRA Government but declared their resolute determination not to allow U.S. imperialism and its Pakistani associates to use their lands in the undeclared war against Afghanistan.

Despite all efforts by the United States, its potential to interfere in the DRA's affairs is being confined. The jirga of the free Pahstun tribes in Kabul is further proof of this, and its resolutions manifest another fact as well -- that the United States pits the Muslims against each other merely for its own imperialist interests. It does not make any difference whether it is Afghanistan or Pakistan or the Arab countries. The main purpose of the mission of U.S. Vice President Bush was precisely this, and he tried to achieve this goal during his visit to a number of Arab countries in the Persian Gulf region.

SOLDIERS' ACTIONS UNDER FIRE IN DRA RECOUNTED

PM091408 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 6

[Special correspondent V. Lukashin "Reportage from Afghanistan": "'I Am Covering You'"]

[Text] Kabul -- The accompanying officer knew the situation and the dushmans' habits.

"Was that submachine gun fire?"

"Of course," I hurriedly replied. "Why?"

"OK," the lieutenant colonel sighed. "I will keep the submachine gun. You take the grenades! And watch out for anything. Pull the pin and throw it in the bushes..."

I looked at my companion in amazement.

"Before we can reach Lieutenant Colonel Babushkin we have to get through 'Nightingale Grove,'" he explained. "It is a wild place! You can get shot up. The bullets fly like wild nightingales..."

Leaving a cloud of yellow dust behind it, the jeep tore off into the quarry. Coming toward us were dilapidated taxis and a string of tattered buses decked with garlands of paper flowers. In order to get onto the highway it was necessary to go through the commercial part of town.

Its narrow alleys were crammed with rows of stalls. There was everything there! The latest models of Japanese radio receivers, rolls of Indian fabrics, Chinese umbrellas... Here too were piles of raisins, dried apricots, and roasted nuts. But the town ended as unexpectedly as it had begun. A moment later we were alone on the highway.

Now and then we passed armored personnel carriers with Afghan soldiers inside. They looked closely at our faces. There were orange groves along the road. The lieutenant colonel gave the order to brake. In a ditch I saw the burned-out shell of a bus and brown spots of blood on the tarmac.

"This is where 'Nightingale Grove' starts," the lieutenant colonel explained. "See the 'commando' post up ahead? It is the last one...Farther on they shoot out the wheels with rifles and shoot the passengers with submachine guns. Seems like it is over now..."

The driver stepped on the gas and I looked at the orchard thickets. Everything was quiet. Perhaps just as quiet as it was when Captain Nikolay Tsebruk's search party set out. I did not know what had happened to the reconnaissance patrol men...

The situation in this part of Konarha Province was unfavorable. Exploiting the proximity of the Pakistani border, the deep ravines, and secret tracks, dushman gangs one after another crossed into Afghan territory. Pretending to be poor by day, they collected handouts but were actually on reconnaissance. A group of subversives was transferred here too...

At the time, the state of affairs in (Malavar) ravine was of particular concern to the Afghan command. Here, according to preliminary reconnaissance reports, was where the enemy's main forces were concentrated. Then our friends asked to go on reconnaissance patrol...The task was assigned to Capt Tsebruk's company.

Late in the evening, opening a large map on a ground sheet, the captain and Lieutenant Nikolay Kuznetsov worked out the details of the patrol.

"Your group will go first," Tsebruk assigned the task. "You must be at the village at three in the morning...The dushmans' first ambush is there. Block all exits, silently destroy the post, and proceed to the old fortress. By all accounts, that is their main stronghold. We will start operating together there. Understood?"

"Perfectly!"

Tsebruk glanced at Kuznetsov.

"You are probably worried."

After all, it was his first battle...

"A bit. Going alone..."

The captain pondered.

"You are right, namesake. Take Warrant Officer Bakhmutov, Sergeants Nekrasov and Shapovalov, and Private 1st Class Fediv...They have been under fire before. They will not let you down..."

The sun set and an orange glow glimmered over the mountains. Watched by the lieutenant, the reconnaissance men prepared their uniforms, cleaned their pistols and submachine guns, and packed dry rations. Some of them wrote letters...

Dim moonlight lit the peaks. The reconnaissance party walked along the side of the road. It was chilly and quiet, but Kuznetsov knew that the silence could be broken at any moment. Right now dozens of evil eyes could be watching the reconnaissance party's progress. "And what if nobody is there?" The square blank mud walls with their narrow openings were reminiscent of stage sets. It seemed that the village is dead.

Suddenly a heavy machine gun fired from the flat roof of one of the houses on the hillside. Another fired alongside.

"Get down! Combat positions!" the lieutenant ordered and, shouldering his submachine gun, leapt behind a boulder. Fountains of dust were thrown up by the bullets. "Seems as though everyone is alive!" Kuznetsov realized this from the return submachine gun fire: The soldiers were firing in short bursts. WO Bakhmutov was firing closest. But things looked bad. Realizing the situation, the dushmans were trying to destroy the reconnaissance party...

Only then did Kuznetsov realize how difficult real fighting is. It is one thing to make decisions on the training ground but quite another under fire. "Judging by the hail of fire there is a large gang in the village. They are obviously trying to surround us," the lieutenant thought, "there is time to form a circle. But how can I raise my head? Sorry guys! There is just one way out..."

"WO Bakhmutov! Pass it on: General retreat. You stay with me."

The warrant officer nodded in understanding, changed his magazine, and again pulled the trigger. One burst, another, and another. And suddenly the submachine gun fell silent.

"Bakhmutov! Igor! What happened?..."

Going back behind the boulder, the lieutenant saw that the dushmans were hurrying to cut off the group's escape. It was then that Kuznetsov drew the fire on himself. That allowed the reconnaissance party to withdraw. Only PFC Vasiliy Fediv was left behind. They said he was dead...A dushman tried to turn him onto his back. But what happened? In a flash Fediv plunged a knife into the dushman's throat. Kuznetsov turned around: His soldiers had gotten out of range.

The lieutenant sighed with relief. His conscience was clear. He had done everything he could. Now they had to hang on! Suddenly a piercing pain seared his leg. There was no time to bandage it. The dushmans were getting nearer and nearer. Young and healthy, they climbed straight up like a pack of hungry wolves. Gritting his teeth Kuznetsov pulled the trigger. He did not miss. But he was running out of ammunition. He fired his last, shortest burst. He flung the submachine gun aside. "Looks like that is it..." With an effort the lieutenant threw a grenade into the dushmans. He only had one left...He licked his dry lips. "Now just let them come a bit nearer..."

He could not have known that Capt Tsebruk was making his way to the battleground. Realizing that the lieutenant was surrounded, he had roused the entire company. But each step forward was difficult: The dushmans had been reinforced. The captain could even hear Kuznetsov firing. It suddenly went quiet...

"Forward!" Tsebruk drew himself up to his full height and engaged in hand-to-hand fighting. Now he could even see Kuznetsov. The lieutenant was leaning against a boulder. He was clutching a grenade in his right hand.

"Hang in there, Kolya! I am right behind you..."

But Kuznetsov could hear nothing. He could just see the dushmans' evil bloodshot eyes. They wanted to take the lieutenant alive. When the bandits surrounded Kuznetsov he pulled in pin and threw the grenade against the boulder...The survivors fled.

"No, you cannot be dying!" the captain gasped, raising his gun. Alongside, his soldiers were firing at the bandits. They had no equal in hand-to-hand fighting. The machine gun fired again. The captain staggered, but lobbed a grenade over the mud wall before falling into the dusty grass. The battle flared with new force. The crimson dawn lit up the outlines of the fortress....

...It was a short journey to Lt Col Babushkin's garrison. Snowcapped mountains glinted around the turn and I saw the sunburnt valley along which medieval houses were scattered.

Martial law was in force in the territory of the military township. Even the roads were strewn with crushed bricks. The windows in the barracks were slightly ajar. I saw sleeping soldiers.

"Let them rest. They were on a mission last night," the lieutenant colonel explained.

Leaning against a cypress tree, a young sergeant was quietly strumming a guitar. It was cool and quiet at the headquarters. Senior Warrant Officer Vasiliy Stulba was writing a letter at the writing desk. We got talking. He showed me the letter. I remember the very first, clearly written lines: "Everything is fine here. It will soon be spring and the first flowers will be appearing. But do not worry about me. The service is going fine..."

"What is there to talk about anyway?" Lt Col Babushkin sighed. "It was a localized engagement. Or rather, reconnaissance...But the stabilization of the situation in this part of the province depended on its outcome. The task was fulfilled. I am sorry for the guys...They have all been nominated for awards."

He handed me two sheets of paper. The text was short and closely written. Here is the main part...

"Lt N.A. Kuznetsov. In carrying out his combat assignment was cut off from the subunit's main forces and surrounded by insurgents...Fought to his last cartridge. Having exhausted all his ammunition, blew himself up and the insurgents near him with his last grenade..."

"Capt N.N. Tsebruk. A brave, disciplined, and resolute officer. Realizing during the combat operation that the party had been surrounded, broke through to it and personally directed operations..."

"They were excellent officers," the lieutenant colonel said softly. "The men followed them into fire and water. That's all I can say..."

I then talked to Lieutenant Gennadiy Udovichenko. He was friends with Kuznetsov.

"Kolya was a strapping guy with red hair. He played the accordion superbly. He loved singing. My first impression of him was of a great happy guy. But he was brought up in a children's home. Apart from his grandmother he had no one...We served together in Leningrad Military District. Even then his character was clear. He was strong-willed, competent, and good. We also respected Capt Tsebruk. We studied under him. He probably knew the names of all the men. His wife is in Brest Oblast. She should know that Capt Tsebruk was a real man..."

We traveled back. My companion kept looking at his watch: It was nearly 1700 hours. "Nightingale Grove" was up ahead. The driver put his foot down. And suddenly shadows were visible around the turn. The lieutenant colonel raised his submachine gun. The alarm was premature. We were met at the roadside by an Afghan patrol.

Returning to Moscow, I learned that the officers' feat was rewarded with high awards: Lt N.A. Kuznetsov was posthumously awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union. And Capt N.N. Tsebruk was awarded the order of the Red Star. I have told only what I know about them.

TRIBAL JIRGA ADOPTS RESOLUTION IN KABUL

GF141556 Baku International Service in Azeri 1200 GMT 14 Apr 86

[From "Important Developments in the World Last Week" program]

[Text] Dear listeners, the jirga of the independent tribes living in Pakistan's border regions was held in Kabul last week. The elders and the representatives of the Afridi, Shinwari, Mohmand, [name indistinct] and Baluchi tribes said that they had arrived in the land of fraternal Afghanistan to express support for the April Revolution and discuss their struggle against the turmoil caused by the Pakistani Army and against that army's moves in the region which threaten peace.

They discussed the criminal moves of the Islamabad regime in the region where the independent tribes live. The jirga participants described the effort of the United States to use the lands legally owned by the tribes to continue its undeclared war against the DRA as the main cause of the tyranny created on their lands. The resolution adopted by the jirga last Thursday expressed the determination of the Pushtuns and the Baluchis to evict the Pakistani Army units and the bands of robbers supported by the enemies of Afghanistan from their lands. The resolution also expressed gratitude for the aid the Soviet people are extending to the DRA to safeguard freedom and the gains of the April Revolution.

'ZONE OF PEACE' CALLED FOR IN INDIAN OCEAN, PERSIAN GULF

GF131537 Baku International Service in Azeri 1200 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Unattributed commentary: "Converting the Indian Ocean Into a Zone of Peace"]

[Text] Dear listeners, the Soviet proposals to ward off the nuclear threat and curb the dangerously high pace of rearmament have received broad and positive response throughout the entire world, including the Asian countries. The Asian peoples praise highly the position held by the Soviet Union on many issues of vital importance for that continent. For example, the Soviet Union supports the struggle waged by the non-aligned countries to convert the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf into zones of peace. The Soviet Union is also in favor of convening an international conference on the Indian Ocean. The peoples of the littoral countries are also very much in favor of convening such a conference.

The question, however, is the existence of more than 30 U.S. military and support bases in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf. Nuclear arms and chemical weapons have been stored at many of them. These deadly arms have also been deployed in the main base on Diego Garcia -- which belongs to the United States and Great Britain. This base provides airports for heavy bomber aircraft and transport planes and ports for (?ocean-going) ships and nuclear submarines. Diego Garcia has a major communications link with the U.S. bases in the Persian Gulf -- bases close to the border of Iran. Furthermore, the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force units, affiliated with the U.S. Central Command Headquarters, have also been deployed in this region. The strategists in Washington have placed 19 sovereign Asian and African countries -- including Iran and Afghanistan -- within the sphere of influence of the forces affiliated with the Central Command. U.S. warships spearheaded by carriers continuously cruise in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf. With the participation of the NATO allies of the United States they carry out naval exercises in both regions.

The militarization of the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf over the Iran-Iraq war, which has continued for about 6 years now, has attained a dangerous level. The imperialist countries use this war as a pretext to interfere in the affairs of the region. Under the circumstances, the Soviet proposals concerning the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf are of particular importance. The Soviet Union has no military bases in the region. Nor is the Soviet Union preparing to have such bases. Our country is prepared to hold talks with the United States to limit military activity in the Indian Ocean. It insists on convening an international conference on the Indian Ocean to create a peace region.

Obviously, the [word indistinct] rivalries are not few in this huge region. The political situation in the different sectors of this region is unstable. However, it is absolutely clear that the countries of this region must search for their own direction. This should be (?without pressure). A move must be made to coordinate and quickly unite the endeavors to find a political solution to the problems so that the tension arising from military confrontations in various parts of Asia can be defused and the situation stabilized.

DRA PRIME MINISTER TO VISIT MOSCOW THIS MONTH

LD081234 Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Afghanistan's Prime Minister Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand is to come to the Soviet Union for an official visit in the second half of this month on invitation from the Soviet Government.

POLISH RADIO CALLS U.S. LIBYAN ACTS 'STATE TERRORISM'

LD150747 Moscow TASS in English 0745 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw April 15 TASS -- Polish radio today described U.S. air force bombing of Libya's cities as an unprecedented act of state terrorism.

The broadcast said that the barbaric U.S. action which resulted in civilian casualties caused anger and justified indignation of broad sections of the international public.

HONECKER SPEAKS AT BERLIN MEMORIAL UNVEILING

PM141151 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "No Task More Important"]

[Text] Berlin, 5 Apr -- There is no more urgent task for mankind today than that of ensuring peace and preventing a nuclear catastrophe. This was stated by E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, on addressing the participants in a thousands-strong rally at the unveiling of the K. Marx and F. Engels Memorial in the center of Berlin.

The history of the revolutionary workers movement and socialism, the GDR leader said, attests that the working class needs peace to acheive its aims. The proposals for ridding the world of all kinds of nuclear weapons and creating a system of international security, advanced by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and confirmed at the 27th CPSU Congress, are of truly historic significance. They show mankind the road to the future without fear of destruction and without the nuclear threat both on earth and in space. These proposals accord with the peaceful desires of the people and of all who are conscious of their responsibility for mankind's destiny.

The ideas of the founders of scientific socialism are being realized in the GDR. Tremendous work still undoubtedly has to be done to fulfill the SED program in various spheres of life. The results acheived by millions of working people during the preparations for the 11th SED Congress strengthen our confidence that these aims will be achieved, E. Honecker said.

THATCHER APPROVED U.S. USE OF UK BASES FOR LIBYAN RAID

LD150828 Moscow TASS in English 0743 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 15 TASS -- U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger has stated that the strike at the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Benghazi was delivered by planes from the U.S. aircraft carriers in the Mediterranean as well as by F-111 bombers from U.S. bases, located in British territory, with the knowledge of the British Government.

In answer to journalists' questions as to whether Mrs Thatcher had approved the taking off of F-111 aircraft from British territory, the Pentagon chief stated that permission to that effect had been given.

Thus, the British Government has once again shown that it obediently follows in the wake of the U.S. adventuristic policy. Ignoring the opinion of its own people, London supported Washington's strategy of state terrorism which poses a threat to peace throughout the world.

NETHERLANDS FOREIGN MINISTER CONDEMNS U.S. RAID

LD151009 Moscow TASS in English 0941 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] The Hague April 15 TASS -- Hans van den Broek, foreign minister of the Netherlands, has condemned the U.S. air raid on Libya. Van den Broek, who chaired an emergency session of the Council of Ministers of the European Communities held here, said that the EEC had declared unambiguously for a political solution to the conflict and the prevention of the escalation of military tension.

PARLIAMENTARY LEADER RAPS U.S. NUCLEAR TEST, AIR RAID

LD151014 Moscow TASS in English 0947 GMT 15 Apr 86

[text] Bonn April 15 TASS -- The nuclear test conducted by Washington and U.S. Air Force strikes at Libyan territory are a manifestation of the Reagan administration's positions-of-strength policy, said Horst Ehmke, deputy leader of the Social Democratic Group in the West German Bundestag.

Speaking in an interview to Deutschlandfunk radio station, he criticized U.S. moves against Libya describing them as a demonstration of military strength which was detrimental to a peaceful settlement of the conflict between the U.S. and Libya and called into question prospects for safeguarding peace in the Mediterranean region.

REPORTAGE ON SWEDISH PRIME MINISTER CARLSSON'S VISIT

Arrives, Met by Ryzhkov, Talyzin

LD141342 Moscow TASS in English 1340 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 14 TASS -- Prime Minister of Sweden Ingvar Carlsson, and his wife, arrived in Moscow today for an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government. At the airport the head of the Swedish Government and his wife were met by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Nikolay Ryzhkov and his wife, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Talyzin.

Meets Gorbachev

LD151034 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1000 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] In Moscow this morning, Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson was received by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. The meeting was actually supposed to take place later today, but was moved up apparently because of last night's events in Libya. Before the meeting with Gorbachev, Prime Minister Carlsson visited the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier outside the Kremlin wall to honor the memory of the 20 million Russians who fell during the World War II.

Talks Focus on Bilateral Issues

LD151229 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1030 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson today had his most important meeting during his visit to Moscow that began yesterday, when he met party leader Gorbachev. The meeting lasted over 2 1/2 hours, more than the Swedes had dared hope for, and the talks were held in a very close (?circle). This is what Ingvar Carlsson said at a (?news conference) after the meeting:

[Begin recording] [Carlsson] We had a thorough review of bilateral questions, including problems connected with the Baltic. We also had time for a detailed survey of our views on humanitarian questions. We had an appreciative [word indistinct] about Swedish foreign and neutrality policy, from General Secretary Gorbachev and we also jointly expressed the wish to increase our trade and contacts in the cultural field. I explained Sweden's stance as a nonaligned and independent nation in the world today, how we view our opportunities in that regard and of course, the rights we believe we are also entitled to: that people in our country and in other countries that do not have nuclear weapons should have the right to live in a secure and safe world in the future.

[Reporter Kerstin Brunberg] After his meeting, this was the only statement Ingvar Carlsson made about the segment of the talks that concerned the Soviet Union and Sweden, but he did answer a few questions about the U.S. bombing of Libya. Ingvar Carlsson will in a short time meet the head of government, Nikolay Ryzhkov, where the talks, so to speak, will be more detailed than those held in the Kremlin with Gorbachev.

Ingvar Carlsson speaks about frank talks on such topics as Sweden's desire to have its borders respected, and what is interesting is of course, on one hand, is getting the Soviet reaction to this, and on the other, to follow the course of events in the long term. For the present, the Soviet [words indistinct] reception is very friendly and accommodating.

Additionally, two important agreements will be signed this evening in conjunction with the official banquet. First, there will be a trade agreement which is being extended for 9 years, while the framework of the agreement has also been extended. Second, there is an agreement on royalty payments for literary and photographic works.

The USSR has not paid Swedish authors in anything but rubles, which can only be used here, but this agreement, which must be seen as a very important one, will mean that the Soviet Union will not only pay Swedish authors in convertible currency, but also pay for works written 50 years ago and translated into Russian. For an author like Astrid Lindgren, whose children's books exist in large editions in the USSR, this must be quite a success. This is Kerstin Brunberg in Moscow. [end recording]

SHEVARDNADZE RECEIVES GREEK AMBASSADOR FOR TALKS

LD101711 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1637 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, 10 Apr (TASS) -- Today, Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of foreign affairs, received Ioannis Grihgoriadis, ambassador to the USSR from the Greek Republic [as received] at the latter's request. International issues of mutual interest were discussed in a conversation which took place in a friendly atmosphere. Mutual satisfaction was expressed with the progress of good-neighborly relations and cooperation between the USSR and Greece, and the striving of both sides toward further expansion and deepening them was affirmed.

WESTERN EUROPE IN 'HUMILIATING SITUATION' ON LIBYA

LD142025 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1345 GMT 14 Apr 86

["Walters' Journey: Arm-Twisting Sessions" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 14 Apr TASS Observer Leonid Ponomarev writes:

Twisting the arms of the NATO allies has become the norm of the Washington administration's behavior when it comes to getting support for its latest international provocation. Vernon Walters, ambassador at large of the President, U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations, is now touring the capitals of Western Europe on such a mission. His task is to get support in the West European capitals for any U.S. actions against Libya -- above all, military actions.

Walters' mission was devised as a particularly secret one, but it did not turn out that way. The international consequences of the anti-Libyan provocation being organized by the White House are so unpredictable that it was deemed sensible in Western Europe not to conceal U.S. intentions.

To judge from reports in the West European and U.S. press, Washington's pressure on Western Europe has been met in NATO capitals with undisguised apprehension and alarm. Not because the U.S. anti-Libyan hysteria is not approved of there, or because they do not share the U.S. policy there -- no. They both approve and support it. But the thought grates on them that the United States, without standing on ceremony with its European allies, is practically starting to use the Mediterranean Sea as a theater for military actions by the U.S. Armed Forces, as a region considered to be "the underbelly of Europe." The Reagan administration is personally determining whether there will be war or peace in that region, and the West European governments are merely being given the offer of "supporting" an U.S. military action, of creating the appearance of "collective" actions. The West Europeans have turned out to be in this humiliating situation more than once, paying for their "automatic loyalty" to Washington.

Walters' visits to London, Bonn, Paris, and his forthcoming visit to Rome show that in each capital there are reservations regarding the adventure being devised by Washington against Libya. And yet a general preference for a political resolution, and not for the use of the firepower of aircraft carriers, is shining through. The United States was unable to enlist open support from its allies. But in their behind-the-scenes compromises with the Reagan administration, the main U.S. NATO allies are attempting merely to define "permissible sanctions" against Libya instead of decisively ruling out any possibility of Washington unleashing a military conflict in the Mediterranean Sea. No one can stand aside from the looming threat of U.S. provocation and the West European governments of the NATO countries carry the same responsibility as Washington for U.S. activities in this part of the world.

CHANCELLOR KOHL CLARIFIES STANCE ON ARMS ISSUES

PM141255 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Report by own correspondent Ye. Bovkun: "FRG: Contradictory Position"]

[Text] Bonn -- Addressing journalists in Bonn on 11 April, H. Kohl set forth his cabinet's position on questions of disarmament and arms control and contacts with the socialist countries.

The federal chancellor noted the existence of positive advances in the development of East-West relations and assured those present that Soviet-West German dialogue will remain the key avenue of the FRG's entire ostpolitik.

The leader of the right-wing coalition made several general remarks about the need to implement the Geneva accords and to resolve the nuclear and chemical weapons problem. But when he tried to develop his own theses it became clear that his pretentious statements about readiness to effectively promote detente are in flagrant contradiction with Bonn's aims and intentions.

While leading politicians of the Social Democratic Party of Germany and even the Free Democratic Party have denounced Washington's refusal to associate itself to the Soviet moratorium on nuclear weapons tests, H. Kohl has launched into obscure discourses about the "inevitability" of such tests and has in fact approved the actions of the U.S. Administration which has allowed a real chance of concluding an agreement with the Soviet Union on halting nuclear explosions to slip by.

The contradictoriness of Bonn's position has also been displayed in the question of chemical weapons. Denouncing the policy based on the "all or nothing" principle at the beginning of his speech, Kohl nonetheless stated that the Federal Government considers it possible to resolve the problem only if there is an "all-around ban" on chemical weapons and therefore opposes any "regional solutions," that is the creation in central Europe of a zone free from such means of mass destruction.

On the other hand, regarding the U.S. "star wars" program, the Bonn chancellor expressed himself with the utmost clarity, stressing that this space project is "justified" and "politically necessary." "Kohl has once again defended SDI to journalists," FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE comments.'

FURTHER REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON PCI CONGRESS

Natta Delivers Report

LD102344 Moscow TASS in English 1445 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Florence April 10 TASS -- General Secretary of the Italian Communist Party [PCI] Alessandro Natta delivered a report to the 17th Congress of the Italian Communist Party under way here.

"We have set ourselves the task to open a new stage of the party's policy, to implement ideological, programme and organizational renewal of the Italian Communist Party," Alessandro Natta said.

"We have gathered here to draw conclusions from vast democratic experience accumulated by the Italian Communists. We wish to bring more young people into the party", he said.

"Different generations of Communists, veterans and young party functionaries, however, are united in their striving to resolutely make progress, set out new horizons, to be transforming themselves, if we wish to transform the state and society". Alessandro Natta called the attention of the delegates of the importance of increasing the party membership, of vigorous participation of all rank-and-file Communists in the daily activity of the Italian Communist Party, enhancing their awareness.

Questions of upsurge and counteroffensive of the left forces, at which a strike has been dealed by the conservative circles in many of the most developed Western countries, must be in the spotlight of the debate at the Congress of the Italian Communist Party, Alessandro Natta said. It is necessary to make the Italian Communist Party a force that would be ever ready to govern the country, to work out programmes and decisions at the level of up-to-date demands. This stems from the history and traditions of the party of Antonio Gramsci and Palmiro Toglatti.

"The problem is to draw up correctly the policy both for the period ahead and on a long-range, and consequently to determine the new level to which the reformatory policy of the party should be brought", the speaker went on.

Dwelling on international problems, the general secretary of the Italian Communist Party declared: "First of all we must ponder on whether we have a correct approach to the subject of the international detente after the Geneva meeting. I believe that absolutely justifiable was an approach with hope and at the same time with caution to an initial step along the raod of the resumption of the detente process".

"The 27th CPSU Congress consolidated still more the process of new envigoration of the Soviet foreign policy. It became apparent what a positive impetus the new Soviet peace initiatives can give and are giving, if they are consistently implemented, as it was also during the latest crisis in the Mediterranean, when the Soviet Union advanced the proposal for a simultaneous withdrawal of the fleets of the two great powers from the region".

"We view as particularly important Mikhail Gorbachev's statement about a complex interrelationship of the processes now taking place in the world and the fact that it is impossible to oppose numberous and dangerous contradictions without achieving considerable mutual understanding among peoples and countries with different social and economic systems, starting from the problem of ending the arms race".

"We have long given up making a choice in favour of any camp," the speaker said. "And now we fully confirm this refusal which stems from a responsible understanding of the present-day international reality, from political needs of our country and efforts to promote the contribution that Italy can and must make in supreme interests of peace".

"Certain persons have been surprised that we positively met the new elements in the foreign policy course of the Soviet Union, as if we have thus almost refuted out previous opinions", Alessandro Natta said. "While being aware of what has changed in the USSR's foreign policy, and wishing success in the implementation of the radical reforms announced in the Soviet Union, we do not close our eyes to many serious unresolved problems there", he said. "Those who have not realised in due time the need for serious and profound criticism and now applaud what is new without having dared in the past to combat what was outdated, are seriously contradicting themselves".

"We are now capable of appreciating the efforts aimed at the creation of a new international climate and resumption of the detente process in the world, ever more so since we proceed from our complete autonomy in deciding on our stand with regard to the Soviet Union, basing themselves on political, and not on ideological concepts", Alessandro Natta said at the congress.

"The Italian Communists declare resolutely against the arms race. We have never glossed over the tendencies fo the U.S. Administration. Reagan has no supporters within our party," the general secretary of the Italian Communist Party said to the applause of the delegates.

"The real problem now is how to put an end to the political course that is dangerous both for the whole world and for the American people". Alessandro Natta made a call for clearly distinguishing between the Government of the United States and the American people.

"The Italian Communists criticise the U.S. Administration above all for its foreign policy course, for the obstacles it places in the way of a positive advance that was started in Geneva".

"We have already declared that militarisation of space is veritable insanity, no matter who conducts it", said the general secretary of the Italian Communist Party. "Therefore we demand that Italy refuse to participate in the SDI programme. The attempt to make a distinction between joining in the SDI politically and consent to the participation of European firms in the imlementation of that American programme holds no water either."

Dwelling on Italy's foreign policy, Alessandro Natta pointed to the lofty spirit of national sovereignty that exists among the Italian people. He emphasised that the independent foreign policy line of the country can be pursued only if Italy rids itself of the dependence of its transoceanic ally.

The general secretary of the Italian Communist Party criticised the domestic policy of the Rome government. He emphasised that the present authorities have been unable to resolve the numerous acute social and economic problems that face Italy today. At the same time, a positive assessment was made of certain initiatives of the government headed by Bettino Craxi, the initiatives he took in the international arena in the interests of peace, of the settlement of local conflicts, of ensuring the national independence of the country. The speaker said that a profound crisis existing in Italy can be resolved only by adopting an alternative programme of development and changing political government in Italy. He touched upon the question of relations of the Italian Communist Party with other leading Italian political parties -- first of all with the Italian Socialist Party and the Christian Democrats, Alessandro Natta stressed that the idea of a democratic alternative advanced by the Communists presupposes bringing closer the stands of the Italian Communist Party and the Italian Socialist Party.

Dwelling on some inter-party problems he declared that the Italian Communist Party today is a contemprary party of renewal and social tranformations, Alessandro Natta declared for the further development of inter-party democracy, emphasising particularly that this trend must lead not to the creation of internal trends, factions and groups in the party, but to a still greater and resolute unity of the Italian Communist Party. The debates of the main report are held at the 15th Congress of the Italian Communist Party in Florence.

International Situation Viewed

LD131551 Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Florence April 13 TASS -- Delegates of the 17th congress of the Italian Communist Party which is under way here concentrated their attention on the dramatic worsening of the international situation of the the aggressive actions of the U.S. Administration which is going on with nuclear tests and is actively whipping up military and political tension in the Mediterranean.

Addressing the congress, Gian Carlo Pajetta, member of the leadership of the Italian Communist Party, said: "The whole of mankind is living through a difficult moment of its history which can become frightening. We, Communists, should neither pass in silence nor underestimate its danger. The latest developments show that the risk, as well as anxiety, are growing".

"The Geneva meeting opened up the way to the hopes of peoples, of all the progressively-minded forces. On the one hand, there exist the words and policy of Ronald Reagan which manifest themselves, among other things, in the support for the counterrevolutionary forces and the continuation of the nuclear tests. On the other hand, solid, energetic peace initiatives have been put forward by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev", he said.

Speaking about the foreign policy pursued by Italy, he pointed out that it was influenced to some extent by the stand of Italian Communists. At the present stage the problems of Italy's membership in NATO, of ensuring national autonomy, independence and national honour should be raised in a different way.

Gian Carlo Pajetta emphasized that is was necessary to decide on what terms Italy should remain in the alliance, taking into consideration the fact that today there exists Europe which would like, without withdrawing from NATO, to be regarded as a single entity.

Delegates of the congress met with storms of applause a report of Lazio Giovanni Berlinguer, secretary of a regional committee of the party, who demanded that Italy and other West European countries exert efforts for warding off the U.S. military threat hanging over the Mediterranean. It would meet the interests of all the countries, including Italy.

The report made by Giorgio Napolitano dealt with relations between the Italian Communist Party and other left-wing forces in the Apennines and the continent in general.

The closing speech was delivered at the congress by the General Secretary of the Italian Communist Party Alessandro Natta.

The delegates passed over to the election of the steering bodies of the Italian Communist Party.

Natta Concludes Congress

LD140830 Moscow TASS in English 0817 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Florence April 14 TASS -- Alessandro Natta, general secretary of the Communist Party of Italy (PCI), made concluding remarks at the 17th PCI Congress that completed its deliberations here.

On behalf of Italian Communists he expressed gratitude to the delegations of communist and workers', socialist and social democratic parties, national-liberation movements, progressive forces, and public organizations for attending the PCI congress and asked them to convey fraternal greetings to their activists and the people in their countries.

At the time when the 17th PCI Congress continued its work the war threat looming dark over the Mediterranean, and not only that region for that matter, has sharply intensified, Alessandro Natta said. The danger of a direct U.S. armed attack on Libya has grown more dramatic.

"We have declared and reiterate it today -- Europe can and should raise its voice," he said. "This is the task facing all the countries. Flames of war can break out in the Mediterranean any moment."

Another nuclear explosion conducted by the United States, the speaker said, "has compelled the U.S.S.R. -- and it was logical to expect that -- to end Moscow's unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing till the time the U.S. agrees to the termination of such testing."

If this time most reactionary and extremist forces gain the upper hand, Alessandro Natta warned, the situation may go out of control. To prevent that, vigorous actions of people are required.

The PCI general secretary described as "mad" the foreign policy of the present U.S. Administration and said that the PCI should take an active part in the mass peace movement.

To stop the hand of "hawks", it is essential to bring millions of people into the anti-war movement, he emphasized. Our duty at the present historical phase is to work for peace, for reviving the process of detente, for ensuring Europe's concerted action and for preventing Italy from being drawn into a venture of some kind.

The 17th PCI Congress ended with the election of the leading bodies of the party. Alessandro Natta was elected PCI secretary general. Paolo Bufalini was elected chairman of the Central Control Commission of the party.

Gorbachev on Natta Reelection

LD141822 Moscow TASS in English 1809 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 14 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev cordially congratulated Alessandro Natto upon his election as general secretary of the Italian Communist Patty.

CPSU APPEALS TO EUROPEAN PEOPLE ON MAY DAY

LD122128 Moscow TASS in English 2020 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 13 TASS -- "Work for peaceful cooperation, goodneighbourly relations between nations, for detente and the creation of reliable security on the continent." This appeal the CPSU Central Committee has addressed to peoples of Europe on the occasion of the May Day, the day of international solidarity of working people. In the appeals on the occasion of the holiday published here today the CPSU Central Committee proclaimed: "Let class solidarity and cooperation of communists of all the countries in the struggle for peace and socialism grow stronger".

The CPSU Central Committee congratulated on the occasion of the May Day the working class of capitalist countries which, according to the appeals, is waging "an intense struggle against the domination of the monopolies, for its rights and vital interests"

The CPSU Central Committee sent fraternal greetings to peoples of socialist countries. It proclaimed: "Long live world socialism a powerful and influential force of today. Let cooperation of socialist countries grow stronger".

ARAB LEADERS VOICE CONTINUING SUPPORT FOR LIBYA

Syrian Statement

LD151059 Moscow TASS in English 0935 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus April 15 TASS -- According to a report of the Syrian news agency SANA, President Hafiz Al-Asad of Syria had a telephone conversation with leader of the Libyan revolution Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi earlier this morning. The conversation dealt with U.S. air strikes on the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Banghazi.

SANA circulated a statement by an official Syrian spokesman. With the aim of establishing American dominance in the region, subordinating the Arab nation to its will and encouraging Israel to stage new acts of aggression against Arab countries, the statement said, the United States made air strikes at the territory of the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

By organizing that attack it demonstrated yet another time its contempt for the interests of international security. The actions of the White House, the statement emphasized, are a flagrant violation of the United Nations charter and norms of international law and an infringement on the will of peoples, their freedom and national sovereignty.

Strongly condemning that barbaric American aggression against sister Libya, the Syrian Arab Republic declares that it stands steadfastly on Libya's side and places its entire potential at Libya's disposal, the statement said.

It urged the Arab countries and their governments to confront that aggressive action and take all the necessary measures to abort it.

Syria called the attention of the world public to the aggressive American policy that threatened universal peace, security and the future of mankind, and called for repulsing provocative U.S. actions.

Reaffirmation by PDRY

LD150925 Moscow TASS in English 0842 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Aden April 15 TASS -- Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, a member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] spoke on telephone with Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution.

During the conversation Al-'Attas reaffirmed full-scale solidarity of the people of South Yemen with the Libyan people.

Al-'Attas said that Democratic Yemen was on Libya's side and that the defense of Libya's sovereignty was the defense of sovereignty of all Arab countries.

SOVIET-LIBYAN TALKS ON LONG-TERM COOPERATION END

LD150655 Moscow TASS in English 0645 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli April 15 TASS -- Soviet-Libyan talks on the questions of developing long-term economic, technical, trade and engineering cooperation were held in Tripoli on April 8-14.

The Soviet delegation was led by Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for Foreign Economic Relations and member of the CPSU Central Committee, and the Libyan delegation was headed by Fawzi al-Shakshuki, secretary for planning of Libya's General People's Committee.

During his stay in the Libyan Jamahiriyah, the head of the Soviet delegation was received by the leader of the Libyan revolution, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, who handed over a message to Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

ARAB DISUNITY IMPEDES MIDEAST SETTLEMENT QUEST

PM141657 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Konstantin Geyvandov: "Vulnerable Link"]

[Text] The recent U.S. aggression against Libya provoked an immediate reaction from the Arab world. The Arab League Council, then in session in Tunis, unanimously passed a resolution decisively condemning this treacherous attack on one of the countries belonging to the Arab League and stating that the escalation of aggression is fraught with a threat to the peace and security of all Arab states, and to peace throughout the world. It demanded that the U.S. Administration cease all military operations against Libya and immediately withdraw the U.S. fleet from its shores. Members of the council spoke in favor of taking active measures to repel the aggressor by granting aid to the Libyan Jamahiriyah, including military aid.

I do not doubt that the unanimous rebuff delivered to the U.S. aggression by the Arab states played a far from minor role in the Pentagon's decision to end "maneuvers" far earlier than the stated time and to withdraw its naval armada from Libyan shores. According to press reports, even Congress and the U.S. State Department expressed concern and fears with regard to the unfavorable effect of Washington's anti-Libyan actions on the United States' "long-term relations" with the Arab world. Vice President Bush was forced to admit at a press conference that some countries in the region had "publicly taken a none too benevolent attitude to what we did" in the Gulf of Sidra. But, at this point he hastened to voice the hope that, privately, the leaders of these states would say differently.

In connection with this formulation of the issue by a high-ranking representative of the U.S. Administration, a commentary by the Kuwait newspaper AL-WATAN is noteworthy. "The U.S. aggression against Libya," it writes, "would never have happened if the Arabs had achieved the necessary degree of solidarity. The Pentagon's bombing of Libyan targets, like other acts of aggression, are indirectly a reflection of inter-Arab contradictions." These words, it seems, contain the bitter truth characterizing the present state of affairs in the Arab world.

Yes, the absence of unity and cohesion in the ranks of the Arab countries has always been and remains the weakest and most vulnerable spot. This fact is constantly exploited in the anti-Arab policies of the United States and Israel; policies aimed, on the one hand, at foiling any solution to such an all-national problem for the Arab world as that of achieving a comprehensive and just Near East settlement, and, on the other, at further materializing the "idea of preserving Israel's clear military superiority over its potential enemies in any possible combination," to which idea President Reagan invariably swears loyalty.

If one takes a look at how events have developed since 1967, one can draw the conclusion that the American Israeli allies have succeeded fairly well, systematically sowing dissent among the ranks of their Arab enemies.

Sometimes, for example, they claim they are at war with Syria, without affecting, they say, the interests of other Arab states, and things end with Israel annexing Syria's Golan Heights. Another time, hiding behind the far-fetched thesis of the necessity for a defense against so-called Palestinian extremism, Tel Aviv unleashes aggression against neighboring Lebanon.

And now, striving to perpetuate occupation of this country's southern regions, the Israeli military, together with their U.S. patrons, are trying to persuade the Arab public that the occupationists' terror and repressions on Lebanese soil are virtually the only way of... safeguarding Israel's security. Repaying one good turn with another, Tel Aviv's leaders are vying with one another in their raptures over the Pentagon's military adventure against Libya, in no way embarrassed that in this respect they must do a solo on an international scale.

Creating a situation of dissent and dislocation in the Arab world with the aid of maneuvering, intrigues, and sometimes direct intimidation, the American-Israeli allies have for more than a decade sabotaged an all-embracing Near East settlement, the heart of which is the Palestinian problem. It is not surprising, therefore, that the pan-Arab program on this question, drawn up in 1982 at a summit meeting in Fes, has not moved an inch in its implementation, although it has received virtually universal support from the world community of nations. At the same time, exploiting the lack of unity within Arab ranks, Washington and Tel Aviv are methodically trying to insinuate new separate and capitulatory agreements in any form, as is attested to, in particular, by the current visits to the region by U.S. Vice President Bush and by State Department emissary Murphy.

Here we can once again trace the same handwriting which has become characteristic of the American-Israeli tandem's activity in the region. While Washington works on so-called moderate regimes, offering as the "carrot" supplies of new types of weapons and the services of U.S. naval armadas, Tel Aviv continues its overt saber rattling. The latest batch of threats, which addressed in concentrated form the neighboring Arab states, was recently delivered by Israeli Defense Minister Rabin.

Here are some of them: 1. There is a possibility of war with Syria; 2. Israel is encountering increased activity among partisan units from Lebanese territory... and we are prepared to answer the challenge; 3. The continued PLO presence in Jordan can only serve to increase the tension between our two countries and will, with time, threaten the present regime in Jordan.

Washington, trying not to lag behind its junior parner, is now threatening to "finish the job" in Libya. The United States recently resorted to another trick, now attempting to create the illusion for Arab countries that its Tel Aviv ally does not always act with a whip in its hands, but can sometimes produce a carrot from behind its back. Thus, after the recent visit to the United States by Israel's Prime Minister Peres, a State Department spokesman reported that the United States and Israel have begun discussion of a multibillion-dollar "Marshall Plan" to develop the countries of the Near East in order to help create a more favorable atmosphere for achieving peace in the region.

What can be said about this? First, if such a multibillion-dollar fund is set up, the lion's share of the funds it collects will go to Israel. The only difference will be that the burden of the cost of supporting the chronically crisis-striken Israeli economy will in this case have to be shared with Washington by its West European allies and Japan, which there are plans to involve in financing the fund. Second, if, after this, there is any money left for the Near East version of the "Marshall Plan," it goes without saying that the American-Israeli partners are counting on using it to pay for the planned separate and capitulatory deals.

Going back to the questions of Arab unity and solidarity, it must be said that during my visits to the region I repeatedly heard it said that Arab national security is indivisible. I have no doubt that Algerian President C. Bendjedid proceeded precisely from this when he said recently in Moscow: "In the present complex conditions in the struggle to establish a just and lasting peace in the Near East, the ranks of Palestinian opposition must unite and all Arab countries must rally around this opposition." I am sure that achievement of this aim would receive the highest possible appraisal from the peoples of the Arab east.

INTERNAL STRIFE HARMS CHANCES FOR LEBANESE PEACE

PM111101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Glukhov report: "Lebanon: A Worrying Time"]

[Text] Beirut, April -- "Political stagnation, deadlock, paralysis" -- these and similar pessimistic assessments of the Lebanese situation predominate in the Beirut newspapers. They can also be heard at meetings with politicians and sensed in the mood of the Lebanese. A time of hope has once again given way to a time of worries.

The present deterioration in the country's situation is connected with events which took place on 15 January this year. On that day a coup took place in East Beirut within the "Lebanese forces": S. Ja'ja, chief of the general staff, removed E. Hubayqah from the post of leader of the "Lebanese Forces" and took his place.

The "15 January putsch" was of greater significance than the personal struggle for power among the right-wing hristian militia which had been exacerbated in recent months. Once again the domestic political equilibrium, achieved as a result of major efforts to elaborate a formula for national consensus in Lebanon, was disrupted.

Let me remind you that at the end of last year, through the mediation of Syria, an agreement was concluded in Damascus between the main warring factions -- the "Lebanese Forces" on the one hand and the Amal movement and the Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) on the other.

The Damascus agreement contained a broad program of reforms aimed at eliminating the main causes of internal tension. In particular, it envisaged the renunciation of the principle of confessionalism, that is, the distribution of posts on a religious and communal basis. In the transitional stage it was proposed to even out the representation of Christians and Muslims in parliament (at present this ratio is six to five in favor of the Christians) and to review the functions of the president, prime minister, and so forth.

The events of 15 January set back the normalization process which had begun. The putschists demanded a revision of the Damascus agreement. These demands were supposed by Lebanese President A. al-Jumayyil.

By all appearances, right-wing Christian bourgeois circles, especially the Maronite branch, were not prepared to give up their privileges for the sake of national unity. In accordance with confessional law only the Maronites have the right to nominate a representative for the post of president. They have long held other key positions in state life also.

The country is divided into opponents and supporters of the Damascus agreement. But this watershed does not only follow the religious line, as Western propaganda ofter suggests. It is a question in effect, of a struggle between conservative and progressive trends in the country's socioeconomic and political development, between those who would like to preserve the existing structures and those who advocate changes.

That is why the Christian and Islamic extremists find themselves objectively in the same camp, paradoxical as it may seem at first glance.

The split led to the ending of intrastate political contacts. The prime minister, the speaker of parliament, and the Muslim ministers are boycotting the president. The government has not met for some months. The political stagnation is promoting a further deterioration in the general situation.

The constant outside interference complicates the domestic situation. Lebanon has long since drained the bitter cup of a "settlement" according to Western formulas. The peace brought on the bayonets of the U.S. Marines and soldiers of the "multinational forces" led to terrible trails. Yet, now the Lebanese are being persistently fed this "idea": In the conditions which have arisen, the West could provide a formula for a Lebanese settlement to replace the Damascus agreement. An attempt is thus being made to push Lebanon onto the path of repeating the grievious errors of the past.

Reports have appeared in the Beirut press about the revival of collaborationist ties between the "Lebanese forces" and Israel. Apparently, some people, on the basis of selfish interests, would like to consign to oblivion even the fact that Israel aggression has cost and continues to cost Lebanon dear.

There have also been hostile attacks on Syria from the opponents of the Damascus agreement, although experience shows that it was Syria which succeeded in playing the part of intermediary and acting as a stabilizing factor in the Lebanese situation.

The heat of political passions developed into military confrontation, in which the "Lebanese Forces" are opposed by detachments of the PSP, Amal, and a number of other organizations. In recent weeks dozens of settlements to the east and north of Beirut, the suburbs of the Lebanese capital, and its center have found themselves in the zone of armed clashes. There have also been outbreaks of fighting in the region of the Palestinian camps in West Beirut between the Palestinians and the Amal Movement. All this results in more and more casualties.

As usual, Tel Aviv has taken advantage of the latest round of clashes within Lebanon. The Israeli military has again invaded regions deep within the country. Some 1,500 officers and men, hundreds of tanks and armored carriers, helicopters, and gunboats providing cover from the sea took part in the "combing operation" which lasted many days. Israeli aircraft have just bombed Sidon, situated 40 km south of Beirut, again.

It is a vital necessity for Lebanon to settle the domestic crisis. Torn by internecine strife, it is defenseless in the face of the Israeli aggressor and the imperialist forces which support it.

FBIS-SOV-86-072
Tuesday
15 April 1986
Vol III No 072 Supp 079

Supplement

Daily Report

SOVIET UNION

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

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IZVESTIYA Publishes Gromyko Sverdlovsk Speech

PM141326 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS special correspondents N. Potapova and A. Sivtsov report: "Soviets' Tasks in Light of 27th CPSU Congress Decisions"]

[Text] Sverdlovsk, 11 Apr — The tasks of Sverdlovsk Oblast soviets of working people's deputies in implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress were examined by a session of the oblast soviet together with the party aktiv which took place today. A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, participated in its work.

Addressing the session he said:

Today we are discussing a question of immense importance — the tasks of soviets stemming from the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. The congress was an event of historic importance. It showed that the party is confidently pursuing a Leninist course and is worthily carrying out the role of vanguard of the working class and the entire Soviet people.

The Central Committee Political Report delivered at the congress by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, showed the inexhaustible potential of socialist society.

The congress enriched the treasure-house of scientific communism with important theoretical provisions relating both to questions of our domestic development and to international affairs.

The congress program documents fully accord with the tasks set by the party of improving socialism and are imbued with the idea of the need for qualitative changes both in the economy and in society as a whole. The line of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum was fully approved. The plenum put forward and substantiated a detailed concept of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development. The essence of party strategy lies in ensuring a materially and spiritually rich life for Soviet people under conditions of peace and in more fully revealing the colossal potential and advantages of the socialist system.

A.A. Gromyko went on to say that the high labor enthusiasm which has recently been evident everywhere is the response to the decisions and directives of the congress. It is also typical of the working people of Sverdlovsk Oblast — a powerful economic, scientific, and cultural center in the Urals which occupies a leading place in the country's sociopolitical and economic life.

Today, in the light of the congress directives, each soviet is naturally asking what it should primarily focus on. Others are also asking the same question. The congress directive is clear: Soviets are responsible for all aspects of life on their territories. Whereas some people may state that it is not their question, such an attitude is unacceptable for soviets. This was also stated at the 27th congress.

As organs of state power, the soviets are masters at the local level. And where this is not true, we must strive to ensure that it becomes so! They lead economic and sociocultural building. They cannot shift this responsibility onto anyone else. Housing and education, consumer goods and health care, transportation and trade, consumer services and nature protection, concern for increasing the material and spiritual level of Soviet people's lives — this is just part of the soviets' boundless sphere of activity.

Questions of social policy have always been at the center of attention of party and state — they have been examined at each CPSU congress. But never before have they been posed with such acuteness or so combatively as they were at the 27th congress. Anyone who was a delegate to the congress accurately and clearly realizes this. The congress called for a resolute turn toward the needs of the social sphere and for an intensification of the social orientation of the economy, scientific and technical progress, and the running of the country's life. And an important role in this is played by the soviets. This idea was well and convincingly emphasized by M.S. Gorbachev in his speech a few days ago in Tolyatti.

Plans, namely the plans for the economic and social development of territories, are the main effective means of resolving urgent tasks locally.

An obligatory demand is being made on plans: They must be comprehensive. In the context of plans and actions, comprehensiveness means combining the interests of sectors, territories, and local soviets and enterprises under higher jurisdiction into a single whole, a single unit. Hence it follows that wherever a new plant, factory, or combine is being built, good quality housing, schools, hospitals, stores, creches, kindergartens, roads, sidewalks, movie theaters, and stadiums should be built at the same time. It is a truism that where this is observed, things go better.

However, life attests that this approach is not yet predominant everywhere. This is because of both to long-standing overcentralization and obstacles that have now been erected by certain ministries and departments. The inability of a number of economic leaders to properly take the population's real needs into account, their inadequate understanding of their responsibility for their job, and sometimes plain bureaucratism all play their part. That is why leaders of local soviets often act as petitioners and go from one authority to another, parading their eloquence, which, as a rule, staunch bureaucrats do not lack.

The 5-year plan for the country's economic and social development is now being drawn up. In June it will be examined by the USSR Supreme Soviet and after adoption will become law for all. And what stands behind the plan figures must be implemented. The congress decisions and the nationwide enthusiasm which they have generated oblige us to do so.

Today successful economic development is only possible on the path of intensifying production, improving labor productivity, reducing output prime costs, introducing the achievements of science and technology, improving the running of the national economy, and increasing organization and discipline. These words of the congress decisions are almost cast in metal in terms of their precision and conviction. Thus it seems that they were directly adopted for the glorious city of Sverdlovsk and for your oblast. Sverdlovsk Oblast and its oblast capital are able to set the country a good example in fulfilling these tasks.

A.A. Gromyko stressed that the majestic tasks set by the party congress demand changes from Soviet organs in the style of work in the highest meaning of the phrase. Initiative, creativity, and professionalism must be the norm of behavior and the internal conviction of each Soviet worker.

We have tight deadlines for introducing economic and social reserves and the additional potential of production, science, and technology and for utilizing all the advantages and the entire force of the socialist social structure.

To this end it is necessary to do a great deal of work. There are many soviets in the cities and the countryside where the necessary restructuring of thinking has not yet taken place and where inertia and sluggishness still abound. Discussion of questions of soviets' activities at USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium sessions, conversations with deputies — workers, kolkhoz members, and specialists in various sectors — and monitoring work by Supreme Soviet standing commissions show that meetings, conferences, and all types of current measures often overshadow the main reason for the Soviet power's existence. The task of really improving people's lives and satisfying working people's interests and needs is overshadowed.

I recall how Vladimir Ilich Lenin once reacted to the actions of the Moscow city soviet. Having discovered that the ispolkom was discussing organizational questions much more than economic questions, he noted: "This is abnormal! It should be the other way around."

I draw your attention to Lenin's position because it is no less topical today than it was in 1920. The essence of the matter is that the organizational work of soviets must not become inward-looking. It is necessary to resolve specific economic and socio-cultural tasks. To that end organizational work is pursued, improved, and made better. Therein lies its task and its purport! Without this it is an empty vessel.

I do not want to make a list at this point, noting the obviously positive things in the oblast. But objectivity demands that your positive achievements be recognized. Your experience deserves to be studied by others.

Familiarization with matters shows that you are assessing what has been achieved more profoundly than in the past, revealing the reasons for shortcomings, and drawing up more well-founded and specific decisions. The general conclusion is undoubtedly that the activity of soviets is changing for the better. This is a good indicator.

In the first quarter of 1986, Sverdlovsk Oblast overfulfilled the targets for production volume and labor productivity in industry. That is a no less good indicator! There is still plenty of work here; but there is also plenty of unutilized potential, which must be awakened and put into action. Perhaps some people will not understand where this dormant potential lies. Such potential does exist in Sverdlovsk Oblast; it is at its enterprises, which have become the pride of the country. In order to awaken and utilize the potential of these enterprises, it is necessary to show greater initiative, will, and resolve.

What, for instance, is the capital construction situation with respect to the enterprises and farms of the oblast's local soviets? In 1985 construction plans were only 69 percent fulfilled for consumer service projects, only 62 percent fulfilled for communications facilities, and only 53 percent fulfilled for local industry projects. And it is not only contracting construction organizations that are accountable here but also local soviet organs. They are not outside observers. As you can see, there are bright spots and dark areas.

This is the picture in the oblast as a whole: Last year the capital construction plan was not fulfilled. More than 4,000 projects simultaneously are at the construction stage and a number of them have been under construction for more than 10 years.

Now for the state of affairs in the oblast's agriculture: Can your present-day harvests of agricultural crops and milk yields really be deemed suitable? What conclusions have been drawn from the fact that one in every four farms finished last year at a loss? Yet the congress resolutely stressed that the agro-industrial complex requires paramount attention.

The essence of the congress directives regarding the restructuring of management in agriculture is known to you: It is necessary to effect a transition to the planning, financing, and management of the agro-industrial complex as an integrated whole at all levels. This must intensify the ties between agriculture and the processing and servicing sectors and improve the economic machinery.

There may be some people who think that the restructuring will automatically bring more meat, milk, vegetables, and fruit to our tables.

No, no one can expect this to happen. This is why I fully share the opinion expressed at your oblast party conference in January that high milk yields must be struggled for directly at the stock unit and feed shop level. And this task can be resolved only by the people's labor and its improved organization.

It would be unfair if, addressing the oblast soviet's session attended by the party aktiv, I failed to draw your attention to the need for a most serious attitude toward the matter of road construction. You know better than any outsider that this is one of your bottlenecks. It fetters your potential, of course.

It is no accident that your plan in this respect is tight. It has been elaborated, and quite well elaborated at that. I am basically familiar with it. It is a tight plan: The volume of road building is set to increase by 40 percent during the 5-year plan period, and almost 2,500 km of hard-surface roads are due to be commissioned. The route of the Krasnoufimsk-Sverdlovsk-Tyumen main highway linking Europe with Asia, which you also have to build in the 12th 5-Year Plan period, runs across your territory.

The of production consumer goods, the expansion of their variety, and in particular the improvement of their quality remain among the most important avenues of soviets' work. Speaking about the important problem of consumer goods quality, and generally about the quality of output produced by the national economy, it is expedient to recall that passage of the Central Committee Political Report which says: "There is a need for radical measures ruling out the production of defective products and substandard goods. With a view to this, it is necessary to apply the full power of material and administrative influence and make use of our laws. There is evidently a need to pass a special law on output quality." Such a law is already being drafted.

The activity of soviets covers a number of other spheres for which they bear responsibility — exacting and labor-intensive, but nevertheless important spheres since they affect man's interests directly, regardless of whether he lives in a city or in the countryside. I have in mind primarily housing construction. It is no accident that questions of improving Soviet people's housing conditions were given a particularly forceful airing at the party congress.

Action by everyone is needed to fulfill the congress directive of ensuring an apartment or individual home for every Soviet family in the period through the year 2000. This is a task of the entire people. All ministries and departments, every labor collective, the trade unions, and the Komsomol must play their part in resolving it. And, of course, every soviet of people's deputies, which has an obligation to fully examine the current state of affairs of housing on their territory and be aware of the existing housing pool and actual needs as regards the improvement of housing conditions. Every soviet must mobilize all energies, primarily local potential and resources, to achieve the set goal.

Let us look at the question of health care. Soviet power has ensured a fitting solution for it, a solution of which working people can only dream under capitalist conditions. Incidentally this is well known throughout the world. The preservation of people's health is an important social task in socialist society and in our time, and unflagging attention must be given to it.

The party congress pointed out strongly and energetically the need to sharply improve the state of affairs in this sphere. Good medical services including the utilization of the latest equipment, check-ups, regular medical examinations at work, and the creation of modern medical treatment institutions — this is what Soviet man needs.

Unfortunately, there are instances when medical treatment institutions are short of medical personnel, certain medicines, or places for patients. Other serious shortcomings also exist. This situation is intolerable. Soviet people have a right to expect a sharp improvement of the state of affairs throughout the health care sphere.

The preservation of health demands the pooling of efforts by soviets, trade unions, and enterprises in organizing rest periods in preventive clinics, sanatoriums, and other health care institutions. The oblast's major enterprises maintain them in a fair condition. Labor and rest must be a source of Soviet people's satisfaction. Soviets must be directly involved in monitoring the fulfillment of plans for the construction and quality of such projects and must organize their work in conjunction with the trade unions.

We have so many remarkable descriptions of the Urals! Such natural beauty cannot be found anywhere else in the world. It seems as if every mountain greets the traveler from afar, whether he is arriving by train or car. What rare natural beauty. No wonder it has been so succinctly depicted in Bazhov's stories! Rainbow-hued Ural rocks have fired the imagination of many generations of people, both young and old.

The logical conclusion stemming from this is that nature, this unique landscape, the region's beauty must be preserved. A worthwhile and noble task! It also has other aspects — national economic, social, and educational. Soviets and the oblast leadership in general must display energy and inventiveness so that, while developing the economy, the originality of these enchanting places can be preserved.

The Communist Party and the Soviet state show constant concern for socialist legality and the maintenance of public order and are struggling against those who break the law, against embezzlers and bribe-takers. Much has been done in this struggle at the local and republic level. People who breach the norms of our morals, abuse trust, and overstep legal limits must be held most rigorously to account. There must be such accountability! Help in this direction is offered by publicity and control, and primarily by control from below — control by workers collectives and public organizations.

People's deputies also have a great role here. Who if not a deputy knows and must know the situation in the region and in production, and sees those who live off unearned incomes and breach the principles of social justice? Much depends on deputies and their active stance. Every one who has been elected by the people must be a fighter for the implementation of the 27th CPSU Congress directives.

The struggle against crime remains topical. While there was an overall reduction in the number of serious crimes in your oblast last year, there are stilll a significant number of instances of embezzlement of socialist property, theft of private property, and hooliganism.

Strict obedience of laws is both a constitutional and a political demand. It is incumbent upon law enforcement organs, leaders of ministries, departments, enterprises, institutions, and organizations, and all officials to bear this in mind in their daily activity.

A serious struggle is being waged in the country against drunkenness and alcoholism. Today, as was noted at the party congress, there are already tangible successes in the struggle against this social evil. This is confirmed by numerous facts. But the objectives set by the party must be achieved strictly in line with the laws that have been passed. There must not be and there will not be any retreat at all. Socialist society must be sober and morally healthy! This is an obligation imposed on every citizen of the country by the morals of socialist society and the lofty ideals of our world philosophy.

The organization of meaningful leisure and the improvement of the work of culture centers, clubs, libraries, and cultural and sports complexes constitute an important aspect of soviets' activity. Tourism, physical culture, amateur artistic activity, and truck-farming and orcharding associations — all these enable people to spend their free time sensibly.

It is completely appropriate to also draw your attention to a question closely linked with this — the question of expanding the construction and consolidating the material and technical base of rayon culture centers and clubs in the countryside. This question was recently discussed at the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. As you know from the relevant resolution which was published in the press, it is planned to build twice as many club institutions in the 12th 5-Year Plan period as in the 11th. And why should Sverdlovsk Oblast not set an example in the solution of this important problem? In our opinion, your potential allows you to do so!

The need to further deepen democratic principles in the running of the state and the activity of ispolkoms was discussed at the party congress. Indeed, it is necessary to do much more work to improve the state apparatus and eliminate red tape and bureaucracy.

The 27th congress showed that the success of the cause and the acceleration of the country's development can be ensured only through the creativity of the masses. And if the state of affairs were to be examined exactingly and in a principled party fashion, one could not fail to perceive that the human factor is still inadequately utilized in our socialist practice.

It can be said without exaggeration that our economic and human potentials are both inexhaustible. Taking the country as a whole, deputies alone number 2.3 million. This is a vast number! The guarantee that this potential is inexhaustible lies in the very nature of the socialist system, the full power of the people, the public ownership of the means of production, and the absence of exploitation and oppression.

The CPSU Central Committee Political Report and the congress decisions defined most lucidly the international strategy of the Communist Party and Soviet state, the chief aim of which is to ensure for Soviet people the opportunity to live and labor in peaceful conditions.

A.A. Gromyko stressed that the Soviet Union's proposals concerning a world free of weapons of mass destruction have encountered active support from broad sections of all the progressive public. These proposals have also been received with understanding by those figures in the West who, while not being ideological kindred spirits of ours, soberly assess the threat hanging over mankind and display a sincere interest in the improvement of the planet's political climate.

The new Soviet initiatives are exerting a tremendous influence on the course of events in the world. They instill in people's hearts the hope that lasting peace is possible, albeit a difficult matter.

We do not, of course, shut our eyes to the fact that militarist circles in the United States and in the NATO countries are gambling on prolonging the arms race and on strong-arm methods in world politics. After all, during the Soviet-U.S. meeting at the highest level in Geneva it was stated in the joint document that there must be no nuclear war and that the sides will not seek to attain military superiority.

All this indicates that those who oppose the improvement of the international situation and the arms race apologists are reluctant to renounce a dangerous course in world affairs.

Guided by the decisions of the congress, our party will seek to solve the problems of international security, of the reduction and total elimination of all types of weapons of mass destruction, and of preventing the militarization of space. The Soviet Union intends to continue to follow the Leninist course of peaceful coexistence among states.

In a nutshell, it is a question of a vigorous Soviet foreign policy in all spheres in the interests of the highest and most noble goal — the preservation of peace. In the struggle to solve this task the Soviet Union is marching arm in arm with the other fraternal socialist states.

In seeking to end the arms race and strengthen peace, the Communist Party and Soviet State are paying unremitting attention to the strengthening of the country's defense capability. M.S. Gorbachev spoke most clearly about this from the 27th CPSU Congress rostrum. We shall continue to cherish fondly the security of our motherland. The Warsaw Pact Organization — a constructive factor in European and world politics — stands guard like a mighty bastion over the borders of the fraternal socialist states.

The foundation of the effectiveness of our foreign policy is the selfless labor of the Soviet people. In whatever sector of communist construction a Soviet person may be working, he has to know full well that his labor is also a contribution to our country's foreign policy.

Our optimism is guaranteed by the heroic labor of all Soviet people, including the working people in the twice order-bearing Sverdlovsk Oblast and the order-bearing city of Sverdlovsk. The people will never forget the contribution made by Urals workers to the victory of October and the building of socialism, and remember the heroism displayed by Sverdlovsk's people during the grim years of the Great Patriotic War. The oblast's working people are rightly proud of their successes.

The party Central Committee expresses confidence that the oblast's working people will do everything to resolve the economic and social tasks facing them, thus writing new pages in the annals of the Soviet people's heroic deeds.

We did not particularly plan for this meeting of ours to take place on 11 April, on the eve of the 25th anniversary of the first manned flight in space by Yuriy Alekseyevich Gagarin. It just happened. This is an instance when accident seems to have a deliberate meaning. It consists of the fact that 25 years ago a great power — the Soviet Union — brilliantly demonstrated man's colossal ability in unraveling the laws of nature so as to make them serve mankind and the cause of peace, for which our country is persistently struggling.

Gramov To Head New State Sports Committee

LD111811 Moscow TASS in English 1719 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 11 TASS — The presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR has transformed the Committee for Physical Culture and Sport at the Council of Ministers of the USSR into a Union-Republican State Committee of the USSR for PHYSICAL Culture and Sport. Marat Gramov was appointed as its chairman.

Marat Gramov was born in 1927.

He worked as a Komsomol and party functionary in Stavropol territory starting with 1948. In 1967-1983 he held an important post in the apparatus of the CPSU Central Committee.

In 1983 he was appointed chairman of the Committee for Physical Culture and Sport at the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

Composers Congress Ends; Khrennikov Elected

LD042014 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 4 Apr 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The 7th all-union congress of composers concluded its work in Moscow today. Present at the closing session were Comrades Demichev and Yakovlev.

At the first plenum of the board of the USSR Composers Union, Comrade Khrennikov was elected board first secretary.

MVD Collegium Discusses Congress Tasks

PM141000 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Collegium Session"]

[Text] An enlarged session of the USSR MVD Collegium was held on 9 April. It discussed the tasks of internal affairs organs stemming from the 27th CPSU Congress decisions.

It was noted at the Collegium that in the work of internal affairs organs to reinforce legality and law and order, paramount importance is attached to preventive measures, elimination of the causes and conditions contributing to violations of the law, and efficient disclosure of crimes. Specific measures were outlined to step up the struggle against embezzlement of socialist property, the receiving of unearned income, bribetaking, speculation, drunkenness, hooliganism, parasitism, and other antisocial phenomena.

Particular attention was devoted to questions of selecting and placing cadres; further improving party and political, and ideological and educational work with personnel; increasing openness; regularly informing the population of internal affairs organs' activity; strengthening ties with labor collectives and the public; and improving work style.

Participating in the Collegium's work were: N.I. Savinkin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department; USSR Prosecutor General A.M. Rekunkov; Chairman of the USSR Supreme Court V.I. Terebilov; USSR Minister of Justice B.V. Kravtsov; V.M. Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; responsible workers in the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers; and the leaders of a number of ministries and departments.

Historian Examines CPSU's Leading Role

PM091054 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 86 First Edition p 2

[Article by Doctor of Historical Sciences V. Kasyanenko:"The Leading Force of Society: the 27th CPSU Congress: Strategy of Acceleration"]

[Text] The 27th CPSU Congress has adopted a scientifically substantiated, realistic, and mobilizing strategy for the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development based on scientific and technical progress, a strategy that has met with the Soviet people's active support. Deepening and enriching the ideas and revolutionary initiatives of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum, the congress has swung society sharply toward new tasks.

Closing the congress, M.S. Gorbachev said: The party "is entering the postcongress period better organized, more united, and more battleworthy, equipped with a well-considered long-term policy. It is fully resolved to act purposefully, aware of the complexity, scale, and novel nature of the tasks facing it, not afraid of difficulties and obstacles."

The decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress have made a considerable contribution to the further development of the Marxist-Leninist teaching about the Communist Party and its growing role in socialist society.

Historical experience indicates that at every new stage of communist building, the CPSU's leading role is enhanced in accordance with the changed conditions; its influence on the activity of all the components of the socialist society is intensified. This is true in particular of turning points in history when demands on party leadership increase substantially. The concept of acceleration adds new content to the party's activity. This activity is marked by a more profound and comprehensive approach to tackling domestic and international problems, an intensification of the scientific substantiation of immediate and long-term tasks, an increase in the effectiveness of policy, and an improvement in the style and methods of work of the party itself.

The new edition of the CPSU Program adopted by by the congress defines the main factors which lead to the law-governed enhancement on the party's leading role and result in increasingly high demands on the standard of political and organizational activity.

The current stage, the stage of socioeconomic acceleration, is a truly crucial stage in the life of our country. The integral nature of our social system is being enhanced, the close interrelationship between economic, social, and spiritual progress is growing stronger, and the scale and complexity of the processes of communist building are increasing. The new society grows and develops not spontaneously but as a result of the people's conscious efforts directed by their political vanguard. Consequently, the importance of effective political leadership and of consciously influencing the course of acceleration increases.

The party's leading influence permeates all spheres of our life. And it cannot be otherwise in the conditions of an integral system of real socialism and the increasingly complex interrelation and interdependence between economic, political, social, and educational factors and processes which require scientific management.

The upsurge in the creative activeness of the masses and their extensive involvement in the management of production and administration of state and public affairs are also inseparably bound up with enhanced party influence.

The deepening of socialist self-management and the further democratization of society demand, on the one hand, that the masses' activity is developed and encouraged, and on the other hand that the whole gamut of diverse social interests is taken into account and harmonized. Neither is possible without the active participation of the party.

The elaboration of the long-term strategy for the country's development is based on the conclusions of Marxist-Leninist theory, on the profound interpretation of the practice of communist building, and on a quest for scientifically substantiated and prompt answers to the questions raised by life. This was graphically reflected in the elaboration of the innovative concept of acceleration and the clarification and enrichment of the theoretical principles concerning the ways of achieving a qualitatively new state of Soviet society.

The enhancement of the party's role in the country's progress is also tied up with spiritual and ideological processes, namely the enhancement of the working people's consciousness and the eradication of the vestiges of petit bourgeois mentality and morality and of all deviations from the norms of the socialist ways of life.

A fundamentally new element among the factors which determine the enhancement of the CPSU's leading role that is recorded in the documents of the 27th congress is the organic link between these questions the and changes which are taking place in the international arena. The increasing complexity of the situation in the foreign policy sphere determines the CPSU's historical mission in international affairs and in the elaboration of the peace-loving course aimed at ensuring the country's security, curbing aggressive forces, and delivering mankind from the threat of a nuclear catastrophe.

The party is becoming an increasingly active force, in international politics so to speak, it has, after all, produced most important initiatives aimed at eliminating the nuclear threat and strengthening peace on earth and in space. The 15 January 1986 statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the extensive program for creating a comprehensive system of international security set forth in the Political Report to the 27th CPSU Congress serve as vivid confirmation of this.

In short, the present time and its problems and concerns dictate the further intensification of the party's influence on the state of affairs inside the country and the improvement of the situation in the world.

The law-governed enhancement of the CPSU's leading role was also vividly demonstrated in the course of the 27th party congress proceedings. The entire spirit of the congress and its documents and materials are the practical embodiment of the CPSU's leading and directing activity in all spheres of Soviet society's life and of its active stance in the international arena.

The party can successfully implement the new tasks only if it itself is in the process of continual development. Proceeding from Marxist-Leninist theory and its own rich historical experience, the CPSU is enhancing the scientific substantiation of its policy, boosting the human factor in every way, strengthening the unity between ideological-theoretical, political-educational, organizational, and economic work, and waging an uncompromising struggle against all manifestations of stagnation.

The CPSU regards the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the renewal of society's material and technical base, the transfer of the national economy to an intensive footing, the improvement of social relations, the implementation of a strong social policy, and the education of harmoniously developed individuals as the main task in its leading and directing work.

There are many examples of this kind of guiding influence being exercized by party organizations on the course of the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the implementation of social programs. Places where positive experience in party leadership has been accumulated were cited at the congress. They included Leningrad, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Georgia, Latvia, Sverdlovsk and Chelyabinsk Oblasts, and other parts of the country. However, this restructuring has taken place far from everywhere.

The party endeavors to see and assess the state of Soviet society in its entirety, with all its progressive and negative trends. The 27th CPSU Congress presented a remarkable "lesson in truth," an example of efforts, proceeding from principled class positions, to grasp a complex situation and objectively assess achievements, difficulties, and contradictions. While duly appreciating what has been achieved, we want to advance more swiftly on a qualitatively new basis. Complacency goes against the very nature of the Communist Party, against the very nature of socialist society.

Experience indicates that even the best scientific concepts and slogans which objectively reflect the natural needs of social development do not produce the desired results if they are not backed up by active organizational, ideological and political education work among the masses. having drawn up the strategy of acceleration, the party is focusing efforts on the practical organization of this matter, on the deployment of cadres, and the restructuring of the activity of all its components. The main task now is to guide society toward the practical implementation of the party's general line and to mobilize the people's entire creative potential for this purpose.

"The current stage, the stage of the qualitative transformation of society, demands new efforts, from the party and all its organizations, principledness in assessing their own work, efficiency and selflessness," the resolution of the 27th congress says. "The further enhancement of the party's leading role and the intensification of its influence on the activity of all the components of socialist society will be promoted by the consistent implementation of the provisions contained in the new edition of the CPSU Program, and the party statutes which embody and develop the bolshevik principles of party building and of the style and methods of party work and the ideological and moral norms of Communists' conduct elaborated by V.I. Lenin and proven in practice."

The Central Committee Political Report, the new edition of the CPSU Program, and other congress documents clearly define the ways and means of enhancing the party's leading role within the political system of Soviet society. The party itself is the highest form of a self-governing sociopolitical organization and acts as the leading force and main guarantor of the development of socialist self-management. By developing democracy within the party and enhancing the activeness of Communists who work in all components of the political system, the CPSU channels in the right direction the process of the deepening of self-management and broadening of participation of the masses, of every citizen, in the country's affairs. However, the party does not administer society directly, it does not supplant the state. This was stated with the utmost emphasis at the congress. The CPSU believes that it is essential to scrupulously respect the specific functions of party, state, and social organs, to efficiently coordinate their work, and to eradicate manifestations of bureaucracy, deception, and infringements of party and state discipline.

By the entire structure of its internal life, which is based on the Leninist principle of democratic centralism, the party is setting up an example of creativeness, democratism, initiative, collectivism, and comradeship. It is possible to say that our socialist society's broad democracy begins with democracy within the party, with the free and open discussion of all vital problems. And even the exercise of the party's leading role itself is inseparable from the "intensification," so to speak, of internal party life, the strengthening of the unity of the CPSU's ranks, and the galvanization of every Communist.

The ways and means of improving internal party life are well known and proven in practice. They are the strict observance of the rights and obligations laid down in the statutes, of Leninist norms, and style of work of Communists and party collectives, prevention of discrepancies between words and deeds, greater effectiveness of criticism and self-criticism, the creation of a healthy atmosphere of comradeship and mutual assistance, and the firm establishment of collectivism and efficiency.

The statutes' stipulations that Communists must display a high sense of responsibility and exercise their vanguard role in production and public and daily life acquire a new content. It should be noted that even the statutes of the Communist League which were drafted with the active participation of the founders of Marxism proclaimed the principle that the Communists' way of life and work must accord with the aims of the struggle, with the Communists' obligation to display "revolutionary energy." (Footnote) (K. Marx and F. Engels: *Works*, Vol 4, p 524) Communists are regarded as an example in everything — the way they work and the way they behave. **The Communists' vanguard role does not exist in general terms, it is expressed in practical deeds**, the Central Committee Political Report said. In this context, the demands made on every party member concerning his attitude toward public duty and the fulfillment of party decisions, and the requirement that they must present an honest and clean image are growing.

The processes which are taking place in all spheres of society's life have shown that it is necessary rigorously to Leninist principles in the selection, placement, and education of cadres. At the same time, the replacement of a certain section of cadres which is currently under way is not a sign of some kind of critical situation. It is a natural process of renewal in the course of which the party adheres to the Leninist principles of combining enhanced exactingness toward cadres with a caring attitude toward them.

The creative and bold approach to raising and resolving pressing problems, the principled intolerance of shortcomings, and the endeavor to enhance the Communists' vanguard role are evidence of a qualitatively new level of the effectiveness of the CPSU's leading role. All this enriches the Leninist teaching on the party of the new type and its creative mission in building communism.

In proclaiming its strategic course toward accelerating the country's economic and social development, the party has confirmed that its policy is geared to ensuring the welfare of the working people. The decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress indicate particularly clearly that our party is truly a part of the people, acts invariably in the spirit of high responsibility toward the people, it constantly broadens and deepens its links with the broadest masses of the working people, and lives for their needs and concerns. And the people reciprocate with vigorous support for its policy and its general line. In this support, in the indestructible unity of the party and the people, lies the most important and essential precondition for the enhancement of its leading role and the guarantee of the implementation of all our plans.

Collection of CPSU Congress Material Published

LD141712 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1430 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Summary] The Politicheskaya Literatura Publishing House has put out a collection called *The Materials of the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union* [Materialy 27-ogo Syezda Kommunisticheskoy Partii Sovetskogo Soyuza], comprising the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee; the congress decision on the new edition of the CPSU Program and the amendments to its rules, and the texts of these documents as ratified by the congress; the congress resolution on the Political Report, the report of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, and the report of the Credentials Commission; Comrade Ryzhkov's report on the main orientations of the USSR's economic and social development in 1986-1990 and through the year 2000; the decision of the party forum on the main orientations of the country's development and the text of this document as ratified by the congress; the composition of the CPSU Central Committee and the CPSU Central Auditing Commission; and also informational reports on the plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Gorbachev's speech at the closing of the congress, as well as other materials.

Dissident Pastor Gets 5 More Years in Prison

AU101912 Paris AFP in English 1907 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Stockholm, April 10 (AFP) — Pastor Pyotr Rumachik, imprisoned vice-president of the Soviet Baptist Church, has been sentenced to an additional five years in a Siberian labor camp, Sweden's Slav Mission announced here Thursday. The mission said it had received information that 54-year-old Mr. Rumachik, married, with five children, was sentenced by a Soviet court last February "for saying that religious freedom does not exist in the Soviet Union and for breaking labor camp regulations."

Mr. Rumachik was to have been freed in August from a labor camp after serving five years for "anti-Soviet activities," which included maintaining links with Western "anti-Soviet elements."

The Soviet Baptist Church, a clandestine organisation, has some 100,000 members, 170 of whom are in custody, the mission said. The Slav Mission is an ecumenical organisation considered well-informed about the problems of Christians in Eastern Europe.

Uzbek Water Shortage, Irrigation Problems Cited

Party, Government Decision

GF131633 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek
0115 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Summary] "The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee and the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers have adopted a decision on the concrete measures required for the struggle made against water shortage and for improving water supply to irrigated lands. The decision noted that rainfall in the main [word indistinct] region within the republic's territories from October to March was 50-70 percent of the normal amount. In fact, it was 2-2.5 times less than those in 1984 and 1985.

"Regardless of the water shortage, the necessary measures have not been taken everywhere in the republic. Wastage of water has been allowed in the Kara-Kalpak ASSR, as well as in the Bukhara and Kashka-Darya Oblasts. A number of rayons in the republic have failed to successfully employ the agro-industrial measures required for preserving water.

"The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee and the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers advised the oblast and rayon party committees, the Kara-Kalpak ASSR Council of Ministers, the rayon soviet executive committees, and the Uzbek SSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, including the organs affiliated to it, to take the necessary agro-industrial measures on time and to secure the proper use and supply of water."

Joint Meeting Held

GF131844 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek
0115 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Summary] "The successful and timely use of irrigation water to acquire abundant quantities of yield from (?cotton) and other agricultural products and the employment of measures designed to prevent wastage of water constitute the (?priority) task of the (?agricultural domain). This was the theme discussed in the joint meeting held by the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the Uzbek SSR State Committee for Water Resources Construction, and the main trust for sovkhoz construction. The meeting discussed the tasks of the water resources organizations as derived from the results of the work carried out during the first quarter of 1986 and from the decisions adopted by the 27th CPSU congress and the 21st Uzbek Communist Party congress.

"Significant attention was focused on the use of drinking water resources and on the need to employ modern methods in irrigation to acquire a high yield from each hectare of land with less water."

The meeting also discussed modern forms of organizing work and criticized departments which have unsuccessfully used the work force of the brigades.

"Comrade Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the joint meeting. Meanwhile, Comrades Antonov, secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, and Dzhurabekov, first deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers Presidium and chairman of the Uzbek SSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, participated in the work of the convocation."

Uzbek Party Bureau Criticizes Railways Situation

GF101636 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek
0115 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Summary] "In its regular meeting, the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau discussed matters concerning the work of the Central Asian Railway Administration's party committee aimed at employing the experience of the Belorussian railway workers for organizing the work of the Central Asian Railway collective with a view to rendering it more successful. The (?railway) party committee and the other party organizations are making a slow effort in reorganizing the forms and methods applied in their work. They have not fully used the experience of the Belorussian railway collective. The effort concerning the improvement of the use of the main funds has not produced appropriate results."

Work is being arbitrarily abandoned by individuals and transportation vehicles are remaining idle due to deficiencies in the organization of work concerning the transportation of goods and passengers. The party organization has not been demanding enough on the leading cadres for achieving the required final results.

"Not all of the Central Asian Railway sectors have been electrified and each and every sector requires significant repairs. Meanwhile, work is continuing to automatize the handling of the transportation of goods and passengers. (?Deficiencies) are emerging in the work to set up automatic equipment and [word indistinct]. Work discipline in the collectives is weak."

The ways and means of facilitating the use of the sources of energy are not being properly utilized. Meanwhile, party control over the weighing of goods and over transportation is weak.

"The leading officials and the trade union committee of the railway network are making little use of the experience gained by the Belorussian railway workers regarding the improvement of control work under the new economic conditions. They have not been carrying out organizational work on a wide scale for explaining the objectives and tasks of the experiment being conducted in the fields. Sufficient concern is not being attached to safeguarding the work of the [word indistinct] and improving their production and living conditions. The funds allocated for this purpose are not being used. The work of the livelihood services organizations is [words indistinct]."

The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau recommended that the Central Asian Railway party committee take resolute measures to remove existing shortcomings and increase the pace of the work of railway factories aimed at employing modern technical and technological methods. The party committee was advised to utilize the contemporary experience of the railway factories in the Belorussian SSR and consolidate the work aimed at realizing the important economic experiment. The conditions required for positive creativity must be created in work collectives everywhere to facilitate their work in drawing up their production plans and employing modern work methods.

The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau also discussed the most important measures for preventing the wastage of water and improving water supply to irrigated lands. Due to the negative winter and spring conditions, a serious situation exists in the republic's water resources domain. Compared with last year, the level of the republic's running streams is lower. In view of this, the party, soviet, and economic organs, and the primary party organizations and all the workers employed in the agro-industrial field were advised to channel all their strength and effort to prevent wastage of water and to take the required measures for acquiring abundant quantities of agricultural yield.

The bureau also discussed and approved the measures taken by the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee for removing deficiencies and realizing its critical observations. It assigned concrete tasks to the republic's party organs, ministries, and administrations in that regard.

The bureau discussed the work carried out by the republic's commission concerned with organizing the vacation of youths. It also discussed other matters related to the guidance given to the development of the economic field and to other fields. Relevant decisions were adopted on the matters discussed.

Moldavian Party Plenum Discusses Congress

PM111423 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Apr 86 First Edition p 2

[Report by B. Yevladov under the rubric "Implementing the Decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress": "Establishing the New"]

[Text] Moldavia — Moldavian labor collectives have a considerable number of good deeds to their credit. The republic's industrial enterprises fulfilled the plan for the first quarter of this year relating to production output by 103.5 percent, the production growth rate reached 8.6 percent, and that of labor productivity reached 5.5 percent. The quarterly targets for sale to the state of all types of livestock products were met. In past years all this would have been considered a major success. Disruptions in the work of individual sectors of the economy and laggard rayons and enterprises could remain in its shadow. Now evaluation is far stricter.

Participants in the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee plenum — it discussed the tasks of party organizations stemming from the 27th CPSU Congress decisions — concentrated their attention on critically analyzing the state of affairs. The report delivered by S. Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, and the speeches highlighted reserves and evaluated achievements at the start of the new 5-year plan as only the first contribution to realization of its plans.

Participants in the plenum devoted particular attention to questions of reconstructing the republic's national economy on the basis of the latest scientific and technical achievements and restructuring the economic mechanism and the management system. It was noted that essential reequipping of production is still only slowly developing. The republic's Gosplan and a number of ministries and Communist Party Central Committee departments which have been unable to concentrate forces in priority areas of accelerating scientific and technical progress were criticized.

Product quality was spoken of with concern at the plenum. Since the beginning of the year the republican administration of the State Committee for Standards has prohibited the manufacture of several dozen obsolete products. Year after year it rejects a considerable proportion of footwear manufactured by enterprises under the Ministry of Light Industry. The causes are well known, but effective measures to rectify the situation have not been taken either by Minister G. Zhitnyuk or by the party committees of the ministry and enterprises.

Dissatisfaction was voiced from the plenum rostrum at the unwarrantedly weak links between science institutions and practical work. Thus, several science and production associations have been set up in Moldavia's agro-industrial complex. Some of them have made a worthy name for themselves, contributing to the successful development of various sectors of agriculture. But only some. Horticulturists in the republic have not felt the effect of the "Kodru" science and production association headed by its general director, A. Vylku. In the many years it has been in operation, the association has simply been unable to propose a reliable system of horticulture, irrigation, and protection of long-established planations. But even available experience has not yet forged paths into every field. One farm in six commits breaches of technological requirements and the harvest of corn, for example, is only half the republic average.

Participants in the discussion attached particular significance to restructuring in organizational party, ideological, and educational work. Today we cannot operate in the old way, in accordance with old patterns. The Moldavian SSR Gosplan must concentrate forces on carrying out the strategic task of accelerating socioeconomic development.

The speakers demanded radical improvement in the activity of finance and credit organs. At present they clearly take insufficient account of reserves for reducing prime production costs and subject plans to amendment, as a result of which the losses incurred by laggards are covered by those work well. Gosbank institutions have not renounced their formal approach to issuing loans. The real task is to create the economic conditions for production development of a cost-conscious nature.

The plenum devoted serious attention to questions of monitoring fulfillment of adopted decisions. Unfortunately, the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee has not set an example of persistency here. During the last 5-year period it adopted 11 resolutions on questions relating to developing land reclamation and improving the use of irrigated lands, including 3 since the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the work style and methods of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee. And what has happened? Plans for land reclamation have remained unfulfilled and the productivity of irrigated fields is low.

During the period of holding the precongress report and election campaign communist exactingness substantially increased. It is important, the speakers said, to continue increasing the demands made on cadres and to develop criticism and self-criticism as an effective means of rectifying and preventing errors. Party principle is not a seasonal thing, it is a weapon for daily use. But in a number of party organizations exactingness still frequently cedes place to veneration for officialdom. Until recently, for example, V. Dobynde, former administrator of affairs of the republic's Council of Ministers, was not subjected to monitoring. He clearly abused this fact. Similar cases have not yet been eliminated.

The plenum passed a resolution outlining a clear-cut program of action to fulfill the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the plans for socioeconomic development.

Reportage on Leaders' Appearances, Speeches

Dolgikh at Petroleum Meeting

LD122051 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1200 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] An extended meeting of the Collegium of the Ministry of Petroleum Industry and Committee of the Trade Union of the Petroleum and Gas Industry Workers Union Central Committee Presidium took place today in Moscow. The tasks of petroleum worker collectives in the implementation of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress were discussed. Comrade Dinkov, minister of the petroleum industry, gave a report.

The need was stressed at the meeting to mobilize all existing reserves in order to raise the sector to the planned level of work, and to fulfill unconditionally the tasks of 1986 and of the 5-Year Plan as a whole. Particular attention was paid to the development of the scientific and technological progress in the petroleum industry and the unconditional fulfilling of the tasks in the construction of housing and social, cultural and consumer facilities.

Comrade Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke at the meeting.

Razumovskiy at Komsomol Plenum

LD122056 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1100 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] An exacting, critical discussion on ways to reorganize work and increase the fighting spirit of all Komsomol sections took place at the plenum of the Komsomol Central Committee today which discussed the results of the 27th CPSU Congress and the tasks of Komsomol organizations in fulfilling its decisions. The plenum expressed the support of Soviet youth for the party's strategic course for the acceleration of the socioeconomic development of the country and the activities of the CPSU and the Soviet state for the strengthening of peace on the planet. The report by Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, and other speeches spoke of the need to increase the activeness of each Komsomol member in fulfilling the large-scale tasks set by the party and the resolute overcoming of shortcomings in Komsomol work. Plenum participants stressed that Komsomol members and youth would give their strength, knowledge, and energy to the practical realization of the party's innovative plans.

Specific measures for the strengthening of all organizational and educational activities of the Komsomol were determined in light of the demands of the party forum. Razumovskiy, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke at the plenum.

Mishin Addresses Komsomol Plenum

LD130439 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1315 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Report delivered by Viktor Maksimovich Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, on 12 April at the 12th plenum of the Komsomol Central Committee in Moscow; from the "Yunost" program — recorded]

[Excerpt] Social and economic acceleration dictates the necessity to determine precisely and strictly the functions of the Komsomol in the sphere of material production. We must reject decisively the faulty practice by several Komsomol committees of duplicating the work of economic organs, by helping them out, and of distracting certain workers with functions not proper to the

Komsomol. We must develop in every Komsomol organization an approach whereby in every affair, great or small, it sees first and foremost the educative aspect. Finally, it is time for Komsomol committees to reject the duplication of trade unions' work in questions of organizing competition. Great moral damage is caused by the practice of useless organizers forcing young people to copy out on carbon paper socialist pledges which have been lying for ages in the trade union committee. It is time to put an end to this, comrades.

It is the duty of the Komsomol and all its detachments to make a worthy contribution to the creation of the material and energy basis for acceleration in Siberia and the Far East. Today we know in which directions and how we need to act. But the list of unresolved problems of shock Komsomol construction sites — and not only those situated east of the Urals but also in other regions of the country — still remains extensive.

For many years, at the all-union shock Komsomol construction sites of the Minsitry of Power and Electrification, the Kansk-Achinsk and Ekibastuz fuel and energy complexes, Atommash, Permskaya state regional electrical power plant, and TETS-3 in Khabarovsk Kray, there have been serious shortcomings in the organization of labor. The collectives of Komsomols and young people often stand idle. There is a serious shortage of accomodation and cultural and leisure facilities. The measures taken by the ministry — let's not beat around the bush — are half-hearted. They do not solve the problem as a whole. This approach we consider to be a direct undermining of the very idea of shock Komsomol construction sites, a manifestation of consumerism, callousness and indifference toward young people. We are not demanding that the young people be pampered. But to demand that economic managers should create conditions according to their contract obligations is our right and our duty. This is one of the most important tasks of the Komsomol committees and of the staff of the Komsomol central committees at the shock Komsomol sites.

It must be admitted in all openness that the makeup of detachments of volunteers needs to be significantly improved. It is essential to do this work in such a way that where the detachments are made up a rigorous selection procedure should be organized, along with professional training for the job, putting together the brigades and production collectives.

The restructuring of the Komsomol's work in organizing the patronage of capital construction demands that shortcomings be decisively uprooted. For example, throughout the 11th 5-Year Plan period, plans for appeals for voluntary work were regularly not fulfilled by the Komsomol Central Committee of Kazakhstan, headed by Comrade Abdrakhmanov; of Tajikistan, headed by Comrade Sultanov; of Kursk, headed by Comrade Solovyev; and several other Komsomol oblast committees. The Komsomol Central Committee Bureau has confirmed the plans for appeals for voluntary work on all-union shock Komsomol sites, but already some Komsomol workers are addressing requests to the Komsomol central committee to reuse these plans downward. Two [word indistinct] weeks ago, Tazhbambayev, first secretary of the Kalmyk Oblast committee of the Komsomol, citing objective difficulties, informed workers of the Komsomol Central Committee that not even 50 envoys of the republic would go out as part of the all-union detachment. And this happened when, in answer to the shock ticket [as heard] action, more than 100 requests had come from young men and women in Kalmykia, wanting to go out to shock sites in Western Siberia and the Far East.

Nikonov at Land Reclamation Meeting

LD122347 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1430 GMT 12 Apr 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] An extended sitting of the Collegium of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources took place in Moscow today. Comrade Nikonov spoke at the sitting.

Murakhovskiy Chairs Conservation Session

PM141002 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Apr 86
Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Concern for the Environment"]

[Text] A routine session of the Commission for Environmental Protection and the Rational Use of Natural Resources of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium was held on 9 April.

The commission examined the nature conservation section of the USSR Gosplan's draft State Plan for the Social and Economic Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the State Committee for Science and Technology's report on the plan for scientific research work in that sphere. USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers have been instructed to finalize this section of the draft plan on the basis of the tasks of further intensifying nature conservancy activity in our country set by the 27th congress.

The session was chaired by V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Vorotnikov, Aliyev at RSFSR Forum

LD121642 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1530 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] A republican conference today considered the tasks of the soviet and economic bodies of the RSFSR, the further improvement of the production of consumer goods, the improvement of their quality, and the development of the services sector in the light of the decisions of the 27th party congress.

It was commented that measures have been taken recently to develop the manufacture of consumer goods, to renew the range of products, and to satisfy more fully the demand of the population for manufactured service products. However, many enterprises are still not coping with the tasks set on the manufacture of products, while the range of products and their quality do not correspond to the increased demands of the population.

Commercial services and public nutrition require further improvement. The need was stressed for the unconditional fulfillment of the comprehensive program of the development of production and the improvement of the quality of consumer goods and the services sector.

Comrade Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, spoke at the conference. Comrade Aliyev, member of the Cpsu Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Biryukova, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; department chiefs of the CPSU Central Committee; and responsible staff members of ministries and departments took part in the work of conference.

Shcherbitskiy at Ukraine Council

AU141014 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian
9 Apr 86 p 3

[Unattributed report: "In the Ukrainian Council of Ministers"]

[Excerpts] A session of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers was held on 7 April with the participation of oblispolkom chairmen and Kiev and Sevastopol Gorispolkom chairmen. The session discussed the tasks of the republic's administrative and economic organizations stemming from the decisions of the 27th CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party congresses and of the March 1986 Plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, and measures for implementing these decisions. A.P. Lyashko, member of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, delivered a report.

The Ukrainian Council of Ministers endorsed measures for organizing the implementation of the decisions of the 27th CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, participated in the session of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers and delivered a speech.

Participating in the session was V.A. Sologub, member of the Ukrainian Communist Party Centrai Committee Politburo and chairman of the Trade Union Council.

Mesyats at Moscow Soviet Session

LD130335 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1800 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] The tasks set by the party congress require a change of work style from the administrative bodies; creative initiative and efficiency must become the standard of activity of each soviet of people's deputies. This has been stressed today at the session of the Moscow Oblast Soviet, which was examining the tasks ensuing from the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. The session also discussed the fulfillment of the electors' mandates by the deputies. Comrade Mesyats, first secretary of the Moscow Obkom, took part in the work of the session.

Usmankhodzhayev Visits Karshi

GF090725 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek
1700 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] The representative of the members of the electorate and Inamdzhan Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, held talks in Karshi city, the capital of Kashka Darya Oblast, on 8 April. In his address, Usmankhodzhayev explained in detail the tasks of the republic's workers related to realizing the decisions adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress. In particular, he discussd matters concerning the workers of Karshi city. Upgrading the economy of Karshi city requires further consolidating the work of the people's deputies soviets, improving transportation work in the city, and consolidating order and discipline.

The meeting emphasized the requirement of successful and fruitful work on the part of each individual to successfully realize the plans drawn up the the 27th CPSU Congress.

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REACTION CONTINUES TO U.S. NUCLEAR TEST

More on Korniyenko Briefing

LD151509 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Excerpts] [Announcer] Right now, an account of a press conference held in Moscow on Monday in connection with the latest American nuclear tests. The Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman answered questions from members of the press gathered at the press center.

This is Lutz Lehmann from West German television first program. The general secretary has said that he's going to meet Mr Reagan under no conditions [as heard] but he spoke about the spirit of Geneva and this spirit of Geneva should be reanimated. I would like to know if you see a possibility for the general secretary to meet Mr Reagan under the conditions of today.

[Korniyenko in Russian, fading into translation] The Soviet position on a summit remains the same as it was outlined just recently by Mikhail Gorbachev said the Soviet deputy foreign minister. The Soviet leader favors another summit without any preconditions. But such a meeting ought to yield practical results in the disarmament sphere. The West German television correspondent was quite right to highlight the need for an appropriate political climate preceding the summit and such a climate has yet to be created.

[Announcer] Another question was put to Marshal Akhromeyev, the chief of the Soviet General Staff, also present at the press conference.

(?Phillip Taubman) from THE NEW YORK TIMES. Was there a point in recent months in which you thought that the political gains were not worth the military costs and did you recommend perhaps ceasing the moratorium some time in the last few months?

[Akhromeyev in Russian, fading into translation] The Soviet people, be they soldiers or civilians, all want less military tension, a stop to the arms race and a more stable future, said Marchal Akhromeyev. This desire of the people is fully shared by the Soviet Government and by the Soviet Armed Forces and their command. We are aware of the fact that the Soviet military are pictured in the West as professing ideas contrary to those publicly stated by the Soviet Government. This is simply not true. The Soviet General Staff had never expressed any desire whatsoever to end the moratorium, despite certain costs in military terms. The ultimate decision to end the self-imposed ban was forced on us by the American blatant sabotage, not by Soviet military lobbying.

[Announcer] The following question was addressed to the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Georgiy Korniyenko.

Stuart Loory, Cable News Network. Mr Korniyenko, how open is the Soviet offer to resume its moratorium if the United States is willing enter into discussions? In other words would the Soviet Union be willing to enter into discussions on a moratorium after the United States completes its modernization and improvement program on its nuclear weapons?

[Korniyenko in Russian, fading into translation] The very word moratorium, said Georgiy Korniyenko, both in English and in Russian means a stop to all nuclear testing and not the completion of a nuclear modernization program. I think Mr Loory should know this and his question seems to be rather misleading.

Dubinin's News Conference

LD121115 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0324 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] New York, 12 Apr (TASS) -- The statement the Soviet Government issued in connection with the USA's carrying out a nuclear explosion on 10 April has aroused a resounding response at the United Nations. As Yu. Dubinin, the USSR's permanent representative at the United Nations stated at a press conference it is appropriate to recall within UN walls that the USSR's declaration and continuation of the unilateral moratorium on any nuclear explosions took into account of the frequent UN General Assembly appeals approved by the votes of almost all UN members. The USSR will persist in conducting a principled policy aimed at banning the testing of nuclear weapons and concluding the appropriate international treaty. This policy is in accord with the hopes of the peoples and is totally in harmony with UN decisions.

Yu. Dubinin expressed the hope that the urgent problem of ceasing nuclear tests would continue to occupy an important place in UN activity and in the personal efforts of its secretary general. The USSR confirms its proposal on immediately starting talks in any form on the total banning of nuclear weapons tests: within the framework of the Geneva disarmament conference, the trilateral talks among the USSR, United States and Great Britain, or bilateral Soviet-U.S. talks. Moreover, the USSR is ready to undertake, jointly with other countries, the necessary steps to extend the Moscow treaty banning nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, in space, and underwater to include underground tests, also, as the 40th session of the UN General Assembly had urged the USSR's permanent representative stressed.

U.S. Planning Another Test

LD160644 Moscow TASS in English 0631 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 16 TASS -- The United States is going to set off yet another nuclear explosion within the next few days, THE WASHINGTON POST reported today, quoting well-informed sources.

It will be the third nuclear test this year.

Riding roughshod over international public opinion, the Washington administration, according to press reports, intends to stage a total of at least 15 nuclear blasts this year.

The testing program is connected in many ways with the development of a partially space-based multi-tier missile defense.

Verification Stand Elaborated

PM151121 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Apr 86 Second Edition p 3

[Colonel V. Larionov "Expert's Opinion": "Not an End in Itself but a Reasonable Measure"]

[Text] The CPSU Program approved by the 27th party congress outlined a broad package of constructive measures aimed at ending the arms race, at disarmament, and at ensuring peace and security. The CPSU tries to ensure that questions of limiting arms and averting the threat of war are solved by means of honest and strictly observed accords based on the sides' equality and identical security and that any attempts to hold talks "from a position of strength" and to use them as cover for an arms build-up are ruled out.

There is no weapon that the Soviet Union would not be prepared to limit or ban on a mutual basis involving effective verification [kontrol].

The program for eliminating nuclear and other kinds of mass destruction weapons advanced in the CPSU Central Committee general secretary's statement of 15 January this year attaches great, indeed fundamental significance to the question of verification [kontrol]. The Soviet Union has advocated and now advocates that comprehensive inspection [proverka] of the fulfillment of all possible agreements in this sphere be the most important element of the disarmament process and that any agreements on limiting arms be reliably verified [kontrolirovat].

The Soviet Union's approach to questions of verification [kontrol] is based on readiness to take any reasonable measures to help limit the arms race. At the same time, of course, verification [kontrol] is not an end in itself. As was emphasized at the 27th CPSU Congress, "disarmament without verification [kontrol] is impossible, but neither does verification [kontrol] without disarmament make sense." Hence an important practical conclusion: The extent and the methods of verification [kontrol] must correspond to the nature and extent of specific accords. Specific verification [kontrol] methods must be chosen in each case with regard to what practical measures will be taken to limit arms.

What are the possible methods of ensuring reliable verification [kontrol] of the implementation of the disarmament measures proposed by the Soviet Union?

Above all, there is the use of the sides' existing national technical means of verification [kontrol]. Experience of the use of these means to verify [proverka] the treaties and agreements concluded earlier confirms their incontestable priority. Such means of verification [kontrol] are continuously being improved, and their potential is growing.

If necessary, additional measures can be provided to help enhance the effectiveness of verification [kontrol] by national technical means. These could be, for example, agreed notification on questions connected with the fulfillment of accords and the exchange of quantitative data on arms provided for when drawing up agreements envisages that special procedures will be drawn up for the destruction of nuclear weapons and also for the dismantling, reequipping, or destruction of carriers. Here there must be agreement on the numbers of weapons to be destroyed at each specific stage, on the places where they will be destroyed, and so forth.

Other additional measures could also be taken, right down to on-site inspections [inspektsii]. Only it is important that such measures do not serve as an instrument of interference in states' internal affairs or harm any of the sides.

The USSR's approach to questions of verification [kontrol] -- in all directions of limiting and reducing arms — leads to the creation of guarantees of the security of all the states participating in this process and, in the final analysis, to the creation of a comprehensive system of international security. It shows the groundlessness of the attempts by the United States and other NATO countries to use the verification [kontrol] problem to erect artificial obstacles at the talks on limiting arms and to delay reaching mutually acceptable accords there.

It is known that Washington uses references to verification [kontrol] difficulties to block the solution of the problem of banning and totally eliminating chemical weapon stockpiles, refuses to solve the problem of banning space-strike arms, on which the solution of the problem of nuclear arms reduction in turn depends, and is slowing down the process of reducing armed forces and arms in Central Europe.

Recently this tactic of Washington's has been manifested particularly noticeably in the question of ending nuclear weapon tests and in the U.S. refusal to join in the Soviet moratorium on all nuclear explosions. The Soviet Union has declared that verification [kontrol] of the ending of tests is no problem. It can be ensured by national technical means and also with the help of international procedures -- where necessary, even with on-site inspection [inspektsiya]. The Soviet Union has expressed readiness to take advantage of the six states' offer to give assistance in verifying [proverka] the ending of nuclear tests. It has also been suggested to the U.S. Administration that experts from the two countries -- the USSR and the United States -- meet at any time, in any place to discuss questions connected with verifying [kontrol] the ending of nuclear explosions. This clear USSR stance has torn the mask of hypocrisy from the Washington opponents of ending nuclear tests.

The USSR's proposals in the verification [kontrol] sphere clearly demonstrate our country's readiness to solve constructively and without delay the urgent problems of limiting the arms race in all directions, reducing the danger of nuclear war breaking out, and strengthening throughout the world.

U.S. 'Nuclear Madness' Criticized

PM150951 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Apr 86 First Edition p 3

[Colonel M. Ponomarev "Military-Political Review": "Against the Nuclear Madness"]

[Text] The nuclear explosion code-named "Mighty Oak" which rocked the test site in Nevada on Thursday once again lit up the very essence of Washington's policy. It exposed it as utterly brazen, high-handed, and characterized by a total disregard for the opinion of the world community and its own people. In sanctioning this explosion, the White House has demonstrated to the peoples of the world that the U.S. ruling group overtly puts the interests of the U.S. military-industrial circles before the interests of the whole of mankind.

The world community responded to Washington's provocative actions with a storm of anger. Illusions turned to dust -- the illusions of people who despite facts to the contrary still believed until a few days ago that the U.S. Administration was capable of heeding the voice of reason, that ultimately it would join the moratorium on all nuclear explosions introduced by the Soviet Union more than 8 months ago. The irresponsible actions of the U.S. Government are regarded everywhere as an overt challenge not just to the Soviet Union but also to the peoples of all continents, to the world as a whole.

Blinded by its unrealizable dream of military-strategic superiority over the Soviet Union, the Pentagon is demonstratively declaring its plans to proceed with the implementation of its nuclear test program with the aim of improving existing mass destruction systems and creating [sozdaniye] new such systems. An explosion code-named "Jefferson" is scheduled to take place on 23-24 April, THE WASHINGTON POST has reported. In all, another 13 nuclear explosions are planned this year, not counting the two which have already been carried out. And many of them will be experiments with nuclear devices within the framework of the program for the creation [sozdaniye] of "star wars" weapons, that is, space strike arms -- which, incidentally, was the case with the explosion just carried out.

This is the harsh reality. And it bears out again and again how well-founded and topical the following conclusion drawn by the 27th CPSU Congress is: At no time during the postwar decades has the situation in the world been so explosive and unfavorable. Indeed, the arms race unleashed by the United States and its allies in the vain hope of taking social revenge and the development of military technology have brought the world to a critical point.

The Soviet Union poses the question as follows: Is it possible to overcome the negative trends in the development of today's contradictory yet interdependent world? Is it possible to deliver our planet from the threat of a nuclear catastrophe? It is possible to ensure that very complex international problems are resolved by political rather than military means; is it possible to ensure peaceful cooperation between states and peoples? And to all these questions a firm and unequivocal answer is given: Yes, it can be done. It can and must be done.

Furthermore, the USSR has indicated specific and feasible measures to achieve this end which accord with the innermost aspirations of the Soviet people and all other peoples. Our country is persistently questing for a way out of confrontation. To this end, the unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions was extended twice and a proposal was put forward to open talks without delay on ending nuclear explosions altogether. Compromise proposals meeting the West halfway were put forward at the conferences in Vienna and Stockholm. In the 15 January 1986 statement by the CPSU Central Committee general secretary a specific and clear plan was set forth for the elimination of mass destruction weapons and the reduction of other arms to limits essential for defense, and large-scale proposals relating to other topical questions were also outlined. A compromise option relating to medium-range missiles and European-zone operational-tactical nuclear weapons was put forward. The withdrawal of the Soviet and U.S. navies from the Mediterranean was proposed.

All these measures were endorsed by the 27th CPSU Congress. The congress drew up principles for the creation of a comprehensive system of international security. The congress defined our party's strategy in the international sphere -- a strategy whose aim is abundantly clear, namely to ensure the opportunity of working in conditions of lasting peace and freedom for the Soviet people. In the current situation, implementing this paramount demand of the party and Soviet foreign policy means above all halting the material preparations for war.

But this is precisely what the U.S. ruling circles do not want. Their actions pursue a diametrically opposed aim; they are forcing on material preparations for war, and primarily nuclear war, in every way. It is becoming increasingly obvious that Washington continues to lay stress on implementing a militarist line and to gamble on strength so as to be able to dictate its will to other countries and peoples. And with this end in mind it refuses to give up its attempts to perpetuate the confrontation situation. Furthermore, it is not embarrassed to speak about this openly.

I would like to recall a recent article by the U.S. defense secretary published in the journal FOREIGN AFFAIRS [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA reported it earlier). It is in the nature of a program document. It defines the main spheres of U.S. military policy in the nineties, that is, for the period through the end of the 20th century. A simple enumeration speaks for itself.

First, the notorious "Strategic Defense Initiative" [SDI] -- in other words, the extension of the arms race to space, the deployment of strike arms in earth orbit, and U.S. acquisition of a first-strike nuclear capability (this is what the article says: SDI in conjuction with the nuclear "deterrent"). Second, the use of military force in conjunction with "deterrence" by means of conventional arms. Third -- and only third! -- "the strategy of arms reduction and control", but even here with the proviso that talks on these problems should be conducted from a "position of strength." And fourth, once again "the strategy of rivalry" based on the "introduction of new weapons systems or a radical modernization of existing systems" to acquire the same old "relative superiority" over the Soviet Union, pursuing the same old objective of confrontation and the undermining of military and strategic parity -- strategic chaos, that is, in all areas.

It is quite obvious that the Washington administration's real aim is not the reduction and elimination of nuclear arsenals but, on the contrary, their buildup and the creation of new, even more destructive types of weapons.

According to THE WASHINGTON POST, the Reagan administration is implementing the biggest nuclear arms production program in 20 years. And at the same time it is seeking the appropriation of additional funds for the expansion of production facilities in order to ensure that weapons of this kind are produced on an even bigger scale during the nineties. The entire U.S. nuclear weapon production complex, which comprises seven factories, three arms development [sozdaniye] research establishments, and the test site in Nevada will be subject to modernization and reconstruction.

Even now new nuclear warheads for the MX ICBM's, Pershing-2 medium-range ballistic missiles, air-, ground-, and sea-launched cruise missiles, 203.2-mm artillery shells, two modifications of tactical aviation bombs, and a new strategic aviation bomb are being manufactured. While 155-mm nuclear artillery shells, warheads for the Trident-2 nuclear submarine missiles, and warheads for ASW defense missiles and depth charges are either in the development stage or the production organization stage.

In the budget for fiscal 1987 the Reagan administration has requested $8.2 billion for nuclear weapons, which is approximately 150 percent more than was spent for the same purpose during the last year of the Carter administration. The plans for new construction and expansion of the U.S. nuclear weapon production complex, the newspaper notes, will make it possible to produce more than 2,000 of these weapons per year. While the creation of new research establishments will make it possible to conduct large-scale studies of the feasibility of using the energy of nuclear explosions in space strike-weapons under the "star wars" program.

However, even without this, U.S. rearmament is under way in all areas and is being implemented at a forced pace. In the last 3 years alone, THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote, 1,080 nuclear cruise missiles for B-52 bombers have been added to the U.S. arsenal, and in the near future their number will be brought up to 1,500. The U.S. Air Force has already received the new B-1B strategic bomber, and another -- the Stealth -- is in the pipeline. THE MX ICBM's are beginning to arrive ahead of schedule. The development [razrabotka] of another missile -- the Midgetman -- is nearly complete. The situation is similar in all branches of the U.S. Armed Forces.

Do people in the United States not understand where all this could lead? Well of course, they obviously do understand. But it is common knowledge that the rate of profit in the U.S. military industry is 50 percent, sometimes even 100 percent above the average for the country as a whole. This is the main incentive for capital to be channeled primarily into the production of instruments of death. And the government, the administration, which acts as the monopolies' executive committee, uses its policy to encourage and expand demand for these instruments. Every means is considered suitable, from "neoglobalism," the latest doctrine, through gambling on regional conflicts and efforts to exacerbate and expand them, demagogical arguments about the "need to protect U.S. national interests" in various parts of the world, to international terrorism elevated to the rank of Washington's state policy and intimidation with the notorious "Soviet military threat."

There is no need to repeat what serious implications all these facts have and what a threat to mankind is posed by the U.S. ruling circles' militarist course.

The Soviet Union assesses the prevailing situation realistically. Since, despite all the USSR's warnings, another nuclear test has been carried out in the United States, the Soviet Union has declared that it no longer considers itself bound by its unilateral pledge to refrain from carrying out nuclear explosions. The Soviet state cannot scarifice its own security and the security of its allies.

However, the prevailing situation will not prevent the USSR from continuing its quest for a way out of the confrontation situation and for a switch to peaceful, civilized relations. The Soviet Union is declaring its readinesss to return to the question of a mutual moratorium on nuclear explosions at any time, provided that the U.S. Government pledges to refrain from carrying out these explosions. After all, the problem of banning nuclear weapons tests is one of the most pressing problems and the USSR will continue to struggle persistently for its solution in the interests of ensuring international security and lasting peace without nuclear weapons.

However, Washington must know that in deciding its policy, the Soviet Union proceeds from a sober assessment of the whole range of real factors. We will not be caught unaware. The Soviet state has proved more than once that it is able to meet any challenge. Should it prove necessary, it will respond as appropriate this time too. Soviet people are well aware of the potential of modern science and their own potential. There is nothing that the United States can do that the Soviet Union cannot.

One would like to believe that Washington has not spoken its last word yet. One would like the United States too to take a step forward along the path of halting the arms race.

Reason must triumph over the nuclear madness.

REACTION AGAINST U.S. LIBYAN RAID NOTED

Gorbachev's Condemnation Meets With UN Approval

LD160543 Moscow TASS in English 0418 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] New York April 16 TASS -- The statement of the Soviet Government and the emphatic condemnation by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev of the U.S. aggression against Libya which was set forth at the session of the U.S. Security Council by the Soviet Ambassador to the U.N. Yu. Dubinin have met with broad response in the U.N.

Yu. Dubinin said at the session of the Security Council which continued to discuss the lawless and aggressive U.S. actions that the armed anti-Libyan action of the U.S. was obviously connected with the overall policy of Washington aimed at subordinating sovereign countries to U.S. diktat, kindling the existing seats of tension and creating new ones in various regions, and at destabilizing international situation.

It is the direct duty of the Security Council to strongly denounce the act of armed aggression against Libya and demand that the U.S. should immediately stop armed attacks on it and should not stage any such actions in the future.

At the moment the most important thing is to prevent a further aggravation of the threat to world peace, to alleviate the extremely dangerous situation and not to let it get out of control altogether.

Libya UN Envoy Urges Condemnation

LD152109 Moscow TASS in English 2005 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] New York April 15 TASS -- The United States bandit and brutal attack against Libya launched with the support of the British and Israeli Governments is an example of open banditry in the international arena, the Security Council was told by Rajab al-Zaruq, Libya's representative to the U.N. Security Council. The American Air Force specially selected residential neighbourhoods of the Libyan cities as the targets of attack and dropped the death-carrying load on peaceful civilians, both Libyans and foreign citizens. The American military received instructions on launching that bandit raid at the same time when the U.S. representative was expatiating at length at the U.S. Security Council on the USA's "commitment" to the U.N. Charter. Al-Zaruq urged the Security Council to condemn resolutely and unequivocally the Washington-sponsored state terrorism to prevent repetition of aggressions against any developing country disagreeable to the USA.

Arab League, AAPSO Decry Act

LD152044 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Middle East correspondent Leonid Rassadin report; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Our correspondent in the Middle East, Leonid Rassadin, reports by telephone:

This new, criminal aggression against sovereign Libya by the United States has provoked an unprecedented wave of anger and indignation everywhere in the Arab world. Today, from very early in the morning, Arab states' radio and television have been broadcasting the details of the piratical attack made by U.S. aircraft on Libyan territory.

The United States criminal brigandage has been sharply condemned by the Arab League; AAPSO has distributed a statement in Cairo calling on all peace-loving, progressive forces and all people of goodwill in the world to confirm their support with renewed force for the valiant people of the Libyan Jamahiriyah, stolidly withstanding this barbaric aggression from U.S. imperialism.

Worldwide Reaction Noted

LD151951 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Report from "The World Today" program presented by Valeriy Korzin]

[Excerpt] Since early this morning, the teleprinters have been tapping out indignant reactions from all over the world. The U.S. actions were condemned -- literally in the first hours after the report on the attack on Libya -- by the foreign ministers of Sweden and the Netherlands, Andersson and Van den Broek. The Greens in the West German Bundestag came out against the attack, as well as Horst Ehmke, the deputy chairman of the Social Democratic Party group in the Bundestag; Miguel Porcell, executive secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Party of Panama; Senator Jorge Cruikshank, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mexican Popular Socialist Party and Nasif Khiti, representative of the League of Arab States. Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, holding an urgent government meeting, voiced deep concern in connection with what occurred on Libyan territory. Al-'Attas, chairman of the presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the PDRY, urgently phoned Al-Qadhdhafi and said that the PDRY is on Libya's side.

Comrades, I have been enumerating these reactions in such detail in order to enable you to imagine what anger and indignation the U.S. actions are arousing in various corners of the globe. On behalf of millions of Soviet peace champions, the Soviet Peace Committee expressed anger and indignation at the unprecedented act of aggression perpetrated on President Reagan's personal orders.

Nonaligned Movement Deplores Action

LD151100 Moscow TASS in English 1002 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] New Delhi April 15 TASS -- India and the entire Non-Aligned Movement today strongly deplored the U.S. bombings of Libya and called upon the United States and all others to exercise the utmost restraint and not to do anything to aggravate the tense situation in the region, reports PTI. "The U.S. attacks on Tripoli, the capital of Libya, including the Presidential Palace, are all the more unjustifiable and deserve condemnation on the part of the members of the Non-Aligned Movement", the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, said in a statement. "As chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement, I earnestly call upon the U.S. and all others to exercise the utmost restraint and not to do anything to further aggravate the already tense situation in the region", he said. The Non-Aligned Movement also extended its firm support and solidarity to Libya at this critical hour.

Mr. Gandhi said "India and the entire Non-Aligned Movement are profoundly shocked and strongly deplore the U.S. bombings of some cities of Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. These acts are sought to be justified as retaliation for terrorist acts, allegedly committed by Libya." He said "The Non-Aligned Movement has consistently condemned all forms of terrorism, whether committed by individuals or organised by states. In these particular cases Libya has declared that it had no relationship to terrorist attacks and has declared itself against all terrorist operation like hijacking of aeroplanes and the murder of innocents. In view of this, the U.S. attacks on the capital of Libya, including the Presidential Palace in Tripoli, are all the more unjustifiable and deserve condemnation on the part of all the members of the Non-Aligned Movement."

FURTHER REACTION TO U.S. BOMBING OF LIBYAN SITES

Gorbachev Comments

LD151731 Moscow TASS in English 1606 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 15 TASS -- The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev had a meeting today with Ingvar Carlsson, prime minister of Sweden and chairman of the Social-Democratic Labour Party of Sweden, who is in Moscow on an official visit.

When characterising in detail the socio-economic situation in the world and the international situation Mikhail Gorbachev firmly condemned the American Administration's lawlessness and arbitrary action against Libya. By its armed attack against a small country it exposed the essence of its approach to cardinal international problems. This action, which cannot be justified by any arguments, is a link in the chain of the challenging and provocative actions of the United States taken in response to the Soviet Union's peace initiatives and directed at frustrating the search of ways of improving international relations and stamping out the positive tendencies and hopes that have appeared as a result of the Geneva meeting. They signify a deliberate aggravation of Soviet-American relations.

The whole international community, the United Nations Organization and, in the first place, Western Europe, the NATO member countries are confronted with the serious choice: Passiveness, the more so connivance at or complicity in actions of this kind threatens turmoil in international relations with unpredictable consequences.

Civilisation is going through a turning point in its development. And the time has come for all, who can reason responsibly and sensibly, to take a clear-cut stand, irrespective of ideological and political differences. The mechanism of mankind's self-preservation should be committed to action. There is no time to be lost. Interaction between the Communists and Social Democrats can give much in this respect. Much will also depend on the conduct of Western Europe, which has great potentialities, but lacks political will.

The participants in the meeting pointed out that the meeting in Geneva had set in motion the potential of peace, and it is important to do everything necessary by common efforts to prevent the devaluation of the positive things that were started in international relations.

The similarity of stands on a number of major international problems was noted with satisfaction -- such problems as the need to eliminate nuclear weapons, and end to nuclear explosions, prevention of the transfer of arms to space, cooperation of states on an equal basis, the right to the choice in social development and complete independence, non-interference in internal affairs and so on.

Mikhail Gorbachev expressed unqualified respect for the traditional policy of neutrality conducted by Sweden, highly assessed Olof Palme's international activity in the Nonaligned Movement, as leader of the commission named after him, as one of the initiators of the "Delhi Six" which on behalf of hundreds of millions of people of four continents makes an important contribution to the cause of curbing the arms race.

He expressed readiness to cooperate with Ingvar Carlsson in further efforts to implement the idea of international and European security, including the European north.

Views were exchanged on fundamental questions of bilateral relations. The experience accumulated over many years, the atmosphere of equality and trust make it possible to advance in the development of the political dialogue of the two countries and of mutually advantageous economic ties with the emphasis on new forms of these ties dictated by scientific-technical progress. We want relations with Sweden to be immune to any transient fluctuations, Mikhail Gorbachev said. It was agreed that any problems that might arise will be discussed at various levels directly and frankly as it befits good neighbours, in a spirit of mutual understanding and with due account for the interests of both countries.

At Ingvar Carlsson's request Mikhail Gorbachev spoke about the CPSU's activity to implement the decisions of the 27th congress, the problems which have cropped up in the development of the Soviet society, the innovatory, far-reaching effort on an enormous scale to restructure the whole economy and raise the country to a qualitatively new level. He also said that the whole country has been set in motion and is determined and enthusiastic to make a better, fuller and more effective use of the enormous moral-political and social potential of socialism.

The meeting covered some regional problems and humanitarian issues.

In the common view, the meeting has made it possible to understand better each other's politions and views, has been a good basis for a further development of friendly, stable, Soviet-Swedish relations, intensification of contacts and exchanges of views, for broadening interaction in the international arena both along the state and party lines.

Ryzhkov Condemns Attack

LD151629 Moscow TASS in English 1617 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 15 TASS -- The Soviet Government resolutely condemns this bandit action against Libya and demands an immediate end to it, said Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. He made a speech today at a dinner in honour of the Prime Minister of Sweden Ingvar Carlsson.

The head the Soviet Government stressed that this act of aggression, which cannot have any justification, is a manifestation of disregard for the interests of small states and peoples and flouts the United Nations Charter that prohibits the use of force in international relations.

USSR Government Statement

PM160957 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Apr 86 Second Edition p 1

["Soviet Government statement"]

[Text] American imperialism has perpetrated a new criminal action fraught with a serious threat to universal peace and security.

On the night of April 14-15 carrier-borne aircraft of the 6th Fleet as well as U.S. planes based in Britain carried out an air attack on Libya and dealt a series of carefully planned strikes at the towns of Tripoli and Banghazi, including their residential areas. This barbarous raid has caused human casualties [chelovecheskiye zhervty] and considerable material damage.

The actual aggression by the United States against Libya, the disregard for the interests of small states and peoples displayed by the United States give rise to indignation in the whole world.

What we have, thus, is yet another patent confirmation of the essentially aggressive approach of the United States to independent developing countries, an approach that with every passing day is acquiring an increasingly warlike nature dangerous to the cause of peace. Contrary to common sense and ignoring present-day realities the American Administration is playing with fire. It should be clear that in the nuclear age all problems in relations between states should be solved by political means.

Not since the bandit attack on Grenada by the United States can one find such a flagrant mockery of international law and human morality in current history. The fact that once again after bombing Libya on 25 March this year the United States struck a blow at that sovereign Arab state irrefutably proves that the present American Administration is making violence, aggression, and belligerent chauvinism a standard of its policy.

Washington is trying hard to translate into practice its concept of "new globalism," which differs from its previous policies in that gunboat diplomacy has given way to aircraft carrier diplomacy.

The latest actions of the United States convince even the few in the West who still had some illusions about the true intentions of the White House that its present policy is a policy of aggression and provoking regional conflicts; a policy of perpetuating confrontation and balancing on the brink of war.

The American aggression is a brazen and open challenge to all world public opinion. No matter what "arguments" are now used in Washington, the fact remains that it is precisely the U.S. Administration that is mainly responsible for the aggravation of tension in the world and is irresponsibly playing with the fate of millions of people. The United States -- a great power, a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council bearing special responsibility for maintaining universal peace -- in practice most flagrantly violates the charter of this organization that prohibits the use of force in international relations.

The Soviet leadership has warned that such actions cannot but affect relations between the USSR and the United States. Unfortunately, as it is evidenced by the aggressive action against Libya, this warning was not heeded in Washington. In effect, the administration itself has made impossible at this stage the planned meeting on the level of the ministers of foreign affairs of our two countries.

The Soviet Government resolutely condemns the aggressive bandit action taken by the United States against Libya, a sovereign state and a member of the United Nations Organization, and demands an immediate end to it. Otherwise, more far-reaching conclusions will have to be drawn in the Soviet Union.

The policy of blackmail and threats, a policy that fundamentally contradicts the interests of peace and international security, should be discontinued once and for all.

'Piratical Actions' Criticized

PM161035 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[Pavel Demchenko article under the general headline "The U.S. Act of Banditry": "Observer's Opinion"]

[Text] For the second time in a month American Armed Forces have inflicted a strike on a sovereign state.

This time the attack on Libya was, as expected, more powerful and on a larger scale than that carried out at the end of March. It involved carrier-borne aircraft from carriers of the U.S. 6th Fleet, which is in the Mediterranean, and also a squadron of bombers based in Britain.

The targets for the bombings and shelling were both military and purely civilian, in particular residential districts of the city of Tripoli. Many dozens of people died, including Libyans and foreigners. By all appearances the destruction was great, and the French and Japanese Embassy buildings also suffered.

Against this background U.S. President Reagan's words to the effect that "the attacks were carefully targeted" and that the American forces "succeeded in their mission" look very sinister. Evidently open aggression by the biggest Western power against a small Arab state (with a population of less than 4 million), the killing of civilians, and the destruction of urban districts is being passed off as a "success." Washington is trying with truly maniacal stubborness, as journalists note, to "teach Al-Qadhdhafi's government a lesson or bring about its fall."

Such piratical actions fit in entirely logically with the present "neoglobalist" course of the American Administration, where the diehard "hawks" are spreading their wings again. Let us recall the events of recent days: Washington's intention of increasing military aid to the Nicaraguan "contras," the sending of Stinger antiaircraft missiles to the Afghan dushmans and the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] gangs in Angola, and finally, the nuclear bomb explosion in Nevada, which caused indignation throughout the world and basically meant the rejection of the Soviet proposal to announce a moratorium on all nuclear explosions. And now the new strike against Libya. All these are links in the same chain, the same crazy policy.

The foreign press is noting today that some of the U.S. West European allies tried to prevent this military act and declared the need to show restraint. But this move was too irresolute and too late. Therefore the NATO states, and above all Britain, following in the wake of the adventurist U.S. course, bear a share of the responsibility for the unpredictable consequences to which Washington's terrorist act could lead. In the desire to impose its will on other countries and peoples, and in particular the peoples of the Near East, Washington presses on without reckoning either with the arguments of reason, or with international law, or with the desire of the planet's peoples for the lessening of tension and for lasting peace.

Bomb Attacks Reported

PM151537 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Apr 86 Morning Edition pp 1, 4

[Report "Based on reports by IZVESTIYA correspondent, TASS, REUTER, and AFP": "U.S. Aircraft Attack on Libya; Reagan Doctrine in Action"]

[Text] On 15 April at 0000 GMT (0200 Libyan time) U.S. F-111 strategic fighter-bombers from bases in Britain and naval aircraft from the assault aircraft carriers of the 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean twice bombed residential quarters of the Libyan capital and the city of Banghazi. There are dozens of dead and injured, including foreigners, among the civilian inhabitants. An airborne attack was carried out on the residence of M. al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Libyan revolution. Libyan radio has reported that several members of M. al-Qadhdhafi's family have been wounded.

The buildings of the Embassies of France, Greece, Iran, and other countries have suffered as a result of the bomb attack.

There were 16 F-111 aircraft taking part in the raid. Before dropping their lethal cargo on Tripoli they flew above the Atlantic and the Mediterranean over a distance of 5,000 km, refueling in midair.

U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger has announced that France refused to allow the United States to use its airspace to fly the shortest route from Britain to Libya.

Some 15 carrier-based A-6 and A-7 bombers from the U.S. 6th Fleet aircraft carriers American and Coral Sea took part in the attack on Banghazi. AFP reports that fighters and E-2C aircraft equipped with radar apparatus were also involved in the operation.

"During the night," REUTER reports, "Tripoli, a city with a population of 1 million, was awoken by the whine of U.S. military aircraft and the soud of explosions." During the bombing 225-kg and 880-kg laser-guided smart bombs were used.

It has been announced in Tripoli that three U.S. aircraft have been shot down by Libyan air defense means.

According to a BBC correspondent's report from Tripoli, about 100 people wounded during the U.S. air attack have been taken to the Libyan capital's central hospital.

Speaking on television, President Reagan has reported that U.S. air and naval forces delivered a series of bomb strikes against Libyan territory. According to him, a whole series of "carefully" selected targets, mainly of a military nature, were subjected to bombing. He confirmed that the attack was undertaken on his personal orders. In an attempt to justify this act of aggression, he alleged that Libya is pursuing a policy that "threatens" U.S. national interests. That is why the United States acted exlusively with a view to "self-defense" and "prevention," the U.S. President said. The action that was undertaken, he said, "could make the world safer."

Reagan accused the Libyan Government of assisting "international terrorism." Here he cited an explosion several days ago at a West Berlin discotheque as a result of which 2 people died and 230, including 50 U.S. servicemen, were wounded. According to the President, the United States has proof of Libya's involvement in this explosion. Yet previously, virtually on the eve of the attack, administration spokesmen had repeatedly stated that they had no evidence on this score. As is well known, Libya has also stated that it was not involved in the explosion. Moreover, the special commission formed in West Berlin to investigate the circumstances of the discotheque incident has found no link between Libya and the explosion.

The White House incumbent has issued new threats against Libya, stressing that unless Tripoli modifies its behavior, the United States may use military force against that country again. "Today we did what we had to do and if necessary we will do it again," he said.

The President's statements thus leave no doubt that Washington was acting as it saw fit. This adventurist policy, as was to be expected, has failed to meet with support among the U.S. Western European allies. Secretary of State Shultz was obliged to admit that.

Addressing journalists in the White House he said that among Washington's allies "there are various opinions" regarding the military actions against Libya. "So far," the secretary of state said, "they do not share our conviction that these actions were necessary..."

Addressing journalists, White House Deputy Press Secretary Speakes pointed out that the operation undertaken on Reagan's personal instructions had ended successfully. "The U.S. forces," he said, "delivered strikes against command and control, intelligence, communications, and rear services systems and against training establishments," he said. In addition strikes were delivered against military targets in Tripoli and an air defense battery in Banghazi.

The statement issued by the White House states that the delivery of air strikes against Libya "has been completed and U.S. aricraft are returning." At the same time, Defens-Secretary Weinberger admitted that contact with one aircraft had been lost.

Pentagon spokesmen have announced that the aircraft carriers Coral Sea and America are moving toward Libya.

Attack 'Cannot Be Justified'

PM151605 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 April 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Political Observer A. Bovin article: "Crime"]

[Text] Frankly speaking, I did not think that the White House would bomb Libyan cities. Not because I had any illusions about R. Reagan's political philosophy or his attitude toward international law. Everything is clear here. However, it seemed to me that the characteristic pragmatism of Americans and their ability to weigh the pros and cons of a particular action would stop Washington at a dangerous line. But I was let down by ordinary logic, the logic I studied in school. Indeed, as the ancients used to say, he whom God wishes to destroy, he first drives mad... For, if they retain a healthy mind and a sound memory, even the Americans cannot reckon that peace will return in times of fist-law.

By all yardsticks, by all criteria -- except overtly, provocatively imperialist ones -- Washington has committed a crime. This means there must be punishment too. In saying this, I am certianly not calling for Washington or New York to be bombed. Criminal adventurism will become immeasurably more dangerous if it is able to shake and undermine political responsibility -- responsibility for mankind's destiny. The response to American piracy must be the effective solidarity of the Arab peoples, the solidarity of all peoples, all states, and public movements that resolutely uphold civilized forms of relations in the international arena.

I want to talk particularly about the U.S. Western European allies. They are now reaping what they themselves have sown. Not to mince words, the U.S. actions can be described as spitting in the face of West European politicians. These politicians have frequently grumbled, sometimes mildly reproved their "elder brother," more rarely protested, but, in the final analysis, they have always indulged American adventurism, found excuses for it, and talked of Atlantic mutual understanding and mutual support. Now they have left it too late [dozhdalis]...

This is not the first time that the American leaders have themselves put their country in the pillory.

And I would like to say: Let them do so, if it gives them so much pleasure. But I cannot confine myself to what I have said. The policy of the White House -- let us recall, for example, Vietnam, Grenada, Nicaragua -- brings death and unhappiness to people. And therefore people struggle and will struggle against relapses into imperial thinking and imperial politics that cannot be justified in any way.

Attack to 'Intimidate' Soviet Union

PM151511 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 16 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[Article by A. Mozgovoy: "A Fit of Imperial Rage"]

[Text] It is evident from the White House spokesman's statement that the aggression against Libya was sanctioned by President Reagan personally. This decision was supported by Vice President Bush, Secretary of State Shultz, and other ranking officials. Thus the responsibility for the criminal act of state terrorism falls squarely on the U.S. Government.

The British Conservative Government has assumed the role of an accomplice in the brazen aggression. It gave permission for U.S. F-111 fighter-bombers to use British airfields to carry out the piratical raids against Libya. "Mrs Thatcher has paved the way for President Reagan to launch a massive air strike against Libya," the London MAIL ON SUNDAY writes.

The aggression against Libya is a glaring example of the implementation of the hegemonist "Reagan doctrine," which is referred to in Washington as the concept of "neoglobalism." I would recall that back at the end of March the United States carried out an armed attack against this Mediterranean country. The environs of Surt were subjected to a missile and bomb attack, while ships of the U.S. 6th Fleet hit several Libyan patrol boats and civilian vessels in the Gulf of Sidra. At that time the piratical actions were justified by the "need to protect the principle of the freedom of navigation." But it is the United States rather than Libya that is flouting the norms of international law, including the UN Charter. Now another false claim is being used as a pretext for aggression: the claim of "Tripoli's complicity" in terrorist attacks in Western Europe. But Libya, like all civilized countries, resolutely condemns all forms of terrorism and air piracy causing casualties among innocent people. This is indicated in a recent statement by the Libyan Jamahiriyah People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison.

However, it is not a question of causes, but of what is basically happening, which is as follows: The United States has set itself the task of bringing to its knees a young country that is pursuing an anti-imperialist course. When political pressure and economic sanctions failed to have the desired result, the missiles and bombs were brought in. In fact, the target of aggression is not just Libya but all independent states unwilling to submit to U.S. diktat. Uncle Sam is teaching a lesson: This is what happens to those who thwart him.

The White House plan is for the aggression in the Mediterranean to make an impression on Moscow. In what way? The recent nuclear explosion in Nevada, the supplies of new weapons to bandit formations in Afghanistan and Angola, and the attack on Libya are links in the same chain. They are a recurrence of the position of strength policy that the present Washington administration is reviving. The obvious intention is to intimidate the Soviet Union with U.S. military strength. But the latest militarist sortie against Libya is not a sign of strength, but a fit of imperial rage.

By sowing the wind of crimes against peace and security, the United States will reap the whirlwind of all the peoples' anger and contempt. All people of goodwill are expressing solidarity with Libya. It will certainly be given the necessary support.

U.S. Media Raises Concerns

LD161136 Moscow TASS in English 0942 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 16 TASS — The raid on Libya came as a violation not only of the norms of international law, but also of a special executive order prohibiting any attempt by U.S. officials to assassinate foreign leaders.

According to THE WASHINGTON POST that quoted well-informed sources, one of the primary targets of the bombing raid of U.S. Air Forces planes was the personal compound of the leader of the Libyan revolution Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. The violation of the executive order was so obvious that it raised concerns even during a National Security Council meeting, THE WASHINGTON POST emphasized. In the end, however, the Post said, legal counselors of the administration advised that the strike could be justified as a self-defensive attack.

It follows from the article in THE WASHINGTON POST that the White House and President Reagan personally were simply misleading the American and world public when they said that they had irrefutable evidence of Libya's involvement in recent terrorist attacks in Europe. Quoting one high-level administration official, THE WASHINGTON POST made it plane that the evidence cited by President Reagan in his Monday night address to the nation were actually not substantiated by anything. Nonetheless, the White House considered it possible to order a bandit raid which killed and wounded scores of totally innocent civilians, including children.

Some time ago President Reagan described the dirty war waged by the United States in Vietnam as noble. He made an [as received] approximately the same assessment of what American airmen did to Libya. Speaking in the White House Tuesday, the President praised the murderers who, in his words, performed courageously. Reagan left no doubt that the United States would not stop at new raids if it considered them necessary.

In the meantime it is becoming clear that, in planning a raid on Libya, the United States breached yet another time its commitments before the partners in the North Atlantic Alliance. Consultations appropriate in such cases gave way to a simple demand that the allies unquestioningly support Washington. The demand was contained in messages from the president which special White House envoy Vernon Walters delivered to state and government leaders in a number of NATO countries. The demand was rejected by nearly all.

According to the CBS television company, only three countries -- Israel, Canada and Great Britain -- expressed support for what Washington did.

Evaluating the reaction of Mid-Eastern nations, THE WASHINGTON POST emphasized that even those among them that are usually pro-Western condemned the U.S. action against Libya.

Lomeyko on 'Gangster Actions'

LD151551 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1500 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, 15 Apr (TASS) — The Soviet Union has condemned the brutal actions of the U.S. Administration against Libya, a sovereign state, Vladimir Lomeyko, head of the Press Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry, said here today. He was addressing a briefing at the Press Center of the USSR Foreign Ministry for Soviet and Swedish newsmen accompanying Swedish Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson during his visit to the Soviet Union.

In the early hours of 15 April, carrier-based aircraft of the U.S. 6th Fleet and U.S. aircraft based in Britain launched an air raid against Libya and delivered a whole series of pre-planned strikes, including against residential blocks in the cities of Tripoli and Banghazi, inflicting great material damage.

There are civilian casualties.

The USSR considers these brutal actions, Vladimir Lomeyko stressed, a violation of international law and total disregard for common human ethics. The USSR has also evaluated these actions as a manifestation in practice of the "neoglobalism" doctrine advocating interference in the internal affairs of other states, including gangster actions.

The Soviet Union has expressed a most resolute protest, condemned these actions, and demanded an end to them. This viewpoint has been brought to the attention of the U.S. Administration, the head of the Press Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry said.

Replying to journalists' questions, V. Lomeyko said: We live in an interdependent world, where a deterioration of the situation in one region cannot fail to have an effect on the overall situation. What we have here is a criminal, vile attack by one state on another sovereign state. This cannot fail to complicate the situation both in the region itself and in the world as a whole.

No excuses can serve as justification for aggressive actions and military interference in the affairs of other states, head of a department of the USSR Foreign Ministry Vladimir Lomeyko stressed.

Kornilov Cites World Indignation

LD151507 Moscow TASS in English 1415 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 15 TASS -- By TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov.

The world is indignant, the world is exasperated -- the American aggression against Libya has demonstrated yet another time the extent of danger created by the policy of those quarters in Washington which have made their imperial objectives and hegemonistic ambitions paramount to international law and are clearly working toward maintaining and intensifying tensions in international relations.

The deliberate character of what has been done is beyond all doubt. For a long time now Washington has not bothered to conceal its hostile intentions toward Libya. U.S. naval and Air Force units have been staying off the Libyan coast on a virtually permanent basis. The effort to work up military tensions around Libya has been accompanied by concealed threats against it.

Trying to cover up and camouflage the fact that the aggression against sovereign Libya was a pre-planned bandit action Washington is sparing no effort in accusing Libya, absolutely groundlessly, of all mortal sins, passing off the United States as some kind of "fighter of international terrorism" which, as President Ronald Reagan said, was acting in -- "self defense". If one listens to the President, one may get the impression that it was not U.S. bombers that took off from military bases in Britain and the U.S. aircraft carriers in the Mediterranean to bring down their lethal cargo of bombs on the country thousands of miles from the American coasts, but that Libyan warplanes are flying over Texas and California.

This is where one may get in a bid to turn black into white.

The world knows full well what Washington-style "self defense" is. And not from Libya's example, too. It is, if one speaks of the comparatively recent past, is a U.S. aggression against Vietnam that Washington intended "to bomb back into the Stone Age", a bloody counter-revolutionary putsch in Chile, and a bandit attack on independent Grenada.

It is, if one speaks of today, undeclared wars started by the United States on the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and on Nicaragua, Washington's alliance with Zionist storm-troopers from Tel Aviv, the teaming up of Washington geopoliticians with South African racists and Washinton's support for the criminals from the Pol Pot's clique.

It is difficult, in fact impossible, to find a region of the world where Washington adherents of hegemonistic concepts of "new globalism", who proclaim at the top of their voice almost the entire planet a "sphere of America's vital interests", are not intervening in a most unabashed manner in the affairs of independent countries, where in a heavy reliance on force they are not engaged in terror and banditry in a bid to restore the positions lost by the United States, to promote U.S. influence and dominate sovereign countries and peoples whose policies and the mode of life "do not suit" Washington.

The Reagan administration, THE WASHINGTON POST wrote recently, needs a good big mirror looking into which it would see a hyprocrite.

Architects of the U.S. foreign policy are unwilling to look into such a mirror themselves, and their hyprocritical and cynical attempts to justify the bandit character of their actions with the help of awkward propaganda tricks can deceive no one.

The U.S. attack on Libya is nothing less than an overt policy of state terrorism, contempt for the Charter of the United Nations, an effort to thrust its will on the people of a sovereign country with the force of arms and to destabilize the situation.

Washington has elevated aggression to the status of policy -- the factor which is causing growing indignation and concern of very broad sections of the international public.

U.S. Leaders 'Ignore' History

LD151617 Moscow TASS in English 1518 GMT 15 Apr 86

["Brazen Challenge to the Whole World" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow April 15 TASS -- TASS Political News Analyst Boris Shabayev writes:

The United States has done it -- it has launched a series of "carefully planned air strikes" against Libya, as an official statement of the White House says. This has been done contrary to the voice of reason, in the teeth of the calls of manifest responsibility for the destinies of humanity, and warnings of the United States allies. Cynically, the President of the United States publicly admitted that the bombing of Tripoli and Banghazi had been executed on his personal order. That bombing caused numerous civilian casualties.

The version about "combatting terrorism" is as false from beginning to end. Aside from the fact that Washington cannot offer any proof of Libya's involvement in any terroristic actions and that the U.S. Administration stubbornly ignores all official Libyan denials to this effect, the very choice of targets. Even the building of the French Embassy was hit...

Without batting an eyelid, the President asserted that the strikes had been dealt as "self-defence", against targets that are part of "terrorist infrastructure". It is not for the first time that Washington resorts to such tricks to unleash an aggression. It is precisely in this way that an incident in the Gulf of Tonkin was provoked in 1964, the incident that was followed by the United States direct intervention into Vietnam. The invasion of Rangers into Grenada and the overthrow of the lawful government of that country was sought to justify by "self-defence" against the menace allegedly presented by a non-existent "military base".

Only one thing in the White House's statement is true: That the strike against Libya was planned carefully and for long. As soon as the present U.S. Administration came into power it assumed the course at overthrowing the Libyan leadership and replacing it with a regime that would be obedient to Washington. In 1981, the United States severed diplomatic relations with Libya, shot down two Libyan planes over the Gulf of Sidra and next year launched economic warfare against the Libyan Jamahiriyah. THE WASHINGTON POST then revealed that the CIA plans the assassination of the Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, while the French NOUVELLE magazine reported the Pentagon's plans of a series of military exercises off the Libyan coast to prepare its invasion under the pretext of "combatting terrorism". In the past five years the United States staged 18 military exercises near the Libyan boundaries, violating them crudely many times.

There have been revelations about the United States persistent attempts to provoke a conflict between Libya and some of its neighbours so as to crush the Libyan Jamahiriyah by the United States allies in the region. The fall of the Numayri regime in Sudan and Cairo's refusal to serve as a pawn in the implementation of the U.S. plans of attacking Libya compelled the White House to alter the means, but not at all the aims of its policy. Things went so far that U.S. officials joined publicly in the discussion of the residence of the Libyan leader was one of the main targets of the piratic raid on Tripoli? And after all these things they in Washington have the impudence to talk about "combatting terrorism".

Launching an outright aggression against Libya, the leaders of the present U.S. Administration, apparently, proceed from the view that the "Vietnam syndrome" is now a thing of the past and that U.S. imperialism, throwing caution to the wind, is now able to act arbitrarily on the international arena, to decide as it sees fit the destinies of sovereign states and peoples. But the memory of peoples is not so short-lived as that of official Washington. They remember not only how the rampage of chauvinistic passions starts but also in what it ends.

Openly banking on force, defying entire humanity, the U.S. ruling circles ignore the lessons of history. But such "forgetfulness", as history shows, is fraught with most serious consequences.

New U.S. Raid Reported

LD152218 Moscow TASS in English 2150 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli April 16 TASS -- Late in the evening yesterday, a new air raid was launched against the Libyan capital. The sound of explosions could be heard in the city, air defences were committed to action. The Libyan radio said that U.S. aircraft had again bombed Tripoli.

Washington April 16 TASS -- In an attempt at misleading world public, the White House denied the fresh act of aggression against the sovereign Arab country. A spokesman for the White House press service said that the United States was not waging military actions in or near Libya.

Madrid April 16 TASS -- The Spanish television confirmed a new raid against Tripoli. A spokesman for the Spanish Embassy in the Libyan capital, whom the anchorman of the Spanish television programme phoned, said that an air raid on Tripoli had started. He added that he could hear the sound of bombs falling on the city. A spokesman for the People's Bureau of the Libyan Jamahiriyah in Madrid told the Spanish radio that the U.S. planes launched a missile strike against Tripoli.

London April 16 TASS -- It has been learned in the British capital that fourteen American F-111 bombers took off shortly before the reports on a new raid against Tripoli from U.S. Air Force bases in Britain's territory. A spokesman for the U.S. Air Force confirmed that fact. He claimed that those planes were participating in NATO exercises and their mission was not linked with any operations against Libya.

New York April 16 TASS -- Commenting on the claim by the spokesman for the U.S. Air Force in Britain, the ASSOCIATED PRESS agency pointed out that a similar statement had been made the day before when a group of F-111 bombers and refueller planes took off from American bases in Britain. It was learned later that it is precisely those aircraft, which took part in the raid against Libyan cities.

U.S. Aircraft Reported Downed

LD152230 Moscow TASS in English 2202 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli April 16 TASS -- As the JANA agency reported, on Tuesday evening American aircraft again bombed Tripoli's residential neighbourhood. The Libyan air defences downed four aircraft.

U.S. Reserves 'Right' to 'Piracy'

PM151439 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 16 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "R. Reagan: The 'Right' to Piracy']

[Text] Washington, 15 Apr -- President R. Reagan has appeared on television to address the country, announcing that U.S. air and naval forces have made a series of strikes against Libyan territory.

The statement by the White House chief showed that the present U.S. Administration does not intend to reckon with the generally accepted norms of civilized behavior in the world, and reserves the "right" to continue its armed piracy, using military force against countries which inconvenience Washington. "Today we did what we had to do. If necessary, we will do it again," he stated.

Boasting that "our forces succeeded in fulfilling their mission," the President put forward the false story that the bombings were carried out in response to the 5 April explosion in a West Berlin nightclub frequented by U.S. servicemen. However, even the U.S. NATO allies did not take on trust Washington's assertions that the administration has "irrefutable evidence" of Libya's involvement in the terrorist act in West Berlin.

In any event, it remains the fact that long before the explosions at the West Berlin discotheque, the U.S. Administration had set a course of overthrowing the people's regime in Libya; back in 1981 the CIA embarked on the implementation of a plan, approved at the highest level, for the physical elimination of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution. The fact that in the course of the raids on the night of 14-15 April Al-Qadhdhafi's residence was chosen as one of the main targets for the U.S. Air Force is just one of the aspects confirming the existence of this plan of the U.S. special services, who have been given the "go-ahead" for terrorist acts by the present U.S. Administration. The other day the Newhouse information service reported, citing U.S. intelligence circles, that the CIA has elaborated its next "covert operation" with the aim of overthrowing M. al-Qadhdhafi's government. "The decision has been taken in principle that Al-Qadhdhafi must go," it wrote. "The President has ordered that effective means of organizing the fall of his government be sought.

More Raids Possible

LD160438 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0410 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Washington, 16 Apr (TASS) -- Speaking on Tuesday before members of the American Business Conference, President Reagan made it clearly understood that his administration is ready to undertake new raids against Libya and other sovereign countries. He cynically praised the U.S. warriors who carried out the barbaric raid on the territory of Libya, stating that the United States had so far won one engagement in the long battle against terrorism. As is known, official Washington hangs the label "terrorists" on those states, national liberation movements, or organizations which refuse to submit to U.S. diktat.

Weinberger on Bombing Accuracy

LD152235 Moscow TASS in English 1215 GMT 15 Apr 86

["About U.S. Aggression Against Libya" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, April 15 TASS -- U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger when answering journalists' questions about the military actions against Libya, pointed out an unusual accuracy of bombing, emphasising that laser-guided weapons had been used during the bombing of Libyan territory.

Paris, April 15 TASS -- According to a FRANCE PRESSE report from Washington, U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger said that the Government of France had denied the USA a permission for F-111 bombers to fly across French airspace when the bombers were on their way to bomb the Libyan capital.

Paris, April 15 TASS -- As the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs has reported, the French Embassy was hit in a bomb attack during the U.S. air raid on the capital of Libya. The embassy building was damaged.

Dubinin, Walters Speeches Cited

LD161016 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0340 GMT 16 Apr 86

[By TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshev]

[Excerpts] New York, 16 Apr (TASS) -- "At the request of Libya, and also a large group of Arab and African states, the UN Security Council has begun urgent discussion of the U.S. bandit aggression against Libya."

"The statement by the Soviet Government and the pronouncements by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee in connection with the U.S. aggression against Libya, brought a wide response from participants in the session. They were read by Y.V. Dubinin, USSR permanent representative at the United Nations. We are faced with a direct link between U.S. armed action against Libya and Washington's general line aimed at subjugating sovereign states to U.S. diktat, fanning existing hotspots and creating new hotspots of tension in various areas, and destabilizing the international situation, he declared. The clear duty of the Security Council is to decisively condemn this act of armed aggression against Libya, to demand that the United States immediately end its armed attacks on Libya, and to not tolerate such acts in the future. The main task now is to avert a further growth in the threat to international peace, to defuse the extremely dangerous situation that has arisen, and to prevent its finally getting out of control.

There was general condemnation of the speech made by V. Walters, U.S. permanent representative at the United Nations, who arrived at the UN Headquarters immediately on his return from a visit to Western Europe, during which he tried to gain the support of U.S. allies for the aggressive actions toward Libya. The U.S. representative made new verbal attacks on Libya, showing a total disdain for the international community and the norms of civilized behavior, an attitude so characteristic of the propagators and preachers of the notorious policies of "neoglogalism."

TV Reports Libyan Casualties

OW160313 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1040 GMT 15 Apr 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Kudrin]

[Text] Hello comrades. I will begin this program with the news that was featured today in morning editions of foreign newspapers and radio and television programs. What the international public feared has occurred. The United States has carried out an air raid on Libya. Residential quarters of the capital, Tripoli, and of Banghazi were bombed. There are dozens of civilians killed and injured.

An air attack was also carried out against the residence of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution. According to reports, some members of his family were injured.

It is apparently no coincidence that in recent days many television companies have been showing these shots of strike aircraft carriers of the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean sailing in direct proximity to the Libyan coast. Aircraft were ready to take off at any minute. [video shows U.S. aircraft carrier at sea, deck fighter aircraft, aerial refueling tankers and F-111's at air base] These were the very fighter-bombers from aircraft carriers and NATO bases in Britain that used their firepower against the independent and sovereign state.

More than 30 aircraft took part in this act of piracy. Libyan air defense forces shot down at least one American vulture.

Raid Worsens International Scene

LD151359 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] American aircraft in the early morning of Tuesday made two bomb attacks on the Libyan capital Tripoli and the city of Banghazi. Aleksandr Pogodin comments:

This is open aggression by the United States against Libya. The Washington administration acted with appalling cruelty when it ordered attacks on peacefully sleeping residential areas. The bomb attacks led to casualties, including among foreigners. President Reagan has claimed that the attack on Libya was an act of retaliation in the struggle against international terrorism, with its monstrous cruelty. In reality it is Washington that has been reacting with monstrous cruelty. It has made terrorism standard practice in its foreign policy. What we have been witnessing is the worst and most dangerous type of terrorism, state sponsored terrorism, which has been condemned by the world community in United Nations resolutions.

International brigandage has become part and parcel of Washington's policy aimed at overthrowing governments that are not to its liking and at supressing national liberation movements. The Soviet national daily PRAVDA in a comment on the situation around Libya says this: The United States ruling quarters had been masking their international brigandage, which has become everyday practice, with ever new names; neo-globalism, the Reagan doctrine and others. However, whatever the name, the meaning of such actions would be the same, impudent interference in the affairs of sovereign nations in Asia, Africa and Latin America, aimed at reversing the march of history. Aggressive action by the United States on Tuesday were not simply an attack on Libya, they worsened the already charged international situation still further.

Arab World Reaction Reported

LD151708 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Reaction to U.S. attack on Libya presented by commentator Igor Charikov with report from station correspondent in Damascus Kazbek Basiyev]

[Text] The U.S. armed aggression against sovereign Libya has aroused a wave of angry condemnation and indignation among the international public. Here is commentator Igor Charikov:

[Charikov] Throughout the day we have been constantly receiving reports from the capitals of foreign states telling of protests against the latest act of brigandage by Washington. First of all listen to what we have been told about the reaction in Arab countries by our Damascus correspondent, Kazbek Basiyev:

[Begin Basiyev recording] The reports about the barbarous bombing by U.S. aircraft flew like lightning around the capitals of Arab countries today. Damascus radio interrupted its broadcasts to report in a special bulletin details of the raids that resulted in dozens of Libyans and also foreign citizens in Libya becoming victims of the U.S. aggressors.

Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, is maintaining constant telephone contact with Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, head of the Libyan state. In an official statement, the Syrian Government resolutely condemns the barbarous actions of the U.S. Administration and says that the Syrian Arab Republic expresses support for the Libyan Jamahiriyah and is putting at its disposal all the means that it has to rebuff the aggressor.

Reports from the capitals of other Arab countries tell of solidarity with the courageous Libyan people and of readiness to give Libya all-round help to rebuff the bandit actions of the U.S. aircraft. It is noted that the U.S. aggression is directed not only against the Libyan people but also against all Arabs who are the main target of Washington's neoglobalist policy in the Near Eastern region.

Currently in many towns of Arab countries, mass protests are being held whose participants are engrily condemning the anti-Libyan plot of the U.S. Administration. [end recording]

[Charikov] I would like to add, to what Kazbek Basiyev reported, one fragment from the statement that was made in Moscow today by Rami Muhammad al-Sha'ir, charge d'affaires of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

[Begin Al-Sha'ir recording in Arabic with superimposed Russian translation] In the face of the events and military provocations that have taken place we express the hope that Arab countries will undertake real efforts to achieve unity. We hope that any aggression against Libya will be regarded as aggression against all Arabs. We consider it very important that all politicians and also eminent public figures of the Arab countries should give a clear assessment of the situation in the Mediterranean. In our opinion, something should be said also by the leaders of those countries that are directly related to that region [end recording]

[Charikov] Here are some wire reports: The French public supports the decision of the country's government to ban U.S. bombers from using French airspace for making a strike against Libya. This decision, as is known was made on the evening of the strike by U.S. aircraft against Tripoli and Banghazi. AFP reports that the United States warned France about the raid that was being prepared but did not say when it would be carried out.

A representative of the Netherlands Foreign Ministry expressed disappointment at the U.S. refusal to listen to the opinion of their Western European partners and to refrain from carrying out armed actions against Libya. As you know, the previous day, the foreign ministers of the EEC member countries called on Washington to avoid such actions, which would lead to a further escalation of military tension.

A whole series of eminent politicians in the FRG have condemned the attack on Libya as a senseless step capable only of complicating the situation not only in the Mediterranean but also relations between East and West as a whole.

The Government of the People's Republic of China, XINHUA reports, has expressed deep concern and disquiet in connection with the U.S. actions vis-a-vis Libya. It condemns such actions as an attack on the territory of another country and as an encroachment on its sovereignty and as a violation of the norms of international relations.

In Delhi, the capital of India, today there was a mass demonstration at the U.S. Embassy. The participants demanded that machinations against the Libyan Jamahiriyah be stopped.

Out of all the United States NATO allies only the Conservative government of Great Britain has supported the piratical action. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher gave permission for the use of U.S. bases in Britain for attacks on Libya. Her decision has aroused criticism from leading opposition parties' figures. Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, called the U.S. attack on Libya a totally unjustified act and David Owen, head of the Social Democratic Party demanded that the government give an explanation why it allowed itself to be drawn into this adventure, why Great Britain became an accomplice in the U.S. policy of brigandage.

I would like to remind you that the decision by Margaret Thatcher's cabinet was unexpected for many because right up to the implementation of the actual attack, the Conservatives had talked of the unacceptability of any military actions.

Reports carrying condemnation of the bombing by U.S. aircraft of two Libyan cities continue to come in here to the editorial office.

Attack To Divert Public Attention

LD152213 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1850 GMT 15 Apr 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Valeriy Korzin]

[Text] Our forces succeeded in fulfilling their mission, Reagan announced proudly to the American people in his television speech on the attack on Libya. Today we did what we had to do, he said. It is known that even the U.S. allies in NATO did not accept Washington's affirmations that the administration holds some sort of irrefutable evidence of Libyan involvement in terrorist acts in West Berlin. The President is trying to convince his fellow citizens that the bandit raid was some sort of reprisal. But this is a lie; a lie which even if repeated a hundred times remains a lie.

It is known that even 5 years ago in 1981 the Central Intelligence Agency tried to carry out a plan to physically eliminate the leader of the Libyan revolution. This plan was endorsed at the highest levels of American power, and it is no accident that last night one of the main targets of the bombing selected was Al-Qadhdhafi's residence.

A few days ago the [word indistinct] news service reported that the President had managed to find effective means of organizing the fall of Al-Qadhdhafi. Obviously a raid by American bombers is one such effective means.

The explosion in a West German discotheque was merely a not very successful pretext. There needed to be another one. And it is not only that Libya, which conducts an independent policy and hinders American expansion in the Arab East, aroused irritation in Washington. Certain organs of the mass media in the West look deeper. American foreign policy, they believe, is arousing more and more distrust among world public opinion and in the United States itself. The continuing nuclear tests in Nevada, at a time when our country has kept to its declared moratorium for 8 months, discredit the present administration. A normal person finds it hard to explain why these tests continue. And whatever the arguments Washington ideologues have invented, protests against them continue.

The bombing of Libya is a convenient step to knock down the wave of protest and to divert public attention to something else. It is a well-worn approach, if discontent with the government grows, an enemy is needed, and an enemy was found in the person of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

At the same time a mood of chauvinism is being whipped up. The discontented are accused of lacking patriotism, hysteria over the threat of terrorism is being used to discredit progressive social organizations, a campaign of fear, surveillance and intimidation against campaigners for peace and civil and political rights is being conducted. Cynicism is the word found more frequently than others in the commentaries of many international observers. Recently the Pentagon gave the press a video recording that showed exactly the moment when the Harpoon rocket hit one of the Libyan patrol boats. This was in March. It turns out that everything that happened during that attack was filmed. [video shows a fighter plane flying over a flat object] Perhaps now one of these bombers had on board a camera that recorded how the bombs fell on residential areas, how the children cried, how the dead fell. If necessary we will do it again, Reagan declared in his television appearance.

Linked To Nevada Test

LD152127 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 15 Apr 86

[U.S. correspondent Vladimir Dunayev report; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Our correspondent in Washington, Vladimir Dunayev, has just reported by telephone:

After the nuclear blast in Nevada, an attack on Libya. The link between these actions was emphasized today by a local cab driver. He said that it was time to drop an atomic bomb on Libya. Those who have nurtured state chauvinism among the Americans, from their schooldays, in cinemas and theaters and on television, can be content. Today America is in an ecstasy of chauvinism. Today there are too many Ku Klux Klan-like smirks, not only on the television screens, but on the streets as well, although there are some who have not lost their natural sense of shame, who have not forgotten Vietnam and who went to the White House to protest a few minutes after President Reagan spoke on television.

Compared to Pretoria Policy

LD151942 Moscow in English to North America 1700 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Destroyed buildings, killed civilians and the grief that has come to many families: such are the consequences of the barbaric air raid carried out by American planes.

The picture is painfully familiar. South Africa's raids on Angola leave similar marks on Angolan territory. Following the example of its overseas partner, the racist Pretoria regime goes ahead with armed provocations against Angola. With the help of bandits from the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], Mozambique National Resistance, and other puppet groupings, it tries to overthrow the legitimate governments of the frontline African states. The pattern of the killers is similar, as is similar their total disregard for world public opinion and for the fate of peace as a whole.

The American act of aggression against Libya and Pretoria's undeclared war against its neighbors are, of course, events differing in scale, but they pursue one common aim -- to drprive the peoples of developing countries of the right to decide their own future and make them subservient to imperialist will. This is the policy on which the so-called constructive engagement between Washington and Pretoria rests. This policy is a policy of state-supported terrorism. It determines today all actions of United States and South Africa on the international scene.

U.S. Forgets Vietnam

LD160558 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0252 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Mikhail Beglov commentary]

[The White House's "Vietnamese Syndrome" and "Megalomania" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 16 Apr (TASS) -- The United States has finally recovered from the "Vietnamese syndrome," the White House decided recently, and without wasting time President Reagan informed Americans about this. So that no one would have any doubts left on this score, he ordered a U.S. naval squadron to Libyan coast. The U.S. naval armada that 2 weeks ago carried out "maneuvers" in the Gulf of Sidra -- the largest the United States has assembled in one place in recent years -- made the first aggressive sortie, subjecting Libyan territory to bombardment. This obviously appeared insufficient to Washington. So, on the night of 14-15 April, the United States launched a new large-scale bombardment of Libyan towns, using not only the force of the 6th Fleet, but also strategic aircraft based in Britain.

Similar events took place 22 years ago to the east of Libya -- in the Gulf of Tonkin off the Vietnamese coast. The Gulf of Tonkin and the Gulf of Sidra are different geographical regions, the times are different, but there is an obvious link between them. On the eve of the Vietnamese aggression, U.S. intelligence staged the shelling of two U.S. Navy destroyers. This criminal "dramatization" turned into the excruciating death throes of the United States in Vietnam, death throes that began with fine sounding reports of victories in the fight against the "partisans," and ended with an interminable rows of zinc coffins passing across the air bridge from Southeast Asia. This aggression lasted for nearly 11 years. It cost the United States 58,000 lives and left and indelible stain of shame on the United States forever.

It would seem that there is only one conclusion that could be drawn from the lesson taught to the United States in Vietnam -- to prevent the same thing from happening again. However, the present U.S. Administration has interpreted the "Vietnamese syndrome" in its own way.

It is time to "cure oneself" of the fear of using U.S. military force abroad, representatives of the White House, State Department, and Pentagon have been trying to convince Americans with all their might. And by way of "treatment" they have prescribed "shock therapy" -- in small, but continually increasing doses: first, the landing of Marines in Lebanon and artillery shelling of the Lebanese coast, then the seizure of defenseless Grenada, then the sharp expansion of the undeclared war against Nicaragua for the overthrow of the legal government of that country, and finally the bombardment of Libya.

In resorting to such "therapy," and also artificially fanning chauvinism and blind patriotism, the White House is step by step repeating the path that earlier had led the United States into the abyss of the Vietnam conflict. "Even now one is reminded of the Vietnamese variant of gradual escalation," reported the Newhouse news service citing the words of an unnamed specialist in Middle East affairs.

The war in Southeast Asia and the attack on Libya are links in a single chain stretching for several decades -- the striving of the United States to dictate its own will to other countries and peoples. It is not for the "Vietnamese syndrome" that the Washington quacks need to find medicine, but for the "megalomania" which Washington now prefers to give a different name -- neoglobalism. The new name, however, does not change the basic symptoms of this disease which has long been known to mankind. These are, first, the striving to play the role of "worldwide judge," who alone in the whole world knows what is good and what is bad, and takes it upon himself personally to decide the fate of others at his own discretion. To act in this way is to disregard the sad and clear lesons of the past. And this has never brought any good to anyone.

U.S. 'Anti-Libyan Campaign' Chronicled

LD151949 Moscow TASS in English 1757 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 15 TASS -- The act of aggression launched by the USA against Libya in the early hours today is a fresh criminal action of the White House in its long anti-Libyan campaign.

In May 1981, the U.S. Administration acting on the strength of invented charges closed the Libyan Embassy in Washington and expelled the whole of its personnel from the country. Simultaneously a planned build-up was started of a campaign of slanders against Libya on a charge of her alleged involvement in so-called international terrorism.

In August 1981, two U.S. F-14 aircraft opened fire on two Libyan planes over the Gulf of Sidra.

In February 1983, two Libyan patrol fighter aircraft again came under fire of the U.S. planes on the plea that the "came close" to the aircraft carrier "Nimitz" plying off Libya's shores.

In May 1984, the CIA made an attempt to assassinate Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi with the assistance of mercenaries from the so-called Front for the National Liberation of Libya.

The Reagan administration's anti-Libyan campaign assumed a particularly dangerous character in 1985 and in the current year.

In January 1985, a squadron of U.S. naval ships of the Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean, among them the aircraft carrier "Eisenhower", started provocative exercises close to Libya's territorial waters.

In the summer of 1985 Washington began drawing up various plans of armed actions and designated potential targets in Libya.

Late in November 1985, i.e. soon after the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva, the American troops in the NATO bases and the ships of the U.S. Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean were put on high alert, reconnaissance flights near Libya's borders were intensified. Simultaneously the U.S. Navy started "exercises" in the Gulf of Sidra in close proximity to the Libyan shores in November-December.

By January 1986, the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff had completed drawing up plans of military operations against Libya. The aircraft carrier "Coral Sea" with four squadrons of F-18 fighter-bombers on board, and together with it two cruisers, two destroyers, two frigates and an amphibious ship with eighteen hundred American Marines on board were dispatched to the Mediterranean.

Early in January 1986, the White House announced a series of discriminatory measures against Libya, including the arrest of its assets and deposits of the Government of Libya, its departments and of the Central Bank of Libya in the USA.

Late in January 1986, the bulk of the ships of the two carrier strike squadrons including the aircraft carriers "Coral Sea" and "Saratoga" dispatched from the Indian Ocean, came close to Libya's shores, thus forming a task force of 26 U.S. ships.

After a short pause in February 1986 Washington again sent the aircraft carriers "Coral Sea" and "Saratoga" to Libya's shores.

From January 24 to 31, 1986, the USA was carrying out large-scale exercises designed as a muscle flexing demonstration against Libya.

From February 12 to 15, 1986, U.S. naval exercises were held in the Mediterranean on a particularly large scale. They were accompanied with a provocative invasion of Libya's air space by U.S. aircraft.

From March 14 to 16, new, already the third, big exercises were held. The aircraft carrier "America" joined the Sixth Fleet.

From March 19 to 21, 1986, the fourth large-scale U.S. provocation was held in the guise of naval "exercises".

From March 23 to 28, 1986, the fifth military exercises, as a matter of fact, an armed operation was launched against Libya. In the small hours of March 25, the U.S. Air Force invaded Libya's air space and bombed the outskirts of the city of Sidra and a number of other objectives. The aircraft carriers "America", "Saratoga" and "Coral Sea" with nearly 240 planes on board and 40 escort ships were massed off Libya's shores. Several Libyan ships also came under fire.

On the whole since early 1981 the United States has 19 times carried out provocative "exercises" off Libya's shores. These exercises are a component part of Washington's policy of international banditry.

Taking part in the raids against Tripoli and Banghazi last night were twenty F-111, roughly 15 A-6 and A-7 aircraft, refueller and convoy aircraft.

U.S. Public Reacts

LD152231 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Correspondent Vladimir Dunayev report from Washington]

[Text] Last night, while the squadrons of the U.S. Navy and Air Force were committing piracy in Libya, it was early evening in the United States itself. The President had not yet appeared on television. The secretary of state and the head of the Pentagon had not yet been seen on the screen. It was exactly 1900 Washington time -- the time at which the main television news bulletin begins.

At that very moment, as though on purpose, bombs and rockets began to rain down on Tripoli and Banghazi. And special correspondents reported by telephone directly, live, how the ground was shuddering, fires were taking hold, and bombers were flying overhead.

What did Americans feel as they listened to this reportage on aggression perpetrated before their very eyes, although at night? Some went to the White House. Those living in the center of the capital went out a few minutes after the President's speech. "We are ashamed to be American! This terrorism, carried out by the United States, is dragging us into a new Vietnam!" These placards, freshly painted, were written by those who have not lost their sense of shame and retain the ability to think. This spontaneous demonstration of protest was shown on U.S. television for about 10 seconds. But then came reportage from a bar on what the man in the street thinks, showing in detail, with relish, how Americans young and old, wearing Ku Klux Klan-like smirks in front of the camera, safe behind their 6th Fleet and Rapid Deployment Force, were saying: That's just what those Libyans deserve! The President was right to hit them! We'll do it again! It will teach them to get in our way! It will show them!

Those who inculcated in Americans one of their most repellent qualities, chauvinism, have cause to be satisfied. The majority of Americans that evening were also terrorists, like their government, as in the days of the stifling of Grenada. How is it that they have succeeded in hypnotizing America? A pretext was found for international piracy. An explosion occurred in West Berlin, in a discotheque frequented by U.S. soldiers. One soldier and a girl were killed, and a few dozen people injured. President Reagan stated that, according to his information, the trail led to Libya. This was denied by the Libyan leadership. It was disbelieved by the United States' West European allies. Apart from Margaret Thatcher, not one West European government backed the aggression or gave permission for its airspace or territory to be used for banditry.

The evening of chauvinistic fervor passed quickly in the United States. This morning the first telegrams spoke of the angry, contemptuous, and censorious reaction of the entire world, including Western Europe. These cables evoked irritation and disappointment here.

Peace Committee Appeal

LD162329 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Statement by Yuriy Zhukov, chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee]

[Text] Dear American friends: I appeal to you now as chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee, an organization that has millions of members in this country, who are as concerned about what has happened as you are.

American warships [as heard] took off from bases in Britain and from the Coral Sea and America aircraft carriers off Libya's coast to bomb residential areas of the Libyan capital. There are many casualties in Tripoli. I am aware that your press is telling you that this was an operation aimed against military targets alone, but I can assure you that this is not true. For instance, is the French Embassy in Tripoli a military target? But it was damaged by the bombs. Are the residential areas military targets? Civilians have died there. I received telephone calls from Soviet newsmen stationed in Libya and they told me that hospitals in Tripoli are running short of donor blood. The Soviet Peace Committee has just sent a telegram of protest to your President and to the United Nations. We also released a statement "Hands off Libya" calling on all peace forces around the world to launch a protest campaign over the U.S. military action in the Mediterranean, to demand an immediate end to this American aggression. Washington is playing with fire and this cannot lead to anything good. We are hoping very much that decent Americans will also protest against this barbarity.

Soviet Muslims Condemn Attack

LD152118 Moscow TASS in English 1958 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 15 TASS -- Moslem leaders of the USSR sent a protest to President of the United States Ronald Reagan. It reflects their profound concern over the new United States barbarous aggression against Libya. "Peaceful people -- among them children, women, old people -- are killed by U.S. bombs. This vicious act by the USA shows that the U.S. Administration persists with terrorism elevated to state policy," the message says. "The United States has sinned against Allah, the Islamic world and entire humanity." "The [word indistinct] condemns those who commit an aggression against peaceful people."

"We condemn this [words indistinct] and express our solidarity with the Libyan people who has become these days the victim of imperialism's hostile policy," it is stressed in the message. The document ends with words: "May Allah punish the forces of evil encroaching on peaceful life." "On behalf of Moslems of the Soviet Union we declare: hands off Libya." The protest was signed by representatives of the [word indistinct] Moslem boards guiding religious activities of Moslems in the USSR.

Leningrad Citizens 'Incensed'

LD152059 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Interviews with unidentified persons in Leningrad on 15 April -- recorded; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] [First person] I am deeply incensed by this latest provocation by the U.S. Administration against sovereign Libya, and I demand an immediate end to this vandalism.

[Second person] The high level of those people's culture is now being put to a severe test. We all express our protest and our indignation at this barbaric action carried out by U.S. imperialism.

[Third person] I have lived in Libya for 3 years. During those 3 years, there has been a continual escalation of U.S. armed activities in the Mediterranean. We were constantly expecting something to happen similar to what has been taking place during the past months. Many of my friends remain in that country. I cannot but think about them now, and of course these events sadden me. All Soviet people deeply condemn, and decisively condemn, this provocative action by the United States, which was totally unprovoked by the Libyan side.

USSR-JAPAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION COMMITTEES MEET

Talks Open in Moscow

LD151922 Moscow TASS in English 1845 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 15 TASS — "The common task of the two countries is to step up efforts to develop trade and economic relations between the USSR and Japan and to expand a search for new areas and forms of business cooperation," said Vladislav Malkevich, USSR deputy foreign trade minister. He spoke here today at an opening ceremony of the 10th joint conference of the Soviet-Japanese and Japanese-Soviet committees on economic cooperation as the head of the Soviet delegation.

In the two decades since the first joint economic conference in March 1966 in Moscow, he said, the countries have accumulated considerable experience in improving the content and forms of the entire broad system of bilateral trade and economic relations, including those in implementing major projects for developing natural resources in Siberia and the Far East. Vladislav Malkevich expressed the hope that the current joint conference attended by prominent representatives of the business communities of the two countries, would give a new impetus to the development of foreign economic ties between the USSR and Japan.

In his reply speech the head of the Japanese delegation, Ryoiti Kawai, board chairman of the major engineering company Komatsu, stated with satisfaction that at present a trend has emerged for a growth in goods turnover between the two countries. Japanese business quarters, he noted, display a great interest in the ongoing vigorous restructuring of the Soviet economy necessitated by the implementation of the new five-year plan approved by the 27th CPSU Congress. The Japanese side stands out for expanding trade, economic, scientific and technical cooperation with the USSR, in particular, for realizing major economic projects in the Far East, pointed out the head of the Japanese delegation.

A message of greetings from Mitio Watanabe, Japanese minister of international trade and industry, was read out at the opening ceremony of the joint conference. It says, inter alia, that today Japan and the USSR have an adequate potential for expanding further bilateral trade, economic, scientific and technical cooperation. To ensure a further stable development of Japanese-Soviet economic relations in future too, it is necessary to look beyond the implementation of the planned projects and to lend this cooperation an all-round character, notes the minister's message.

Today the first plenary meeting has been held at Moscow's International Trade Centre within the framework of the current negotiations. Tomorrow deliberations will be started by bilateral subcommittees where representatives of Soviet and Japanese business circles will examine prospects for cooperation on concrete areas and projects.

Ryzhkov Sends Message

LD150956 Moscow TASS in English 0838 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 15 TASS — Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., addressed a message to the 10th anniversary joint meeting of the Soviet-Japanese and Japanese-Soviet committees for Economic Cooperation. The message said.

"Established 20 years ago, these committees played and continue playing a positive role in expanding trade and economic ties between the U.S.S.R. and Japan."

Their very founding reflected the mutual desire of our countries to develop trade and economic contacts, to promote goodneighborly relations between their people.

"Loyal to the policy of peaceful coexistence, the Soviet Union is in favor of widest possible trade and economic cooperation with all nations. This policy was reaffirmed by the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The decisions of the congress serve for our country as a principled foundation for the further development of economic, scientific and technical ties with other countries and for an increasing participation in the international division of labor. Business contacts and cooperation promote trust among nations with different social systems, which is especially important now when the nuclear threat looms dark over the world.

"The Soviet Union attaches great significance to strengthening genuine goodneighborliness and mutual trust with Japan, our Far Eastern neighbor. We positively appraise the shifts for the better that made themselves felt in the recent past in Soviet-Japanese relations, but this is only the beginning. Potentialities for the expansion of mutually beneficial trade and economic ties have not been used up, and it is our common task to put them to work.

"I wish the participants in the meeting success in their useful activities aimed at the further expansion of mutually beneficial cooperation and in the search for its new efficient forms.

"I would like to express the conviction that those activities will continue to deepen mutual understanding, build up trust and promote goodneighborliness between the people of our countries, to serve the cause of progress and peace."

Nakasone Greets Meeting

LD152246 Moscow TASS in English 2005 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 15 TASS -- The message of greetings from Prime Minister of Japan Yasuhiro Nakasone to the tenth joint meeting of the Soviet-Japanese and Japanese-Soviet Committees for Economic Cooperation was read out at the opening ceremony today.

In his message the prime minister points to connection between development of bilateral long-term trade and economic relations and establishment of stable political relations between the USSR and Japan, the Japanese Government's support for cooperation between organizations of the two countries in joint realisation of mutually-beneficial projects of economic development.

The prime minister expressed the hope that the meeting between representatives of Soviet and Japanese business circles would help further deepen mutual understanding between the two countries and have a great practical significance.

DRA CONDEMNS U.S. 'ADVENTURIST ACTIONS' IN LIBYA

LD152217 Moscow TASS in English 1759 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Kabul April 15 TASS -- The whole world has been shocked to learn of a new criminal action by the American military committed against an independent and non-aligned state -- Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, runs a statement of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, which has been issued here.

U.S. planes bombed residential quarters and civilian structures of Tripoli and Banghazi, killing dozens of civilians. Vast destructions were made.

Such insolent and adventurist actions of the U.S. military, the statement says, being made on the direct instruction of the U.S. President, could be qualified only as the U.S. challenge to the world community, and above all, the Muslim world.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan calls upon the peoples of the governments of all Muslim countries to put up a united front and take the most urgent measures, both through the United Nations and outside it, to cut short the U.S. aggression against the Libyan people, to take retaliatory steps against the aggressor, by boycotting him politically and economically.

The U.S. policy of state terrorism, with the barbarous U.S. air raid on Libya being its fresh crying manifestation, shows for yet another time that the United States seeks hard to undermine the efforts of the peaceful countries, with the Soviet Union at the head, aimed at relaxation of tension and attaining universal disarmament.

Such actions on the part of the United States can be qualified only as an attempt to divert the attention of the world public from the Soviet peace initiatives in questions of destruction of nuclear weapons and complete termination of all nuclear tests.

U.S. military actions which are a very gross violation of international law and national sovereignty and independence of Libya, gravely imperial peace and international security of the Mediterranean area, and also the whole world.

The revolutionary Afghan people and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan call upon all peaceable countries and peoples to render all possible support and assistance to Libya in the face of U.S. aggression. The Afghan people, the statement stresses, pledges full solidarity with the courageous struggle waged by the Libyan people to uphold their freedom and independence, against designs of international imperialism.

SRV DENOUNCES 'BARBAROUS' U.S. BOMBING OF LIBYA

LD161040 Moscow TASS in English 0737 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Hanoi April 16 TASS -- The Vietnamese people emphatically denounce the barbarous bombing of Libyan cities by U.S. warplanes, says a statement of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The U.S. in word condemns terrorism, but actually pursues a policy of international terrorism and aggression, of interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

Socialist Vietnam expressed support for the just struggle of the LIbyan people against the encroachments of imperialism on their freedom and independence and demands that Washington immediately stop armed provocations against Libya.

WEINBERGER ASIAN TOUR SOUGHT 'MILITARIST LINKS'

LD120614 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0230 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] The trip by U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger to a number of Asian and Pacific countries has now ended. He is returning to the United States today after visiting Australia, the Philippines, Thailand, Japan and South Korea. Commenting on the Pentagon chief's trip, observers have been stressing that at every stage of his journey Weinberger was striving for a strengthening of militarist links with some countries in the region and for the establishment of such ties with others. The final stage on the journey of the head of the U.S. war department was Australia. Speaking at the Press Club in Canberra, Weinberger had to admit that Australia has declined to participate in the Reagan administration's notorious Strategic Defense Initiative, which is known as the star wars program. In the course of the talks the Australian Government called on the United States to join in the treaty on a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific.

GORBACHEV, DELEGATION DEPART FOR GDR 16 APRIL

Seen Off By Leaders

LD160659 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] A CPSU delegation led by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, left Moscow today for Berlin to take part in the work of the 11th SED Congress at the invitation of the SED Central Committee.

The delegation includes: Medvedyev, CPSU Central Committee secretary; Vayno, member of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party; Tikhomirov, member of the Central Committee of the CPSU, lathe and drill operator of the Moscow Vladimir Ilich electro-mechanical works; Frolov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; and Kochemasov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to the GDR.

At Vnukovo airport the delegation was seen off by: Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Zaykov, Ligachev, Ryzhkov, Solomentsev, Chebrikov, and Shevardnadze, members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Dolgikh, Yeltsin, Sokolov, and Talyzin, candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee; Biryukova, Dobrynin, Zimyanin, Nikonov, Razumovskiy, and Yakovlev, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee; Kaptinov, chairman of the Central Auditing Committee of the CPSU, and other comrades. Among those seeing the delegation off was (?Terner), charge d'affaires ad interim of the GDR in the USSR.

Honecker Welcomes Gorbachev

LD160901 Moscow TASS in English 0852 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin April 16 TASS -- A CPSU Delegation led by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived in Berlin today to attend the 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SUPG).

At the airport the CPSU delegation was met by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SUPG Central Committee, and other leaders of the G.D.R.

GDR FOREIGN MINISTRY CONDEMNS U.S. RAID ON LIBYA

LD152152 Moscow TASS in English 1250 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin 15/4/TASS -- The GDR News Agency ADN reports: A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the German Democratic Republic has termed the bombing of the Libyan towns of Tripoli and Banghazi by U.S. warplanes a criminal attack not to be justified by anything.

This act of violence was a flagrant violation of the most elementary norms of international coexistence, a gross contempt of the U.N. Charter and came in defiance of world public opinion. "It is more than an act of state terrorism, it is aggression," the spokesman declared.

The German Democratic Republic has condemned the bombing of the Libyan towns of Tripoli and Benghazi by U.S. warplanes.

A statement by a Foreign Ministry spokesman says, "whatever pretext the Reagan administration has cited for this criminal attack, it cannot be justified by anything. This act of violence is a flagrant violation of the most elementary norms of international coexistence, a gross contempt of the U.N. Charter and has come in defiance of world public opinion. It is more than an act of state terrorism, it is aggression.

"Peace and security in the region and the world are threatened to a dangerous extent. Not irresponsible military action but transforming the Mediterranean into a zone of stable peace and international security are stringent."

In this situation everything had to be done to prevent further acts of aggression bound to lead to military escalation, the GDR Foreign Ministry spokesman said. Statesmanship and circumspection on the part of all bearing responsibility were necessary.

The statement went on to say, "the GDR most emphatically condemns the use of military force. It firmly sides with the Libyan people. Nobody must violate the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of others -- in this case the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. It expresses deep-felt sympathy with the innocent victims of the criminal raid."

Honecker on U.S. Attack

LD152237 Moscow TASS in English 1905 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin April 15 TASS -- The situation in the Middle East, which had been tense over a few years, threatens to entail uncontrolled consequences, following the U.S. bombing of Libya's territory, said here today Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, chairman of the Council of State of the GDR.

Speaking at the Ernest Thaelmann Park-and monument-opening ceremony, he noted that not only the whole of the Arab world but also all mankind call upon the American Administration to display reason. Ill-considered actions might lead to consequences that would imperil all mankind, said the GDR leader.

PZPR POLITBURO EXPRESSES 'INDIGNATION' OVER U.S. RAID

LD152305 Moscow TASS in English 2222 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw April 16 TASS -- A session of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party held here today has expressed profound indignation and concern over the raids of U.S. planes against the Libyan territory. A statement circulated here says that the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party voices all-out solidarity with the Libyan people and demands the termination of the aggression.

Polish Spokesman Remarks

LD152241 Moscow TASS in English 1407 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 15 TASS -- The U.S. aggression against Libya is defiance to the entire international community and a striking example of the U.S. Government's contempt for and disregard of the world public opinion, spokesman for the Government of the Polish People's Republic Jerzy Urban said at a press conference here today. He read out the statement of the Government of the Polish People's Republic in connection with the United States armed aggression against Libya. It is pointed out in the document that the aggression had been launched on personal order from President Reagan, contrary to the fundamental norms of international law and the principles of the United Nations Charter.

This was an unprovoked and absolutely unjustifiable act of gross piracy, another manifestation of state terrorism by the present U.S. Administration, an act of the use of force by a great power against a sovereign Arab state, member of the United Nations Organisation and the Nonaligned Movement.

The Government of the Polish People's Republic, the statemment says, condemns resolutely the U.S. aggression which poses a threat to European security and universal peace and demands that it immediately be ended, demands that the United States respect Libya's sovereignty and the Libyan people's right to independent development.

CSSR FOREIGN MINISTRY DENOUNCES U.S. ATTACK ON LIBYA

LD152251 Moscow TASS in English 2041 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Prague April 15 TASS -- The United States Administration perpetrated a preplanned act of state terrorism against sovereign Libya despite protests of the world public and ignoring the views of realistically thinking politicians in Western Europe, it is said in a statement issued by Czechoslovakia's Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

This armed attack on a sovereign state is a violation of the basic norms of international law and the United Nations Charter. There can be no justification for the American aggressive action. It jeopardises peace not only in the Mediterranean but also in other parts of the world. The United States aggression is a manifestation of the essence of the imperialist course pursued by the present American Administration that is implementing in practice its proclaimed policy of neoglobalism.

The United States Administration has committed an act of aggression at a time when the Soviet Union has come out with far-reaching peace initiatives, the statement stresses.

The people and Government of Czechoslovakia, which have traditional and long-established bonds of close friendship with the Libyan people, firmly denounce the barbarous American air raids against Libyan cities.

Czechoslovakia expresses full support for the struggle of the Libyan people which has risen to the defence of its country, it is stressed in the statement of the Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry.

ROMANIA 'INDIGNANT' OVER U.S. AIR STRIKES

Ceausescu Sends Reagan Message

LD152244 Moscow TASS in English 1411 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest, April 15 TASS -- The Romanian people are indignant at the barbarous bombing by U.S. Air Force of the capital of the Libyan Jamahiriyah, a free and independent country, member of the United Nations Organisation, and condemns resolutely the United States actions, says the message that President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu sent to President of the United States Ronald Reagan today.

The Socialist Republic of Romania views this bombing as an act of unjustified aggression against the free and sovereign Libyan people, as a gross violation of norms of international life, principles of relations among states and the United Nations Charter. The problems existing between the United States and Libya should be decided through talks, not by military force. The message urges the President of the United States to take the necessary measures to stop bombings and aggressive actions by the United States against Libya.

Foreign Ministry Cited

LD161104 Moscow TASS in English 0921 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest April 16 TASS -- According to AGERPRES news agency, the Foreign Affairs Ministry of Romania has stated the position of the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania in connection with the U.S. attack on Libya. The document expresses grave concern of the Romanian people over this act of aggression against an independent and sovereign state and stresses the need to defuse the extremely dangerour situation in the Mediterranean and put an end to the U.S. military actions.

BULGARIA CRITICIZES 'UNPROVOKED' U.S. ATTACKS

LD152248 Moscow TASS in English 2026 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia April 15 TASS -- The Bulgarian people has learned with indignation and profound concern about the totally unprovoked United States attack on Libya, it is said in a statement of the Bulgarian Government distributed here today. This aggressive act against a sovereign state clearly reveals the essence of the policy of "neoglobalism" pursued by the American Administration and expressing itself in the flagrant use of force, in disregard for the sovereignty of peoples, the United Nations Charter and generally recognised norms of international law and morality. Bulgaria firmly condemns the new act of state terrorism by the United States against the friendly Libyan Jamahiriyah and insists that the American Administration stop the aggressive actions threatening peace not only in the Mediterranean but also in the whole world, the statement stresses.

SFRY PRESIDENCY: U.S. RAID 'VIOLATION OF SOVEREIGNTY'

LD151426 Moscow TASS in English 1403 GMT 15 Apr 86

["Yugoslavia Denounces US Aggression Against Libya" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Belgrade April 15 TASS — The collective Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has denounced the U.S. armed aggression against Libya. A statement issued here stresses that the act is a gross violation of sovereignty and territorial integrity of an independent and non-aligned state, it poses a grave threat to security and stability in that region and the whole world. The policy from the position of strength and military intervention cannot be the means of solution of any problem whatsoever in international relations.

The collective presidency stressed the need of immediate termination of U.S. aggressive military operations and participation of the international community, the non-aligned countries, the United Nations Organization and the Security Council in the efforts to bring back peace and stability to that region with the observance of the principle of independence and territorial integrity of Libyan Jamahiriyah.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CARLSSON'S USSR VISIT

Holds Talks With Ryzhkev

LD151335 Moscow TASS in English 1116 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 15 TASS -- The Soviet-Swedish talks opened in the Grand Kremlin Palace today. They are conducted by Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R, and Ingvar Carlsson, prime minister of Sweden.

The head of the Swedish Government arrived in Moscow yesterday on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Agreements Signed

LD152033 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Report from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Talks took place today between Comrade Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Carlsson, prime minister of Sweden. During the talks, the coincidence of the positions of the USSR and Sweden on a number of important international problems, providing an objective basis for cooperation between the two countries in the interests of peace and security, was noted with satisfaction.

During a discussion of questions in bilateral relations, Comrade Ryzhkov stressed that considerable significance is attached in the USSR to the further activation of mutually advantageous Soviet-Swedish cooperation, which would fully meet with the peace-loving aspirations of the two countries and would be part of the general prospects for strengthening trust in the world.

During the visit, an exchange of letters took place regarding the extension of the long-term agreement on trade up to the year 1995. The signing of a Soviet-Swedish intergovernmental agreement on mutual protection of copyright took place. On the eve of the visit, an exchange of letters took place on extending the term of the cooperation program in the fields of culture, science, and education. [Video shows documents being signed. Soviet signatory is not identified. Among those standing are Ryzhkov, Talyzin, Aliyev,. and Arkhipov]

Talks Summarized

LD151903 Moscow TASS in English 1836 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 15 TASS -- Talks were held today between the Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Ryzhkov and the Prime Minister of Sweden Ingvar Carlsson, who is staying in the Soviet Union on an official visit.

It was noted with satisfaction during the talks that the positions of the USSR and Sweden on a number of important international problems coincide and that this creates an objective basis for interaction by the two countries in the interests of peace and security. Much attention was devoted from both sides to the American air attack against Libya which is a most flagrant violation of the United Nations Charter and creates a serious threat to universal peace and security.

Nikolay Ryzhkov noted Sweden's active role as a participant in international agreements in the field of disarmament, its place in the group of countries of the "Delhi six" coming out with initiatives to scale down the nuclear arms race and also the positive Swedish position on questions of scaling down military confrontation on a regional basis, a position that enhances the strengthening of peace and security in Europe.

When views on international problems were exchanged Ingvar Carlsson confirmed Sweden's striving further to contribute to the attainment of the aims of peace and disarmament, to exert every effort to scale down and remove the threat of a nuclear war. On behalf of the Swedish Government Ingvar Carlsson positively assessed the Soviet programme of the stage-by-stage liquidation of nuclear arms by the year 2000. He also reiterated that Sweden comes out for a peaceful outer space, for preventing it from becoming a sphere of military confrontation. The Swedish prime minister noted that the ending of all nuclear tests can and must become an important step along the road to ridding mankind of nulcear arms.

When questions of bilateral relations were discussed Nikolay Ryzhkov stressed that the USSR attaches much importance to the further invigoration of mutually advantageous Soviet-Swedish cooperation that would fully accord with the peaceful strivings of the two countries and would fit in the overall perspective of strengthening trust in the world.

During the visit letters on extending the long-term trade agreement to the year 1995 were exchanged and a Soviet-Swedish inter-governmental agreement was signed on the mutual protection of copyrights.

On the eve of the visit letters were exchanged on extending the term of the programme of cooperation in the field of culture, science and education.

Lomeyko on Swedish Policy

LD151628 Moscow TASS in English 1611 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 15 TASS -- The visit of Swedish Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson is an important event in the Soviet-Swedish relations. It will contribute to a further development of goodneighbourly relations between our two states, Vladimir Lomeyko, head of the Press Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry, said today. He was addressing a briefing for Soviet and foreign newsmen here.

The determination of both countries to preserve and strengthen peace, to curb the arms race and prevent nuclear war, to develop comprehensive mutually beneficial ties in various fields make the firm basis of the Soviet-Swedish relations of goodneighbourliness.

The Soviet Union respects Sweden's independence and territorial integrity, and gives due credit to Sweden's neutrality policy, which is viewed, with good reason, as an important factor of stability and peace in Nordic Europe.

Sweden is making an essential contribution to the holding in Stockholm of the Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, and consistently adheres to the idea of creating a nuclear-free zone in Nordic Europe.

Sweden's proposal that a zone free from nuclear tactical battlefield weapons be created in Europe has attracted much attention and is broadly known.

This initiative of Sweden was supported by the Soviet Union and other countries, which believe that the creation of nuclear-free zones in various parts of Europe is one of the ways to rid the whole continent of nuclear weapons, both of tactical and medium-range ones.

The closeness and at times concurrence of the stands of our states on a number of international issues, the common interest in trade, economic and cultural exchanges make a reliable basis for strengthening relations, Vladimir Lomeyko stressed.

Answering the questions of newsmen, Yevgeniy Rymko, deputy head of the department of the Scandinavian countries of the USSR Foreign Ministry, pointed out the great significance of the all-round development of mutually beneficial Soviet-Swedish relations in various fields. In the course of the Swedish prime minister's visit to the USSR contracts in various economic fields worth a total of 500 million Swedish kronor are to be signed, Yevgeniy Rymko emphasised.

Shevardnadze Attends Dinner

LD160448 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1904 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] On behalf of the USSR Government, a dinner was given in honor of Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson and his wife today in the Great Kremlin Palace, officials accompanying Carlsson on the visit were also present.

Present on the Soviet side were Comrade Ryzhkov and his wife; Comrades Aliyev; Shevardnadze; Talyzin; Arkhipov and Murakhovskiy, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; ministers of the USSR, chairmen of state committees of the USSR, and other officials.

At the dinner, speeches were delivered by Comrade Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Ingvar Carlsson. The speeches by Comrade Ryzhkov and Carlsson were listened to attentively and greeted with applause.

The dinner took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Ryzhkov Dinner Speech

LD151643 Moscow TASS in English 1627 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 15 TASS — A dinner in honour of the Prime Minister of Sweden Ingvar Carlsson and Mrs. Carlsson was held today on behalf of the USSR Government in the Grand Kremlin Palace. Together with Ingvar Carlsson the dinner was attended by the officials accompanying him in his visit. Present from the Soviet side were Nikolay Ryzhkov and his wife, Geydar Aliyev, Eduard Shevardnadze, Nikolay Talyzin and other officials.

A speech was made at the dinner by Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR:

Esteemed Minister Prime Minister and Mrs. Carlsson.

Esteemed Swedish guests.

Comrades.

It is with much satisfaction that we note the important event in Soviet-Swedish relations - the visit by the prime minister of Sweden to the Soviet Union. I extend heartfelt greetings again to the head of the Swedish Government, to Mrs. Carlsson and also to the Swedish statesmen and politicians who have come with them and to the personages accompanying them.

We are neighbours and no disputes or outstanding problems exist between us that would prevent us from basing our relations on the firm foundation of equality, mutual respect of sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. Every reason exists for Soviet-Swedish relations always to be an example of goodneighbourhood.

Soviet people have friendly feelings for the people of Sweden, respect them for their great industriousness and skills, for their considerable achievements in developing the national economy, science and culture, for their peaceableness.

The Soviet Union and Sweden have accumulated extensive and useful experience of cooperation in various fields. The traditions of the goodneighbourly intercourse of our peoples are an emobodiment of the efforts of many politicians and statesmen, representatives of the public and the business community, of people of various professions. Vivid pages of the activity of the founder of our socialist state - Vladimir Ilich Lenin - are linked with Sweden.

Of course, we represent two different social systems, two ways of life, but we are living on a single planet and must coexist in a single world - such is reality and there is no escaping it.

The great common aim - the prevention of nuclear catastrophe and preservation of human civilisation - is now bringing nations and states closer together than ever before. Any actions contradicting this aim are fraught with tremendous danger for the peoples.

It was thus that the whole world reacted to today's criminal attack by American aviation against Libya. This act of aggression, which cannot have any justification, is a manifestation of disregard for the interests of small states and peoples and flouts the United Nations Charter that prohibits the use of force in international relations. The Soviet Government resolutely condemns this bandit action against Libya and demands an immediate end to it.

The peoples of our countries are united by striving for peace, for the ending of the arms race, for the creation of normal conditions for international cooperation. And it was with satisfaction that we noted the statements by representatives of the Swedish state leadership that your country wants to have good and stable relations with the Soviet Union and that the visit by the prime minister of Sweden to the USSR is taking place in accordance with the desire of the broad majority of the Swedish people to have friendly relations with all of its neighbours.

During the meeting that you have just had with the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev and also during the Soviet-Swedish talks in the Kremlin, Mr. Prime Minister, you could have seen for yourself that the Soviet Union sincerely wants goodneighbourly relations with Sweden on the basis of the immutable and fair principles of peaceful coexistence.

As it was stressed in the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 27th party congress, for us peaceful coexistence is a political course that the Soviet Union intends undeviatingly to pursue further. This policy presupposes an extensive development of economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation with other countries regardless of their social system. Naturally, this fully applies to Sweden as well.

Our trade and economic ties have a sound basis. It was laid by the long-term programme of developing economic, industrial and scientific-technical cooperation in the period till the year 1990 and the long-term agreement on trade. We have just exchanged letters on extending the latter for ten years. We regard the accords on the expansion and enrichment of our ties in various fields that we have reached in the course of the talks as one of the important results of the Swedish prime minister's visit to the Soviet Union.

Overall, the content of the Soviet Union's external economic ties is determined by the guidelines for its economic and social development in the new five-year-plan period and the period till the year 2000 and by the strategy of accelerating the country's social and economic development incorporated in these guidelines. We think that Sweden, its business circles which are prepared to cooperate with us on the basis of mutual advantage and equality have every possibility to strengthen their positions in the trade with our country.

We welcome the arrival in Moscow siumltaneously with the head of the Swedish Government of a group of Swedish industrialists and businessmen with many of whom we have had the opportunity to become acquainted in Stockholm recently. I have had the opportunity already to say that as it solves the tasks of raising the efficiency of production and accelerating scientific and technological progress the Soviet Union makes serious demands of the quality and technical standard of the products it purchases on the foreign market. This is the main bearing for our trade partners who count on success in doing business with Soviet organisations.

Esteemed Mister Prime Minister,

It appears to us that the Soviet Union and Sweden have good possibilities for developing cooperation both in the economic sphere and in international affairs, first of all in questions of strengthening peace and achieving a radical improvement of the international situation.

We hold that the thoughts expressed in the messages of the leaders of six countries to the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States echo in many ways the theses of the Soviet concept of security through disarmament, the major foreign policy initiatives outlined in the January 15 statement by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and at the 27th Congress of the CPSU. Olof Palme, a champion of peace, disarmament and extensive international cooperation of world renown who has done much for the development of goodneighbourly relations between Sweden and the Soviet Union, was one of the authors of these messages.

The prohibition of nuclear weapon tests is one of the most urgent tasks to which the world public's attention is attracted these days. As you know, it was already last summer that the Soviet Union announced a unilateral ending of all nuclear explosions till the end of the year and persistently called on the United States Administration to join this initiative. Twice, including once in response to an appeal of the leaders of the six countries, we extended our moratorium although for understandable reasons this was not a simple matter for us. And all this time we were giving the American side a chance to confirm in deeds and not in words its statements about its striving for a nuclear-free world.

But this did not happen. Despite worldwide protests and contrary to the will of peoples a new nuclear explosion was carried out and became an open challenge not only to the Soviet Union but also to the world as a whole.

This compelled the Soviet union to consider itself free of the unilateral moratorium. But, as before, we express readiness to return at any moment to the question of a mutual moratorium on nuclear explosions if the United States Government declares that it will refrain from the conduct of such explosions.

The Soviet Union is ready for an immediate commencement of talks -- bilateral, tripartite or multilateral -- on the prohibition of nuclear tests. My country will not slacken its efforts in this question in the interests of the cause of peace.

Tribute is paid in the Soviet Union to Sweden's active stand, to its initiatives with which it comes out both on its own and together with other countries of the "Delhi six", as well as in the group of neutral and nonaligned countries with the aims of preserving peace, curbing the arms race and stopping nuclear tests. This applies also to the proposals to create nuclear-free zones in the north of Europe and in central Europe. It is clear that it is impossilbe to achieve greater stability on the European Continent by stepping up the militaristic bloc policy pursued by NATO. The Soviet Union has always come out and continues to come out for an expansion of peaceful cooperation with the countries of northern Europe and for a joint search of such solutions that would accord with the interests of mutual security.

In conclusion I would like to express confidence that the visit by the prime minister of Sweden to the Soviet Union, his conversations and talks covering a broad range of international problems and bilateral ties will help make a better use of the existing possibilities to invigorate relations of trust and goodneighbourhood between the USSR and Sweden. This will accord with the fundamental interests of both countries, the cause of peace and international cooperation.

I wish the very best to you, Mister Prime Minister, to Mrs Carlsson, to all our Swedish guests, and prosperity and progress to the friendly people of Sweden.

Carlsson Address Noted

LD152143 Moscow TASS in English 2116 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 15 TASS -- Sweden has a big interest in maintaining good relations with all countries, especially with its neighbours, including with the Soviet Union. This was stated by the Prime Minister of Sweden Ingvar Carlsson. He spoke tonight at a dinner held in his honour by the Soviet Government in the Kremlin. We want to develop these relations on the sound basis of mutual respect of each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity, he said.

Noting the growth in recent years of the strategic importance of northern Europe and saying that for this reason that region has become more directly affected by the contradictions between the blocs of the great powers, the head of the Swedish Government stressed that all countries should be interested in this region remaining an area of low tension.

Sweden wishes to facilitate the lessening of international tension and disarmament by coming out with initiatives at the United Nations Organisation and the disarmament conference in Geneva, Ingvar Carlsson said. He also stated Sweden's striving to take part actively and constructively in the process of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and in the work of the Conference on Confidence and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament, that has been held in Stockholm since 1984 within the CSCE framework.

"The initiative with which Olof Palme came out together with the leaders of five other countries from various continents is yet another example of our will to facilitate disarmament in the world", Ingvar Carlsson stated. He stressed that no task was more important today than that of averting a nuclear catastrophe.

The head of the Swedish Government declared for the further development of bilateral relations with the Soviet Union in many fields.

He said that in the field of science and technology bilateral ties could be more extensively developed by expanding direct contacts between academies, scientific institutions and scientists of the two countries.

Ingvar Carlsson also pointed to the possibilities for widening and deepening ties in the sphere of culture. He stressed that yesterday's exchange of letters between appropriate instances of Sweden and the USSR was a heartening and concrete manifestation of these possibilities.

New agreements on coastal trade and crediting for the stimulation of economic cooperation between the two countries were concluded last year. "This has already influenced the statistics of commerce", Ingvar Carlsson said. "We have just extended the operation of the agreement on trade that has been signed here ten years ago. Alongside bilateral agreements on economic, scientific and technical cooperation it laid down a good foundation to count on the construction of large dairy plants, enterprises for the manufacture of cellulose, building materials, and other large Swedish deliveries for the Soviet industry. In the recent years the Soviet Union has risen to third place among the suppliers of oil to Sweden, Ingvar Carlsson said. "We would also welcome the widening of the list of our imports from the USSR", he said.

The principles of cooperation among European states recorded in the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference should be not viewed in the European context alone and discussed only at international conferences, the speaker said. They should also be consistently applied in daily bilateral communication between governments, institutions, enterprises and particularly in human contacts. "Despite all the distinction between our political, economic and social systems, these principles offer a concerted guiding line for the development of our bilateral ties to mutual benefit", Ingvar Carlsson said.

In this connection he emphasized particularly the importance that the Swedish Government, Riksdag and the Swedish public attach to matters of cooperation in the humanitarian sphere and declared for the facilitation of human contacts across the borders of the two countries, which would be an important contribution to the strengthening of friendship between the Soviet and Swedish peoples.

Ingvar Carlsson expressed the hope that the USSR and Sweden will soon reach through talks the decision on the question of the delimination of their economic zones in the Baltic on the basis of the principles of international law. He emphasized that this agreement would help improve the potentialities of the two countries in environmental protection and conservation of fish stocks in the given sea area.

"Present-day technology brought neighbours closer together and offered an opportunity to create such a dense network of contacts and exchanges which the previous generations did not deem possible", Ingvar Carlsson said in conclusion. "Our duty is to use the existing possibilities correctly to the benefit of the peoples of our countries, to ensure by means of wise statemanship and diplomacy that the closeness should lead to contacts, not to frictions. This applies to all countries, large and small. This applies also to our two countries".

W. EUROPEANS REACT TO U.S. ACTIONS AGAINST LIBYA

FRG Greens 'Condemn' Attack

LD151759 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, today received a delegation of the FRG Green Party in the Kremlin. The delegation includes the party's co-chairmen, Lukas Beckmann, Jutta Dithfurth, Rainer Tampert, and Norbert Kostede a member of the party's leadership.

During the conversation, most of the attention was devoted to questions of the international situation and discussion of prospects for improving it. Both sides severely condemned the U.S. aggression against independent Libya, a sovereign Arab state situated thousands of miles from the shores of America.

The participants in the conversation were unanimous that the situation which has arisen demands that all political and public forces should act tangibly and speedily to curb the arms race, in the name of the preservation of life.

The sides delcared themselves in favor of the development of mutually beneficial cooperation between the USSR and the FRG on the basis of the Moscow Agreement, and that the security interests of both countries should be taken into account. The conversation took place in constructive and friendly atmosphere.

Bundestag Deputies Denounce Attack

LD151953 Moscow TASS in English 1721 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Bonn April 15 TASS — The U.S. armed attack on Libya provides evidence of how little the Reagan administration heeds the opinion of its West European allies, said Hans-Jochen Vogel, chairman of the faction of the Social Democratic Party of Germany in the Bundestag.

No sooner the EEC foreign ministers warned Washington against military interference, than the United States hit a strike on Libya, the state situated at the very threshold of Europe [sentence as received].

The raid of U.S. bombers on Tripoli and Banghazi is an act of international terrorism which cannot be justified, said Anne-Marie Borgmann, a representative of the parliamentary faction of the "Greens" party.

Under the pretext of "struggle against terrorism" the U.S. Administration itself commits terrorist acts against other countries, she said. Anne-Marie Borgmann called upon the FRG Government to denounce without delay the U.S. actions as steps imperilling peace and place a ban on any use of military and civilian structures on the FRG territory for military actions against third countries.

Bundestag deputy from the "Greens" party Roland Vogt described the U.S. aggression against Libya as an act of "unprecedented barbarity". The parliamentary faction of that party called upon the West German peace champions to hold demonstrations in all big cities of the country today in protest against the U.S. interventionist policy. The "Greens" demanded that the question be submitted to the Bundestag for discussion.

Austria Expresses Concern

LD152249 Moscow TASS in English 2002 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Vienna, April 15 TASS -- The Austrian Federal Government has already expressed in the past its profound concern over the heightening of tension in the western Mediterranean and the threat of the escalation stemming from this, says a statement of the Austrian Government, published here. U.S. military actions against targets in Tripoli and Banghazi show in a horrifying way how justifiable this concern has been. The Federal Government is convinced that settlement of contradictions should be sought in other ways than the use of military force. Experience shows that such methods lead not to the settlement of problems and to tranquility but to new tension and danger.

While categorically condemning any terrorism, the Federal Government waits for a return to peaceful means of ending disputes for only in this way can the use of force be avoided, the statement says.

Sweden Circulates Statement

LD152245 Moscow TASS in English 2028 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Stockholm April 15 TASS -- A statement of the Swedish Government in connection with the United States armed attack against Libya has been distributed here.

The American action, the document says, contradicts international law which is reflected, in particular, in the United Nations Charter. All conflicts should be solved by peaceful means. Attacking the territory of another state at a time of peace runs counter to the norms regulating relations between countries.

The Swedish Government, the statement points out, regards the above-mentioned American action with all seriousness. Recent events have created a dangerous situation in the Mediterranean area, this being fraught with the danger of far-reaching international consequences.

France's Raimond Cited

LD151344 Moscow TASS in English 1213 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Paris April 15 TASS -- The American operation against Libya will result in an escalation of violence, says a statement by Jean-Bernard Raimond, France's minister for external relations, published here today. At the same time he expressed the opinion that the U.S. action was prompted by growing terrorism.

The minister said that the U.S. intervention against Libya was carried out in accordance with the American Administration's decision. He recalled that the U.S. Air Force planes were not allowed to use French air space to fly towards Libya.

Danish Minister Regrets Attack

LD152247 Moscow TASS in English 2030 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Copenhagen April 15 TASS -- The Danish Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen has condemned the United States aggression against Libya. In an interview to Danish radio he stated that Denmark should dissociate itself from this armed attack. International problems should be solved by peaceful means, the minister stressed. He expressed regret that instead of a political solution Washington had resorted to military means.

Belgian Minister Expresses 'Surprise'

LD151323 Moscow TASS in English 1110 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Brussels April 15 TASS -- Belgium condemned today the U.S. piratic actions against Libya. Belgium's foreign affairs minister, Leo Tindemans, speaking in an interview with a radio and TV company expressed surprise and profound regret over the bombing of Tripoli and Banghazi, carried out last night by U.S. military planes.

Leo Tindemans said that EEC member countries were holding urgent consultations at present in order to issue a protest to Washington against the act of aggression against sovereign Libya. The head of the Belgian Foreign Affairs Ministry regretted that the Reagan administration had failed to heed the call to refrain from armed actions in the Mediterranean, made by Common Market foreign affairs ministers at their urgent meeting in the Hague on Monday.

Leo Tindemans branded Britain's position in the U.S. conflict against Libya as double game.

COMMENTS ON BRITISH INVOLVEMENT IN U.S. ATTACK

Called 'Third Aircraft Carrier'

LD151332 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1151 GMT 15 Apr 86

["The Third Aircraft Carrier Off the Coast of Libya" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 15 Apr (TASS) -- TASS Political Observer Aleksey Grigoryev writes: The armada of the U.S. 6th Fleet, which has embarked on armed aggression against sovereign Libya, includes the aircraft carriers Coral Sea and America. In fact, there are not two aircraft carriers, but three. A direct part in Washington's bandit venture in the Mediterranean has been played by the "unsinkable aircraft carrier" -- Britain -- which gave permission for the U.S. air bases situated on its territory to be used for the attack on Libya.

Several hours before the aggression, the Pentagon transferred to British soil KC-10 refuelling aircraft to enable the F-111 bombers, also based in Britain, to carry out their piratical raid on Libya. Given that it was precisely these aircraft, and not the slower Intruder bombers based on the U.S. aircraft carriers in the Mediterranean that delivered the strike on Libyan civilian targets, Britain cannot be considered nothing other than a direct accomplice in the U.S. aggression.

The Conservatives in power in Britain have thus become the only government in Western Europe to give not only political backing to the Reagan administration's barbaric actions in the Mediterranean but also direct assistance. At first, London tried to make the best of a bad job; contradictory reports appeared in the press about Whitehall's position in the situation of alarm created by Washington concerning Libya. British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher blatantly gave the appearance of not being completely convinced by the exhortations of Vernon Walters. The White House emissary and the United States' permanent UN representative and former deputy director of the CIA, who had made a tour of West European capitals on the eve of the aggression to drum up support.

But when it came to the crunch, the masks were cast aside. "Did Prime Minister Thatcher give approval for the F-111's to take off from British territory?", U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger was asked at a White House press conference on 14 April, immediately after the start of the U.S. aggression. "Yes, permission was given," he replied. "Mrs Thatcher cleared the way for President Reagan to use the British bases to deliver another large-scale air strike against Libya," said the London paper THE SUNDAY MAIL.

But the dangerous decision by Margaret Thatcher's cabinet, which became the bombing of Libyan cities, has caused a bombshell in British political life. "Shadow" Foreign Secretary Denis Healey has called the actions of the Conservative Government "a scandalous betrayal of Thatcher's pledges to the British people and fresh example of the fact that she is obediently following every zigzag and twist in President Reagan's policies.

And so in the British Isles the actions of Margaret Thatcher and her cabinet have been exactly and fully summed up as dangerous complicity in Washington's military ventures and an ever more blatant refusal to take an independent line on the international scene.

Nation in 'Total Isolation'

LD152257 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Nikolay Gorshkov commentary]

[Text] London's consent to the use of British territory as a springboard for United States attacks against Libya made Britain an accomplice in American aggression.

London's partners in the European Community have every reason to be shocked. Just a day earlier at The Hague, the British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe (?had claimed) to fully share the views of his West European allies who were unanimous in calling on Washington to refrain from military action and look for a political settlement of the dispute with Libya.

It has now transpired, however, that at the very same time, American F-111 strategic bombers at their bases in Lakenheath, Mildenhall and Upper Heyford were being prepared for combat sorties on Libyan targets. None of President Reagan's European allies knew about (?this move), with the exception of Prime Minister Thatcher. It is hardly surprising, therefore, that Sir Geoffrey's Berlin colleague now suspects London of having played a double game. And the West German opposition has demanded an explanation of [words indistinct]. It took Bonn completely unaware, just as it did other West European capitals.

As a result, as the French news agency says, Britain has found herself in total isolation in Western Europe. (?Britain diplomacy's) only consolation is the unqualified support that this aggressive act has received from Israel. But whereas that sworn enemy of the Arabs could hardly be expected to display any other attitude, it would seem London should have been guided at least by the security interests of the 5,000 British nationals working in Libya.

True, it's hard to tell if Britain had any chance at all or preventing the use of British territory for Washington's act of aggression. American military bases in British territory receive their orders directly from the Pentagon, which has never minced words about the destiny of British attempts to secure a dual key arrangement.

The logic of what is termed the Angola-American special relationship has thus led the United Kingdom into the aggressors' camp. The question is why Washington decided to use its British bases after rejecting all the arguments of the allies on the pretext that it was carrying out a purely national operation. These bases are thousands of miles away from the target, whereas off the Libyan coast Washington had an armada of warships.

The BBC speculated the other day that Washington was desperately looking for a partner to give its aggression the respectable image of a collective action. When Paris and Madrid, for example, understood what Washington was up to, they flatly forbade the British-based American bombers to pass over French and Spanish territory.

We don't want to see Rambo in Libya! This is what Americans chanted in front of the White House on Tuesday. But Rambo seems to have decided to break through and ignore West European public opinion. This is food for thought to the Britons first of all, because in addition to F-111's there are United States nuclear missiles based in their country. And these have no dual key either.

Parliament Reaction Noted

LD152055 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Sorokin report from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] As is known, the Libyan towns of Tripoli and Banghazi underwent an air strike from U.S. military bases on Great Britain territory. Here above all, we are talking about the bases at Lakenheath and Upper Heyford, where 150 F-111 aircraft of the U.S. Air Force are based [map on screen showing bases marked with arrows].

It was reported that yesterday evening Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher gave her agreement to these bases being used to carry out this bandit action. At the same time, it became known here that France did not give the U.S. aircraft permission to fly over its country's territory. They had to take a longer route. The attention of virtually everyone in Britain is focussed on that moment. What has been the reaction in the country? The leader of the Labour Party, Neil Kinnock, said that the U.S. actions were totally unjustified. [Social Democratic Party] leader, David Owen, demanded an explanation of why the head of the British Government allowed her country to be dragged into this U.S. action.

Cyprus on Use of Bases

LD152238 Moscow TASS in English 1213 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Nicosia April 15 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vsevolod Polonskiy reports:

The Government of Cyprus has warned Britain that the British military bases on the island should not be used against other countries.

The Government of Cyprus made this warning after a report that the British bases in Cyprus will be used by U.S. military aircraft to conduct a strike against Libya. A government spokesman confirmed that Foreign Minister Yeoryios Iakovou met with the British high commissioner in Cyprus and brought to his knowledge the stand of his government that the British military bases in Cyprus cannot be used against friendly neighbouring countries and also for the purposes which may jeopardize security, life or interests of the people of Cyprus, the Republic of Cyprus or the region as a whole.

U.S. F-111 BOMBER MAKES 'FORCED LANDING' IN SPAIN

LD152041 Moscow TASS in English 2034 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Rome April 15 TASS -- An American "F-111" fighter-bomber today made a forced landing at the United States naval base in Rota, Spain. This was announced by the Spanish Defence Ministry.

DETAILS OF U.S. RAID REPORTED; STATEMENTS CITED

UN Security Council Meets

LD151745 Moscow TASS in English 1709 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] New York April 15 TASS -- At the request of the Libyan Government, the United Nations Security Council was urgently convened today to discuss the United States piratic aggression against Libya.

Soviet Citizens Unhurt in Raid

LD152236 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] According to a report from Tripoli, the staff of the Soviet Embassy in Libya and Soviet specialists working in that country did not suffer any casualties by sheer luck.

Correspondent's Report

LD152216 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1317 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 15 Apr (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Georgiy Shelenkov reports: The population of the Libyan capital, numbering almost 1 million, were peacefully asleep when, at exactly 0200, the silence was broken by deafening explosions, both far away and very near, and the piercing scream of aircraft. The sky was lit up with the tracks of many rockets. Of course, the oncoming attack was known about, as the White House had made no attempt to conceal its warlike plans. Nonetheless, such acts of banditry always come as a surpise, especially for civilians who have not heard bombs exploding for over 40 years.

The first raid lasted 10 minutes, which seemed immensely long... The city, which was immediately plunged into impenetrable darkness, did not go back to sleep that night. Half-dressed people, who had still not fully taken in the horror of what had happened, ran into the streets. Vehicles rushed through the streets, lighting their paths with occasional flashes of their headlights. Nevertheless, there was no panic, although the inhabitants of Tripoli now understand very well what that terrible rumble means. An hour passed, and another. The first burst of activity had time to die down; then it started all over again. Somewhere near the TASS office, a deafening, dry blast rang out. Again the sky was bright with rocket fire.

The same night, Western radio stations reported that the raid on the Libyan capital was carried out on the personal instructions of Reagan, who stated at the same time that meticulous aim was taken at the targets in order, supposedly, to "avoid civilian casualties." The results of this "careful aim" could be seen here in the morning, although the sites of the bomb and rocket strikes were cordoned off. Rescue work was under way, the dead were being brought out, and the injured were receiving treatment among the ruins. One could judge the "accuracy" of the U.S. attackers even by the state of the adjacent areas: Only a roofless shell remained of a 2-story villa in a quiet side street, only a few paces from Ibn Ashur, one of the capital's main streets. Neighboring houses displayed smashed windows and jaggedly torn wooden venetian blinds. Nearby stood shattered, windowless cars. In their piratical fervor, the Americans struck the French Embassy, which suffered considerable damage.

A car stopped by a villa opposite the Soviet embassy, screeching its brakes. The young man who leaped out of it despairingly repeated to his relatives who had spilled out onto the balcony just two phrases: "They are not there any more! They are all under the rubble, all of them!"

After the first raid, Libyan radio reported that dozens of innocent inhabitants had perished, that members of the family of M. al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, had been injured and his residence was struck by a precision hit. You can now see armed people on the streets of the town. Appeals for calm and vigilance are being broadcast on the radio. The inhabitants are advised not to gather in large groups, in order to reduce the number of victims in the case of new bombings. Yet life in the town is going on in the normal way: Establishments and shops opened in the morning, the children went to school.

Now the Libyans are asking themselves the question: "What next?" After all, the transatlantic initiator of this flagrant act of state terrorism has threatened without beating about the bush that "if necessary," everything will be repeated from the beginning, a blatant, insolent attempt to frighten the Libyan people, to break their will. But Reagan gains nothing from this venture. The people of the Jamahiriyah -- and this was said to me by every passerby with whom I talked this morning on the streets of Tripoli -- are filled with a resolve to defend their freedom and independence. The new, bloody action by the U.S. military clique will become simply one more page in the black book of crimes committed by U.S. imperialism against mankind.

Damage in Tripoli

LD151626 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 15 Apr 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Valeriy Korzin]

[Text] All the same, they have brought themselves to this, despite public opinion, despite the fact that many states voiced serious warnings, and finally, despite the fact that there is no substantial proof of Libya's complicity in terrorist acts.

U.S. aircraft have made an air strike against its territory. Having taken off from U.S. Air Force bases in Britain and from aircraft carriers lying off Libya's shores -- by the way, on President Reagan's personal orders -- the bombers dropped their lethal cargo on the residential districts of the Libyan capital. There are numerous casualties among Tripoli's civilian population. Members of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's family have been injured. The French Embassy and, as a few agencies report, the embassies of Iran and Switzerland found themselves in the bombing zone. It is difficult to find words in order to fully describe this act of piracy and undisguised banditism.

Here you can see where true terrorism resides -- not a crime by some individual criminal who takes a hidden bomb in his briefcase, but state terrorism shrouded in the uniform of state policy and backed by newspaper hullabaloo and addresses by state figures. It is cynical and brutal, as an attack by someone strong on someone weak is always cynical and brutal. Libya's population is only slightly over 3 million, only 3 million. It is a developing country. These 3 million do not want to submit to U.S. diktat. They are like a bone in the throat of U.S. imperialism. It is precisely for this reason that the command to take off was given to the U.S. bombers.

Raid Described

LD152044 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Report by correspondent Parkhomenko; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Last night, a group of U.S. F-111 bombers, based at military air bases in Great Britain, were put into the air on military alert.

Buzzing the coasts of France and Spain, the air squadron of no less than 35 combat machines, went out into the central Mediterranean Sea area. Here they were joined by escort fighter planes from the aircraft carriers America and Coral Sea. After refuelling and reforming, the pilots received an order from the U.S. President to attack Libyan territory. In two waves, the bombers passed over the Libyan capital and the town of Banghazi, dropping heavy bombs and missiles on the heads of the sleeping people. Three hours later, the bombing was repeated. It is reported that three U.S. planes were shot down by the anti-aircraft defences.

The main blow was directed at the residence of the leader of the Libyan revolution, Al-Qadhdhafi, at port installations and military targets. However, it was the residential areas which suffered most. There are killed and injured among the inhabitants. Dozens of houses have been destroyed, and damage has been done to the buildings of the French Embassy and the missions of certain other countries. Our country's embassy was unharmed and, by lucky chance, no Soviet person was injured. Rescue work continued into the morning. Volunteers pulled injured people and the bodies of the dead from the ruins. The radio is broadcasting appeals for calm, vigilance, and the organization of worthy resistance to the aggressor.

Libyan People's Bureau Statement

LD152139 Moscow TASS in English 1709 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli April 15 TASS -- TASS correspondent Georgiy Shelenkov reports: The People's Bureau for External Relations of Libya has qualified the U.S. barbarous aggression against Libyan Jamahiriyah, which led to deaths of dozens of civilians as an outright act of state terrorism. The bandit attack by the American military on peaceable quarters of Libya's capital shows that the White House exceeded the limits of elementary international law norms, grossly flouting all moral principles, says the statement of the People's Bureau for External Relations of Libya. The aggression was staged with full support and participation of a number of West European countries, above all Britain.

The People's Bureau for External Relations of Libya has called upon all Arab and Muslim nations to rise up to repel the American aggression which is levelled against all Arabs, and to declare political and economic boycott of the USA. Libyan Jamahiriyah, it is stressed in the statement, declares to the United States and all who are behind it, that it is firmly determined to put up resistance until an end be put to the aggression and its organisers are punished.

Search for Missing F-111

LD160551 Moscow TASS in English 0545 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 16 TASS -- According to an official Pentagon spokesman, American carrier-based planes yesterday were intensively searching for an F-111 bomber in the area of Tripoli, that was unaccounted for following the U.S. air raid on Libya. The spokesman said there were no signs so far that the crew were still alive.

He confirmed that U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger was actively and directly involved in planning the air strike and selecting the targets. The Pentagon spokesman pointed out that the decision to use F-111 bombers in the raid was prompted by the U.S. striving to hit simultaneously all the targets planned.

PLO Envoy Urges Arab Support

LD151329 Moscow TASS in English 1041 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 15 TASS -- The United States started overt military operations against the Arab countries, choosing Libya, the country that adheres to a firm anti-imperialist position on the issue of Middle East settlement, as its first target, Rami al-Sha'ir, charge d'affaires of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in the U.S.S.R. said at a news conference today. The Palestinian diplomat urged all political and public fugures in Arab countries and the entire Mediterranean region to side with the Libyan Jamahiriyah and take measures to put an end to Washington's military provocations against sovereign Libya. The policy of state terrorism pursued by the American Administration, Rami al-Sha'ir went on to say, is undermining efforts to lessen international tensions.

The PLO representative condemned the actions of the White House which had not only failed to respond to the Soviet Union's proposal on turning the Mediterranean into a zone of stable peace and cooperation, but had also launched aggressive actions that jeopardized security in the region and the world over.

Arab Communist Parties' Remarks

LD152154 Moscow TASS in English 1555 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus Arpil 15 TASS -- The U.S. attack on Libyan Jamahiriyah is an aggression against all Arab nations and the Arab national liberation movement, a prelude to a new broad-scale war venture in the Middle East, says a statement of communist and workers parties of the Arab east. The aim of that barbarous action is to make Arab states and peoples, fighting for freedom independence and social progress, to capitulate to American-Israeli diktat.

Gratitude for Soviet Support

LD152324 Moscow TASS in English 0312 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] New York April 16 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshev reports: On behalf of the Libyan people who fell victim to the U.S. bandit aggression, Rajab al-Zaruq, Libya's ambassador at the U.N., has expressed profound gratitude to the Soviet Union for solidarity and support for his country. Rajab al-Zaruq said Tuesday [15 April] in a TASS interview that the Libyan people highly appreciated the statement of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev and the statement of the Soviet Government which would become a factor of the consolidation of moral endurance of the Libyan people, of their resolve to worthily repulse the U.S. aggression.

The Libyan ambassador said that the policy of the Soviet leadership was of principled nature and was invariably aimed at the consolidation of the principles recorded in the U.N. Charter and norms of international law in whose complete implementation all the Arab nations were interested.

This policy firmly counters the U.S. imperialist approach to all the developing countries, especially small ones, as well as the policy of neoglobalism aimed at extending U.S. domination to the whole world.

The assessment made by Mikhail Gorbachev of the choice faced today by the world community in general, by the U.N., primarily Western Europe and NATO member countries -- namely, the fact that the passivity, connivance and complicity in such actions as the aggression against Libya are fraught with a disarray of international relations with unpredictable consequences -- are of special importance to Libya. Rajab al-Zaruq stressed that the voice of reason and their own national interests forced European countries to refuse to yield to the U.S. diktat.

According to R. al-Zaruq, Washington refused to heed the warnings of the Soviet leadership that its policy of violation of the norms of international law and the U.N. Charter could not but affect the Soviet-American relations. As a result of it, the U.S. Administration itself made it impossible at the present stage the planned meeting on the level of foreign ministries of the two countries. R. al-Zaruq said that Libya highly appreciated this stand.

Libyan People's Bureau Briefings

LD161109 Moscow TASS in English 0927 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli April 16 TASS -- The JANA news agency reports that heads of the diplomatic missions accredited in the Libyan Jamahiriyah were invited to the People's Bureau for External Relations where they were informed of the results of the U.S. aggression against sovereign Libya.

According to a representative of the bureau, this bandit act of the U.S. aggressions whcih claimed the lives of many people, Libyans and foreigners alike, was directed against peace and security of the whole of the Mediterranean region and the Arab world, and crated a serious threat to peace on earth. By implementing this act of piracy, Washington seeks to physically destroy the Libyan people and their progressive transformation which is a manifestation of state terrorism.

The Libyan people stand for the establishment of durable peace in the region and the world in general and urge all the freedom-loving forces of the planet to take necessary measures for putting an end to the aggression. The representative of the People's Bureau for External Relations pointed out that the people of Jamahiriyah sought to maintain normal relations with all the countries and peoples of the world. However, it will depend on the position of this or that country with regard to the U.S. aggression.

Ambassadors of Arab countries were invited separately to the bureau. It was pointed out to them that it was necessary to take concrete steps for repulsing the U.S. aggression -- to break political relations with the U.S., to discontinue oil deliveries to the U.S., to withdraw Arab assets from American banks and to denounce agreements with the U.S. Similar actions should be taken also against the Western countries, for example Britain, which supported the aggression. The representative of the bureau suggested the convocation of an emergency session of foreign and defense ministers of Arab countries for working out concrete ways of repulsing the U.S. aggression.

CUBAN GOVERNMENT CONDEMNS U.S. RAID ON LIBYA

LD160340 Moscow TASS in English 0325 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Havana April 16 TASS -- The Government of Cuba has described the pirate raid of Libya staged by the U.S. as a gross disrespect for the basic norms of international law and principles of peaceful coexistence among countries. A statement of the Cuban Government circulated here Tuesday emphatically rejects the clumsy attempts of President Reagan to justify this dirty act by reference to the provisions of the U.N. Charter concerning the right to self-defense.

By his actions President Reagan confirmed once again that it is he who is the initiator of the policy of state terrorism which found its expression in the support for Somozista gangs and in Washington's attitude to developments in South Africa.

The Cuban Government strongly denounces the U.S. aggression against Libya and voices its solidarity with the people of that country.

USSR CONGRATULATES CUBAN PARTY ON 25TH ANNIVERSARY

LD151423 Moscow TASS in English 1352 GMT 15 Apr 86

[quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow April 15 TASS -- The CPSU Central Committee has cordially congratulated the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba with the 25th anniversary of the foundation of the party.

"The time that has passed since the historic days of April 1961," said the message, out today, "convincingly proved the correctness of the political course of the Communist Party of Cuba which is confidently in charge of the process of establishing the Western Hemisphere's first socialist society.

Cuba's undeniable achievements in developing economy and culture and resolving major social problems, and the growth of the Republic's international prestige are inseparably linked with the activity of the Cuban people's political vanguard.

"In the present-day conditions of keen confrontation between the forces of progress and reaction," the message said, "the Soviet Union and the Republic of Cuba, together with the other socialist countries and all peace-loving forces on earth favour the prevention of the threat of nuclear war and press for a turn for the better in international relations.

Our parties and states are unanimous in their aspiration to oppose the imperialist policy of blackmail and aggression. Heightening international tension and suppressing the liberation struggle of the peoples."

The CPSU Central Committee wished the Cuban Communists new successes in building socialism, in strengthening the country's defence capability and in the joint struggle for peace and peoples' well-being.

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Note: The Soviet Union DAILY REPORT National Affairs Supplement was not published on 16 and 17 April.

WEINBERGER REVEALS U.S. TESTS ON SPACE SYSTEMS

LD170835 Moscow TASS in English 0742 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 17 TASS -- Speaking in Medford, Massachusetts, the U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has said that the U.S. Air Force conducted a series of tests of technical novelties due to be used in the arms system of "star wars". He described as successful the tests in the course of which the technology of accelerator missiles was tested, among other things.

It is worth recalling that the Soviet-American Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty signed in 1972 prohibits the testing of such systems or space-based components.

REAGAN, ADVISERS TO DECIDE ON SALT II ADHERENCE

LD162326 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1850 GMT 15 Apr 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Valeriy Korzin]

[Excerpts] THE WASHINGTON POST has reported that tomorrow President Reagan and his high-ranking advisers are preparing to hold a conference where they must decide whether to observe the SALT II agreement or not.

We are now witnessing a new upsurge in anti-agreement hysteria. What is involved is that a new American nuclear submarine, Trident, is due to go to sea in May. It is equipped with 24 missiles, and these missiles are already beyond the limits agreed in 1979.

In order not to go beyond the established ceiling, the United States needs to decommission two old Poseidon submarines. This is what the present dispute is about -- whether to dismantle the Poseidons or not.

Since last summer the situation has changed slightly, in fact. The Senate majority leader, Robert Dole, who previously supported observance of the agreement has crossed into the camp of its opponents and has even sent Reagan a letter with an appeal to keep all the available submarines. Also, the President's adviser, Robert McFarlane, was thought to have had quite a positive influence on Reagan, his replacement, Rear-Admiral John Poindexter is said to be more conservatively inclined.

However, it should not be forgotten that an end will be put to the arms race. In a word, we can say that SALT II is now a sort of touchstone of the U.S. foreign policy course.

LIBYA ACTION 'COULD SERIOUSLY HARM' CDE

PM161657 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 April 1986 Morning Edition carries on page 5 an undated Stockholm dispatch by correspondent A. Sychev entitled "Time Is Pressing" on the resumption of the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. After citing Polish Foreign Minister Orzechowski on the U.S. action against Libya, Sychev continues:

"Soviet delegation head O.A. Grinevskiy, special envoy, who addressed the session, expressed the fear that the U.S. action, which turned the 1st day of the session into a 'black day,' could seriously harm the course of the Stockholm Conference. He stressed the insistent need for the United States to confirm by specific actions the words it has spoken here about peace, confidence and security measures, and the lowering of the level of military confrontation."

MORE REACTION TO CONTINUED U.S. NUCLEAR TESTS

'Anti-Geneva Syndrome' Hit

PM161405 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Apr 86 Second Edition p 3

[Lieutenant Colonel Yu. Borin article under the rubric "Imperialism Is the Generator of Aggression and Adventurism": "Anti-Geneva Syndrome"]

[Text] It is no longer just days or weeks but months since the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva -- that portentous meeting at which the Soviet Union and the United States, in the persons of their leaders, announced the inadmissibility of nuclear war and the impossibility of winning such a war and said that the sides would not seek military superiority. The world public had a right to expect that weighty steps would now be taken to prevent an arms race in space and end it on earth, to limit and reduce nuclear arms, and to strengthen strategic stability.

The Soviet Union justifies the peoples' expectations.

The progressive public perceived as a large-scale peace program the CPSU Central Committee general secretary's statement of 15 January this year, which advanced specific, realistic initiatives with a definite time scale for the elimination of nuclear and other types of mass destruction weapons. The desire to preserve and strengthen peace dictated the proposal advanced at the 27th CPSU Congress to create a comprehensive international security system. At a complex time in world relations the Soviet Union is displaying high responsibility and political will.

But what of the United States? How and to what extent has it confirmed in practice the statements which it made jointly with the Soviet Union in Geneva? In the recently published CONGRESSIONAL RECORD G. Studds, member of the House of Representatives for Massachusetts, suggested that any unbiased person should look at the Washington administration's actions from the vantage point of the Geneva accords.

And you will see, the U.S. congressman points out, the continuation of nuclear tests, the development of work under the "star wars" program, a new "juridical interpretation" of the ABM Treaty which renders it meaningless, and a number of other sinister actions. And now an act of direct piracy against sovereign Libya is added to this.

All these facts irrefutably attest that the U.S. ruling group has placed the narrow mercenary interests of the military-industrial complex above the interests of all mankind and of its own people. Emphasis continues to be placed on pursuing a militarist policy and gambling on force in order to dictate its will to other countries and peoples.

Washington has succeeded in doing much to further exacerbate international tension since Geneva. And these actions have been and are of a manifestly demonstrative and arrogant nature and attest to a scornful attitude to the generally accepted norms of relations among states.

Take, for example, the provocative sailing of American spy ships close to Soviet shores. Some of the most zealous Western journalists even nicknamed that impudent action some kind of "test of self-control." Well, once again the Soviet Union really displayed coolness and patience. But this is in no way a sign of its weakness. Our country is ready to deal a decisive rebuff to any adventurer, and it has sufficient, appropriate means for this. However, we are well aware what this could lead to. Unlike the transatlantic politicians, who have neither a sense of reality nor a sense of responsibility.

Or another example -- nuclear tests. It is obvious to every sober-minded person that ending them would be a real and effective step on the way to the total elimination of nuclear weapons. Without such tests it is impossible to either improve or create new kinds of nuclear arms. But the U.S Administration rejected outright the Soviet proposal for a moratorium on all nuclear explosions and for summit-level talks on questions of a total ban on nuclear weapon tests. Instead, it carried out further explosions of nuclear devices. One after another.

Washington has loudly declared that nuclear weapons tests are really "vitally necessary" for U.S. defense. But is that is so? "Forget the propaganda statements that the United States needs to conduct tests in order to be convinced of the efficiency of nuclear charges," THE NEW YORK TIMES writes. "The real reason for continuing the tests, concealed behind a propaganda smoke screen, is that nuclear tests could help in the future to create [sozdat] new, more sophisticated kinds of weapons, such as nuclear-pumped lasers for the 'star wars' program."

The new explosions are pushing mankind toward a nuclear catastrophe. However, this is of concern to few people in official Washington. People there are seeking to satisfy as far as possible the needs of those who have already received orders to produce MX, Midgetman, and Trident 2 ICMB's, who are building B-1B and Stealth strategic bombers, and who are creating [sozdat] space-strike arms.

"The SDI project," Pentagon chief C. Weinberger declared, "is among Americans' top priorities and cannot be haggled over." Indeed, the United States is the champion (for the umpteenth time!) at acquiring sophisticated new weapons. However, a perfectly reasonable question arises: What haggling can there be? We are talking about the planet's future. It is an open secret that the implementation of the "star wars" plan will give a new twist to the arms race spiral, which could take on an uncontrolled and irreversible nature.

I could cite other facts which prove that the United States is not only seeking to eliminate the preconditions for preserving the "spirit of Geneva" but also endeavoring to increase confrontation in the international arena. The method chosen by the U.S. Administration to cover up its provocative actions is also obvious -- to lay the blame at someone else's door. All you ever hear from the White House is verbiage about a "Soviet military threat." People there repeat the same old thesis in every possible way: Despite the ending of nuclear tests, the unilateral reduction of medium-range missiles, and other practical steps by the USSR, still "the threat posed by Soviet forces, conventional and strategic.... remain great."

However regrettable, the anti-Geneva syndrome in the White House is intensifying. Of course, this creates considerable difficulties in the development of Soviet-American relations and exacerbates the already complex situation in the world arena.

Test Shows 'Arrogance'

PM151832 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Yu. Bandura article: "Challenge to the World's Peoples" -- first paragraph is TASS report]

[Text] Washington -- The United States held another nuclear explosion 10 April at the Nevada test site. An official U.S. Department of Energy spokesman reported that the test, held under the code name "Mighty Oak," was the second officially announced test this year.

... The Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions was already into its 9th month. There was expectation of a U.S. response. Strictly speaking, Washington did respond. It responded arrogantly and provocatively. It responded with nuclear tests. On average one test for each month.

Each explosion in Nevada generated alarm around the world. But hope was maintained. It was maintained because it was carefully preserved by Moscow. It preserved its restraint, its courage, and its faith in Washington's ability to heed the voice of reason.

This hope was not justified.

The explosion, judging by preliminary data, was not a very powerful one: U.S. experts estimate its yield at 1.3 kilotons -- approximately 10 times weaker than the explosion that destroyed Hiroshima some 40 years ago. By any standards it was a small explosion. But it was nuclear. And although many people in Las Vegas, just 150 km from the site of the explosion, did not even feel the earth shake, the explosions shook the entire planet. It was shaken by the White House's criminal indifference to mankind's demands. It was shaken by the hypocrisy of the administration, which along with the nuclear device exploded in Nevada the vestiges of faith in its love of peace. It was shaken by Washington's overt reluctance to conduct an honest dialogue with Moscow on an equal footing.

Relatively little time has passed since the U.S. President approved the joint Soviet-U.S. statement in Geneva, which stated: "... The sides, recognizing the special responsibility of the USSR and the United States in the cause of maintaining peace, state that nuclear war must never be unleashed; there can be no winners in one." In this document the head of the Washington administration shared with the Soviet leader the pledge not to strive to achieve military supremacy.

Approved by R. Reagan, this statement remains in force today. But it has been clouded by the haze of continuing nuclear explosions. Explosions, of which each is a step away from the Geneva accords and a step toward the mirage of military superiority over the USSR.

It is worth noting that each of these steps concludes with the evident intention to challenge the Soviet Union. The conviction is formed that Washington is entirely consciously and extremely overtly avoiding any of Moscow's constructive proposals and answering each of our initiatives, each good-will gesture, each attempt to bring positions closer together with a leap in the diametrically opposite direction. It is going as far away as it can from the accords which the peoples expect from the Soviet Union and the United States.

Through these actions Washington not only reveals itself as a dialogue partner whose word cannot be relied upon and whose peace-loving assertions can in no way be trusted. The question arises: Is it possible to deal with Washington at all? The 10 April explosion denotes an arrogant attitude toward world public opinion. It is an invitation to everybody else to continue the arms race. But are the peoples really demanding that?

The world's fate is not in the nuclear tunnels of Nevada. For the moment it is in the hands of mankind itself. And mankind must have enough courage and strength to defend itself and its descendants from adventurism aimed at achieving thermonuclear hegemony over our fragile planet. There is no alternative to continuing the struggle for peace and to stepping up the struggle for survival.

U.S. PRESSURING ALLIES TO ACCEPT CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD112144 Moscow TASS in English 1631 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 11 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev reports.

Washington is again twisting the arms of its West European allies in a bid to introduce new chemical weapons in new binary ammunition in their territories. A senior Pentagon official, Thomas Welch, recently admitted that talks to this effect were conducted in the European capitals.

The task of the emissaries of the Reagan administration in Western Europe is compounded by the fact that the U.S. Congress, yielding to the pressure of the American public, promises funds on the production of binary weapons only if these dangerous chemicals are stored outside U.S. territory.

The congressmen have decided to block money for the development of new binary weapons until West European governments officially ask Washington to deploy such weapons in West Germany, Britain, Italy and other NATO countries.

At the same time the European NATO Governments, fearing, and with good reason, stormy protests from the population of their countries, refuse officially to ask the USA to store these chemicals in their territories.

Moreover, the Pentagon is afraid that the refusal of the NATO allies can create an unwelcome precedent: If West Germany rejects new chemicals today, it may well keep away components of space weapons or additional Pershing-2 missiles tomorrow.

That is why spokesmen for the administration are bending over backwards in a bid to prove to the European public that binary ammunition is safe to people around and that if it is stored in Europe, talks on the prohibition of chemical weapons will be given an impetus. American General Bernard Rogers once admitted that American chemical weapons were intended for purposeful use in European territory.

The history of the war in Indo-China illustrates how the Americans are going "purposefully" to employ chemical weapons in Europe. Most of the 91,000 tons of chemicals and herbicides sprayed in that war were used by the Pentagon against the population of South Vietnam, at that time a "loyal ally of the USA" and "a bulwark of Western democracy." During the 1970s, the U.S. Army devastated and poisoned 10 per cent of the territory of South Vietnam with chemical weapons. Even today cancer incidence and inborn deformities are very high in South Vietnam.

There is no reason to believe that if a chemical war is unleashed in Europe, the Pentagon would show greater deference for the population of the "allied countries" than it had for the South Vietnamese 15 years ago.

Offering nerve gas to its allies, the Pentagon faces the Europeans with the gloomy prospect of their continent becoming a gigantic "gas chamber." It is the duty of all the sensible people in the world to thwart Washington's sinister plans to introduce chemical weapons in Europe and to contribute towards the conclusion of a mutually acceptable agreement on the complete prohibition of the production, testing and storage of chemical agents.

ARBATOV INTERVIEWED ON FUTURE OF PALME COMMISSION

AU101501 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 Apr 86 p 10

[Report on interviews granted by Soviet Academician Georgiy Arbatov, FRG Social Democrat Egon Bahr, and former U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance -- all members of the Palme Commission on security and disarmament -- to NEPSZABADSAG correspondents: "Moscow, Bonn, and New York interviews to NEPSZABADSAG -- Members of the Palme Commission on Palme's Legacy" -- dates not given]

[Excerpts] What will happen to the Palme Commission, the independent, international body dealing with the issues of security and disarmament, without Olof Palme? What memories do you cherish about the murdered Swedish premier and what do you find most important in his political legacy? We put these questions to three members of the Palme Commission: Soviet Academician Georgiy Arbatov; FRG Social Democrat politician Egon Bahr; and former U.S. Secretary of State Cyprus Vance. Here are the answers:

Arbatov: We Will Continue His Work

Academician Georgiy Arbatov, director of the United States of America and Canada Institute in Moscow, remembers Olof Palme as follows:

One of the strange phenomena of recent years is that the small countries gave great personalities and outstanding leaders to the world, and certain big countries did exactly the opposite. Palme was an important political personality in the international history of our period. Born in a small country in favorable circumstances, he was able to measure the problems and sufferings of others, of the entire world. It often shocked the United States and Western Europe when he took a stand for solving these problems and sufferings. As Swedish minister of education and religion, Palme marched in the front line of the people demonstrating in front of the U.S. Embassy in Stockholm against the war in Vietnam, and he fought not only with words but also with deeds against apartheid, racist policy, and against other injustices in our current world.

Palme is an example of a politician who understood the new reality of our century and recognized that there was a need for new ways of thinking. This developed from his position concerning war and the arms race. This was reflected in his activity carried out as deputy chairman of the Socialist International, prime minister of his country, head of his party, and chairman of the commission named after him. He played a really active role in the New Delhi initiatives of the "six" for disarmament and against the danger of nuclear war.

I consider it an organic part of his political heritage that, although Palme rejected the communist ideology, although he argued with the communists and took a stand against them, he recognized that the ideological differences in the views of East and West must not block cooperation in solving the most fundamental problems, first of all in eliminating the danger of nuclear war. Therefore, one of the determining elements of his political heritage is the strengthening of the principle of peaceful coexistence.

As to the Palme Commission, it was established in 1980 as a politically independent body following the example of the Brandt committee which deals with North-South problems. The Palme Commission's main task is to promote disarmament and international security. Although many social democratic politicians are participating in this commission, it can still not be regarded as solely their committee -- all the more so as its members are also representatives of capitalist parties, like Cyrus Vance and others. Also active in the committee's activity are politicians of developing countries like Nigeria, Tanzania, India, Indonesia, and Guyana. There are also two communist members, Cyrankiewicz and myself.

Our task is to work out the concept of international security and disarmament at the present time, in the nuclear age. The activity of the commission is embodied in a report entitled: "Security For All." As a result of debates, supplements, and modification, we finally came to a uniform conclusion: The system of international security cannot be directed against certain states, cannot assert itself at the detriment of certain states, and can be implemented only as a result of common efforts.

The Palme commission concluded its activity following the publication of the report in May 1982. In the meantime, its activity was internationally recognized. Then, as the world situation became more complex, the Palme Commission was convened again in 1984. We decided to hold three meetings, and we carried out the first meeting of the new round in New Delhi in January of this year, and the third and last meeting will be held in Vienna at the beginning of 1987. As part of the preparation for the meeting in Budapest, Egon Bahr, David Owen, and myself will meet in Moscow in June. The commission is planning to publish several reports about the halting of nuclear tests, among other things. We are talking about publishing again the above-mentioned 1982 report of the Palme Commission.

We decided on all this in New Delhi. Hardly a month passed by, an we learned with shock about the murder of Olof Palme. At the request of the Swedish Social Democratic Party and of the widow, the committee took part in the funeral. We agreed to continue our activity just as we had agreed in New Delhi. This would have also been Palme's wish. In Stockholm, both the representatives of the Socialist International and of the "six" of New Delhi, as well as the members of the Palme Commission, came to the conclusion that we owe it to Palme's memory to regard it as our obligation to continue the struggle for the noble goals for which he sacrificed his life.

FASCELL CRITICIZES EFFORTS TO UNDERMINE ABM PACT

PM140920 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 8 Apr 86 p 3

[TASS report: "Sharp Criticism"]

[Text] Washington, 7 Apr -- Congressman D. Fascell, the well-known U.S. politician and chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, has sharply criticized the attempts by certain U.S. circles to torpedo the 1972 Soviet-U.S. ABM Treaty.

The Reagan administration must reaffirm its adherence to this treaty rather than seek loopholes in it for continuing research within the framework of the "star wars" program, says a statement published here today by the congressman.

Fascell recalled the numerous statements by Reagan administration spokesmen on the so-called "new interpretation" of the treaty, which would in practice give the United States a free hand in deploying a large-scale ABM system with space-based elements. In this connection he points out with alarm that "this new 'interpretation' is spreading the arms race to space without any legal restrictions and undermines the ABM Treaty as such."

U.S. SENATORS URGE COMPLIANCE WITH SALT II

LD110826 Moscow TASS in English 0743 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 11 TASS -- Fifty-two senators sent a letter to President Reagan, in which they draw the President's attention to the inadmissibility of "discarding" the limits set by the SALT-2 Treaty.

The letter, which was released here Thursday, says that the summit meeting in Geneva laid down a solid foundation for improving Soviet-U.S. relations. The senators emphasize that despite essential differences existing between the two countries, they are united by many common interests, of which the foremost is to avoid a nuclear war.

The lawmakers urged the administration to continue complying with the provisions of the Salt-2 Treaty until a new Soviet-U.S. arms control agreement is concluded.

At a press conference in the arms control association the senators expressed concern over the administration's plans to abandon compliance with the restraints imposed by the treaty. Senator John Heinz, Republican, Pennsylvania, said that the decision to cancel the limits set by the SALT-2 treaty, if made by the President, would complicate efforts to reach a future agreement on reducing nuclear weapon arsenals and would lead to a new round in the arms race. Senator John Chafee, Republican, Rhode Island, said that in the light of the accord reached in Geneva to hold the second Soviet-U.S. summit meeting, the U.S. observance with the basic provisions of the SALT-2 Treaty would bolster the chances for working out a new arms limitation agreement.

LIBYA REQUESTS SECURITY COUNCIL EMERGENCY SESSION

U.S. Attack Denounced

PM161535 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent A. Tolkunov report: "Emergency Session of the Security Council"]

[Text] New York, 16 Apr -- Here at UN headquarters, an emergency session of the Security Council has begun. It was convened at the request of Libya and a large group of Arab countries.

No subterfuges or justifications, Libyan representative R. al-Zaruq stated, can cover up this monstrous act of aggression and terror -- bomb strikes against peaceful districts of Tripoli and Banghazi, against housing, schools, and foreign embassies. One speaker follows another. The international community angrily condemns the U.S. aggression against sovereign Libya, the violence, the bellicose chauvinism which has recently become the norm in official Washington's policy.

The Arab countries express solidarity with the Libyan people at this difficult time, the Omani representative says, addressing the international community on behalf of the Arab states. He calls on the Security Council immediately to censure Washington's piratical act and to call it to international order.

India, that country's representative tells the Security Council, is profoundly indignant at the flagrant act of aggression against Libya's sovereignty and territorial integrity. Such actions are a threat to the security not only of one country or region but of the whole world. The White House, the Cuban representative stated, committed this act of brigandage by night, like a criminal. The United States pursues a similar policy with regard to Nicaragua, Angola, Cuba, and other countries which come out against American diktat. And the world today, Bulgarian delegate I. Garvalov says, is not some small town in the Wild West where it was customary to shoot indiscriminately. The international community stigmatizes the White House, which is still trying to assume the role of world gendarme.

Reading the text of the Soviet Government statement, Yu.V. Dubinin, the Soviet Union's permanent representative to the United Nations, stated:

It is quite obvious that the new U.S. act of aggression against Libya creates a real threat to international peace and security. A direct link is apparent between the armed anti-Libyan act by the United States and Washington's general course of subjugating sovereign states to American diktat, fanning existing hotbeds and creating new ones in various parts of the world, and destablizing the international situation. The groundless and illegal nature of U.S. attempts to justify its act of aggression by any pretexts whatever -- and that includes references to the struggle against international terrorism -- is equally obvious. It is the Security Council's direct duty, the Soviet representative noted, resolutely to condemn the act of armed aggression committed by the United States against Libya. It should also demand that the United States immediately stop the armed attack on Libya and commit no such acts in future. The main task now is to prevent the further growth of the threat to international peace, to ease the highly dangerous situation which has arisen, and to prevent its finally getting out of control. A statement issued by UN Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar condemns "military actions by one member of the organization against another." He appealed urgently to the participants in the conflict provoked by the United States to refrain from the use of force, which can only lead to the further escalation of tension and military actions. The Security Council session will continue.

U.S. 'Lawlessness' Scored

LD161842 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1444 GMT 16 Apr 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Kudrin]

[Text] The Soviet Government's statement and Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's resolute condemnation of U.S. aggression against Libya, which was set out at a session of the Security Council by Dubinin, the USSR's permanent ambassador to the United Nations has received broad response at the United Nations. There is evidence of a direct link between the armed U.S. anti-Libyan action and Washington's overall policy to submit sovereign states to America's diktat, he said in the council continuing the debate on the u.s. lawlessness and tyranny.

Libya's UN representative, Rajab al-Zaruq, on behalf of the Libyan people, expressed profound gratitude to the Soviet Union for its solidarity and support for Libya. The Libyan people highly appraise the resolute condemnation by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee of the U.S. Administration's lawlessness and tyranny in relation to Libya, and the Soviet Government's statement. They will become a factor for strengthening the Libyan people's moral steadfastness and their determination to deal a fitting rebuff to U.S. aggression, the Libyan representative said.

Perez de Cuellar Condemns Attack

LD162343 Moscow TASS in English 1806 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] New York April 15 TASS -- The U.N. secretary-general has condemned the bandit attack of the U.S. Air Force against Libya's territory. In a statement issued at the U.N. headquarters, Perez de Cuellar expressed conviction that the use of force is no effective method to settle disputes between states and will lead only to further violence. The U.N. secretary-general urged the sides involved in the conflict to refrain from a further escalation of tensions, to show restraint, and search for ways to resolve the critical situation, which has shaped by the methods envisaged by the U.N. Charter. [as received]

WORLD DECRIES U.S. 'AGGRESSION' AGAINST LIBYA

LD170330 Moscow TASS in English 0306 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Addis Ababa April 17 TASS -- There can be no justification of the U.S. aggression against Libya. It is in contravention with the international laws and the U.N. Charter, says a statement by the Council of Ambassadors of Arab states.

New York April 17 TASS -- It is inadmissible that the biggest imperialist power make the use of military force against small non-aligned states a state policy, stated Rashid Fakhuri, permanent representative of Lebanon to the United Nations.

Kuwait April 17 TASS -- Time has come for the Arabs to unite and give a rebuff to all direct aggressions against Arab countries and their peoples, says a statement issued here by the official source of the Kuwaiti Foreign ministry.

Sana April 17 TASS -- The Yemen Arab Republic sides with the fraternal Libyan people in the defence of the territory and national sovereignty of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in face of the U.S. aggression, President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih of the Yemen Arab Republic, said.

Khartoum April 17 TASS -- Sudan is ready to make all the existing means available to the fraternal Arab Libyan people to repel the U.S. aggression, Al-Jazuli Daf'allah, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Sudan, stressed.

Rabat April 17 TASS -- The Socialist Union of the People's Forces denounces the U.S. aggression against Libya and states its full solidarity with the Libyan Jamahiriyah, says a statement by this biggest left party of Morocco. The U.S. attack on Libya constitutes a threat to the cause of peace and security in the Mediterranean, a threat to all Arab and Moslem countries.

Beirut April 17 TASS -- The U.S. raid on Libya represents the U.S. Administration's continued course of escalating international tensions and its moves to thwart the positive initiatives aimed at ridding mankind of the threat of world thermonuclear war, says a joint statement by the Progressive-Socialist, Communist and a number of other parties of Lebanon.

Algiers April 17 TASS -- The United States creates a situation of perpetual instability by provoking conflicts in various parts of the world, says a statement by the Algerian Friendship and Solidarity Council.

Cairo April 17 TASS -- There can be no justification of the bombing by U.S. fighter-bombers of Libyan peaceful cities, a statement by the Federal National Council of the United Arab Emirates emphasizes.

Amman April 17 TASS -- The United States places peace in jeopardy. The aggression against Libya, a sovereign state, endangers peace in the Mediterranean, said Akif al-Faiz, president of the House of Representatives of Jordan's Parliament.

Nicosia April 17 TASS -- A mass demonstration by the progressively-minded public to protest the U.S. attack on Libya, held here, was keynoted by the slogans "Hands off Libya" and "Americans out of the Mediterranean Sea".

Valletta April 17 TASS -- The Labour Party of Malta expresses solidarity with the Libyan people in their struggle against the foreign aggression, says a statement issued by the leadership of this organization.

London April 17 TASS -- Rashid 'Abdallah 'Ali al-Nu'aymi, state minister of foreign affairs of the United Arab Emirates, staying here, cancelled the planned meeting with Timothy Renton, British minister of state for Foreign and Commonwealth Office. An official of the United Arab Emirates' Embassy said that this step was taken in view of the U.S. flagrant aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyah and Britain's involvement in it.

GLOBAL NONGOVERNMENT GROUP ISSUES STATEMENT ON ATTACK

LD162142 Moscow TASS in English 2041 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Helsinki April 16 TASS -- Follows press release by the World Peace Council Information Service:

An emergency international meeting was held in Geneva on April 15 by non-governmental organizations participating in the international conference to stop Iran-Iraq war to express their strong condemnation of U.S. aggression against Libya Jamahiriyah. The meeting was presided by Romesh Chandra, president of World Peace Council, and attended by around one hundred and sixty representatives of organizations from countries of all continents including USSR, USA, Iraq, Islamic Republic in Iran, Britain, France, India, Egypt, PLO, Senegal, FRG, Argentina, Peru and others expressed full solidarity with Libya. The following statement signed by representatives of fifty-nine international and national organizations and political parties together with 18 personalities condemning U.S. aggressions. We, the undersigned, representatives of international and national non-governmental organizations participating in the international conference to stop the Iran-Iraq war being held in Geneva, strongly condemn the savage bombing of Libyan cities by the U.S. Administration and reject the cynical claim that it was justified under Article 51 of the U.N. Charter.

This new act of state terrorism committed by the Reagan administration has revealed once more its aggressive policy and its global design to destroy the freedom and independence of all countries whose policies it does not approve.

The Reagan administration has shown its total contempt for the most fundamental rules of international law. This is another aspect of its officially stated policy of establishing worldwide hegemony.

This criminal aggression against Libya is a continuation of previous aggressions against the Arab people in Lebanon, against the HQ's of the PLO in Tunis as well as against Grenada and Nicaragua.

We therefore call upon all peace-loving people in the world to unite against this U.S. policy of neocolonialism and permanent suppression of national liberation movements.

We strongly condemn the British Government's complicity in this act of warfare which will have grave consequences for countries bordering on the Mediterranean, in Europe and in the whole world.

The non-governmental organizations presently meeting in Geneva deeply deplore the massive losses of lives caused by the U.S. aggression and call upon all NGO's [nongovernment organizations] to:

1. Mount public activities to protest at this U.S. action.

2. Urge their governments to seek the immediate reference of this action to the U.N. Security Council.

We express our hope that all people in the world will unite against this threat to international peace and security and we declare our firm solidarity with the Libyan Arab people in their just struggle in defence of their freedom and independence.

FURTHER REACTION TO U.S. BOMBING OF LIBYAN SITES

Comparison of Gorbachev Remarks

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 16 April carries in its Second Edition on page 1 a TASS report on the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, and Ingvar Carlsson, prime minister of Sweden and chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Sweden, in Moscow on 15 April. The KRASNAYA ZVEZDA report, entitled "M.S. Gorbachev's Meeting With I. Carlsson," has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 16 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, PAGE A 1, revealing the following variations:

Paragraph one, line two reads in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA: meeting was held 15 April between the general (substituting "15 April" for "today")

Paragraph five, line three reads in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA: positive factors that were starting to take shape in international relations (rewording)

Zhukov on U.S. 'Brigandage'

PM161601 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

[PRAVDA Political Observer Yuriy Zhukov article: "Brigandage in the International Arena"]

[Text] The truly savage U.S. aggression against Libya, undertaken on the personal instructions of the American President, is regarded throughout the world as brigandage in the international arena.

Reading the reports about the world public's reaction to this aggression, you cannot help remembering an analysis, published in the American magazine NEWSWEEK as long ago as the summer of 1983, of assessments of U.S. policy based on a public opinion poll in six countries -- the FRG, Britain, France, Japan, Brazil, and Mexico.

"The United States Is a Gorilla Mask"

In an article summing up these assessments under the eloquent headline "The United States Is a Gorilla Mask," NEWSWEEK noted with bitter irony: "You can't get away from America. It is a huge gorilla in the modern world...It forces its way through the undergrowth, dominates the landscape, changes the political scenery with its presence. Its whims affect the entire globe, and the brandishing of missile weapons inspires fears in its allies."

Since this assessment was made, nearly 3 years have passed but Washington does not appear to have realized the implications for itself of the ever increasing condemnation of this policy not only from those whom "America in a gorilla mask" tries to intimidate by brandishing and using its weapons, but even from many of its own allies. On the contrary, the United States is now vigorously extolling the so-called "Reagan doctrine," which proclaims some kind of U.S. "right" to overthrow the inconvenient governments of states which it calls "procommunist."

President Reagan officially expounded this doctrine of brigandage -- that is all you can call it -- not so long ago in his "State of the Union" message to Congress. In this address, as the American newspaper NEWSDAY wrote 7 February, R. Reagan openly called for an "escalation of U.S. interference in other countries' affairs, in regional conflicts everywhere -- from South Africa to Central America."

The subsequent thundering speeches by the U.S. President demanding that Congress not stint the money for arming the hired gangs of Somozists, with whose help Washington dreams of overthrowing the Nicaraguan Government; the lavish reception in the White House for the bloody ringleaders of mercenary dushmans and for Savimbi, the South African racists' hireling; the sinister whir of American helicopters shipping soldiers to the Nicaraguan borders; and, lastly, the large-scale aggression against Libya -- all this shows convincingly that the "Reagan doctrine" is being steadily implemented by the present U.S. Administration.

"All these actions put together -- in relation to Libya and Nicaragua, plus such efforts as the stepping up of covert aid to the Afghan rebels," the well-known American observer Leslie Gelb wrote in THE NEW YORK TIMES 27 March, "characterize the new American foreign policy, which seems to be turning into a permanent feature of Reagan's presidency."

A very spirited and at the same time accurate assessment of this policy was given in the British weekly NEW STATESMAN by the prominent American scientist Noam Chomsky, professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in an article headed "For Thugs and Loonytunes Look to Washington": "It is merely a crime, for which people were hanged at Nuremberg and Tokyo" (The reference is to the trials of the war criminals of Hitler's Germany and militarist Japan -- Yu. Zh.).

What Was Secret Becomes Open

Justice requires us to recall that the "Reagan doctrine" is not original -- the United States tried to pursue the same policy, under the name of "rolling back communism," even earlier, beginning with the military intervention against Soviet Russia immediately after the October Revolution, which failed ignominiously. The same method of "rolling back communism" by military means was used by the United States, as is well known, in Vietnam in the sixties, where its intervention also failed ignominiously.

After that, Washington set a course of covert subversive activity using hired gangs which, in the language of American leaders, are called "freedom fighters."

What these "fredom fighters" really are is very well known to the peoples whose freedom and independence are encroached upon by those who fund these "fighters." "Guards" whose bayonets maintained the dictator Somoza's regime and who were driven out of the country have been rearmed by the Pentagon and the CIA and are acting against Nicaragua. Gangs of brigands trained in camps on the territory of neighboring states are acting against Afghanistan. Similar gangs trained and armed by the racist South African regime are acting against Angola; the ringleader of these gangs, Savimbi, has been branded as a monster so many times that there is no room for another brand mark.

But all this does not in the least worry the U.S. Administration, which generously finances that repulsive rabble -- yesterday covertly, today overtly.

As the same newspaper, NEWSDAY, recently recalled, in the last 5 years alone, through CIA channels, "aid" was granted to the Afghan dushmans to the tune of half a billion dollars, to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries to the tune of $150 million, and so forth. Now Washington has decided to make itself at home, and is openly incorporating in the U.S. state budget expenditure on overthrowing other states' governments. This is what they are now calling the policy of "open support for anticommunist forces throughout the world."

Whereas comparatively recently the United States tried to create the appearance that the rebel gangs that it arms receive their weapons through some kind of "private" channels, also claiming that the weapons are not American-made, now the mask has been discarded. In early April their was a great deal of noise about reports of deliveries to the Afghan dushmans and Savimbi's bandits of several hundred sophisticated American Stinger missiles -- shoulder-launched, heat-seeking missiles that are used against planes and helicopters.

In this connection some observers in the United States expressed justified fears that terrorists would use Stingers against civil aircraft, but the Washington politicians paid no heed. "White House staffers," THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER wrote on 7 April, "are privately willing to acknowledge the fact of such deliveries. Some people even raise the subject on their own initiative and speak of it with pride" (!). "'It is remarkable, simply astounding, that we are acting in this way,' declared an official who is...in rapture over the administration's decision" the newspaper wrote.

I will note in passing that while going over to open -- I would call it ostentatious -- aid to the hired gangs that oppose legitimate governments, the U.S. leaders are keeping inviolate the channels for secret subversive activity. This was stated unequivocally, with truly cynical frankness, by U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz. I quote his statement in THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE for 11 December 1985: "Covert operations have been part of the arsenal of states from time immemorial and offer the opportunity to exercise influence without direct confrontation."

As is reported in the pamphlet "Reagan's Secret Wars," published in November 1985 by the Center for National Security Studies: "In the United States, during the present American Administration's rule the number of CIA operations abroad has increased at least fivefold, and when this pamphlet went to press more than 50 major covert operations were in progress against the Governments of Afghanistan, Nicaragua, Cambodia, Libya, and other states."

Acts of Direct Aggression

However, since all these actions fail to yield the results desired by the U.S. leadership, Washington increasingly frequently resorts to the direct use of its own armed forces to "impose American order" in the world. The criminal aggression carries out against Libya on the night of 14-15 April is a graphic example.

True, the U.S. people, who have not yet forgotten the terrible lessons of the failure of the aggression in Vietnam, react with pain to such acts. But Washington does not reckon with this. Quite recently C. Weinberger stated with cynical frankness in the journal FOREIGN AFFAIRS that "the people choose a president to lead them, not to lag behind them." And later: "A government force to await the support of its people will be paralyzed in international policy..."

In other words, as you elected the President, sit still and hold your tongue - he does not have to listen to your opinion! And if he decides that troops must be sent into combat somewhere or other for the sake of defending "national interests," so be it. The only concern is to ensure a crushing superiority in strength. "If combat forces are required," Weinberger states in his article, "they must be brought into combat operations rapidly and in the numbers necessary to fulfill our task at the least possible cost."

It is for this purpose that the United States devotes such great attention to the creation of the "special purpose forces," which are intended for use in "low-intensity conflicts," as they call actions like the U.S. aggression in Vietnam. As NEWSDAY wrote on 7 April, the budget now submitted to Congress by the administration for 1987 provides for appropriations of $1.7 billion for these forces. It is envisaged that by 1992 the numbers of the "special purpose forces" will increase by 80 percent compared with 1980, while the means of transferring these forces by sea will increase by 70 percent and by air by 90 percent.

"All this," NEWSDAY writes, "will considerably strengthen the U.S. potential in the sphere of participation in low-intensity conflicts in Libya, the Arabian peninsula, South Korea -- in a word, everywhere."

"Look," the American military leaders triumphantly tell the citizens of the United States and the allied countries, "look how powerful we are, nothing matters to us, we do what we like, and we get away with everything!"

Is there any need to demonstrate the shortsightedness of these calculations? Does Washington really not realize what an unenviable position the Pentagon is putting its own country in by trying to represent as great military victories the seizure of an unarmed island in the Caribbean, the shelling of defenseless Lebanese cities by the battleship New Jersey's big guns, or the bombing of Libya?

It is possible that such primitive methods may still have the effect the American Administration wants on many ordinary Americans, who have long been deprived of access to truthful information and who are crammed with false reports of the imaginary victories of omnipotent America. But in Western Europe there are clear signs of sobering up.

Only the British Government took on the role of U.S. accomplice in the aggression in Libya by consenting to the participation of American F-111 bombers stationed on British territory in the attack on Libya. The French Government banned then from overflying its territory, and the American airmen had to take their planes around France, refueling in the air over the Atlantic.

The governments of the vast majority of the U.S. NATO allies refused to support the U.S. military operations against Libya, which did not, however, prevent Washington from disregarding their opinion.

I have not even mentioned the resolute condemnation of the piratical U.S. actions on the part of the developing countries. "It is becoming obvious," the Indian newspaper PATRIOT wrote with concern on 31 March, "that the 'hawks' in the Pentagon at this stage control the situation, and that they are fully determined to push the world to the brink of the abyss." A few days later the report that the Pentagon had made sophisticated missile armaments available to Savimbi, the racists' henchman, caused a real explosion of indignation at U.S. tyranny in the African countries. A storm of anger and indignation has been aroused by the U.S. aggression against Libya in all the developing countries, and above all, naturally, in the Arab countries.

So in the end, as the saying goes, if you push your luck too hard, it will run out. Will Washington draw the right conclusions from this? Will it change its mind? Will it realize that in the nuclear age the strategy of adventures and violence is doomed to failure? It seems that the answers to these questions will be defined by the strength and unanimity of the rebuttal of this crazy strategy by peace-loving forces throughout the world.

Raid's Implications Viewed

PM161609 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[Article by Vitaliy Korionov: "In the Pillory"]

[Text] The flames of the conflagrations kindled by U.S. bombs and missiles in Libya also illuminated the bared teeth of the Washington politicians who gave the order for armed aggression against Libya cold-bloodedly and without compunction. Their efforts to take evasive action and find a mask of decency are in vain. People who have made state terrorism the foundation of their foreign policy masquerade as "fighters against terrorism" -- is this not blasphemy!

The new criminal act, for which there can be no justification, is a link in the chain of provocative U.S. acts carried out in response to the Soviet Union's peace-loving initiatives and aimed at wrecking the quest to improve international relations and extinguishing the positive trends and hopes that emerged as a result of the Geneva meeting. They signify a deliberate exacerbation of Soviet-American relations.

Following the piratical raid by a U.S. armada on Libya last month the White House called its 6th Fleet the "spear and shield of U.S. policy." "Well done, thanks, we are proud of you!" -- that was the message from the White House Oval Office to the warriors of the 6th Fleet.

Yes, the name of America and its "national security" are being used as a cover for new and even more dangerous actions against world peace and against the peoples' freedom and independence.

The major peace initiatives that have been the distinctive feature of the CPSU and Soviet state's actions in the international arena since the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and especially since the 27th forum of Lenin's party have offered mankind and real prospect of relaxation of international tension and -- as a result of the implementation of the specific, realistic program formulated in the CPSU Central Committee general secretary's 15 January statement -- of ridding the world of nuclear, chemical, and other types of mass destruction weapons by the end of the century.

But this prospect is by no means to the liking of the circles who determine Washington's course -- above all, the arms manufacturers, and in particular the military-industrial complex. In order to prevent a resolute shift toward the strengthening of peace, the United States has decided to utilize the most subversive and provocative methods.

The world has witnessed a whole series of actions aimed at artificially stoking international tension. Such a historic opportunity to reverse the nuclear arms race as the Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions was deliberately missed.

Adventurist circles in Washington are making increasingly extensive use of regional conflicts as a catalyst of local and international tension. How this is done in practice is clearly to be seen in the example of Washington's policy with regard to Libya.

This country has long been a White House target. The memoirs of former U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig contain interesting evidence: It would appear that Libya was one of the "most topical issues" on the agenda of the very first session of the U.S. National Security Council held 21 January 1981 under the chairmanship of R. Reagan. Why?

It is absurd, of course, to say that a small state with a population of less than 4 million, situated thousands of kilometres from American shores, can constituties a threat to U.S. "national security." And, of course, the struggle against terrorism, is by no means the concern of those conducting armed brigandage in Libyan skies and waters. Washington's basic plan is that, having "taught" Libya a "lesson," it will "teach a lesson" to all young national states that dare to pursue an independent, anti-imperialist course.

Imperialism is still unwilling to forgive Libya for eliminating the American and British bases on its territory in 1970, particularly Wheelus Field -- the largest base outside the United States, from which imperialist interventionist troops were airlifted more than once to be used against the struggling peoples of Africa and the Near East. The imperialists also cannot forget that Libya either totally or partially nationalized foreign oil companies.

After the March piracy in the Gulf of Sidra a Pentagon official declared with straightforward candor: "It was a provocation, if you like...We had no intention of missing an opportunity to inflict a strike." That provocation did not produce all the planned results. But its instigators did not back down. They began careful preparations for a new, still greater act of piracy. Spy satellites took new pictures of Libyan territory, a revised list of targets for strikes was drawn up, and the latest military-technical means were employed.

The haste with which Washington decided to undertake "military action" is accounted for, in particular, by a desire to divert world public attention from Washington's obstructionist policy with regard to the USSR's proposal to end nuclear tests. The White House is also motivated by a desire to drown out the strengthening voices of protest against the Nevada nuclear explosion with the beating of drums.

In undertaking armed aggression against a small sovereign country in Africa, the American clique was clearly putting its trust in the impunity of its actions. It was reckoning on intimidating other countries and peoples with bombs and missiles and making them meekly bow their heads before the American diktat. Vain hopes! The world's peoples demand an end to the policy of blackmail and threats!

The Soviet Government has declared that it "resolutely condemns the aggressive, piratical U.S. action against Libya -- a sovereign UN member state -- and demands that it be ended without delay. Otherwise the Soviet Union will be forced to draw more far-reaching conclusions."

'Anti-Libyan Paranoia' Examined

PM161630 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Gan report: "Dangerous Recklessness"]

[Text] Washington, 16 Apr -- In the U.S. capital the extremely bellicose tone of the leaders of the U.S. Administration has been noted, leaders whose fists are itching to get even with Libya.

Speaking in the White House, President Reagan described the piratic raid "as only one action in a long battle." Representatives of the U.S. Administration continue to whip up anti-Libyan paranoia in the country. The "courage" and "heroism" of the U.S. pilots who dropped their lethal payloads on peaceful Libyan cities is being extolled. Reactionaries are demanding that the bombings be continued in order "to bring Libya to its knees." At the same time abuse has come from the banks of the Potomac directed at America's allies who, with the exception of the British Government, thought it preferable to dissociate themselves from the U.S. aggression either by expressing regret at the escalation of violence or condemning it outright. The CBS television network was forced to acknowledge that Europeans are full of anger at the U.S. bombings of Libya.

Increasing numbers of Americans are coming to share this feeling as they come to grips with the facts and discard false emotions. A White House spokesman admitted today that after Reagan's address on national television more than 1,000 Americans telephoned his residence to protest the Pentagon operation. For the 2d day in succession mass demonstrations of antiwar organization activists are in progress in front of the White House. Those whose conscience does not allow them to pass over in silence the brigandage perpetrated by Washington are demanding "Hands off Libya!."

Disapproving voices have been heard even on Capitol Hill. R. Dellums, member of the House of Representatives for California, said in particular that the President has exceeded his constitutional powers in effectively declaring war on Libya. Congressman L. Stokes from Ohio described the raid on Libya as an "act of war." According to press reports, many lawmakers are openly expressing dissatisfaction that the White House informed them about the prepared attack literally on the eve of the operation, that it essentially presented them with a fait accompli.

Well-informed observers believe that the airborne intrusion into Libya makes it possible to draw a sinister conclusion, namely that the administration's appetite for using military force in the international arena is growing. THE WASHINGTON POST writes: "The strike against Libya marks a turning point in the administration's policy after 5 years on internal debate." "For the first time we have been discussing not whether or not to use military force, but how best to do it," the newspaper cites an official who took part in the elaboration of the plan to attack Libya as saying.

U.S. 'Vying in Rashness'

PM161611 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Political Observer Stanislav Kondrashov: "Brainless Brawn"]

[Text] The 5 April bombing of West Berlin's "La Belle" disco killed two people -- one of whom was American serviceman Kenneth Ford -- and wounded around 200 -- of whom around 50 were U.S. servicemen. This happened thousands and thousands of kilometers away from U.S. territory. It happened to soldiers of the U.S. occupying troops who, from draft to draft and even from generation to generation, have been based in central Europe for more than 40 years.

In response to orders issued thousands and thousands of kilometers away by Washington the military forces of the U.S. empire, which have been both in northern Europe, in the British Isles, for decades and in the south, in the Mediterranean between Europe and Africa, stirred themselves and prepared for action.

What a terrible and fantastic reality of our time! Although thousands and thousands of kilometers away from the site of events, the U.S. President ordered that Libya's two main cities -- Tripoli and Banghazi -- be bombed on the night of 14-15 April without seeing, knowing, or wishing to know the people, entirely innocent of the West Berlin disco bombing, who died that night from U.S. bombs at the hands of the man who signed the order. The U.S. empire, roaring over Libyan cities, crushed Libyan lives on Libyan soil under its iron heel.

The U.S. President stated to American citizens that Libyans were involved in the West Berlin bombing. Libya has officially stated that it "rejects all U.S. attempts to accuse it of participating in recent acts." Washington haughtily rejected these words. Many Americans, driven into a chauvinist frenzy by the rhetoric of their President and his aides, welcomed the bombing of Libya. Congress -- the constitutional check that ought to restrain the President from hasty actions -- was informed 2-3 hours before the attack. "There was no opposition," Robert Dole, majority leader in the Senate, told correspondents, "even though a wish was expressed that consultations had been held before," That was all the check there was! With such checks further raids could be carried out, preferably at night, in order to minimize U.S. losses -- Libyan pilots, U.S. intelligence claims, are poor night flyers. The U.S. President also threatened new armed action, if... If he should ascribe some other act of terrorism to Libya. Such an act could even be concocted (is not the CIA qualified in that area?), but preferably without American casualties. It could be concocted when the desire arose to "punish" Libya once again, or... Or, let us suppose, Nicaragua. But the list of casualties is not necessarily restricted to those two countries -- appetite comes with eating, and it seems that the reagan administration has gotten a taste for the so-called "new globalism" or Reagan doctrine.

Yes, it was piracy and a blant act of aggression. Yes, it was a crime. Yes, once again the UN Charter and international law have been left in tatters. The trouble, however, is that for the Washington people who made the decision other people's blood is like water off a duck's back. They do not have to answer for it to the empire's feverishly chauvinist citizens or to the U.S. electorate.

Yes, Western Europe is indignant: Washington failed to heed its appeals to refrain from military action. The vaults of the British Parliament, where opposition is rising against Mrs Thatcher's line, and West German city squares, which are seething with anti-U.S. demonstrations, are being shaken with protest. France did not allow the U.S. bombers to overfly its territory. Italy, Greece, the Netherlands, and so forth are protesting. The trouble, however, is that in heated moments such as the one we have experienced the U.S. empire on the other side of the Atlantic takes note not so much of its loyal allies as of its own legions, and it may be added, it sets even greater store by the opinion of Israel, the only ally from which the senior partner is prepared to learn something -- was it not the junior partner that blazed the U.S. trail in Libya through its piratical air raid on Tunis 1 October last year?!

Brainless brawn -- let us dwell on this, virtually the mildest definition. The incumbent U.S. President has long been depicted as a cowboy with a Colt at his side. He has had nothing against that. This image rather flattered him. Now more than ever it looks like not a caricature but a sinister image. Ronald Reagan's presidency is in its 6th year and it looks as though he has again entered an active phase of acting out the role of cowboy on the state of world politics. He is aiming his Colt menacingly even against U.S. Congress when the latter is restive and will not give $100 million in aid to the "contras." And now he is firing with the Colt of his jet aircraft on Libyan leader Al-Qadhdhafi. For the cowboy who divides the world into good guys and bad guys, Al-Qadhdhafi is now the number one enemy -- and the prime target.

Resorting to common abuse, the U.S. President called him a mad dog. Milder terms have included madman and barbarian. Interstate relations are relegated to the plane of what amounts almost to personal enmity. That is dangerous. Brainless brawn is dangerous if it is the brawn of a very powerful empire that has impudently arrogated the right to presence everywhere in the world, and a ruling presence at that.

Instead of the utmost responsibility, which should be inherent in a world power in the nuclear age and under the conditions of a fragile peace, we can observe Washington vying with groupings and individuals, with mysterious unidentified and uncaptured terrorists. Vying in rashness. At the end of last December some people shot passengers at Rome and Vienna airports. Blaming its "favorite enemy," Washington embarked in late March on an act of armed provocation in the Gulf of Sidra -- risking a trial of armed strength against another sovereign state. The explosion in the West Berlin discotheque. What was to be done? The stakes are increasing in the contest between the nameless terrorists and the state terrorists known to the whole world. Brainless brawn dictates the escalation of adventurism once its former level has failed to justify itself. Aircraft carriers are again moving toward Libyan shores but in addition, with Margaret Thatcher's permission, they are taking their supersonic F-111 aircraft from their bases on British soil and again sending them against Libya. The range of targets subject to bombing is expanding and the number of casualties is growing.

But everything indicates that the age of modern group and individual terrorism is a long one. It will hardly end tomorrow. After all, it was born (let's not forget sources!) above all of Israel's seizure of Arab lands -- with U.S. aid. The Palestinians nurtured by oppression and despair will take revenge one way or another for their desecrated dream of their restored fatherland. What will Washington do if somewhere someone wreaks blind revenge on the ubiquitous citizens of the U.S. empire? A further escalation of adventurism? New targets for even more massive bomb attacks? B-52 strategic bombers with a multi-ton cargo of bombs sent in against Libya as they once were against Vietnam?

Thinking for Washington is not part of our duties. But it is worth recalling a fundamental truth of our day -- any problems between states must be resolved by political means. This truth was emphasized again in the Statement by the Soviet Government, which resolutely denounced the U.S. aggressive, piratical action.

The strikes against Libya are cynically described as surgery across the ocean. But these surgeons are not curing but killing. And they are thereby bringing down on their heads all the ferocity and force of the laws of retribution. Calculations on remaining unpunished will not be realized, sooner or later they will have to pay a heavy price. Does it not occur to the U.S. political strategists that, in climbing their present ladder of adventurism, their country may end up in something like that "long, dark tunnel" for light at the end of which their predecessors, having gotten bogged down in the Vietnam war, vainly waited for over 10 years?!

Lomeyko Links Libya, Nevada Test

LD161757 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 16 TASS -- The nuclear blast in Nevada and the aggressive actions of the American Administration against Libya are links of the same chain leading to growth of tension in the world, said Vladimir Lomeyko, head of the Press Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry. He addressed today Soviet and foreign journalists at a briefing at the USSR Foreign Ministry.

U.S. continuation of nuclear tests stands in the way of solution of the fundamental problem of mankind -- removal of the threat of a nuclear war. U.S. aggressive actions against Libya are an attempt on the part of Washington to divert the attention of the world public from its nuclear testes in Nevada.

U.S. Justification 'Absurd'

LD161901 Moscow TASS in English 1805 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 16 TASS -- "Tens of civilians, among them children, women and old men, were killed or wounded, embassies were damaged, and citizens of foreign states were injured in Libya during the bombings", said Vladimir Lomeyko, head of the Press Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, when answering journalists' questions in the ministry's Press Centre today. "Washington, in an attempt to qualify the bandit raid as an act of fighting international terrorism, loses any common sense and in practice demonstrates the doctrine of neoglobalism the essence of which is an undisguised military interference in the affairs of sovereign states. There can be no justification for such actions. The attempts by the White House to explain the attack on Libya on self-defence considerations are absurd. It is a question of the most flagrant violation of the U.N. Charter which directly bans the use of force in international relations".

'Bandit Action' Condemned

LD161909 Moscow TASS in English 1803 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 16 TASS -- The latest actions of the United States in the Mediterranean region are added proof that the present policy of the White House is a policy of aggression, provoking regional conflicts and balancing on the brink of war, it was stated by Vladimir Lomeyko, head of the USSR Foreign Ministry's Press Department. He spoke today at a briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists at the Press Centre of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Soviet leadership had warned, the Foreign Ministry spokesman stressed, that such actions could not but affect relations between the USSR and the United States. In fact the administration itself had made impossible at this stage the planned meeting on the level of the ministers of foreign affairs of the two countries.

The Soviet Governmnt strongly condemns the aggressive bandit action against Libya, a sovereign state and a member of the United Nations Organisation, and demands an immediate end to it. Otherwise the Soviet Union will be forced to draw more far-reaching conclusions. Other steps too have also been taken from the Soviet side in connection with the United States aggressive action, Vladimir Lomeyko stressed.

The United States Ambassador Hartman was summoned to the Foreign Ministry on April 15 and was told that the Soviet leadership is seriously considering the situation that has formed in the Mediterranean area and especially around Libya, and that the actions of the United States Administration are a direct challenge to the world community. While warning the United States of responsibility for whipping up tension the Soviet Union would like to hope that Washington will refrain from further actions leading to an aggravation of the already extremely complex situation.

Cancellation of Talks Lamented

LD162249 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Vladislav Kozyakov commentary]

[Text] Soviet-American relations cannot but be affected by the American bombing of Libya, a sovereign state and member of the United Nations. The administration has made it impossible for the Soviet foreign minister to meet the United States secretary of state as planned in the middle of May. Our commentary is by Vladislav Kozyakov:

When the White House prepared this military operation and then ordered it, it knew very well of course what the consequences would be. It knew this would be a blow at the spirit of Geneva and aggravate relations with the Soviet Union. Nevertheless, it went ahead with it. Why? The answer would seem to be obvious: The administration is not ready for a constructive development of what was agreed at the Geneva summit last fall; it has no wish to respond to any of the Soviet Union's proposals, either on nuclear disarmament or on the adjustment of regional problems. Its actions have quite a different direction.

Just recall the nuclear explosions in Nevada at the time when the Soviet Union was observing a unilateral moratorium, the incursion of United States warships into Soviet territorial waters in the Black Sea, the demand to reduce the Soviet staff at the United Nations in New York, and the extension of the undeclared wars against Nicaragua, Angola, and Afghanistan, to name only a few of Washington's recent acts. So, the American bombing of Libyan cities with the resultant loss of human life is simply another link in the chain of defiant and provocative acts.

This is how Washington has responded to the efforts of the Soviet Union to find a way to better international relations and promote the process begun at Geneva. The administration itself has made it impossible for the present for the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard Shevardnadze, to meet his American counterpart George Shultz. But American politicians are making a mistake if they think that in this nuclear age international problems can be settled by bombing other nations and playing with fire. Judging by reactions to the latest events, nearly all governments are opposed to such an attitude. The dominant mood remains what it was: The world community wants preserved all the constructive trends in international relations that seemed to be shaping up after the Geneva summit.

Raid Equated With Grenada

LD161316 Moscow TASS in English 1131 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Geneva April 16 TASS -- The U.S. act of aggression against Libya and Washington's disregard for the interests of small states and nations are causing outrage all over the world, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vadim Loginov said.

Addressing a session of the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe today, he said that there had never been such an outrageous act of violation of international law and common human morality since the U.S. bandit attack on Grenada.

Loginov drew the attention of the participants in the session to the Soviet Government's statement on Thursday denouncing the U.S. act of aggression against Libya.

'Aircraft-Carrier Diplomacy' Scored

LD161516 Moscow TASS in English 1308 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 16 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko

The American bombs and missiles that hit Libya by order of the White House have not only brought death and destruction to Libyan soil, but also dashed the re-emerged hope that numerous international problems, starting with the settlement of regional conflicts and ending with the lessening of world tension, might be resolved.

The local press and television had to admit that the majority of Western European governments, including France, Italy and even the usually obedient American ally, West Germany, opposed the U.S. attack on Libya.

The U.S. permanent ambassador to the United Nations, Vernon Walters, while in Western Europe was rather unsuccessful in Washington's usual practice of "arms-twisting." The only thing which he did accomplish was the British Government's permission to use the American bases on British territory for the assault on Libya. The Tory cabinet thus became an accomplice in the bloody action, for which President Reagan publicly expressed his cordial gratitude.

President Reagan and the heads of the State was prepared to act again should need be.

One should mention in this connection that the escalation of the United States' militarist course, manifested in the attack against Libya, was in no way limited to that country alone. "Gunboat diplomacy" shaped as a major part of the doctrine of "neoglobalism" directed at establishing American domination worldwide. This was frankly admitted by TIME magazine which wrote that the administration's impatient desire to use force was relying on the enhanced self-confidence of its foreign plicy due to the military buildup.

The U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, a journal close to the administration, was even more frank in its assessments. After the U.S. first attack against Libya in March, the magazine boasted that the administration was thus sending a signal not only to Libya, but also to Nicaragua...and even to the Soviet Union. It wrote that the United States "overcame the Vietnam syndrome" and was again ready to use military force to back up its "diplomacy."

None other than secretary of State Shultz quite openly launched "aircraft-carrier diplomacy". "What is clear tonight," he told a press conference immediately after the attack on Libya, "is that the United States will take military action under certain circumstances." Shultz even proclaimed the beginning of a new epoch in U.S. "Diplomacy".

But there is nothing new in the "epoch". The practice of "gunboat diplomacy" on several occasions brought the United States into dangerous impasses. In today's world, "aircraft-carrier diplomacy" is endangering even more the security of all, including, not in the last turn, of the United States.

REAGAN, GENSCHER MEET, DISCUSS LIBYA ATTACK

LD170851 Moscow TASS in English 0738 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 17 TASS -- President Reagan met in the White House on Wednesday Hans-Dietrich Genscher, foreign minister of the Federal Republic of Germany, who arrived here.

They discussed chiefly the situation that developed following the U.S. Air Force raid on Libya. The administration tried to present this meeting in a maximum favourable light, contending that it did not reveal any disagreements. Obvservers emphasize, however, that Washington has actually found itself in isolation -- the bandit action against Libya was fully supported only by Britain. Addressing journalists after Reagan's meeting with Genscher, a top-placed administration official admitted that there was broad opposition in Western Europe to the aggression against Libya staged by the United States.

HOUSE REJECTS CONTRA AID BY 'OVERWHELMING MAJORITY'

LD170831 Moscow TASS in English 0723 GMT 17 Apr 86

["House Votes To Kill Reagan Plan To Aid Contras" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Washington April 17 TASS -- Despite the intensive pressure applied by the White House, the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress has rejected again by the overwhelming majority of votes the administration' request for providing military aid to gangs of surviving Somozists. The lawmakers endorsed an amendment proposed by Congressman Lee Hamilton, which bans any aid to CIA-trained and armed formations of the contras which make attempts to bring down, with U.S. assistance, the Nicaraguan Government

FURTHER REPORTS ON USSR-JAPAN ECONOMIC MEETING

Marchuk Receives Delegation

LD151058 Moscow TASS in English 0937 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 15 TASS -- On Monday Guriy Marchuk, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, received representatives of Japan's business circles, who arrived in the USSR to attend the tenth meeting of the Soviet-Japanese and Japanese-Soviet committees for economic cooperation.

Matters aimed at further developing scientific and technological cooperation between the USSR and Japan were discussed during the conversation.

Malkevich Gives Keynote Speech

OW151321 Tokyo KYODO in English 1306 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, April 15 KYODO -- Soviet Deputy Foreign Trade Minister V.L. Malkevich Tuesday asked Japanese business leaders to cooperate in the saving of resources and energy in all sectors of the Soviet economy. He also proposed for the first time that Soviet rockets be used to launch Japan's large-sized artificial satellites.

Malkevich was speaking at the first plenary session of a three-day 10th joint meeting of the private Japan-Soviet business cooperation committee and its Soviet counterpart, which started here Tuesday. He is the leader of the Soviet delegation. The conference is attended by about 380 representatives from the two committees -- the largest number so far. The high-powered delegation of the Japanese business community is headed by Ryoichi Kawai, board chairman of Komatsu Ltd.

In a keynote speech, Malkevich said that economic, technical and scientific exchanges with other countries are indispensable for implementation of the Soviet Union's 12th Five-Year Plan (1986-1990) and its long-term economic plan until the year 2000. In this context, he said the Soviet Union wants to introduce Japan's techniques for saving resources and energy in all fields, including the automobile, electric machinery, steel, chemical and energy industries, as well as agriculture. He also proposed that Japan launch its large-sized satellites with Soviet rockets on a commercial basis.

Kawai, representing the Japanese side, expressed a readiness to cooperate in the Soviet Union's new five-year plan, and asked for its detailed explanation for purposes of exploring possible fields of cooperation.

In a message read at the outset of the conference, Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone voiced Japan's readiness to promote cooperative economic projects with the Soviet Union on the principle of reciprocity.

Soviet Premier Nikolay Ryzhkov said in his message to the meeting that the Soviet Union will participate positively in international division of labor through stepped-up economic, scientific and technical exchanges with other countries.

Malkevich reemphasized the Soviet proposal for conclusion of a long-term economic cooperation agreement with Japan, saying a long-term intergovernmental agreement is necessary for economic, commercial and technical exchanges with a capitalist state. He also charged the Paris-based coordinating committee for export control (COCOM) with restricting trade between Japan and the Soviet Union. COCOM, consisting of Western nations and Japan, is designed to check exports of strategic goods to communist states.

Referring to specific economic projects between the two countries, Malkevich proposed talks be continued on a joint project for development of natural gas on the continental shelf off Sakhalin Island north of Japan because its profitability needs to be reviewed. He also said that negotiations connected with the fourth project for development of forest resources in Siberia, scheduled to start next year, should be completed by the end of this year. The planned chemical complex project will be scaled down.

Delegation Received in Kremlin

LD161829 Moscow TASS in English 1646 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 16 TASS -- Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, received in the Kremlin today the leadership of the delegation of Japanese business circles staying in Moscow in connection with the holding of the 10th joint conference of the Soviet-Japanese and Japanese-Soviet committees on economic cooperation.

During the conversation there was a detailed exchange of views on questions of Soviet-Japanese relations.

Nikolay Ryzhkov told the Japanese representatives that in the field of foreign policy, as it was confirmed by the 27th Congress of the CPSU, the Soviet Union intends further to pursue undeviatingly the course of the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. In accordance with this course my country is doing everything possible to put an end to the arms race, to stop the material preparations for nuclear war, to preserve and strengthen world peace, he said.

Since in the world of today security can only be universal security it is necessary for the actions of each state in the international arena to proceed from the premise of the impermissibility of wars and armed conflicts, of interference in the internal affairs of other peoples, Nikolay Ryzhkov said further.

But such an approach dictated by the realities of the present-day world has not yet become a universal norm of the behaviour of states. The United States armed attack against Libya, that creates a serious threat to universal peace and security, the brazen and provocative actions taken by the American Administration in response to the Soviet Union's peace initiatives -- all this increases tension in the world and leads to unpredictable consequences, Nikolay Ryzhkov said.

In the same context mention was made of the danger of the actual or planned drawing of the business circles of some countries, including in Japan, into the American programme of creating space strike weapons. Its implementation would inevitably entail a serious destabilisation of the strategic situation, a drastic intensification of the arms race and make the reduction and liquidation of nuclear arms impossible, he went on.

It is the duty of every country and also of business circles that are aware of their responsibility for the cause of peace to make their contribution to the strengthening of trust between countries, to facilitate in every way the transition from confrontation to extensive international cooperation.

When questions of Soviet-Japanese relations were discussed both sides voiced satisfaction with the positive changes that have appeared lately and confirmed intention to work for their further improvement.

Nikolay Ryzhkov characterised the directions of the USSR's social and economic policy determined by the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, the prospects of the development of the productive forces in Siberia and the Far East and the resultant favourable possibilities for expanding trade and economic relations between the USSR and Japan. In the light of this views were exchanged on the usefulness of vigorous efforts to deepen ties in industry, to prepare agreements on co-production and scientific-technical cooperation. Note was made of the important role that business ties in the trade and economic field can and must play in deepening understanding and trust between the USSR and Japan, given that there should be no place in these ties for discrimination or restrictions in any whatsoever form.

Both sides positively assessed the activity of the Soviet-Japanese and Japanese-Soviet committees on economic cooperation and the results of their joint meeting that are called upon to give a new impetus to the perfection of mutually advantageous business ties between the Soviet Union and Japan. Taking part in the conversation from the Soviet side was Foreign Trade Minister B.I. Aristov and from the Japanese side -- head of delegation R. Kawai, Japanese Ambassador in the USSR Y. Katori, presidents of Japanese companies I. Mimura, H. Watanabe and K. Matsuo.

Comparison of Ryzhkov Message

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 16 April carries in its First Edition on page 1 a report on a message by Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to the USSR-Japan Cooperation Committees meeting in Moscow. The PRAVDA report has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 16 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pages C1 and C2, revealing the following variations:

PRAVDA omits quotation marks throughout;

Paragraph one, line one reads in PRAVDA: To the participants in the 10th Joint Conference of the USSR-Japan and Japan-USSR Committees for Economic Cooperation

I greet the participants of the 10th joint conference of the USSR-JAPAN and Japan-USSR Committees for Economic Cooperation.

Established 20 years (supplying PRAVDA opening passage and picking up paragraph two, line one)

Page C2, paragraph one, line one, reads in PRAVDA: trade and economic relations and to strengthen good-neighborliness between their peoples.

Loyal to the (rewording and picking up paragraph two, line one)

Paragraph two, lines three and nine read in PRAVDA: "states" instead of "nations".

Paragraph three, penultimate line reads in PRAVDA: and economic ties are still far from fully utilized, and it is (rewording)

Paragraph four, line two reads in PRAVDA: of mutually beneficial business cooperation and in (supplying "business")

Last paragraph, line three reads in PRAVDA: peoples instead of people.

Last line reads in PRAVDA: ...progress and peace.

N. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers (supplying signature.)

GORBACHEV ATTENDS SED CONGRESS IN EAST BERLIN

Greets Jaruzelski En Route

LD160940 Moscow TASS in English 0819 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 16 TASS -- En route from Moscow to Berlin Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, sent a telegram from aboard his plane to Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party. The telegram reads:

"Flying over the territory of the Polish People's Republic, we send you, Polish Communists and the entire fraternal people of Poland our heartfelt greetings and wishes of success in the construction of socialism, in our joint effort to avert the threat of nuclear war, promote peace in Europe and the world over.

Arrives in Berlin

LD161323 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Aleksandr Zholkver Berlin report, from the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Berlin's Schoenefeld Airport. The aircraft from Moscow, on which the CPSU delegation, headed by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev arrived, has just landed here. The GDR capital is meeting the envoys of the Soviet country with bright spring sunshine, which shines on the flags with which the buildings of the airport and the main roads leading to the center of the town are decorated. At the aircraft gangway Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev is warmly greeted by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State. The Thaelmann pioneers bring Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev bouquets of flowers.

The CPSU delegation is met by members of the SED Central Committee Politburo [video shows Gorbachev being introduced to assembled officials, followed by Vadim Medvedev and Raisa Gorbacheva] The CPSU delegation approaches the cars.

The GDR capital radiantly receives the envoys of the party of Lenin.

Lays Flowers at Monuments

LD161359 Moscow TASS in English 1141 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin April 16 TASS -- A delegation from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which has arrived in Berlin to attend the 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and is being led by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today laid flowers to the monuments to Vladimir Lenin and Ernst Thaelmann at a ceremony attended by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SUPG Central Committee, and other leaders of the German Democratic Republic.

Mikhail Gorbachev, Erich Honecker, the members of the CPSU delegation and party leaders and statesmen of the GDR were warmly greeted by Berlin people.

Members of the Thaelmann Young Pioneer Organization and the Union of the Free German Youth presented flowers to them. The representatives of the GDR's younger generation pledged to keep sacred and fulfill Lenin's and Thaelmann's behests.

In his conversation with the children and young people Mikhail Gorbachev said that those who have laid down the foundations of socialism on German soil have worthy successors in the young people in this country today. "We hope," he said, "that the younger generation in the GDR will multiply these fine traditions and achieve further success in building a new life."

Tours East Berlin

LD170252 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Unidentified correspondent's report; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Today the CPSU delegation led by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev acquainted itself with the sights of the GDR capital. The first stop was at the monument to Vladimir Ilich Lenin, in the square bearing the name of the founder of the Soviet state. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev laid flowers at the foot of the monument.

Accompanying the CPSU delegation were Comrade Erich Honecker and other leaders of the SED.

Today marks 100 years since the birth of Ernst Thaelmann, the outstanding figure of the German international workers movement. On the eve of this important date, a monumental to the ardent internationalist revolutionary was unveiled in a solemn atmosphere in the GDR capital. Flowers are placed at the foot of the monument.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev had a conversation with Kerbel, the well-known Soviet sculptor and creator of the design for this monument.

[Begin recording][Gorbachev] I think that Thaelmann's appearance is as we had imagined it to be.

[Correspondent] There was a conversation here too with young Berlin builders who had taken part in the construction of the monument and the residential district that has come into being nearby.

[Female student] Esteemed Comrade Gorbachev, it is a great honor for me to meet you and welcome you to this place as [words indistinct]. We are all very pleased that you have come here...

[Gorbachev] Thank you.

[Female student continues] ...in order to take part in the congress of our party.

[Gorbachev] Thank you

[Female student] Permit me to hand you this letter from our school collective, which contains a photograph. [words indistinct]

[Gorbachev] You speak well, you speak well. I am very glad to hear words of great meaning from you, because these words are being uttered by a new generation entering upon life. Here, close to the monument to Thaelmann I would like to say that much has been given up for the GDR to be like this today. The friendship and the joint struggle are continuing. The step that you are taking today in applying to be accepted for candidate membership of the party is to my mind precisely a step in this direction. Continue Thaelmann's struggle in the present generation. You know, if society did not raise up a worthy generation as replacements it would not cope with its task. But when indeed we see such representatives, who are purposeful and understand their task, it is pleasant.

[Gorbachev] Good day. Thank you, thank you. Oh, how nice they are. [video shows girl presenting flowers]

[Gorbachev] Good day. Good day.

[Male student] We are very glad [words indistinct]. Continue to [word indistinct]. We are absolutely delighted by you.

[Gorbachev] For young people [words indistinct] wishes. You must add to what the older generation has achieved.

[Male student] We will try to do so.

[Gorbachev] It is good to see a healthy, strong, and good attitude of mind in young people. Thank you. Convey greetings to all your friends. [end recording]

[Correspondent] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Erich Honecker viewed housing and children's playgrounds. The members of the CPSU delegation were cordially greeted by the inhabitants of a new district.

Afterward the CPSU delegation visited the Brandenburg Gate, which is the site of the GDR's state border with West Berlin. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev was given an explanation by Lieutenant General (Drews), the Berlin military commandant. The head of the CPSU delegation made an entry in the honored visitors' book.

From the Unter den Linden Avenue the CPSU delegation went to Academy Square. A wonderful architectural monument that suffered during the war years is being restored there. The Schauspielhaus Concert Hall is already open. The CPSU delegation was familiarized with it.

Restoration work is also being finished in the historic center of Berlin, which is now called Marx and Engels Forum. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev laid red carnations at the monument to the founders of scientific communism.

The CPSU delegation also visited Berlin's new residential districts of Marzahn and Hohenschoenhausen. Over 100,000 people reside there, while altogether over the past 5-year period over 320,000 Berliners received new or modernized apartments. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev was given a cordial welcome by the builders and new residents.

SED Congress Opens

LD171038 Moscow TASS in English 1006 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin April 17 TASS -- The 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) has opened in the GDR capital today.

Attending the congress in the Palace of the Republic in Berlin are its delegates, representatives of the fraternal parties of the socialist countries, of other communist and workers' parties and national liberation movements. Opening the congress Horst Sindermann, member of the Political Bureau of the SED Central Committee, cordially welcomed the foreign guests. He said that 140 parties from 104 countries attended the congress.

The congress is to sum up the results of the work done over the past five years after the tenth party congress, outline prospects for the republic's further advancement on the way of building developed socialism, elect a new composition of the party bodies.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, is addressing a congress with a report of the party Central Committee.

FURTHER CRITICISM OF U.S. RAID ON LIBYA

Hungary Expresses 'Concern'

LD162114 Moscow TASS in English 1859 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Budapest April 15 TASS -- The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic expresses profound concern over new U.S. military actions against Libya, says a statement of the Hungarian Government circulated here by the MTI news agency.

Numerous armed attacks on the Libyan territory indicate that the United States ignores the norms of international law and the United Nations Charter. Such actions threaten stability in the Mediterranean and also international peace and security.

The Government and people of the Hungarian People's Republic express their solidarity with the people and Government of Libya, demand the earliest and to aggressive actions and call for respect for Libya's sovereignty, the statement says.

Ceausescu Sends Reagan Message

LD170605 Moscow TASS in English 0538 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest April 17 TASS -- PRAVDA today carries the text of a message sent by Nicolae Ceausescu to President Reagan. Follows the summary of the message. Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, speaking on behalf of the government and people of Romania, sent a message to U.S. President Reagan. It reads that the Romanian people are badly worried by the bomb raid of the U.S. Air Force on Libya, an independent country and a member of the United Nations. Romania considers that attack an unjustified act of aggression against a free and sovereign state. These military operations inflicted heavy damage on property and there are victims among the population of the Libyan capital and foreign nationals. The Romanian Embassy was damaged and four embassy officials wounded. Romania holds the USA responsible for the damage caused to the Romanian Embassy.

The Socialist Republic of Romania considers the bombing of Libya to be a gross violation of the norms of international law, relations among states and the principles of the U.N. Charter. The problems between the USA and Libya should be settled through negotiations rather than by use of armed force.

The message points out the need to take every measures to stop the bombing and armed actions against Libya and expresses the hope that the U.S. Administration will understand the deep worry of Romania and all the other nations of the world over the grave tension caused by the American bomb raids, and also the need to work for the settlement of the problems in the Mediterrean, Europe and all over the world through peaceful negotiations.

As for the attempts of the U.S. ambassador to Romania, who was handed the message, to justify military action against Libya, Ceausescu said that the right to self-defence could not be invoked to attack an independent sovereign state. The bombing can by no means be justified by the pretext of war on terrorism. Romania has resolutely stated and continues to state its opposition to any act of terrorism and, moreover, deplores state terrorism.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CARLSSON'S ACTIVITIES

Views Relations With USSR

LD162040 Moscow TASS in English 1557 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 16 TASS -- Speaking at a press conference here today, prime minister of Sweden, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Sweden Ingvar Carlsson noted that his negotiations in Moscow had been very constructive and useful and promoted further development of bilateral relations between Sweden and the Soviet Union.

The political course conducted by Olof Palme is also my political course, said the prime minister. We shall continue conducting this policy in the future. Such a policy meets Sweden's national interests, the interests of peace and justice as a whole. We believe that Sweden's policy of neutrality is making a considerable contribution to consolidation of stability and relaxation of tension in the north of Europe.

The Swedish Government, said Ingvar Carlsson, comes out for stable friendly relations with the Soviet Union.

Notes Territorial Violations

LD161651 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1030 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Interview with Swedish Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson by journalists Lars Adaktusson and Kerstin Brunnberg in Moscow on "Eko" program, date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Carlsson] Concerning the established Soviet border violations, I maintained that the Swedish view is unchanged; we have not changed our minds in any respect. Concerning the violations, in which the country of origin has not been determined, I said that we will utilize our defense in order to uphold our territorial integrity. We will develop our capacity to forcefully repel all efforts to enter our territory.

[Adaktusson] This has been said before by the Swedish side. What reactions have you recently received on this?

[Carlsson] I have made these declarations unilaterally; we will not submit our foreign and neutrality policy to any other country. On the contrary, I have established that the Soviet side has a great respect for the Swedish policy of neutrality and it is important that the surrounding world has this respect.

[Adaktusson] But is this respect and understanding greater now, according to your view, then it was before?

[Carlsson] I think that we have been able to further increase the knowledge of the Swedish foreign policy and its foundations. This is not news for the Soviet leaders, but in connection with the change of leadership in Moscow, after all, I deem it to be important that we have been able to explain the viewpoints of the Swedish Government.

[Adaktusson] Is the view of Swedish neutrality identical between Sweden and the Soviet Union?

[Carlsson] I have declared the Swedish point of view, and we will follow it strictly. Apart from this, it would be good if the surrounding world agreed as much as possible with the Swedish judgments. But it is we who form our foreign policy.

[Brunnberg] Have you now normalized relations between the Soviet Union and Sweden?

[Carlsson] To normalize is a question of definition. I would like to say that after strained years in the beginning of the 1980's, our relations have improved gradually; they have stabilized. This has been my ambition, and I think that we have succeeded. Without making concessions from the Swedish side, we can say that we are developing and improving our relations with the Soviet Union. This is in my view a strong Swedish interest.

[Brunnberg] What results do you expect from this visit?

[Carlsson] There are two important matters going on in Moscow. One is the ice-hockey championship. There, the results can be determined after each game. And when you arrive home, you have also a gold, silver or bronze medal. This is what I am hoping for the Swedish ice-hockey team.

When I go home, the results can be monitored gradually. I have emphasized the long-term improvement in relations with the Soviet Union.

Comparison of Ryzhkov-Carlsson Talks

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 17 April carries in its First Edition on page 4 a report on the talks between Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson of Sweden and Soviet Premier Ryzhkov. The PRAVDA report, entitled "Soviet-Swedish Talks," has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 16 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page G 1, revealing the following variations:

Paragraph one, line one reads in PRAVDA: TASS -- Talks were held 15 April between the Chairman (changing date);

Page G 2, paragraph three, from line one in PRAVDA reads: a participant in important international agreements in (inserting "important");

Paragraph four, from line three in PRAVDA reads: to exert every possible effort to scale (inserting "possible");

Same paragraph, line six in PRAVDA reads: accord with the peace-loving strivings of (replacing "peaceful" with "peace-loving");

Same paragraph, from the last line reads: in the world it was noted that the draft Basic Guidelines for the economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000, adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress, offer additional opportunities for the development of trade and economic relations between the USSR and Sweden.

During the visit (inserting additional paragraph, picking up penultimate paragraph, line one).

Comparison of Ryzhkov Speech

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 17 April carries in its Morning Edition on page 4 a report on the dinner address of Soviet Premier Ryzhkov. The IZVESTIYA report, entitled "In a Friendly Atmosphere" has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 16 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page G 3, revealing the following variations:

Paragraph one, line two in IZVESTIYA reads: Carlsson was held on 15 April on behalf of (subbing "15 April" for "today");

Same paragraph, lines four and five in IZVESTIYA read: Aliyev, Eduard Shevardnadze, and Nikolay Talayzin; I.V. Arkhipov and V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; USSR Council of Ministers, chairmen of USSR state committees, and other officials.

A speech was (picking up with the second paragraph, line one, supplying names and titles of officials);

Paragraph two, last line in IZVESTIYA reads: of the USSR:

It is with (picking up the first paragraph page G 4, line one; omitting passage);

Paragraph eight, line one in IZVESTIYA reads: The peoples of the Soviet Union and Sweden are united by (subbing "the Soviet Union and Sweden" for "our countries");

Paragraph nine, lines three and four read in IZVESTIYA: Union sincerely wants good, good-neighborly relations with Sweden (adding "good");

Page G 5, paragraph one, lines one and two read in IZVESTIYA: determined by the Basic Guidelines for its (supplying "Basic");

Paragraph three, line eight in IZVESTIYA reads: with Soviet organizations.

It appears to (omitting "Esteemed Mister Prime Minister," beginning new paragraph);

Page G 6, paragraph one, line two reads in IZVESTIYA reads: of nuclear tests. Our country will not (subbing "our" for "my")

WHITEHEAD IN W. EUROPE TO GAIN SUPPORT FOR RAID

LD171011 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] John Whitehead, first deputy U.S. secretary of state, has been hastily sent on a tour of Western Europe. In Paris, Whitehead is to meet ministers from West European OECD countries. The annual meeting of foreign and finance ministers of OECD member-states opens in the French capital today.

In announcing Whitehead's tour, the spokesman for the U.S. State Department made no secret of the fact that it represents another attempt to gain support from the United States' European allies for Washington's anti-Libyan policies.

The majority of the West European governments have publicly distanced themselves from the piratical raid by U.S. aircraft on Libya and have criticized the U.S. aggression.

EEC DIFFERENCES NOTED ON U.S. RAID ON LIBYA

LD170952 Moscow TASS in English 0826 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Paris April 17 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikita Yermakov reports:

An emergency conference of ministers of foreign affairs of the EEC member countries opened here today to discuss the situation in the Mediterranean, which has deteriorated as a result of the U.S. aggression against Libya.

According to AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE, foreign ministers of 12 EEC member states are not unanimous in their approach to this problem. Specifically, many EEC members denounce the decision of Britain to allow U.S. warplanes to take off from the airfields stationed in Britain for delivering a blow at Libya.

Thus, Leo Tindemans, minister of foreign affairs of Belgium, described these actions as a double play, for they run counter to the stand coordinated by foreign ministers of EEC member countries before the U.S. raid on Libya.

UK 'RECONNAISSANCE' FLIGHT AIDED U.S. RAID

LD161324 Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Kuwait April 16 TASS -- U.S. British-based spy planes have been making reconnaissance flights over Libya over recent days in preparation for a U.S. air strike on that country, KUNA news agency reported from London.

It said this followed from a report issued by the news service press association, which said that a U.S. blackbird spy plane had been taking off from Mildenhall, East England, every morning. Authorities had not given any details about its missions.

Although the bulk of information needed by Americans for their attacks on Libya had bene gathered by satellites, the report said, spy planes had also played an important role in preparing it.

The British Government and personally Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher permitted Washington to use British-based F-111 bombers against Libya.

COMMENTATORS VIEW REPERCUSSIONS OF UK AID

Ponomarev on 'Debt' Repayment

LD170959 Moscow TASS in English 0848 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 17 TASS -- By TASS commentator Leonid Ponomarev:

"The British Government, by its unqualified public support for the U.S. action (against Libya), has compromised its position in ways which are logically and politically untenable," the London-based FINANCIAL TIMES observed Wednesday.

The U.S. television network CBS said in a report from London that in Britain today all were only asking one question, namely why Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher had allowed Britain to become the base from which the United States had struck at Libya.

Some people are voicing the opinion that Thatcher has only "repaid the debt" to the Reagan administration for its backing to Britain at the time the latter launched military activities against Argentina over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands.

The price for this kind of support, however, may prove very dear. Britain is taking the risk of being involved in a U.S. venture that can become uncontrolled.

This has been demonstrated graphically by London's support for U.S. aggression against Libya, which has also shown that U.S. and British militarists have made violence, aggression and crusading chauvinism a standard of their policies.

Conflict breeding, international banditry and brinkmanship are especially manifest in the policy of the present U.S. Administration, a policy shared and backed by London.

The seeming impunity, with which the Washington administration has been staging aggresions one after another in different parts of the world and which it is flaunting in its jingoist intoxiation, is by no means an indication of either America's strength or the wisdom of its accomplice in aggression, Britain.

The DAILY TELEGRAPH and THE TIMES have published the findings of public opinion polls over the U.S. bombing of Libya and the Conservative government's decision on U.S. bases. The vast majority of the respondents (65 and more percent) have denounced both the air raid and the use of bases in Britain for the purpose.

A total of 66 percent of the polled said they believed the U.S. action a mistake, while seven in ten voiced opposition to the British Government's decision on the bases.

People are coming to realize ever more clearly that Washington's present policy is a way to violence and war. It is provoking a grave threat to universal peace and security.

Vasilyev on BBC 'Lies'

LD162051 Moscow TASS in English 1945 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 16 TASS -- Commentator Georgiy Vasilyev writes:

The British Tory government, having actively joined the runaway anti-Libyan campaign unleashed by the United States and having provided bases for American fighter-bombers from which to launch bandit raids against Libyan cities, is also vigorously participating in the dissemination of deliberately false information about the situation in Libya. Today, for instance, a correspondent of the British BBC reported "firefights" and an attempted "mutiny" in the Bab al-'Azziyah district of the Libyan capital. This report was emphatically refuted by the Libyan official JANA agency and qualified as "a lie that has nothing in common with the actual state of affairs".

In reality, the agency said, Libyan anti-aircraft defences had opened fire at an American reconnaissance plane that had intruded into Libyan air space.

The BBC correspondent's report is clearly of a malicious nature. It fits well into the unbridled anti-Libyan propaganda outcry raised by the CIA and the American mass media and directed at destabilising the situation in Libya and, ultimately, at toppling the present Libyan leadership. As we see, the Thatcher government is ever more actively appearing in the unseemly role of an accomplice in the dirty military venture undertaken by the United States against an independent Arab state, a member of the United Nations Organisation, and which is giving rise to a wave of wrath and indignation throughout the world.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON EVENTS AFTER U.S. RAID ON LIBYA

Gorbachev Sends Message

LD161847 Moscow TASS in English 1835 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, April 16 TASS -- On Tuesday the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev sent the following message to the leader of the Libyan revolution Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi:

"Dear Comrade Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi:

During these difficult days for the Libyan Jamahiriyah I want to express on behalf of the Soviet leadership and all Soviet people to you personally and to the friendly Libyan people feelings of solidarity in face of American imperialism's bandit crime. Also please accept our sincere condolences in connection with the tragic death of Libyans who fell victim to the American aviation's barbarous raid.

Our principled position in connection with the new armed aggression of the United States is outlined with utmost clarity in the just published statement of the Soviet Government. I find it necessary to add the following.

The USSR had taken numerous steps to prevent the threatening development of events around Libya. Along with moral, political, diplomatic and military support for friendly Libya and also other measures in this direction which are well known to you we had repeatedly made serious warnings to the American Administration about the dangerous consequences of the continuation of its anti-Libyan policy not only for the situation in the Mediterranean region but also for the entire international situation. We also declare that such a development of events cannot but have a negative impact on Soviet-American relations as well.

Washington did not heed our calls dictated by a striving to avoid a new worsening of the political climate in the world. The United States again stands for all to see as the main culprit of the escalation of international tension irresponsibly playing with the fate of millions of people for the sake of satisfying its imperial ambitions. While declaring that they are fighters against "international terrorism" the United States leaders in reality only confirmed once again their adherence to the policy of state terrorism and the aggressive doctrine of "neoglobalism".

When they made their armed attack on Libya the Americans did not achieve their aims. On the contrary, this aggression has still further rallied the Libyan people behind its revolutionary leadership and further increased its resolve to continue upholding the progressive gains of the September 1 Revolution and to pursue an independent anti-imperialist course in the international arena. Washington's hopes to break the freedomloving Jamahiriyah and force it to its knees have been dashed while the United States has suffered a new moral and political defeat.

The American aviation's bandit raids against peaceful Libyan cities have caused the anger and indignation of Soviet people who are demanding an end to the aggressive designs of the United States against that sovereign Arab state.

We are making vigorous efforts in the international arena as well. We have stated a strong protest to the American Administration and again demanded an immediate end to its adventuristic anti-Libyan policy. An appropriate representation was made by us to the Government of the United Kingdom which permitted the use of the American bases located on its territory for the raids against Libya.

In addition to this we have called on the leading Arab and non-aligned countries to give the Libyan Jamahiriyah active support.

It goes without saying that all our actions in this direction we coordinate with the fraternal socialist states.

Confirming our effective solidarity again to you. Comrade al-Qadhdhafi, and to the entire Libyan people, I would like to assure you that the Soviet Union firmly intends further to fulfill its commitments in terms of further strengthening Libya's defence capability. And this, as we see it, is of special importance for your country in the present situation.

With sincere respects, M. Gorbachev"

Libyan Official Voices Gratitude

LD170710 Moscow TASS in English 0655 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] New Delhi January 17 TASS -- We are infinitely grateful for the message of Mikhail Gorbachev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Libyan revolution, expressing the Soviet Union's full support for the struggle waged by the Libyan people against the barbarous U.S. aggression, said Kamil Hasan al-Mansur, the head of the Libyan delegation at the New Delhi meeting of the Coordination Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement, secretary of the Libyan General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison.

In this difficult hour for Libya when U.S. aircraft are sowing death and destruction, killing peaceful civilians, including children, this message of support from the Soviet leader infuses our people with fresh strength in the struggle against the U.S. aggression, Kamil Hasan al-Mansur told TASS correspondent Vladimir Baydashin. The Soviet Union has always sided with the peoples fighting against imperialism, for freedom and independence, the Libyan minister emphasized.

Sudanese Official Briefed

LD161428 Kuwait KUNA in English 1235 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Kuwait, April 16 (KUNA) -- Foreign Undersecretary Sulayman Majid al-Shahin received the Soviet ambassador in Kuwait, Pogos Akopov, Wednesday. KUNA learnt that Akopov briefed Al-Shahin on the text of a Soviet Government communique issued yesterday in condemnation of the American air strikes on Libya.

Al-Qadhdhafi Appears on TV

LD170418 Moscow TASS in English 0407 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli April 17 TASS -- The leader of the Libyan revolution, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, spoke on Libyan television this night. He strongly condemned the act of aggression unleashed by the U.S. Administration against the Libyan Jamahiriyah and the complicity of the British conservative government in the organization of the piratic raids of the U.S. Air Force on Libyan cities. Al-Qadhdhafi said that the leaders of Arab countries had contacted him on their own initiative and suggested that an emergency conference of the heads of state and government of Arab countries be convened to discuss assistance to the Libyan people in repulsing the U.S. bandit aggression. The leader of the Libyan revolution said that the conference could take place within a day or two.

He called upon the Arab states and peoples to display at this crucial moment of struggle against imperialism and Zionism a sense of unity. "As a consequence of the gross act of aggression perpetrated by the USA, we have a historical opportunity to understand wherein our strength lies," Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said. "Our strength lies in unity. The Arab countries must break off economic and political relations with the USA. I want to say that the Arab peoples should seek a boycott of the United States because that country has gone beyond all limits and committed the murder of our children."

Al-Qadhdhafi stressed that the U.S. Administration and the British Government should be put on trial as "child killers." He said that altogether 33 U.S. warplanes had raided his residences and that their task was physically to eliminate him.

Al-Qadhdhafi's adopted daughter was killed in the raids and two of his sons were critically wounded.

Having stressed in his address that Libya would give a befitting rebuff to the aggressors, Al-Qadhdhafi at the same time pointed out that it would never stoop to barbarity against children or the civilian population. "We do not bomb cities," he said.

The Arab countries, African states, non-aligned countries, all the forces of progress have voiced readiness to fight on our side, the leader of the Libyan revolution said. If new attacks are committed, we will offer a resolute rebuff and inflict heavy losses on the aggressors. We are ready to die in defence of our country.

Saudi Arabia Condemns U.S. Attack

LD162117 Moscow TASS in English 1252 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Kuwait April 16 TASS -- Saudi Arabia has condemned the American attack against Libya. A statement by the government's official spokesman pointed out that such methods were in violation of the generally recognized norms of international law.

Violence, he said, was not only complicating a peace settlement in the region, but also was facilitating the heightening of tension in the Mediterranean and the Middle East.

The statement reaffirmed solidarity with the people of the Libyan Jamahiriyah and emphasised that Saudi Arabia would side with any Arab country subject to attack.

Syrian Party Denounces 'Banditry'

LD162124 Moscow TASS in English 0810 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus April 16 TASS -- The Progressive National Front of Syria has denounced the acts of banditry of the U.S. forces against sovereign Libya. An emergency meeting of the Front's leadership here said in an address to the Syrians and other Arab peoples that the U.S. armed attack fully exposed the hegemonistic plans of U.S. imperialism in the region, aimed at establishing U.S. dominance in the Middle East.

The dangerous action of the USA, the address pointed out, is graphic evidence of the violation by the U.S. Administration of international norms, the U.N. Charter and basic principles of relations among states. It is a new step in the escalation of U.S. state terrorism, institutionalized by Washington as official policy and projected onto the whole world. The United States is challenging by its aggressive policy and organized terror the peoples endeavoring for progress and national liberation.

The address stresses the need for the unity and cohesion of the Arab peoples as a major factor in countering the conspiracies of imperialism and Zionism.

PDRY Leader Expresses Support

LD162145 Moscow TASS in English 0909 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Aden April 16 TASS -- The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] sides with the Government and people of Libya in the struggle against American imperialism which is perpetrating direct armed aggression agaisnt the Libyan revolution, 'Ali Salim al-Baydh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, has declared.

In a telephone conversation with 'Abd al-Salim Jallud, member of the revolutionary leadership of Libya, Al-Baydh condemned the America's military action against the fraternal Arab country.

The U.S. barbaric action, he said, was against all international laws and norms.

OPEC Members Criticize Raid

LD161632 Moscow TASS in English 1049 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Geneva April 16 TASS -- The majority of participants (nine out of 13) in an emergency OPEC conference, currently under way here, have denounced the U.S. air raid on Libya, a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries said.

Al-Mansur Seeks U.S. Isolation

LD162139 Moscow TASS in English 1912 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] New Delhi April 16 TASS -- Secretary of the People's Bureau for External Relations of the General People's Committee of Libya Kamil Hasan al-Mansur has called for international isolation of the United States for acts of aggression against smaller states.

Speaking today at a plenary meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of non-aligned states, which is under way here, he said that there can (?be no) justification for the U.S. insolent aggression. The way the United States acts is an outright policy of state terrorism, said Al-Mansur.

Though Libya is experiencing hard times, and bombings inflicted economic damage upon it, it shall never agree to pressure and will put up resistance to the end. Libya shall never yield to U.S. attempts to intimidate Mediterranean countries and will continue resolutely fighting against Washington's hegemonistic designs by all means at its disposal, stressed Kamal Hasan al-Mansur.

U.S. Attacks Tripoli Airport

LD161536 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Here is a report we have just received. The U.S. Air Force today carried out its latest raid on Libya and bombed the international airport at Tripoli. There are deaths among the civilian population.

Atmosphere Tense in Tripoli

LD161941 Moscow TASS in English 1905 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli April 16 TASS -- TASS correspondent Georgiy Shelenkov reports: The Libyan capital had an anxious morning today. Last night the sounds of explosions announced that U.S. aircraft appeared in the skies over Tripoli again. Several hours later the city which had grown quiet, awoke once again to the screech of aircraft, the firing of Libyan air defense systems, and the resonant echo of a distant explosion.

The clumsy attempts by U.S. Administration spokesman to "deny" the fact of a new raid seem simply ridiculous here in Tripoli because any of Western journalists who arrived here can disprove them. The JANA news agency issued a report on yet another raid during which, according to JANA, another four U.S. fighters were shot down. In the evening newsreel, the Libya television showed the fragments of one of such aircraft. The world should know that, although the largest imperialist power throws huge forces against the small people, the Armed Forces of the Libyan Jamahiriyah issue a fitting rebuff to them.

Rescue operations have already been completed in Ben Ashur area which suffered perhaps most of all from the barbarous air raid. The bulldozers are removing the remains of the houses where only two days ago people had lived peacefully and many of whom are no more. When going there in the morning I literally at the doorstep met a neighbour from a lower floor. Usually a sociable and cheerful person, he looked terrible today: His wife's sister quite a young girl, lived not far from the French Embassy. Today she will be buried. Her life was severed as a result of an order issued by the occupant of the White House where there is unceasing talk of "directed strikes" against military facilities. This is a lie! The strikes are really directed but not at all against military targets but against civilians women, children and old men. Today's edition of the newspaper AL-FAJR AL-JADID carries three pages of photographs, the pictures of maimed people and destroyed buildings.

Those of the neighbours who survived -- I rode up to the remains of those buildings -- were not too communicative at first. And one can understand them -- so fresh are their memories of the terrible night. They related that Nabil 'Abd al-Fattah and his family lived on the site. He is now in hospital but his family is no more. Muhammad Sahl, another resident of the neighbourhood, was killed.

Foreigners who had arrived here to help the Libyan people in their peaceful construction also found their death under the ruins of the multi-storey building. There are scores of people, Libyans and citizens of other countries, who became victims of the "frenzy of force", as the doings of the "avengers" from across the ocean are called here.

The question arises: On whom and what for those "zealots of freedom" take revenge? They take revenge on the Libyan people because they did not want to live as Washington would like them to, and because the independent anti-imperialist course of the Jamahiriyah and its consistent struggle for a just settlement of the Middle East conflict, for the ensurance of peace and stability in the Mediterranean area do not accord with the concept of U.S. "vital interests". This is why U.S. aircraft fly in here to sow death and destruction on Libyan soil. They fly in and it seems that Washington, despite the storm of indignation among all the peoples of the world, does not so far intend to stop and think better of it.

This was confirmed again by the new cannonade which made the city start exactly at 2 p.m. today.

It seems this time Libyan anti-aircraft gunners opened fire on reconnaissance planes and drove them away. But bombers furtively prefer to commit their black deeds under the cover of darkness, and civilians of the Libyan capital are awaiting the approaching night with alarm.

Widespread Casualties

LD162035 Moscow TASS in English 2002 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 16 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reports:

As a result of the U.S. piratic attack on Libya, a considerable destruction has been inflicted upon Tripoli, the capital of Libya, tens of civilians were killed or heavily wounded, correspondents of U.S. television and newspapers report. Thereby they disprove the mendacious statements by U.S. Administration spokesmen that the strike was ostensibly delivered exclusively against military targets. A WASHINGTON POST correspondent, describing in detail the situation in Tripoli, reports that the hospitals of the city are filled with heavily wounded residents. Among them there are many children and women. A physician of one of the hospitals has told journalists that among those killed is year-old Hanna, the adopted baby daughter of Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Two of his teen-age sons have been injured. The correspondent saw the dead bodies of civilians in the ruins of houses.

One of the tenement houses was fully razed to the ground by a direct bomb hit.

Not only residents of the Libyan capital but many foreign citizens, suffered as a result of the raid. Among them is the wife of an Italian consul, and a West German technical specialist who were injured. Large destruction was inflicted upon the Embassy of France, the residences of the ambassadors of Switzerland, Finland, and Austria, and on the Romanian cultural centre. In reply to journalists' questions how should one regard in the light of such reports the administration spokesmen's assurances that the strike was delivered ostensibly only against military targets, the shifting and dodging officials went to the lengths of asserting that the Libyans themselves had caused the destructions and casualties. A State Department spokesman Bernard Kalb cynically stated that the USA was sorry if something had gone wrong and that it did not want casualties among civilian population.

U.S. Raids Tripoli Again

LD170549 Moscow TASS in English 0541 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli April 17 TASS -- After dark, the U.S. Air Forces raided the Libyan capital anew. The Libyan air defense forces opened fire at the planes of the aggressor and chased them away.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR TUNISIA

LD161221 Moscow TASS in English 1143 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 16 TASS -- A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation left Moscow for Tunisia today for an official visit at the invitation of that country's parliament. The delegation is being led by Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union (one of the two chambers of the Supreme Soviet).

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U.S. 'HAWKS' URGE RENUNCIATION OF SALT II

LD172211 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1900 GMT 17 Apr 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] Many observers note that the attack on Libya is not some kind of isolated bellicose step by the present U.S. Administration, but the latest indication of its general aggressive approach to foreign policy. Let us recall Washington's provocative actions of just the recent period: the violation by U.S. ships of Soviet territorial waters off the Crimean coast, the shipment of the latest Stinger antiaircraft missiles to the Afghan dushmans and UNITA gangs in Angola, the nuclear bomb blast in Nevada, and the attempts to increase military aid for the Nicaraguan contras. And now Washington is duscussing whether it should perform another reckless action and renounce observance of the SALT II treaty, which, as everyone knows, was not ratified by the United States. U.S. President Reagan has held a special conference on this issue with his leading foreign policy advisers in the White House. At the end of May, sea trials of the eighth American atomic Trident-class missile-carrying submarine will begin. Here you see a previous test of a submarine of this class. It is fitted with 24 multiple-warhead ballistic missiles. [video shows submarine at sea, missile being launched from submerged vessel]

As a result of the commissioning of the latest missile-carrying submarine, named the Nevada, the United States will exceed the limit for missiles with multiple warheads fixed in the SALT II treaty, if they do not dismantle two old Poseidon-class atomic submarines at the same time. At the White House conference, contradictory views were expressed as to whether the United States should continue to adhere to the provisions of the SALT II treaty. Such Washington hawks as Secretary of Defense Weinberger, CIA Director Casey, and director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Adelman are demanding that observance of the agreement be renounced.

It is typical that, as THE WASHINGTON POST reports, even the U.S. naval command does not in principle object to the dismantling of two Poseidon submarines, since they have been in service for more than 22 years; they are obsolete and in need of major overhaul, and even after overhaul their service life will only be very brief. The supporters of a hard line, however, are insisting that these atomic submarines be kept in order to challenge the Soviet Union and to undermine the possibility of achieving any agreement limiting the arms race. And in order to justify this position, Washington has again started to talk about alleged violations of the SALT II treaty by the Soviet Union. These conjectures have already repeatedly been rebutted by Soviet representatives at the most authoritative level.

It is not surprising that the plans to wreck one of the few Soviet-American agreements remaining in force have aroused alarm even in the U.S. Congress: Fifty-two U.S. senators have sent President Reagan a message in which they insist that the treaty be observed. A similar letter has also been sent to the White House by more than 150 members of the House of Representatives. As UPI reports, the U.S. President will make a final decision in a few days, after the United States has consulted its allies.

WARSAW PACT DECLARATION REJECTS U.S. RAID ON LIBYA

PM171128 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Apr 86 Second Edition p 1

[Text] The allied socialist states are expressing profound concern over the sharp aggravation of the international situation that has been provoked by the U.S. hostile actions against Libya. The barbarous bombing of peaceful Libyan cities by U.S. aircraft, in which innocent people became victims, is an act of direct aggression and gives rise to legitimate anger and indignation.

The piratic attack on the sovereign Arab state poses a real threat to peace not only in the southern Mediterranean. It is fraught with an uncontrolled escalation of international tension, which will inevitably have an adverse effect on the situation in Europe and throughout the world.

The Warsaw Treaty member-states resolutely reject the methods of conducting foreign policy by force, still less with weapons. It is precisely such methods along with the imperialist policy of aggression and diktat that breed violence and bring about favorable conditions for international terrorism, of which the socialist world is a principled opponent.

The interests of everyone and the interests of international security require an immediate end to any aggressive actions against Libya and the elimination of the dangerous seat of tension in the southern Mediterranean as soon as possible. The international community must raise its voice in defense of the Libyan people and of its inalienable right to tranquil life and independent development.

The governments and people of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic are stating their solidarity with the people of Libya in its efforts to repulse the imperialist aggression.

At the same time the Warsaw Treaty member-states consider it necessary to emphasize that the current complex period in international relations demands of all states a particularly responsible approach, a display of restraint in politics, and active efforts aimed at keeping universal peace. It is precisely these goals that the fraternal socialist countries have been and will be guided by in their practical actions.

CEMA COOPERATION COMMITTEE MEETS IN MOSCOW

LD162120 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1233 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, 15 Apr (TASS) -- The 38th sitting of the CEMA committee for cooperation in the field of planned activity opened today in Moscow.

The results of the coordination of the CEMA countries' national economic plans and of the capital investments for 1986-1990, the design of a coordinated plan of multilateral international measures for the same period, and the issues of ensuring the implementation of the Comprehensive Program of Scientific-Technical Progress of the CEMA Countries up to the Year 2000, as well as of cooperation in the field of big national economic problems are being discussed.

FURTHER REACTION TO U.S. ATTACK AGAINST LIBYA

Shevardnadze Message to UN

LD171705 Moscow TASS in English 1655 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow April 17 TASS -- Follows a full text of the address of Eduard Shevardnadze, USSR minister of foreign affairs, to the U.N. secretary general.

"Dear Mr. Secretary General,

I am addressing you on an especially important matter.

The situation in the south Mediterranean region has sharply deteriorated following the U.S. air attack on Libya and a threat has been created for universal peace and security. No matter what reasons the U.S. puts forward in an attempt to explain its actions, it is clear to us and to the world in general that it was a direct aggression against a sovereign state, a case of flagrant violation of the generally recognized norms of international relations, as well as of the U.N. Charter which directly prohibits the use of force against any country. This is how those actions are regarded by the Soviet Union.

These extremely dangerous actions can bring about a complete disarray in international relations. A very serious situation has taken shape".

"At present the problem is as follows: If urgent measures are not taken today for stopping the aggression against Libya, tomorrow any sovereign country can become the target of armed violence with all the consequences involved for world peace and security.

The Soviet leadership believes that in the present-day situation which is dangerous for the cause of peace it is important to take advantage of all the opportunities with a view to stopping the aggression and bringing back to normal the situation in the south Mediterranean region.

The United Nations Organization should make its contribution to it. You are certainly aware, Mr. Secretary General, of the steps taken by us, including at the Security Council. We should like to count on your taking advantage, on your part, of all the means that are at your disposal, of your personal authority and influence in order to prevent the deterioration of the situation and to immediately stop the use of armed force by the United States against Libya. You, Mr. Secretary General, can count in this respect on the complete support of the Soviet Union.

[Signed] Respectfully, Eduard Shevardnadze, USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs."

OAU Denounces Attack

LD162219 Moscow TASS in English 0901 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] New York April 16 TASS -- The Organization of African Unity has strongly denounced the bandit air attack of the U.S. on Libya.

A statement of the OAU Executive Secretariat published here Tuesday emphasized that by its barbarous actions the U.S. Administration had again demonstrated that it violated the norms of international law and the U.N. Charter. The OAU voiced its all-out support for and solidarity with the Libyan people and demanded that the U.S. stop acts of aggression.

LOMEYKO STRESSES SOVIET OPPOSITION TO TERRORISM

LD171643 Moscow TASS in English 1627 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 17 TASS -- "The Soviet Union has been and is on principle against terrorism, both individual and state terrorism, which is particularly dangerous since whole peoples fall victim to it," Chief of the Press Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry Vladimir Lomeyko said at a briefing for Soviet and foreign reporters today. "The USSR has declared more than once that this disgraceful phenomenon poses danger to entire humanity, and that the USSR is ready to cooperate with all countries in eradicating this menace", he said.

"Acts of terrorism should not be viewed separately, without their interrelationship", Vladimir Lomeyko went on to say. "Violence breeds more violence. So this problem can be tackled only in a political way. The United States tries to present socialist countries as a side that has no wish to participate in combating terrorism", the spokesman for the Foreign Ministry said. "Attempts are even made as was the case with regard to the Libyan Jamahiriyah, to place the blame at the wrong door. It should not be forgotten that the beginning to the policy of international terrorism in the Middle East, for instance, was set by forcible occupation of Arab lands by Israel and by depriving the Arab people of Palestine of its national home", Vladimir Lomeyko said. "The aggressive actions of the U.S. Administration confirmed again that the United States continues the policy of state terrorism".

NATO NAVAL EXERCISES BEGIN IN DANISH WATERS

LD172111 Moscow TASS in English 1612 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Copenhagen April 17 TASS -- NATO naval exercises code-named "Blue Harrier-86" have started in Danish territorial waters in the Kattegat, Great and Little Belt straits, and will last till April 30. Taking part in them are 65 combat ships belonging to Denmark, the FRG, Norway, Britain, Belgium and Holland, including ships from the permanent NATO trawler squadron in the channel zone. Air support is provided by Danish and West German aircraft and NATO electronic reconnaissance planes. In all, the exercises involve 2,500 servicemen. NATO military spokesmen have said that the purpose of the exercise is to practice the interaction of ships when solving a number of tactical tasks, the Danish RITZAUS BUREAU news agency reports.

NONALIGNED FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE HELD

Conference Previewed

NC151104 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1600 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Unattributed commentary: "The Friends and Foes of Iran and of Other Nonaligned Nations"]

[Text] Foreign ministers of nonaligned countries will meet in New Delhi, from 16 to 19 April, and the participants, including Iran, will study ways to confront U.S. foreign policy.

As you know, this policy has different aspects, among which are the nuclear blackmailing of nonaligned nations, the use of state terrorism, and, specifically, the policy of deploying aircraft carriers and imposing economic and commercial sanctions on nonaligned countries.

Iran has been the target of all aspects of U.S. foreign policy. After the victory of the 11 February revolution, a plan to inflict a nuclear blow on Iran, code-named "Thread Wire," was prepared by the Pentagon. The helicopters that landed U.S. commandos near Tabas took off from the U.S. aircraft carrier Nimitz, which was patrolling near Iranian territorial waters. Iran became a target of economic and commercial sanctions imposed by the United States, and most of these sanctions continue to be in force. The United States is resorting to the same methods against Libya and Nicaragua today.

All these prompt the nonaligned countries to seek a collective way to defend their independence and sovereignty. However, there are difficulties in this, too. Definitely, the so-called regional clashes in various parts of the world are a source of concern for the Nonaligned Movement since these hotbeds can spark off world clashes and create a suitable pretext for provocations and plots by the initiators of nuclear war. This fully applies to the Iran-Iraq war as well. This war that has been continuing for 6 years now, splits the ranks of the nonaligned nations, and grants a suitable pretext to the U.S. and its NATO allies to interfere in regional affairs and prepare for aggression in this region. It should be noted that there are forces in the U.S. Administration that primarily want to continue and to escalate the arms race in the future on the pretext of the need to control conflict between countries. As pointed out in the 15 March message by Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, the Soviet Union opposes the linking of disarmament and regional clashes. Behind this act one can see both an unwillingness to move toward disarmament and a willingness to impose foreign wills on independent nations, as well as a willingness to impose systems and norms that can lead to the unjust existence of one group of nations through another and the exploitation of these nations' natural, human, and intellectual resources for the selfish and high-handed objectives of some countries or aggressive groups. Mikhail Gorbachev declared that the Soviet Union has always opposed this method. The Soviet Union is the persistent supporter of the freedom of nations, of peace and security, and of the consolidation of international rights. The Soviet Union's objective is not to escalate regional conflicts but to stop them through joint efforts and on the basis of just principles. The sooner these conflicts end, the better.

These ideas show that the interests of the Soviet Union, and of all the socialist nations, are fundamentally the same as that of the nonaligned nations. Consideration for the security and the peaceful future of nations are common principles to all the world and the invigoration of the international situation has become the pressing duty of all those who respect and cherish the fate of mankind.

Gandhi Addresses Opening Session

LD161744 Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] New Delhi April 16 TASS -- By TASS correspondents Vladimir Baydashin and Stanislav Sychev.

"The Non-Aligned Movement extends its firm support and solidarity to Libya in this critical hour," Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister of India and chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement, told the opening of the Coordinating Bureau's session here today.

The Non-Aligned Movement, he said, was based on the principles of peace and peaceful co-existence, national sovereignty, abstention from the use of force, and respect for international order.

Adherence to these principles was expanding the prospects of peace and international cooperation and strengthening the unity of the movement, Gandhi pointed out.

The chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement denounced the continuing race of arms, above all nuclear ones.

He said it was madness to spend annually trillions of dollars on arms. The nuclear arms race was leading towards the threat of nuclear war that would destroy human civilization.

The world was expecting that statesmen display wisdom and striving for peace in this dangerous situation, Gandhi pointed out.

In this connection, he welcomed the Soviet-American summit in Geneva and the joint statement on holding talks with a view to preventing the arms race in space and ending it on earth, and ultimately eliminating all nuclear weapons.

A moratorium on all nuclear testing should become a first element of disarmament, as urged in the initiative of six countries of five continents.

The Soviet Union positively responded to the appeal by suspending unilaterally all nuclear explosions and extending its moratorium twice. But the United States was going ahead with nuclear testing, Gandhi said.

He criticised the white-minority racist regime in South Africa and Western countries which back it, and called for compliance with the U.N. decisions on South Africa and Namibia.

The chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement came out in favour of the exercise of the inalienable right of the Arab people of Palestine and an end to the Israeli occupation of Arab territories.

He backed the Central American countries' right to choose the form of social, political and economic development without outside interference, and called for the solution of Central American problems within the framework of the Contadora agreement.

The chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement called on the West's industrialised nations to listen to the voice of reason and agree to a new international economic order on a fair and equitable basis.

He favoured the consolidation of the U.N. role and stressed the need for ending pressure on it that was being exerted by several Western nations.

The first-day speakers representing all regional groups and national liberation movements denounced the U.S. barbaric aggression against Libya and demanded that it be immediately stopped.

PRAVDA REVIEWS 6-12 APR INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

PM141521 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

[Nikolay Kurdyumov "International Review"]

[Text] The past week demonstrated vividly and convincingly the two lines in international relations: the difference between the Soviet Union's peace-loving course, which was once again confirmed in M.S. Gorbacheav's speech in Tolyatti, and the militarist policy of the United States.

The week began in conditions where the Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions was in operation, as it had been for more than 8 months. The Soviet Union had prolonged the moratorium and stated that it would refrain from nuclear tests until the first nuclear explosion in the United States. The world and American public called on President R. Reagan to follow the Soviet example and thereby lay the foundations for an important stage in international relations and pave the way for curbing the arms race. But Washington did not heed the voice of reason: on 10 April, the United States carried out a nuclear explosion at the Nevada test range.

It was a challenge to all mankind, in pursuit of the crazy idea of achieving military-stratgegic superiority over the Soviet Union. Naturally, in this situation our government could not remain unconcerned. It stated that from now on it is free of the self-imposed unilateral commitment to refrain from carrying out nuclear blasts. In conditions of Washington's continuing nuclear explosions, the Soviet state cannot forego its security or that of its allies.

The statement says: "It is the Soviet Government's profound conviction that the problem of banning nuclear weapon tests is one of the most urgent tasks of today, and the Soviet Union will continue to struggle persistently for its resolution in the interests of ensuring international security and a reliable peace without nuclear weapons."

A Path of Recklessness

On the eve of this year, reflecting on the subject of "How can the atmosphere of Geneva be preserved?" one of the editors of U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, a weekly which is very well disposed toward the Republican administration's policy, noted reasonably that one practical measure which the President could have taken even before Christmas would have been the decision to join in the moratorium on nuclear explosions declared unilaterally by the Soviet Union. Such a step "in the interests of mankind," he noted, would be greeted with approval throughout the world. As for the "arguments" of the moratorium's opponents, such as the assertions that the Soviet Union cannot be trusted, these, the article points out, are refuted by more than 20 years of experience of the Soviet Union's observance of the 1963 treaty banning nuclear tests in the three environments. The author also asks, why not "jump at" the Soviet Union's readiness for on-site verification?

Indeed, if we are guided by the accords reached in Geneva and the joint statement that there will be no winners in a nuclear war, it would appear natural for the U.S. Administration to support the Soviet moratorium and go halfway to meet the peoples' expectations. After all, it is quite obvious that the conclusion of an agreement between the USSR and the United States on ending nuclear explosions would be of truly tremendous significance. It would place a barrier in the path of the improvement of nuclear weapons and make it possible to get the entire nuclear disarmament process moving, besides doing an enormous amount to promote the creation and strengthening of mutual trust and the normalization of the political climate.

The United States thus had a truly historic opportunity to follow the USSR's example and renounce the holding of tests last year and this, and even after 31 March. But people in the American capital preferred to follow a different path. Trampling on the shoots of hope that many millions of people were nurturing in every corner of the planet, they gave the order for the next nuclear explosion to be carried out.

Washington's crazy actions and imperial disregard for the aspirations of the people, including their own, demonstrated graphically who is who in world politics. Who really pursues a line of strengthening universal security, and who undermines it in every way. It is no accident that throughout the world people of the most diverse views and social positions are today coming together in the opinion expressed by the Indian newspaper PATRIOT. "By carrying out a nuclear test in the Nevada desert, President Reagan not only demonstrated the gulf existing between the U.S. President's statements on the desire to end the arms race and his actual deeds, but also showed that he did not pay the least attention to world public opinion."

It is no secret -- and many American observers point to this -- that the reason for the challenging obstructionist U.S. position on the question of tests lies in the Pentagon's desire to create new, improved types of weapons, including nuclear-excited laser weapons, for the implementation of the program of preparation for "star wars." This is confirmed by the latest request to Congress to allocate $1.9 billion for the modernization of the nuclear testing range in Nevada. Thus the United States is carrying out an unprecedented buildup of its strike missile potential. Military expert Rear Admiral (Yu. Karrol), retired, believes that in refusing to stop tests, Washington is hoping to achieve military superiority. Moreover this is also noted by Defense Secretary C. Weinberger, as is clear from an article he published in the journal FOREIGN AFFAIRS, which formulates the directions of U.S. military policy for the nineties. Calling for the "introduction of new arms systems of the radical modification of existing ones," the Pentagon chief claims that the aim of this program of accelerated rearmament is for the United States to acquire superiority over the Soviet Union.

However, U.S. strategists are profoundly mistaken if they believe that the Soviet Union opposes the militarization of space and insists resolutely on the prohibition of space-strike weapons because of a fear of lagging behind. As the CPSU Central Committee general secretary stated at a meeting with workers in Tolyatti, it is time to stop building relations with the USSR on the basis of mistaken impressions and illusions. "One of the most dangerous of these illusions is that the Soviet Union's peaceful intentions and appeals are regarded as a sign of weakness. So this is how it is: You cannot exhaust us with the arms race, take us out of space, or outflank us in technology. No good will come of these attempts."

The Soviet Union will not allow itself to be caught unaware, and if necessary it will know how to find a convincing answer to the challenge issued to it, and not necessarily in space. But it is against that choice, against the absurd American logic of armaments. The Soviet Union is convinced that the road to peace and universal security lies not through building up arsenals of weapons, but through the quest for a way out of confrontation and the strengthening of trust. That is why it is in favor of a revival of the atmosphere of Geneva, in favor of a new summit meeting being a step forward and bringing practical results in the cause of ending the arms race.

Concern for Peace

In the great cause of the struggle against the nuclear threat, the Soviet Union invariably stands shoulder to shoulder with its true friends, the socialist countries. A concrete manifestation of this is the new initiative of the allied socialist countries -- the proposal on creating nuclear-free zones in Europe.

As is noted in the appeal of the Warsaw Pact states to the European states, the United States, and Canada which was published the other day, resolute actions are now more necessary than ever in order to stop the arms race, go over to disarmament, and eliminate the nuclear threat.

The total elimination of the medium-range missiles of the USSR and the United States in Europe would be an exceptionally important initial step in the cause of ridding the European Continent of nuclear weapons. Equally topical at present is the creation of nuclear-free zones on the continent where the level of nuclear confrontation is higher and the risk of the accidental outbreak of nuclear war is greater than anywhere else.

Noting that the governments of a number of other European states also advocate the creation of nuclear-free zones in various parts of Europe, the Warsaw Pact states proceed on the basis that the implementation of proposals on the creation of such zones and their effectiveness depend to a great degree on the attitude of other states, above all nuclear states, and their commitment to strictly respect the status of nuclear-free zones. They note that the USSR expresses readiness to grant appropriate guarantees to the nuclear-free zones, and they expect the same attitude from the United States, as well as Britain and France.

The allied states, the document notes, welcome the efforts of the states concerned to create a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe, come out in support of the creation of a zone free of nuclear weapons in the Balkans. The states also support Sweden's proposals to create a corridor free of nuclear battlefield weapons in Europe along the line where the Warsaw Pact and NATO states meet. In this connection, they believe that with a view to increasing the effectiveness of the corridor, it should be extended on both sides to take into account the tactical and technical characteristics of these weapons. The creation of such a corridor could begin with central Europe. Appealing to the states of Europe, the United States, and Canada to undertake energetic actions to implement proposals on creasting zones free of nuclear weapons, the Warsaw Pact states expressed the conviction that the creation of such zones would be an important step along the path toward ensuring the peoples' security and delivering Europe from nuclear weapons.

The world press is now widely discussing the USSR's proposal on the mutual withdrawal of the Soviet and U.S. naval fleets from the Mediterranean. This problem has become particularly topical now that the United States has started its latest campaign of threats against Libya and U.S. ships are being brought up to that country's shores.

Washington's Undeclared War

Alarming reports are constantly coming in from Central America where the situation is again becoming tense. The United States is expanding its military presence there and seeking to involve the Honduran Armed Forces in direct confrontation with Nicaragua.

Judging from press reports, the Pentagon is sending new contingents of troops to the Nicaraguan borders to take part in the latest military maneuvers. At the same time, Washington has officially confirmed the administration's decision to exercise military leadership of the activity of Nicaraguan "contra" gangs. A State Department spokesman admitted that servicemen from "Green Beret" subunits belonging to the special-purpose forces will be sent "as instructors" to the "contra" bases set up by the CIA and the Pentagon on Honduran territory.

This militarist activeness on the part of the Pentagon coincides with the debate in the U.S. Congress scheduled for the middle of the month, in the course of which the administration counts on pushing through the House of Representatives appropriations of many millions of dollars for military aid to the Somozist cutthroats and thereby "legitimizing" the further escalation of criminal aggression against Nicaragua. As is known, the House recently refused the White House demand for $100 million to be granted to the "contras;" however, the Senate supported the President's plan.

Congressman David Bonior (Democrat, from Michigan) noted that the "contra" gangs have already been granted a total near $100 million. Some $220 million was spent on military maneuvers by the United States and Honduras near Nicaragua's borders with the aim of intimidating that country. And a further $672 million has been paid out since 1981 in the form of military-economic aid to Honduras, which the Pentagon has turned into a bridgehead for provocations against the neighboring country. All these funds, the congressman warned, are a "subscription to a policy which will lead the United States to disaster." "Americans remember," D. Bonior said, "how we became involved in the Vietnam war step by step and dollar by dollar. We remember how advisers were followed by troops, and how 57,000 Americans then died. Now history is repeating itself."

THE NEW YORK TIMES observer T. (Shultz), for his part, points out, in his newspaper, the "sinister similarity of the premises" forming the basis of the U.S. interference in Cuba's affairs 25 years ago to Nicaragua's affairs today. "The 1979 Nicaraguan revolution," he writes, "brought broad social justice and concern for the Nicaraguan people, who had been reduced to poverty. The United States cannot ignore that fact, any more than it can ignore the profound patriotic sentiments of the Nicaraguan people, brought about, in particular, by former military interventions by the U.S. Marines."

The aggressive U.S. policy in Central America and the Washington administration's hostile acts against Nicaragua are causing profound concern and resolute condemnation among Latin Americans. This was confirmed, in particular, by a conference held in Panama recently of the foreign ministers of the Contadora Group countries and the Support Group, with the participation of representatives of five Latin American states. The ministers came out unanimously against foreign interference in the affairs of Central American countries and in favor of continuing talks with a view to achieving a comprehensive agreement on a peaceful settlement of the situation in the region.

The results of the Panama Conference show that the efforts of Washington, which gambles on military interference in the region, to torpedo the Contadora process are meeting with unswerving resistance from the Latin American states, who know from bitter experience about the imperialist habits of their northern neighbor. The facts show that the Nicaraguan people are fully determined to defend to the end their country's independence. They cannot be intimidated.

FURTHER REACTION TO U.S. BOMBING OF LIBYAN SITES

Sturua Assails U.S. Leaders

PM171704 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Melor Sturua article: "Washington 'Discotheque'"]

[Text] Pentagon chief Caspar Weinberger was clearly in an elated mood. He ordered another diagram to be hung up and confidently commented on it:

"This was the route taken by the F-111's from the Mildenhall, Lakenheath, and Upper Heyford bases in Britain; tanker aircraft followed this route, and they covered a total distance of 2,800 nautical miles..."

This was in the Oval Office of the White House. The defense secretary, assisted by Secretary of State Shultz, was telling newsmen about the barbaric, aggressive act just undertaken against Libya by Washington. One of the newspapermen remarked, "2,800 nautical miles is a hell of a long flight."

Weinberger agreed, but added: "The F-111's were refueled in flight. They have virtually unlimited range so long as they can be refueled. And they were refueled several times..."

As recent events in Libya have shown, there are also virtually no bounds to American imperialism's vandalism and hypocrisy.

Weinberger paid tribute the the air pirates' "great navigational skill." "All the targets were related to terrorist activity, and the criterion for selecting them was that they were wholly and completely linked with terrorists." According to preliminary figures, around 1,000 people have fallen victim to the aggression. They include children, women, and old people. The "nests of terrorism" turned out to be residential areas and even the embassies of countries harnessed to Washington by NATO. Criteria, Mr Weinberger? Your criteria are the "Reagan doctrine" and state terrorism carried out by Air Force and Navy Rambos. And after all you have done you contrived to answer correspondent Helen Thomas' question: "How many people do you believe were killed?" with a phrase of unimaginable scandalousness:

"It is not our understanding that we killed anybody."

Could the 500- and 2,000-pound bombs have been filled with Parma violets and Netherlands tulips?

The Pentagon chief, who has been christened "Cap the knife," although he brandishes much more terrifying weapons, even became lyrical, describing "good night targets with clearly defined outlines." Criminals always prefer to operate under cover of night. But no pitch-black night can hide the outlines -- clear as the Nuremburg tribunal -- of Washington's adventurist course.

Chauvinist fever is currently gripping the Washington "discotheque." Noisy instruments are thundering, laser illuminations flash. The blood of innocent victims drums in the head, sets it spinning, and pumps the adrenalin. And in the back rooms of the "discotheque" is a political casino where the roulette wheel of death spins and the stakes are systematically "hiked."

"Do you believe that we have settled the score with Libya, Sir?"

Sir -- George Shultz, this time -- replies: "It is not a question of settling the score." But here his glance fell on Weinberger's diagram, on these roulette wheels of death, and, contradicting himself, he continued: "They will have to pay....If the price has to be raised..."

There is more. When Shultz was describing the "success" of the piratical raid on Libya on the USIA's Worldnet program he was asked, or rather interrupted: "Is it really possible to describe as a success an operation resulting in the killing of women and children?" But this question did not disconcert the head of the U.S. foreign policy department in the least. Shultz "did not lose his cool." (He only lost his sense of conscience.) It transpires, according to his -- diplomatic or cannibalistic? -- logic that the Libyan children and women were to blame for their own deaths since -- listen to this -- they were in the vicinity of military facilities! Thus, according to Mr Shultz, the Libyan people are not masters in their own home. They evidently have to check with the Pentagon where to settle, where to "register themselves," in order, for God's sake, to avoid having the bombs of American vultures fall on them!

Monstrous! Of course. But when giving an interview to the CBS television company Shultz tried to outdo himself. To the question: "Has the raid really brought us closer to peace?" he replied without hesitation:

"Of course."

This, it transpires, is how they bring peace closer: with aggression against Libya, provocations against Nicaragua, subversive actions against Angola, aircraft carrier diplomacy and nuclear explosions in Nevada, "Stingers" in Afghanistan, and "star wars" in space. If this is bringing peace closer, what then is brinkmanship?

U.S. Vice President Bush, who has just returned from a visit to the Near East, also joined without delay in the Washington "discotheque" orgy. Admittedly he dwelt more on the La Belle discotheque in West Berlin, the explosion at which was used as the pretext for the aggression against Libya. Speaking on NBC television, Bush went on about proof of "the Libya connection." Roger Mudd, who was interviewing him, could not restrain himself:

"But you can't stir up the country by saying you have proof and not show it this proof!?"

Bush started to backtrack:

"I haven't done that. I haven't mentioned any proof in connection with this incident."

They have no proof, but they do have aircraft carriers. They have no proof, but they do have bombers. They have no proof, but they do have imperial ambitions. They have no proof, but they do have the CIA, which fabricates such proof. Finally, they have no proof, as they have no conscience or truth.

In his interview Bush tried to make himself out to be a reasonable person, if not a humanist. He said that he is opposed to an "indiscriminate approach" and favors "surgically precise measures." A butcher's cleaver? Come on! Why use that when there is a scalpel or even a laser scalpel? The laser-guided bombs have clearly lulled Mr Bush to sleep. What matter that they roused Tripoli and Banghazi and sent many of their inhabitants to eternal rest?

And, finally, there is the star of the Washington "discotheque" himself -- President Reagan. In his nationwide television address the President said: "We are not in conflict with the Libyan population." Who, then, was killed by the bombs dropped by the F-111's? People from another planet?

Not only was the President "not in conflict" with the Libyans in his speech, he even dared to say on their behalf: "The majority of Libyans now feel a sense of shame and revulsion" toward their leadership, he said. And this is said at a time when the entire Libyan people, united around their leadership, are feeling a sense of righteous anger and revulsion against the aggressors!

The boasting was accompanied by threats: "Today we did what had to be done. If necessary we will do it again." Necessary for whom -- for the neocolonialists, the aggressors, the military-industrial complex? The sentence cited above was followed by these words: "It gives me no pleasure at all to say that." No pleasure at all? What is going on then in the Washington "discotheque" if not an orgy by gentlemen of fortune on a state scale reveling in their actions?

In justification of the aggression against Libya, President Reagan cited the UN Charter and Article 51 of it on the right to self-defense. But what happened that day was a gross flouting of the UN Charter, international law, and common human morality. How symbolic it is that Vernon Walters, the chief American representative in the United Nations, was chosen by Reagan as his envoy for the talks with Thatcher on carrying out the strike against Libya from British air bases. Not for nothing was Walters a general and deputy director of the CIA.

"God bless you" is how President Reagan ended his speech. Today all mankind is cursing the aggressors. The Washington "discotheque" resembles paradise about as much as do the ruins of the bombed Libyan residential districts.

Reagan Cited on New Strike

PM171605 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Apr 86 First Edition p 6

[TASS report under general headline "Blinded by Chauvinism"]

[Text] Washington, 17 Apr -- Speaking at the White House on Wednesday, President Reagan extolled in every possible way the totally unprovoked gangsterlike attack on Libya. Presenting this action of state terrorism as a demonstration of U.S. determination "to fight for freedom and legality," he declared Washington's readiness to use force against Libya or any other country that may find itself on the list of those displeasing to the White House. "This speech was yet another warning to Libya," CBS-TV stressed.

On the same day the President sent Congress a message saying that the United States "could possibly have to strike against Libya again."

ADVANCE KNOWLEDGE OF DISCO BOMBING DENIED

LD171620 Moscow TASS in English 1606 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 17 TASS -- "The United States bandit attack against Libya has clearly demonstrated the source of the danger to universal peace and security", a briefing was told today by Vladimir Lomeyko, head of the Press Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR.

"It is the United States Administration that is responsible most of all for the whipping up of tension in the world", he told foreign and Soviet journalists at the Press Centre of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

At the present time, in a bid to mislead world public opinion, the aggressor is trying to wriggle out, resorting to lies and slander. For instance, in the April 16, 1986 statement a spokesman for the U .S. Department of State alleged that the United States had urged the U.S.S.R. to cooperate in foiling the terrorist act committed in West Berlin April 5 and that if the Soviet side had reacted to that appeal the events would have developed differently and there would have been no need for the United States to resort to military action against Libya.

Such allegations are a cynical lie, Vladimir Lomeyko emphasized.

The Soviet side knew nothing of the contemplated terrorist act. "We posssessed no concrete information on this matter. If we had obtained it, we would have shared the information," the Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

The April 7 statement by the Soviet Embassy in Washington stressed that the Soviet Union resolutely denounced the terrorist act in West Berlin and reaffirmed that the Soviet Union remained a principled opponent of terrorism in all its forms and was prepared to act vigorously jointly with other nations in order to eliminate this repulsive phenomenon.

Simultaneously, the Soviet side warned most seriously against the use of the fact of the terrorist act as a pretext for heightening tension around Libya, Lomeyko pointed out.

Regrettably, he said, the latest developments showed that the United States did not listen to the voice of reason and the Soviet warnings.

'Hysteria' Meant To 'Dupe' Public

LD172040 Moscow TASS in English 1940 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 17 TASS -- TASS News Analyst Leonid Ponomarov writes:

U.S. Defence Secretary Weinberger who had taken part in planning the perfidious bombing of Libya said in an interview to the C.B.S. television network that the U.S. air strikes had the purpose to teach a lesson. The wording by the Pentagon's chief is nothing new. It is used quite often by those who think only in categories of force and aggression. And who has been taught a "lesson" by the armada of U.S. bombers and planes basing on aircraft carriers? It is mainly peaceful people, among them tens of children, who fell victim to the raids on Tripoli and Banghazi. Unlike Weinberger, television cameras do not lie: As they are rotating, they show ruins of houses, huge shell-holes, fragments of U.S. bombs and rows of stretchers with bodies of women and children.

The bombs that were dropped on peaceful people in the dead of night weighed nearly one ton. Dozens of rockets were also fired. Such were the instruments used by the White House to teach a "lesson".

Holding a press conference jointly with the U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in the Oval Office on April 14, Weinberter boasted that "the attack was carried out precisely as planned, and was, as the President said, evidence of very great skill". The skill of what? Of how to kill innocent peaceful people by raiding a foreign country?

The head of the White House himself admitted on the same day that the air strikes on Libya "were concentrated and carefully targeted". What is "skill" according to Reagan, can be defined more precisely as cold-blooded murder.

Is this cruelty accidental in the policy of the present U.S. Administration? Not at all. It resorts to bloody reprisals even against Americans themselves.

One can recall the brutalities of the U.S. authorities in Philadelphia last May against members of the "MOVE" black organization. Eleven people, among them women and children, were burnt alive in a house on which the police dropped bombs from a helicopter. And the quarter adjoining the house was gutted by fire so that no one could return there. This brutality was perpetrated in the eyes of Philadelphia people. And the victims were American citizens whom the Washington administration claims to "protect" when resorting to outright violence and aggression in the international arena.

If the Pentagon's terminology is to be used, the Washington leaders, first of all, have taught themselves a lesson. And whether they want it or not, they will have to learn that lesson: The whole world is stigmatising those who dropped bombs on peaceful Libyan people, asleep at night, and those who ordered that horrible crime.

A chauvinistic hysteria is now deliberately whipped up in the USA so as to dupe the public and justify the crime. But nothing can erase that crime from the memory of people.

U.S. Envoy to UK Chides France

LD161642 Moscow TASS in English 1412 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] London April 16 TASS -- TASS correspondent Viktor Borodin reports:

Washington's ambassador to London, Charles Price, criticized here the French Government, which had refused to become an accomplice in the act of aggression against Libya. Price said in an interview to the BBC radio service that the Americans' displeasure was caused by the refusal of the French Government to give U.S. war planes the right of passage over French territory, thus forcing them to make a long detour.

TV Shows Libyan Victims

LD162017 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1444 GMT 16 Apr 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Kudrin]

[Text] Comrades, there is one subject which is a feature of the pages of the world's press. It is in every news bulletin on television and radio. That subject is the American Air Force's piratical raids on Libya. The U.S. President, speaking on television just 2 hours after the barbarous attack, spoke of the complete success of the operation as though it was another victory like that in Grenada. But up to then he had carefully concealed the premeditated act of aggression, hid it from his compatriots and congressmen -- to whom he reported secretly about the decision he had made to bomb, literally at precisely the time the aircraft with their deadly cargoes had already flown towards the Libyan shores.

The operation has been concluded for the moment, Reagan said, after the first bombardments, the first destruction and the first victims -- and again he was not speaking the truth. For, as is being reported, late yesterday evening the U.S. carrion crows carried out another raid on Tripoli. America lies officially not only to its compatriots and its own legislators, but also to its NATO allies, who have found themselves in an absolutely absurd position.

While General Vernon Walters was visiting West European capitals and having high-flown talks on the subject of -- what is your attitude toward our military action -- the actual action and terms of its execution had already been worked out to the last detail. So, it was a vain attempt by the NATO partners to persuade their colleague across the ocean of the possibility of refraining from aggression. The United States went ahead without their advice, without their good wishes and without their consent.

True, it is difficult to establish today who knew -- and what they knew -- in London, Brussels, Paris, and Rome. Judging by the fact that NATO bases on British territory were used for the raids, Thatcher knew what was going on.

It is not by chance that today the whole of the U.S. press and politicians, active and retired like Kissinger, are profuse in their compliments towards her. Here is a true ally, they are saying. Meanwhile, the heads of many governments on all continents, in one form or another, are condemning the barbarity, although in some cases they avoid the use of the word. U.S. F-111 planes did not get permission to fly to Libya over the territory of France, Spain, and Portugal. They had to make a detour and refuel in midair in order to drop their bombs on peaceful targets. Our people worked carefully and selectively, pursuing only military targets, only concentrations of terrorists, the President explained to the American people: We have tried to spare the peaceful population of Libya whom we have nothing against.

But these terrible pictures refute in the best possible way the words of the leader of a great power. It was precisely peaceful citizens, including women and children, who turned out to be the first victims of that terrible night raid. But, once the pilots had finished their dirty deed, the reactionary propaganda machine was brought into operation: We are protecting ourselves and the whole world against terrorism; the citizens of the United States support the President; the retribution was deserved; we will not be afraid to repeat the lesson. These are just some of the arguments of bourgeois scribblers who couldn't care less about the tragedy of the dead, injured, and mutilated. This was nothing more than a small surgical operation, one American politician called the act of brigandage. But surgeons are still working in Libyan hospitals, saving people who have suffered from the actions of a true, major terrorist on a state scale -- United States imperialism. [video shows bodies laid out in a row in a hospital; people feeling their way over ruined buildings; women and children sitting on grass; burned-out vehicles; injured being wheeled into a hospital, a close-up of injured woman on bed, long shot of hospital ward]

U.S. 'Military Actions' Recounted

LD161644 Moscow TASS in English 1452 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 16 TASS -- After the Reagan administration took office the United States has undertaken a number of overt military actions against sovereign states located in various regions of the world.

On August 19, 1981 two U.S. F-14 aircraft shot down two Libyan planes during U.S. naval exercises in the Gulf of Sidra.

On August 28, 1983, the U.S. Marines stationed in Lebanon opened fire on the positions of Shi'ite militia detachments which are part of the national-patriotic forces of Lebanon.

On September 8, 1983, U.S. warships, among them the battleship Iowa bombarded a mountain area near Beirut -- the site of the positions of Druze militia detachments which are part of the national-patriotic forces of Lebanon.

On October 25, 1983, the USA barbarously occupied Grenada. Involved in the attack were U.S. ships and aircraft as well as more than two thousand Marines. Part of the American soldiers remain on the island up to this date.

On December 4, 1984, two U.S. combatant ships bombarded the outskirts of Beirut shortly before the withdrawal of the U.S. Marines from Lebanon.

On March 24, 1986, U.S. planes based on the aircraft carriers Saratoga, Coral Sea and America, which were taking part in the exercises in the Gulf of Sidra, attacked one of the air defence bases in Libya.

On March 25, 1986, the same combatant ships and aircraft of the USA fired "Harpoon" missiles on Libyan torpedo boats and a number of facilities of that country.

On April 15, 1986, U.S. F-111 bombers brought from U.S. bases from Britain and A-6 and A-7 planes taking off from the aircraft carriers Coral Sea and America delivered a strike at a number of military and civilian facilities in Libya, as a result of which civilians were killed or wounded.

The White House is also conducting an undeclared war against the peoples of Afghanistan, Angola, Mozambique, Nicaragua, and El Salvador. Washington's undeclared war is resulting in tragedy for the peoples of those countries: tens of thousands of civilians have been killed, and hundreds of important industrial facilities have been destroyed.

'Act of Banditry' Deplored

LD161652 Moscow TASS in English 1458 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 16 TASS -- By TASS commentator Grigoriy Vasilyev: The United States has committed an act of international banditry against the sovereign Libyan Jamahiriyah.

The Libyan capital has come under three barbarous bombing runs by U.S. aircraft. An aerial attack has been staged also on the city of Banghazi. The bombardments have left dozens of civilians killed or wounded and caused considerable destruction.

Washington has used a recent blast in a West Berlin disco, in which U.S. servicemen have been among the casualties, as the pretext for its armed aggression against Libya.

The U.S. Administration has imputed that act of terrorism to Libya immediately, although it does not have any proof to back up the accusation.

Washington has also ignored the Libyan leadership's public denials of that charge and its strong condemnation of all forms of terrorism.

No matter how hard the White House is trying to justify its banditry with far-fetched and false charges, this effort is clearly in vain.

It is enough to take even a cursory look at Washington's actions to realize that armed aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyah has been a direct consequence of a vicious anti-Libyan campaign the Reagan administration has maintained for a long time.

The U.S. press has published repeated reports about plans to strike at Libya and U.S. officials have been calling for the elimination of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution.

The independent course steered by the Libyan Jamahiriyah, which refused to obey U.S.-Zionist dictates, rejects separate-deal options for a Middle Easte settlement, which would be to the detriment of the Arabs, and stands for a just and enduring peace in the region, is obviously not to the liking of U.S. imperialists quarters.

Blinded by hatred to Tripoli, Washington is trying to enlist its NATO allies in the anti-Libyan campaign and set other Arab nations on Libya.

The influential Cairo-based newspaper AL-AHRAM reported that the United States has pressed Egypt to join its anti-Libyan sanctions for long but Egypt has thrice refused to take part in military action against Libya.

The criminal attack on the Libyan Jamahiriyah has been a carefully planned act of aggression in keeping with the U.S. "neoglobalist" doctrine aimed at subordinating whole countries and regions to Washington's imperial ambitions.

The Soviet Union and broad sections of people elsewhere in the world condemn the latest crime by U.S. imperialists. The Soviet Government said in a statement:

"American aggression is a brazen and open challenge to the entire world public opinion. No matter what 'arguments' are now being used in Washington, the fact remains that it is exactly the administration of the United States that is mainly responsible for the aggravation of tension in the world and is irresponsibly playing with the fate of millions of people."

Demichev Reproves 'New Globalism'

LD161913 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 16 TASS -- The U.S. barbarous bombing of Libya's capital, Tripoli, and the city of Banghazi has stemmed from the American concept of "new globalism", Petr Demichev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister for culture of the USSR, has stated. He today spoke at the opening of the 42nd session of the Soviet Academy of Arts in Moscow.

"The reactionary forces will not succeed, however, in reversing the principal trend of mankind's progressive development, which is determined in the 20th century by liberation revolutions and the advancement of world socialism," the minister said.

'True Character' of U.S. Policy Shown

LD162152 Moscow World Servdice in English 1610 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Observer Mikhail Glebov report]

[Excerpts] The American bombing of Libyan cities has demonstrated to the whole world the true character of Washington's foreign policy. Here's what our observer, Mikhail Glebov, writes:

The administration claimed the raids were an act of self-defense, but defense against whom? Was the Libyan Army threatening the United States or had Libyan warships massed in the Gulf of Mexico ready for an assault? The raids were ostensibly carried out to punish the Libyans for the recent bomb explosion at a West Berlin discotheque, for which, according to the American version, they were responsible. However, a spokesman for the West Berlin police stated there was no evidence of any Libyan involvement. Indeed Libya itself has officially denounced such terrorist acts. And a caller who phoned REUTERS news agency claimed the bomb had been planged by the so-called Holger-Meins squad, an organization with neo-Nazi connections.

But the American response to these hard facts was the same hackneyed set of vague insinuations and verbal attacks against Libya. And this time too, just as on previous occasions, no proof was forthcoming. So all the American assertions about self-defense and fighting terrorism do not hold water. What we are seeing is American aggression against Libya: aggression that has a long history.

Today of course the methods have changed but the essence of the plans remains. Last year details were leaked to the American press of a secret memorandum that envisaged military strikes at Libya designed to destabilize and eventually topple its government. These are vivid examples of terrorism and a terrorism not on the part of some organization, but on the part of the major Western power. According to the American logic, Libya ought simply to accept its dependent role and then everything would be okay. And since the Libyans refuse, they should be forced to do so and their government should be removed. This latest attack on Libya might be seen as a lesson to the whole world. This is how we are going to deal with those who don't obey us. It was the President himself who said in one of his global over-views that there would be no war so long as everything went as the Americans wanted it to. Now these words have been translated into the language of bombs.

The raids on Libya reveal the sinister shape of American global strategy. The whole world should live according to rules that are to Washington's liking. And as to those who do not wish to toe the American line, well, any measures are good against them, for aid to antigovernment rebels as in Nicaragua and Angola, to direct strikes as was the case with Grenada and now with Libya. During World War II the fascists devised a terrible thing. In a bid to intimidate the population and break resistance to aggression, they staged so-called exemplary punishments. They chose any settlement and destroyed it with all its inhabitants. But isn't the bombing by American warplanes of Libyan cities in which dozens of civilians died, isn't this that some old tactic? The only difference is perhaps that today we're seeing an attempt to intimidate entire nations and even the whole world. It's hard to imagine a more primitive and at the same time, more arrogant, position in the world of today when the greatest value is considered that to be that of independence.

Lies Accompany 'Piratic' Act

LD161908 Moscow TASS in English 1649 GMT 16 Apr 86

["USA: Piracy Hand-in-Hand With Lies" -- TASS identifier]

[Text] Moscow April 16 TASS -- TASS Political News Analyst Vladimir Goncharov writes:

As was usually the case in the past, the new U.S. aggression, piratic air strikes against Libya, is accompanied with lies -- lies by various U.S. governmental news agencies by high Washington officials. There is a spate of examples. We shall dwell on only some of them.

Following the White House, all U.S. official propaganda bodies without exception assert that air strikes were dealt at "military facilities -- bases of terrorism. U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger even boasted that as a result of the use of laser-guided weapons the air strikes were highly accurate. But was it so? It is residential areas of the Libyan capital that actually become targets of U.S. bombing, and this is reported by many media of various countries.

Japan's ambassador to Libya, for instance, described the bombing by U.S. planes of the residential area where he himself resides. He said that he had seen numerous victims -- civilians. The buildings of the embassies of several countries, including Romania, France, FRG, Greece, Switzerland were damaged as a result of the U.S. piratic action (so, by Washington's logic, these diplomatic missions are "bases of terrorism").

And what about the loss of life caused by the U.S. raids? The governmental radio station "Voice of America" this morning tried to convince the world that it was just over 10-15 people. Meanwhile, according to reports of many foreign agencies, over 100 people were killed. And the actual number might be several hundred, since U.S. bombs destroyed up to 100 houses.

There are women and children among the casualties -- "terrorists", indeed. And the total number of victims reaches a thousand, not only Libyans but also foreigners among them. Two young children of the leader of the Libyan revolution Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi are among the victims.. His 16-month-old adopted daughter was killed.

And one more lie by the White House, the Pentagon and U.S. propagandists. They assert that there was no raid of U.S. planes on Tripoli in the evening of April 15. Meanwhile, the raid was reported not only by the Libyan sources but also by many others, for instance, a spokesman for the Spanish Embassy to Libya, who gave an interview to Madrid television. The same is shown by reports that came from London.

Brazen U.S. lies bespeak above all Washington's striving to play down the scope of U.S. crimes, Washington's striving to misrepresent their real aims in order to whitewash the U.S. policy of aggression that is dangerous for the whole world, the policy aimed at a gross aggravation of international tension. But these are futile efforts. Despite the tricks and manoeuvres of U.S. propaganda, the world public will not be misled. Anger and indignation over the United States piratic actions are growing in all countries, just as contempt for the liars.

'Operation of Intimidation'

LD170142 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Gennadiy Gerasimov report; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Hello, comrades. The crime was announced in advance. We saw on television the aircraft carriers warming up. Those pictures became almost a matter of course. And look at this banner headline in a U.S. magazine: "America to World: Have Power, Will Use." It is an original sort of cause-and-effect link: If I can, then I want to. The doctrine: that everything is permitted.

And yet one could not quite believe that the attack would happen. Kate Adie, a BBC correspondent who visited the ruins, bodies, and wounded in Tripoli, reported that even after the bombing people were still refusing to believe what had happened. Why such piracy? -- they, and the world, are asking.

The U.S. has to answer that question. After all, in the international community it is not the law of the jungle, not the right of the mighty, but international law that reigns. Accordingly, the U.S. President appeared on television with his explanations. He again accused Libya of terrorism, of the explosion in the West Berlin discotheque, as though the threads lead back to Tripoli, although Tripoli has condemned both that explosion and terrorism in general. At any rate, in civilized society, people do not take the law into their own hands, they do not resort to lynch law. It is in cowboy films that arguments are resolved by drawing Colts from belts.

If everyone starts deciding, like a sheriff in the Wild West, whom to execute, whom to pardon, international relations will be ruled by chaos and lawlessness.

The President referred to the right to self-defense in Article 51 of the UN Charter. But it speaks of such a right in the event of an armed attack on a UN member. Libya has not attacked the United States. And nor could it -- Libya is far away from the United States. But it is not far from the U.S. aircraft carriers to Libya. We are speaking about an act of state terrorism.

Among the targets of the raid was the area where the head of state was supposed to be. And what the White House called carefully planned air strikes turned out to be the bombing of residential areas by brave warriors. They used an axe, and called it a surgical operation.

The American moralists have brought about a second Guernica. It was an operation of intimidation, so that the world should know that the United States has a strong fist. It may be a strong fist, but whereas they used to speak of America's arrogance and self-sufficiency of strength, now it is time to speak of madness of strength. This is the Reagan doctrine in action, the notorious neoglobalism in practice.

Even Washington's close allies consider that bombing is no answer to the problem of terrorism -- that is, apart from Britain, which kindly allowed the U.S. bombers to set off on their mission from bases on British territory, and became an accomplice in the crime.

The world is deeply outraged. The world is seized with justified anger.

Spirit of Geneva Undermined

LD162108 Moscow TASS in English 2034 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 16 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Igor Orlov writes:

The events of the latest days showed clearly to the world community who it is that bears the responsibility for the extremely dangerous heightening of international tension which is frought with serious threat to universal peace and security. A thoroughly planned piratic attack of the USA on Libya that entailed loss of life and caused considerable material damage to that independent sovereign Arab state evoked justifiable indignation in the world. The aggression against Libya showed Washington's disregard for the interests of smaller peoples and states, particularly those who prefer to take the chosen road and who refuses to yield to the diktat of U.S. monopolies.

The events off the Libyan coasts showed clearly how Washington, implementing the imperial doctrine of "new globalism", replaced gunboat diplomacy with aircraft carrier diplomacy. There are many other facts of the United States heightening international tension. They attest to Washington's persistent course at the aggravation of existing regional conflicts and provoking new ones, at the perpetuation of confrontation and balancing on the brink of war.

By its attack on Libya Washington showed its approach to cardinal international problems of the present.

This is why in many statements of the world press this attack is qualified as a link in the chain of the United States arrogant and provocative actions taken in reply to the well-known peace initiative of the Soviet Union. These actions are aimed at frustrating the quest of the ways to improve international relations, at rolling back the positive trends and dashing the hopes that were kindled by the Geneva meeting.

Indeed, suffice it to recall such an important problem as a ban on nuclear weapon tests, the problem to which the attention of the world public is riveted. The Soviet Union twice extended the operation of its moratorium, though it was not easy for understandable reasons. Washington deliberately disregarded the opportunities offered to it to confirm by deeds its statements about the striving for a world without nuclear arms.

Despite the avalanch of protests, the United States conducted a fresh nuclear explosion in Nevada which is assessed everywhere as outright defiance not only to the Soviet Union but also to the whole world. This compelled the USSR to regard itself no longer bound by the unilateral moratorium. At the same time, Moscow, as before, expressed the readiness to return to the question of mutual moratorium on nuclear explosions anytime, if the U.S. Government declares that it will keep from conducting such explosions.

The aggression against Libya has not left the slightest doubt that it is precisely the U.S. Administration that is chiefly to blame for whipping up tension on the globe, that is irresponsibly playing with the destinies of millions of people. It has ignored the numerous Soviet warnings against this. As many observers justly note, it is precisely Washington that deliberately undermines the spirit of Geneva.

U.S. Flouts 'Moral Norms'

LD162359 Moscow TASS in English 2159 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 16 TASS -- TASS Political News Analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

When U.S. Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger was asked by reporters about the results of "carefully planned air strikes against five terrorist-related targets in Libya" (the wording of the U.S. Administration), he said: We have no idea that we killed anybody. He said that nothing is known about the damage to civilian facilities, that there are reports that an insignificant damage was caused, that someone got burns, that windows were shattered.

The U.S. defence secretary is lying, just as other U.S. officials are. During the broadcast of the ABC television company that interviewed Weinberger, it was stated directly that large damage had been inflicted on one of residential areas in Tripoli. There is more information about the consequences of that piratic action by the USA. More than 100 houses were destroyed. The buildings of the French Embassy and a number of other embassies were damaged by the bombing. Many peaceful people, including children, were killed or wounded.

A photograph shows the horrible consequences of the "carefully planned air strikes" of U.S. pirates at the Libyan capital. Bodies of children in blood-soaked nighties and pajamas innocent victims of the "self-defence" act, taken by Washington aware of its power, against the small freedom-loving people of the Libyan Jamahiriyah, victims of another unprovoked aggression by the United States against a sovereign country. Director of the Central Hospital in Tripoli, Mohammed Mouafa, accompanying reporters inspecting victims of the bombing called their attention to horribly maimed bodies.

The 30-year-old killers who piloted F-111 strategic fighter bombers to targets in Tripoli, Captains Fernando Ribes-Dominicci and Paul Lorence, should have seen the handiwork. Among the victims is the killed 15-month old adopted daughter of the leader of the Libyan revolution Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, his sons Hamis, aged three and Seifoul-Arab, aged four, who were gravely wounded. A reportage from the hospital transmitted by the Japanese N.H.K. television company showed one of the women staying there. With tears in her eyes she was saying: "We have never harmed anyone why is Reagan killing our children?"

Soviet people whose families were scorched by the past war understand the grief of Libyan mothers and not their grief only. The grief of Vietnamese mothers whose children were destroyed by "Carpet bombings", by pellet bombs, napalm and chemical weapons does not abate. We remember the recent events in Lebanon where hundreds of children were burned by the fire of U.S. phosphorous bombs, burst to pieces by direct hits of heavy shells fired from the U.S. battleship "New Jersey". We remember Afghan children killed or injured by explosions of body-traps camouflaged as toys, the horrible invention of arms manufacturers for the U.S. CIA. We remember numerous schoolgirls from the Kabul lycee, victims of the use of another barbarous weapon invented by the same department -- potent toxic agents. We remember children killed in the United States' undeclared wars against Nicaragua, Angola, Kampuchea.

What has been done against Libya is presented in Washington as another victory by the USA. But it is clear that this is not a victory but another crime of the U.S. Administration. It is seen now that the blood of innocent people and those who are mankind's future -- children, is split through the fault of the United States leaders.

They in Washington keep hammering away that they are "protecting morality and democracy". But everybody sees that the USA is flouting not only fundamental moral norms but also human rights, including the most important of them, the right to live. They in Washington assert that the United States is "combatting terrorism". But everyone sees that the USA is killing children. And this is not only the crime of the United States leaders but also a disgrace for the Americans.

Policy 'Unacceptable, Monstrous'

LD162312 Moscow TASS in English 2249 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 16 TASS -- TASS commentator Valentin Vasilets writes:

A BBC correspondent reports from Tripoli that he had seen bodies of eleven people killed in an American raid on Libya, among them two children. It would be naive to suggest that somebody at the White House or the Pentagon would think just for a moment of the two children killed in the raid. Meanwhile, if this is not terrorism in its most naked, undisguised form, then how one could qualify the killing of children? Nobody should be under delusion to that score: When Defence Secretary Weinberger, his deputy Taft and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Crowe were detailing the operation, they couldn't but "put" into their plan deaths of innocent people, they planned a bloody crime.

The bandit raid on Libya reaffirmed once again that under the pretext of struggle against terrorism, the United States resorts to undisguised terror institutionalizing it. That policy is as unacceptable and monstrous as it would be unacceptable and monstrous for police to open fire at random on a crowd in the hope to hit the criminal, being not even sure that he is amid that crowd.

Washington has committed a crime both from the viewpoint of simple human notions of justice and morale and from the viewpoint of international law. The United States wants to make other states to conduct a course suitable to Washington. Any country, which is not as strong as the United States, might fall victim to such lawlessness. Seemingly in Washington they recognise in real earnest only the language of force. This is what they bring their diplomacy to in the relations with their real of imaginary enemies.

On the very day when rescue teams in Tripoli extracted dead bodies from debris, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz made public his speech at Kansas University. He briefly expressed the foreign policy philosophy of the United States Administration, saying that negotiations are euphemism for capitulation if force is not felt at the table of negotiations. In other words, a small country needn't even go to the table of negotiations, but should capitulate right away. Washington itself least of all things of negotiations if it hopes to further its aims by force.

Guided by the same bandit logic, the United States sends weapons to its flunkeys terrorists in Angola, counter-revolutionary units in Afghanistan, connives at surviving Pol Pot terroristic regime men. As different from an ordinary terrorist with a submachine gun or a grenade, the United States uses for terrorist activity a far wider choice -- up to aircraft carriers and bombers. But this does not change the essence. Therefore one could hardly consider as exaggeration the conclusion that Washington now is the main source of international terrorism. Such terrorism is a threat not to individual citizens, but to the whole world, the whole system of international relations. Seemingly in Washington they do not realize that we live in a nuclear age, when the states, above all great ones, should display a special feeling of responsibility and to most attentively weigh the consequences of their actions in the international scene.

U.S. Steps Up Covert Acts in Libya

LD170843 Moscow TASS in English 0813 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Acts of Subversion Against Libya" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] New York April 17 TASS -- The barbarous bombing of Libya by the U.S. Air Force is an aspect of the strategy of the Reagan administration aimed at subverting and overthrowing by all means the revolutionary government of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, whose anti-imperialist course infuriates Washington.

The Newhouse news service reports, quoting "informed sources," that under the cover of air strikes at Libya on Monday [as received], the U.S. secret services went ahead with a series of "covert operations" to overthrow the Al-Qadhdhafi regime. The bomb raid is not the only action to have taken place on Monday, the news service quotes unidentified officials as saying. A night air strike is a marvellous cover for many other things, according to them. In the past weeks, the news service reports, the USA has stepped up covert operations to destabilise the Al-Qadhdhafi regime, including a campaign of misinformation and attempts to provoke rioting and a coup d'etat in the country.

Mass Organizations Condemn Strike

LD161715 Moscow TASS in English 1316 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, April 16 TASS -- The Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, the Soviet Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Arab Countries and the USSR-Libya Friendship Society have issued a statement denouncing the U.S. provocation against Libya as an unprecedented act of state-backed terrorism.

Acting on personal orders from President Ronald Reagan, they said, U.S. aircraft have carried out a series of carefully planned attacks on Libyan cities. The barbarous bombings have led to numerous civilian casualties, including deaths among women and children.

The bandit action was preceded by a ferocious campaign of blackmail and threats against Libya, explained by Washington's extreme animosity towards Libya's anti-imperialist, independent foreign policy and the process of progressive change in that country.

Defying world demands, the United States continues escalating aggression against the Libyan people and using brutal force as the sole method of conducting international policy.

Aggression against Libya is fraught with a direct threat to peace and security in the region, the statement said. The latest U.S. bandit-style attack on Libya has caused anger among Soviet people. "We strongly demand an end to U.S. aggression against Libya and to the escalation of tension in the Mediterranean. We express solidarity with the struggle by the Libyan people upholding their independence," the statement said.

AUCCTU Condemns 'Barbarous' Raid

LD161810 Moscow TASS in English 1437 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 16 TASS -- Profound indignation of the Soviet working people was evoked by the United States piratic armed aggression against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, says a statement issued by the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions. Ignoring the peoples' wish to live in peace, their striving for the easing of international tension, the U.S. Administration issued an order to bomb Tripoli and Banghazi. That barbarous raid in which innocent peaceful people were killed confirmed again the dangerous militaristic nature of the policy of the U.S. ruling circles that are imposing on the world the imperial policy of "neoglobalism" and power pressure.

The aggression against Libya shows that U.S. imperialism does not stop at using any means against states whose independent policy is not to its liking. The course of state terrorism conducted by the USA means cynical defiance to peace-loving humanity and represents a serious threat to the cause of peace and security of peoples.

The Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions on behalf of 137 million Soviet working people condemns resolutely the glaring act of the United States aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyah, demands an end to the heightening of tension in the Mediterranean and urges the international working class, the world trade union movement to come out against the criminal actions of U.S. militarists.

Solidarity Committee Condemns Act

LD161722 Moscow TASS in English 1002 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 16 TASS -- On behalf of the Soviet public the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee voiced a strong protest against the U.S. policy of state terrorism with respect to sovereign Libya, and demanded that military provocations against that country be immediately stopped.

The Soviet public calls upon all peaceful and progressive forces in Asia and Africa, all those who cherish the ideals of freedom and independence to raise their voice in protest against acts of arbitrariness and lawlessness perpetrated by the U.S. military against the Libyan Jamahiriyah, said the committee's statement issued today.

There is no and can be no justification for the aggressive actions and banditry of the U.S. military. For almost six months now the Libyan Jamahiriyah and its leadership have been a target of a rabid, chauvinistic campaign.

Washington's objective is obvious -- it is to intimidate the freedom loving Libyan people, to destroy the progressive regime of that country and subordinate it to the American diktat, the statement said.

The policy of state terrorism pursued by the United States today threatens peace and security not only of Libya and the Arab countries neighboring on it, but also generates an explosive situation in the entire region of the Mediterranean and southern Europe, the statement emphasized.

Each day, each passing hour are bringing in fresh convincing proof that Washington's policy is condemned by diverse political forces and social groups, irrespective of their persuasions, of their racial and religious affiliation.

United Nations member-countries, including the developing nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America, censured the bandit actions of the U.S. military.

Even U.S. allies failed to support it and urged the United States in no uncertain terms to refrain from military action fraught with a threat to world peace.

Few people have any doubt today, the statement said, that there is a direct connection between the policy and practical actions of the United States with respect to Libya, Nicaragua, Angola and Afghanistan, as well as other sovereign nations pursuing independent anti-imperialist policies.

Komsomol Denounces Attack

LD170504 Moscow TASS in English 0456 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 17 TASS -- Soviet youth angrily denounces the U.S. aggression against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, which caused heavy damage to the country and civilian casualties, says a statement by the Central Committee of the Young Communist League and the Committee of Youth Organisations of the U.S.S.R.

The bandit U.S. attack on Libya was meticulously planned and prepared with undisguised cynicism. It became a culmination of the frenzied campaign of blackmail, threats and military provocations against that sovereign Arab country pursuing the anti-imperialist policy on the international scene.

Washington has dramatically intensified lately, within the framework of its "neo-globalist" doctrine, the encroachments on people's sacred right to determine independently their social system and steer an independent course in international affairs. Today's "globalism" of Washington in the area of the Mediterranean and its open policy of state terrorism rest on the ramified network of NATO, first and foremost American, military bases -- the strongholds of militarism and violence.

In flouting most grossly the U.N. Charter and the norms of international law, the United States pursues the policy of aggression, provoking of regional conflicts and brinkmanship, which is at variance with the interests of peace and international security.

SHULTZ CALL FOR CONTRA SUPPORT CRITICIZED

PM170759 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[Text] Washington, 15 Apr -- The Reagan administration is continuing its tough pressure on Congress to make it appropriate an additional $100 million for military aid to the gangs of Nicaraguan "contras," through whom the United States is trying to overthrow the Nicaraguan Government.

Addressing members of the Associated General Contractors of America, President Reagan again called for granting aid to the Somozist cutthroats, whom he describes as nothing less than "fighters for freedom and democracy."

U.S. Secretary of State Shultz also spoke in support of the "contra" gangs. In a speech at Kansas University he cynically claimed that support for the "contras" is "America's moral duty." After his speech Shultz agreed to answer questions. Discomfiture ensued. Someone in the audience asked him this question: Nicaragua seeks democracy. Its people overthrew the dictator Somoza. How can aid to the "contras" be compatible with your declared principles of freedom and democracy? Moreover, both you and President Reagan condemn terrorism. Yet in supporting the "contras" the United States has unleashed terror against the peaceful population of Nicaragua. As a result, thousands of peaceful citizens have died. How can you justify such hypocrisy?

In reply the secretary of state stated: "Nicaragua is a cancer and must be destroyed."

During Shultz' lecture thousands of balloons carrying the slogan "No aid to the contras!" were released into the air above the university building. Hundreds of people had come to the educational establishment to express their indignation over the escalation of U.S. interference in Nicaragua's affairs and the attempts to overthrow the country's legitimate government.

There was also a protest demonstration against aid to the "contras" outside the U.S. Congress building. "Stop American interference in Central America!" "United States -- out of Nicaragua!" -- placards bearing these slogans were carried by many participants in the demonstration on the Capitol steps. Police arrested more than 50 people.

More than 130 participants in a demonstration against American policy in Central America were arrested by the New York police. More than 500 people carrying placards saying "Contras kill children," "The International Court has condemned U.S. actions," and "No aid to the contras!" began to picket outside the federal courthouse building and other state institutions.

In the last 3 days alone there have been protest demonstrations in 250 U.S. citites.

PRAVDA REPORTS OPENING OF REAGAN-NAKASONE TALKS

PM161441 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under general headline: "Washington Steps up Pressure on Tokyo"]

[Text] Washington, 14 Apr -- The first round of talks between Ronald Reagan and Japanese Prime Minister Y. Nakasone, who is here on a working visit, was held at the President's country retreat Sunday.

According to a high-ranking State Department spokesman, the talks "paid considerable attention to questions of East-West relations and questions of arms control and U.S.-Japanese cooperation in the defense sphere." The spokesman stressed that the Japanese Prime Minister "supported the stance adopted by President Reagan" on these questions.

However, on the question of the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative" the talks clearly did not bring the results counted on by Washington. Despite the pressure put on him, the Japanese Prime Minister declined to make any official commitment regarding Japanese participation in the implementation of SDI. The State Department spokesman acknowledged that Nakasone stated only that Japan "will continue to study the question carefully."

Judging by the administration spokesman's statements, the first round of t0lks was marked by keen debate on the question of U.S.-Japanese trade and economic relations. The American side peremptorily demanded that Tokyo take the speediest measures to fully open up Japanese markets to American goods. It is clear from the spokesman's statements that this essentially involved the complete reorientation of the Japanese economy from the export to the import of manufactured goods so that the United States can somewhat improve its truly catastrophic position in the foreign trade sphere, which shows a record deficit.

Biryukov Views Talks

LD162334 Moscow TASS in English 2231 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 15 TASS -- Follows commentary by TASS Political News Analyst Askold Biryukov:

Describing the atmosphere, in which the latest visit of Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to the USA was held, the Japanese KYODO TSUSHIN agency pointed out that both countries had tried to create a friendly atmosphere for that event. Yet such an atmosphere can exist only on the surface of it.

It has turned out that the American side was disappointed by the "gifts", which were brought to Washington by the Japanese prime minister. No, the point at issue is not the brand new miniature colour TV set presented to Reagan, who was pleased by that toy. They in Washington were disappointed by the package of "new radical measures" brought by the Japanese premier thre. According to Tokyo's claims, the measures are designed to contribute to a reduction of the deficit of the United States in its trade with Japan, which has reached 50 billion dollars.

They in Washington were disappointed because, as was the case more than once in the past, this package of measures is not concrete. Despite the optimism of the final statement, the Japanese side can hardly be satisfied with the results of the visit either. The Japanese prime minister wished to ensure in Camp David full support from the U.S. President for the meeting of the leaders of the seven major capitalist powers scheduled to be held in May. Yet, the KYODO TSUSHIN points out, Reagan's reaction to his efforts was a "cool" one, in the obvious attempt at wresting more concessions from the Japanese side.

As the newspaper ASAHI SHIMBUN said, Nakasone could have agreed to pay that visit in order to score new points for himself by his showy diplomatic action for achieving internal political aims, in particular, in holding simultaneous elections to both chambers of the parliament (with the aim of prolonging his stay in power). Yet, the newspaper said, it is easy to see that in return he has put an enormous burden on Japan's shoulders.

Speaking of the burden to be shouldered by Japan as a result of that visit, the point at issue will, apparently, be, in the first place, a further transformation of Japan's stand on participation in the SDI. The Japanese premier promised the U.S. President that this question would be carefully discussed by the government, which is unanimously regarded as a manifestation of a positive approach of the government to participation in the "star wars" programme. It can be said, Tezima, a correspondent of the NKH television company in Washington, said, commenting on that statement, that Nakasone had made if not a whole step in that direction, than at least half a step ahead.

None other than Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs spelled out the government's stand already last week and declared for the country's participation in "research work" on SDI. The same is advocated by Tokyo's military department. To all appearances, they in Tokyo light-mindedly neglect all the possible adverse consequences of Japan's joining in the programme, which as Carl Sagan, a prominent American scientist, said: Will draw mankind into an abyss, jeopardise outer space and increase the threat of nuclear war.

WEINBERGER CALLS FOR MILITARY BUILDUP AMONG ALLIES

LD171026 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0259 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Washington, 17 Apr (TASS) -- TASS correspondent V. Legantsov report: U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger delivered a report at the Boston Council for International Affairs on the results of his recent trip to Japan, South Korea, the Philippines, Thailand, and Australia. Virtually the whole of his speech boiled down to intimidating the American people with the mythical "Soviet threat" and calling for a continued buildup of the military might of the United States and its allies.

Weinberger was full of praise for the wide-scale program of strengthening Japan's military potential, which is being conducted by that country's government on instructions from Washington. He noted, among other thins, that Japan's implementation of its 5-year program to modernize its armed forces will enable it to have at the disposal of its navy by the beginning of 1990 more destroyers and antisubmarine aircraft than there are currently in the US 7th Fleet operating in the Pacific.

The Pentagon chief did not conceal his satisfaction with the policy of the South Korean dictator, Chun Doo Hwan, which by force of arms is suppressing the movement for the restoration of democracy. Weinberger reaffirmed the administration's intention to maintain the U.S. military presence in South Korea. At the same time he went so far as to claim that the presence on the Korean peninsula of a powerful group of American troops somehow testified to America's "adherence to the cause of peace."

Regarding his brief visit to the Philippines, on whose territory are deployed two of the largest U.S. military bases abroad, Weinberger made perfectly clear the U.S. intention to use the lever of assistance to the Philippines Government in order to maintain its military presence in the country.

Speaking about his trip to Thailand, Weinberger once again repeated the administration's worn-out thesis about the existence of a "communist threat" to that country. It is precisely under this pretext that ther U.S. is expanding its military aid to Thailand, in the hope of drawing the country ever deeper into its own militaristic plans.

It is clear from his speech that the defense secretary saw the existence of the same sort of "threat" to Australia, with whom Washington is seeking a considerable strengthening of military ties, and with particular persistence in the light of a perceptible split in the ANZUS bloc. Weinberger gave a very clear hint that Washington expects from its allies extra efforts in enhancing the combat readiness of their armed forces. He said that the United States considers the "contribution of the nonnuclear countries" to the defense of the West to be extremely important.

The U.S. defense secretary's speech clearly demonstrated that the Reagan administration intends to continue to push ahead with its militarist preparations in the Asian-Pacific region, a policy which is fraught with dangerous consequences for the peoples of the states situated there.

REPORTAGE ON GORBACHEV VISIT TO GDR

Lays Wreath in Berlin

LD180836 Moscow TASS in English 0821 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin April 18 TASS - The delegates to the 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the delegations of the communist and workers' parties, national liberation movements attending the congress have paid tribute of profound respect to the memory of the Soviet soldiers, who saved humanity from Hitler fascism. The delegates and the guests laid wreaths today to the monument of the Soviet soldier-liberator in Berlin's Treptow Park.

A wreath was laid on behalf of the CPSU delegation by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central committee.

Taking part in the official ceremony were Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, chairman of the GDR Council of State, and other Party leaders and statesmen of the republic.

The GDR leaders and foreign guests observed a minute of silence in tribute to the memory of the Soviet soldiers, who fell in battles against the fascist plague.

Addresses SED Congress

LD181102 Moscow TASS in English 1039 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin April 18 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, made the following address to the 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) here today:

Esteemed Comrade Chairman,

Dear comrades, friends,

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union I cordially greet the 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

The attention of the numerous friends of the GDR and broad international public circles is these days riveted to Berlin. The Soviet people are showing keen interest in your congress, in how the theory of scientific socialism is being translated into practice in the heart of Europe, in the homeland of the founders of our teaching -- Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels.

From this rostrum I would like to convey wholehearted greetings from the Soviet people to the fraternal people of the German Democratic Republic.

It is with close attention that we have listened to the SED Central Committee's progress report delivered by Comrade Erich Honecker and familiarized ourselves with directives on the plan for the GDR's national economic development in 1986 through 1990. They are convincing evidence that the cause of socialism on German soil is making confident headway.

Your plans are challenging but realistic because they are based on the tangible results achieved both throughout the history of this republic and over recent years. Intensive methods have made it possible to ensure a steady pace of national economic advancement. Your experience of merging science with production, making rational use of material and manpower resources, and applying the achievements of scientific and technological progress widely deserves praise.

Your party can take pride in what has been done and is being done in the GDR for the full-blooded life of urban and rural workers, public amenities, environmental protection, and the promotion of social activity by citizens. The considerate hand of an efficient master, and the people in a socialist state do feel they are the master, shows everywhere in the GDR.

These days that the SED is celebrating its 40th anniversary it is especially appropriate to stress its outstanding role in forging the GDR as it is today. Faithful to the traditions of Karl Liebknecht, Rosa Luxemburg and Ernest Thaelmann and led by such remarkable figures of the working-class movement as Wilhelm Pieck, Otto Grotewohl and Walter Ulbricht, the party has boldly advanced along the trail blazed by the Great October Revolution. It has gone a long way from post-war devastation to a modern dynamic economy, from crushed Nazism to a socialist state of workers and peasants, from spiritual bankruptcy to a triumph of the most humane ideology and culture -- all this thanks to the party having invariably been guided by the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Let me, dear friends, congratulate from the bottom of my heart the delegates to the congress and all members of your party on the signal anniversary and wish you further success in building a developed socialist society.

You know well that throughout the post-war years our party and people have been near you, always ready to help the young state of working people. We have been loyal friends and allies of the SED and of the German Democratic Republic and will continue to be such for ever.

Comrades, the socialist world is living through a special, one might say, crucial period. History has confronted us squarely with the need to make fuller use of the advantages of a new social system in order to accelerate scientific, technological, economic and social progress and enrich the socialist way of life with new facets. The attractive power of socialism and the enhancement of its international positions will depend on this decisively. The task of fending off the nuclear threat, checking the aggressive ambitions of imperialism, and preserving and strengthening peace is more urgent than ever before.

The decisions of our party congresses are together providing socialism's response to the challenge of the times. Understandably enough, in its concrete manifestations this response will be multifarious, reflecting the fraternal countries' specific features of development. But it will be one and the same in terms of principle because we have common goals and the same, communist, world outlook.

The decisions of the 27th Congress of the CPSU have evoked broad positive response in the fraternal parties and countries, including the GDR. We are very grateful to you for it. This reaction from friends, associates in a common cause, is for us both a confirmation that the chosen path is right and an inspiring stimulus.

It is, of course, up to history to give an exhaustive evaluation of this or that event. But it is clear even now that the Congress has not been an ordinary event for our country. It has completed the work of charting a further political course for the CPSU, work started by the April plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, and armed the party and the people with a clear idea of what should be done and how at this turning point in history.

The congress has passed in an atmosphere of high exactingness. There has been frank talking from its rostrum both about our problems and about our shortcomings, but mostly about the ways of fundamentally improving work.

By virtue of a number of objective and subjective reasons, our movement forward at the previous stage began to slow down and negative trends showed. Speaking about this, we are far from downplaying our own achievements. Seen in broad historical perspective, our country's successes in economic, social and cultural fields are a generally recognized fact. The point being made is different. It is that, by relying on what has already been achieved, we can and should move forward much faster, get rid of our weaknesses and bottlenecks, and overcome whatever stagnation there is.

We are sometimes asked: Haven't we gone too far in our criticisms, aren't we thus giving food for anti-communist propaganda? We are positive that we haven't gone too far in this. Both Karl Marx and Vladimir Lenin taught that an indispensable condition for a revolutionary party's success is its critical attitude to its performance. We have sought to follow this behest and won the unreserved backing of the communists and all people.

A realistic assessment of what has been achieved has provided the point of departure for advancing a constructive program. Its pivot is a policy of speeding up the country's social and economic development, which has been grounded in every way in the decisions of the congress and in the new edition of the Party program.

I would like to stress that the idea of acceleration is not a whim. It proceeds from a sober evaluation of the possibilities of socialism. We believe that we can and should increase the efficiency of the socialist system and we shall achieve this aim by all means.

Having started with strengthening labor and production discipline, the party has embarked on drafting and effecting far-reaching reforms to lend Soviet society a new, more mature quality.

The decisions of the congress provide for a new technical reconstruction of the national economy, a serious reshaping of structural and investment policies, and a shift of emphasis on the qualitative factors of economic growth. We have drawn up programs for overhauling the entire mechanical engineering sector and reaching advanced positions in such fields as computer facilities, production automation and robotization, biotechnology, and new structural materials.

We have set the task to the scientists, designers and inventors in so many words: Stop looking at average levels as the guidepost, abandon the positions of imitation, and direct your efforts at developing and producing fundamentally new products that will be the best in the world.

Wide use will be made of Soviet-developed rotary lines and rotary line-conveyer belt combinations helping raise labor productivity up to ten times. It is envisages by the end of this five-year plan period to put into operation some 2,000 robotized integrated manufacturing systems, the same number of flexible automated systems, and tens of thousands of up-to-date manufacturing centers and other advanced machines. Plans for the next five years provide for outfitting 3,000 research and development organizations with computer-aided design systems, which will save the national economy a total of more than five billion roubles. We expect much from the introduction of technology for producing materials by self-spreading high-temperature synthesis, which does not have analogues in world practice, as well as such priority technologies as powder metallurgy, membrane technology, lasers and light-guide technology.

In order to expedite their adoption major inter-sectoral science-and-technology complexes have a been set as a basically new form of integrating science with production.

The decisive issue of acccelerating social and economic development is that of upgrading administration. We have been looking for effective forms and methods of economic management for several years and staged experiments in individual regions and industries. Now all this has formed an integral concept.

What is it all about? Basically, the idea is to raise the authority of the center in solving the key issues of economic and social development and delegate the other issues for resolution at local level. It is to switch the factories, collective farms and state farms to a real pay-your-own-way basis, encouraging them in this way to show greater independence, responsibility and socialist enterprise. It is to involve the broadest masses of people, every work collective and every person, in the process of accelerating our development.

People of the elder generations remember our spisited slogans of the '30s: "Equipment is the all-decisive factor" and "Personnel are the all-decisive factor". They helped a better understanding of the tasks of building socialism in those years and mobilized people to accomplish them. Now all our experience prompts a pithier formula, which is a kind of blend of both these approaches. It is: "The creative endeavour of the masses is the decisive power for acceleration".

There is also another important area of our work. The political system of socialism offers the working people broad possibilities to take part in administering public affairs. It should be admitted, however, that it is not always that these possibilities are used to the full. The reason why they are the manifestations of formalism, a propensity to ostentation, red tape, and smug complacency. The party has adopted a course of doing decisively away with them, further upgrading Soviet democracy, and promoting the people's socialist self-government.

We link all these processes with a serious re-organization of the party's own work. Vigorous quest, innovation, the overcoming of the infallibility complex, close touch with the masses, broad publicity, and the unity of word and deed - these are the demands made today on the style of work of the Party organizations and on every communist, irrespective of his post.

In short, comrades, the 27th congress has really marked a turning point in the activities of our party and in the life of the country. It has given rise to great political enthusiasm. We are now working to make certain that the energy of our plans will be translated into the energy of practical action. We are convinced of the rightness of the chosen path and shall not leave it.

It is all this, the things uppermost on the minds of the party and the people, that we wanted to tell you, our close friends.

Comrades,

The future of the Soviet Union is inconceivable without close interaction with the GDR and with the other fraternal countries. This is not only because the complex tasks set by the times cannot be performed without it.

I think we will feel that the socialist countries are entering a period where cooperation among them should be raised to a still higher level, not just by a point or two but as mathematicians say, by a whole order.

In the four postwar decades the fraternal countries, blazing new trails, have carried out deep-going socio-economic changes. Advanced industries have been developed, personnel raised, and socialist state structures established and consolidated, and the communist and workers' parties have grown richer with the experience of governing society and become mature. The international positions of the socialist countries have grown stronger.

All this is broadening opportunities for international cooperation between socialist countries and giving rise to the need to work out new approaches to the development of their relationships. As Friedrich Engels farsightedly noted, "an international union is possible only between nations whose existence, autonomy and independence in internal affairs are integrated... into the very concept of internationalism."

Economic relations seem to be calling for special attention. A good and sound foundation has been laid for these relations in previous years. The Council for Mutual Economic Assistance has accumulated a good deal of experience in integration. But the question today should be formulated as follows: Do the level and forms of cooperation match the new tasks facing all of us at the current stage? Are all the oppportunities for cooperation between the fraternal countries used to accelerate our development and to ensure our economic invulnerability to the capitalist market? I think you will agree that these opportunities are not used in full and it is in our common interest to redress this situation.

The paramount task of the current stage of economic cooperation has already been defined by the leadership of the fraternal parties and states. It is scientific and technological progress and co-production, primarily in engineering. The comprehensive program for the scientific and technological progress of the CMEA member countries through the year 2000 is a sound document, setting targets which are up to the highest world standards, but immense efforts will be needed to achieve them.

The main thing is broadly to develop direct contacts between research organizations, plants and amalgamations, to establish joint firms and to resolve a number of legal and financial problems. What all this amounts to actually is a new economic mechanism of our cooperation. We will need here to launch bold experiments, to tear down bureaucratic and departmental barriers and to do away with outdated stereotypes of thinking and with the underestimation of the importance and efficiency of cooperation by some economic managers. Naturally, this cooperation should necessarily be mutually beneficial and take account of the interests of all participants.

The work of the CMEA needs to be drastically improved as well. It would be good to relieve that organization of day-to-day managerial functions that are not its task and to concentrate its attention on major, strategic problems of economic integration and state-to-state regulation of this process.

Naturally, comrades, all these are not simple problems. But they can and must be resolved because this meets the vital interests of each fraternal country and of all of us put together. Political will is needed here and all of us have such will, as the latest meetings and conversations of the leaders of the socialist community countries have shown.

I will add that there is a possibility for the further expansion of our ties not only in the economy but also in every other area of social activity. What I mean is the development of mutual exchanges of information and experience in every way as well as of contacts at every level along party, state and public lines. It is important to meet the need of the fraternal peoples to gain more thorough and substantive knowledge of each other's affairs, considerably to expand cooperation in culture, and to broden direct human communication. We are heart and soul for this, as the saying goes.

Comrades,

Problems of war and peace feature prominently at your congress, and with good reason. The international situation remains tense and acute. And we communists consider it our paramount duty to do everything possible to stop the world from sliding toward nuclear catastrophe.

It is exactly the striving for these aims that had dictated also our trip to Geneva, the moratorium on nuclear explosions and the concrete programme of fully liquidating nuclear arms which was set forth in January. These major initiatives accorded with the interests of all nations and were energetically supported by the allied socialist countries, by many countries of the world. People began to hope for a change in the political atmosphere for the better.

But alas, today this hope is being subjected to serious trials. The military-industrial complex that rules in the United States is clearly not suited by a turn towards a normalisation of the international situation. The arms merchants shudder at the mere thought that the Soviet Union and the United States might reach agreement on disarmament. Contrary to the pressing interests and aspirations of all peoples, including its own people, Washington has taken to the road of actually undermining the Geneva accords, the road of actions that only further complicate the already tense situation in the world arena.

I refer first of all to the two sinister nuclear explosions in Nevada which destroyed a unique chance to give the process of disarmament a real start. I also refer to the impudent action taken by the United States against Libya that is fraught with the danger of a serious worsening of the situation in the world.

Everything shows that Washington has decided in its usual manner to teach the Arab countries a lesson, to force them to give up their struggle for a just settlement of the conflict in the Middle East. But this is also evidence of the bankruptcy of the American policy in the region - a policy of maneouvres and separate deals in favour of Israel, a policy profoundly hostile to the interests of the Arab peoples.

No reference to terrorism give the American Administration the right to play the role of an "international judge" and self-appointed chastiser, to replace the principles of international intercourse with jungle law. The more so that the matter is not in acts of terrorism that are firmly condemned by the entire international community.

It is for many years now that U.S. imperialists have been keeping up pressure on Libya and other Arab countries upholding their sovereign rights and defending the just cause of the Arab people of Palestine.

The USSR and other socialist countries have been demonstrating their solidarity with Libya in words and in deeds. They have warned about grave responsibility the United States is shouldering by engaging in armed aggression against an independent country which is a U.N. member.

Set against a broad international context, the crime against Libya as well as the stubborn continuation of nuclear testing and the escalation of threats against Nicaragua cannot be viewed as isolated developments. They all are manifestations of the general policy of Washington whose militarist, aggressive nature has revealed itself most visually these days.

I would like to stress that in Washington and in the European capitals they should realize that such actions are doing direct harm also to dialogue between the USSR and the United States and between East and West in general. There should be no pretending that the U.S. Administration is not aware that Soviet-U.S. relations cannot develop independently of how the United States is behaving on the international scene and what kind of situation is taking shape as a result.

It should be clear to every sensible person now who is really working for peace and who is pushing nations into the nuclear precipice. One can imagine what would be left of the human race and its civilization were the Soviet Union behaving in the world like the United States.

Such short-sighted, egoistic and adventurist policy is, however, in principle alien to socialism.

At this moment of responsibility no-one may dodge discharging one's duty to the present and succeeding generations. The destiny of peace must not be left at the mercy of U.S. militarists.

As far as the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community are concerned, they have acted and will continue to act being fully aware of their responsibility.

Today we declare with utter certainty: Our proposals for eliminating nuclear weapons and bridling the arms race hold good. If the governments of Western countries are really concerned about the fate of peace, it is high time they began matching their words with deeds.

This is yet to happen. Let us take Europe. We can point out that the Soviet Union made a big concession by suggesting that the Soviet and American medium-range nuclear missiles be removed from the whole territory of Europe on the condition that the other NATO countries, Britain and France, would not build up their missile potentials. But now the very same governments that only recently regarded the Soviet SS-20 missiles as the main threat to Western Europe declare that this is not enough, that the road to the further buildup of missiles and nuclear warheads by Britain and France should not be blocked.

Where is logic here, may I ask, where is the principle of equality and equal security? There is no trace of them.

There is no logic in the policy of West Germany as well. Its government keeps talking about its commitment to peace and its desire to develop cooperation with socialist countries and pledging that war will never be launched from the territory of the country. But what do we have in reality? It is in West German territory that Pershings and cruise missiles targeted eastwards are lurking. No other West European government, it seems, has given such a wholehearted support to the American militarist SDI program. Moreover, Bonn has complemented it with a European "star wars" plan. All this is all the more alarming since the ruling class of West Germany continues to claim that there is an "open German question," has not given up revanchist plans.

The Soviet Union attaches much importance to the development of relations with West Germany as a major European state. What is more, we are prepared to develop these relations on an equal basis and to mutual benefit. But this calls first and foremost for Bonn's policy to meet in practice the interests of peace and security. We want to stress in the context that we unconditionally support the legitimate demand of the GDR to West Germany that relations between them be fully brought into accordance with the commonly recognized norms of international law.

Discussing the situation in Europe, we see another major problem, namely, the confrontation in the continent of powerful forces armed with conventional weapons.

Two groupings of troops, each three million strong and possessing the most advanced tanks, missiles and planes, let alone small arms of all types, face each other in Europe. Moreover, what is called conventional weapons are constantly being improved and made more sophisticated and powerful, their effects becoming more and more like those of weapons of mass destruction.

There is one more aspect to this problem. We are told that Western Europe cannot give up nuclear weapons, including American ones, because in this case it would allegedly feel less secure in the face of the conventional armed forces and armaments of the Warsaw Treaty Organization. And the rightist press is trying to back this false argument and to scare people with fantastic scenarios of the invasion of the West by a horde of Soviet tanks.

What do we think necessary to say in this context?

To begin with, the elimination of nuclear weapons in Europe would create a new situation in Europe not only for the West but also for ourselves. We should not forget that invasions of our territory in the pre-nuclear age were mounted from the West, and more than once.

One more thing. I would like to appeal to all the West Europeans from here, from the capital of the socialist GDR: Do not believe allegations about the aggressiveness of the Soviet Union. Our country will never and under no circumstances begin armed operations against Western Europe unless we or our allies become targets of a NATO attack! I repeat, never!

We would like to back this position with a new initiative, now applying to the conventional armaments and armed forces. The USSR suggests that agreement be reached on substantial reductions in all the components of the land forces and tactical air forces of the European states and the relevant forces of the USA and Canada deployed in Europe. The formations and units to be reduced should be disbanded and their weaponry either destroyed or stored in national territories. Geographically, reductions, obviously, should cover the entire European territory from the Atlantic to the Urals. Operational-tactical nuclear weapons could be reduced simultaneously with conventional weapons.

The question of dependable verification at every stage of this progress offers itself. Both national technical means and international forms of verification, including, if need be, on-site inspection, are possible.

In short, this is a subject for serious negotiations. We believe that the formulation of the question in a broader context will make it possible to cut the knot which has been growing tighter at the Vienna talks over so many years now.

We attach no less importance to deliverance from chemical weapons. Seeking to expedite the conclusion of a relevant international convention, the Soviet Union will table at the disarmament conference within the next few days a number of new proposals making it possible to remove the differences which have so far remained.

We consider all the constructive initiatives, such as the idea to establish a chemical weapon-free zone in Europe, produced jointly by the SED and the Social Democratic Party of Germany, valuable and are prepared to examine them.

There are no traps in our policy. We stretch out a hand, not a fist to the West. I want to stress that we are looking for ways to mutual understanding and to the limitation of the arms race not out of weakness. We need peace but everyone else needs it. Our policy is prompted by our concern about the survival of mankind, perhaps, the only civilization in the starry expanses of our galaxy.

Comrades,

The strength of the communists lies in their ideological conviction and readiness to fight dedicatedly for the ideals of peace and justice and for happiness for the working people. Your congress, like the congresses of the other ruling communist parties, reaffirms our common resolve tirelessly to perfect socialist society and to set a forceful example to enhance the appeal of the new social system.

We wish you, dear comrades, the communists and all the other working people of the GDR, every success in the accomplishment of the tasks which will be set by the 11th congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

May unbreakable fraternal friendship between the CPSU and the SED, between the peoples of the USSR and the GDR grow stronger!

Long live socialism!

Long live peace!

CSSR'S STROUGAL HOSTS POLAND'S MESSNER

LD142118 Moscow TASS in English 2036 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Prague April 14 TASS -- Responsibility for the aggravation of the international situation, for the continued nuclear arms race, for the plans to project it into outer space, and for acts of hegemonism and state terrorism is borne by the imperialist forces and the U.S. Administration, Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the Government of Czechoslovakia, said in his speech at the dinner given today in honour of Zbigniew Messner, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland, who is paying an official visit of friendship to Czechoslovakia.

The historical proposals of the Soviet Union, the initiatives of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, are irresponsibly rejected in total defiance of reason, Strougal said. Meanwhile, they could help to put an end to nuclear tests and to rid the world of nuclear weapons by the end of this millennium.

This is the state of affairs, Strougal continued, and we should proceed from it as we discuss our defence needs within the Warsaw Treaty Organisation. We will not allow superiority over ourselves and will never agree to inferior security. We will also make every effort in diplomacy, at international conferences and in the United Nations, to carry on the struggle for peace, disarmament, negotiations and peaceful coexistense. There is no alternative.

Messner said in his reply speech that in the current complex international situation the paramount task of all the peoples of the world was to remove the threat of nuclear war and to look for ways to world peace and disarmament. We Poles welcomed and supported with satisfaction the constructive peace proposals of the Soviet Union and its programme for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons and all other types of weapons of mass destruction. Poland, jointly with all the other nations of the world, will continue to oppose the policy pushing the world towards the abyss and energetically to contribute to every action for stronger peace and security for the peoples, Messner said.

GROMYKO CANCELS NORWEGIAN MEETING; HOSPITALIZED WITH FLU

LD161751 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1600 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] The 76-year-old Soviet president, Andrey Gromyko, had to cancel his meeting today with the Norwegian Storting delegation currently visiting Moscow. The Soviet side told the Norwegians that Gromyko has influenza and a high temperature and that he has been taken to the hospital.

EUROPEAN LEADERS VOICE REACTIONS TO LIBYAN RAID

Craxi Notes 'Difficulties'

LD171446 Moscow TASS in English 1401 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Rome April 17 TASS -- Bettino Craxi, the prime minister of Italy, has met with a group of Soviet journalists, who are currently on an official visit here at the invitation of the national council of the Italian journalists' union. The conversation focused on the situation in the Mediterranean after the U.S. military action against Libya. A situation has shaped, whose development it is difficult to foresee and which may prove to be very dangerous, Bettino Craxi said.

The Italian prime minister criticized the United States for disregarding the opinion of the West European countries. There was talk for many years about American-European partnership. But what has happened is directly opposite. In other words, it creates considerable difficulties in our relations, he pointed out. At the same time the Italian prime minister dropped a courtesy to Atlantic solidarity by saying that because of the events around Libya his country will not sharply redraw its alliances and its friendly relations with the United States.

Natta Protests 'Piratic' Action

LD162339 Moscow TASS in English 1232 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Rome April 15 TASS -- Alessandro Natta, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party, has made a protest against the U.S. piratic action against Libya. The American Administration's aggression against Libya was an act of war, he told newsmen today. Natta said that the Reagan government launched the hostilities despite the opinion of Western European countries made known by representatives of the EEC countries, who opposed the use of force.

Italy should in no way be involved in the military action or allow the use of its military facilities and the NATO and American bases on its territory by the U.S. military, the PCI general secretary pointed out. He demanded an immediate end to the American aggression.

Action 'Broadly Condemned' in Greece

LD162115 Moscow TASS in English 0718 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Athens April 16 TASS -- The aggressive actions of the United States against the sovereign Libyan state have been broadly condemned in Greece. Greek Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias expressed on behalf of the Greek Government profound disappointment over the bandit attack of the U.S. Air Force against Libyan cities and said that the actions of the USA were conducive to a further deterioration of the situation in the Mediterranean. All the political parties and public organizations of Greece have strongly condemned the brutal action of the United States.

Prominent political leaders made statements to the effect that the presence of the U.S. bases on the Greek soil constituted a great threat to the country. Mammoth demonstrations and rallies of protest were held in Athens and Thessaloniki yesterday. In the Greek capital the demonstrators marched through the central streets to the U.S. Embassy chanting slogans: "Americans, get out of the Mediterranean", "Down with the U.S. bases", "Hands off Libya". The demonstrators handed in to a spokesman for the U.S. Embassy a resolution of protest against Washington's foreign policy which creates a threat to peace on earth.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT REBUKED FOR 'COMPLICITY' IN RAID

PM181125 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "At the USSR Foreign Ministry"]

[Text] A representation was made on 16 April to the British ambassador to the USSR at the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs in connection with Britain's complicity in the U.S. acts of armed aggression against Libya.

A.G. Kovalev, Soviet deputy minister of foreign affairs, told the ambassador that U.S. Air Force bases in British territory are known to have been used by U.S. Air Force planes, with the full consent of the British Government, for the barbarous bombing of Libyan cities, which resulted in human casualties. This makes the British leadership a direct accomplice in the aggressive U.S. action against Libya. So, the British Government shares responsibility for the casualties suffered by the civilian population of Libya, for the heightening of tension in the Mediterranean, and for the negative consequences to the cause of peace and security of the peoples of the area and the world as a whole.

It was pointed out that the stand taken by the British Government obviously contradicts the basic norms of international law. Even more, it does not accord with the fact that Britain, as a permanent member of the UN Security Council, is called upon to bear special responsibility for the maintenance of universal peace and security.

The above-mentioned action against Libya cannot be justified by any reasons. This is a link in the chain of defiant and provocative U.S. actions aimed at frustrating the search for ways to improve international relations and at stifling the positive tendencies and hopes that appeared as a result of the Geneva meeting. The British Government cannot but realize this.

Hope was expressed that the British Government would draw appropriate conclusions from the current situation and would take all measures necessary for an immediate end to aggressive actions against Libya and for the normalization of the situation in the Mediterranean and in international affairs as a whole, as is required by a responsible approach to the present military and political situation in the world.

AUSTRIAN MINISTER DENIES LIBYAN STRIKE 'RUMORS'

LD171007 Moscow TASS in English 0927 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Vienna April 17 TASS -- Austrian Interior Minister Karl Blecha has protested rumors, floated by U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Vernon Walters, that the Libyan Embassy in Vienna is planning to strike at a target in the Austrian capital. He said the Federal Government of Austria "condemns in the most resolute way" the disseminating of such rumors. The Libyan Embassy in Vienna also refuted the rumors, saying they are part of the anti-Libyan smear campaign.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON LIBYAN EVENTS, STATEMENT

Soviet Ships Reported Near Libya

AU171302 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1244 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow - One day after Soviet party chief Gorbachev promised Libya help in "consolidating its defense capability," all embassies in Moscow were informed yesterday that the USSR will fully utilize its right to free movement on the sea and in the air. This was reported by well-informed Western circles in Moscow. A part of the USSR fleet is said to already be off the Libyan coast. The Soviet fleet in the Mediterranean does not have any aircraft carriers. Most likely this is why the right to free movement in airspace was obviously stressed.

Al-Qadhdhafi Visits Hospital

LD180910 Moscow TASS in English 0836 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli April 18 TASS -- Libyan television today showed a report on a visit by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, to Tripoli's Central Hospital which took in the wounded victims of the U.S. Air Force raid of Tripoli's residential districts. As the Libyan leader went round the wards, people told him that their will had not been broken and that the killers would never bring the Libyan people to their knees. Al-Qadhdhafi was greeted by people, who chanted "Long live Arab unity" and "Reagan is child murderer."

Kuwait Accepts Invitation to Summit

LD171543 Moscow TASS in English 1458 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Kuwait April 17 TASS -- Kuwait has accepted Libya's invitation to take part in an extraordinary Arab summit to consider measures of counter-acting the American aggression against Libya, KUNA agency reports. The country's Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah has announced that the Secretariat of the League of Arab countries had already been informed of this decision. He expressed the desire for this meeting to be held as soon as possible.

Libyan Leadership Issues Statement

LD171235 Moscow TASS in English 1208 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli April 17 TASS -- The Libyan people courageously repelling an aggression is countering a crusade of the NATO bloc with the USA at its head, says the statement issued by the revolutionary leadership of the Libyan Jamahiriyah. Libya, it says, has become subject of aggression because of its patriotic positions, because of which the crusade against it by NATO and Israel can be regarded as an aggression against the whole Arab nation.

The statement stresses that the raids from British territory and American aircraft carriers have failed to achieve any aim. Jamahiriyah has not surrendered, has not given up and will not give up its revolutionary principles. The statement urges the Arab states to end all oil supplies to America and those who support it, to announce an economic boycott on them and withdraw Arab deposits from the U.S. banks.

The revolutionary leadership has welcomed the idea of an urgent convocation of an Arab summit meeting, which is to take concrete measures to organise general Arab rebuff to the aggressors.

TOLKUNOV-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN TUNISIA

LD171958 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Tunis April 16 TASS -- A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, arrived on an official visit of friendship here today at the invitation of the Chamber of Representatives (Tunisia's parliament). The delegation includes Timofey Guzhenko, a deputy to the Soviet of Nationalities and minister of merchant marine of the USSR, Aleksandr Kishlar, a member of the Commission for Environmental Protection and Rational Use of Natural Resources of the Soviet of Nationalities and minister of land improvement and water conservancy of Moldavia, and Composer Arif Melikov, a member of the Commission for Public Education and Culture of the Soviet of the Union.

Working Meeting Held

LD172012 Moscow TASS in English 1915 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Tunis April 21 TASS -- A Soviet parliamentary delegation led by Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., is staying on a visit in Tunisia. A joint working meeting of the Soviet delegation and members of the National Assembly of Tunisia was held here today. The sides examined the state of parliamentary contacts between the two countries and expressed the desire to develop them further and expand cooperation in different fields.

Lev Tolkunov shared his impressions from the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) with Tunisian MPs. The forum of Soviet Communists, he emphasized, reaffirmed the course of the CPSU toward safeguarding and strengthening peace. This is the aim of the January 15, 1986 Soviet proposals formulating a program for the stage-by-stage elimination of nuclear weapons everywhere in the world till the end of the current century.

The significance and timeliness of the foreign policy principles and peace initiatives taken by the Soviet Union is reaffirmed by the recent aggravation of international tensions caused by the barbaric U.S. raid on Libya, Lev Tolkunov said. The American aggression is an overt challenge to the entire international community. The Soviet Union strongly condemned the piratic U.S. action against that sovereign Arab country and demanded an immediate termination of such action, the head of the Soviet delegation emphasized.

Addressing the Soviet delegation, Mahmoud Messadi, president of the National Assembly of Tunisia, expressed satisfaction at Soviet-Tunisian cooperation which, as he said, "continues to grow stronger and gain scope in the interests of both countries." The exchange of visits of Soviet and Tunisian statesmen and political figures, including the visit of a Tunisian parliamentary delegation to Moscow and the presence of a PSD (Tunisia's Parti Socialist Destourien) delegation at the 27th Congress of the CPSU had a positive impact on the development of cooperation. Tunisia, Mahmoud Messadi emphasized, highly values the stand of the Soviet Union which consistently supports Arab countries and the just cause of the Palestinian people.

On the same day the delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. had a meeting with Mahmoud Mestiri, secretary of the state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Tunisia. The delegation also visited the national school of engineering built with the Soviet Union's assistance.

Additional Reportage

For Tunisian coverage of the visit to Tunisia by Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Council, see the North Africa section of the 18 April Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

IRAQ'S RAMADAN ARRIVES IN MOSCOW, MET BY ARKHIPOV

LD172026 Moscow TASS in English 1926 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 17 TASS -- Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the Revolutionary Command Council, first deputy prime minister of the Republic of Iraq, arrived in Moscow today for an official visit. At the airport he was met by Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and by other officials. Among the welcoming party was Sa'd 'Abd al-Majid al-Faysal, the ambassador of Iraq to the USSR. Talks between Ivan Arkhipov and Taha Yasin Ramadan began on the same day. Under discussion are matters aimed at further widening economic cooperation between the two countries.

SOVIET PARTY, GOVERNMENT GREET SYRIAN LEADER

PM171401 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Apr 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic:

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium cordially congratulate you, Comrade President, and the friendly Syrian people on the national holiday -- the 40th anniversary of the evacuation of foreign forces. It can be confidently said that the 4 decades of independent development in Syria, which cast off the oppression by colonialism and put an end to foreign military presence, have transformed the country's appearance, led it to positions of prestige in the world, and enabled the Syrian people to make a considerable contribution to the Arabs' anti-imperialist struggle.

People in the Soviet Union highly value the policy implemented by the leadership of the Syrian Arab Republic, a policy aimed at the implementation of important socioeconomic transformations and the cohesion of the country's progressive and patriotic forces. Syria's consistent anti-imperialist course and its efforts to strengthen the solidarity of Arab peoples in the struggle to attain a fair Near East settlement, against the U.S. and Israeli attempts to impose capitulationist separate deals on the Arabs, have earned it deserved respect and support.

The Soviet Union will continue to stand firmly on the side of the peoples of Syria and the other Arab countries which are resisting Israeli aggression and imperialist interference and struggling to consolidate their national independence. We express confidence that the progressive development of Soviet-Syrian friendship and cooperation on the basis of the 19890 treaty will serve the benefit of our peoples, the cause of strengthening international security, and the establishment of a lasting and fair peace in the Near East.

We wish you, Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, good health and happiness, and progress and prosperity to the friendly Syrian people.

CPSU Central Committee
USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

DAILY REPORT

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U.S. PLANS NUCLEAR EXPLOSION IN NEVADA; COMMENTARY

LD211021 Moscow TASS in English 1014 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] New York April 21 TASS -- The UPI news agency reported today quoting Jim Boyer, U.S. Department of Energy spokesman, that the second nuclear explosion planned by the Pentagon was to be conducted tomorrow, Tuesday morning [22 April] at a test site in Nevada.

The new test is codenames "Jefferson." A nuclear device with a capacity 20-150 kilotons is buried at a depth of 600 m at a test site in Nevada, 167 km north-west of Las Vegas.

U.S. Seeks Military Superiority

LD192111 Moscow TASS in English 2055 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 19 TASS - Follows commentary by Leonid Ponomarev, a TASS political news analyst:

The U.S. Administration is preparing to conduct another three test of new types of nuclear weapons in Nevada state, the newspaper SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER said. All of these tests are to be conducted before the end of this month. On March 22 and April 10 two sinister nuclear tests were held in the same proving range, despite the fact that the Soviet Union has refrained from any nuclear explosions for more than eight months now.

The actions of the U.S. Administration clearly show that it continues to be guided by selfish, imperial ambitions, in its striving to ensure military superiority over the Soviet Union. Addressing the local Republican Party activists in New York yesterday, President Reagan said that the United States needed a powerful and unexcelled force. In other words, the USA is out to ensure for itself military superiority over the rest of the world in order to be able to pursue the policy of hegemonism and state-sponsored terrorism with impunity.

But this statement in New York is in conflict with the stand taken by the U.S. President at Geneva. At the Soviet-American summit meeting he put his signature under a joint statement, saying, among other things, that the USSR and the USA will not seek to achieve military superiority. As we see, what was proclaimed at Geneva and what President Reagan declared in New York yesterday are mutually exclusive things. One cannot help asking in this connection in what measure one can trust the international commitments of the United States.

The continued nuclear testing by the United States, in whose course new types of mass destruction weapons are practised and perfected, is not only an open challenge to the Soviet Union, but also to the peoples of all continents, the world as a whole.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly given the U.S. Administration a chance to confirm by practical actions its statement on the striving for a nuclear-free world, and join in the Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions. They in Washington are disregarding this opportunity.

Contrary to the vital interests and aspirations of all people, including the American people, the United States leaders have embarked on actually undermining the Geneva Agreement. Their actions further complicate the tense as it is international situation.

U.S. MILITARISM 'POSES HEIGHTENED THREAT TO PEACE'

PM141600 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Apr 86 Second Edition p 3

[A. Leontyev article under the "Publicist's Comment" rubric: "Ordering Explosions"]

[Text] Some time ago a millionaire senator, known for his links with the Pentagon, said in reply to a journalist's question on whether the testing of new weapons would affect the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva: "I do not care what effect it has. The main thing is that it meets the basic aims of the United States." Millionaires are primarily interested in profits. For the sake of profits they are prepared to play with fire in the most dangerous ways, even though the nuclear arms race now threatens to destroy all life on earth. War will not spare even those with the fattest checkbooks. Why, then, do many people in Washington show a truly casual attitude (it cannot be called anything else) toward the nuclear danger? After all, Americans need peace as much as anybody else.

It is still not too late to halt the nuclear race. How is this to be done? The first step could be to end nuclear explosions. That would create a barrier to the improvement of nuclear weapons and the creation of new types. This move would also be of tremendous political and, indeed, moral significance as an example of joint actions by two great powers -- the USSR and the United States -- on whom a special responsibility rests.

In trying to achieve that goal more quickly, on 6 August last year the Soviet Union imposed a unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions until the end of 1985. We proposed that the Americans accept the moratorium and make it permanent. Their answer was to invite us to a routine nuclear test in Nevada. Before the New Year we extend our moratorium for an additional 3 months. They answered with new explosions. Finally, and quite recently, the USSR decided to abide by that moratorium after March 31, also -- until the U.S. side's first explosion. Washington was offered a another chance to take a responsible decision -- that is, to end nuclear explosions. Otherwise, as M.S. Gorbachev warned, the Soviet Union would resume its tests. That point must be absolutely clear. We shall be forced to do that because we cannot forgo our security or the security of our allies.

At the same time, M.S. Gorbachev sent an appeal to President Reagan not to delay but to meet in the near future in a European capital with the aim of urgently discussing the question of ending nuclear tests. However, the White House hastily rejected even that proposal, saying that "summit meetings should examine the whole range of important questions between the two countries."

How much arrogance and conceit there is in those words and how little reason! But why not discuss at least one major, present-day question, which all the peoples are demanding be resolved most rapidly? As for the moratorium on nuclear explosions, the White House believes that those explosions should continue in order "to ensure the reliability, security, and effectiveness of the nuclear deterrent." For how long, one wonders? Until those explosions turn into a universal explosion, after which there will be no one left to deter any more?

When rejecting the Soviet proposal the White House stated, as it has stated in the past, that U.S. policy's ultimate goal is the complete elimination of nuclear weapons. However, as THE WASHINGTON POST reports, many of the 16 tests planned for this year are connected with the development [razrabotka] of new types of weapons, primarily for "star wars." What kind of "elimination" is that?

There is every evidence, NBC TV reports, that "an increasing number of people, including Americans, and, possibly, primarily Americans, want steps to be taken to control nuclear arms. But the U.S. Administration is now stockpiling nuclear armaments faster than at any time in the past 20 years."

Recently, Washington launched a series of deliberate acts of provocation aimed at complicating the the international situation and arousing chauvinist hysteria in the United States. Aggression against the heroic Nicaraguan people was increased to howls about the Soviet and Cuban "threat." U.S. aircraft carriers were dispatched to Libya's shores. Modern weapons are being supplied to counterrevolutionary gangs in Afghanistan and Angola. To justify the aggressive actions they rapidly devised the doctrine of "neoglobalism" -- a doctrine of interference, strong-arm pressure, military adventures, and banditry. It is now particularly clear just who is who in world politics and who needs acts of provocation and nuclear explosions. Militarism, whose ideology prevails in the leading imperialist countries, has completely unmasked itself. It poses a heightened threat to peace. This proves once again that you must struggle for peace and know how to defend it.

ISRAELYAN CRITICIZES U.S. STAND ON NUCLEAR TEST BAN

PM181459 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "At the Disarmament Conference"]

[Text] Geneva, 16 Apr -- The Soviet delegation at the Geneva disarmament conference has issued as an official document the Soviet Government statement in connection with the new nuclear explosion carried out by the United States on 10 April. Speaking at a plenary session, V.L. Israelyan, head of the Soviet delegation, stated that the Soviet Union, by twice extending its moratorium despite provocative U.S. challenges, has demonstrated in practice its sincere desire to use any opportunity to turn the unilateral morotorium into a bilateral moratorium and thereby begin a move toward the conclusion of a treaty on banning nuclear tests. Clearly, he went on to say, aware of the reaction they would have to encounter, U.S. officials have recently been bending over backward to prove the unprovable to their people and the entire world -- namely the need and even the "usefulness" of continuing tests. Nonetheless, it is clear to all sober-minded people that the United States needs nuclear tests in order to guarantee itself a position of strength and a position of deterrence, that is what the U.S. Administration's practical actions are aimed at. The Soviet representative also noted that the falsehood of the widely trumpeted U.S. adherence to peace has been seen in the U.S. Armed Forces' barbarous attack on Libya.

The Soviet Union will not give up the struggle to end nuclear weapons tests, V.L. Israelyan said. We reaffirm our proposal to immediately start talks on the complete prohibition of nuclear weapons tests. The Soviet Union's position in favor of starting multilateral talks within the framework of the disarmament conference remains unchanged.

CONGRESSMEN URGE REAGAN TO OBSERVE SALT II

LD200342 Moscow TASS in English 2247 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 20 TASS -- More than a half of members of the U.S. House of Representatives have urged President Reagan to observe the quantitative limitations on strategic weapons imposed by the SALT-2 treaty. The appeal has been signed by 221 out of 435 members of the House of Representatives, including 22 Republicans and 199 Democrats. Earlier a similar call to the U.S. President was addressed by 55 senators.

MORE ON CEMA PLANNING COMMITTEE MEETING IN MOSCOW

LD190415 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Report from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] From 15 to 16 April, the 38th Session of the CEMA Committee on Cooperation in the Sphere of Planning Activity was held in Moscow. The session was chaired by Comrade Talyzin. The committee approved for submission to a session of the Council a report on results of coordination of national economic plans of the CEMA member-countries for 1986-90 and a draft coordinated plan of multilateral integration measures by the member-countries of CEMA for the same period. The committee examined questions concerning the construction of the gas pipeline from Yamburg to the western border of the USSR. A report of the session of the CEMA Committee on Cooperation in the Sphere of Planning Activity is published in the press.

CEMA EUROPEAN COMMITTEE DELEGATE ADDRESSES MEETING

LD190407 Moscow TASS in English 2224 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Geneva April 17 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Korzhev reports:

"The efforts of the countries of the socialist community aimed at relieving the international situation constitute an important factor in an improvement of the political climate in Europe and throughout the world", stated Zdislaw Kurowski, the leader of the delegation of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA). Speaking today at a session of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), he pointed out as major initiatives taken in this direction the Soviet programme for complete elimination of weapons of mass destruction, the programme supported by the other CMEA countries, as well as the address of the Warsaw Treaty member-states on the establishment of nuclear-free zones in Europe.

With a view to ensuring international economic security, the speaker pointed out, CMEA countries come out against the use of methods of force, and are in favour of a constructive dialogue and joint actions in the solution of international economic and social matters. CMEA countries have already set about implementing programmes based on a long-term strategy for economic development and deeper cooperation.

The tasks set by the congresses of the communist and workers' parties of these countries envisage higher rates and efficiency of economic development through the acceleration of scientific and technological progress, through refinement of societal relations and management systems, deeper cooperation and socialist economic integration. It is also suggested that greater scope be given to versatile mutually beneficial cooperation with other countries in the world.

CEMA TALKS WITH LATIN AMERICAN NATIONS ON COOPERATION

LD190734 Moscow TASS in English 1232 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 18 TASS -- More than 300 industrial and other projects have been built or are under construction in Latin American countries today with the assistance of the countries of the socialist community. These include power plants in Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Peru, Mexico and Uruguay with an aggregate capacity of 8,700 megawatts.

Talks are under way on building new power plants with a capacity of 5,800 megawatt, TASS has been told by the CMEA Secretariat in connection with the 21st Session of the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, which opened in Mexico City on April 17.

Agreements on cooepration between CMEA and Mexico and Nicaragua are being effectively fulfilled. Work is now under way in Nicaragua on about 30 major projects in geologic survey, power engineering, mining, the agri-industry, fishing, transport and training of national personnel. Almost 13,000 Nicaraguans will study in socialist community countries in 1986-1990, with 460 of them granted CMEA scholarships.

Cooperation is being developed between CMEA countries' organizations and Latin American companies on the markets of third countries. This cooperation was ushered in by Soviet-Brazilian partnership in building the Clanda hydro-power station in Angola.

The comprehensive program for the scientific and technological progress of the CMEA member-countries is opening broad prospects for the development of cooperation. Its implementation will make it possible to increase aid to Latin American countries in getting new technology and processes and in accelerating scientific and technological progress. Brazilian companies have bought from the USSR licenses for continuous steel casting processes, a unit for dry coke quenching, underground coal gasification and the production of ball mills.

The CMEA member-countries for their part are displaying an increasing interest in technology and processes offered by Latin American countries.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION BANK COUNCIL MEETS IN MOSCOW

PM151834 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general headline "Official Reports"]

[Text] A routine session of the International Bank for Economic Cooperation Council was held in Moscow 10-11 April. Delegations of countries belonging to the bank council -- Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, the CSSR -- and representatives of the CEMA Secretariat, the International Investment Bank, the National Bank of Yugoslavia, the (DA) Afghanistan Bank, the State Bank of Laos, the Bank of Finland, the National Bank of Ethiopia, the African Development Bank, the Bank of Ethiopia, and the Bank for International Settlements took part in it.

The council approved the activity of the International Bank for Economic Cooperation in 1985, which had energetically helped to systematically develop member-countries' national economies, deepen socialist economic integration, and expand member-countries' foreign economic ties with other states. A report on the bank's activity in 1985, the balance as of 1 January 1986, and the bank's profit in 1985 were confirmed, and the International Bank for Economic Cooperation's credit plan for the current year was examined. The council appointed the bank's auditing commission for the next 2-year period and took decisions on other questions concerning the bank's current and future activity.

The session proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship, comradely cooperation, and complete mutual understanding.

LIBYAN PRESENTS EVIDENCE OF U.S. 'BANDIT ATTACK' AT UN

LD200844 Moscow TASS in English 0626 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] New York April 19 [date as received] TASS -- Evidence of the American banditry in Libya has been presented to the members of the U.N. Security Council. One cannot look without pain and anger at the photographs of children villainously killed by the U.S. air pirates on the orders of the White House. The photographs were brought to the meeting of the Security Council discussing the U.S. bandit attack against Libya by 'Ali al-Turayki, Libya's permanent representative to the U.N. On Friday, he said, Libya buried the victims of the raid launched by the American barbarians. They were old people, women and children, a lot of children. Washington is lying, when claiming that the bombs were dropped on "military targets". They aimed at residential neighbourhoods. The killed children is what they in Washington implied by "successful accomplishment of the combat mission".

The Washington representatives were trying to use as a cover for their fresh crime slanders against...the Soviet Union. To this end the U.S. permanent mission to the U.N. went so far as to spread a faked report on "sufferings" of thousands of Afghan children through the fault of the Soviet Union.

There is no denying that Afghan children are suffering, but as a result of the dirty war waged by the U.S. imperialism against our people, a TASS correspondent was told by Ebrahim Nengrahary, DRA's charge d'affaires to the U.N. The Soviet friends assist us in building schools, hospitals and kindergartens. Meanwhile, bandits armed to the teeth, who are sent by the CIA, kill children, slaughter teachers and physicians. Over the years after the victory of the April Revolution, they have destroyed more than a half of all the medical institutions, 2,700 schools and killed 2,000 teachers. The American barbarians and their hired butchers kill Afghan children in an attempt at destroying the country's future. They will never evade responsibility for these crimes, he stressed.

Denies U.S. Charge

LD210903 Moscow TASS in English 0648 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] New York April 21 TASS — Libya's permanent representative to the United Nations, 'Ali A. al-Turayki, has denied the provocative charges of the Reagan administration that his country is involved in international terrorism. We are resolutely against acts of terrorism and are prepared to cooperate with other countries to put an end to this menance, he said in a CNN programme. But Libya will never give up its support for the just struggle of the Palestinian people for their inalienable rights or for the struggle of the oppressed peoples of South Africa against apartheid, he stressed.

IZVESTIYA ON IMPLICATIONS OF LIBYA RAID FOR NATO

PM181259 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 6

[Political Observer Vikentiy Matveyev article: "When Sovereignty Is a Hindrance..."]

[Text] Death rained down on Libyans not only from U.S. carrier-based aircraft but also from bombers stationed at U.S. bases on British soil.

These bases are part of the NATO command structure. And General Rogers, as commander in chief of NATO's armed forces in Europe, sanctioned those Pentagon orders. Thus, the Atlantic bloc has been used as a weapon against the sovereignty of an Arab country with a small population.

What is happening here? NATO has been drawn into the "Reagan doctrine." By its banditry the U.S. military has "involved" that bloc in the aggression against Libya at a time when the majority of bloc member-countries have dissociated themselves from those U.S. actions and some governments have even gone so far as to condemn Washington's operations.

But the M.Thatcher cabinet went behind the nation's back when it agreed to allow the F-111 aircraft to fly out of bases in Britain. Parliament was not informed in advance. Its opinion was not sought. With the exception of the Conservatives, members of all the parties represented there expressed their indignation. And even among Conservative ranks there is no particular solidarity. Former Prime Minister E. Heath and some other prominent Conservatives openly opposed the government's decisions.

You do not have to explore the subtleties of international law to see how the U.S. ruling circles are flouting the elementary norms of that law. If you consider NATO's functions, even from the formal viewpoint, it is obvious how this bloc is being used against a country in a region outside its sphere of operations. A sinister precedent is thus being created...

The circumstances occurring before the U.S. aggression against Libya began are also indicative. As the British press writes, U.S. warplanes brought across the Atlantic "unexpectedly" began landing at the U.S. bases in Britain. That was in addition to those already stationed at the U.S. bases in the British Isles. When Washington's special envoy arrived in London to secure agreement for the use of the U.S. bases, the relevant Pentagon strike force was already in Britain. There was no mention of Britain's sovereign rights.

That was how the NATO mechanism, activated by the U.S. key, operated with regard to Britain. But the matter does not concern Britain alone. There are U.S. bases in other West European countries. And they include nuclear missiles bases.

Washington officials are now looking at the Persian Gulf, for example, hinting at the possibility of "activating" the U.S. Armed Forces based there. What new U.S. ally in Western Europe will have to face pressure from the transatlantic military if the latter dreams up new adventures? And what will be the consequences?

These are not abstract questions.

TITAN ROCKET EXPLODES 'SECONDS AFTER LAUNCH'

'Launch Zone' Damaged

LD182320 Moscow TASS in English 2130 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 19 TASS -- An official spokesman for the Vandenberg Air Force Base, California, has confirmed by telephone to a TASS correspondent that a Titan-34 D booster rocket exploded in air several seconds after launch on Friday.

The Air Force spokesman claimed that the blast damaged an area limited by the "launch zone."

According to an ASSOCIATED PRESS report, however, an order was issued that children from the adjoining region be held inside the safety's sake.

The Vandenberg Base spokesman told TASS that an investigation was launched to determine the causes of the blast.

The launch was conducted within the framework of the Pentagon's space programme. According to UPI, the rocket was to have placed in orbit one more spy satellite.

60 Injured

LD191553 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] We have already reported the explosion at an Air Force base in the United States of a "Titan-34" carrier rocket, which was launched in compliance with the Pentagon's space program.

According to UPI, the rocket had to orbit yet another spy satellite. News agencies report that a fire broke out at the launching pad; about 60 people have been treated for skin and eye irritation and three have been hospitalized. The curious thing is, many of the victims were approximately 5 km from the launching site. After the Challenger disaster, the U.S. Defense Department has been expanding use of single-use carrier rockets for space-lifting its cargoes.

This explosion points out again the danger of putting human lives into direct dependence on technology, no matter how safe the latter might be.

FURTHER REACTION TO U.S. ATTACK AGAINST LIBYA

PRAVDA Editorial Article

PM210839 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[Editorial article: " A Telling Blow to the Aggressor"]

[Text] Another act of international banditry -- aggressive actions against sovereign Libya -- has been added to the list of the bloody crimes perpetrated by the U.S. military.

Bombing and missile attacks of the U.S. Air Force were directed against the residential neighborhoods of Tripoli, Banghazi, and other Libyan cities. Among the casualties are hundreds of people.

The world wrathfully condemns these brutal bombing raids. Mass protest rallies are being held in many countries. Many participants in the scheduled session of the Stockholm Conference have strongly condemned the U.S. brigand attack. The world stigmatizes those in the United States who are responsible for that massacre and their assistants in Britain, who oblingingly allowed the use of their territory for the take-off of the piratic armada of F-111 fighter-bombers.

The action, which no arguments can justify, is one of the links inthe impudent provocative actions by the United States taken in response to the Soviet Union's peace initiatives. These actions are aimed at frustrating the search of ways to improve international relations. The U.S. attack against a sovereign Arab state is an act of terrorism, of flouting the basic norms of international law and international relations.

On these troubled days the leaders of the United States and Britain -- of the aggressor and its assistant -- allow themselves to put forward cynical arguments to substantiate "the lawfulness" of their actions. They have the insolence to quote Article 51 of the UN Charter, providing for the right to self-defence in the event of an armed attack against a member-country of the organization.

Indeed, there is no limit to the hypocrisy of the advocates of aggression.

U.S. officials arrogantly say that the administration does not intend to reconsider its current policy vis-a-vis Libya, notwithstanding the protests of European public and governments of dozens of countries.

Washington's political leaders have embarked on openly deceiving American public and international public opinion as a whole. In kindling chauvinistic passions and preaching the idea that the U.S. military machines is allowed to do everything it wishes, they are trying to picture things as if the attack against Libya is proceeding without impunity.

Both George Shultz, U.S. secretary of state, and Caspar Weinberger, U.S. secretary of defense, claim that the United States lost only one aircraft.

Meanwhile, according to the data of objective control of the Libyan air defenses, over the 2 days -- 15 and 16 April, the American air pirates launched several bombing raids on Libyan cities with the participation of dozens of F-111 aircraft from air bases in Britain and carrier-borne fighter-bombers from the aircraft carriers America and Coral Sea. Despite the sudden missile and bomb attack, which was launched in a brigand manner from around the corner, the Libyan Armed Forces succeeded in effectively using their organic weapons to down during the first American raid one F-111 and several carrier-borne aircraft. In the course of the subsequent raids, several more carrier-borne aircraft were brought down. The wreckage of two American aircraft was found on the ground. The fall into the sea of another two aircraft was registered by radio engine ring equipment and by visual observation.

Thus, the American losses on 15 and 16 April are not quite that "insignificant," as the U.S. propaganda machinery is trying to claim.

In these difficult days for Libya, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries gave important moral and political support.

Our stand has been explicitly expressed in the message of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, saying theat "the Soviet Union firmly intends to continue to meet its commitments regarding a fruther strengthening of Libya's defensive capacity."

While speaking about a peaceful settlement of conflicts in Asia, Africa, and Central America, official Washington is practising in action crude violence, aggression, and belligerent chauvinism. The administration is now doing its utmost to whip up anti-Libyan hysteria in the United States. The actions of American pilots, who killed women, old people, and children, are pictured as lofty "courage" and "heroism." They are also advertising the strength and superiority of American weapons and praising to the skies the American men, who covered more than 5,000 km in their advanced aircraft, who used with high accuracy 225 kg and 800 kg laser guided smart bombs and HARM and Shrike missiles.

Yet, the White House is concealing the truth from its people and the world community, which is that the task set to the American military to "teach" Libya a lesson, has failed. The aggressor itself has been punished, including in political terms, and got its deserts.

Irresponsibility and adventurism have always been dangerous, especially in this day.

Hysteria Grips Washington

PM181605 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent O. Vasilyev report: "The Recklessness of Strength: Raging Chauvinism and Militarism in the United States"]

[Text] New York, Apr -- The air smelled of gunpowder. Reports from the television companies' correspondents in Tripoli brought the echoes of exploding bombs and antiaircraft gunfire. A White House correspondent, appearing against the background of the floodlit residence, reported that at precisely that moment, on the order of the master of the house, American bombers were dropping their lethal cargo on Libyan settlements. Following the terminology which has become established here, the correspondent called them "terrorist bases." It became clear that among these "nests of international terrorism" which were bombed were the French Embassy and the Japanese ambassador's residence, located in densely populated districts of Tripoli. Reports began to come in that American bombs had fallen on multistory apartment blocks and that many peaceful inhabitants had been killed or wounded.

Soon the "heroes of the day" appeared on the screens -- U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger and Secretary of State G. Shultz. Then the television cameras were switched on in the Oval Office of the White House, and President Reagan appeared before millions of worried American. Like his closest advisers, the country's head of state and government, also commander in chief of its Armed Forces, spoke of the "struggle against terrorism, and the fact that the massive bomb strikes by the American military machine against that Arab country were carried out by the United States "in self-defense." He also cited Article 51 of the UN Charter on every state's right to self-defense. You would have thought that instead of American planes invading Libya's airspace like thieves in the night, Libyan subunits had crossed the U.S. border.

The records set for hypocrisy by the U.S. Administration during these hours marked the apex of the chauvinist hysteria which has gripped official Washington and the mass media here in recent days, making even those who usually display sobriety and common sense keep quiet. The U.S. Congress, that public herald of "human rights," "democracy" and "law," was a pitiful spectacle. Only a few of the legislators dared timidly to voice fears about the possible negative consequences of the Pentagon's acts of brigandage.

The majority decided not to risk their careers, and took the usual course, at times of military crisis, of "rallying round the commander in chief."

Moreover, immediately after the piratical acts against Libya a group of senators and congressmen submitted for consideration by the two chambers a draft law which would give the President the right, without any consultations and without informing Congress, on the pretext of the "struggle against terrorism," to give the order for punitive acts, including military strikes, against any country. AP stresses that this draft law, if adopted, "would enable the President to sanction military actions, including political assassinations" of other states' leaders.

The massive offensive against the Americans' common sense is nothing new. The bravura presentation of aggressive acts of interference in other countries' affairs as "heroic" deeds in the name of "America the Great" and of "freedom" has acquired an unusually stupefying force, especially since the invasion of Grenada. And that force is increasingly suppressing people's sense of justice and is knocking into many people's heads the pernicious ideas of U.S. "superiority," of its "right" to commit any lawless act in the world as long as it is justified in terms of the "defense of U.S. interests."

Now, after the acts of aggression against Libya, terrorism at state level has shown itself to the world in its most overt and repulsive form -- terrorism backed by the might of the military machine of a great power (how absurd those words sound in the context of what has just been perpetrated!), of a country which has taken no account of the provisions of international law or the elementary norms of civilized relations between peoples. "The arrogance of power" -- an expression forged by former senator W. Fulbright during the United States' war against Vietnam -- was manifested in the actions of that country's government as though it were not the 20th century outside but the end of the 19th century when, launching warships and marines into battle, America asserted itself in the role of the young capitalist power which had entered the world arena.

In undertaking acts of aggression against liberated countries Washington disregards not only the norms accepted in relations between civilized peoples but also the ability of Americans themselves to compare the facts and comprehend them. Some 3 weeks ago, when the U.S. 6th Fleet undertook its piratical military actions against Libya in the Gulf of Sidra, this was allegedly motivated by the U.S. desire "to defend the right of peaceful navigation" in international waters. Now the U.S. military's bloody crime is being presented as a "response to the actions of international terrorists" who organized the blowing up of the discotheque in West Berlin. (The Government of the Libyan Jamahiriyah has resolutely denied involvement in this senseless crime). In reality the Pentagon's anti-Libyan bandit actions are the result of plans elaborated on the banks of the Potomac whose main aim is to subjugate and re-enslave the peoples of the developing countries and to undermine and suppress the national liberation movements and regimes inconvenient to U.S. imperialism.

The forces of imperialism, U.S. imperialism above all, are trying everything to crush and destroy the liberated countries and to halt the march of history: economic sabotage, political provocations, and direct strong-arm pressure. This course has been underpinned by the hastily elaborated "new globalism doctrine" which in general terms contains nothing new but attempts to return to the old, classic system of piracy.

What was undertaken against Libya is by no means an impulsive act, not a spontaneous reaction to "the onslaughts of international terrorists," as people here are trying to portray it. THE WASHINGTON POST correspondents G. Wilson and D. Hoffman report that "the joint bomb strikes by U.S. naval and air forces were planned over several months," long before the explosion at the West Berlin discotheque.

American and foreign newspapers have recently been writing a lot about the debate deep within the Washington administration, in which chauvinism has increasingly been gaining the upper hand and the most reactionary and most aggressive elements have the last word. During these closed meetings -- one was held in mid-January with the participation of Weinberger, Shultz, Jeane Kirkpatrick, former U.S. representative at the United Nations well known for her extremist views, and CIA representatives -- the outlines of the so-called "Reagan doctrine" or the "doctrine of neoglobalism" were defined. Describing the sentiments prevailing in "theoreticians" and practitioners of reviving the old concepts of imperialist piracy in a new guise, the French newspaper LE FIGARO writes that these people believe that, after the recent decades of America's failures and climb-downs -- in Korea, in Vietnam, and even in Iran -- "the time has come to win back the lost territory."

The bombs dropped on Libyan cities and settlements were directed not only at that country's people and the peoples of the Near East as a whole, where the United States is endeavoring by all means to establish its military-strategic and economic supremacy. Their blast wave was addressed to the peoples of the whole world, including the American people. On a narrow, specific plane the storm of chauvinism currently being fanned in the United States is to help the administration to get through Congress multibillion-dollar military appropriations which have been under threat of a certain reduction and to force through Congress a $100 million "gift" to the Nicaraguan "contras" waging a criminal war against Sandino's country under the leadership of CIA and Pentagon instructors (the House of Representatives voted against this bill, while the Senate voted for it, and a new, decisive vote is to be held).

On the broad plane, the frightening actions against Libya, according to the plans of their initiators, are meant to reverse the process of improvement in the international situation, which is so not to their liking, and to halt the growth of peace-loving sentiments among the American and the foreign public.

U.S. imperialism's bloody new crimes against Libya rank with other actions by Washington, such as the intensification of military pressure on Nicaragua, the continuation of nuclear weapon tests, the incursion into USSR territorial waters by American warships, and the unlawful actions against the UN missions of the USSR, the Ukrainian SSR, and the Belorussian SSR. Alarmed that the summit meeting has partially opened the door to the world of hope, the servants of the U.S. military-industrial complex are in a hurry to slam it shut as quickly as possible.

Turbid streams of chauvinism are flowing from the pages of bourgeois newspapers. "United States delivers crushing blow against Libya!" proclaim the huge letters filling the entire front page of New York's DAILY NEWS. "Take that, Al-Qadhdhafi!" the the NEW YORK POST says in militarist, jingoistic hysteria. Gangster terminology fills the articles in the most popular U.S. newspapers, extolling the U.S. military's "exploit." Just as with the intervention on Grenada, the aggressive operations by the U.S. Navy and Air Force against Libya have aroused a wave of jingoistic feelings in the country, whipped up by the press.

Against the backdrop of this wave of unbridled chauvinism, various right-wing and extreme right-wing organizations have reared their heads, reasserting their existence and influence within the country. Having taken the bait of a propaganda campaign inspired by official Washington, the politically ill-informed and reactionaries of all types are thirsting for fresh blood, demanding that the bombing of Libyan cities continue, and urging that "Libya be brought to its knees."

Nevertheless, to the Americans' honor they are by no means all exulting these days. This is how USA TODAY characterizes Americans' reaction to the recent events: "Shock, Fear, Pride." Let us note that the authors of the report placed "pride" last as USA TODAY writes, many people in the country fear that the expansion of the Pentagon's actions in the Near East will involve the country in a new Vietnam.

But the press and television continue to describe in glowing terms the results of the U.S. military's "professional actions" (C. Weinberger's expression) against the Libyan people. When Americans open their newspaper or switch on their television sets they see ruins of houses in Triploi, the dead or wounded being carried away on stretchers, the suffering eyes of children, and the tearstained faces of adults. "Our boys carried out their mission successfully," a TV program anchorman announced without a shadow of embarrassment or shame.

The newspapers report that the various explosives dropped on the Libyans included laser-guided "smart bombs," as they are called. "Smart bombs!" Can there be anything more blasphemous or monstrous! You cannot help wondering: If bombs which kill civilians have minds, what kind of minds do those politicians have who issue the order to drop this lethal load on the cities and settlements of an independent country? What kind of political responsibility do they have?

People here are trying to present the U.S. military's bandit actions against Libya as a just and almost noble cause. In actual fact it is an outrageous affront to international law and the elementary norms of human morality. Yet another ignominious page has been written in the history of imperialism's bloody crimes.

'Crude Force' Noted

PM181716 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[IZVESTIYA political observer K. Geyvandov article: "Along a Well-Trodden Path"]

[Text] The situation in the southern Mediterranean and the Near East remains tense following the U.S. aggression against Libya. President Reagan states that this is only the first battle which logically must be followed by others. In this instance the head of the White House can be believed since it is clear from everything that Washington does not intend to seek new paths in Near East affairs. It has decided to simply follow the path which the Israeli aggressors have long since trodden here, continuing to rely on crude force in the matter of a "settlement" of the Arab-Israeli conflict and "pacification" in the region in the American style.

There is no doubt that precisely this was one of the objectives of the U.S. armed aggression against Libya. For it is well known that the Libyan leadership is in the front ranks of those leaders of the Arab world who are categorically against separate deals with the American-Israeli "strategic allies." It advocates an all-embracing and just Near East settlement and actively supports the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine for the restoration of their trampled national rights. In Washington this position is declared "terrorist activity," which allegedly gives it the right to carry out the actions initiated on 25 March by the U.S. bombing of Libya.

Having studied the American-Israeli partners' conduct in the Near East crisis on the basis of the experience of recent decades the following prediction can be made: Encouraged by the armed aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyah, Washington and Tel Aviv, judging by everything, will make further attempts in the near future to persuade Arab states into separate deals with Israel. In fact, preparatory work in this direction has already begun with the visits to the region by U.S. Vice President Bush and State Department representative Murphy. I have no doubt that they were specially timed to coincide with the beginning of the aggression against Libya.

The leaders of the Arab countries, I believe, are aware of the sinister purpose of the U.S. aggression against Libya. For if immediate measures to deal a rebuff are not taken today, tomorrow any other Near East state could become the object of armed violence by Washington with all the ensuing consequences. The "activity" of the American-Israeli allies leaves no doubt at all about this.

It is reported that a number of leaders of Arab countries have proposed an emergency summit conference which could be held in the very near future. In this context attention is attracted by the wish expressed by M. al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, who stated: "As a result of the crude aggression committed by the United States we have been presented with a historic opportunity to realize where our strength lies. Our strength lies in unity."

'Cynicism' Characterizes U.S. Position

PM181437 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 19 Apr 86 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "The U.S. Position in Connection with the Attack on Libya"]

[Text] Washington, 18 Apr -- Official Washington's current position in connection with the terrorist act against Libya can be characterized as extreme cynicism, denying the obvious, and totally ignoring the tragic consequences of the bandit U.S. attack on that sovereign state.

Reagan still believes that "he acted absolutely correctly" with regard to Libya, the President's Deputy Press Secretary Speakes stated frankly. In answer to one question the White House spokesman said brazenly that the United States "knows nothing" about the death of the 18-month-old daughter of M. al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, as a result of the raid by American bombers. "We have seen no documents attesting to her identity," he said. CBS television reported that deaths among the civilian population in Libya were in effect "planned" in advance by the Pentagon.

New facts are being made public to the effect that one of the main aims of the bombing of Tripoli was to kill M. al-Qadhdhafi, although American laws formally forbid organizing or preparing assassination attempts on foreign leaders.

Now that the U.S. plans to eliminate the leader of the Libyan revolution have been wrecked, Washington is launching a campaign of psychological warfare with the aim of destabilizing the situation in the country.

U.S. Actions 'Gangster-like'

PM181628 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 19 Apr 86 First Edition p 3

[L. Dobrokhotov article: "Blind Force"]

[Text] The gangster-like runs by U.S. bombers against independent Libya are taking place under solid cover provided by, so to speak, "shore-based" propaganda artillery from Washington. It is well known that this artillery is thoroughly involved in accusing the Libyan Government of organizing "global terrorist activity." Therefore, the bomb strikes against residential quarters in Tripoli and Banghazi are described by the White House and its fellow-thinkers in Congress as nothing but "a major action against terrorist targets"(!) Proof? Washington claims Libyan "complicity" in the explosions at a West Berlin discotheque and on board a U.S. aircraft. However, no factual or legally substantiated evidence has been submitted. Our readers know that Tripoli has resolutely dissociated itself from these and all other terrorist actions.

...In the evening of 15 April the BBC broadcast live the House of Commons debate on the British Government's complicity in U.S. aggression against Libya. The explanations by M. Thatcher and members of her cabinet had to be made to the accompaniment of a stormy and indignant outcry by parliamentarians. Graduates from Oxford and Cambridge, and therefore well acquainted with the fundamentals of international jurisprudence, they demanded an answer to the question: "By what right?" Neither they, nor any other British people, were told anything intelligible.

The situation is, unfortunately, different in the United States. Chauvinist hysteria there has hit its peak in the last few days. According to a NEWSWEEK opinion poll, 83 percent of Americans described the preceding bomb raid against Libya as "justified," while 75 percent (with 15 percent against) even called it "ligitimate!" That country's population is taught law in a strange fashion! The administration behaves in the international arena according to the cowboy interpretation of legality: Pick up the Winchester at the slightest provocation, and fire indiscriminately. Never mind who is in the right and who is guilty!

It is obvious that the chauvinist intoxication in the country and a feeling of impunity encourage the Washington team. But any intoxication is sooner or later replaced by sobering up. The United States has had repeated occasions to convince itself of this in the most recent past. And as for impunity.... This feeling is false and dangerous! The time of reckoning will come! As a result of its actions, the United States has not only already set the majority of mankind against itself but has also wrecked the meeting of foreign ministers which was planned as an important stage along the path to the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting. The Soviet Government statement emphasizes that, in the event that the rapacious U.S. actions continue, our country will be forced to draw more far-reaching conclusions.

U.S. foreign policy over the last few weeks has made many observers in the West ask: Did Geneva actually happen? Or, rather, was the President actually there?

The unprecedented actions against Libya, the provocation in the Black Sea, the moving of U.S. troops and arms close to the border with Nicaragua, the explosion in Nevada.... And all this happened against the background of anticommunist hysteria fanned by the administration, a hysteria so strikingly reminiscent of R. Reagan's speech about the "evil empire" in the British Parliament. Having studied Reagan's "life and times," specialists are increasingly inclined to turn to more distant landmarks in his life in their quest for the sources of presidential ideology and practice.

Wringing from congressmen 100 million [dollars] to outfit the Nicaraguan "contras" and intimidating them with the prospect of a "second Cuba" appearing in the U.S. "backyard," Reagan recently proclaimed the task of "halting communism and international terrorism" as a "fundamental historical test" which his presidency has been set. At the same time, Americans were able to see their President on television screens and illustrated magazine pages wearing a T-shirt with the following slogan emblazoned across his chest: "Halt Communism in Central America!"

It may have been this aspect of well-staged propaganda that forced American journalists to turn back to the acting days of the present White House leader who, in his capacity as president of the Screen Actors Guild in Hollywood in the fifties, at the height of McCarthyism, delivered rabble-rousing anticommunist speeches which, compared with today's utterances, make it possible to accuse their author of tautology not only of ideas but also of expression.

The favorite pastime of McCarthy's supporters at that time was to seek out the "Reds under the beds" of Americans. Now the "Reds" are sought in Nicaragua, Libya, and farther afield still.

In the fifties Reagan classed as "communist" anyone who at any time said anything good about the Land of the Soviets, anyone who treated the "Bill of Rights" not as a joke but seriously.

In the eighties he classes as "communist dictatorships" such diverse countires, existing under completely different conditions and at completely different stages of development, as Nicaragua, Afghanistan, Libya, Ethiopia, or Angola. The only thing they have in common is that they are members of the Nonaligned Movement, having taken the path of progressive development and being neither socialist nor -- even less so -- communist, have become victims of American monopolistic totalitarianism.

The words "democracy," "peace," and "freedom" appear today in presidential speeches with the frequency of Coca-Cola advertisements on commercial television. Total dependence on the frequency of combat missions by bombers based on U.S. aircraft carriers in the Gulf of Sidra is observed here.

Yet there are still some people in the United States who ask: Is the President not overstepping the mark?

Following the collapse of all its propaganda tricks and capers, Washington today has openly concentrated its efforts on attempts to take confrontation out of mothballs and whip it up, including, among other methods bombing Libyan cities.

The message by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to M. al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, notes: "Washington has not heeded our call, dictated by the desire to avoid a further exacerbation of the political climate in the world. The United States has again appeared as the main party guilty of escalating international tension, recklessly gambling with the fate of millions of people for the sake of satisfying its imperial ambitions."

It cannot be put more accurately. Washington, blinded by the might of its militarist machine and haughtily scorning international law, is leading the world toward a most dangerous confrontation.

Proof of Terrorism 'Fictional'

LD180358 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Report from "The World Toady" program presented by Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] Protests against Washington's policy are resounding around the streets and squares of many of the world's cities. Anti-American protests have been held outside the U.S. Embassies in London, the Nicaraguan capital, and Islamabad, and outside the American Cultural Center in Cape Town; demonstartions have been held in many cities in the FRG, Greece, and Spain; telegrams reporting such actions have been coming in all day today.

Having come up against universal international condemnation, the United States is attempting to justify its military action by claiming that it, allegedly, was an act of self-defense. These explanations, however, do not stand up to inspection. Washington's so-called proof of Tripoli's involvement in international terrorism is of a fictional nature. The United States claims that Libya, with its population of 4 million, situated at a distance of thousands of kilometers from U.S. territory, presents a threat to the United States, cannot be taken seriously. The truth of the matter lies elsewhere, in the fact that Libya's independent policy has long infuriated the U.S. Administration. The latter cannot forgive Libya for managing to remove U.S. military bases from its territory, for nationalizing foreign petroleum companies, and for supporting the national liberation struggle of other peoples. Washington has long been planning to teach Libya a thing or two and thereby give a lesson to other young states who do not wish to carry out instructions from across the ocean.

In his memoirs, former U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig admits that the issue of anti-Libyan operations was discussed as early as the first sitting of the U.S. National Security Council after Reagan's election as president, held on 21 February 1981. At that time, there was no mention of terrorism, but the United States was already devising plans for overthrowing the Al-Qadhdhafi government. Since then, Washington has undertaken many attempts to achieve this objective. The United States imposed economic and diplomatic sanctions on Libya; it held provocative maneuvers off the Libyan coast; it tried to draw Egypt into joint military action against Libya; it attacked Libyan aircraft and ships; and now finally has bombed Libyan cities.

Washington spokesmen claim that only military targets were attacked, so-called terrorist bases. Pentagon chief Weinberger has even boasted that thanks to laser beams the strikes were carried out with exceptional accuracy.

However, it is now known that the U.S. aircraft bombed residential areas of the Libyan capital. As a result, the Romanian, French, FRG, Greek, and Swiss Embassies were damaged in the attack. The VOA has stated the 10 to 15 persons suffered in the U.S. attacks, but correspondents of foreign news agencies in Tripoli report that the number of those killed alone amounts to 100, while the total number or persons killed or injured is close to 1,000. They include many foreigners, women, and children. Al-Qadhdhafi's 15-month-old adopted daughter was killed and his two young sons were injured. This murder of civilians cannot be justified with any arguments.

The Washington administration has dealt a blow not only to Libya but also to the international community's hopes for an improvement in the international atmosphere. The U.S. actions signify a deliberate exacerbation of Soviet-U.S. relations. Our country has frequently addressed serious warnings to the U.S. Administration concerning the dangerous consequences of continuing its anti-Libyan policy. However, Washington has not heeded our appeals.

'Piratic Strategy' Revealed

LD181634 Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 18 TASS -- by TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov:

Many civilians, including children, women and old people, were killed and wounded, more than 100 residential buildings were destroyed -- this is the outcome of the barbaric U.S. Air Force raid on cities and settlements of sovereign Libya.

An act of political vandalism has been committed against that country. Barbaric actions of the United States against the Libyan people can be qualified from the standpoint of international law only as actions of war criminals comparable with the destruction of Guernica by fascists.

One more shameful page has been written in the history of crimes of American imperialism. To get the proper idea about the scale of those crimes one should add many more facts and figures to the sinister data about the death tally and the extent of destruction on Libyan soil.

Can we forget the U.S. aggression in Vietnam, where the U.S. military, out to "Bomb Vietnam back into the stone age", committed colonialist atrocities exacerbated by the destructive power of modern means of annihilation? Hundreds of thousands of people died during the "dirty war" fought by the U.S. in Vietnam.

The aggressor dropped more than 7 million tons of bombs and sprayed 48 million liters of a poisonous chemical, called 'Agent Orange' on Vietnamese soil. To this day scores of thousands of Vietnamese suffer from the consequences of the poisoning.

There still [as received] more fact and figures to be added to the score -- during an undeclared war unleashed and waged by Washington against Afghanistan more than 2,000 schools, over one half of all medical centers, and hundreds of mosques were destroyed and burned down, 14,000 kilometers of telephone lines and about one half of the entire length of power transmission lines were devasted. The damage caused by the subversive activities of counter-revolutionary forces sent into Afghanistan made up about 40 billion Afghanis.

The scale of an undeclared war started by Washington in 1980 against another sovereign country — Nicaragua — is growing. As Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega recently said in an interview to the Mexican news services NOTIMEX, in the past five years through the fault of the U.S. at least 11,000 Nicaraguans were killed, another 5,000 wounded, and 250,000 had to leave their native places and move deeper into the country's territory.

These frightening figures show the scope of criminal operations carried out by aggressive imperialist quarters of the United States, by the U.S. secret services, their hirelings and henchmen.

Besides, describing Washington's criminal activities, one cannot fail to mention such facts as a counter-revolutionary putsch in Chile, a piratic attack of the U.S. on independent Grenada, support given by U.S. secret services to terrorist UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] forces operating on Angolan territory.

Over the years of the Republican administration in the White House the number of CIA's "special operations" increased at least five-fold. At the present time "gentlemen from Langley" are running about 50 major operations of that kind in different regions of the world, to say nothing of less important operations. As former CIA agent John Stockwell said, more than three million people had already fallen victim to "covert wars" waged by the CIA in the developing countries.

Such are the results of American hegemonism, the outcome of interventionist actions of the United States, the frightening "tally of the policy of terror" pursued by Washington in different regions of the world.

All who treasure peace, the ideals of freedom and security of nations resolutely condemn this aggressive, piratic political strategy.

Bosses Try to Cover Tracks

LD191910 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Commentary by Political Observer Valentin Zorin from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Hello, comrades! One gains the impression that Washington did not expect such a reaction to the attack upon a small country, did not count on an explosion of indignation throughout the world taking on such a scale, nor on the political consequences of its military adventure being so wide-spread and so unfavorable for the United States. Evidently, the chauvinistic hysteria which has swamped a certain sector of American society has also had an effect upon the Washington leaders themselves, and has deprived them of the possibility of making a sober and realistic appraisal of the situation which has come about. On the banks of the Potomac today, they cannot hide their evident disappointment and extreme irritation in regard to the European allies, who, in spite of the pressure exerted upon them refused -- with the exception of the Thatcher government -- to back up, even verbally, at least, the piratical U.S. action against Libya.

Washington is pretending that it is astonished by the Soviet Government statement to the effect that the administration itself had made impossible at the given state the scheduled meeting between the foreign ministers of our two countries. The action against Libya, they say, has nothing to do with the Soviet-American dialogue. It should not be pretended, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said in Berlin, that the U.S. Administration is unaware that the Soviet-American relations cannot develop independent of the way the United States behaves in the international arena and of the sort of situation which comes about as a result of this. In our interdependent world, one cannot press the buttons of missile launching installations in one place without this reverberating at all ends of the planet.

Libyan children torn to pieces, blood on the streets of Libyan towns -- this is a fact of not just local importance, but an event with a worldwide dimension.

Finding themselves in an extremely difficult political situation, the Washington bosses have set about feverishly covering up their tracks. Official administration spokesmen have put out a wholly mendacious version to the effect that Washington, having discovered in advance about the bomb being prepared by the Libyans in West Berlin, which was then used as the pretext for the villainous attack upon Libya, allegedly asked for the assistance of the Soviet Union in preventing the explosion. But, you see, it met with no response.

In so doing, the Washington officials in their haste failed to notice that in their aspiration to slander our country and shield themselves, they had forgotten about elementary logic. If they knew in advance that a bomb, was being prepared, why did they not prevent it, or at least warn their soldiers not to frequent a dangerous place?

Thus, one lie engenders another, putting its authors into an increasingly silly situation and exposing them before the whole world. The U.S. propaganda machine has been put on full steam ahead over the past few days, engendering one cock and bull story after another, each more absurd than the one before. This very hullaballo itself indacates the confusion at present in official Washington. However, floundering about in lies and demonstrating a total lack of scrupulousness in methods will bring Washington nothing but self-exposure and increasing international isolation.

U.S. Using 'Propaganda Tricks'

LD192326 Moscow World Service in English 1710 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Yuriy Solton commentary]

[Text] There's been no let-up in the outrage all over the world following the bandit American attack on Libya. The member-nations of the United Nations Security Council have demanded that Washington be brought to account. Even America's allies in NATO, except for Britain, have openly expressed their disapproval. Having come under a tide of criticism, Washington is resorting to slander and defeat in a bid to evade the responsibility for the crime it's committed.

The United States State Department has gone so far as to claim that the Soviet Union is responsible for the raid on Libya because, the State Department claims, it was warned about terrorist acts against Americans and asked to bring pressure to bear on Libya. This is a brazen lie. A spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry has told newsmen that in talking about a possible terrorist act the American side had nothing with which to prove its charges. The Americans refused to furnish any concrete evidence. They claimed they didn't want to expose their sources of information. But that arguement doesn't hold water. If the United States really had evidence why has it failed to take action to protect its citizens? It's more likely that certain forces prepared to stage any provocative action to aggravate the international situation were at work.

After the attack on Libya Washington is again spreading rumors about more terrorist acts against Americans and it's saying quite hypocritically that it's seeking Soviet cooperation in that matter. But who is the Soviet Union supposed to cooperate with? Is it supposed to cooperate with those who gave the attack on Libya the go-ahead at government level? Or is it supposed to cooperate with those who sent warplanes to bomb peaceful Libyan cities and those who are responsible for the death of totally innocent people, children among them? The Soviet Union is resolutely opposed to terrorism, whatever form it may take. To cooperate with the United States, which has committed an act of brigandage, would amount to becoming a moral accomplice in its policy of state sponsored terrorism. The Soviet Union will not do that. The Phillistines in Washington are lying and going for propaganda tricks to cover up the traces of their crimes. But they won't be able to do that.

USSR-JAPAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS CONCLUDE

LD171116 Moscow TASS in English 1036 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 17 TASS -- Progress in the development of business relations between the Soviet Union and Japan and their prospects were discussed at the tenth joint conference of the Soviet-Japanese and Japanese-Soviet committees for economic cooperation which has closed here today. The Soviet delegation to the talks was led by Vladislav Malkevich, a deputy minister of foreign trade of the USSR, and the Japanese delegation by Ryochi Kawai, chairman of the board of the Komatsu corporation. About 400 businessmen of the two countries took part in the conference.

The final plenary meeting, which took place in Moscow's World Trade Center, heard reports of the chairmen of the subcommittees on specific areas and projects of cooperation that had worked at the conference, among them those on trade, the Sakhalin project, chemicals, ports and transport, south Yakut coal mining, timber resources, technological chip and the pulp-and-paper industry.

The sides approved a joint communique on the results of the work of their tenth joint meeting. It expresses the readiness of the sides to make efforts further to expand trade and economic cooperation between the USSR and Japan and to search more vigorously for new forms of such cooperation, in particular, through co-production ventures, scientific and technological exchanges and other progressive forms of business contacts. It was noted that additional possibilities for the expansion of Soviet-Japanese trade and economic contacts were being opened up by the introduction of Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and to the Year 2000. The organisations of the two countries were recommended to continue talks on cooperation in the chemicals, pulp-and-paper and timber industries and in transport construction and to improve the structure of mutual trade.

The heads of the Soviet and Japanese delegations said in their speeches at the closing meetings of the conference that much importance was attached to the present-day forum of businessmen from the two countries from the point of view of the further expansion of their mutual business contacts.

During their stay in Moscow, the leaders of the Japanese delegation were received by Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for science and technology, and Boris Aristov, minister of foreign trade of the USSR. They also had talks with the leaders of some other Soviet ministries and departments.

Agreement was reached on holding the next joint conference of the Soviet-Japanese and Japanese-Soviet committees for economic cooperation in Japan in 1987 at a time suitable to both sides.

U.S. BOMBING ATTACKS AGAINST LIBYA CONDEMNED

MPR Condemns Attacks

LD161749 Moscow TASS in English 1434 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar April 16 TASS -- The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic has issued a statement condemning the U.S. aggressive actions against Libya.

"The totally unprovoked aggressive act", the statement says, "is indicative of the U.S. Administration's defiant disregard for the norms of international law and for the demands of the world public".

The statement expresses Mongolia's support for the Libyan people, and conveys a demand that the U.S. Administration immediately cease the hostile anti-Libyan campaign.

DPRK Condemns 'Brigand' Action

LD162127 Moscow TASS in English 2024 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Pyongyang April 16 TASS -- The Government of the DPRK and the Korean people are firmly on the side of the Libyan people and will continue assisting its just cause in every possible way. This is said in a statement of the DPRK Government in connection with the U.S. bombing of Libya. The statement was circulated by the CENTRAL KOREAN NEWS AGENCY here today.

The attempts to justify that act of aggression by presenting it as "retaliation" mean the logic of a brigand who violates fundamental norms of international law, the document says. But no provocations can help the United States intimidate the Libyan people and other peaceful peoples of the world.

The United States must immediately end the aggression against the Libyan people. If the USA continues the reckless playing with fire, it will bear full responsibility for all its consequences, the statement says.

U.S., ROK END 'TEAM SPIRIT-86' EXERCISES

LD181320 Moscow TASS in English 1130 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo April 18 TASS -- The American and South Korean troops ended their "Team Spirit-86" exercises, which had lasted over two months. More than 209,000 officers and men, almost 40 warships, including the Midway attack aircraft carrier and missile cruisers were involved in those exercises of an unprecedented scale.

The annual "Team Spirit" exercises, which have been conducted since the mid-1970s, are used by the Pentagon to train troops in "rapid deployment" operations on an especially large scale American troops from U.S. bases in Japan, the Hawaii islands, the Philippines, Guam and U.S. territory were brought to South Korea for the exercises.

One new feature of the latest exercises was the participation of the 9th airborne division, which is constantly on the alert to carry out "lightning" punitive actions in different parts of the world.

The "Team Spirit-86" scenario was based on simulating offensive operations and "suprise deep-penetration strikes" with the use of every weapon of mass destruction. The Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial regime gave the U.S. armed forces a free hand to simulate the crossing of water obstacles, tank marches [as received] and combat operations in "areas contaminated with radioactive fallout and chemicals" virtually throughout the territory of South Korea.

DRA'S KESHTMAND ARRIVES IN MOSCOW ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD202324 Moscow TASS in English 2253 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 21 TASS -- Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA), chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA), arrives in Moscow today for an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

"Soviet people", emphasizes today's PRAVDA, "cordially welcome the arrival of the chairman of the DRA's Council of Ministers in the USSR and express confidence that his visit will become a new landmark along the lines of strengthening friendship and all-round cooperation between the USSR and the DRA, between the Soviet and Afghan peoples".

The newspaper carries a brief biography and a photograph of the guest.

DRA PROTESTS PAKISTANI VIOLATIONS OF AIRSPACE

LD191201 Moscow TASS in English 0751 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Kabul April 19 TASS -- Pakistan's charge d'affaires ad interim in Democratic Afghanistan has been summoned to the Afghan Foreign Ministry and told that despite this country's repeated warnings, Pakistani military authorities are continuing to stage acts of interference and aggression against Afghanistan, BAKHTAR news agency reported.

According to a report by competent Afghan agencies, Pakistani Air Force planes on April 14 and 16 intruded into Afghan air space over Spinbaldak District, Kandahar Province,and bombed several villages there, killing four and wounding some 50 persons, including women and children, and causing widespread destruction.

The Afghan Government strongly protested the provocative and inhuman actions, which have further complicated relations between the two countries, and demanded that such actions be stopped. Otherwise, it warned, all responsibility for their consequences will be on the Pakistani side.

AFGHAN PEACE ORGANIZATION CONDEMNS ATTACK ON LIBYA

LD162132 Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Kabul April 16 TASS -- U.S. imperialism staged a new flagrant act of international banditry, said a statement issued by Afghanistan's Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organization.

A bombing raid of U.S. Air Force planes on Tripoli and Banghazi killed and wounded innocent civilians and caused extensive material damage.

This aggression followed a series of provocative actions directed against Libya, the statement said. Using the might of its armed forces, the United States, together with its allies including Israel, had been trying to intimidate the Libyan people and the revolutionary leadership of the country, make Libya give up its anti-imperialist policy. When this plan had failed, Washington resorted to an act of state terrorism.

On behalf of the entire peaceful people of Afghanistan the Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organization expressed wrath and indignation at the U.S. aggression against an independent Arab country and stated its solidarity with the Libyans' efforts to thwart imperialist conspiracies.

INDIAN CP DENOUNCES U.S. ATTACK ON LIBYA

LD190133 Moscow TASS in English 1551 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] New Delhi April 17 TASS -- The central Secretariat of the Communist Party of India has issued the following statement to the press:

The Central Secretariat of the Communist Party of India vehemently denounces the barbarous military aggression committee by the Reagan administration against Libya.

This action of U.S. imperialism comes at a time when it is already making active preparations to step up its attacks against Nicaragua, Angola and Afghanistan and when it is goind ahead with its nuclear tests despite the urgent and constructive proposals made by Comrade Gorbachev.

The barbarous aggression committed by the Reagan administration against Libya is a challenge to international law, to the U.N. General Assembly, to the non-aligned community of nations, to world peace. Reagan is following in the footsteps of Hitler, with this vital and dangerous difference that he is playing with nuclear weapons which threatens the very existence of world mankind. It is not Libya, but President Reagan who has unleashed a course of international terrorism and brigandage.

Peace-loving forces throughout the world must raise their voice of condemnation immediately against U.S. aggression on Libya, the U.N. General Assembly, as well as the Non-Aligned Movement should forthwith come out denouncing U.S. imperialism as the aggressor and demanding that it immediately stops its attack against Libya and withdraws its entire forces from the Mediterranean. Every attempt must be made by the world community of nations and peace-loving forces of all the continents to stage before it extends its adventurist plans further into other regions. World peace is at stake at the present time and everything must be done immediately before events develop to a point of no return.

The Communist Party of India calls upon all peace-loving forces in India to step up their campaign against U.S. aggression on Libya and demands that the Non-Aligned Movement comes and with a concerted plans to checkmate the present U.S. aggression and defend the national freedom and sovereignty of Libya.

The Communist Party of India calls upon its units throughout the country to hold protest meetings and demonstrations in front of the institutions of the U.S. Government in the country, demanding an immediate end to U.S. aggression against Libya and expressing solidarity with the Libyan people.

PROTESTORS BESIEGE U.S. EMBASSY IN NEW DELHI

LD181433 Moscow TASS in English 1145 GMG 18 Apr 86

[Text] New Delhi April 18 TASS -- The U.S. Embassy in the Indian capital found itself in "siege" as one demonstration of protest against the U.S. barbarous air raid on Libya gave way to the next outside its building. The marchers, denouncing the U.S. state terrorism and the American aggressors, distributed a statement, which expressed indignation at the U.S. aggression against the non-aligned country which suffered numerous civilian casualties as a result.

REPORTAGE ON CPSU GENERAL SECRETARY'S VISIT TO GDR

Discusses Palestinian Unity With 'Arafat

JN201824 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1720 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] arrived in Baghdad last night from Berlin following an official visit to the GDR. During the visit, 'Arafat led a Palestinian revolution delegation to the 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

During the visit, 'Arafat also met with Soviet leader Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev. During the meeting, which was held in a cordial and intimate atmosphere, the two sides reviewed recent developments in Arab, Palestinian, and international arenas. The two sides also discussed the seriousness of the continuation of the U.S. policy of force which aims at striking at the struggle of the Arab nation and the Palestinian people. They also reviewed the threats posed by this U.S. policy to world peace and security. 'Arafat and Gorbachev discussed the importance of Arab solidarity and Palestinian unity to confront these challenges.

Comrade Gorbachev stressed the USSR's firm and resolute stand toward the Palestinian people's just cause and struggle for achieving their legitimate rights, including their right to establish an independent state.

Brother leader Abu 'Ammar thanked Comrade Gorbachev on behalf of the Palestinian people for the support our people and just cause receive from the USSR and friendly socialist states on all levels. 'Arafat expressed appreciation for the USSR's resolute and firm support for the Arab nation against aggressions toward it, particularly U.S. aggressions.

'Arafat held another lengthy meeting with a representative of Gorbachev at the Palestinian Embassy. They reviewed developments in the Palestinian, Arab, and international situations in light of escalating events in the region.

In the presence of the Palestinian delegation, brother leader Abu 'Ammar met with the head and members of the Cuban delegation in Berlin. During the meeting, the two sides discussed current developments in the region and Palestinian-Cuban relations. Brother leader Abu 'Ammar asked the Cuban delegation to convey a special message to Comrade Fidel Castro. The message deals with recent developments in the Palestinian, Arab, and international arenas.

Brother leader Abu 'Ammar met for the second time in Berlin with the Egyptian National Progressive Unionist Grouping Party delegation led by Brother Khalid Muhyi al-Din and Dr Rif 'at al-Sa'id. Talks dealt with the situation in the Palestinian and Arab arenas. The two sides agreed on joint measures in the interest of a unified Arab stand.

Supports Palestinian Dialogue

GF201014 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0840 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Dubayy, 20 Apr (WAKH) -- Official Palestinian sources are speaking of a joint Soviet-Algerian move to achieve Palestinian national reconciliation which would take place through the convening of a national dialogue conference among the Palestinian factions in Algeria, and which would be supported by the USSR and Syria.

The newspaper AL-BAYAN, published in Dubayy today, quotes these sources as saying that the features of this move appeared through the two meetings Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat held with Soviet leader Gorbachev in East Berlin while the two were attending the celebration [as received] of the ruling party in the GDR, and through the contacts that Algeria is making with representatives of the Palestinian resistance factions.

The sources expressed optimism concerning the meetings of 'Arafat and Gorbachev. These have been the first meetings between them since the Soviet leader assumed power.

The sources pointed out that Algerian officials are currently holding a series of meetings with representatives of the Palestinian factions to arrange for the Palestinian national dialogue conference recently called for by the Algerian president and which has been welcomed by most Palestinian factions. However, the sources said that George Habash's PFLP [Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine] stipulates the annulment of the Amman agreement as a condition for holding the conference. However, Algeria wants to bring all Palestinian factions together to discuss everything and to use the Aden-Algiers agreement as the basis for achieving Palestinian national unity.

Visits Treptow Memorial

LD182201 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin's Treptow Park. Above the trees, which owing to this year's late spring have not yet come into leaf, rises the lyrical monument: A Soviet soldier, in his bullet-riddled protective cape, holding a sword that has cleft the hated swastika, with a child whom he has rescued in his arms. This is the way he came to Berlin, via the hard roads of war in the unforgettable spring of 1945. And in this guise, as the warrior-liberator, he has remained forever in the memory of humanity. [video shows Treptow cemetery]

Today the delegates and foreign guests of the 11th SED Congress went to Treptow Park to pay their tribute of memory and deepest respect to the immortal exploits of the Soviet Army.

With the leaders of the SED went the delegations of fraternal parties and democratic and national liberation movements of over 100 states. The CPSU delegation was led by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. Wreaths and bouquets of flowers were laid at the foot of the monument.

[Video shows close-ups of monument, with Soviet sentries guarding it; large group of people approaches from far end of park, led by two parties of soldiers, of the Soviet and GDR Armies, carrying wreaths; soldier mount steps to lay wreaths, while large group of dignitaries stand to attention below for Soviet and GDR national anthems, during which the uniformed military men among them, Soviet and GDR stand at salute. Camera focuses on Gorbachev and Honecker; also visible are Vayno, Medvedev, and Mengistu; others unidentified]

The national anthems of the USSR and the GDR were played. Nobody and nothing has been forgotten. The memory of the heroes is sacred.

Attends German Youth Rally

LD182337 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Aleksandr Zholkver report from Berlin; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpts] At this moment a rally of the League of Free German Youth [FDJ] is taking place in the central square of the GDR capital bearing the name of Marx and Engels, in honor of the 11th SED congress.

Those taking part in the demonstration warmly greet Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and the head of the CPSU, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev.

Visits Friedrichsfelde Memorial

LD191539 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Presented by commentator Vladimir Pasko]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee delegation headed by party General Secretary Comrade Gorbachev, which is in Berlin now, today visited the memorial cemetery of fighters of the German revolutionary movement in Friedriechsfelde. The delegation laid a wreath at a memorial there. Along with GDR leaders, the CPSU delegation honored the memory of prominent figures of the German and international communist movement with a minute of silence.

Comments on Prospects for U.S. Summit

LD202103 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Report on CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's visit to GDR National Economic Institute in Potsdam on 20 April; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] At the 11th SED Congress today discussion of the draft directive of the plan for the development of the GDR economy for the period 1986-90 came to an end. The delegates unanimously confirmed this important document which outlines the prospects for the construction of a developed socialist society in the republic.

Today the CPSU delegation led by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev visited the Central Institute for the Socialist Management of the National Economy attached to the SED Central Committee.

[Begin recording] [Gorbachev] Good day. Thank you for the warm welcome. Well, you know that we are here at the invitation of the Central Committee of your party. Insofar as the plans of the party, the ruling party, are the most immediate matter for the whole people, it touches on the interests of all of the people. I would like to congratulate you on the good results that were under discussion at the congress; you have worked well. And [I also want to] congratulate you on your good prospects. You know, when a man has a completely clear view of the future, how the country, the enterprise and the family will live — this is a great thing.

All of us are so spoiled by socialism that we often forget about this, we have become so accustomed to it; but it is a great thing, both the achievements of today and the very good prospects. And so I wish you happiness, fine accomplishments — well, you will have to work a bit, as I understand it. I am now standing before you, and I want to repeat what I said to the congress: The CPSU and the Soviet people are in favor of continuing to strengthen our friendship, so that this may result in new successes and happiness for the people of the GDR, for the Soviet people, and I think that this has enormous significance, both for Europe and for the situation in the world. [applause] [end recording]

The delegation became acquainted with various departments and laboratories of the institute and with its computer center. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev showed a detailed interest in the organization of the educational process and in scientific research. Having wished the collective of the institute new creative successes, he signed the book for honored guests.

The CPSU delegation also visited today the Cecilienhof Castle in Potsdam, where the conference between the leaders of the three powers of the anti-Hitler coalition took place following the rout of fascism. Today there is a museum in the castle, visited by about 500,000 visitors annually from all over the world.

The heads of government of the USSR, the United States, and Great Britain met in July 1945 in this former palace of the Polish Princess Cecilie. The conference sessions were held in the main hall. They ended with the signing of the Potsdam Agreement on the demilitarization, de-Nazification, and democratization of Germany.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev made an entry in the museum's book to honored guests.

Moscow TASS in English at 1945 on 20 April adds the following:

Mikhail Gorbachev made the following entry in the honorary visitors' book of the museum:

"We have been deeply impressed by the acquaintance with the Cecilienhof -- the site of the Potsdam conference which became the symbol of the defeat of fascism and of the establishment of a just peace in Europe. The conference also provided an example of the possibility of cooperation between states belonging to different social systems."

"The assertions that 'the Potsdam and Yalta had split Europe' are in full contradiction with the truth. They created conditions for a peaceful, free and democratic development of all countries in Europe. Europe was split by the West's striving for military superiority and by attempts to revive West German militarism. The Soviet Union, just like the entire socialist community, will not slacken its efforts to overcome the split and to consolidate detente on the basis of further development of the all-European process."]

[Begin recording] [Gorbachev] I think that everyone who comes here is compelled to go back to history, especially in this spot, where the bloodiest war in the history of mankind ended. One cannot but reflect here upon mankind, upon the destiny of the world.

You have reminded us of the good words that were spoken at that time, and recalled the words with which the leaders of the powers of the anti-Hitler coalition took their leave of one another. These one could repeat here now. On the one hand, [there have been] 40 years of peace in Europe, although conflicts have taken place in the world and are still taking place. This is in itself a great victory for peace-loving forces, and, I think, is the great contribution of the socialist countries, as well as of all other peace-loving forces.

On the other hand, we know that the time which we live is a very dangerous and alarming one; some people are once agains thinking up plans and again entertaining illusions of attaining military supremacy and being in command of the world. And if one takes into account the fact that all this is taking place in the nuclear age, then what can such a policy lead to?

For all those who hold peace dear and who remember the sacrifices with which it was won, the main thing now is to do everything to ensure that the sacrifices made in World War II, the results of which were signed here -- summed up here -- were not in vain. There is food for thought here.

In this very place, at this very moment, I would like to say that one of the great results of post-war construction, in terms of the results of the war, is the modern GDR, the socialist GDR, our great friend and a mighty factor of peace in the center of Europe. However, one must think of the future.

I think that your congress is dedicated to this.

One of the delegates said yesterday -- and I even made a note of it on my notepad -- peace will be stronger if socialism is stronger. But socialism itself needs peace, in order to reveal its potential. Good words, those. True words.

This is, perhaps, the theme resounding at the congress. This theme resounded at the 27th party congress, and at the other congresses of our fraternal parties.

I think that this, and our plans for the future, are the best indication of what our peoples are thinking, for what they are striving. We will not just think, but also do everything possible to preserve peace. [applause] [end recording]

[Correspondent] After looking around the Cecilienhof Museum, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, replying to Western journalists' questions about the prospects for another Soviet-U.S. summit meeting, said:

[Begin recording] [Gorbachev] For a meeting to be held, an appropriate atmosphere in international relations is needed, as well as a real hope that at that meeting we can take a new step. If the American Administration realizes that this is the road that needs to be followed, we are prepared for that. If it continues what it is doing today, with its attempts to explode the international situation and exacerbate it, to disperse the spirit of Geneva, then it seems to me that this could deprive of value all plans for a future meeting. Let them think about this in Washington. We will not hold things up. We are ready for serious steps. And I think you are familiar with our new proposals that I put forward at the SED Congress. We are ready to take real steps toward peace. [end recording]

Meets Honecker

LD210605 Moscow TASS in English 0555 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin April 21 TASS -- Makhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, chairman of the GDR Council of State, met in Berlin on April 20.

They discussed questions pertaining to a further deepening of cooperation between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the USSR and the GDR. Views were exchanged on topical international issues.

The meeting proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

TASS REPORTS HONECKER ADDRESS TO 11TH SED CONGRESS

LD180341 Moscow TASS in English 1416 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin April 17 TASS — The goal of the peaceful foreign policy of the German Democratic Republic is to ensure felicitous external conditions for the continuing effort to build a developed socialist society in the G.D.R. This was stated in a report of the SUPG (Socialist Unity Party of Germany) Central Committee delivered to the 11th SUPG Congress by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SUPG Central Committee, today.

For the years to come the SUPG and the G.D.R. set forth as the top-priority foreign policy tasks consistent work for arms limitation and disarmament, for averting a nuclear war and preventing the militarization of outer space, for developing the fraternal alliance with the U.S.S.R. and other socialist countries, and for promoting an allround strengthening and growth of the might and international prestige of socialism.

"We," Erich Honecker said, "stand for:

-- The complete termination of nuclear tests considering it to be the first step toward ridding the world of nuclear weapons;

-- A halt to the deployment and a gradual dismantling of the nuclear weapon systems already sited in Europe;

-- The limination of all medium-range missiles set up in Europe;

-- The establishment of zones free from nuclear and chemical weapons;

-- The establishment in central Europe of a zone free from battlefield nuclear weapons;

-- A radical improvement of the international situation and effective guarantees of security of nations."

The speaker noted that the wide-scale Soviet initiatives designed to rid mankind by the year 2000 of all types of nuclear weapons and establish a system of international security opened up a new phase in international development.

"We whole-heartedly approve the proposals put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev and endorsed by the 27th Congress of the CPSU, and are taking part in their realization," Erich Honecker said. "They are fully in line with our ideal of a world without weapons and violence, a world in which every nation is free to decide the question concerning ways of development it will take."

The speaker further said that the G.D.R. would continue to develop cooperation with all CMEA (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance) countries within the framework of socialist economic integration.

Relying on it, Erich Honecker emphasized, the G.D.R. favors further expansion of economic ties with all other countries interested in equitable and mutually beneficial economic cooperation.

"In doing so," the speaker said, "we regard economic ties as an important element of peaceful coexistence."

Touching on the U.S. attack on Libya, Erich Honecker stated: "Barbaric U.S. Air Force bombing strikes at peaceful Libyan cities with innocent people killed and injured in consequence are an act of aggression which causes well-justified indignation and exasperation."

The raids of U.S. warplanes on targets in Libya demonstrate that international peace is becoming less and less stable as a result of imperialism's adventuresome power politics, the speaker said.

From the rostrum of the congress Erich Honecker stated solidarity of the G.D.R. with the anti-imperialist struggle of the Libyan people.

The report noted that after the 10th SUPG congress the German Democratic Republic continued developing successfully as a politically stable socialist country with a highly efficient economy. The plan for 1981-1985 was successfully fulfilled. The fact that the national income in the six months of the previous year equalled the national income for the entire year 1970 attests to the achievements of the country. All the aspects of society's life were further upgraded.

The report formulated the economic strategy of the socialist unity party of Germany for the period ending in 2000. This strategy underlies the guidelines for the 1986-1990 five-year plan.

FURTHER REACTION TO UK SUPPORT FOR LIBYA RAID

Support 'Vicious in Principle'

LD180528 Moscow TASS in English 1214 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] London April 17 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Yevstigneyev reports:

Opening an emergency debate in British Parliament, held in answer to the demand of the opposition, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was doing her utmost in an attempt at justifying the U.S. attack against Libya and the role played in it by the British Government.

Labour Opposition Leader Neil Kinnock stressed that the U.S. bombing of Libya was crude contravention of the norms of international law. By allowing the United States to use British territory for a strike against Libya, the government disregarded the consequences of this extremely dangerous step as well as international public opinion, the opinion of Britain's allies in Europe and of the Arab countries, he stressed.

Eric Heffer, a Labour Party MP, described the U.S. aggression against Libya as an act of institutionalized terrorism. The adventurist policy of the United States is a source of enormous threat, including to the European nations, he said.

David Steel, the Liberal Party leader, drew attention to the fact that the U.S. military "operation" had been a blow to international relations. As a result, he said, it has become impossible, for example, to hold at present a scheduled meeting between the Soviet foreign minister and the U.S. secretary of state.

It was vicious in principle that Britain violated international law by supporting the United States and its aggression, which has resulted in losses of life among peaceful Libyan population, stressed David Owen, the Social Democratic Party leader. According to James Callaghan, a former Labour prime minister, and Edward Heath, a former Tory prime minister, Britain should not have allowed U.S. aircraft to take off from her territory for a raid on Libya.

EEC Ministers React

LD180903 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 17 Apr 86

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vladimir Pasko]

[Excerpt] The situation in the Mediterranean has become a subject of discussion at the emergency meeting of foreign ministers of Common Market countries, which opened today in Paris. As AFP reports, many of the Community members condemn the stance of London, which allowed its territory to be used for mounting the strike against Libya. A union with the Republican donkey [as heard] -- this, if you recall, is the emblem of the party at present in power in the United States -- clearly detracts from the prestige of the British lion in Europe. Tindemans, the Belgian external relations minister, accused Britain of double-dealing, pointing out that its actions went against the position agreed upon by EEC foreign ministers on the eve of the U.S. raid on Libya. The sincerity of the indignation being expressed at the moment in West Europe raises no doubts. It is impossible not to agree with the French LE MATIN, which notes that Western European countries that are U.S. NATO allies, were just not able to clearly define their position in time -- practically deciding not to interfere in the Mediterranean conflict -- but, in the end, were drawn into it.

The Soviet Union has long been calling on West Europeans to look critically on the way things stand. This call once again was clearly made during the meeting a few days ago between Comrade Gorbachev and Carlsson, the prime minister of Sweden. Passivity or, what is more, connivance or complicity in such actions as the U.S. armed aggression against Libya, threatens international relations with disorder. This would have unforseeable consequences. The position of the Soviet Union toward the events in the Mediterranean has received praise from Libya. We are eternally grateful to Grobachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, for his message to Al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, which expresses the full support of the Soviet Union in the fight of the Liyban people against the barbaric aggression of the United States, Mansur, secretary of the People's Bureau of Foreign Liaison of the Supreme People's Committee of Libya told a TASS correspondent in Delhi. He is head of the Libyan delegation at the meeting of the Coordination Bureau of the nonaligned countries.

KARPOV CONDUCTS DISARMAMENT TALKS IN BRITAIN

LD191303 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1013 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] London, 19 Apr (TASS) -- Soviet-British political consultations on questions of the limitation of nuclear and conventional weapons and disarmament took place on Friday at the Foreign Office of Great Britain. On the Soviet side, they were conducted by Viktor Karpov, special assignment emissary of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs and leader of the Soviet delegation at the talks on nuclear and space weapons; and on the British side by Timothy Renton, Great Britain's minister of state for foreign affairs, and T. Daunt, assistant under secretary of state at the Foreign Office.

PRESIDIUM APPOINTS KVITSINSKIY ENVOY TO FRG

PM171812 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Apr 86 First Edition p 6

["Diary" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Yuliy Aleksandrovich Kvitsinskiy USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the FRG.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Vladimir Semenovich Semenov of the post of USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the FRG in connection with his retirement.

REPORTAGE ON FRG GREENS PARTY DELEGATION

Delegation Arrives

PM161147 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Arrival of Delegation"]

[Text] A delegation of the Greens Party (FRG) comprising L. Beckmann, J. Ditfurth, and R. Trampert, its three cochairmen, and N. Kostede, a member of the party's board, arrived in Moscow 13 April at the CPSU Central Committee's invitation. The delegation was met at the airport by I.T. Frolov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief editor of the journal KOMMUNIST, V.S. Shaposhnikov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section, and senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee.

Yeltsin Receives Greens

LD190027 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Report from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Comrade Yeltsin today received a delegation of the Greens Party (FRG). During the conversation, the guests were given detailed information about the work of the Moscow Gorkom and all the working people of the capital in putting into practice the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress in the social, economic, and spiritual spheres. The talk passed in a friendly atmosphere.

Zimyanin, Zagladin Meet Delegation

PM210852 PRAVDA in Russian 20 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

[Text] A concluding conversation with the delegation of the leadership of the Greens Party (FRG) was held in the CPSU Central Committee on 18 April. The delegation is now visiting the Soviet Union. Taking part in the conversation were Mikhail Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Vadim Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee; from the West German side -- Lukas Beckmann, Jutta Dittfurt, Reiner Trampert, co-chairman of the Greens Party, and Norbert Kostede, member of the party's board.

The attention of the guests was drawn to the fundamental matters of the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and to the party's activities in implementation of the decisions adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress. It was emphasized that in the face of the world's ordeals, through the fault of imperialist forces, the main task is to avert the threat of war, to ensure a peaceful future, and to guarantee mankind's survival. The CPSU's general line in the international arena and the entire foreign policy of the Soviet Union is oriented to precisely this task.

Having condemned the irresponsible actions of the militarist circles of the United States and other NATO countries, which take one action after another with the aim of destabilizing the situation and poisoning the atmosphere in the world and frustrating the peoples' hopes for relaxation of tension, the hopes which appeared as a result of the summit meeting in Geneva, the representatives of the CPSU pointed out that the program for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons, advanced by the USSR, and other Soviet proposals in the field of disarmament are free of one-sided calculations, national or bloc ones. Their implementation does not infringe on any country but meets the interests of all countries and all mankind. Only political will by the West is needed for an end to the arms race to become a reality in our time, the CPSU representatives emphasized. This is precisely what is lacking either in Washington, Bonn, or in some other capitals of NATO countries.

The leaders of the Greens Party stated that they share the concern of the Soviet leadership over the tense situation that had taken shape in the world. They strongly condemned the U.S. "star wars" plans and Washington's disregard for the calls of the USSR and the world public for an end to nuclear explosions. Setting out the views of their party, the delegation members declared their support for the adoption of urgent measures against the arms race and for the establishment of constructive cooperation between countries in various fields -- political, economic, cultural, humanitarian, and in the sphere of environmental protection.

The sides resolutely denounced the U.S. piratic actions against the sovereign state of Libya, Washington's reliance on force in settling any matters in relations between countries, methods of terrorism, including those of state terrorism, which are used against states and governments that are considered unsuitable, and the most flagrant violation of international law.

The representatives of the CPSU and the delegation of the Greens Party were unanimous that in the present acute international situation the peace-loving peoples, public forces, parties, mass organizations, and parliaments must raise their voices in full vigor in a demand to restrain the militarist forces, to issue a rebuff to great power chauvinism, hegemonism and "neoglobalism," and to bring the world back to the road of detente and cooperation. Any blindness caused by bellicosity may have fatal consequences for the world.

The delegation of the Greens Party expressed satisfaction with their visit to the USSR and with the meetings they had with Soviet representatives in Moscow and Leningrad.

The sides agreed that contacts between the CPSU and the Greens Party should be continued in the future as well.

The conversation took place in a spirit of frankness and mutual understanding.

Officials See Off Greens

LD200352 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] The delegation of the FRG Greens Party leadership left Moscow for home today. They visited the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

At the airport, the delegation was seen off by Comrade Frolov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, chief editor of the magazine KOMMUNIST, Comrade Shaposhnikov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, and executives of the CPSU Central Committee.

INDIGNATION EXPRESSED AT U.S. RAIDON LIBYA; REPORTS

Jallud Speaks to Press

LD191147 Moscow TASS in English 0846 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli April 19 TASS -- U.S. aggression against the Libyan people has been a moral, political and military failure, 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, a member of Libya's revolutionary leadership, told a news conference here. He said that the United States has not been able to force the Libyan people to abandon their positions of principle and that Libya will continue to give support for nations fighting for their national emancipation and seek Arab unity and a just solution to the Palestinian problem.

Jallud refuted the U.S. Administration's false charges of Libyan involvement in acts of terrorism in Western Europe and the Middle East. He said the U.S. attack on the Libyan Jamahiriyah has made it clear to the whole world that it is the United States that follows a policy of state terrorism. President Reagan, he said, has personally ordered the raids on Tripoli, Banghazi and other Libyan cities, which have left 37 people killed and another 93 wounded.

Jallud accused the British Government of complicity in the crime.

He expressed the Libyan people's unshakeable confidence in their ultimate victory in the fight for freedom and independence and against U.S. aggression.

Al-Humaydi Addresses Funeral

LD191153 Moscow TASS in English 0955 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli April 19 TASS -- By TASS special correspondents Vladimir Bogachev and Georgiy Shelenkov: Libyans Friday paid their last respects to compatriots killed in U.S. barbarous air raids. Thousands of people marched through Tripoli streets, chanting: "Reagan is a child killer" and "Disgrace on America."

Speaking at a funeral meeting at the El Gani memorial cemetery, Maj Al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi,a member of Libya's revolutionary leadership, said: "Washington has sent its aircraft-carriers to our shores and hurled armadas of planes against the peaceful residential areas of our cities. But the U.S. Administration's attempts to force the Libyan people to their knees are doomed to failure."

The thousands of mourners pledged at the graves of the victims of U.S. aggression to carry on the fight for their homeland's freedom and independence.

People's Committee Protests Raid

LD201123 Moscow TASS in English 1057 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli April 20 TASS — The People's Committee for Communications and Sea-Going Transport of Libya has firmly protested against the continuing piratic actions of the carrier-based aircraft of the U.S. Sixth Fleet in the area of the Mediterranean, which pose a grave threat to civilian flights in that area and the safety of passengers. A note, addressed to the international civil aviation organization, stressed that the banditry of American carrion crows, specifically their mission and bomb raids on the Tripoli and Banghazi airports are a very gross violation of international agreements and conventions.

The document cites facts of American war planes' using civilian airliners as a cover up for entry into Libyan airspace. Such a violation took place on April 17 when an air pirate from an aircraft carrier of the Sixth Fleet was discovered when it tried to approach Libyan airspace under the cover of a Yugoslav air company plane which was on its way to Tripoli.

Nonaligned Delegation Arrives

LD210554 Moscow TASS in English 0539 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli April 21 TASS -- A special delegation of the Non-Aligned Movement that includes foreign ministers of India, Yugoslavia, Cuba, Senegal, Ghana, and the Congo has arrived in the capital of Libya.

Bali Ram Bhagat, head of the delegation, minister of foreign affairs of India, said that they had arrived to express solidarity with and support for the Government and people of Libya on the part of non-aligned countries in the face of the unprovoked and flagrant violation by the United States of the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Libya.

He also said that the delegation sent by participants in the session of the Coordination Bureau of the non-aligned countries on the level of foreign ministers that had come to a close in New Delhi was planning to meet the Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and then go to New York. There it will urge the U.N. Secretary General to immediately put an end to armed provocations against Libya.

Soviet Ship Departs for Libya

LD181358 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] The Soviet MV Akademik Artsimovich has departed for Libya transporting cement, motor vehicles, and machine tools. Berdyansk dockers prepared it for sailing ahead of schedule. Waiting to be dispatched are tens of thousands more metric tons of peaceful cargo, which our country is supplying for the friendly state according to a bilateral cooperation treaty. The dockers angrily condemned the U.S. aircraft's piratical raid on Libya at a meeting.

Parliamentary Group Comments

LD181422 Moscow TASS in English 1031 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 18 TASS -- The USSR Parliamentary Group, its Soviet-Arab section issued a statement expressing profound indignation at the new brutal crime of the U.S. militarists -- the bandit air raid on Libya, a sovereign Arab state, and the cruel bombing of its peaceful cities.

By attacking the Libyan Jamahiriyah, the USA has again appeared as the main culprit of the escalation of international tensions, irresponsibly playing with the destinies of millions of people for the sake of satisfying its imperial ambitions, said the statement.

The USSR Parliamentary Group resolutely condemns the American aggression against Libya and demands an immediate end to it. Expressing its full solidarity with the friendly Arab country fighting for its independence, the USSR Parliamentary Group urges all MPs, all people of goodwill to raise the voice of protest against the aggression of the United States which is trying to force by means of arms its will on the people of the Libyan Jamahiriyah, the statement says.

Soviet People Express Support

LD181648 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Today representatives of Soviet public organizations visited the People's Bureau of the Libyan Jamahiriyah in Moscow and had a meeting with Maghrawi, Libya's charge d'affaires in the USSR. Envoys from the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, the Peace Committee, the Soviet Women's Committee, the Youth Committees, and the AUCCTU on behalf of millions of Soviet people expressed their solidarity with the Libyan people and angrily condemned the U.S. bandit action against a sovereign Mediterranean state. Statements of support for the Libyan Jamahiriyah from the Soviet mass public organizations and copies of telegrams, which have been recieved from thousands of solidarity meetings, were handed over to the People's Bureau. Maghrawi thanked them for the support that has been shown and stated that Libya values highly the demonstrations by Soviet people in defense of Libya.

'Many' Civilians Hit by Bombers

LD181426 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Excerpts] The White House is up against the wall for the atrocities committed by the U.S. Air Force in Tripoli, Banghazi, and other towns. Many civilians, including children, women and old people were killed and badly wounded by bombs and air-to-ground missiles from some 30 combat planes.

The American military came up with a laughable story that the damage to residential areas was done by Libyan SAM's. Supposedly they were launched vertically and then, after missing targets, fell back to the ground, their warheads exploding on the roofs and strees. For American officials to be caught lying is nothing unusual. Surface-to-air missiles carry fragmentation warheads to knock down fragile aircraft. What is more, in case of a miss, they auto-detonate and never fall straight down. So, to suggest that the Libyans inflicted casualties on themselves while gallant American flyers bombed and strafed targets only when they were 100 percent sure they were military is, pardon the expression, pure baloney.

There is more reason to suggest that confronted with heavy antiaircraft fire that they never expected those cowboys riding high-tech planes were not as cool as they are now described. It has been admitted that the crew of the downed F-111 dropped their ordnance on civilian areas right after they were hit. So did other pilots to disengage themselves as quickly as possible and each of the 18 F-111's carried over 11 metric tons of bombs and missiles.

Al-Qadhdhafi Death Sought

LD181532 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Excerpt] More details have been emerging of American aggression against Libya. In Tripoli, Banghazi, (?Al Alous), and Tarhuna bulldozers continued to clear the ruins. In the overcrowded city [not further identified] hospitals, doctors are fighting for the lives of the wounded, maimed, and burned. Some of the victims have the chance of pulling through. Others are joining the long list of the dead. These are the results of the American air raids on Libya, which Washington now presents as its victory. According to the French news agency, last Tuesday alone more than 100 tons of bombs and some 50 rockets were released on Tripoli and Banghazi. The victims of the night bombings were innocent civilians including women and children. Foreign journalists who visited the affected residential areas of Tripoli personally saw the bodies of the dead and the smoking ruins of buildings.

The aggressor used fragmentation and pellet bombs meant for mass destruction of humans. The casualties are not limited to Libyans: They include four members of the Romanian Embassy, a wife [as heard] of the Italian consul, and a West German. Damage has been inflicted on the buildings of the French and Romanian missions and on the residences of the ambassadors of Switzerland, Finland, and Austria.

As THE WASHINGTON POST has reported, the objective of the attack was to kill Al-Qadhdhafi. What's more, the National Security Council had even prepared a draft statement in advance in which the death of the Libyan leader was described as accidental. This has now been revealed by members of the U.S. Administration. The operation, codenamed Canyon El Dorado, was [words indistinct] on orders personally signed by President Reagan. When generals asked him if they could start the attack on Monday night, Reagan is reported to have said: Fine, Monday will be okay. That imperial okay has caused not only the spilling of innocent blood, it has caused a worldwide storm of indignation which like a boomerang has hit at the United States. Washington's actions have been condemned by the governments and parliaments of dozens of countries. Millions of people all over the world have staged demonstrations to protest against American terrorism.

Tripoli Remains Alert

LD182349 Moscow TASS in English 2259 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli April 18 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Georgiy Shelenkov: The past twenty-four hours were relatively calm. Relatively, because the blasts of anti-aircraft shells were heard for several minutes over the city at 9 p.m. as spy planes were probably spotted again in the sky.

The evening television news programme showed the leader of the Libyan revolution, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, visiting Tripoli's Central Hospital. The hospital provided treatment for people multilated by American shells and bombs. Among them were old men, women and children. Al-Qadhdhafi came up to every one of them, and those who were able to speak, assured him, "We are not broken. They haven't scared us." The visit to the hospital turned into a demonstration "America, hands off Libya," chanted the wounded, their physicians and nurses.

Television yesterday showed fragments of American bombs. None of these exhibits, said the newscaster, hit a military facility. They were all retrieved in the ruins of apartment houses. The death-dealing shells, he said, were intended for Libyan civilians, for foreign friends who were living and working in Tripoli. The marking, visible on the bomb stabilizers, was yet another piece of evidence of who carried out the sinister mission.

In the morning I revisited the district of Ben Ashur that was hit hardest in the American air raid. The cosy garden, a haven for local kids, was hardly recognizable. The swings were destroyed, trees uprooted, the ground ploughed by bombs and missiles.

"We were all asleep," said a resident from a nearby house, Said Lutfi, "When that started. It was a hell. I heard a terrible noise in the children's room. A metal bar of the outdoor swing flew into the room through wooden shutters. It was mere luck that no one was hurt. But the nearby house collapsed, killing all its inhabitants, a whole family."

The dead were buried today in the city's central cemetery. Thousands of Tripoli residents came to bid their last farewell. Life in the city remains tense. The Libyan air-defence forces remain on high alert. Their radars still register planes taking off from the aircraft-carriers Coral Sea and America and heading toward the Liyban coast. The threat of new piratic raids remains.

Bomb Explodes Near Airport

LD200908 Moscow TASS in English 0846 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli April 20 TASS — An aerial bomb, dropped during the recent barbaric raid by the U.S. aviation on peaceful Libyan cities, exploded in a residential neighbourhood in the area of Tripoli international airport last night. An official Libyan spokesman told a press conference that the bomb blast injured three people, among them two children. Seventeen dud U.S. fragmentation bombs are reported to have been detected in the area of the airport.

Number of Victims Grows

LD202322 Moscow TASS in English 1808 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli April 20 TASS -- TASS correspondents Vladimir Bogachev and Georgiy Shelenkov report: Incessant rain, unusual for this time of the year, set in the Libyan capital last night. In the blocks that suffered from the U.S. barbarous bombardment, rain-water was washing brick dust and plaster off the streets near the ruins of houses and draining off in turbid torrents into bomb and rocket craters.

At that time a large group of foreign jouranlists was returning in several buses from Bin Qashir area where they visited the small hamlet of (Shawat) which is located amid orange plantations five kilometers north-east of the international airport, as well as a nearby farm. It was on those nooks -- the very embodiment of peaceful life and peasant labor -- that U.S. bombs and rockets had been dropped on the night of April 14 to 15. Bomb and missile fragments with inscriptions in English were collected in piles near fresh craters, and some of them put on a specially brought long table for everyone to see. An unexploded rocket was lying at the back of an orange orchard. "That night", Fellah Bahsawi al-Marghani told Soviet journalists, "all residents of our village popped out of their houses upon hearing the thunder of explosions. Luckily, everyone survived. However, five people were injured and several buildings and household structures destroyed". Three-year old son Saleh of Milud Muhammad Hasan was wounded during the bombing. "What do you now think about Reagan?" a Western woman journalist asked him. The reply given by the Libyan fellah as well as the wrathful words uttered by other peasants who survived the terrible night left no doubt that the barbarous act committed by the U.S. military on a personal order from the occupant of the White House would never fade from the memory of the Libyan people.

Life has practically come back to normal in the streets of the capital. Trading is brisk in the meat and vegetable stalls. In the central thoroughfare bearing the name of national hero of Libya Omar Mukhtar, several people drink tea or coffee at the tables set directly on the street. A fresh pasted poster-announcement, near which passers-by gathered, attracted our attention on the wall of a low-built house in Fashlum Street where a small bakery is located. Those are instructions in the event of an air raid. There is also a warning to people not to pick up any attractive-looking objects — purses, ball-pens or children's toys — on the streets. The announcement has it that they may explode at touch. Such "souvenirs" had been dropped for the people of the Libyan capital by pilots of U.S. aircraft. This warning is not fortuitous. Last night in Ben Ashur district, where on April 15 U.S. bombs and rockets fell, two boys found some red ball-like object which they decided to show to a passer-by. The "object" exploded. One of the boys was heavily wounded and the passer-by had his left hand torn off. In Tripoli's Central Hospital, where there are now thirty people — victims of the U.S. bombing, three persons died of wounds in the past days. Four people, among them an eleven-year old boy, are in a critical condition. U.S. aircraft do not appear in the skies over Tripoli. However, the number of victims of the recent bandit raids on the Libyan capital continues to grow.

IRAQI LEADER RAMADAN CONCLUDES VISIT TO MOSCOW

Meeting With Ryzhkov

LD191142 Moscow TASS in English 1101 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 19 TASS — Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, today received in the Kremlin Taha Yasin Ramadan, a member of the Revolutionary Command Council and first deputy prime minister of the Republic of Iraq who is staying in Moscow on an official visit.

During their conversation, which covered questions of developing relations between the USSR and Iraq in various fields, they outlined ways of further upgrading and strengthening mutually beneficial economic, scientific and technological cooperation.

During an exchange of opinions on international politics, Nikolay Ryzhkov stressed that efforts to remove the nuclear threat and change the international situation radically for the better are pivotal to the Soviet Union's foreign-policy strategy charted by the 27th Congress of the CPSU.

Taha Yasin Ramadan declared the Iraqi Government support for Soviet initiatives and efforts to completely eliminate nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction and prevent another world war.

Both sides condemned U.S. aggressive actions against Libya, a sovereign Arab nation. The urgent need was stressed for an immediate end to the U.S. aggression which is creating a grave threat to peace and international security.

Arkhipov Concludes Talks

LD191631 Moscow TASS in English 1621 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 19 TASS — Talks have closed today between Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the Revolutionary Command Council, first deputy prime minister of the Iraqi Republic.

Ivan Arkhipov and Taha Yasin Ramadan expressed satisfaction with the development of friendly relations existing between the Soviet Union and Iraq and reaffirmed the mutual wish to strengthen them in accordance with the treaty of friendship and cooperation. Special attention was devoted to questions pertaining to a further development of trade-economic and scientific-technological cooperation on a mutually beneficial basis.

Today Yaha Yasin Ramadan has left the Soviet Union.

TOLKUNOV-LED DELEGATION TOURS TUNISIA

LD200413 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0650 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Tunis, 19 Apr (TASS) -- A Soviet parliamentary delegation headed by L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Council of the Union is touring Tunisia. It has visited the towns of Sousse and Monastir, major centers of the country's light industry and crafts, also well-known for historical monuments from the Phoenician, Roman, Byzantine, and Arabic cultures.

The Soviet parliamentarians met the governors of the two provinces, and discussed the prospects for the development of Soviet-Tunisian cooperation, specifically between the public of two twin towns, Dushanbe and Monastir.

AL-JUMAYYIL DISCUSSES UNIFIL WITH SOVIET ENVOY

LD182111 Moscow TASS in English 1932 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Beirut April 18 TASS -- President Amin al-Jumayyil of Lebanon has expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union for its support for the efforts aimed at solving the problem of the occupied south of the country, and for the USSR's stand with regard to an extension of the mandate of the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL).

Amin al-Jumayyil stated this on Thursday when receiving Aleksandr Soldatov, the ambassador of the USSR to Lebanon, who paid a parting visit to the president.

Earlier a high appraisal of the Soviet Union's stand in matters concerning an extension of the mandate and the funding of the UNIFIL had been given by Prime Minister Rashid Karami and Nabih Birri, minister for South Lebanese Affairs, Reconstruction, Water and Electrical Resources, and Justice.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL WELCOMES UAE EMBASSY

GF190612 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 18 Apr 86 p 3

["Exclusive" report from Moscow]

[Text] A senior official at the USSR Foreign Ministry has stated that there are no technical reasons preventing the opening of a UAE Embassy in Moscow. Valeriy Sukhin, deputy chief of the Press Department at the USSR Foreign Ministry, said that his country welcomes the practical steps by the UAE to open an embassy. He added: The Soviet diplomatic mission arrived in Abu Dhabi and is awaiting the nomination of an ambassador. He affirmed that diplomatic representation between the two countries would play a great role in increasing the exchange of trade between the two countries and in developing relations between them to serve the interests of the two peoples in all fields.

Concerning the Iraq-Iran war, Sukhin said that the USSR's principled stand is that it is a meaningless war which harms the interests of the two peoples and those of all peoples and countries in the region.

Concerning the Middle East crisis, he said: A just and comprehensive peace in the region cannot be achieved except by the Arab people and countries and not by the USSR, the United States, or any other party.

Concerning the reaons for not restoring diplomatic representation between Moscow and Riyadh, Sukhin said his country is ready to restore diplomatic representation with Saudi Arabia and that an invitation has been extended to Prince Faysal ibn Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz [chairman of the Saudi youth welfare organization] to visit the USSR. He said this visit would play a positive role in developing Saudi-USSR relations.

NICARAGUA STATES READINESS TO SIGN 'PEACE ACT'

PM141603 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Nicaragua's Readiness"]

[Text] Managua, 13 Apr -- The Nicaraguan leadership has declared its readiness to sign 6 June this year the "Peace Act" drawn up by the Contadora group with the aim of reaching a peaceful settlement of the Central American conflict on the condition that the United States totally ceases its aggressive actions against the republic. Exposition of this stand is contained in a Sandinist government statement in circulation here. Reaching an agreement acceptable to all five Central American states on those points in the latest version of the "Peace Act" relating to arms control and the holding of military maneuvers in the region must also be an immutable condition of a political solution to the region's acute problems, the document stresses.

The Nicaraguan Government statement points out that it is agreeable to continuing discussion of those aspects of the situation that has taken shape in the region over which differences still exist. Nicaragua also reaffirms its readiness to quickly resume talks with the United States -- talks unilaterally broken off by that country -- on normalizing relations.

Nicaragua, it notes further, is subjected to increasingly brutal aggression from the largest imperialist power. Washington's interference in the internal affairs of Central American countries is a scandalous violation of the UN Charter and the norms of international relations. The Nicaraguan leadership urged the government of the Contadora group countries and support groups to act while taking the situation in the region into consideration.

ANTI-U.S. DEMONSTRATIONS IN NICARAGUA REPORTED

LD162315 Moscow TASS in English 0815 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Managua April 16 TASS -- The people of Nicaragua are mobilizing their forces as the Reagan administration is toughening its policy of state terrorism.

Spontaneous meetings have been held at factories and state institutions in Managua in protest against the U.S. massive bombing raids against Libya and the White House's plans to wrest from Congress millions of dollars in aid to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries.

U.S. imperialism was an enemy of all nations that were defending their sacred right to freedom and independent development, said Lucio Jiminez, general secretary of Nicaragua's Sandinista trade union center.

He pointed out that the United States has trampled on Grenada's freedom and was encroaching on the sovereignty of Libya and Nicaragua. But it would fail to subordinate these countries to its diktat, he added.

The United States was again encroaching upon the elementary norms of international law, said Julio Lopes, head of the International Department of the Sandinista National Liberation Front.

In an interview with the newspaper, BARRICADA, he observed that irrespective of the outcome the debates at U.S. Congress on new allocations for the Somocista mercenaries were unlawful and immoral, and infringing the sovereignty of all of Latin America.

The Reagan administration, Lopes said, was setting on the escalation of the criminal war against Nicaragua, thus enhancing the threat of large-scale armed confrontation in the Central American region.

LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES CONDEMN ATTACK ON LIBYA

LD180800 Moscow TASS in English 0740 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Mexico City April 17 TASS -- A mass demonstration was held in the Mexican capital in protest against the U.S. bandit aggression against Libya. Demonstrators, chanting "murderers, hands off Libya," burned the U.S. flag outside the U.S. Embassy building.

Lima April 17 TASS -- The Senate and the Chamber of Deputies of Peru's congress have issued a special resolution condemning the U.S. aggression against Libya and calling it a threat to peace. The Chamber of Deputies urged the government to spearhead an international movement for ending aggressive actions against Libya.

Rio de Janeiro April 17 TASS -- Brazil's progressive forces resolutely condemn the U.S. aggression against Libya, Custodio Gomes Sobrinho, chairman of the Brazilian Society of Friendship and Cultural Links with the USSR, said in a TASS interview. The time is ripe for the people throughout the world to bring home their protests against the escalation of U.S. war preparations.

Quito April 17 TASS -- No one gave the American Administration the right to take the role of a judge and pass a verdict on a whole country and its prople, only because it dislikes the latter's independent policy, said Ecuador's former vice president, Leon Roldos Aguilera. Air raids of Libyan towns, done on President Reagan's personal orders, threaten the stability of the entire planet.

All conflicts must be solved only through peaceful means within the framework of existing international organisations, with no country assuming the right to rule the destinies of peoples.

Georgetown April 17 TASS -- Thousands of people gathered for a protest meeting outside the U.S. Embassy building in the Guyanese capital, keynoted by the slogans "hand off Libya" and "Yankees -- terrorists and murderers." A resolution, adopted by the participants in the meeting, accused Washington of pursuing a policy of state terrorism against those countries which wage struggle for genuine independence.

Buenos Aires April 17 TASS -- Thousands of people took part in a demonstration of protest here against the barbarous bombing of Libyan cities by U.S. planes. Demonstrators marched along the capital's central streets, denouncing the aggressor and demanding that the U.S. leave Libya in peace.

Havana April 17 TASS -- Meetings and demonstrations were held across Cuba in protest against the U.S. barbarous action and in solidarity with the Libyan people. The protesters regard the U.S. actions as a confirmation of the policy of state terrorism pursued by the Washington administration.

La Paz April 17 TASS -- Any armed aggression, undertaken at peacetime, aggravates the international situation and leads to the dangerous exacerbation of existing conflicts, Bolivia's Foreign Affairs Ministry pointed out in its statement. In the international year of peace, it is necessary to renounce any act of violence which may bring about unpredictable consequences for mankind.

FBIS-SOV-86-076
Monday
21 April 1986
Vol III No 076 Supp 080

Supplement

Daily Report

SOVIET UNION

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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DAILY REPORT

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Gromyko Reported in Hospital, Suffering From 'Chill'

AU191318 Paris AFP in English 0716 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, April 19 (AFP) — Soviet President Andrey Gromyko, 76, is suffering from a chill and is under observation in a Moscow hospital, diplomatic sources said here Saturday. The sources said that Mr. Gromyko, the oldest member of the Politburo, fell ill during a two-day trip to Sverdlovsk, in the Urals, on April 10 and 11.

A West German source said that the Soviet president appeared to have a heavy cold or influenza when he last appeared in public on Tuesday to receive a delegation of "Greens" from West Germany.

State Committee for Computers, Information Created

LD191443 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1350 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, 19 Apr (TASS) — The USSR State Committee for Computer Equipment and Information Technology [Gosydarstvennyy Komitet SSR po Vychislitelnoy tekhnike i Informatike] has been formed by a decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

In order to secure the technical retooling of branches of the national economy and the acceleration of scientific and technical progress on the basis of the use of computer equipment and automated systems, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted a resolution "On Improving the Coordination of Work in the Sphere of Computer Technology and on Raising Efficiency in its Use." This document makes the USSR State Committee for Computer Equipment and Information Technology responsible for the implementation of a unified technological policy and for the coordination and development of work throughout the country in the sphere of the creation and utilization of computer technology.

Earthquake Shakes Shikotah; No Casualties Reported

LD170834 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0809 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, 17 Apr (TASS) — A strong earthquake occurred yesterday at 1653 Moscow time in the south of the Kurile chain. The center of the earthquake was in the Pacific Ocean 100 km southeast of the island of Shikotah. The force of the quake at the epicenter was about 8 points. Instruments at seismic stations on the islands of the Kurile chain registered the following strength of underground tremors: in Yuzhno-Kurilsk and Malo-Kurilsk — 5 points and in Kurilsk and the island of Iturup — 3 points. There is negligible damage to buildings. There are no casualties among the population.

Council of Ministers Critiques Plan Performances

LD181659 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers held a meeting today and examined the results of the fulfillment of the state plan for the country's economic and social development and the USSR's state budget for the first quarter of 1986. Proceeding from the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, the USSR Council of Ministers demanded that the ministries, departments, and union republics' councils of ministers implement all necessary measures to consistently and steadily put into effect the decicions of the congress, the policies of the Central Committee's political document to the party congress, and the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and for the Period Through the Year 2000.

Having discussed the reports of Comrade Talyzin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member, USSR Council of Ministers first deputy chairman, and Gosplan chairman, and Comrade Gostev, USSR finance minister, on the results of the national economy's work in the first quarter of the current year, the USSR Council of Ministers noted that, as a result of widely developed socialist competition and the high creative activity of labor collectives in implementing the decisions adopted by the congress, and of the carrying out of measures for establishing order and discipline, the pace of development has grown, the economy's efficiency has increased, and work is being done to raise the people's welfare.

In comparison with the same period last year, the growth of industrial output in the first quarter of the current year amounted to 6.7 percent with an envisaged 4.3 percent increase in the annual plan. The plan for marketing industrial output has been fulfilled by 102 percent. It was fulfilled by all the union republics and the industrial ministries with the exception of the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry.

Positive shifts have occurred in the key industrial branches, above all in machine building, metallurgy, and the gas industry. Coal industry workers have completed the first quarter with good results. The results of the economic activity of industrial associations and enterprises operating under the new management conditions are higher than for industry as a whole. Agricultural workers have concluded preparations for spring sowing for the most part and have begun fieldwork. Cattle wintering is coming to an end in better conditions than last year, and the productivity of social animal husbandry has risen. Industrial labor productivity has grown 6.3 percent as compared to an envisaged 4.1 percent increase in the annual plan.

An increase in productivity accounted for 94 percent of the growth of industrial production and the entire increase in the volume of freight carried on railway transport; profits also increased.

The implementation of the 12th 5-Year Plan's social program began. The average monthly pay of industrial, office, and professional workers increased 3 percent in the first quarter of the current year over the same period last year. Retail turnover increased. A large number of residential houses, schools, hospitals and children's preschool centers were built with state investments. USSR state turnover was fulfilled in the first quarter by 96.9 percent in terms of revenue and by 96 percent in terms of expenditure.

At the same time, the USSR Council of Minsiters noted that individual sectors of the national economy and a number of associations, enterprises, and organizations are slow to restructure their activities in light of the new requirements, and worked at a level below their existing potential in the first quarter of 1986. While the marketing plan for output was exceeded, the plan as a whole, when contractual and delivery obligations are considered, was underfulfilled by more than R2 billion. The greatest degree of lagging occurred in associations and enterprises of the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Industry and the Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, and the fruit and vegetable enterprises of the country's state Agro-Industrial Committee. A number of USSR ministries and departments and union republics councils of ministers failed to meet plans for new technology and fell substantially behind in the construction of projects in the social and cultural amenity sphere.

CPSU Central Committee Politburo Members Comrades Aliyev, Vorotnikov, and Zaykov, and CPSU Central Committee Secretary Comrade Biryukova, participated in the proceedings of the USSR Council of Ministers session. The meeting was addressed by Comrade Ryzhkov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR Council of Ministers chairman.

CPSU Slogans Set Tone for May Day Preparations

PRAVDA Editorial

PM151607 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Apr 86
First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Preparing for May Day"]

[Text] Peace, labor, May.... These simple, concise words that are dear to everyone have indissolubly merged in our minds. Now, when together with like-minded people from all countries of the earth we are preparing to greet May Day — the day of international solidarity of the working people — they resound as a symbol of loyalty to the revolutionary traditions of the workers class, a symbol of our common struggle for the sake of fraternity of the working people, for the sake of peace and social progress.

The particular tone of current May Day preparations in our country has been set by the atmosphere of creativity, initiative, and bold searching created by the 27th CPSU Congress. The decisions taken by it permeate the CPSU Central Committee May Day slogans published yesterday. The party urges:

Workers of the Soviet Union! Let us embody the historic decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress in practice!

Communists are urged to be in the vanguard of the struggle to fulfill the congress decisions and to establish the pure and honest image of the party member through their own personal examples. News from labor collectives and party organizations convincingly shows that the majority of them are persistently working today to implement the party's plans and the large-scale tasks set by the congress to accelerate the country's socioeconomic development and achieve a qualitatively new condition of our society. Nevertheless, only the first steps have been taken so far. Efforts must be increased and the energy of plans translated into the energy of practical action. The main condition of putting the congress decisions into practice is creative work, a high degree of organization, discipline, and working to full capacity.

The CPSU Central Committee urges Soviet people to put all their strength and knowledge into fulfilling the party program and to regard the comprehensive improvement of socialism as the vital cause of everyone. The duty of Communists and all working people is to establish and develop the innovative spirit of the 27th party congress, to strive to reach a decisive turning point in the development of the national economy, and to ensure a sharp turn toward a more organized and efficient economy.

The decisive factor in intensifying the economy — and Soviet people understand this well — is scientific and technical progress. Production, science, and education workers are urged to increase their contribution to accelerating this progress and fundamentally reconstructing the national economy. The country's scientists are expecting to produce revolutionary discoveries and inventions in equipment and technology, increase the effectiveness of scientific research work, and bring this work closer in line with the needs of production.

Large tasks face machine builders. They are on the front line when it comes to retooling the national economy and it is a matter of honor for them to more rapidly create highly productive, reliable, and economical machines, equipment, and instruments. The party urges power engineers to strive to fulfill the Energy Program, transport workers to accelerate freight transportation, and metallurgists and chemical workers to reliably meet the national economy's needs for raw and other materials. The main concern of builders is to conduct matters economically and to build to last, with quality, and on a modern technical basis.

The party congress stressed the necessity to increase attention to the social sphere, which embraces the vital interests of millions of people. A great role is played in fulfilling this task by workers in trade and public catering, and in consumer and municipal services. The CPSU Central Committee urges them to energetically develop modern types of services and to improve the standard of these services.

Workers in the agro-industrial complex are undergoing a serious test during these spring days. The foundations are being laid for a good harvest in the 1st year of the 12th 5-Year Plan and the wintering of livestock and other urgent work is being completed. Nor must the fulfillment of long-term tasks be overlooked. The patriotic duty of workers in the agro-industrial complex is to provide the country with a full supply of foodstuffs in a short space of time. We must aim for a decisive upsurge in every sector of the complex and a rise in the standard of rural economic management. The party appeals to the working people and workers in every sector of the national economy to bring economic growth reserves into play, achieve a precise production rhythm, and meet the plan targets and socialist pledges for 1986 successfully. The guarantee of the most rapid progress possible is high quality, the strictest economy, and firm discipline. A great deal also depends on administrative workers. They must decisively restructure the style and methods of their work and eradicate departmentalism, parochialism, and bureaucracy.

The party urges citizens of the Land of the Soviets to participate more actively in socialist self-management and to enhance the role of the labor collective. Specific wishes have been addressed to cultural figures, Soviet women, Komsomol members, all young men and women, war and labor veterans, and members of the valiant USSR Armed Forces.

Our country holds high the banner of peace and the banner of proletarian internationalism. Loyal to its international duty, the CPSU sends fraternal greetings to the peoples of socialist states; the peoples of developing countries; the working class of capitalist countries, which is waging a stubborn struggle for its rights and vital interests; communist and workers parties; and the courageous fighters for working people's interests. On behalf of all Soviet Communists the party appeals to the peoples of the world to struggle against the nuclear threat and for an end to the arms race and the formation of a comprehensive international security system. To stop nuclear tests and prevent the militarization of space — these appeals by the Leninist party correspond to the hopes and aspirations of all progressive people on earth.

In just over 2 weeks time the May Day celebrations will enter the streets of towns and villages decorated with red banners. Soviet people will greet this day joyfully and festively, closely rallied around their native party. The words of the May Day slogans inspire all of us to new achievements:

Following the Leninist course of the 27th CPSU Congress — forward, along the path of communist creation and peace!

IZVESTIYA Editorial

PM160915 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "We Greet May Day With Labor"]

[Text] The flood of red bunting for May Day has not yet burst onto the streets of our cities and villages. But May Day is already confidently marching across the country. This stride is businesslike and purposeful. We traditionally greet May Day with shock work; honest labor for the benefit of the motherland is the main yardstick for everything. That is why we call May Day a holiday of labor. And a holiday of struggle. A day of working people's international solidarity.

Our May Days have their own fine traditions. Each has special notable features. The present one will write its own lines in history.

On 1 May 1886 the workers of Chicago laid down a challenge to capital: They gathered for a meeting and demanded the establishment of an 8-hour working day. The police opened fire on the workers' peaceful demonstration.

As we march in the festive columns we remember those bold people, we remember the participants in our first May Day meetings. We remember the frontrunners of all our May Day columns. Today we are to be the frontrunners. Imposing tasks face each one of us. They have been set by the 27th CPSU Congress — a truly historic milestone in the life of the party, people, and entire world.

There is one more tradition of our party, tested by decades. On the eve of May Day its Central Committee addresses the working class, kolkhoz peasantry, and intelligentsia — the entire working people of our country, the peoples of the socialist countries, the Communists of all countries, the workers of the whole world, and the peoples struggling for their freedom and independence — with slogans that express, in concentrated form, the Soviet Communists' view of the basic, most important tasks of the struggle for the victory of communism and for the cause of peace.

"WORKING PEOPLE OF THE LAND OF THE SOVIETS! THROUGH THE ACCELERATION OF THE COUNTRY'S SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT — TOWARD THE ACHIEVEMENT OF A NEW QUALITATIVE CONDITION OF SOCIETY, TOWARD THE TRIUMPH OF COMMUNIST IDEALS!"

The economic strategy elaborated by the party congress sets tasks of extraordinary importance and scale. Let us cite the figures once again. We are already familiar with them. But these figures are not simply for writing down in a notebook, not for ostentatious reports. Behind them lie specific deeds that the motherland expects from each one of us. By the end of the century we must double the national income while doubling the production potential and transforming it qualitatively. Acceleration, the Central Committee Political Report noted, is above all the enhancement of economic growth rates. But not just that. Its thrust is in the new quality of work.

The CPSU Central Committee urges:

"WORKING PEOPLE OF THE SOVIET UNION! LET US ACHIEVE A DECISIVE BREAKTHROUGH IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY! LET US ENSURE A SHARP TURN TOWARD AN ECONOMY OF HIGH ORGANIZATION AND EFFICIENCY!"

Yes, we have a lot of work to do. Very specific work. And the party's appeal draws attention today to specific reserves we have not yet assimilated.

From Soviet scientists the country expects REVOLUTIONARY discoveries and inventions. The times have assigned machine builders THE FRONT LINE in retooling the national economy. Power industry workers, railroad engineers; transport, metallurgy, and chemical industry workers! The success of the matter depends on each of us.

Here is another very important task that we must resolve in the very near future — fully supplying the country with food. Addressing the rural workers, the party calls the task set them by the congress A PATRIOTIC DUTY.

We also link the solution of the new tasks very closely with the creation of a flexible, effective system of management. The party's appeal contains a precise and clear order to management workers: eradicate DEPARTMENTALISM, LOCAL FAVORITISM, AND BUREAUCRACY.

The socialist system develops successfully only when the people themselves really manage their own affairs, when millions of people take part in political life.

"CITIZENS OF THE SOVIET UNION! PARTICIPATE ACTIVELY IN SOCIALIST SELF-MANAGEMENT! SHOW MORE CREATIVE INITIATIVE AND INCREASE THE ROLE OF THE LABOR COLLECTIVE!"

V.I. Lenin saw in the working people's democracy and living creation the main force for the development of the new system. And the party is persistently seeking to intensify the democracy of the socialist system, to strengthen publicity by every means, and to galvanize the activity of the soviets, trade unions, Komsomol, and labor collectives.

Two great words are imprinted on the May Day banners: "Labor" and "Peace." The first is organically linked to the latter.

The guarantee of a successful struggle for progress and a peaceful future lies in the proletarian, socialist internationalism of the working class, in the unity of the proletariat, in its alliance with world socialism and with the national liberation movement. Our affairs and plans are imposing and are turned toward the future and linked most closely with defending that future against the threat of a thermonuclear conflagration.

The nuclear explosion in Nevada shook the whole world. It shook it by its lack of responsibility for the destiny of mankind. But the CPSU's foreign policy course is unaltered.

"PEOPLES OF THE WORLD! ACTIVELY OPPOSE THE DANGER OF NUCLEAR WAR WHICH EMANATES FROM IMPERIALISM! STRIVE FOR A COMPLETE HALT TO NUCLEAR TESTS! LET US NOT PERMIT THE MILITARIZATION OF SPACE!"

The times have set Soviet people tasks of an unprecedented scale. We can cope with them, we only have to tackle them together, without trying to share our difficulties, without avoiding the complications that are inevitable. Our society has always been strong through its cohesion; through the indestructible alliance of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry, and people's intelligentsia; through the indissoluble international unity and fraternal friendship of the peoples of the Soviet Union; and through the tested leadership of the CPSU.

On May Day, marching in the festive column, we will remember that today we are its frontrunners. And we will repeat yet again the words of the party's May Day slogan:

"FOLLOWING THE LENINIST COURSE OF THE 27TH CPSU CONGRESS — FORWARD, ALONG THE PATH OF COMMUNIST CREATION AND PEACE!"

All-Union Meeting of Justice Officials Held

PM180959 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 6

[TASS report: "Strengthen the Socialist Rule of Law"]

[Text] Now, when the creative strengths of the socialist system are being fully revealed, the organs and institutions of justice and the courts must become more active in helping to consolidate the legal foundations of the country's state and social life even further. Such was the opinion of participants in the all-union conference of justice and court officials held in Moscow on 15 April. The tasks involved in strengthening the rule of law and law and order in light of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions were discussed.

The keynote speaker — USSR justice Minister B.V. Kravtsov — and other speakers analyzed the results of work done in the past 5-year plan and examined problems of making justice more effective. They spoke about ways to improve the drafting of legislation by union republic ministries of justice, the involvement of organs of justice and courts in implementing the principles of social justice, and the education of citizens in a spirit of profound respect for the laws and rules of socialist communal life. The need to take effective measures to improve the activity of courts, expert institutions, the legal profession, notarial offices, and civil registration offices was mentioned. It is also important to raise the standard of work of coordinating-methodological councils for legal propaganda. The task of reinforcing the legal service within soviets of people's deputies, at enterprises, and in organizations remains acute.

The conference stressed that justice and court workers must participate more actively in providing legal backup for the party's strategic course aimed at accelerating the country's socioeconomic development. Above all, this means accelerating the campaign against embezzlement, bribery, speculation, drunkenness, parasitism, unearned income, and economic crimes.

Taking part in the conference were A.V. Vlasov, USSR minister of internal affairs; V.A. Abolentsev, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department; and senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and a number of ministries and departments.

Kravtsov Comments on Meeting

LD181116 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] The tasks of the organs and institutions of justice and courts in fulfilling the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress have been discussed at an all-union conference at the USSR Ministry of Justice. In an interview with our correspondent the USSR Minister of Justice Boris Vasiliyevich Kravtsov said:

[Begin Kravtsov recording] I would like to stress that all of our work should actively promote the fulfillment of the social and economic tasks that were set by the congress. We must find, in an exacting manner, new forms and new methods of work, and conduct a constant search for reserves. This is, in fact, required of each of us today. Improving the economic mechanism is also an important task of our organs.

The reconstruction of the management of the national economy demands an improvement in legal work. There is, of course, a large field of activity for those who work in the organs of justice. However, if we are to speak of implementing the principles of social justice, well, here it is required of us to carry on more firmly and consistently the struggle against the theft of state and social property, against all sorts of malfeasances of office and economic crimes, against the production of low quality output, and against bribery, speculation, parasitism and unearned income. This is a very important direction in the activity of the organs of justice and of the courts. [end recording]

This has significance not only on the legal level, but also on the normal level, for people who know that the thief, the bribe-taker, the speculator, the drunkard and the bad workman will be punished by our Soviet law, by our Soviet court. The laws themselves have become more stringent in this direction. What effect is this having on the practice of the courts?

[Begin Kravtsov recording] The courts have, of course, started to expose more vigorously the causes and conditions that encourage the perpetration of thefts and other crimes, which were discussed today at the collegium. They are also carrying on the struggle against the criminal derivation of unearned income more vigorously. All of this exists. They have started making more special rulings — this also testifies to the activeness of the peoples courts and of the courts of justice in general, and of the organs of justice.

Primarily, attention was focused on those serious inadequacies that still exist in the work of the organs of justice and the courts. There is a lot more work that we could do, of course. We have the potential to work better. The facts show that there is still a great deal of formalism in preventive measures in matters of thefts — superficial explanation of the causes and conditions which encourage theft, whether petty or not — and the equality of the recommendations that the court gives in cases is occasionally low. Specific, qualified measures are still rarely proposed. It turns out like this: there are now more special rulings in quantity, but control of the actual elimination of violations is often carried out on paper.

In this matter we must unite efforts with the procuracy, and with the organs of control, so that the channels used by criminals might really be blocked. Much has been done in the struggle with drunkenness and alcoholism, but we are only at the beginning of the road. The task here is clear: In this matter there must not be any working by fits and starts, or lack of communication, either in the measures that are implemented by the law enforcement organs or jointly with labor collectives and the public. [end recording]

Chetverikov Heads Copyright Agency Board

LD190952 Moscow TASS in English 1659 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 18 TASS — A meeting of the Council of Founders of the Copyright Agency of the USSR was held today. The council discussed the results of the agency's work in 1985 and considered organisational matters. Nikolai Chetverikov was elected the chairman of the agency's board.

BAM Zone Development Problems Discussed

PM201810 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Apr 86
First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Concern for Working People"]

[Text] A joint session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities Housing, Municipal, and Urban Economy Commissions was held in the Kremlin on 16 April. The question of work by Amur Oblast soviet and economic organs on the comprehensive development of cities and settlements in the Baykal-Amur Main Railway Zone was discussed.

It was noted in the report and in deputies' speeches that, in fulfillment of Communist Party and Soviet State resolutions, Amur Oblast's soviet and economic organs are doing definite work to develop cities and settlements in the main railroad zone and to create the necessary essential conditions for the labor and everyday life of people engaged in the construction and exploitation of the railroad and other projects.

At the same time, the work of soviet and economic organs does not meet the party's current demands regarding the need for a state-oriented approach toward the solution of tasks concerning the acceleration of the development of this important region in the country and the establishment of a closer link between economic and social questions. The Amur Oblispolkom provides inadequate leadership of the comprehensive development of cities and settlements and does not make full use of its powers in this connection.

The Ministry of Railways, the Ministry of Transport Construction, the USSR Gosplan, and a number of other ministries and departments fail to ensure the necessary balance in the construction of production and nonproduction projects and do not allocate the necessary funds for housing, municipal, cultural, and consumer services construction. There is a considerable lag in the provision of preschool and medical institutions and sports facilities. The inadequate availability of housing and projects for social, cultural, and consumer services purposes leads to high cadre turnover.

The resolution adopted by the commissions sets out specific recommendations to the Amur Oblispolkom, the RSFSR Council of Ministers, and USSR ministries and departments for the elimination of the shortcomings that were noted. A number of suggestions were made to the USSR Council of Ministers.

The participants in the session also heard a report on the fulfillment of a resolution by the commissions on the question of work by the Dnepropetrovsk Oblast Soviet of People's Deputies concerning the elaboration and implementation of plans for the construction of housing and projects for municipal, cultural, and consumer services purposes in the countryside.

PRAVDA Reviews March Economic Performance

PM201402 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Apr 86
First Edition p 1

[Unattributed "All-Union Competition Diary": "With Our Sights on Acceleration"]

[Text] Industry

Many industrial collectives have worked well in March. Since the beginning of the year, they have taken a course aimed at speeding up the production rate and manufacturing products that are strictly in accordance with contracts and of high quality, and they are firmly keeping to this course. Enterprises setting an example in this respect include the Belorussian Automobile Plant, the I.A. Likhachev Automobile Plant, the Minsk Tractor Plant, the "Sarakanays Metalurgs" Plant (Latvian SSR), the "Spassktsement" Plant (Maritime Kray), and a number of others.

In comparison with March last year, the total volume of industrial production increased by 5 percent. Labor productivity during this period increased by 4.6 percent. The plan for production sales throughout industry as a whole was fulfilled by 102 percent. All the union republics except Moldavia met the targets set. The monthly plan was fulfilled by the majority of industrial ministries.

in comparison with last year, the fulfillment of the production plan improved in physical terms. The target for March was met in the extraction of gas and coal and in the production of basic types of metal products, chemical plant protection agents, synthetic resins and plastics, chemical fibers and yarns, tires, metal-cutting machine tools, instruments, means of automation and computer equipment, electric locomotives, freight and passenger cars, paper and cement. A considerable quantity of certain types of consumer goods was produced in excess of the plan.

At the same time, the monthly plan was not fulfilled for oil extraction and the production of sulfuric acid, soda ash, rolling equipment (the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building), silage-harvesting and fodder-harvesting combines (the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production), and color television sets.

Good quality and a high technical standard of production is the collectives' chief concern. Workers in many machine-tool building, electrical engineering, and instrument making enterprises and also in other sectors value the honor of their trade mark. But there are a considerable number of plants and factories which receive replacement claims for their products. Attention to quality must everywhere be increased and this indicator made the main indicator in competition.

In every sector there are collectives which successfully realize plans and fulfill their pledges. On the other hand, others fall down on deliveries, manufacture poor quality products, and are only slowly reorienting themselves toward the new approach. Thus, the Glavtyumenneftlegaz is badly letting the sector down. The Uzbek Metallurgical Plant, the "Amurstal" Plant, and the Azerbaydzhan Pipe Rolling Plant are in arrears. The goods manufactured by the Ufa Sewn Goods Association, the Barnaul cotton combine, the Volgograd footwear factory, and certain other enterprises have aroused criticism among consumers.

The country is on the eve of a subbotnik in honor of the 116th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth. Millions of Soviet people are preparing for the celebration in "working clothes." They are filled with a desire to hold this celebration in production places, achieve a high output, and make their achievement an everyday norm.

Agriculture

If you listen to meteorologists' reports you involuntarily think: Things are not easy at the moment for crop farmers. What is being sown on kolkhozes and sovkhozes today? The country's territory is so extensive that it is quite difficult to enumerate every crop. For example, in Tula Oblast the feeding of winter crops is in progress; in Krasnodar Kray, sunflowers are being sown; in Chimkent Oblast, cotton is being sown; and in Fergana Oblast and the North Osetian ASSR, the setting of early potatoes has been completed.

Whereas in the country's southern regions grain growers have already sown their grain, in the northern and eastern regions they are completing preparations for this. The overhauling of equipment is nearing conclusion. Figures from the USSR Central Statistical Administration show that by 1 April, 92 of every 100 tractors had been repaired. As much as 98 percent of all plows, seed drills, cultivators, and potato planters were ready or already in the field. At the same time, some rayons in Kazakhstan have dragged out the preparation of sowing and soil cultivation equipment, and even the powerful "Kirov" tractors are not ready to go out into the fields everywhere.

In some areas farm engineering services and rayon agro-industrial association repair and transport enterprises have been sluggish and lacked organization, while others have been let down by suppliers of spare parts and materials. While noting the conscientious work done by the collectives of many industrial enterprises, the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee also names those which fail to dispatch assembly parts and spare parts to villages on time. The debtors include the Altay and Kharkov Tractor Plants, the Saratov "Serp i Molot" plants, the Michurinsk Automobile Assembly Plant, and the Kostroma "Motordetal" Plant.

Livestock breeders have summed up the results of competition during the first quarter of this year. Many of them, having supported the initiative of front-rank workers, tried during the winter period to also increase livestock productivity and not allow milk yields to fall. Throughout the country as a whole the sale of products to the state increased in comparison with the same period last year: livestock and poultry by 7.6 percent, milk by 6.1 percent, and eggs by 6 percent.

Meat purchases have increased considerably on farms in Kazakhstan, Belorussia, Moldavia, and Latvia, and milk purchases likewise in Uzbekistan, Kirgizia, and Armenia. However, some farms in Estonia have reduced their meat and milk sales.

At the meeting with workers in the city of Tolyatti, it was noted that everyone must meet targets in his work place conscientiously, to a high standard of quality, and with total understanding of his responsibility for the general cause. Achieving the highest possible goals this year is a vital necessity and the patriotic duty of workers in all sectors. This includes workers in the agro-industrial complex.

March Oil Production Statistics Reported

PM171342 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 9 Apr 86 p 3

[Report by *SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA* Heavy Industry Department: "Making Up the Lag: Oilfields in March"]

[Text] The results of the work of oilmen in March inspire hope that the sector's recent protracted lag can and must be overcome. Although the amount of oil owing is still great — 2.8 million metric tons — and there is a lag of more than 24,000 metric tons behind the plan figures for daily production, there are grounds for talking about changes for the better.

In comparison with December, oil extraction rose by 35.6 metric tons per day. In the first quarter of this year, the ministry's associations supplied the country with almost 650,000 metric tons more oil and gas condensate than in the same period last year.

We are publishing a brief summary of the fulfillment of the March oil extraction plan by the leading enterprises of the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry.

Main Administration for Petroleum and Gas in the Tyumen Region	97.0
Nizhnevartovskneftegaz	97.6
Yuganskneftegaz	100.5
Surgutneftegaz	100.6
Noyabrskneftegaz	81.8
Krasnoleninskneftegaz	100.7
Varyeganneftegaz	89.8
Tatneft	98.7
Bashneft	100.4
Komineft	103.9
Mangyshlakneft	100.5
Kuybyshevneft	100.4
Tomskneft	102.5
Permneft	100.4
Udmurtneft	100.7
Orenburgneft	100.7
Grozneft	101.0
Turkmenneft	103.8
Ukrneft	100.8

In the first month of spring the oilmen of the Komi Republic again distinguished themselves: they extracted around 60,000 metric tons of oil over and above the plan and over 100,000 metric tons in all in the first quarter. The successes of the oilmen of Turkmenia, Mangyshlak, and a number of other traditional extracting regions are gratifying. The collective at "Tomskneft," where the transition of wells to mechanized extraction has recently been accelerated, managed to overcome their lag. The pace that has been set made it possible for the Tomsk people to eliminate the lag in April.

Good news came from Tyumen in mid-March: The country's main oil source has again reached the 1 million metric ton daily extraction level. They are undoubtedly benefited from the aid given to the Siberians by people, equipment, and hardware and from the increased attention devoted to the region by party and economic organs. The restructuring in the subunits of the Main Administration for Petroleum and Gas in the Tyumen Region [Glavtyumenneftegaz] has started to bear fruit — production organization is improving, labor and technological discipline has strengthened, and accountability for the job at hand has been beefed up. Since the start of the year, five new fields have come on stream in Tyumen Oblast. All this has made it possible to halt the downhill slide and to increase daily extraction considerably.

Three of the six Tyumen associations successfully coped with the plan for the quarter and additionally produced more than 150,000 metric tons of oil.

Matters among the oilmen of Nizhnevartovsk are clearly being rectified — even if not as quickly as one would like. Since the start of the year average daily extraction there has increased by 20,000 metric tons, which is the largest growth throughout the Main Administration. In March 147 new wells came on stream at the Nizhnevartovsk fields and 80 other wells were transferred to mechanized operation. The "Megionneft," "Novomolodezhinskneft," and "Belozerneft" oil and gas extraction administrations of this major association reached the planned extraction levels.

But for all the positive shifts, the situation in West Siberia gives no grounds for complacency or smugness. In March Glavtyumenneftegaz enterprises fell short of the plan to the tune of 840,000 metric tons of oil, and the lag over the quarter was more than 3 million metric tons.

The serious shortcomings in the organization of maintenance and overhauls are among the main reasons for the lag. The numerous "flying" teams of repairmen from the country's other oil regions sent to help the Tyumen people often stand idle, and the productivity and quality of their work leaves much to be desired. As a result the above-normative number of idle wells in the Siberian fields — there are now approximately 1,500 of them — is being reduced only slowly. These are real reserves capable of ensuring substantial additional amounts of oil extraction.

Losses in the region due to the low reliability of the electricity supply to oil centers remain high. On 21 March there was an emergency outage on the LEP-110 Kholmogory-Pulyakha power line. Electricity supplies to the Sutorminskoye oilfield were cut off. A day later there was another outage on the same line. Once again hundreds of wells shut down, water injection into the beds stopped, and reservoirs and water lines were closed. Direct oil losses at the "Noyabrsknetfegaz" Association alone were almost 3,000 metric tons.

In response to the decisions of the 27th party congress, many oil industry collectives have reviewed their previous pledges and have outlined new and higher targets. Now the most important task for workers in the sector and their associated plants is to make fuller use of every possibility for accelerating restructuring.

CSA Official Urges Overcoming Lagging Behind

LD201638 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Comment by Nikolay Grigoryevich Belov, "first deputy chief" of the USSR Central Statistical Administration; in the studio, time not given; from the "Vremya" newscast — recorded]

[Text] As you know, the USSR Council of Ministers has examined the results of the development of industry and other branches of the national economy for the first quarter of this year. I will remind you that the increase in industrial production for this period amounted to 6.7 percent, with 4.3 percent planned for the year. Labor productivity grew by 6.3 percent; 94 percent of the increase in output was obtained because of this. These indicators show that as a result of the reorganization which began in our country's economy, it has been possible to halt deceleration and begin a systematic increase of economic growth rates. Noticeable shifts have occurred in the key branches of industry: metallurgy, machine building, power engineering, and the coal and gas industries. Above-plan production has been manufactured amounting overall to R4 billion; this is approximately a whole working day in our great country. The plans for gas and coal recovery, steel production, mineral fertilizers, metalmachining, and other technological equipment, that is, those types of production which determine the growth of our economy, have been overfulfilled.

You may ask: How are the tasks on the manufacture of consumer goods being fulfilled? Generally, there are positive changes here also. The data for the quantity of production manufactured are cited in the USSR Central Statistical Administration report, and it must be said, they are not bad. But one would like more in terms of quality; we all still have a lot of work to do here.

What conclusions can be drawn on the basis of the statistical data? Changes are occurring, and this pleases us all. But the fact that a number of associations, enterprises, and organizations have not fulfilled their planned tasks shows that they are reorganizing their activity slowly in the light of the new demands. It is obvious that it is essential now not only to consolidate and develop — and that is the main thing — the positive changes which have taken shape in the first quarter, but also to do everything possible to overcome the lagging behind which has been tolerated in places which have not succeeded in reaching the planned targets, and secure absolute fulfillment of the plan for the first year of the 12th 5-Year Plan.

Dolgikh Addresses Power Ministry Collegium

PM141307 Moscow TRUD in Russian 6 Apr 86 p 2

[TASS report: "Sector's Tasks Discussed"]

[Text] An enlarged session of the Collegium of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification and the Presidium of the Electric Power Station and Electrical Industry Workers Union Central Committee took place in Moscow on 5 April. It discussed tasks facing the collectives of power industry enterprises and construction organizations in fulfilling the 27th CPSU Congress decisions.

A report was delivered by A.I. Mayorets, USSR Minister of Power and electrification. The session stressed that the sector's workers bear a great responsibility for ensuring a reliable power supply to industry, transport, agriculture, and the country's population and for creating on that basis the necessary conditions for all sectors of the national economy to successfully fulfill the rigorous targets for 1986 and the 12th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

The implementation of the congress decisions requires urgent measures to improve the use of the capacity of existing power stations and to improve the economic mechanism.

As the session noted, the implementation of the set tasks requires a fundamental improvement in the work style and methods of the sector's workers, greater cadre responsibility, and increased executive discipline. An atmosphere of creative enthusiasm must be consistently established in every collective.

The session was addressed by V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. B.Ye. Shcherbina, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and I.P. Yastrebov, chief of a CPSU Central Committee department, also took part in the Collegium's work.

'Unusually Mild' April Promotes Crop Growth

PM161511 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 13 Apr 86 p 1

[Report by Agrometeorologist L. Platonova: "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] In most areas of the European part of the country the weather remained unusually mild in the first 10 days of April, with a small amount of precipitation. The temperature for the period was 3-9 degrees above average.

Southwest of a line joining Leningrad, Vologdo, Yoshkar-Ola, and Orenburg the fields were completely snow-free. The soil was thawing and drying out. In southern oblasts of Belorussia and the Central Chernozem economic regions, and in the Volga area (south of Saratov), where the soil had thawed out completely, the upper layer was soft and workable. Selective fieldwork has begun in these areas, primarily on light soils. Mass sowing of early spring grain crops has been taking place in Moldavia, the Ukraine, Rostov Oblast, and the North Caucasus. In the southernmost oblasts of the Ukraine, in Rostov Oblast, and in the North Caucasus spring barley has already germinated in some fields.

Winter grain crops and sown and meadow grasses have resumed growth south of a line joining Vilnius, Vitebsk, Ryazan, Ulyanovsk, Kuybyshev, and Ural. Agricultural crops have resumed growth approximately 1 week earlier than usual because of the mild weather. Plants were developing rapidly in the Ukraine, Rostov Oblast, and the North Caucasus, where throughout the 10-day period the daytime temperature was 18-26 degrees. In most parts of the Ukraine and North Caucasus, stem extension occured 15-20 days earlier than average in winter grain crops.

The weather stayed warm and mainly dry in the Transcaucasus. The average temperature for the period was 3-6 degrees above average. The maximum temperature was 22-28 degrees, 10-15 degrees in the foothills.

In Central Asia and southern Kazakhstan the weather became considerably warmer in the first 10 days of April, which was conducive to the start of the mass sowing of cotton and other warmth-loving agricultural crops. The sowing of seeds was taking place in well-warmed soil. In most cotton-sowing areas the average soil temperature at a depth of 10 cm was 12-15 degrees, 16-18 degrees in southern areas of Central Asia.

In West Siberia the average 10-day temperature was 3-5 degrees above average; it was near average in East Siberia.

Spring Farm Work Reviewed, Tasks Outlined

PM171302 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Apr 86 Morning Edition p2

[Article by O. Pavlov under the rubric "Agricultural Review": "Discipline in the Field"]

[Excerpts] This spring outwardly appears to be in no hurry; but this is a deceptive impression. Yes, in many regions continually good weather has not yet established itself; it is changeable. But nevertheless meteorologists note that in the last 10 days of March the average daily temperature in the Union's European territory was 4-10 degrees above the average annual temperature. In the Ukraine and the North Caucasus it is generally warm — some days more than 20 degrees. Here, and also in oblasts of the Central Chernozem, the winter crops have come to life earlier than usual and vegetation is now actively continuing.

The snow is melting rapidly in the fields of central Russia, while in the Baltic region, Belorussia, and the Volga region the top soil layer is thawing.

In a word, spring is once again exceptional and is again setting difficult tasks for agricultural workers. On every farm they will have to be resolved independently, confirming to many years' experience. The main thing these days is not to waste moisture; by going out into the fields, not to take too much time; and to act quickly, punctually, to a high degree of quality, and with careful consideration of the specific situation.

In Stavropol, for example, the spring is faily dry and windy and the humidity, particularly in the daytime, is palpable. Under these conditions the farmers work harmoniously and in coordination. The mass sowing of early cereals and pulse crops was completed on 4 April. As soon as the soil was "suitable" the majority of kolkhozes and sovkhozes dealt with the task of sowing barley, oats, and peas in 1 and 1/2 or 2 days. The agronomic and engineering services of the agro-industrial sector and farms worked in a coordinated manner.

Technological discipline... A great deal has been said recently about this, and rightly so. However, not much is actually done. Unfortunately it must be noted that during the 11th 5-Year Plan, the standard of land cultivation in many of the country's large granaries not only did not improve but fell below that of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

More equipment, fertilizers, and means of fighting plant disease and vermin has begun to be received and the area of reclaimed land has increased. This has obviously given rise in some specialists to false confidence that quantity will become quality of its own accord. No, without work, knowledge, and creativity this will not happen. Worse still, statistics provided by a number of science institutions attest that one-third — or even more than one-third — of fertilizer nutrients is used to cultivate weeds. And this: The increase in supplies of material resources not paid for by additional crop yield has led to product price increases.

Even kolkhozes and sovkhozes in one of our most fertile krays — Krasnodar — have not avoided some of these mistakes. Here an unwarrantedly conservative approach has been taken to progressive methods of cultivating soil and protecting land against erosion; and for some reason there have been delays in sowing winter crops, and the fight for their health and survival has not been sufficiently organized. The harvest yield has ceased to grow. An alarming situation has also taken shape in sunflower production, for which Kuban has long been renowned. The rice fields have also not been very gratifying in recent years.

This has been self-critically discussed in the kray. And, it would seem, conclusions have been drawn. In any case, crop farmers are now taking very careful, competent care of winter crops. They have met the requirements of intensive technology almost everywhere. The winter crop is now very pleasing. Specialists confirm that the survival rate of winter crops has not been so high for a long time. But intensive technology is no simple matter; there is still concern for the winter crop in spring and at the beginning of summer. More than one important agrotechnical operation still must be performed in order to ensure crops have optimum conditions for development in specific weather conditions and to form a programmed harvest and grain of excellent quality.

Reclaimed land requires a particularly high degree of technological discipline. During the last 5-year period the return on land of this kind did not correspond to outlays. There are a considerable number of examples of extremely poor-quality utilization of reclaimed land. Year after year millions of irrigated hectares do not receive even one watering.

The 12th 5-Year Plan must be a turning point both in terms of the quality of reclamation building and, in particular, in the use of already available land.

Spring is coming to the fields in more and more of the country's rayons. However it turns out it has just one general law: Know the time to act and do not be slow to do so, and observe discipline in the field under any conditions.

Higher-Quality Field Labor, Sowing Urged

PM151103 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Apr 86 Second Edition p 2

[L. Ivanov "Agricultural Review": "The Ears Will Begin To Stir"]

[Excerpts] In any field, workshop, or seed store today you can hear the instruction to the grain growers which has become the slogan for their competition: "Quality and again quality"! The fate of the harvest depends on the quality of labor, on how the sowing work is completed. Nonregulated financially autonomous detachments and units in Orel and Belgorod Oblasts are carefully top-dressing the winter crops. The machine operators of Alma-Ata and Taldy-Kurgan Oblasts have embarked in an organized fashion on the sowing of grain crops. The corn growers of Azerbaijan and North Osetia and the cotton growers of the Central Asian republics have brought the seeders out into the fields. The mechanized units of Odessa Oblast, where they work by the collective contract method, have decided to carry out the sowing of sugar beet in 4 working days.

The new organs of management of the agro-industrial complex are carefully monitoring the progress of spring work and trying to help the farms to avoid the mistakes made in previous years. Thus an analysis carried out by agro-industrial specialists revealed an undesirable trend which became acute during the last 5-year plan — many farms unjustfiably reduced sowing of grain crops. A year ago the RSFSR "cut" the sowings by 1.6 million hectares, while in the country as a whole the grain area was 1.7 million hectares less than provided for in the zonal farming systems.

Strange as it may seem, wheat has been crowded out of the fields in the country's important granaries — Volgograd, Omsk, and Novosibirsk Oblasts and Altay Kray. Sowings of spring durum wheat have been reduced in Saratov Oblast.

Intensively farmed fields have been extended considerably this year. They account for 37 million hectares. Wheat, corn, millet, rice, sunflowers, sugar beet, soybeans, potatoes, vegetables, and other crops will be sown on these fields. Sowings of winter crops cultivated by intensive techniques cover an area of 14.6 million hectares. They await painstaking cultivation: top-dressing and protection-against weeds, pests, and diseases. Particular efficiency is required of the agronomical and agrochemical services: It is essential not to let the dates for such operations pass by and to ensure that they are fully carried out.

Corn grown by the new techniques can bring a weighty increase in the crop. Last year this increase was 8.8 quintals of grain per hectare. But it could be considerably higher. Why? Primarily because certain farm leaders and specialists and rayon agro-industrial associations were lukewarm about this technique and did not assign intensive plantations to teams and units working on the basis of collective contracts. And it is no accident that Moldavia and Georgia were unable to achieve a substantial increase in gross corn grain yields. There are still frequent cases where this crop, sown for grain, is harvested for green feed or silage. That is what happened last year in Uzbekistan, Dagestan, and Voronezh Oblast.

Taking into account the mistakes formerly committed and avoiding them means laying a firm foundation for the harvest in spring. The farmers measure their every step in the spring fields against the most important barometer: how effective their influence is on increasing the productivity of the grainfields and strengthening the kolkhozes' and sovkhozes' economies.

Agricultural Developments for 13-16 April Reported

LD170514 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 13-16 April. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

13 April

Sowing of corn for grain and silage is under way in Kazakhstan; 2.5 million hectares are allocated for this in the republic. (0500 GMT)

The sowing of vegetable crops continues in the Kuban. This year they are being grown over an area of approximately 62,000 hectares. (1800 GMT)

Sugar beet sowing has started on all the farms in Kursk Oblast. Sugar beet plantations cover an area of about 200,000 hectares there. (2005 GMT)

Mass sowing of sugar beet started in Belgorod Oblast today. More than 150,000 hectares will be taken under this crop, the area being one of the largest in the RSFSR. The operation is being carried out by mechanized team under collective contract. (2230 GMT)

14 April

As we have been informed at the USSR Agro-Industrial Committee, the frontiers of the sowing of spring crops in the European part of the country have moved from the Northern Caucasus and the Ukraine to Belorussia, the Central Chernozem oblasts, Tula, Orlov and Belgorod Oblasts of the non-Chernozem Zone. (Moscow Television 1430 GMT)

15 April

Uzbek farmers have sown cotton on 1 million hectares so far. Our correspondent adds that sowing rates in the republic could be even higher, citing poor organization of field work in Kara-Kalpak ASSR and Khorezm Oblast. The time for sowing is slipping away, and the majority of machines are still not (?on the fields). (0204 GMT)

The sowing of spring crops is being completed on the first million hectares in Kazakhstan. Sowing has been completed in the republic's southern oblasts. Work is in full swing in Taldy-Kurgan and Kzyl-Orda Oblasts. Land husbandry workers have already sown early grain crops on more than 600,000 hectares. As of today 10 out of 12 oblasts have their tractors out in the fields. (1100 GMT)

Kirghizia: The area sown to corn this year will be double last year's area. (1500 GMT)

16 April

Corn sowing has begun in Dagestan. (0400 GMT)

Cotton sowing has been completed today on nearly 300,000 hectares in Azerbaijan, which is unusually early. Herbicides and mineral and organic fertilizers were applied simultaneously, the process giving an average yield increase of 3-5 quintals. (1100 GMT)

Briefs

New Potato Varieties — Leningrad, 16 Apr (TASS) — Breeders this year have provided varieties of potato with high yields and high pest resistance. These are wild varieties collected by expeditions from Leningrad that have toured Latin America. In the USSR as a whole potatos are grown on over 6,000,000 hectares. In the north of the USSR these new varieties give yields of 350-400 quintals per hectare. They are twice as big as traditional varieties and have good eating qualities, as well as being suitable for industrial technology. [Summary] [*Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0540 GMT 16 Apr 86 LD*]

Two Cosmos-Series Earth Satellites Launched

'Cosmos-1740'

LD151600 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 15 TASS — Artificial earth satellite *Cosmos-1740*, the next in the series, has been launched in the Soviet Union today.

On board the satellite is installed scientific equipment designed to carry on outer space exploration.

The satellite has been launched into an orbit with the following parameters.

— initial period of revolution — 90.2 minutes;

— maximum distance from the earth's surface — 396 kilometres;

— minimum distance from the earth's surface — 208 kilometres;

— inclination of the orbit — 72.9 degrees.

The onboard equipment of the satellite is functioning normally.

'Cosmos-1741

LD180641 Moscow TASS in English 0634 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 18 TASS — The Soviet Union today launched another satellite in the *Cosmos* series.

Cosmos-1741 is carrying scientific equipment to continue outer space exploration.

It was inserted into an orbiting path with the following parameters:

— initial period of revolution — 100.8 minutes,

— maximum distance from earth — 824 kilometers,

— minimum distance — 784 kilometers,

— inclination of the orbit — 74 degrees.

The on-board equipment is functioning normally.

'Molniya-3' Communications Satellite Launched

LD190922 Moscow TASS in English 0850 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 19 TASS — The Soviet Union launched the *Molniya-3* communications satellite on April 18 to ensure the operation of a long-range telephone and telegraph radio communications system and the transmission of Central Television broadcasts to the "Orbita-2" network and to further the aim of broader international cooperation.

The satellite was inserted into an orbit with an apogee of 40,664 kilometers in the northern hemisphere and a perigee of 638 kilometers in the southern hemisphere. Its period of revolution is 12 hours 16 minutes. The inclination of the orbit is 62.9 degrees.

Communications sessions with *Molniya-3* will be conducted under a planned program.

Reportage on Flight of 'Mir' Orbital Station

Experiments Continue

LD190544 Moscow TASS in English 1142 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 18 TASS — The space flight of Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev is in its sixth week.

Along with the testing of the new orbital station *Mir*, the crew are fulfilling a large amount of work within the framework of the study of the natural resources of the earth and the natural environment. At present the cosmonauts are carrying out several series of visual observations of typical natural objects using the methods developed by the "Priroda" (nature) State Centre. The purpose of the observations is to study the influence of atmospheric disturbances and illumination condition on geophysical research.

The technical experiment "Resonance" was conducted yesterday for determining dynamic characteristics of the *Mir* station and the value of the load sustained by it. It was conducted in the process of the correction of the orbit of the complex.

According to the telemetric information and reports of the crew, the on-board systems of the manned complex *Mir-Soyuz T-15-Progress-25* are functioning normally.

The parametres of its orbit are as follows:

— maximum distance from the earth's surface — 360 km,

— minimum distance from the earth's surface — 336 km,

— period of revolution — 91.3 minutes,

— inclination of the orbit — 51.6 degrees.

Cosmonauts Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev are in good health and feel well.

Transport Ship Unloaded

LD210351 Msocow Domestic Service in Russian
2230 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] The flight of the orbital complex *Mir — Soyuz T-15 — Progress-25* is continuing. Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev have completed operations for unloading the transport ship. Corrections in the trajectory of the complex's movement have been carried out using the propulsion system of the automatic ship. In the cargo carrier tanks only the minimum reserve of fuel necessary for braking Progress-25 and its exit from orbit remains.

Today the crew will check the on-board systems of the automatic cargo carrying ship, and continue experiments to the program for studying the environment, and they will carry out physical exercises. Time has also been allotted for the cosmonauts to rest.

'Progress-25' Undocks

LD210838 Moscow TASS in English 0834 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 21 TASS — The automatic cargo spacecraft *Progress-25* placed in near-earth orbit March 19, 1986 has completed its flight.

Progress-25 docked with the orbital complex *Mir — Soyuz T-15* March 21.

All planned operations, including unloading, re-fuelling of the joint propulsion system of the space station and the pumping of potable water, were completed. Several adjustments of the manned space complex's orbit were made with the help of the propulsion system of the automatic spacecraft.

At 11.24 p.m. April 20 *Progress-25* separated from the *Mir* station. Its brake engine was activated at the scheduled time. As a result the spacecraft went into a descending trajectory, entered the dense layers of the atmosphere and ceased to exist.

Cosmonauts Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev continue planned work aboard the *Mir — Soyuz T-15* orbital complex. Today the crew will check individual units of the life-supporting system and carry out another series of visual observations and photography of a number of regions of the Atlantic Ocean.

According to telemetry data and crew reports, the flight is proceeding normally.

Both cosmonauts are in good health and feeling well.

'Intercosmos' Chief Interviewed on Mars Missions

PM151331 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 3

[Interview with Academician V. Kotelnikov, chairman of the "Intercosmos" Council by B. Konovalov: "Cooperation in Space" — date and place not given]

[Excerpt][Konovalov] What are the prospects of "Intercosmos"? Are new flights planned?

[Kotelnikov] As you know, there are Syrian cosmonauts currently undergoing training at Zvezdnyy Gorodok: They will work for about 1 week on board a Soviet orbiting station, just as previous international crews did.

A protocol on a second joint Soviet-French manned flight was signed in Moscow on 7 March, developing the top-level accord reached during the visit to France by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. This time, in 1988, the French cosmonaut will spend a longer time working on board the Soviet orbiting station than his predecessor did during the first flight. The scientific research program will be correspondingly more diverse and the French cosmonauts' training will take longer and be more complex. We have now reached the stage of the candidates' medical selection.

[Konovalov] The well-known U.S. astronomer Carl Sagan has suggested the idea of a Soviet-U.S. expedition to Mars. What is your view on that?

[Kotelnikov] Professor C. Sagan and many other scientists — both Soviet and foreign — give voice to public opinion when they point out the senselessness of wasting manpower and resources on military purposes. That opinion finds full understanding in our country. At the summit in Geneva, M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stated that it is not preparation for "star wars" but large-scale peaceful space exploration projects which are a goal worthy of the great powers. And the Soviet Union adheres to that position consistently. The Soviet side has put forward a proposal to free the world of nuclear weapons by the year 2000. Now it is up to the U.S. side to act.

It is possible that a change in the political situation would make even such bold projects as an international manned flight to Mars a reality. Technically this is complex but feasible.

But for the time being we are beginning to prepare an expedition to Mars using automatic stations. This time the cooperation between the socialist and capitalist countries will be even greater in scale than the "Vega" project. Mars and its satellites will be studied using the most modern instruments. Work on this project is being developed. The time of the automatic stations' launch is now known — the middle of 1988.

Shcherbitskiy Addresses Ukrainian Science Academy

LD181744 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] The tasks of Ukraine's scientists were examined today at a general meeting of the republic's Academy of Sciences. It was noted at the meeting that during the 5-year plan period, specialists and the republic's academicians have applied over 400 progressive technologies to the national economy. Critically appraising what has been accomplished, those taking part in the meeting analyzed shortcomings in the work and revealed the main causes of these shortcomings, emphasizing that a solution of the tasks posed by the 27th CPSU Congress will depend to a significant degree on further improving the organization of scientific labor and also improving the training of cadres.

The meeting in Kiev was addressed by Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on Servicemen's May Day Slogan

PM151527 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Apr 86 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Party's Calling Word"]

[Excerpt] The Central Committee's May Day slogans are imbued with the ideas of the struggle for peace and reliable security for all peoples. Fulfilling its people's will and continuing the policy of preserving and strengthening peace, the Soviet state will continue to step up efforts to ensure universal security in close cooperation with all countries and peoples. The CPSU Central Committee appeals to the peoples of all countries to struggle against the threat of war and for the ending of the arms race and the creation of a comprehensive system of international security.

Because of its social nature, imperialism constantly generates an aggressive, adventurist policy. The U.S. ruling circles are continuing to place emphasis on the pursuit of a militarist line and gamble on force in order to dictate their will ot other countries and peoples and in this way also influence the Soviet Union's policy. These are attempts with unsuitable means. No one has ever succeeded with strong-arm methods against our country in the past, and they are simply futile now. We will never forgo our own security or that of our allies.

Soviet Army and Navy servicemen are reliably standing guard over peace and labor. They perceive this CPSU Central Committee slogan as the motherland's order:

"Soviet servicemen! Vigilantly guard our people's peaceful, creative labor!

"Glory to the valiant USSR Armed Forces!"

Soviet people are approaching May Day with profound understanding of their responsibility for fulfilling the 27th CPSU Congress decisions. Whatever effort this requires, everyone must do what is prescribed and do it conscientiously and with full exertion of effort. He is obliged to do so by the acuteness of the present time, feelings of patriotism and civic duty, and responsibility for the present and future of the homeland and for the cause of socialism and peace. The CPSU Central Committee appeals:

"Following the Leninist course of the 27th CPSU Congress — forward, along the path of communist creation and peace!"

DOSAAF Central Committee Holds Plenum 8 Apr

PM141155 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Apr 86 Second Edition p 3

[Report by unidentified correspondent: "USSR DOSAAF Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The Fifth USSR DOSAAF Central Committee Plenum was held in Moscow on 8 April. Fleet Admiral G.M. Yegorov, chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, delivered a report on the results of the 27th CPSU Congress and the tasks of DOSAAF organizations stemming from its decisions. The report emphasized that today the defense society's entire life and activity must take place under the sign of the practical fulfillment of the 27th party congress decisions. DOSAAF committees and organizations must concentrate their efforts on enhancing moral, political, and psychological training and improving the military-technical and physical training of predraft-age and draft-age young people.

A.I. Golyakov, chief of a sector of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department, and D.A. Okhromiy, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, participated in the plenum's work.

Military Leaders Attend Conference on Academies' Tasks

PM181328 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Apr 86 Second Edition p 1

[Report by Colonel N. Kalmykov: "Military Academies' New Goals"]

[Text] A training course for leading staff of military academies and chiefs of cadre organs of the branches of the Armed Forces has ended. Experience accumulated in teaching and educating students was exchanged, seminars on teaching methods were held, a group exercise was staged for demonstration purposes, recommendations were elaborated, and ways to further improve the training of higher military education officer cadres at the present stage of the Armed Forces' development were defined.

Those who attended the course heard and discussed a report delivered by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister, on the demands made on the training of officer cadres at the current stage of military building; a report by Army General I.N. Shkadov, USSR deputy defense minister for personnel, on the state of officer cadre training at military academies and ways of further improving it; and a report by Lieutenant General D.A. Volkonogov, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, on the further intensification of ideological, political, and moral education of students in accordance with the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

The following comrades took part in the debate on the reports: V.N. Konchits, G.V. Sredin, N.M. Skomorokhov, V.N. Ponikarovskiy, V.K. Strelnikov, N.G. Ivanov, F.I. Voinov, N.V. Meshcheryakov, and others.

Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, addressed the course participants.

The course was attended by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister; Army General A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; and A.N. Soshnikov, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department.

Sokolov Order on Air Defense Forces Day

PM151848 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Apr 86 Second Edition p 1

[USSR Defense Minister Order of the Day No 82, dated Moscow, 13 April 1986]

[Text] Comrade soldiers and sailors, sergeants and petty officers!

Comrade ensigns and warrant officers!

Comrade officers, generals, and admirals!

Comrade workers, technicians, engineers, and designers!

Comrade air defense veterans!

Today our country and its Armed Forces are celebrating Air Defence Forces Day. This holiday is being marked in an atmosphere of the Soviet people's great political and labor enthusiasm, evoked by the historic decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. The party's strategic course toward the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development, the systematic and comprehensive improvement of socialism, and Soviet society's further progress toward communism has gained the broad support of all working people and Army and Navy servicemen. In endorsing the CPSU's general line and its domestic and foreign policy, the Soviet people and Armed Forces personnel are expressing their adamant will and determination to translate into reality the party's impressive plans and its realistic, comprehensively considered program of action to strengthen the motherland's economic and defense might.

In single combat formation with the servicemen of the other branches of the USSR Armed Forces, the Air Defense Forces are standing guard over the Soviet people's peaceful, creative labor.

Today, while the reactionary forces of imperialism are intensifying the preparation of the material base for a new world war and seeking to alter the military-strategic balance in their own favor, the CPSU and the Soviet Government resolutely advocate curbing the arms race, preventing the militarization of space, and improving the international situation.

Under these conditions, Air Defense Forces personnel are persistently improving their military skill, alertly mounting the combat standby watch, and vigilantly guarding the borders of our socialist homeland's airspace.

I greet and congratulate you on your holiday — Air Defense Forces Day!

I express the wish that personnel will successfully fulfill the demands of the 27th CPSU Congress to enhance the Soviet Armed Forces' vigilance and combat readiness, improve combat and political training, master new hardware and weapons, strengthen discipline and organization, and guarantee the inviolability of the Soviet State's air borders.

To mark Air Defense Forces' Day, I order:

That a festive firework display take place today, 13 April 1986, at 2200 local time, in the capital of our motherland, the hero-city of Moscow; the union republic capitals; the hero-cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Odessa, Sevastopol, Novorossiysk, Kerch, Tula, Smolensk, and Murmansk; and the hero-fortress of Brest.

Long live our great motherland — the USSR!

Long live the heroic USSR Armed Forces and their valiant Air Defense Forces!

Glory to the CPSU — the inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR defense minister.

Col Gen Bobylev Attends Komsomol Ceremony

PM181411 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Apr 86 Second Edition p 3

[Report by Major A. Pochtarev: "Meeting at Komsomol Central Committee"]

[Text] On the eve of Air Defense Forces' Day, a meeting of servicemen — socialist competition pacesetters and those with excellent ratings in combat and political training — was held at the Komsomol Central Committee.

Komsomol Central Committee Secretary D. Okhromiy warmly greeted those present. He paid tribute to the work of the Air Defense Forces' Komsomol organizations in the communist education of Army youth.

Colonel General S. Bobylev, chief of the Air Defense Forces Political Directorate; Senior Lieutenant Yu. Zaykin; Cadet E. Staroselskiy, and others spoke about the continuity of heroic traditions, about how the defenders of the fatherland's airspace are translating the historic decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress into reality, and about how they vigilantly protect the Soviet people's peaceful, creative labor.

The meeting was attended by Major I. Yefimov, the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate chief's assistant for Komsomol work.

Komsomol Central Committee awards were presented to a large group of servicemen.

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Soviet Union

Vol III No 077 22 April 1986

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NEW SOVIET ARMS PROPOSALS CENTER ON EUROPE

Lomeyko Remarks

LD221216 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1133 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, 22 Apr (TASS) — The USSR's new proposal relating to reducing conventional weapons and armed forces on an all-European scale demonstrates that the Soviet Union is undertaking the most active efforts in order to bring about a lowering of the level of military confrontation in Europe in all forms of weapons, Vladimir Lomeyko, head of the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center declared.

Our initiative backs up what has been underlined with all possible emphasis: The Soviet Union will never start military actions against Western Europe, unless the USSR and its allies become the target of attack from NATO. The Soviet proposal provides for a reduction of all components of the land troops and tactical aviation of all the European states, as well as of the corresponding U.S. and Canadian forces stationed in Europe. The reduced troop formations and units would be subject to disbandment and their armaments to destruction or to stockpiling on national territories. The geographical zone of the reduction could be the territory of all Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals.

The reduction must be implemented in agreed periods and with the constant preservation of the existing balance in the area of conventional arms and armed forces in Europe without harming anybody's security. It is being suggested that the reduction process should begin with the armed forces of both alliances and with the subsequent inclusion of other European states. At the same time, at each stage of the process of reduction of conventional arms and armed forces, measures must be agreed upon for the prevention of sudden attack.

It goes without saying that reliable verification [kontrol] of these reductions is essential. It may be a question of both national technical means and international forms of verification [proverka], including, if necessary, on-site inspection, the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesman pointed out. The process of reducing conventional arms and armed forces in Europe must be implemented in combination with nuclear disarmament measures.

Levin Commentary

LD212206 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Victor Levin commentary from the "International Diary" program presented by Boris Andrianov]

[Text] In connection with the new Soviet proposal, Western newspapers often repeat the expression. The USSR's peace offensive continues. One could argue as to whether the use of the military term, offensive, is appropriate in the present context, but one cannot but agree with the point that the ideas presented by Comrade Gorbachev in Berlin develop previous proposals. Yes, they are a logical development of an innovative approach to urgent problems facing international life -- an approach founded on a sincere striving to ensure a firm and reliable peace for humanity based on equal security. This approach was clearly explained in the well-known statement, made by the CPSU Central Committee general secretary on 15 January, that proposed the bold and inspiring task of totally eliminating nuclear and chemical weapons by the beginning of the next century. This approach was reflected in the principled directives of the 27th CPSU Congress and, in particular, in the statement in the new edition of the CPSU Program that there is no weapon that the USSR would not be prepared to limit or ban on a mutual basis with effective monitoring.

Our party is boldly breaking stereotyped modes of thought and by all its actions on the world arena is asserting a new philosophy of international relations -- a philosophy appropriate to the nuclear age. Although voices from the West maintain that proposals for a total elimination of nuclear weapons are allegedly utopian, we firmly and consistently support the total liberation of mankind from the nuclear threat. We oppose the perverted logic of the apologists of nuclear weapons who put their trust in them with the deeply humanistic logic of eliminating these weapons in the name of life for the people of the earth. We stand for the reduction and ultimately, the total elimination of not only nuclear but also conventional weapons.

Our political opponents, shuffling the facts and keeping quiet about what the 27th CPSU Congress voiced aloud and with authority, have been trying to create the impression that the USSR is apparently opposing nuclear weapons so vigorously because it allegedly has powerful conventional armed forces; the West mendaciously asserts that Moscow says nothing about reducing them. We repeat, in the new edition of the CPSU Program this malicious invention is authoritatively exposed.

Now our position has been specifically defined in the initiative put forward in Berlin. The USSR proposes reaching accords on a considerable reduction in all components of the land troops and tactical aviation of the European states as well as those of the United States and Canada deployed in Europe. Those military formations and units that were cut would be disbanded and their arms would be destroyed or stockpiled on national territories. In the USSR's opinion the geographical zone for reductions should be the entire territory of Europe -- from the Atlantic to the Urals. Just like conventional weapons, nuclear operative-tactical weapons would be reduced. The USSR's political will for a cardinal solution to the issue of military confrontation has received yet another vivid confirmation. A real possibility is opening up for the continent to increase security by reducing weapons levels.

But at the same time -- and I especially want to emphasize this -- we are not avoiding the tricky problem of monitoring. It is tricky because it touches upon the vital interests of states and demands total equality. So we pose the question of creating a reliable monitoring system for carrying out the process of reducing weapons and armed forces. This monitoring can also include international forms of checking, including, when necessary, on-site inspections. The USSR proposals embrace the entire complex of problems linked with ensuring equal security on both sides; this bears out their businesslike character, their constructiveness, and realism; this is the reason why they have met with such broad approval.

ISRAELYAN PRESENTS NEW CW PROPOSALS IN GENEVA

LD221025 Moscow TASS in English 1016 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Geneva April 22 TASS -- Yevgeniy Korzhev, a TASS correspondent, reports:

New Soviet proposals on a ban on chemical weapons, which were announced by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in Berlin, have been tabled at the Geneva Conference on Disarmament today.

These proposals are of a concrete character, stressed Soviet representative Viktor Israelyan. They ensure a timely notification on the siting of plants producing chemical weapons and an end to their production, and make it possible to start drawing up procedures for the destruction of the production base and, shortly after the appropriate convention comes into force, eliminating chemical weapons stocks.

The Soviet Union has proposed that the termination of functioning of the plants producing chemical weapons, as well as their destruction and dismantling should be ensured through strict control, including systematic international on-site inspection.

STOCKHOLM SESSION SEEN AS POTENTIAL 'WATERSHED'

LD152203 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Valentin Gubernatorov report from Sweden]

[Text] In Stockholm, the Conference on Confidence-Building and Security Measures and Disarmament in Europe renewed its work today. Our correspondent Valentin Gubernatorov reports from the Swedish capital:

Many delegates are noting that the present session has started in a complicated situation. The United States is hardening its line in international affairs, undermining confidence, and threatening the security of other countries. In this way, it is violating the basic principles which the Stockholm Conference is called upon to guarantee. In spite of this, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries feel that the 10th session might become a watershed in the work of the forum. The peace initiatives put forward in the statement by Comrade Gorbachev on 15 January, and developed at the 27th CPSU Congress, serve as the basis for such optimism. These proposals have already had a positive influence on the achievement of a number of accords.

Thus, a number of questions have been defined for editing and possible inclusion in a final document, and formulations have been agreed upon in a preliminary form concerning the nonuse of force, the exchange of annual plans for military activity, invitations to observers to exercises, and others. Now our proposal to agree upon prior notification of major exercises of land and air forces, and to put the question of naval activity off to the next stage of the conference, is at the center of the talks. Unfortunately, the United States and its NATO allies have not yet given any intelligible response to this important initiative. This position of the NATO members is naturally holding back the work of the conference, which ends very shortly.

U.S. VIEWPOINT ON SECURITY TERMED 'DELUSION'

LD190648 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] In a speech in Boston on Wednesday [16 April] Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger defended the star wars program, saying that the United States had achieved some breakthroughs in space weapon technology. This fall the United States is going to assemble small rocket boosters to be used on interceptors of ballistic missiles. There has also been some progress in tracking systems. These and similar disclosures made in the past about progress in the SDI are modest steps, but still they are steps towards militarizing outer space.

Building an experimental booster for an interceptor rocket is not research, so it's about time all talk about star wars being research which does not violate any previous U.S. commitments was stopped. Another thing is that building an antimissile defense in space is a long process. Boosters and tracking systems are essential parts of the SDI, but naturally many more things will have to be built. In other words, in the foreseeable future, we'll have a determined American effort to gain superiority.

Washington knows very well that a new spiral in the arms race is likely to remove all constraints, undermine the existing accords and understandings and lead to a situation nobody will be able to control.

If that day comes, and judging by Washington's determination it is not as far away as some may think, U.S. officials will most certainly make a long face and in their usual demagogic style will try to convince the world that all they wanted was peace, security, and general disarmament.

When they build small rocket boosters, improve tracking systems, test lasers, and keep exploding new types of weapons in Nevada, they not only dash our hopes to see a world without the nukes, they think they are rocking someone else's boat, not their own. They think that they are diminishing someone else's security while enhancing their own. What a delusion. America has a very strong muscle. For a superpower this is not enough. As far as brains go, the best brains are in Livermore and Los Alamos, but quite unfortunately, they are doing the same destructive work as those not so bright ones in Washington.

U.S. 'INTOXICATION WITH MILITARY POWER' DECRIED

LD191941 Moscow TASS in English 1939 GMT 19 Apr 86

["Washington: Intoxication With Military Power" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] Moscow April 19 TASS -- Follows commentary by Yuriy Kornilov, a TASS political news analyst:

"Contrary to the vital interests and wishes of all peoples, including its own people, Washington has actually embarked on undermining the Geneva accords, on actions which aggravate the tense as it is international situation". A statement to this effect was made by Mikhail Gorbachev in his address to the 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. There is more than enough ground for this evaluation of the policy pursued by the U.S. ruling circles. Added proof of that is the speech addressed by the U.S. President in New York to the activists of the Republican Party. Ronald Reagan called for combatting what he termed as Soviet expansionism and declared that the USA needs what he described as powerful and unexcelled armed forces.

This statement, in essence a direct call for upsetting the military-strategic parity, which shaped in the world, is in conflict with the joint Soviet-American statement signed in Geneva saying that the sides will not seek to achieve military superiority. The point at issue is not just and not only that they in the White House continue, contrary to common sense, regarding force as almost the sole "argument" of Washington in its relations with other countries, with the whole international community. The belligerent rhetoric, in which the U.S. President has recently engaged himself so much, is accompanied practically with ever more dangerous and defiant actions by Washington in the international arena.

Among them is the policy continued by the USA of intensive material preparations for nuclear war, its ambition to spread the arms race into outer space. Washington refuses to listen to the demands of world public and put an end to nuclear explosions. And now -- the brutal attack of the U.S. militarists against sovereign Libya, the buildup of the campaign of threats against Nicaragua, another sovereign country, the supplies of advanced weapons to hired gangs, reared by the CIA for acts of sabotage against revolutionary Afghanistan. All of these actions are links of one chain, component parts of one policy, the policy, whose architects, who would like to obtain a nuclear space stick, as long and sharp as possible, in order to be able to force their will on the sovereign countries and peoples and appear in the international arena as self-styled policemen, thus replacing the generally recognized principles of international communications with the jungle law.

History has repeatedly borne out that the attempts of the U.S. imperialist circles at ensuring military superiority over the USSR, which is openly advocated by the U.S. President today, has always suffered a fiasco. That was the case with the attempted "nuclear blackmail", in response to which the USSR created its own nuclear shield. The same thing happened when the USA attempted to outstrip our country in the size and power of the nuclear arsenal. This will happen in any other attempt at upsetting the parity of the strategic forces. Today the Soviet Union is ready and can do everything to give a fitting rebuff to any aggressive designs, and uphold its security. The hopes of the imperialist circles to hide from retribution behind an anti-missile shield are illusory.

The facts, the very march of events are irrefutable evidence that the times when imperialism exercised its undivided say in the world, are gone, gone forever. Intoxication with military power, the hegemonistic policy, which so clearly revealed its aggressive essence in the course of the aggressive raid on Libya can lead only to a moral and political defeat of the USA and its growing isolation in the international arena.

It is high time to grow up and face the realities, Ronald Reagan said in New Orleans in March. This is a very apt remark. Yet, the President would be well advised to address it above all, to his own self and to his closest entourage, since facts most convincingly attest that in this day banking on force, on "big stick" and "aircraft carrier diplomacy" can settle nothing -- either in international, or domestic terms.

U.S. PLANS CONSTRUCTION OF NEW LASER SYSTEM

LD190124 Moscow TASS in English 0905 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 18 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Shalnev reports:

The U.S. Defense Department is planning to start next year the construction of a laser installation which is to become the first and one of the principal components of the "star wars" system.

According to the information supplied to the Congress by Lieutenant General James Abrahamson, director of the organization in charge of the implementation of the SDI, the construction will begin in the White Sands training ground, New Mexico, and will take up from three to four years. According to WASHINGTON POST, the laser which is being developed today by the Livermore Laboratory in California can also be used as a weapon for hitting satellites during their flight over the territory of the United States.

The news about the coming construction of the laser installation evoked concern in the scientific circles. According to one of the senior workers of the Brookings Institution in Washington, the laser can be used as an offensive weapon, for example, for starting enormous fire in various parts of the globe.

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UN DELEGATES DEBATE, CONDEMN U.S. ATTACK ON LIBYA

LD190238 Moscow TASS in English 0755 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] New York April 18 TASS -- TASS correspondent Arkadiy Sidoruk reports:

The U.N. Security Council debates on the provocative armed actions of the USA in the central Mediterranean have become a trial of American imperialism which perpetrated a deliberate act of aggression against Libya and is pursuing a policy of state terrorism towards other non-aligned states.

The ruthless atrocity commited by Washington against Libya fits into its policy of international banditry, Afghanistan's delegate Ibrahim Nengrahary said. The criminal actions of the United States constitute a flagrant breach of every principle and norms of international law and a challenge to the whole of mankind, which is making efforts to strengthen international peace and security.

These barbarous actions, the Afghan delegates said, deserve the strongest condemnation of the Security Council and of the international community as a whole.

Arab delegates pointed out that the U.S. act of aggression against Libya would lead to the aggravation of the explosive situation in the Middle East. That act of aggression, Sudan's permanent representative to the United Nations, Omar Bidido, said, looks especially sinister against the background of the continued occupation of Arab lands by Israel and the growing suffering of the Palestinian people, denied their right to a homeland by imperialism and Zionism. Clovis Maksud, the permanent observer of the Arab League at the United Nations warned that state terrorism perpetrated by the Israeli invaders in south Lebanon and in the West Bank of Jordan with Washington's blessing was bound to trigger another upsurge of violence.

The United States is the true terrorist, which is irrefutably illustrated by its dirty armed aggression against the three Indo-Chinese peoples, Laotian delegate Done Somvorachit said. Having denounced the "act of barbarity" against Libya, the permanent representative of Benin to the United Nations, Simon Ogouma, pointed out the need to refrain from the threat or use of force against the terrorial integrity and independence of states in international relations.

Only the British delegate, John Thomson, took upon himself the unseemly role of an advocate of international banditry perpetrated by the USA against Libya. His attempts to justify in the eyes of the world community the position of the conservative Thatcher government, a direct accomplice in the U.S. act of aggression, also looked pitiful.

Non-aligned countries submitted to the Security Council a draft resolution which denounces the U.S. armed attacks on Libya as a breach of the Charter of the United Nations and the norms of international conduct. The draft calls upon the USA to refrain in future from any attacks or on threats to sovereign Libya and asks the U.N. secretary general to take every necessary measure to restore and ensure peace in the central Mediterranean.

UK, France, U.S. Veto Resolution

LD220417 Moscow TASS in English 0408 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] New York April 22 TASS -- The United States, Britain and France resorted to a veto in the United Security Council to prevent the adoption of a resolution denouncing the U.S. armed attacks on Libya -- the actions staged by the United States in violation of the United Nations Charter and norms of international law.

A draft resolution submitted to the council by a group of nonaligned countries pointed to a serious concern of the international community over the threat to peace and security which emerged as a result of the U.S. armed attacks on Libyan cities.

Despite the West's veto, the debates in United Nations Security Council, where representatives of more than 40 countries and international organizations condemned that flagrant breach of norms of international law and human morality by the United States, clearly demonstrated that the international community considered Washington to be the main culprit of the aggravating tensions in the world.

Veto Demonstrates 'Isolation'

LD220706 Moscow TASS in English 0649 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] New York April 22 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshev reports:

The U.S., Britain and France used their right of veto at the U.N. Security Council on Monday in order to prevent the adoption of a resolution denouncing U.S. armed attacks on Libya staged by it in violation of the U.N. Charter and norms of international law.

The draft document submitted by a group of non-aligned countries and supported by nine members of the Security Council pointed out a serious concern of the world community over the threat to universal peace and security coming from the U.S. armed attacks on Libyan cities. It urged the U.S. to refrain in the future from any attacks or threats of attack.

Despite the triple veto of the Western countries, the discussion at the Security Council, in the course of which representatives of over 40 countries and international organizations condemned the flagrant violation by the U.S. of the norms of international law and of moral standards common to all mankind, clearly showed that the world community regarded Washington as the main culprit of the heightening of tension on the planet.

It reflected the serious concern over the threat to world peace and security as a result of overt terrorism elevated by the U.S. to the level of state policy within the framework of the doctrine of neoglobalism.

According to 'Ali al-Turayki, Libya's ambassador at the U.N., any nation, any country which says "no" to the attempts of U.S. imperialism to impose it domination is a victim of this policy. Yesterday it was Grenada, today it is Libya and Nicaragua.

This is why American bombs killing women and children, napalm and other most sophisticated means of manslaughter are a warning to all the nations which are threatened by U.S. imperialism.

'Abd al-Mou'men al-Atassi, representative of Syria, said that the voices of nine countries which supported the adoption of the resolution reflected the opinion of the overwhelming majority of countries of the world community, of all the peace-minded nations. They expressed the anguish and indignation of mankind staggered by the killing of women and children in Libya, by destroyed schools, hospitals and residential areas that had been chosen by the aggressors as targets.

Yuriy Dubinin, USSR ambassador to the U.N., said that if anyone could have doubts until recently about who was the one to blame for the present-day heightening of tension, the latest developments had made it perfectly clear.

It is U.S. imperial policy in all its manifestations. In its striving to reverse the course of history, imperialism counts even more openly on the use of force, on interference in the affairs of free nations and on state terrorism.

If one is to analyze the latest developments in a broad international context, the crime against Libya, the same as the stubborn continuation of nuclear tests and ever more insolent threats against Nicaragua cannot be regarded in isolation one from another. They all are the manifestation of the overall policy of Washington, whose militaristic and aggressive nature was revealed to the full these days.

The U.S. and European leaders should realize that these actions undermine the dialogue between the USSR and the U.S., between the East and the West in general. In the extremely complicated situation that has taken shape the problem is as follows: If measures are not taken today for stopping the aggression against Libya, tomorrow any other sovereign country can become the target of armed violence with all the consequences involved for world peace and security.

In this situation the duty of the Security Council was to strongly denounce the adventuresome actions of the U.S. administration and to take all the necessary measures for immediately putting an end to the policy of state terrorism pursued by it.

The fact that the Security Council failed to adopt a resolution to this effect does not mean that the discussion of the problem does not bring any results. On the contrary, it only stresses that the Western countries found themselves in isolation and had to resort to the extreme measure.

As for the U.S., it will not avoid condemnation of its adventuresome actions by all the peace-minded countries, by the world community in general.

The Security Council will continue the discussion of the U.S. aggression against Libya after the arrival in New York of a special delegation of ministers of foreign affairs of non-aligned countries.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD201847 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 20 Apr 86

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Aleksey Nikolayevich Grigoryev, TASS Political Observer; and Viktor Aleksandrovich Tsoppi, member of the NOVOYE VREMYA editorial board; and presented by Igor Pavlovich Charikov, foreign political commentator of All-Union Radio]

11th SED Congress

[Text] [Charikov] Hello there, esteemed comrades. As you well know, our program is a weekly one and this means that each time the participants pick the most important and interesting events of the past 7 days for discussion, examination, and analysis, and consider them from the point of view of their connection with other events and phenomena in international life. In this respect, it seems to me that the 11th SED Congress currently under way in Berlin can be regarded as one of the week's most important events. It is important from various points of view: first, from the point of view of the German Democratic Republic, its development, its social and economic development; second, from the point of view of its involvement in international affairs; and third, it is also important because it provides us with an occasion to discuss the important and serious international problems that were touched on at the congress -- both in Comrade Erich Honecker's report and in the speech delivered by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev at the congress last Friday.

[Grigoryev] The 11th Congress of GDR Communists is indeed a highly important event, both for the Republic itself and for the whole of our socialist community. The socialist world, as Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said in Berlin, is living through a watershed period. History has harshly confronted our countries with the necessity of making fuller use of the advantages of the new social system. It is a well-known fact that the congresses of Hungarian and Romanian Communists took place last year, that this year our party held its 27th congress, and the congresses of Czechoslovak and Bulgarian Communists were held this year as well. Now we have the GDR. The congress of Polish Communists is still to come. And the decisions of these congresses -- again, as was stressed in Mikhail Sergeyevich's speech in Berlin -- make up socialism's answer to this challenge of the times. The answer will of course be varied, reflecting the distinctive features of the development of each of the fraternal countries, but in its fundamental basis this answer is a single one: We have common goals and one outlook, a communist outlook.

In this regard I would like to say a few words about the 11th SED congress. The report of Comrade Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, stressed that the last 15 years have been marked by a steady advance of the German Democratic Republic in the economic and social spheres. The 1981-85 plan was successfully fulfilled. The congress is now putting forward the program for the coming 10-15 years. Moreover, of fundamental importance here is the fact that the German Democratic Republic, one of the most developed countries of our community in the industrial sense, is setting itself very serious and important tasks for the development of electrical engineering, electronics, and machine-building, in other words tasks that are not just important for the GDR itself but, I repeat, for the entire community.

There are very interesting tasks, and achievements too, tasks that the congress will set with regard to agriculture. This is very much of interest to us here, since the agro-industrial associations in the GDR have long been functioning successfully, while production associations in the form of combines are also of very great interest, as something we would like to learn about.

Naturally, the report of Comrade Honecker and the congress speeches of GDR Communists in general dealt not just with the domestic tasks of the Republic's working people, but also with the contribution being made by the first state of workers and peasants on German soil to the struggle for peace and for strengthening socialism in the world.

[Tsoppi] This is all the more so significant in that the GDR occupies a central position in Europe. It is located at the meeting point of the two political blocs.

[Grigoryev] Yes, it is the outpost of socialism in Europe. Yes, that is unquestionably so. I would like to say that the SED congress is also taking place at a time when two major and important anniversaries are being marked. First, the anniversary of the party itself. Forty years ago, in 1946, the noteworthy — historic, one might say — handshake between Wilhelm Pieck, chairman of the Communist Party of Germany of the time, and Otto Grotewohl, chairman of the German Social Democratic Party of that time, cemented the alliance between these two detachments of the German working class, an alliance that was so lacking at the end of the twenties and beginning of the thirties. By the way, that handshake is even depicted on the party badge of GDR Communists. And the 2d anniversary, also a very significant one, is the 100th anniversary of the birth of Ernst Thaelmann, leader of the German proletariat. This event was marked in the GDR by the unveiling of a memorial to Ernst Thaelmann and the opening of a park named after him.

[Tsoppi] You were quite right to say, Aleksey Nikolayevich, that a great deal of attention at the congress of our German comrades was paid to the problems of the struggle for peace and the strengthening of European and universal security.

Gorbachev Speech

And in this sense it seems to me that Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's speech was exceedingly important -- exceedingly important and in keeping with the atmosphere at the Berlin congress, the atmosphere that reigns today in the German Democratic Republic and, generally speaking, the atmosphere that reigns in Europe and throughout the world. Let me recall that the speech was delivered a few days after the United States exploded two nuclear bombs in a row in the Nevada desert, that the speech was made at a time when the whole world was discussing with outrage and indignation the act of banditry undertaken by the United States against sovereign Libya. In the complex, tense, critical situation that has arisen today, our leader's words were able to inspire confidence in many ordinary people, people who are not indifferent to the problem of war and peace, confidence that the Soviet Union is as good as its word and that it will never weaken or abandon its efforts to avert a new war. In this sense our leader's speech differs very substantially from the position adopted by our, so to speak, main negotiating partner on problems of international security, the United States. In essence, you see, and even if you take just the brief space of time that has elapsed since 15 January when the Soviet Union proposed its program for fully ridding mankind of nuclear weapons by the year 2000, in essence no intelligible, constructive, or considered response has emanated from Washington or from the capitals of the NATO bloc allies of the United States.

Let us recall that Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev went to Geneva and talked to Reagan. It seemed that a spur had been provided and that a new dialogue, based on reason and common sense, had been launched. Let me recall that in January we proposed a program for the complete destruction of nuclear weapons which I mentioned a moment ago. These were major initiatives; they meet the interests of all peoples.

[Grigoryev] Let us recall our moratorium on nuclear tests which lasted from 6 August last year right up to 31 March, and went on even further; it continued until the first nuclear blast in Nevada...

[Tsoppi, interrupting] Of course, of course, that is extremely important; this restraint of ours, this consistency, not only in putting forward initiatives, but also in consolidating them with serious actions, specific ones, very important ones, which — the idea was — should have encountered some sort of understanding across the ocean, some sort of response, some sort of counter-step. Unfortunately, they have called forth nothing of the sort. In essence, the United States has embarked on the path of cold war, the path on which it is attempting to undermine the Geneva accords.

Raid on Libya

[Charikov] And not just the path of cold war, as we know.

[Tsoppi] Yes, of course, they are dreaming of a global war, a universal war, while last week they once again proved their love of peace and their love of freedom and democracy, having carried out a truly monstrous terrorist crime against the Libyan republic. There was a very great deal of talk of all sorts around this action, about the fact that the United States is the champion of the struggle against terrorism, and will stop at nothing in order to break this wave of terrorism, but in essence it has played the role of the real terrorist. You know, much has already been written and said about this, the fact that children and women perished in Libya — perfectly peaceful people who had nothing to do with America, who never engaged in any sort of terrorism. Evidently for the United States anybody who is not an American is a terrorist, and those countries refusing to follow this strange logic are also declared allies of the terrorists. Although terrorism per se is, of course, a repulsive phenomenon — this was said more than once at our 27th party congress as well — and, of course, it must be fought, when this terrorism is elevated to state policy, when it become state policy, then the state carrying it out begins to experience a complex, believing it can do anything with impunity. But, of course, it is not so. That wave of protest that has arisen in Europe, and particularly in the Arab world, in Asia, and in Latin America following this crime, shows that nothing passes with impunity.

European Reaction

[Grigoryev] When you talked about reaction to the U.S. crime against Libya, about reaction from various continents, and, above all, in Europe, I would have liked to have said the following: Well, first of all, the United States does have an ally in Europe: that same iron lady, the prime minister of Great Britain, Thatcher, who gave permission for the use of U.S. Air Force bases on British territory to send those same squadrons of F-111 bombers which bombed Libyan cities.

[Charikov] That, in effect, made Britain an accomplice.

[Grigoryev] Britain has become an accomplice.

[Tsoppi] Although other countries refused. France, for example, refused to allow the airplanes to fly over its territory.

[Grigoryev] France forbade it. Spain forbade it. All that is quite so. Naturally, in Britain this Whitehall decision was followed by an outburst of indignation from the opposition parties, the Labour Party, and the Communist Party, and by an outburst of public opinion, and even public opinion polls have shown that the overwhelming majority of the Britons not only condemn the U.S. action but are also protesting the complicity of their own government in this crime.

You have already spoken about France. It must be said that the Americans, in carrying out this action, to put it (?plainly), have simply spat in the faces of their West European allies. After all, take this fact -- it is almost trustworthy, almost accurate; it was reported by the West German newspaper WESTDEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE. At the moment the squadrons of F-111's were over the Atlantic en route to Libya, later to skirt around Spain and to enter the Mediterranean aerial basin, following almost the same course almost at the same time was an airliner with Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the FRG foreign minister, who was bound for the United States as a sort of West European envoy to attempt somehow to persuade the United States not to snatch at this extreme measure at all. While still en route across the Atlantic, Genscher learned via radio reports and understood that he was too late and that in effect his mission would change nothing. It is true, he met with Reagan; it is true, he conveyed all these doubts and objections from Western Europe, but as they say, it was too late.

[Charikov] Well, formally, the United States, strictly speaking, notified the leaders of the main European powers that such action was in the planning, that is true. Their opinion, first of all, was not asked, and second, having heard it, they disregarded it in effect and this is where...

[Grigoryev, interrupting] They unquestionably disregarded it and it must be said that a really peculiar situation has unfolded in Western Europe. On the one hand, we have this spitting, this quite unceremonious attitude toward their allies, a lack of respect for their opinion; while on the other hand, there is this notorious Atlantic solidarity. Well, I am not talking about Great Britain now, but let us say, that same FRG -- these governments have tried to take up some sort of ostrich position, the famous position of burying one's head in the sand: I see nothing; I hear nothing. Chancellor Kohl made a statement, a long statement, in which he spoke about terrorism, a mass of all sorts of words that repeated Reagan faithfully, but he did not find a single word to express regret that tens, maybe hundreds, of civilians were killed in Libya. This duplicity looks particularly strident against the background of the wave of tumultuous protest from the most varied people and organizations in Europe.

[Tsoppi] After all, essentially, there has also been an attempt to give NATO a new function. They talk all the time about NATO being a defensive alliance which is called on to protect Western Europe from the Soviet Union's aggressive intentions, and that is all. However, in the given situation, two NATO members took part in an aggression on another continent, having flown over that same Mediterranean Sea where the great European civilization was born, which they care about so much, if one is to believe their words.

[Grigoryev] I would like to recall the words Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev uttered a little earlier during his meeting with Swedish Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson. There he talked about the responsibility of the world community in general, and of the United Nations, but in the first instance, of Western Europe and of the NATO countries, for what happened to Libya. He emphasized that mankind's self-preservation instinct must be activated, and it is no longer possible to close one's eyes to what is happening in the Mediterranean basin proceeding from any political or ideological differences. Finally, we must go over from words to deeds.

U.S. Aims in Raid

[Charikov] You know, I think we must devote a few words more to this anti-Libyan action by the United States, because it seems to me that it had several simultaneous aims. Well, the first aim, as we have already said, was the repressive aim of punishing an Arab country which the United States had chose...

[Tsoppi, interrupting] Against which they level an unsupported accusation of terrorism.

[Charikov] Yes, against which they level a bald accusation of terrorism, of all the mortal sins, as it were, and Libya is blamed for everything happening in the whole world that displeases them. The second aim of the attack on Libya was to distract the attention of the world public, and of their own public, from the continuing nuclear weapons tests on the Nevada site -- in effect, from the buildup of military power and actual preparations, material preparations, for war.

[Tsoppi] And from the wrecking of all negotiations.

[Charikov] And, yes, from the wrecking of all negotiations. That is, to switch everyone's attention from one subject to another. (?And, you know,) it was very important not to fall for that propaganda trick, as it were, and not to lose sight of the main aim that they are pursuing. And I must say it is to the credit of the international public that it has not swallowed the bait.

[Tsoppi] There is a phrase in use in America now, that terrorism is the bait that Reagan is using to catch votes.

[Charikov] Yes. Incidentally, Reagan was also hoping to gain points in some way, to make political hay of it, as they say in English. In translation -- from English of course -- this means first, to heighten a bit the chauvinistic feeling in the United States, which had frankly been burning rather more sluggishly after Reagan's political setbacks against the background of the Soviet Union's active foreign policy; to give those chauvinistic sentiments a bit of a boost and, riding the wave appear as a peacemaker, appear as the defender of ideals, freedom, democracy, and so on and so forth. Do not forget that he will soon be quitting the political arena, and he wants to go, as the TRIBUNE newspaper writes: He wants to depart from that arena as a man of peace. I think in a certain sense he has succeeded in raising that wave of chauvinistic feeling in the United States. A survey of the American press indicates, for instance, that this is has often been done artificially. Both television and radio have been abuzz about how splendidly the American pilots acquitted themselves, what fine pilots they are, and how brilliantly they carried out the operation.

[Tsoppi] At a meeting with journalists yesterday at a annual dinner in honor of the press, Reagan mainly praised not the pilots who dropped the bombs on Tripoli and Banghazi, but precisely the journalists who had given him so much help in whipping up that frenzy of chauvinism.

[Charikov] Yes, chauvinistic psychosis. You know, it went so far that our Washington correspondent, Vladimir Dunayev, was telling me on the telephone that a taxi driver who was not particularly knowledgeable -- I mean in the deep sense -- about politics, was saying: What a good job we have done in Libya, how we punished those terrorists. You see, that man had to be convinced; and now, imagine: If tomorrow, or next week, the Pentagon and the President of the United States were suddenly to give the order for a direct armed invasion of Nicaragua, that same American, that taxi driver would say: There you are, you see how consistently and how correctly our President acts, by punishing terrorists, this time not somewhere over there in Africa -- North Africa -- but right here on our doorstep, where they have established themselves and are stirring up trouble in Central America.

[Tsoppi] That is just what he is after. Shultz has been saying that this is a splendid military success that has given us a chance to try out the military strength of the United States in practice. And what next? Who is next?

Soviet Viewpoints

[Charikov] That is why, in this situation -- when at the congress in Berlin, new proposals were advanced in the speech by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev -- an appeal has again been addressed to the American leadership, the leaders of the major European powers, to return to the spirit of Geneva, to get back to the conference table, to tackle serious questions, the questions of war and peace, life and death: Now for that very reason, I think, these proposals have rung out with still greater force in the context of the events of the past week.

[Tsoppi] Of course. The voice of our country has been confident, calm; we are not losing our self-control; we are not losing sight of our purpose. It is very significant that the leader of the Soviet delegation was speaking from the capital of the socialist German Democratic Republic to all the people of Western Europe and addressing to them such a sincere appeal: Do not believe the fictions about the aggressiveness of the Soviet Union. Never, under any circumstances, will our country begin military operations against Western Europe unless we and our allies become the target of attack by NATO. I repeat: Never.

That message has, indeed, been heard throughout Western Europe and throughout the world and given many people food for thought; the more so since Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev then immediately went on to advance a new, radical, and very important far-reaching initiative in the sphere of our foreign policy, in the sphere of the struggle to strengthen European security, when he said that the Soviet Union proposes reaching an agreement to considerably reduce all components of the ground forces and tactical air forces of the European states, as well as the corresponding forces of the United States and Canada stationed in Europe; that the military formations and units that would be reduced should be subject to disbandment -- that is, that they should cease to exist, while their armaments would be either destroyed or stored on the national territories. The geographical zone of the reduction evidently should be the entire territory of Europe, from the Atlantic to the Urals. The fact is that our proposal to withdraw medium-range nuclear missiles from Europe has engendered a reaction on the part of the West European member-countries of NATO that is seemingly somewhat unexpected if you look at it logically. They said: well, so you will remove your missiles, but you will still have your conventional forces, and we will again fear the Soviet military threat since we will not have any U.S. missiles capable of responding to your SS-20 missiles. All right, then: We now propose removing that obstacle as well, though it is an obstacle mainly in the eyes of those who believe in the Soviet military threat -- they, too, will be removed.

[Charikov] What we are talking about, Viktor Aleksandrovich, is the talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe that have been going on in Vienna for 13 years now. In the political lexicon they are known as the Vienna talks. Well now, what Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev proposed is essentially a continuation, a development of the initiatives that the Soviet Union, on behalf of the socialist countries -- jointly with the socialist countries -- has more than once put forward at various times. To be specific: on 20 February of this year, an extended draft agreement on an initial reduction of ground forces and armaments by the Soviet Union and the United States was submitted for examination by the participants at the talks; that was to be followed by a nonincrease of the level of armed forces and armaments of those sides, and the agreement also dealt with measures in central Europe connected with this.

Incidentally, I want to point out that this proposal on the part of the socialist countries, dated 20 March, was made by the representative of the German Democratic Republic, Ambassador Andre Wieland.

Even then, in this draft agreement, the Soviet Union and the socialist countries proposed within a year of the agreement going into effect -- the one they proposed to conclude -- a reduction, that is, a withdrawal to the limits of their national territory, of, respectively, 11,500 and 6,500 servicemen of the ground forces of the USSR and the United States along with all combat equipment. Well, they proposed a great number of other measures there. It was perfectly obvious that the draft agreement served as the most realistic basis for reaching a compromise, for reaching some kind of compromise. Repeatedly, over many years, the Western side at the Vienna talks -- I have in mind the United States and its closest allies -- the Western side declined our initiatives one after the other, clutching first at one formal obstacle, then at another; first at the factor of control and the verification factor, then at the so-called numerical difference, differences in the calculations of the existing troop contingents. Our latest initiatives did not, as they say, leave even a shadow of a doubt as far as the sincerity of our intentions is concerned, nor any pretexts for not beginning really serious constructive talks in Vienna on the essence of the mandate of these talks, that is, on the reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe.

[Tsoppi] I would like in this connection to point out another detail which is that we not only put forward our own proposals, our own initiatives, but treat very carefully and attentively all constructive proposals worked out in Europe. So, for example, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said that we consider all constructive initiatives valuable and are prepared to examine them, and he gave as an example the idea worked out jointly with the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the Social Democratic Party of Germany, a West German party, for creating in Europe a zone free of chemical weapons. This is extremely important today. Analyzing the situation in the world it is impossible not to come to what I would call this double conclusion: what times, what season are we going through? What is it, the spring of great hope which was engendered by the Soviet proposals which met with such a lively, what I would call personal response from many, many people in the whole world? Or is it the spring of great alarm which has been engendered by such irresponsible actions by international imperialist reaction? I do not think there is a contradiction here. There is both great hope and there is great, really substantiated alarm. However, never abandon the thought that averting such a development of events in which alarm grows into panic, which grows into a kind of blind, paralyzing terror that deprives us all, the inhabitants of the earth, of the ability to think, the ability to avert the collective end for all of us, the end for all of us in a moment; the thought that the outcome of this duel of healthy forces, the forces of tomorrow, with the forces of the past, which are stubbornly clutching onto their hegemonist ambitions, which want to impose on all mankind their line of conduct through either provocations of the Libyan kind or with the aid of new nuclear explosions -- the thought that very much, comrades, depends on every one of us, on me and you, I have in mind, us, the Soviet people. [sentence as heard]

It has been known for a long time that foreign policy is a continuation of domestic policy. Our country has now moved into a new, crucial historical stage for which we have to achieve a qualitative reconstruction of our society. I remind you of another speech by Mikhail Sergeyevich which he made a few days ago in Tolyatti. He said that the main front in guaranteeing the success of the struggle for peace is the implementation of tasks for the further development of socialist society. The condition of our national economy, the development of science and technology, the qualitative reorganization of the economy, and the increasing of the spiritual, intellectual, and moral potential of Soviet power are decisive. In the final analysis, things depend on the work of each of us: in a word, a strong healthy economy guarantees the success of the policy of peace too. This is what is called the link between foreign policy and domestic policy. This is why the responsibility of each of us is so great today, wherever we work. For capitalism is also developing, but developing while negating itself. It engenders the more and more unbearable inequality of people, more and more conflicts and, literally growing before one's eyes -- and we spoke of this already -- the monstrous danger of world thermonuclear war.

Imperialist foreign policy is the policy of total confrontation and it reflects its internal ideological and political doctrine based on the fact that under capitalism exploitation of many by man exists and will continue to exsit as long as there is capitalism. Well, you see, this is manifested in international relations as we saw, for example, in the mutual relations of the United States and its allies, in the example of their attempts to wreck the talks with the Soviet Union, in the example of their aggressive actions against developing countries, and so on and so forth.

[Charikov] Well, comrades, it seems to me it is time to sum up our conversation today and I would like to say a few words. Victor Aleksandrovich, you recalled that capitalism is carrying out a policy of total confrontation. In doing this it does not balk at any means or unlawful methods and we are repeatedly witnessing this. But our policy differs fundamentally from the policy of the imperialist powers. As Mikhail Sergeyevich said in Berlin, there are no traps in our policy. We stretch out to the West not a fist but an open palm. We are striving toward mutual understanding. We are seeking it. We are striving toward the limitation of the arms race not from our weakness; we need peace, that is true, but everyone needs it. Our policy is dictated by concern for the survival of all mankind, maybe the only civilization in the starry expanse of the galaxy.

Our program has come to an end. On behalf of its participants, I thank you and say good-bye, comrades. All the best to you.

VOSS ATTENDS IPU CONFERENCE IN MEXICO

LD141313 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Interparliamentary Union Conference"]

[Text] Mexico City, 8 Apr -- The 75th conference of the Interparliamentary Union has opened here. It is being attended by delegations of parliamentary groups from almost 100 of the union's member-countries. The Soviet delegation is headed by A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities and deputy chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group.

The conference agenda includes the parliamentarians' contributions to the resolution of issues of vital importance for all mankind such as curbing the arms race, disarmament, prevention of the militarization of space, and elimination of dangerous hotbeds of tension on the planet.

Opening the conference, President Miguel de la Madrid of Mexico emphasized that parliaments can make a major contribution to the struggle for the observance of the principles of peaceful coexistence on earth.

The speeches of Antonio Riva Palacio (Mexico), the conference's elected president, and other delegates have demonstrated that the parliamentarians of most countries intend to contribute to the solution of key international problems by means of dialogue.

FURTHER REACTION TO U.S. RAID ON LIBYA

Lomeyko Claims 5 U.S. Planes Lost

AU220853 Paris AFP in English 0849 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, April 22 (AFP) -- At least five U.S. planes, possibly six, were shot down in the raid on Libya a week ago, Soviet Foreign Ministry Spokesman Vladimir Lomeyko said on Tuesday.

The United States was trying to make people believe that there had been no serious losses in the attack on Libya, but this was not the case, he said.

He added that the Soviet Union had obtained this information "by its own means and using its own radars" and from "various sources".

Mr. Lomeyko added: "Several planes were shot down and destroyed, including an F-111. The wrecks of two aircraft were located on the ground and two planes were monitored at the moment they crashed. That makes a total of five confirmed, and according to another sources, there were six."

As questions rained down on him from journalists, Mr. Lomeyko backpedalled somewhat, refusing to give more details on how he reached his final total, finally adding "well, several planes were destroyed or damaged" and "losses were heavier than announced" by Washington.

Bush Says Further Action Possible

LD211145 Moscow TASS in English 1120 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 21 TASS -- The Reagan administration continues working up hysterical anti-Libyan campaign. U.S. Vice-President George Bush announced the possibility of "further action" against that country. He emphasized that the United States would repeat the raid if necessary.

According to the NBC television company, one more aircraft carrier, the Enterprise, will join this week the forces of the U.S. 6th Fleet used to stage bandit attacks on Libya. This will be essential in the event of a new attack on Libya, NBC emphasized.

One of the tasks of the U.S. bombing raid on Libya was to kill the leader of the Libyan revolution Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and estabilized the situation in that country with a view to installing a new government suitable to the United States, as the White House Chief of Staff Donald Regan frankly admitted.

Anti-Libyan statements of administration officials are intensifying the chauvinistic frenzy in the United States. In a fit of jingoism, supporters of the cult of strength are destroying French-made goods and foodstuffs in retaliation for the refusal of the French Government to let U.S. F-111 fighter-bombers based in Great Britain fly through France's air space.

At the same time certain quarters in the U.S. are coming to realize that the attack on Libya in the final analysis boomeranged at the United States showing the Reagan administration in the shameful role of a killer of children, women and other innocent Libyan civilians. The U.S. bombing raids on Libya will seriously damage America's interests in the Arab world, THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote.

NEW YORK TIMES columnist Anthony Lewis wrote that the U.S. attack on Libya left the United States and its allies "profoundly divided." There are more worries in Western Europe, he emphasized, about Reagan's unilateral interventionism -- in Lebanon, Nicaragua, Angola -- and about the Rambo talk.

One of the graphic examples that Lewis is right came when former British Prime Minister Edward Health gave an interview to the NBC television company. He said that Libya posed no threat of any kind to the United States, and that the American action could not be justified from the standpoint of the United Nations Charter. Britons fear, the former British premier said, that such an escalation of military action could lead to a nuclear holocaust.

Reagan's 'Rambo Style' Noted

LD212052 Moscow TASS in English 2110 GMT 21 Apr 86

["Alarming Parallels" -- TASS indentifier]

[Text] Moscow April 21 TASS -- TASS News Analyst Sergey Solovyev writes:

The world in which we live is fragile. It has become even more brittle after the piratic strikes of U.S. planes on Libya. The United States has thus taken one more step toward the abyss.

There have been many cases in history when whole states gripped by chauvinistic hysteria, led by extremely irresponsible, fanatical politicians, rushed into the abyss of militaristic ventures.

Everyone knows how all this ended. The trouble is that not all are capable of learning the lessons of history. This is shown patently enough by the militaristic attitudes now prevailing in the USA and particularly by Ronald Reagan's record as the President of the United States.

The military occupation of tiny Grenada, barbarous bombing strikes on Lebanon and Libya, the mining of Nicaraguan ports, the stirring up of regional conflicts in Asia, Africa and Latin America, the masterminding of military coups in independent countries, the assassinations of undesirable politicians -- the mere list of these military-political, subversive and terroristic actions staged during Ronald Reagan's presidency suggests alarming historical parallels.

Just as was the case in the 30's, West European countries, lulled by 'peaceable' assurances, this time coming from their transoceanic ally, try not to irritate the President too much by lamentations about his peace threatening policy. Nevertheless, even the United States allies show the growing concern over his interventionism in Lebanon, Nicaragua, Angola, and also over his pronouncements in Rambo's style, as the newspaper NEW YORK TIMES remarks today.

The character of the latest U.S. hits, Rambo, look evil even on the screen from which he proclaims the cult of crude violence. and appearing in the international scene as a President of a strong power he would be simply dangerous.

President Reagan said once again the other day that the United States needs arms forces unmatched for strength. [sentence as received] In this connection, in view of the ever growing aggressiveness of the United States, it is easy to imagine what 'Rambo' obsessed with the idea of star wars and, moreover, possessing lethal space arms could do to our small and brittle planet. It is only difficult to realize why they in Bonn, London, Paris, Rome, and other capitals are so eager to help that character, gripped with 'military-political insanity' to obtain such weapons.

U.S. 'Lying' To Justify Raid

LD211723 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 21 Apr 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Fesunenko]

[Excerpts] "A dead end" — this phrase most correctly represents the situation in which the Washington administration has turned following this bandit raid on Libya. Trying to get out of this blind alley, Washington is making a fuss, shouting at its obstinate allies, and shamelessly lying, trying to assert that the Soviet Union allegely was invited to all but cooperate by jointly preventing, so they say, the terrorist act in West Berlin -- the act which served as a pretext for the attack on Libya. But do you not see, the Russians refused, and that left the United States no choice but to take military action against Libya. There is so much lying in this view that it is even ridiculous and embarassing to refute it.

In the first place, no intelligible evidence has been presented by Washington so far on Libya's role in the explosion in the West Berlin discotheque. In the second place, if we say that we believe Washington and suppose the Americans knew beforehand about the planned blast in the discotheque and warned the Russians, then the question arises: Where is the logic? Why then did the Americans not prevent the explosion? Why did U.S. servicemen continue to frequent this ill-fated discotheque? Many of them were injured and one was killed.

It turns out that -- let us work this one out -- the U.S. authorities, knowing beforehand about the explosion, warned Moscow, but for some reason did not consider it possible to warn their own fellow citizens and thus knowingly put them in the firing line -- one even died. How can the administration now look the relatives of those who suffered in the eye? As you can see, Washington is in some difficulty here trying to make its stories tally and tie in. The shamelessness and cynicism of the people who, foaming at the mouth, have thrown themselves into the struggle against terrorism, are striking. At the same time as the — literally a few days before this -- quote heroic act end quote against women and children in Libya, these same Washington people, foaming at the mouth, tried to achieve an allocation of resources to aid the Nicaraguan terrorists — the contras.

History of U.S. 'Banditry' Noted

LD180311 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1455 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, 16 Apr (TASS) -- TASS Political Observer Nikolay Chigir writes:

Today, just as exactly 25 years ago, the whole world is indignant in connection with acts of international banditry by the U.S. Government. Today's victim of this piratical aggression is Libya. A quarter of a century ago, the United States organized criminal armed intervention against Cuba.

The time separating these two events, which shook mankind with their severity and perfidy, is considerable. But, as we can see, little has changed in the policy of the biggest imperialist state. As then, now too, the Washington leadership puts its trust only in force, in the law of the fist, in order to achieve its hegemonistic purposes, brazenly trampling on the principles and the very spirit of the UN Charter and international law at the same time.

Now, just as then, the ruling circles in the United States are obsessed with hatred for peoples who have liberated themselves from the imperialist yoke, and for countries which reject U.S. diktat and decisively defend their legitimate right to national independence and sovereignty. Now, just as then, attempts to realize the imperial ambitions of the White House brought and are bringing people death, calamity, and suffering.

We recall what monstrous weapons from their arsenal of imperialist policy the Washington leadership resorted to in reprisal against the Cuban revolution. The CIA and other U.S. special services organized dozens of plots aiming to kill Cuban leaders. They trained, armed, and sent groups of terrorists out to Cuba. By the hand of CIA agents, there were explosions, arson attacks, and other sinister crimes, making victims of many Cuban civilians.

The culmination of the United States aggressive actions against Cuba was the armed intervention by Washington's hired army in the Playa Hiron area, beginning on 17 April 1961, which was preceded by an air bombardment of a number of Cuban towns. But before 3 days had passed, the aggressors were completely defeated.

This was the first major defeat for U.S. imperialism in the Western Hemisphere. Never before, in all the long history of its expansionist policy in Latin America, had the United States met with such a powerful rebuff as that delivered by the people of Cuba. U.S. ruling circles, which had acquired great experience in intervening in the countries of the continent, did not doubt that their military adventure would succeed. But they badly miscalculated. They ignored the indestructible will of the Cuban people to defend their revolutionary gains, nor of their unexampled heroism and unshakable cohesion around the revolutionary government headed by Fidel Castro; nor did they take into account the mighty power of the international solidarity with Cuba, in the front rank of which stood the USSR and the other countries of socialism, which stand there to this day.

The lesson the United States learned at Playa Hiron is extremely instructive. As we see, however, Washington does not wish to draw the correct conclusions from it. The basically aggressive course vis-a-vis independent developing countries has, since the accession of the present U.S. Administration, assumed an extremely dangerous nature for the cause of world peace. Washington's policy of international terrorism, illegality, and arbitrary behavior, of which the aggression against Libya is a specific manifestation today, with the undeclared war against Nicaragua, is one of provoking regional conflicts, perpetuating confrontation, and balancing on the brink of war. But in the final analysis, such a policy turns against its makers, as is evidence by such events as the failure of the U.S. intervention in Cuba in April 1961 and its defeat in the dirty Vietnam adventure.

U.S. 'Crime' Scored

GF171416 Baku International Service in Azeri 1200 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Unattributed commentary: "U.S. State Terrorism in the Middle East"]

[Text] Dear listeners: U.S. imperialism has committed a new crime against the people of Libya. The carrier-based aircraft of the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean and the U.S. F-111 bomber aircraft, which took off from airfields in Great Britain, have savagely bombarded Tripoli and Banghazi in Libya. The raids carried out by U.S. aircraft were repeated several times. Dozens of innocent people, including foreign nationals, have died as a result of the bombardments.

The highwayman-like raid on Libya is a continuation of the U.S. policy of aggression against the nonaligned countries, including Iran. This policy is being pursued under the false pretense of, God forbid, struggling against international terrorism. Washington has included Libya, Iran, and a number of other developing countries in the list of, God forbid, the confederation of terrorist states and has given itself the right to resort to vindictive measures against them. The truth, however, is that the gangster-like imperialist policy pursued by Washington is the main source of international terrorism.

The bombing of Libyan cities by the U.S. militarists has been assessed in the world as an example of the U.S. state terrorism policy aimed at restoring the position of U.S. imperialism in the developing countries -- a position lost as a result of the blows dealt to it by the peoples' national liberation movements. Observers have pointed out that after the fall of the shah of Iran a discussion began in Washington on what can be called as the Vietnam syndrome -- that is, on the question of removing the negative outcome of developments in Vietnam and on the possibility of actively interfering in local developments. For example, the Rapid Deployment Force was created to be used as an instrument for such an interference. This force consists of about 300,000 troops. A fleet of U.S. warships spearheaded by the aircraft carrier Nimitz has been ordered to approach Iranian shores. As pointed out by the French [word indistinct] newspaper LE MONDE, this decision was adopted 3 months before the Americans were taken as hostages in Tehran and 6 months before the incidents concerning Afghanistan.

However, many Americans naively do not believe in the consistency of developments. Nevertheless, the fact that Washington has intensified its state terrorism policy indicates the uneasiness felt by these circles over the direction taken by international developments -- one which conflicts with the scenario of the ruling U.S. circles. In fact, the pro-American puppet regime in Sudan fell and the U.S. agents Duvalier and Marcos were ousted from Haiti and the Philippines during the term of office of the current U.S. Administration. The U.S. militarists also suffered a serious defeat in Lebanon. However, all these defeats have failed to awaken Washington. It is because of this that it resorts to new adventures which threaten international peace.

It is clear that the U.S. highwayman-like operation in the western Mediterranean took into consideration the situation in the Near and the Middle East. The disputes between the Arabs and Israel and Iran and Iraq have not yet been resolved. Therefore, it is no coincidence that the U.S. action against Libya, which is within the framework of the U.S. state terrorism policy, came at the time of an escalation in the Iran-Iraq dispute. Washington and its strategic ally Tel Aviv hope that the Iran-Iraq war will continue so that these two Muslim countries will be unable to make worthy contributions to the struggle waged by the peoples in the near and the Middle East against imperialism's policy of usurpation. Under the circumstances, the highwayman-like attack on Libya should be a warning to the ruling circles in Iran and Iraq. The two sides must put aside their differences and agree to an immediate cease-fire. This may be their most effective expression of solidarity with Libya which has falled victim to U.S. imperialism's highwayman-like policy.

As for the Soviet people, they share the wrath and indignation of all peoples, including those of the Iranian people, over the U.S. highwayman-like action against Libya. In its statement on 15 April, our government, which reflects the will of the Soviet peoples, categorically condemned the U.S. aggressive and highwayman-like action against Libya, which is a UN member and a sovereign country. It demanded the immediate termination of this action. The Soviet Government's statement said: Otherwise, the Soviet Union will be forced to draw appropriate conclusions which will take the future into consideration.

Reagan Shows 'Artificial Bravado'

LD180833 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 17 Apr 86

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vladimir Pasko]

[Text] Libya: New details of the piratical raid by the United States on Tripoli and Banghazi are becoming known. AFP reports the United States dropped 100 tons of bombs. Pilots were given the order not to take risks and to attempt to avoid bombing civilian buildings near the target. The source of this information is the Pentagon -- so it is impossible to trust it. Nevertheless, the fact that it was released is a sign. At a time of general indignation at Washington's actions, the United States is trying to downplay the scale of the aggression and to justify the destruction of inhabited areas. In the words of U.S. representatives, who wish to remain anonymous, pilots dropped the death-bearing load on civilian districts only because they were evading fire from the Libyan air defense.

According to which law, one wonders, did the United States carry out the strike against this sovereign state? I point out that the UN Charter forbids the use of force in international relations. The United States is not simply a member of the United Nations, but a great power, a permanent member of the Security Council, which bears special responsibility for the maintenance of universal peace.

We won this fight with terrorism, the U.S. President announced during the last 24 hours. The White House continues to attempt to justify the raid without there being any proof confirming Libya's involvement in the explosion at a West Berlin discotheque frequented by U.S. soldiers stationed in the FRG. Libya has categorically rejected these conjectures. In the ensuing situation, the bravado with which the President spoke of winning the fight looks artificial. Of all members of the world community, in the words of the United States itself, only three -- Israel, Britain, and Canada -- have dared to come out in solidarity with the pirate raid. This is not winning, but a major political defeat for Washington and a defeat which is logical, brought about by U.S. neoglobalist policy and its approach to solving pressing international problems.

Raid Keeps With 'Militant Policy'

LD180317 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Viktor Ivanov commentary]

[Text] Now Radio Moscow's Viktor Ivanov comments on the claim of the U.S. Administration that the raid on Libya was an isolated action that allegedly followed the recent terrorist acts in Western Europe. This claim is intended to divert attention from a wish of Washington to continue using force to solve problems in the world. In this context, the raid on Libya is in keeping with the militarist policy pursued by the United States Administration. It is a link in the chain of provocations against universal peace.

The American raid on Tripoli and Banghazi to which civilians including children fell victim is yet another manifestation of Washington's hostile policy towards the countries that pursue an independent course. Middle East countries adjacent to Libya have more than once suffered from American weapons. Battleship New Jersey attacked them with shells, thousands of kilograms each, and Israeli aircraft dropped bombs on them and fired rockets at them. All those weapons were labeled made in USA. All were intended to kill civilians.

The bombing of Libya, the shelling of Lebanon, the aggression against Grenada and other actions of this kind pursue two aims. One is to punish the disobedient, the other to accustom the rest of the world to the thought that the United States has the right to use force wherever and whenever it finds suitable. The United States is trying to reanimate the law of the jungle with the aim of up-to-date weapons of mass annihilation. Who can guarantee that methods of this kind will not be used tomorrow to establish a so-called new order in Nicaragua or any other country? The events show this policy of neoglobalism (?both) a threat not only to nations independent of the United States but also Washington's close allies. The example of Britain shows many of them are not only the nuclear hostages of America, but also potential supporters of the policy of international terrorism as Washington views them.

The American bases in these countries also mean a constant risk of involvement in the conflict that the United States has mounted despite their interests. There is another fairly dangerous aspect about the American raid on Libya. Using weapons in various parts of the world. Washington fans regional conflicts and creates more hotbeds of tension. The policy of neoglobalism provides for wider use of American force. This is fraught with a further aggravation of the explosive situation in the world.

Washington has rejected the Soviet proposal for nuclear disarmament but it has continued nuclear tests and is speeding the development of weapons for star wars. The raid on Libya is a logical follow-up.

U.S. Criticizes Allies

LD181430 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] The Reagan administration has criticized its allies for failing to cooperate fully in the American raids. The President is (?set) to make this issue a top priority of the Tokyo economic summit in May. With the exception of Great Britain, which agreed to be a launching pad for the raid, only Federal Germany gave verbal support to it. However, it was worded so cautiously that instead of being a clear backing it was rather a demonstration of subervience. Speaking about those allies who had cooperated in the slaughter, President Reagan said that they had earned the lasting respect and friendship of the American people, unquote. With only Britain and Federal Germany at his side, the President said nothing about France, Italy, Greece, the Netherlands and others who condemned the United States. What have they earned for showing foresight?

Today the United States shoots from the hip using long-range F-111's based in Great Britian; tomorrow, hotheads in Washington will concoct something else to justify the bombing of oil fields in Libya or some other place. That, as some U.S. officials already hint, will require the use of strategic B-52 bombers. The day after tomorrow they'll come up with yet another story and will ask for a more severe reprisal. Isn't this climbing the ladder all the way up to pushing the nuclear button? And is there any guarantee that with the help of some overzealous allies, the White House will not go that far?

U.S. 'State Terrorism' Cited

LD190154 Moscow TASS in English 0642 GMT 18 Apr 86

["Terrorism on All Azimuths — TASS identifier]

[Text] Moscow April 18 TASS — TASS Political News Analyst Sergey Kulik writes:

The United States piratic attack on Libya is the most glaring violation of international law and human morality since the U.S. invasion of Grenada. This is how the air strikes at the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Banghazi, including their residential districts, dealt at President Reagan's order are assessed all over the world.

While declaring that they are combating "international terrorism", the Washington leaders, by their crimes against Libya, have confirmed their adherence to the policy of "state terrorism", to the aggressive "neoglobalism" doctrine again. The only difference of this doctrine from the previous imperialist doctrines of the White House is that gunboat diplomacy has been replaced with aircraft carrier diplomacy. Terrorist actions instigated from the banks of the Potomac develop into genocide, into extermination of peaceful people of foreign countries.

Since 1981, the United States has spent no less than 150 million dollars on the export of counterrevolution to Nicaragua and some 15 thousand Nicaraguans were killed. Washington's undeclared war in Central America takes the toll of ever more lives every day.

In the Middle East, the Reagan administration encourages Zionist Israel to ever new terrorist actions against neighbouring Arab countries. "Stinger" missiles and other up-to-date kinds of armaments are supplied by the United States to UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] terrorists in Angola. Through its "privileged ally", the racist Republic of South Africa, the United States CIA backs terrorists from the MNR [Mozambique National Resistance] in Mozambique. The damage caused by terrorists' subversive actions to Frontline States amounts to at least 12 billion dollars.

The information about the losses of the Afghan people at the hands of counterrevolutionaries directed by Washington was issued in Kabul the other day. The bandits destroyed and burnt down dozens of enterprises, over 2,000 schools, a large number of medical centres, hundreds of mosques. They destroyed 14 thousand kilometres of telephone lines and about 50 percent of electric transmission lines. The total damage caused by counterrevolutionaries runs into nearly 40 billion Afghani.

All this clearly confirms the United States essentially agressive approach to indefendent developing countries which assumes ever more bellicose nature with every day and increasingly threatens peace.

Operation Violated Executive Order

LD182144 Moscow TASS in English 2038 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 18 TASS -- By TASS News Analyst Leonid Ponomarev.

As Washington is getting more and more hysterical about so-called international terrorism it is appropriate to ask now: but who are genuine terrorists?

It is only natural that the objective criteria for making judgement on that point should be hard facts, not malicious lies of the White House.

And let us begin not with its false declarations, but with one document, dated December 1981. It is called the President's Executive Order No. 12333 and is intended to regulate operations of intelligence agencies of the United States. The document was issued and signed personally by U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

The order has a clause which says among other things that not a single person in the service of the United States or acting on instructions of the U.S. Government must take part in a murder or a conspiracy to murder.

A commendable instruction!

Since the U.S. President and the secretary of state, just as the secretary of defense and the CIA director are in the service of the United States of America, Executive Order No. 12333 naturally applies to them too. Let us now see how they observe it.

High-ranking officials of the U.S. Administration publicly admitted with unconcealed cynicism that one of the main objectives of the U.S. Air Force bombing raids on Libya was to kill the leader of the Libyan revolution Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and if that plan failed -- to provoke a coup d'etat in that country. This is precisely what the executive order in question categorically prohibits. The operation had been planned in detail and long in advance. Many a specialist in dirty undertakings of that kind were involved in its drafting. In other words, that was a bona fide conspiracy of members of the U.S. Government against the government of another country, a conspiracy to murder!

On the eve of the terrorist act the U.S. President, the secretary of state, the secretary of defense, the CIA director and the chairman of the Joints Chiefs of Staff discussed all the details of the operation amid strictest secrecy and sanctioned it. The outcome of the air bombing of Tripoli attests to the fact that the air pirates were painstakingly trying to hunt down their prey. It is appropriate to recall that back in 1981 (the year when Executive Order No. 12333 was issued) the CIA began to implement a plan, approved at the highest level, for the physical liquidation of the leader of the Libyan revolution.

As to the "thou shalt not kill' clause in the order, it is nothing else than a cynical trick devised to mislead public opinion. In reality the present administration is pursuing the policy of state terrorism, using the entire military might of the country, not self-made explosives, for that purpose.

U.S. Hoped To Kill Al-Qadhdhafi

LD191157 Moscow TASS in English 0742 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 18 TASS -- One of the chief objectives of the U.S. air raid on Tripoli was to eliminate the leader of the Libyan revolution, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

THE WASHINGTON POST quoted informed administration officials as saying that "the U.S. bombing raid on Libya was planned with hopes that Al-Qadhdhafi would be killed."

That was why the principal target of the raid was his residence, according to the officials.

"We hoped we would get him," one U.S. official involved in planning the raid said. The newspaper reported that National Security Council officials had even drafted a statement which described Al-Qadhdhafi's death as "fortuitous."

The reservation was made in the draft because the administration's action contradicted American laws banning the organization and preparation of attempts on the life of foreign public and political figures.

The United States, incidentally, never adhered to the regulations, but turned assassinations into one of the forms of subversive activity against sovereign nations.

According to numerous confessions by former American intelligence officers, Washington was involved in such terrorist acts as the murder of Price Lumumba, prime minister of the Republic of the Congo; Eduardo Mondlane, chairman of the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (FRELIMO); Salvador Allende, president of Chile; and Solomon Bandaranaike, prime minister of Ceylon.

Repeated attempts were made on the life of Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro, Egyptian President Gamal 'Abd al-Nasir and other foreign statesmen.

The United States has assumed the right to remove the leaders of sovereign nations whose policy Washington did not like. The White House employed these methods in the past and is going to use them in the future, totally disregarding international law and the laws of its own country.

U.S. Uses 'Misinformation'

LD182334 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Excerpts] The United States Administration has been resorting to crude misinformation in a bid to neutralize the outbreak of anger around the world following American air strikes on the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Banghazi. Viktor Ivanov now looks at Washington's version of the attacks and eyewitness accounts. The United States Defense Department report issued on Friday was still another attempt to mislead world public opinion. A Pentagon spokesman, Mr Robert Sims, as he commented on the report at a news conference, claimed that bombing raids had been made only against military targets, that the pilots coped excellently with their mission and that civilian targets were not hit. Mr Sims also alleged that the only bomb that had hit a residential area fell from a damaged bomber which failed to return to base. This is the official version from Washington. However, it starts crumbling when confronted with facts.

Eyewitnesses have been saying that the main victims of the attacks were peaceful civilians, including children. A business consultant for an Italian firm said this upon his arrival in Rome from Tripoli: The Americans bombed houses, there's no doubt about it. I myself helped bring a Libyan child out of the rubble. I'm angry because I saw children killed. I have children, it froze my blood, Mr (?Paris) said, and added: The real tragedy is what was done at 2.00 that morning by the Americans. This is a criminal act, that is real terrorism.

It's clear that a bomb dropped by accident would not cause such extensive damage. However, this is not the only fact that exposes as falsehood Washington's version of the consequences of the attack. Statements by the Pentagon spokesman Robert Sims that the raid on Libya was the only one of the kind in United States military history have nothing to do with the proof itself. The air strike against residential areas of Libya cities merely adds one more line to the war crimes record of the United States and that record includes the cold-blood destruction of a civilian hospital in Grenada, carpet bombings of Vietnam, and the atom bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

FURTHER ANALYSIS OF JAPAN-USSR COOPERATION TALKS

Aristov Meets Businessmen

LD200520 Moscow TASS in English 1728 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 18 TASS -- Boris Aristov, minister of foreign trade of the U.S.S.R., received the leaders of a delegation of the Japanese business community staying in Moscow in connection with the 10th joint meeting of the Soviet-Japanese and Japano-Soviet committees for economic cooperation.

During the meeting the sides discussed prospects for the development of bilateral relations and noted that the meeting in Moscow was an important step in promoting economic Soviet-Japanese ties.

Talks Assessed Positively

LD190535 Moscow TASS in English 2218 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 17 TASS -- The 10th joint meeting of the Soviet-Japanese and Japanese-Soviet Committee for Economic Cooperation was held in Moscow on April 15-17.

The sides noted with satisfaction that such meetings played an important part in expanding and promoting bilateral trade and economic contacts, and pledged to make efforts to scale them up.

In order to define more accurately the prospects for business relations between the two countries, the Soviet side proposed to hold talks with a view to signing an inter-governmental agreement on the principles governing economic cooperation and in order to draft its long-term program.

The sides also reviewed the progress of realization of a series of existing general agreements.

The meeting also discussed ways for expanding supplies of Soviet products with a higher degree of sophistication to Japan, including machines and equipment that meet the world standards, as well as high-quality intermediate products. This will assist in correcting the disbalance that has taken shape in reciprocal trade.

The sides took note of the importance of Japan's commercial and industrial exhibition to be held in Moscow next October.

The joint meeting was positively appraised at a news conference for Soviet and foreign correspondents. It was emphasized that the further development of trade and economic cooperation between the two countries would promote goodneighborly relations between the Soviet Union and Japan.

KYODO Comments on Meeting

OW171311 Tokyo KYODO in English 1252 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, April 17 KYODO — Japan's private committee for business cooperation with the Soviet Union and its Soviet counterpart wound up their three-day 10th joint session here Thursday with a joint statement confirming both sides' readiness to explore new forms of cooperation.

The statement specifically mentioned the possibility of coproduction ventures and advanced scientific and technological exchanges for the purpose of further developing trade and economic relations between the two countries.

The Soviet Union pointed out the possibility of expanding the bilateral trade and economic relations in the context of its 12th five-year plan starting this year and its long-term social and economic development plan until the year 2000, the statement said.

Japanese business delegates said the conference has opened bright prospects for expansion of bilateral trade. They said the Soviet side displayed a positive readiness to step up economic and technical exchanges with Japan as a means of revitalizing its own economy. They were especially impressed by a Soviet proposal for joint ventures with Japan for processing food and wood in the Far East as a new form of economic cooperation. This was taken as an apparent indication of a new tack in the Soviet Union's external economic policy under its new leader Mikhail Gorbachev, Japanese sources said.

The next joint session will be held in Japan next year at a time yet to be fixed.

The large scale of the Japanese business delegation -- more than 230 members -- reflected a keen interest in the conference, the first to be held since Mikhail Gorbachev came to power.

At the meeting, the Soviet Union asked Japan to supply techniques for saving resources and energy, and extend technical cooperation in wide-ranging fields, such as chemicals, automobiles, machine tools, construction materials, home appliances and medical care, under its new five-year plan. Talks on specific deals will follow the conference, the sources said.

It was agreed that a basic contract for the fourth project for development of forestry resources will be signed by the end of this year so that the five-year project will start next year. The project calls for exporting logs and timber to Japan from the Far East and Siberia in exchange for development equipment and materials.

The conference also confirmed Japanese acceptance of coal developed in south Yakutia and Japanese cooperation in a port expansion project. But regarding a joint project for development of natural gas on the continental shelf off Sakhalin north of Japan, both sides merely agreed to continue consultations because the project itself has to be reexamined as a result of a sharp fall in crude oil prices worldwide.

The Soviet Union also made it clear that two major chemical complex projects will be scaled down and will be undertaken mainly with domestically procured equipment and materials. This will force Japanese firms, which have submitted tenders for the projects, to change their plans, the sources said.

Benefits of Japan-USSR Trade Noted

LD190848 Moscow TASS in English 1350 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 18 TASS -- By TASS commentator Vasiliy Kharkov:

The business community and broad public circles in Japan, according to press reports, have showed lively interest in a joint conference of the Soviet-Japanese and the Japanese-Soviet committees for economic cooperation in Moscow.

The keen attention given to the meeting was underlined by the unusually representative make-up of the Japanese delegation there, which consisted of 237 people, including the presidents of major firms, the heads of commercial and economic organizations and a large group of experts.

Judging by commentaries in today's Japanese press, the work done by the conference is assessed positively in Japan. Its results are seen as a fresh impetus to improving commercial and economic ties between the two countries. Special stress is being made on the initiative of the Soviet side which has suggested very promising new forms of cooperation.

The newspaper MAINICHI said, for instance, that the policy of accelerating economic growth, which has been adopted in the USSR, opens a qualitatively new phase in Soviet-Japanese cooperation. The newspaper NIHON KEIZAI, which is close to Japanese business quarters, said, for its part, that the approach demonstrated by the sides at the conference can mark major change in the nature of Japanese-Soviet business relations.

The conference was the 10th such meeting since the formation of the Soviet-Japanese and the Japanese-Soviet committees for economic cooperation. Their contribution to developing mutually beneficial cooperation is indubitable.

The committees have played an important role in the discussion of a number of major projects, some of which are already being carried out. If in 1983 and 1984 Japanese-Soviet cooperation showed a certain slump, it was explained by interference by external forces. After Washington had imposed its "sanctions" against the USSR, those were joined by Tokyo. Japanese firms lost a number of lucrative contracts as a result, which cost them a total of nearly five billion roubles in missed profits. As early as last year, however, the negative trends in Japanese-Soviet trade were overcome.

Soviet Foreign Minister Edvard Shevardnadze's visit to Japan early this year and the resumption of political consultations between the two countries have created favourable conditions also for broader economic cooperation between them.

The decisions of the 27th Congress of the CPSU, which has set the course for the development of the Soviet Union in the next five years and over a longer-range perspective, have made for a significant increase in the activity of those in Japan who advocate stable and wide-ranging trade and economic relations with the USSR on a long-term footing.

In Japan they cannot but realize the significance of such ties also as an important political factor facilitating stronger relations of goodneighbourliness and better mutual understanding. The Soviet Union rejects any forms of discrimination in trade and economic fields, any kinds of embargoes and bans whose ruinous impact has been felt also by some Japanese firms. Extensive and mutually advantageous Soviet-Japanese economic cooperation not liable to time-serving considerations meets the national interests of both countries.

Japan Trade Official Interviewed

LD180940 Moscow TASS in English 1738 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 16 TASS — "The Japanese business circles would want to consolidate in practice the latest positive changes in the development of bilateral relations.

For this it is necessary to expand and strengthen constant working contacts between Soviet and Japanese partners", a TASS correspondent was told by Mitsuo Uemura, president of the board of directors of "Sumitomo Corporation", one of the biggest trade partners of Soviet organizations from among Japanese firms. Mitsuo Uemura is a member of the Japanese delegation at the 10th conference of the Soviet-Japanese and Japanese-Soviet committees on economic cooperation.

"At present we witness a tendency towards an upswing of Japanese-Soviet trade, economic, scientific and technical cooperation", Mitsuo Uemura noted. "This was facilitated to a considerable extent by the new five-year agreements on trade turnover and payments between Japan and the USSR for the period of 1986-1990, signed in January this year, and also by the first intergovernmental consultations on questions of developing bilateral trade and economic relations on the level of deputy ministers of the two countries, held last month in Moscow", he said.

"Sumitomo Corporation" is maintaining stable business ties with Soviet organizations for already more than twenty years. In recent years it firmly holds first place among Japanese companies in the trade with Soviet partners. The bulk of the firm's export to the USSR is formed by products of ferrous metallurgy: ferrous rolled stock and pipes for oil and gas pipelines. In addition to this "Sumitomo Corporation" supplies to the Soviet market various machinery and equipment, textiles and chemicals.

In turn, the Japanese firms buys in the Soviet Union non-ferrous metals, timber, coking coal, cotton and various chemicals. The firm is a participant in the general agreements on developing the natural resources of Siberia and the Far East.

In 1985 the trade turnover between "Sumitomo Corporation" and Soviet foreign trade associations amounted to 670 billion dollars. "This is by far not the limit", Mitsuo Uemura stressed, "considering the economic potential of Japan and the Soviet Union and also their mutual interest in further developing trade and economic ties."

DPRK OFFICIAL HITS US-ROK 'MILITARIST PREPARATIONS'

PM160947 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Denunciation of Dangerous Course"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Apr -- Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly Standing Committee, has issued a statement expressing concern at South Korea's actions aimed at aggravating the antagonism between North and South and fuelling tension on the Korean peninsula. He drew the attention of the South Korean side to the proposal, put forward by the DPRK in April 1985, to begin talks between the DPRK and South Korean parliaments, above all to conclude a declaration on nonaggression between North and South.

The head of the DPRK parliament denounced the militarist preparations of the United Stated and South Korean on the far-fetched pretext of the "threat from the north." It is essential, he stressed, to put an end to the occupation of the south of the country by U.S. troops and to seek to unite Korea.

Yang Hyong-sop expressed the hope that the governments and parliaments of all countries will support the DPRK's initiatives aimed at safeguarding peace in Korea.

REPORTAGE ON CPSU GENERAL SECRETARY'S VISIT TO GDR

Gorbachev Visits Collective

LD211139 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] One of the GDR's major engineering combines is named after 7 October, the day the republic was founded. Today the CPSU delegation led by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, which is taking part in the work of the 11th SED Congress, visited the combine's main enterprise in Berlin, which employs more than 20,000 workers. The delegation was accompanied by Guenter Schabowski, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Berlin city party committee.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev visited several shops at the works, where powerful grinders and entire automated lines and production sections are assembled. Almost half of the combine's output, which enjoys popularity in world markets, is supplied to the Soviet Union. Berlin's 7 October Works has long been fruitfully cooperating with Moscow's Red Proletariat Engineering Association. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev talked to workers and interested himself in their life and work and the prospects for expanding cooperation between our two countries in such an important industry as machine tool manufacture.

In one shop the CPSU delegation was asked to make an entry in the team log of a leading collective. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev expressed the hope that they would score new labor achievements.

Following the viewing of the works, a rally took place on a shop floor. Neblung, SED Central Committee Party organizer at the works, warmly welcomed the Soviet comrades. Grinder Lachenmayer described how the works' collective fulfilled the precongress pledges. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev delivered a speech. Next the CPSU delegation was presented with a commemorative red banner with Ernst Thaelmann's portrait.

Comments on Summit, Libya

LD211232 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Speech by Soviet leader Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev to workers at the 7 October machine tool combine factory in East Berlin on 21 April -- from the "Novosti" newscast; recorded]

[Text] Greetings, dear comrades! Our delegation, which is taking part in the 11th SED Congress, takes great pleasure in being guests of the 7 October Works collective, one of the GDR's leading machine tool engineering works. In your presence, let me extend to you and all working people of the Republic fraternal greetings and a wish for new successes in the construction of a developed socialist society on behalf of the Soviet working class and all our people. [applause] The 11th congress of your party is adding up impressive results achieved in all spheres of life. Great prospects have been revealed in the report to the congress that was delivered by Comrade Erich Honecker and in the delegates' speeches. It can be seen even now that the congress will give new momentum to the confident move forward by the Republic of German workers and peasants. This is important not only for you, its citizen-builders: Just like the achievements of the other fraternal countries, the GDR's successes strengthen the positions of socialism and graphically demonstrate its capabilities and advantages.

What your works comprises and how it operates was described by the combine's general director, Heinz Warzeche, who spoke at the congress and here during our visit to the enterprise. We have seen with our own eyes that it is interesting; we also learned this from our conversations during an inspection of certain shops. Our general impression is good: There is a feeling that a precise labor rhythm is being maintained at the enterprise and that much attention is being devoted to the modernization of production processes. From this comes the high quality of the enterprise's output, including the machine tools it supplies to the Soviet Union. I wish to thank your collective for its conscientious fulfillment of our orders. From my heart I congratulate you, comrades, on receiving the Banner of Honor of the SED Central Committee for outstanding achievements in the socialist competition in honor of the 11th party congress. [applause]

Speaking at this meeting here, I would first of all like to talk about what the life of our country is based on, about what the Soviet people are thinking. I recently visited enterprises in a number of towns in the Volga Basin area. The main thing I took away with me from the numerous meetings and conversations was the conviction that the working people have interpreted as their own most vital interest the course of the 27th CPSU Congress toward acceleration of socioeconomic development. Our people understand that it is necessary to work in a new way; they want to work in a new way and are not afraid of restructuring.

The essence and meaning of this restructuring can perhaps best be shown through a specific example. The USSR's Lada car enjoys quite a good reputation both in our country and abroad. It is apparently also in demand in the GDR. But now an average or even good standard is not enough. When I met with the Volga motor vehicle works collective, I asked them: Why should you, comrades, not try to rise to the level of those who lay down the laws of motor vehicle design? We now have at our disposal everything necessary to take the foremost positions in scientific and technical progress, not only in individual directions, but also, to speak, on all fronts. We are approaching this task in a very serious manner, giving deep thought to the entire complex of problems.

The party poses the issue as follows: Everyone must at his workplace labor with all his strength, knowledge, and skill, showing the maximum economy and thrift. This demands a restructuring of psychology on the part of not only leaders but also all working people: rejecting conservatism and routine and adopting an orientation towards creativity and goals and an innovative approach to problems.

The other side of the matter is this: In conditions when our enterprises are gaining financial autonomy, when the scope for their independent maneuvering is being substantially broadened, the role of the labor collectives is also being sharply enhanced. This means that it is not enough for the worker to know how to carry out his own immediate task; he must also have a mastery of economic knowledge and must more boldly grasp the levers of management.

The task we have now started to tackle will demand no little exertion of strength. But we are confident of success. History has more than once posed difficult tasks before the Soviet working class and the working people of the country. Under the guidance of their own Communist Party, they have coped with them honorably and will cope with them now.

I would like to stress that we attribute important significance in our plans to interaction with our friends and comrades at arms, the peoples of the socialist community countries. Such interaction has enabled all of us over the past decades to overcome difficulties and attain outstanding results. Now this can and must manifest itself even more widely and yield a much greater return.

This applies in full to our relations with, to the relations between the Soviet Union and the GDR. You are aware that yesterday I had a conversation with Comrade Erich Honecker. We reviewed the links between our parties and countries, and concluded with great satisfaction that cooperation is developing successfully, and friendship between our peoples is being built on a firm foundation. [applause]

Comrades, many of you have no doubt been to the Soviet Union and we invite those who have not to come see how our country lives. You will have an opportunity to learn about the Soviet people's warm and fraternal feelings for the GDR's working people. [applause]

We could immediately organize a friendship train.

[Unidentified speaker in German] We could immediately organize a friendship treaty here. [laughter and applause]

Soviet-GDR cooperation in production already has a history of substance, but we must initially look at what we have achieved thus far. The prospects here are broad. I have in mind both the bilateral program for economic and scientific and technical cooperation and our joint participation in the integrated program of scientific and technical progress of the CEMA member-countries. We will have more direct cooperation in production and direct cooperation at the enterprise level.

The implementation of all our joint plans depends on the active work of the governments, the economic organs, and scientific establishments. However, its success will ultimately be decided in production, in the labor collectives. I want to call on you, dear friends, to apply your knowledge and your talents, your workers' gumption, to the cause of scientific and technical integration and the development of new and progressive forms of cooperation. [applause]

I am confident that the creative interaction of workers, engineers, and scientists of the USSR and the GDR will bring remarkable new fruit. [applause]

Comrades! We are living in a complicated, contradictory, and diverse world. Each people, each country has its own problems and concerns, but for all those on earth there is no cause more important than removing the nuclear threat, ending the arms race, and consolidating peace. [applause]

If there were people who still harbored doubts as to who is truly to blame for the current aggravation of tension, the latest events have brought complete clarity; namely it is the U.S. imperialist policy in all its manifestations. In its desire to turn history back, imperialism is placing its stake increasing openly on force, interference in the affairs of free peoples, and state terrorism. Nicaragua is living at the end of a gun barrel; support for the cutthroats in Angola, bandit groups in Afghanistan, and the bloody Pol Pot people in Cambodia has reached an unprecedented scale. It is a question of open acts of violence against sovereign states in each case and attempts to overthrow legitimate governments. These and other actions of the same kind lay bare the aggressive nature of the policy that those in Washington proudly call neoglobalism. Look at the excesses that the U.S. Administration has committed against Libya. In implementing its piratical action against that country, the United States not only failed to take notice of world public opinion, but of the majority of its NATO allies as well. The policy of social revenge is the primary source of military danger in Europe.

Since the days of Churchill, imperialism's ideologists have not ceased to assert that the communists divided Europe. The truth, however, lies elsewhere: It was not the socialist countries that began the political division of Europe into two opposed blocs. If there are those in the West who have forgotten this, let me remind them that the Warsaw treaty was signed 6 years after the creation of the aggressive NATO bloc. The main account for the deepening of the division of Europe today should be presented to those who have transformed it into a field for nuclear missile confrontation, who place question marks over the Yalta and Potsdam agreements which laid down the foundations for the postwar era on our continent, and by those who create obstacles for the free development of trade and cooperation and other forms of collaboration by means of discriminatory lists and other restrictions.

To counterbalance this position of the United States and its zealous assistants, the socialist countries are working in a practical manner in favor of European cooperation and are advancing a far-reaching program for overcoming the division. It was at their initiative that the conference took place in Helsinki where the Final Act was adopted that points out real ways to unify the continent on a peaceful foundation based on equal rights.

We confirm the statement of the willingness to undertake the simultaneous dissolution of the Warsaw Pact and NATO, or, for a start, at least the military organizations of both alliances. We consider it urgently necessary to free Europe from medium-range nuclear weapons. Our new proposals open up broad opportunities for a radical reduction of conventional arms on the European Continent from the Atlantic to the Urals. [applause] Our countries advocate surmounting artificial barriers in the economic sphere; developing mutually beneficial relations between CEMA and the EEC; and all-European cooperation on economic, ecological, and other issues. It is finally time to grasp the simple notion that the currently existing barriers can be overcome, not in the sense that the West will impose its own order on the East, or the East on the West; rather we must turn away from confrontation and military rivalry to the path of peaceful coexistence by joint effort. It is only in that sense that our continent can be united. [applause]

Detente, trust, cooperation, the inviolability of existing borders, and respect for each other's legitimate interests -- these are milestones along the road that will enable Europe to consolidate peace. Very close economic interaction, the broadest exchange of cultural treasures, direct and free contact between citizens of all countries -- this is how we view the peaceful future of Europe and this is what we are prepared to work for. [applause]

A Europe without nuclear warheads and chemical means for waging war, a Europe where armed forces and arms have been radically reduced -- that is how we want to see our common European home. Concern for this pervades the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries' radical proposals. [applause]

Comrades: Workers have spoken of their anxiety over the course of affairs in the international arena on every occasion when I have met with them recently. Supporting and approving our line at the talks, political dialogue, and the search for mutually acceptable solutions, Soviet people often ask whether our counterparts at the talks will not deceive us, whether they will not try to use the talks as a cover for building up their military muscle and to acquire military superiority. We understand such concern and are taking the necessary measures so that this cannot occur. The USSR and the other Warsaw Pact states have solid and reliable defenses. [applause]

We will not allow ourselves to be deceived, just as we will not permit negotiations to be used as a screen. This also related to the new Soviet-U.S. summit meeting. This can take place if the appropriate international atmosphere develops and it will be justified if it leads to real shifts toward disarmament. We are ready for this. Unfortunately, such readiness is not evident in Washington at the moment, which is acting in quite the opposite direction.

The Soviet Union and the fraternal countries of socialism will persistently continue the struggle to avert nuclear war. [applause]

It is not by force of arms, but by the force of example and conviction we wish to assert our ideas. Our peoples guarantee the success of this common cause through their work; your contribution is there as well, dear comrades. Please accept a commemorative present from the CPSU delegation, a sculpture by the sculptor Kiryukhin which conveys the revolutionary burst of the first Communist Subbotnik in Soviet Russia held in 1919, and which the great Lenin described as a great feat. Well, strictly speaking, this is where socialism began: Everything had been destroyed, and the economy had to be built in conditions of intervention and economic blockade. Now, when I look at your works, and when I listen to your plans at the congress and here at this meeting, the most important impression and conclusion immediately arise: namely, how far we all have advanced together, and how far we all have come.

I believe it was difficult for you and for us on our revolutionary road, but we have manifested staying power and an enthusiasm for, and confidence in, the policy of the communist parties, which has led us to victories. I believe that today, when we are at a new stage, setting new tasks for our economies; profound reorganization which will open up opportunities for further social progress in our countries, our peoples will be up to it, the guarantee being adherence to the cause of socialism, and the great ideas of Marx, Engels, and Lenin. I believe an important prerequisite for our common success will be the friendship forged by our peoples in the joint struggle. [applause]

Thank you for the warm welcome. I wish you great accomplishments in the first state of workers and peasants on German soil. [applause]

Attends SED Congress Closing

LD211917 Moscow TASS in English 1852 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin April 21 TASS — A delegation from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union led by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today attended a meeting here, which marked the 40th anniversary of the uniting congress and the closure of the 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED).

The meeting was attended by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, the full and alternate members of the Political Bureau and the secretaries of the SED Central Committee, and the foreign delegations which had been present at the 11th SED Congress.

Congratulates Honecker on Reelection

LD211301 Moscow TASS in English 1250 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 21 TASS -- Follows the full text of a message of congratulations from Mikhail Gorbachev to Erich Honecker:

"To Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SUPG]

Dear Comrade Honecker, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union warmly congratulates you upon your re-election as general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

This is added evidence of your high authority as a party and state leader who is devoting all his energy, knowledge and rich experience to the good of the German Democratic Republic, the building of a new society on German soil, the cause of strengthening friendship between the USSR and the GDR, strengthening the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community, the struggle for lasting peace and social progress.

We express confidence that the fraternal relations between the USSR and the SUPG, the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic will get their further all-round development.

We wish you, dear Comrade Erich Honecker, the communists, all working people of the GDR new accomplishments in socialist construction, in successfully fulfilling the decisions of the 11th SUPG Congress.

With communist greetings,

Mikhail Gorbachev,

General secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union."

Honecker Addresses Closing Session

LD211728 Moscow TASS in English 1715 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin April 21 TASS -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, said in his closing speech at the party congress that its decisions usher in a qualitatively new stage in further building developed socialist society in the German Democratic Republic.

"Our party's program is being consistently carried out," he said. "This congress has demonstrated convincingly that our spirited Marxist-Leninist party is up to the mark."

"We shall continue holding sacred and strengthening our inviolable spirited alliance with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the country of Lenin and with the other fraternal parties and countries. This alliance is the guarantee of our further success."

"Our prime task has been and remains to protect peace reliably," Erich Honecker said. "Our party will continue contributing vigorously and constructively to these efforts. We fully support the latest initiative made at our congress by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. It convincingly supplements the large-scale program for completely ridding manking of nuclear weapons by the year 2000. The GDR will exert every effort in its foreign policy to translate this program into life and ensure a peaceful future form mankind."

11th SED Congress Concludes

LD211355 Moscow TASS in English 1346 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin April 21 TASS -- The 11th five-day congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany has ended in the capital of the German Democratic Republic. The delegates discussed the report of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the guidelines of the congress for the five-year plan of development of the national economy of the Republic for the coming five-year period.

The party's steering bodies were elected. Erich Honecker was unanimously elected general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany at the party Central Committee's first plenary meeting, which was held today.

The concluding speech at the congress was made by Erich Honecker.

Gorbachev Addresses Reception

LD211749 Moscow TASS in English 1745 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin April 21 TASS -- The Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SUPG) today held a reception in honour of the foreign delegations which took part in the work of the 11th SUPG Congress.

The reception was attended by members of the Political Bureau, alternate members of the Political Bureau and secretaries of the SUPG Central Committee.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SUPG Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, made a speech at the reception.

Mikhail Gorbachev, head of the CPSU delegation and general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, made a speech on behalf of the foreign delegations. He said:

First of all, let me congratulate cordially on behalf of the foreign delegations the Communists, working people of the German Democratic Republic on the successful completion of the 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

We convey our congratulations to all the comrades elected to the SUPG Central Committee and its Political Bureau. We greet and congratulate in a sincere and brotherly way our comrade-in-arms and friend Erich Honecker on his re-election to the post of general secretary of the SUPG Central Committee.

The 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany is a major event in the life of the German Democratic Republic. It worked on the days when the 100th anniversary of the birth of Ernst Thaelmann and the 40th anniversary of the formation of the SUPG were celebrated. Your congress is a new landmark along the path of socialism that our German friends have been following for four decades already.

They had to resolve difficult problems: to restore the country's economy, to carry out sweeping social and economic changes and, what is especially important, a revolution in the minds and hearts of people, and to lead them along the road of building a new society. On the international scene, they had to break through imperialism's economic and political blockade and affirm the GDR's right to live and develop as a sovereign socialist state.

The SUPG has overcome all the difficulties with honour. It was tempered in the struggle against the class enemy and accumulated the vast experience of guiding society. There is no doubt that the Communists, working people of the Republic, in replying on what has been achieved, will be able to put into life the large-scale programme cf construction advanced by the 11th congress.

I would like to emphasise the considerable international significance of the congress. Like the recent 27th CPSU Congress and the supreme party forums of the other fraternal parties, it gave the ruling communist parties yet another opportunity to compare notes and exchange first-hand experience. And this opportunity was effectively used.

One can point out with immense satisfaction that the communists of the countries of the socialist community, at the present-day stage in history, which is extremely important and, in fact, crucial, approach all vital problems of our time from common positions.

This applies to the affairs of each of our countries. While appreciating the results of their activity in the years past, the fraternal parties are persistently looking for reserves to accelerate social development. Orientation at scientific and technical progress, creative endeavour of the masses and development of democracy are the earnest [as received] that socialism will reveal in the forthcoming period ever more fully its intrinsic potential, despite prophecies of the anti-communists, will become more harmonious and perfect, and will win over millions of new followers.

This applies to the affairs of the socialist community as a whole. The fraternal parties' determination to raise cooperation between the socialist countries in economics, politics and all other spheres of social activity to a new level that meets the imperative of the time has been graphically demonstrated. We regard this as a major reserve of enhancing the dynamics of socialism development, as a concrete manifestation of the idea of proletarian, socialist internationalism.

Finally, this applies to the international affairs. The fraternal parties are unanimous in their aspiration to do everything possible to prevent nuclear catastrophe, ensure that all peoples exercise the sacred right to choose freely the form of their political set-up, and establish and develop a new, fair international order.

We have no illusions. Each step along this road requires hard effort and encounters opposition from the forces of militarism and reaction. In a bid to establish by force their diktat in the world arena, they are stubbornly continuing the build-up of nuclear armaments on earth and are preparing to move them into outer space.

Today, in the nuclear age, there is an urgent need for uniting all political trends and public movements committed to struggle for the preservation of the human race. We can have, and we do have ideological differences, for instance, with the Social Democrats in the Federal Republic of Germany and other Western countries, and with other political forces, but this should not stand in the way of our concerted action in the campaign for peace.

The communists come forward as the most consistent fighters for peace and international security, for saving society from the nuclear nightmare. They are prepared for cooperation with all those who share these objectives. The peoples may firmly rely on us.

Let me, dear comrades, thank cordially our German friends for their hospitality and wish them wholeheartedly success in continuing the cause of building a developed socialist society on German soil, wish happiness and prosperity to the fraternal people of the German Democratic Republic.

Honecker Addresses Reception

LD211853 Moscow TASS in English 1756 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin April 21 TASS -- The Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) today held a reception for the foreign delegations to the 11th SED Congress, which was attended by full and alternate members of the Political Bureau and secretaries of the SED Central Committee.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, made a speech there.

He greeted all those present in conjunction with the successful completion of the party congress and wished the full and alternate members of the Central Committee great success in their important activities.

"These were days filled with work, with creative and thorough discussions," he said of the congress, describing it as an event of special significance for the GDR.

"It has charted the further course of building developed socialist society in the GDR and provided answers to new questions posed by life," he said. "This is borne out by its decisions to continue the policy of unity between economic and social policies, decisions which require a high level of national economic growth and serve the good of the people. Coming increasingly to the foreground is the task of combing the advantages of socialism with the achievements of the scientific and technological revolution, which will ensure for the GDR a place among the more developed industrialized countries."

"We shall be fulfilling the imposing tasks set by this congress," Erich Honecker said, "in ever closer cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries, first of all the Soviet Union. Complete unanimity on all significant aspects of economic and social strategy creates the best possible prerequisite conditions for this. The Socialist Unity Party of Germany considers it its lofty internationalist duty to increase the might of socialism, strengthen the unity and cohesion of our socialist community and do everything possible to preserve peace for the present and succeeding generations."

"We express our fraternal, heartfelt gratitude to the envoys from the 143 communist parties -- the revolutionary vanguard parties, the people's democratic parties and the national liberation movements, the socialist and social democratic parties. They have made a big contribution to the success of the supreme forum of our party and to the extremely fruitful exchange of experience and opinions on the key issues of the times."

"Clearly evident during your meetings with citizens of the GDR has been a spirit of mutual understanding and internationalist solidarity. The congress of our party has reflected increased possibilities for the interaction of most diverse political forces for peace, international security and social progress."

"We express our special gratitude to the delegation from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and our friend and Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. Your important speech at our congress has convincingly demonstrated the indivisibility of socialism and peace and the historical role of the party and country of V.I. Lenin as the pioneer of peace and social progress. Reaffirmed at the same time have been the complete uninamity of the SED and the CPSU on all fundamental issues of social development and international activities, and our strong and close bonds of like-minded people, spirited associates and allies."

"You may rest assured that the SED will discharge its internationalist duty with honor in working to further strengthen socialism and ensure peace," Erich Honecker said.

In conclusion he proclaimed a toast to the 11th SED Congress, to the successful implementation of its decisions, to further progress in the building of socialism and in efforts for the life of all nations in peace.

Gorbachev, South Yemeni Meet

GF211950 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bayd, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, met with Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in Berlin today. During the meeting cooperation between the two friendly parties and countries was discussed.

Brother al-Bayd highly evaluated the honorable internationalist support provided by the friendly Soviet Union to our country. He affirmed the determination of our party and country to continue to develop and deepen the bonds of Yemeni-Soviet friendship in all fields.

On his part, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev affirmed the Soviet Union's solidarity with the struggle of our party and people on the path of socialism, pointing out that the Soviet Union will resume various internationalist support to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen in all fields.

Departs Berlin

LD221013 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] The delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which took part in the 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, has just left Berlin. The delegation was seen off at the aerodrome in Berlin by Comrade Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the SED, and other party and state leaders of the GDR.

GENERAL LIZICHEV PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT TO BULGARIA

PM171301 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Apr 86 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Visit to Bulgaria"]

[Text] On 16 April Army General A.D. Lizichev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, left for a visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of the Bulgarian People's Army Main Political Directorate.

He was seen off at the airport by Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Lieutenant General D.A. Volkogonov, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and other officials.

The farewell party included D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, and Major General B. Toshkov, military, naval, and air attache at the Bulgarian Embassy in the USSR.

On the same day, Army Gen A.D. Lizichev arrived in Sofia. He was greeted at the airport by Colonel General M. Mitkov, chief of the Bulgarian People's Army Main Political Directorate; Bulgarian deputy ministers of national defense, and other officials.

HUSAK RECEIVES MASLYUKOV IN PRAGUE FOR TALKS

LD180904 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2035 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Report from the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Gustav Husak received Comrade Maslyukov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is in Prague. They discussed the opportunities for developing cooperation between the USSR and the CSSR in machine building and the electrotechnical industry. It was noted that the program for long-term economic and scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and the CSSR for the period through the year 2000 creates conditions for the effective utilization of production capacities and creative potential of the two countries with the aim of accelerating their economic and social development.

EEC BOWS TO U.S. 'PRESSURE', ADOPTS LIBYAN SANCTIONS

LD212216 Moscow TASS in English 2145 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Luxembourg April 21 TASS -- Under the United States pressure, the Common Market member countries adopted today a number of discriminatory measures against Libya. President of the Council of Ministers of the European Communities, the Netherlands Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek said at a press conference that the heads of the diplomatic departments of the twelve countries taking part in the session of the Council of Ministers of the European Communities that opened here today endorsed a series of diplomatic sanctions against Libya. Cuts in the personnel of the Libyan Embassies in the capitals of the EEC countries are envisaged with simultaneous reduction of the number of diplomats representing EEC countries in Tripoli. Measures have been adopted against Libyan commercial and tourist agencies in the EEC countries and also against Libyan citizens.

This disgraceful decision shows again that the EEC followed in the wake of Washington that is whipping and unbridled anti-Libyan campaign. It should be noted, however, that the United States and Britain obediently following Washington's lead demanded that the EEC take much broader measures. The Community refused to rupture political and diplomatic ties with Libya and confirmed its negative attitude to economic sanctions.

The decisions adopted in Luxembourg showed again that among Washington's West European partners it is only London that fully supports the course of the White House. British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe was quite outspoken in saying the day before the session in Luxembourg that Britain will allow again the use of military bases on the British territory for staging another U.S. attack on Libya if the measures taken by the Council of Ministers of the European Communities turn out to be of little effect.

Having adopted the anti-Libyan sanctions today, the EEC has dealt a blow at the victim of the aggression, not at the aggressor. The terroristic actions of the White House were passed in silence. The decisions of the Luxembourg session run counter to the attitudes of the progressive public of West European countries that resolutely condemns the United States barbarous aggression against Libya, Washington's foreign policy course that made terrorism state policy.

THATCHER DENIES MISTAKE IN ACQUIESCING TO U.S. REQUEST

LD221007 Moscow TASS in English 0934 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] London April 22 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Terekhov reports:

The Conservative government is going to further act as an obedient executor of Washington's aggressive plans contrary to the will of a major part of the British population demanding that Britain emphatically dissociate itself from the "big stick" policy in the international arena.

This is the only way to interpret the statements made by the head of the Conservative government Margaret Thatcher in an interview with the British television.

Mentioning a possibility of another U.S. air raid of Libya, M. Thatcher said that she did not have the slightest doubt over the permissibility of the use of U.S. military bases in Britain for staging bomb attacks on the Libyan territory.

According to M. Thatcher, London's consent to the drawing of Britain into the aggression was by no means a mistake. She emphasized that, if need be, the government was ready to give another permission for similar raids to be staged by U.S. "F-111" bombers off the British territory.

In the setting of these statements the words of Margaret Thatcher that it is unnatural for her government to resort to the use of force in international affairs sounded as coarse hypocrisy.

Repeating the trite propaganda allegations of Washington, she put forward as the only explanation of the U.S. pirate act against Libya, as well as of the unworthy role played by Britain in that venture, groundless references to some 'complicity' of the Libyan Government in 'international terrorism'.

Another expression of loyalty for the U.S. by the Conservative leader strongly contrasts with the growing anxiety of the British public which comes to realize even more clearly the danger of these "special relations" with the U.S. Administration.

In the past several days a lot of massive protest actions were held throughout Britain against this British-American 'cooperation' as a result of which residents of peaceful Libyan cities are killed.

M. Thatcher had to admit that her decision to support the U.S. Administration had come up against opposition inside the country. The latest public opinion polls show the extent of this opposition.

According to the results of one of the polls published by the U.S. magazine "NEWSWEEK", 66 per cent of the British population do not approve of the decision of the Reagan administration to bomb Libyan cities. 77 per cent of the polled said that the U.S. Government laid too much emphasis on the use of its Armed Forces. The results of another public opinion poll show that over 70 per cent of the British population regard as impermissible the policy of the Conservative government aimed at a further subordination of British national interests to the military-political ventures of the White House.

'PROVOCATIVE' AIR FORCE MANEUVERS BEGIN IN BRITAIN

LD221026 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] NATO's largest Air Force maneuvers in history have begun in the British Isles with the codename "Elder Forest '86." Approximately 500 aircraft of the Armed Forces of 10 countries, including France which is not part of the NATO military organization, have been put into action. Observers draw attention to the provocative nature of the maneuvers: Among the U.S. military aircraft based in England are those that took part in the barbaric bombardment of sovereign Libya.

BRITISH ENERGY SECRETARY ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD220440 Moscow TASS in English 1532 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 21 TASS — Britain's secretary of state for energy, Peter Walker, arrived in Moscow today at the invitation of the State Committee of the USSR for Science and Technology.

CARLSSON CONCLUDES VISIT TO MOSCOW; AGREEMENTS SIGNED

Remarks at Press Conference

PM181254 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Press Conference in Moscow"]

[Text] Swedish Prime Minister I. Carlsson held a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center on 16 April.

The head of the Swedish Government voiced satisfaction with the results of his visit to the Soviet Union. He emphasized that the meetings and talks with M.S. Gorbachev, N.I. Ryzhkov, and other Soviet leaders confirmed the traditional and stable nature of friendly Swedish-Soviet relations and the coincidence of views on many international problems. This creates a good basis for actions by the two countries in the interests of strengthening peace and the peoples' security.

Concerning the U.S. attack on Libya, the Swedish prime minister declared that that action runs counter to all norms of international law.

Questions about the further development of relations between Sweden and the USSR in various spheres were discussed during the visit, I. Carlsson pointed out. Both sides expressed readiness to broaden and deepen mutually advantageous economic, trade, and cultural cooperation.

The Swedish side evaluates positively the Soviet initiatives, particularly the proposals for eliminating nuclear weapons, ending nuclear explosions, and preventing the militarization of space. As a member of the group of six states, it is ready to make efforts to implement them.

I. Carlsson confirmed Sweden's support for the idea of creating a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe.

On the same day I. Carlsson participated in a meeting between Soviet Foreign Trade Minister B.I. Aristov and Swedish Industry Minister T. Peterson. During the talks the sides continued examining questions of Soviet-Swedish trade and economic relations and the prospects for their further development, which had been the subject of the talks between N.I. Ryzhkov and I. Carlsson.

Bombing of Libya 'Unjustifiable'

LD162030 Moscow TASS in English 1759 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 16 TASS -- "It was very important to me to establish personal contacts with Soviet leaders", Swedish Prime Minister, Chairman of the Social Democratic Labour Party of Sweden Ingvar Carlsson said, answering questions from newsmen at the Press Center of the USSR Foreign Ministery today.

"We view the present visit as an important step in relations between our countries which will promote their further strengthening," the prime minister said.

Answering questions from reporters, Ingvar Carlsson called the attention to an official statement of the Swedish Government in connection with the United States' aggression against Libya. The head of the Swedish Government emphasized that the United States actions run counter to international law and norms of inner-state relations. These actions are unjustifiable.

Ingvar Carlsson noted that his government had condemned all forms of terrorism more than once. The threat of terrorism must be removed by means of stepping up international cooperation. It is necessary to combat acts of terrorism by political means, not by acts of aggression.

The head of state of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania and Sweden hoped that the moratorium on nuclear explosions would last at least till a summit meeting. The nuclear explosion in Nevada was a great disappointment to us all. Ending of nuclear testing is an important problem directly linked with mankind's survival, the prime minister said.

Economic Talks Continue

LD172228 Moscow TASS in English 1831 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 16 TASS -- Trade turnover between the Soviet Union and Sweden in 1981-1985 increased by a third as compared to the preceding five years and reached almost four billion roubles said the USSR Minister of Foreign Trade Boris Aristov during today's conversation with the Swedish Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson. Taking part in the talks were members of a Swedish trade and industrial delegation, headed by Minister of Industry Tage Peterson, now staying in the USSR.

The sides expressed satisfaction with the course of bilateral trade and economic cooperation. There was a frank exchange of views on the prospects of developing trade, financial, scientific and technical ties. Boris Aristov confirmed the readiness of Soviet foreign trade organisations to sign a number of big contracts with Swedish firms.

Sweden is among the Soviet Union's top ten partners in Western Europe. In 1985 the volume of Soviet-Swedish trade turnover amounted to almost 800 million roubles. Soviet import rose over the figure for the previous year by 12.7 per cent while the Swedish deficit in trade with the USSR dropped by a third.

Diverse machinery and equipment hold a prominent place in Swedish deliveries: machine tools and electrotechnical equipment, bearings, pumps and compressors, equipment for the pulp-and-paper industry, means of transport, etc. Swedish firms are also active on the Soviet market offering complete industrial plant. Thus, they are delivering equipment for two pulp-and-paper plants that are now under construction and have taken part in the construction in Moscow of the world's biggest milk-processing plant.

Soviet deliveries to Sweden include fuel and energy resources, chemicals, fertilisers, machine tools, sawn timber and other products.

At the same time, as was stressed during the conversation, the volume and range of mutual deliveries still falls short of the level of the economic potential of the two countries. The export possibilities and import requirements of each partner substantially exceed the attained level and more efforts are needed from each side, both on the business and government levels, to achieve a further expansion of cooperation.

Ryzhkov, Carlsson Attend Ballet

LD162320 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1925 GMT 16 Apr 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast presented by Lev Viktorov]

[Text] Swedish Prime Minister Carlsson, who is on an official visit to Moscow, went to the Bolshoy Theater to see the ballets "The Lady With the Little Dog" and "Mozart and Salieri." With the guest in the central box were Nikolay Vanovich Ryzhkov and other officials.

Before the performance, the national anthems of Sweden and the USSR were played.

Economic Contracts Signed

PM201254 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Cooperation Developing"]

[Text] Further to the accords between N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Swedish Prime Minister I. Carlsson recorded in the letters extending the long-term trade agreement between the USSR and Sweden to 1995, on 15-17 April representatives of Soviet organizations and Swedish business circles discussed the opportunities for further developing trade and economic cooperation in the sphere of the timber, pulp and paper, and wood processing industry and in sectors of the agro-industrial complex for opening up the natural resources of the Kola Peninsula, and for developing production collaboration in machine building, and in other directions.

On 17 April contracts were signed between Soviet foreign trade organizations and a number of Swedish firms for the reciprocal supply of goods in 1986-1988, including machinery, equipment, raw material goods, and other products.

Details of Contracts

LD171302 Stockholm International Service in Swedish 1000 GMT 17 Apr 86

[From the "Radio Magazine"]

[Excerpts] [Announcer] First of all, we will go to Ulla Lindskog in Moscow; how has the visit [by Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson] gone?

[Lindskog] Ingvar Carlsson's visit to Moscow has been a clear success for trade. Minister of Industry Thage Peterson and about 80 Swedish businessmen also here in Moscow with Carlsson are satisfied. The visit to Moscow ended today with the signing of nine Swedish contracts, three of them big contracts, between 100-200 million kronor each. They are for Cityvarvet, which had an order for repairing vessels, Sandvik metallurgical company which received licenses for [word indistinct], and the biggest order was received by Esab for a plant to produce rear axles for the Soviet automobile industry. The negotiations also seem to have made progress for the other businessmen who have not yet received contracts.

In other words, the visit by Ingvar Carlsson has been a success, especially in the political area. Ingvar Carlsson himself described his discussions with the Soviet leaders -- party leader Gorbachev and government leader Ryzhkov, as follows:

[Carlsson] It is important to get to know our big neighbor leaders. Our discussions here in Moscow were on all the basic matters which concern our two countries and also on a great number of international matters. These discussions were useful, constructive, and, I would also like to say, future-oriented; we avoided discussions of the past. It means that I heard the Soviet thoughts on matters important to us; it has also meant that I could explain in considerable detail Swedish policy, our viewpoints, both directly concerning the relations between us and concerning international matters.

My understanding is that these talks have brought Swedish-Soviet relations forward. The discussions have even provided the opportunity to form good personal relations which we agree to continue and develop.

Carlsson Departs

LD180000 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Report over video from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Swedish Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson and his wife today left Moscow for home. He has been in our country at the invitation of the Soviet Government on an official visit. At Sheremetyevo Airport, which was decorated with the state flags of the Soviet Union and Sweden, the guests were seen off by Comrade Ryzhkov and his wife; Comrade Talyzin; and other officials.

A guard of honor was mounted at the airport by troops of the Moscow garrison. A band played the national anthems of the two countries. Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov and Ingvar Carlsson reviewed the ranks of the Soviet troops. The festive ceremony of leaving-taking ended with a march-past by the guard of honor.

In the streets and squares of the capital through which the motorcade and its motorcycle escort passed, the state flags of the two countries were hoisted and banners with messages of greeting were displayed.

Economic Talks Summarized

LD172330 Moscow TASS in English 1944 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 17 TASS -- Sweden's Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson was on an official visit in the Soviet Union from April 14 to 17, 1986, at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

During the stay in the USSR, the prime minister and the persons who were accompanying him familiarized themselves with various aspects of the Soviet people's life and achievements in the field of economy, social matters, science and culture.

Carlsson was received by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. During their conversation, the sides discussed topical international problems and issues of Soviet-Swedish relations.

Talks were held between Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, and Carlsson.

During the conversations and talks, held in a business-like atmosphere, the sides discussed questions of the greatest concern to mankind: averting the threat of nuclear war, curbing the arms race and achieving disarmament, and eliminating the seats of tension and military conflicts, and the need for stepping up the process of international cooperation.

On considering the present-day situation in Europe and the world in general, the sides expressed profound concern over the continued build-up of world tensions, the further escalation of the nuclear arms race and the threat of the arms race spreading to outer space, as well as over open military actions in various parts of the world. They expressed conviction that the threat or use of force should not be employed for settling international problems or conflicts.

The Soviet side resolutely condemned the American Administration's lawlessness and arbitrariness with regard to Libya. That unjustifiable act of aggression manifested disregard for the interests of small nations and peoples and violation of the U.N. Charter that bans the use of force in international relations.

The Swedish side stressed that this action contradicted all norms of international law, and that conflicts between states should be resolved by peaceful means.

The Soviet side drew attention to the USSR-proposed programme for a total elimination of the nuclear weapons by the turn of the century in strict accordance with the principle of equality and equal security, with due account for the interests of all countries and peoples. Ending nuclear weapon tests would serve these objectives, too. The United States, however, conducted another nuclear explosion contrary to worldwide protests and the will of the peoples, in an open challenge not only to the Soviet Union, but also to the world at large. While considering itself free from the unilateral moratorium, the USSR was ready, as before, to return to the question of mutual moratorium on nuclear explosions if the U.S. Government stated it would refrain from conducting such blasts.

It was pointed out that Sweden had a positive role in the group of six nations on five continents which favoured the curbing of the arms race, prevention of nuclear war and implementation of the concept of universal security without nuclear weapons. The identity of the sides' positions on the principled basis of such a system -- total and irreversible elimination of nuclear weapons -- was noted with satisfaction.

The Swedish side pointed to the need for ending nuclear tests, stressing that this was an important, fundamental issue. It backed the idea set forth in Gorbachev's March 29, 1986, statement that ending nuclear tests was the most real path toward ending the nuclear arms race.

The unanimous opinion was expressed that consolidating peace and security in Europe would be of positive importance for strengthening peaceful relations in northern Europe and for broadening mutually beneficial cooperation between the nations in the regions on a bilateral and multilateral basis.

The Soviet side stated that Sweden's policy of neutrality was an important positive contribution to maintaining peace in Europe.

Both sides expressed their determination to facilitate the process started by the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The Soviet Union and Sweden attached much importance to the meetings organized within the framework of the process.

The current Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe was called upon to work out stage by stage new effective and concrete measures directed at furthering progress in strengthening confidence and security and in achieving disarmament so as to put into life the nations' obligation to refrain from the threat or use of force in relations with each other.

The sides stressed the need for facilitating the maintenance and consolidation of peace and stability in northern Europe and in the Baltic Sea region where security should be strengthened not through stepped-up military activity, but through broader mutually beneficial cooperation.

The Soviet Union and Sweden reaffirmed the importance of strengthening the role and effectiveness of the United Nations as an instrument of consolidating peace and international security capable of promoting inter-state cooperation in all areas on the basis of strict observance by all states of the norms and principles of the organisation's charter.

The sides discussed problems related to the situation in individual parts of the world, including the Near and Middle East and Central America, and the situation around Afghanistan.

The sides stressed the importance of developing international economic cooperation on the basis of the equality and equal benefit, as envisaged by the implementation of the recommendations and agreements contained in the final act of the conference of security and cooperation in Europe, in the final document of the 1980 Madrid meeting, the Charter of Economic Rights and Obligations of States, the declaration on establishing a new international economic order and appropriate U.N. decisions.

The sides expressed their common opinion that the further development of Soviet-Swedish relations in the political, economic, cultural and other spheres was promoting stronger peace and security in Europe.

The reaffirmed their desire to use actively the available opportunities in order to develop and enrich relations and cooperation between the two countries.

The importance was stressed of permanent direct contacts at all levels and especially meetings between the leaders of the Soviet Union and Sweden, which were helpful in ascertaining each other's position and deepening the atmosphere of mutual understanding.

During the visit the sides exchanged letters on extending their long-term trade agreement till 1995, and signed a Soviet-Swedish inter-governmental agreement on reciprocal copyright protection.

On the eve of the visit, letters were exchanged on extending the programme for cooperation in culture, science and education. All this was strengthening the contractual-legal basis of relations between the two countries.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the results of the talks and pointed out that they would help further deepen and expand goodneighbourly relations between the USSR and Sweden and would serve the interests of ensuring peace and international security.

REPORTS ON ZAYKOV PARTICIPATION IN 17TH PCI CONGRESS

Interviewed by Moscow TV

LD142215 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Interview with Lev Nikolayevich Zaykov, CPSU delegation head at 17th Italian Communist Party Congress, by Rome correspondent Yuriy Vybornov, date not given; from the "Vremya" newscast; recorded]

[Text] [Vybornov] Lev Nikolayevich, please give us your impressions of the work of the 17th PCI Congress.

[Zaykov] Certainly. The 17th PCI Congress is a great event in the life of the party and in the life of the Italian people. At the congress, both internal and external issues of the policy of the PCI, and of the country, were discussed. In the report, one is heartened by the fact that, in international relations, in international policies, the views expressed fully coincide with the policies of peace, policies of detente, policies aimed at eliminating all nuclear weapons, that are being conducted by our party, by our country. Comrade Natta and the delegates to the congress who spoke fully support Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's statement of 15 January, in which the main task is the total elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000.

[Vybornov] The international situation has again become aggravated. How do you assess the reaction of Italian Communists to this complication?

[Zaykov] I must say that they their attitude toward the latest acts of sabotage which the Americans have undertaken against Libya in the Mediterranean is one of great alarm. Constructive proposals on this issue have been expressed. That is, that this incident must be tackled by political means. In the same way, Italian Communists received with great enthusiasm the proposal made by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev for the withdrawal of the warships of the United States and of the Soviet Union from the Mediterranean. In conclusion, I would like to stress that our parties have good possibilities for further developing relations in the struggle for peace and social progress.

Meets With PCI's Natta

LD151342 Moscow TASS in English 1200 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Rome April 15 TASS -- There was a friendly meeting here, in the building of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party (PCI), between Lev Zaykov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and head of the CPSU delegation at the 17th PCI Congress, and Alessandro Natta, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party. Vadim Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, Nikolay Lunkov, ambassador of the U.S.S.R. to Italy, Paolo Bufalini, Ugo Pecchioli, Gian Carlo Pajetta -- members of the PCI leadership, and Antonio Rubbi, member of the PCI Central Committee, took part in the meeting,

During the meeting both sides expressed indignation and strongly condemned the U.S. barbarous actions against Libya. The representatives of the CPSU and the PCI were unanimous in that exceptionally vigorous actions of the peace-minded forces were needed, aimed at protecting international security, to give a rebuff to the actions of imperialism's aggressive circles.

Disputable issues existing in the world should be resolved by political means. The terrorist actions of any kind, and, certainly, the aggressive actions similar to the U.S. attack on Libya can but deteriorate complex as it is the international situation.

The sides underlined the exceptional topicality in the present-day conditions of Mikhail Gorbachev's peace initiatives, the proposals put forward by the 27th CPSU Congress and the 17th PCI Congress.

The sides declared for further developing and deepening friendly relations between the CPSU and the PCI, the ties between the U.S.S.R. and Italy, and between the people of the two countries.

The meeting passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere marked by mutual understanding.

Addresses Friendship Meeting

PM170855 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

[Report by PRAVDA and TASS correspondents G. Zafesov, Yevg. Babenko, and A. Golyayev: "Delegation's Meeting"]

[Text] Rome, 16 Apr -- The CPSU delegation headed by L.N. Zaykov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which took part in the 17th Italian Communist Party [PCI] Congress here met with the aktiv of the "Italy-USSR" society. The head of the CPSU delegation addressed those present.

We have just returned from Florence, where at the invitation of the PCI leadership we took part in the Italian Communists' congress, he noted. I must say that the atmosphere of the congress, its businesslike and self-critical approach, and the frank exchange of opinions made a great impression on all the members of the delegation. I think the congress decisions will be a reliable basis for further increasing the PCI's role in the solution of the acute socioeconomic problems which face Italy.

The speaker noted the fundamental similarity of the positions of the PCI and the CPSU in assessing the most important problems of today, and above all in terms of the need to preserve peace, promote the relaxation of international tension, and eliminate the threat of nuclear catastrophe. On behalf of the CPSU delegation, millions of Soviet Communists, and all sincere friends of the Italian people in our country, the speaker stated, I send you warm greetings and wish you success in your noble activity aimed at developing friendship and all-around cooperation with the Soviet people.

The "Italy-USSR" society is the heir to the ancient traditions of friendship between the two peoples and the mouthpiece of their feelings of deep sympathy and respect for each other. These traditions have been carefully preserved and strengthened throughout the two countries' many centuries of history.

The CPSU delegation's visit to Italy is evidence of the developing and strengthening friendship between Soviet and Italian Communists. All members of our delegation, he said, retain fresh memories of the wishes expressed from the 17th PCI Congress platform for the strengthening and development of friendly, constructive ties between the PCI and the CPSU on the basis of the principle of absolute autonomy and independence, in the spirit of complete mutual respect. There may be differences between our parties in their assessments of certain problems, events, or facts. That is only natural. But what is most important is for positive, fraternal dialogue to develop and deepen between the CPSU and the PCI.

The need today, above all, is to ensure a world without wars, without the arms race, without armed conflicts big or small, without the threat of universal nuclear annihilation. Any progress on earth, social progress included, is inconceivable without such a world. The struggle for the "reform and renewal of Italian society and state" which was discussed at the Italian Communists' congress is also inconceivable without such a world.

The struggle against the nuclear menace and the arms race remains the main avenue of foreign policy for the Soviet Union and the CPSU. The 27th CPSU Congress consolidated and developed our party's new approach to questions of world policy and formulated an important initiative, the idea of creating an all-embracing system of international security.

Our priority goal will be the struggle for the implementation of the three-stage program put forward in M.S. Gorbachev's 15 January statement. The implementation of this plan would enable mankind to greet the 21st century without nuclear or other types of weapons of mass destruction, without the threat of collective suicide.

We are confident that the forces of peace and progress throughout the world will be able to neutralize the threat from imperialism, halt the world's slide toward the nuclear abyss, and prevent space from being turned into a battlefield. The efforts aimed at mutual understanding between peoples and their rapprochement and cooperation in the most diverse spheres play a very important part in the resolution of this task.

The role of the "Italy-USSR" society in this respect is indispensable. In its 40 years of existence it has become a prestigious, mass organization uniting tens of thousands of members all over Italy. In our country the "USSR-Italy" society, in its turn, also steadily extends its activity to familiarize the Soviet people with the Italians' life and their very rich cultural heritage.

It is gratifying to note that the festivals of the Soviet Union in Italy and of Italy in the USSR and the holding of bilateral meetings and symposiums on questions of science, the economy, culture, and art have become traditional. The activity of the friendship societies substantially augments and deepens state cultural exchange.

Prominent Italian politicians, cultural personalities, and parliamentarians have often visited our country, and our high-ranking delegations, members of the government, and USSR Supreme Soviet deputies have visited Italy. Links have also strengthened between representatives of such important components of the two countries' state structure as the organs of local power.

I think such authoritative organizations as the "Italy-USSR" and "USSR-Italy" societies will continue to contribute to solving the key problem of today -- the problem of disarmament.

Progress in this very important salient of the struggle for peace depends to a tremendous extent on the efforts of our countries' people and on how active and persistent every one of us is, L.N. Zaykov said in conclusion.

In the period of the 17th PCI Congress' work, the CPSU delegation visited the Galileo optical instruments plant and the Breda freightcar enterprise and familiarized itself with production cycles. There were meetings with many delegates to the Italian Communists' national forum, foreign guests, and journalists.

Departs Italy

LD151354 Moscow TASS in English 1155 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Rome April 15 TASS -- A CPSU delegation led by Lev Zaykov, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which took part in the 17th Congress of the Italian Communist Party, left Rome for Moscow by air today.

At the capital's Ciampino Airport, the delegation was seen off by Paolo Bufalini, member of the PCI leadership, senior functionaries of the BCI Central Committee, Nikolay Lunkov, Soviet ambassador to Italy, staff of Soviet missions in Italy, and journalists.

Met on Return to Moscow

LD151633 Moscow TASS in English 1544 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 15 TASS -- The CPSU delegation led by Lev Zaykov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who attended the 17th Congress of the Italian Communist Party, have returned in Moscow today.

In the airport the delegation was welcomed by Mikhail Solomentsev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Party Control Committee under the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials.

ITALIAN DAILY INTERVIEWS CPSU'S ZAGLADIN

PM171537 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 12 Apr 86 p 5

[Interview with Vadim Zagladin, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section, by Paolo Garimberti in Florence; date not given]

[Excerpt] Florence -- [Garimberti] Mr Zagladin, the PCI says it considers itself an integral part of the European left and no longer of the communist movement. Does that choice of camp worry you much?

[Zagladin] No, it does not worry us at all. There is the communist movement, there is the Socialist International... Basically, there is in Europe a nonomogeneous left, some of whose components even embody contradictions, but which also has some common traits. It seems normal to me to wonder whether this left can find some kind of coordination to tackle and resolve certain problems. From this viewpoint we Soviets also consider ourselves in integral part of the European left.

[Garimberti] That really is being diplomatic, Mr Zagladin, but leaving word games aside, the fact remain that with this congress the PCI has officially left the communist movement, even the unorthodox movement defined at the 1976 Berlin Conference. In your opinion is the PCI still communist?

[Zagladin] The fact that there are differences with us or with others does not mean that the PCI is losing its communist identity. Natta himself said that there are different forces within the left and the fact that they are all part of the left does not eliminate their specific identifies.

[Garimberti] Yes, but what remains now of the communist movement? How has it changed or what is left of it after Berlin?

[Zagladin] The communist movement is something that moves, as the very word suggests. Every part of it develops in whatever direction it wishes; also the movement develops, though sometimes I believe it develops backward. There are only two characteristics shared by all its component parties: the desire to change the society in which they operate -- in a socialist direction -- and the quest for peace. But one must be realistic; times change and so do parties. One cannot expect everything to remain unchangeable.

[Garimberti] So Carrillo was being prophetic when he said in Berlin in 1976 that the era of clandestineness was over for Communists and they no longer had to go to Moscow like going to mass. Does the CPSU now acknowledge that there is no longer any homogeneousness and does it no longer demand it?

[Zagladin] Homogenousness is not the right word. Relations within the communist movement are regulated precisely on the basis of the Berlin Conference, which ratified each party's autonomy and independence. Then there is the cooperation between parties on the peace issue; this is the only thing on which we all agree.

[Garimberti] That really does not seem much to me. But explain to me why the CPSU delegation to the 16th PCI Congress was headed only by a Central Committee member whereas this time a Politburo and Secretariat member came. Were you trying to win back the PCI at the last moment?

[Zagladin] The choice of the delegation leader depends on many things, including leaders' commitments....

[Garimberti] But your rituals and your hierarchy are even more rigid than the church's!

[Zagladin] Of course it was intended in that way to stress the importance we attach to the 17th PCI Congress. There was a meeting between [PCI Secretary General] Natta and Gorbachev in Moscow in January; there were frank and fraternal discussions and we examined all the problems before us in a new and very thorough manner. The level of the CPSU delegation to the congress is intended as an acknowledgement of how highly we assessed that meeting in January.

[Garimberti] Did you notice that Natta never called Gorbachev "comrade" in his report? Do you not at all regret that emphasis on detachment?

[Zagladin] When they met in Moscow they called one another "comrade." I was there and I heard them.

[Garimberti] So not in public -- only in private?

[Zagladin] These are matters of protocol. In my opinion they should not be given too much importance, as you sometimes do.

[Garimberti] To return to the January meeting: Gorbachev's toast to Natta said that from now on relations between the parties must be free of "all pedantry and incrustations." What did that mean?

[Zagladin] It meant that we are against pedantry and incrustation. Is that too simple? Then I will tell you that it must be acknowledged that we all change in time and that we Soviets are also changing for the better. To conduct good politics you have to be realistic; we are trying to show that we understand the reality of things.

[Garimberti] Natta says in his congress report that the PCI's stance toward the USSR must be regarded in political, not ideological, terms. How do you interpret that statement?

[Zagladin] Ask Natta. Be that as it may, I believe he wishes to stress that on political matters our opinions are very close.

[Garimberti] What about ideological matters?

[Zagladin] There are matters under discussion but they must not be emphasized too much. The emphasis must be placed on the convergence, not on the divergences. Each country develops in its own way and this must be taken into account. Some problems will resolve themselves in time. Others must be discussed immediately and frankly.

[Garimberti] Was Eurocommunism more irksome to you Soviets than the Euro-left is today?

[Zagladin] The question is not well expressed in these terms. First, because we are talking about two separate things. Also, because I believe that Eurocommunism is entirely obsolete, if it ever existed. I found no hint of it in Natta's report.

[Garimberti] Natta says you must leave Afghanistan. How do you answer him?

[Zagladin] We agree. We want this also, but the United States is preventing us.

[Garimberti] I don't understand. How is it preventing you?

[Zagladin] Let us put it this way: An internal struggle, resistance against the legitimate government, is one thing, and can even be understood. However, it is another matter if we are talking about subversive activity conducted from the outside the country and subsidized by the Americans with hundreds of millions of dollars. I believe and hope that the Geneva talks will yield results; it will not be easy but there are good chances.

[Garimberti] Natta said: You Soviets must leave Afghanistan just as the Americans must cease their aggression against Nicaragua. That seems to me an unfeasible parallel. What do you think?

[Zagladin] Natta is right when he says that the United States must cease it aggression against Nicaragua. But he should add that they must also cease their aggression against Afghanistan.

[Garimberti] We had better change the subject. Natta renewed his criticisms of the Soviet system for its lack of democracy. How do you answer that?

[Zagladin] We have different conceptions of democracy. We have ours, Natta evidently has another. Let each adhere to his own: Let the Italians do what they consider right to do, and us too. Since parties must be independent, each must be able to do what its wants. We believe that there is much broader democracy in the Soviet Union than in other countries and we have a plan to develop it still further. That means that there will be a healthy rivalry between the parties not only in theory but also in practice. We wish the Italian party every success; we certainly do not want to impose our model of democracy on it.

[Garimberti] Today L'UNITA published the CPSU message to the PCI congress amid those from other parties. It was not even placed at the beginning: The Yugoslavs are ahead of you. Do you not feel insulted or slighted?

[Zagladin] Pardon me, but such observations are suited to a Kremlinologist -- the day the message is published, the order in which the messages appear....

[Garimberti] Is Kremlinology an unhealthy practice?

[Zagladin] No, but it can become so. If what you mean by Kremlinology is great interest in studying our country and its changes, we say: welcome. But too many Kremlinologists are not objective and, in fact, invent things. So for us, Kremlinology has become a pejorative term. You can be both critical and objective. In fact you must....

[Garimberti] Let us return to the messages. Yours say that "the CPSU believes that communist unity has nothing to do with uniformity and hierarchy." Is this the first time such a formulation has been used, or am I mistaken?

[Zagladin] You are mistaken. It is the second time; we said this at our party congress, just over a month ago.

[Garimberti] It is in any case a new formulation, more flexible than in the past.

[Zagladin] After all, one must be able to adapt one's ideas to actual conditions.

[Garimberti] So, Mr Zagladin, are you convinced that things will change under Gorbachev?

[Zagladin] No, things have already changed.

CHIRAC SAYS FRENCH TROOPS WILL REMAIN IN CHAD

PM141323 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report under general headline "From IZVESTIYA Teletype Room"]

[Text] France

AP reports from Abidjan that French Prime Minister J. Chirac has confirmed his intention of leaving French troops in Chad.

We will leave Chad only when we consider that the French presence there is no longer needed, he said in an interview with the newspaper FRATERNITE MATIN published in the Republic of the Ivory Coast.

As is well known, within the framework of the interventionist "Hawk" operation, France has over 1,000 soldiers and officers in Chad who have been provided with fighters, helicopters, and tactical missiles.

REPORTAGE ON REACTIONS TO U.S. BOMBING OF LIBYA

Delegation Meets Al-Qadhdhafi

LD220438 Moscow TASS in English 1359 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli April 21 TASS -- Members of the Coordination Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement have stated that U.S. aggressive actions against Libya pose a threat to all the members of the Non-Aligned Movement. During a meeting here with Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, they pointed out that the aggressive actions on the part of the U.S. created a real threat to the cause of peace and security in the Mediterranean region and in the world in general. Representatives of the Non-Aligned Movement denounced the barbarous U.S. aggression against the Libyan people and the gross encroachments of the White House on the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Libya. The delegation expressed firm support for the Libyan people who were courageously holding out against the intrigues of U.S. imperialism. The delegation headed by India's foreign minister Bali Ram Bhagat include ministers of foreign affairs of Yugoslavia, Cuba, Senegal, Ghana and the Congo.

Complaint Lodged With ICAO

LD220646 Moscow TASS in English 0635 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Ottawa, April 22 TASS -- Libya has lodged a complaint with the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) against the defiant actions of the U.S. actions of the U.S. Air Force in the international air space over the Mediterranean. The complaint says that in recent days U.S. fighter aircraft based on the aircraft carriers of the U.S. Sixth Fleet have twice prevented the normal regular flights of civil planes of the Libyan air company.

New Attack Possible

LD220832 Moscow TASS in English 0803 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 22 TASS -- The U.S. is going to leave two carrier forces in the Mediterranean for an indefinite period of time in case another order is issued on delivering a new strike against Libya, the "CBS" television company has reported quoting the informed sources in the Pentagon. Representatives of the U.S. Defense Department stated point-blank that a new strike against Libya could be even more powerful than the raid of Tripoli and Banghazi last week. It clearly followed from their statements that far less attention will be devoted to avoiding casualties among the peaceful population.

Bombing Site Visited

LD212055 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Correspondent Leonid Rassadin report from Tripoli, Libya; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] [Video shows Rassadin speaking in front of wrecked building] This happened on 15 April. U.S. planes carried out a raid here on the (Shavat) farm near Tripoli. It may have been an accident, but Tripoli airport is 5 km away, not to mention the fact that it is a civil airport for international air lines. We were brought here only after the military had defused an unexploded shell and made certain that there were no others in the same area.

Vivid proof has been gathered here of a piratic raid by U.S. military aircraft. There are fragments of missiles and bombs; what is more it is obvious the raid was premeditated and aimed at the civilian population. [Video shows photographers taking pictures of wreckage and close-ups of bomb fragments with the markings "Texas Instruments" on them]

[Begin interview of local Libyan with superimposed Russian over vernacular] It was very quiet as usual. Suddenly, we were awakened by a terrible noise and whistling. It was only later that I realized it was the roar of aircraft and the explosion of bombs. We took cover immediately in a shelter here. By a lucky chance no one was hurt. [end interview]

What kind of self-defense against far-off Libya is it that they are reiterating over and over again now in Washington? An open act of state terrorism has been committed against a sovereign Arab state and its peaceful inhabitants.

U.S. Attack Condemned

LD180950 Moscow TASS in English 1456 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Sanaa April 17 TASS -- The Council of Ministers of North Yemen condemns the American air raid on Libyan cities as an act contradicting all existing international laws and treaties, it is said in a special statement by the North Yemen Government published today. The cabinet of ministers confirmed the solidarity of the people of the Yemen Arab Republic with the people of Libya and called for an urgent convocation of an Arab summit to work out a common Arab stand in accordance with the charter of the League of Arab Countries and the treaty on joint Arab defense.

Rabat April 17 TASS -- Moroccan members of parliament denounce the United States attack against Libya and state full solidarity with its people, it is said in a statement adopted by the Chamber of Representatives of the Moroccan parliament after the ending of its special session. Washington's actions, the statement stresses, threaten peace and security in the Mediterranean area and in the whole world. The United States brazenly flouts the sovereignty and independence of states, the United States charter [as received] and generally accepted norms of international law.

Cairo April 17 TASS -- The Egyptian National Committee of Afro-Asian Solidarity qualified the bandit action of the American military as an aggression not only against Libya but also against the entire Arab nation. The actions of the United States, it is said in the committee's statement distributed here, are an act of state terrorism threatening the security of the peoples in the Middle East and the entire world.

SOVIET MEDIATION FURTHERS SYRIAN-PLO ACCORD

JN201326 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1300 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Citing an Arab diplomatic source in Amman, AFP says that, as a result of Soviet mediations, Damascus has consented to resume dialogue with Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat. The source said that letters were recently exchanged between Syrian officials and PLO leaders and that the letters included proposals to effect a Jordanian-Palestinian reconciliation. [Sentence as heard]

An authorized Palestinian source in Amman said that a high-level PLO delegation may soon leave for Damascus for this purpose, adding that Moscow does not consider the Syrian-PLO differences as basic, but as being personal rather than ideological in nature.

PDRY MINISTER DENOUNCES 'PLOT' TO UNDERMINE ARABS

LD211120 Moscow TASS in English 1036 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Aden April 21 TASS -- An official spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY) has made a special statement to ANA news agency, which criticized the U.S. policy in the Middle East and exposed the maneouvres by the U.S. diplomacy designed to drive a wedge into Yemeni-Soviet relations and hamper Democratic Yemen's advancement along the chosen path.

The statement says that the U.S. Administration "continues circulating fabrications with a view to engineering conspiracies and aggressive actions against the progressive national regimes of Arab states. In his speech early in April CIA Director William Casey stated that the Soviet Union had created a situation that put Democratic Yemen in the circumstances leading to the developments of January 13, 1986, which was needed by it in order to get a springboard in the PDRY".

"This statement by the CIA director is a concoction designed to undermine confidence in Democratic Yemen, and distorts the durable and principled relations between our country and the Soviet Union." Such fabrications are made by the U.S. Administration in order to set the stage for conspiracies, undermine security and stability in the region.

The statements by White House senior officials smack of a new plot which is in the making at present, the spokesman said. This conspiracy is designed to plunge the Arab region into tension, discord and instability, weaken the Arab unity and erect new hurdles in the way of efforts taken to convene an emergency session of the heads of the Arab states to discuss the U.S. aggression against fraternal Libya.

Arab states and their peoples, the statement says, realize that the Soviet Union has always sided and continues to side with the just cause of the Arab peoples, including the Arab people of Palestine, and stands for the liberation of the Arab lands occupied by Zionists. The USSR has firmly sided with the Libyan Arab people and its revolution and opposed the U.S. armed aggression. The attempts by the U.S. Administration to distort the international character of relations between Democratic Yemen and the USSR will suffer a fiasco, the document emphasizes.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION CONTINUES TUNISIA VISIT

LD212116 Moscow TASS in English 1516 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Tunis April 21 TASS -- The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, led by chairman of the Soviet of the Union, Lev Tolkunov, continues its official visit to Tunisia.

Today the Soviet delegation met with Mohamed Sayah, minister of equipment and housing, Hedi Baccouch, director of the country's ruling Destour Socialist Party, who recently visited the Soviet Union to attend the 27th CPSU Congress, and with Bechir Ben Slama, minister of cultural affairs.

Issues discussed during meetings and talks with Tunisian statemen included Soviet-Tunisian cooperation and prospects for its further development in various fields. Both sides expressed firm conviction that the Soviet-Tunisian relations would continue to develop successfully.

The Soviet MPs also met activists of the "Tunisia-USSR" friendship association, headed by Minister of Cultural Affairs Bechir Ben Slama.

NICARAGUAN PRESIDENT SPEAKS OUT ON U.S. ACTIONS

Ortega Cables Al-Qadhdhafi

LD190244 Moscow TASS in English 0554 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Managua April 18 TASS — Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega has sent a message to Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, saying that the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, the people and the Government of Nicaragua express sincere feelings of solidarity with the Libyan people subjected to barbarous terrorist aggression on the part of the United States. Noting that the bombings of Tripoli and Banghazi have resulted in the death of civilians, including women, old people and children, the message said the Nicaraguans share the grief of the Libyan families who have lost their near and dear ones as a result of criminal U.S. aggression.

Address to Managuan Workers

LD210908 Moscow TASS in English 0607 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] April 21 TASS -- President Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua has strongly criticised Washington's criminal armed action against Libya. Addressing workers in Managua, he described as cynical President Reagan's statements about the so-called "heroism" of the American pilots, who bombed the Libyan capital. Such brutal actions, Ortega said, constitute "state terrorism." The American pilots, and together with them President Reagan, who ordered the bombing attack, performed not some "heroic deeds," but the murder in cold blood of women and children. Daniel Ortega exposed the criminal plans hatched by the USA to shift onto Nicaragua responsibility for the possible border conflicts, which Washington intends to instigate in Central America.

German Interview

LD180717 Moscow TASS in English 1451 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Bonn April 17 TASS -- The USA is speeding up the implementation of its plan of an aggression against Nicaragua through broadening its direct participation in the undeclared war, which is being waged now with the hands of the mercenaries in order to try to stifle the Sandinist Revolution, President Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua said in an interview with the West German FORWAERTS magazine. He recalled as an example of escalation of imperialist aggression that U.S. war helicopters deployed in the U.S. Air Force bases in Honduras had already taken part in combat operations by the contras.

In face of the defeats suffered by the Somozist gangs from the Sandinist People's Army, Daniel Ortega pointed out, Washington intends to increase support for the mercenaries and, in particular, deploy U.S. troops in close proximity to the camps of the counterrevolutionary gangs, to start patrolling the areas where they operate, and send "advisors" there. This would mean, as a matter of fact, a direct involvement of the USA in aggressive actions against the Nicaraguan people. At hand is a rapidly developing process of "Vietnamization" of the Central American conflict, which is fraught with dangerous consequences to the cause of peace in the region. The Latin American states, the Nicaraguan leader continued, are rejecting the aggressive intrigues of the USA against Nicaragua, in the first place assistance to the mercenaries.

Daniel Ortega reaffirmed the Nicaraguan Government's readiness to resume dialogue with the USA for normalizing bilateral relations and the search for realistic ways to overcome the explosive situation in the region.

FBIS-SOV-86-077
Tuesday
22 April 1986
Vol III No 077 Supp 081

Supplement

Daily Report

SOVIET UNION

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

FBIS DAILY REPORT
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Gorbachev Attends Meeting To Mark Lenin's Birth

LD221307 Moscow TASS in English 1304 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, April 22 TASS — A festive meeting devoted to the 116th anniversary of birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin opened in the Kremlin today.

Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other Soviet leaders are present.

A report is being delivered by Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the U.S.S.R.

Deputy Ministerial Appointments, Reassignments

PM181408 [Editorial Report] Moscow *SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTVA SSSR: OTDEL PERVYY* in Russian, No 9, publishes the following USSR Council of Ministers decrees on pages 138-143:

Page 138: the decree, dated 28 January 1986, "on the appointment of Comrade V.F. Romanenko as deputy minister of the medical and microbiological industry," signed by G. Aliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and M. Smirtyukov, administrator of affairs of the USSR Council of Ministers; and the decree dated 28 January 1986 "on the appointment of Comrade Yu.N. Kolesnikov as deputy minister of the chemical industry," also signed by Aliyev and Smirtyukov.

Page 139: the decree dated 28 January 1986 "on the appointment of Comrade V.M. Buynovskiy as deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems"; and the decree dated 30 January 1986 "on the USSR deputy minister of the construction materials industry," which announces the appointment of Comrade V.I. Vinogradov as the new deputy minister and the release of V.I. Chirkov "in connection with his transfer to other work." Both decrees are signed by Aliyev and Smirtyukov.

Page 140: the decree "on the release of Comrade K.G. Nozhko from his duties as USSR deputy minister of education" on his retirement, and the decree "on the release of Comrade V.G. Subachev from his duties as deputy minister of the electrical equipment industry" in connection with his transfer to other work. Both decrees are signed by Aliyev and Smirtyukov and are dated 30 January 1986.

Page 141: the decree "on the appointment of Comrade V.A. Nosov as deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Committee for Physical Culture and Sports," signed by Aliyev and Smirtyukov and dated 30 January 1986; and the decree "on the appointment of Comrade V.S. Pavlov as USSR first deputy finance minister." The decree, which notes that Pavlov is "released from his duties as chief of the Department of Finance and Costs, member of the Collegium, and member of the USSR Gosplan," is signed by N. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and M. Smirtyukov, and is dated 31 January 1986.

Page 142: the decree "on the deputy ministers of the medical and microbiological industry," which announces the appointments of Comrades N.F. Danilin, Yu.T. Kalinin, V.Ye. Matveyev, M.M. Sobolev, and Yu.P. Shevyakov as deputy ministers and is signed by Ryzhkov and Smirtyukov and dated 4 February 1986.

Page 143: the decree "on the appointment of Comrade L.P. Telegin as first deputy minister of the medical and microbiological industry," signed by Ryzhkov and Smirtyukov, and dated 4 February 1986.

Trade Ministry Collegium Holds Session 16 April

PM181516 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Apr 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report under general heading: "Collegium Sessions"]

[Text] An enlarged session of the USSR Trade Ministry Collegium was held in Moscow on 16 April. It discussed the tasks of the sector's working people in fulfilling the 27th CPSU Congress decisions.

USSR Trade Minister G.I. Vashchenko delivered the report. The session participants analyzed critically the state of trade services for the population and spoke of the need for a fundamental reorganization of the work of trade and public catering enterprises in accordance with the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress.

Participating in the Collegium's work were A.P. Biryukova, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; N.A. Stashenkov, chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; leaders of USSR ministries and departments; union republic trade ministers; and senior officials of the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Gosplan, and the AUCCTU.

Nikonov Addresses Fishing Ministry Meeting

PM181205 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 18 Apr 86 p 2

[TASS report: "From Critical Positions"]

[Text] An expanded session of the USSR Ministry of the Fishing Industry Collegium in Moscow on 18 April discussed the tasks of the sector's workers in fulfilling the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

V.M. Kamentsev, USSR minister of the fishing industry, delivered a report.

Those taking part in the session analyzed critically the state of the country's fishing industry and outlined the main avenues for its development in the light of the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress.

The Collegium drew special attention to the need to restructure the work of the sector, to the acceleration of the pace of its development on the basis of scientific-technical progress, and to the enlistment into production of reserves for increasing the fish catch in the open regions of the world's oceans and in the country's inland waters.

Special emphasis was placed on the need to step up attention toward questions of improving the quality and expanding the range of edible fish output and effecting an all-around saving of material and fuel and energy resources.

The speakers also mentioned the need for the further improvement of the economic mechanism and the structure of management of the sector, the improvement of work with cadres, and the more active solution of social questions. It was emphasized that the successful fulfillment of the targets of the 12th 5-Year Plan and the USSR Food Program depends on the efforts of all fishing industry workers and their harmonious work.

The session was addressed by V.P Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Taking part in the Collegium were responsible workers of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, and ministries and departments.

Nikonov Addresses SELSKAYA ZHIZN Newsmen

PM141012 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 11 Apr 86 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Correspondents' Conference"]

[Text] A conference of *SELSKAYA ZHIZN* correspondents working in union republics, krays, and oblasts has been held in Moscow. At the conference, a detailed discussion was held on the tasks of the newspaper's journalists in the light of the 27th CPSU Congress demands.

The conference participants were addressed by Comrade V.P. Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The conference was attended by A.A. Nikonov, president of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences; A.F. Serkov, A.P. Zavgorodniy, V.N. Zhurikov, and S.B. Valter, senior officials of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee; and A.G. Yasin, first deputy chairman of the USSR Tsentrosoyuz.

Slyunkov Addresses Training Course for Officials

PM201646 Moscow SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 9 Apr 86 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Theory Will Help Practice"]

[Text] A training course for newly elected first secretaries and secretaries of party gorkoms and raykoms and chairmen of city and rayon soviet ispolkoms has been completed at republic courses for raising the qualifications of leading party and soviet cadres. Comrades G.G. Bartoshevich, N.I. Dementey, Yu.B. Kolokolov, A.T. Kuzmin, and V.A. Lepeshkin addressed them on topical problems of Marxist-Leninist theory and communist building practice and on improving organizational, party, and ideological work and party leadership of national economic development in light of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions.

Students in the courses were received by N.N. Slyunkov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee. During the talk particular attention was paid to further improving the style and methods of party committee and organization activity and to increasing the responsibility of cadres for fulfilling party decisions, state plans, and socialist pledges. The need to closely link ideological work with the resolution of specific production, social, and educational tasks and to orient all organizational and political activity toward successfully meeting the targets of the 12th 5-Year Plan was stressed.

G.G. Bartoshevich, second secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, and V.I. Boris, chief of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department, participated in the meeting.

Students in the courses — chairmen of gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms — were received by G.S. Tarazevich, chairman of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and M.V. Kovalev, chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers.

During their training the students visited Minsk party committees and soviet ispolkoms, and also visited Novopolotsk and Baranovichskiy rayon.

Yeltsin Addresses Moscow Propaganda Workers

PM161447 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 Apr 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Among the Capital's Propaganda Workers"]

[Text] A meeting of Moscow propaganda workers with Moscow CPSU Gorkom secretaries was held yesterday at the Moscow Gorkom and Moscow Obkom Political Enlightenment Center.

Addressing the gathering, B.N. Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, stressed the great responsibility of ideological workers,particularly propaganda workers, for explaining fully and in as specific a manner as possible the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress in close connection with working people's daily affairs and interests. The program for restructuring in the national economy is now outlined quite clearly. Restructuring is also necessary in ideological work because serious changes are required in man's consciousness, in his psychology, culture, and style and methods of work.

The 27th CPSU Congress gave clear, profoundly justified instructions; but it would be extremely wrong to be satisfied with the fact that there are decisions and that the aims are known and the tasks are clear. Yes, society has gotten moving and the situation in the labor collectives is being markedly activated and sociopolitical activeness is increasing. But under no circumstances must we be satisfied with that. All of us, and propaganda workers too, of course, have a very great deal to do. The congress tasks must be brought to every Muscovite.

The meeting consisted of answers to numerous questions (about 400 in all) put by propaganda workers both in advance and during the meeting. It was a detailed talk of the utmost frankness, sometimes a keen talk, on questions perturbing the labor collectives and the population of the capital.

The complexity and scale of the tasks of the capital's economic and social development in the 12th 5-Year Plan and for the period through the year 2000 appear particularly clearly and sharply when compared with what we have — with the level achieved in resolving Moscow's economic and social problems whose analysis has relied on considerable material of figures and facts.

The lively, confidential talk touched on the questions most vital for our city's present and future: the reconstruction and retooling of enterprises; the resolute improvement of the quality of output and labor productivity; the prospects for the development of Moscow, including its historical section, while retaining its unique architectural appearance; the attainment of a higher standard of capital construction; the conservation and sanitation of the environment; the tasks of fundamentally improving the operation of passenger transport, trade, public catering, and health care; the most rational use of manpower resources; the improvement of the training of cadres for all sectors of social labor; the alteration of the guidelines for socialist competition in accordance with modern requirements; and a more active and fruitful struggle for the consolidation of order and discipline and against negative phenomena, drunkenness, and alcoholism. Considerable attention was paid to the leader's moral nature. The answers to the questions generated great interest among those assembled.

The tasks were formulated for explaining and propagandizing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the mobilization of Muscovites to the fulfillment of these decisions.

'Powerful' Cyclone in Arkhangelsk Reported

LD191753 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] The cyclone that swept over southern districts of Arkhangelsk Oblast yesterday had been forecast but turned out to be more powerful than expected. The cohesion and good organization displayed by the people, however, prevented the elements from disrupting the course of the subbotnik. Reports are coming into the headquarters for the struggle with the elements set up at Velsk Rayispolkom: The power supply to all farms has been cut off; 15 10-kilovolt power lines have been damaged; the telephone system is out of order; schools have been closed; and in many places ball lightning has been seen.

Most of the destruction wrought by the raging elements has already been rectified. All off-road vehicles are out. Power has been restored to state and collective farm workshops and to stock-farms. In the course of the Leninist communist subbotnik, the rayons hit by the April storm with heavy snowfalls carried out unforeseen work to eliminate the effects of the cyclone in an organized way and also did their planned work.

Moscow Soviet Officials Elected; Grishin Retired

PM161509 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 6 Apr 86 pp 1, 2

[Unattributed report: "Accelerated Pace for the Capital's Development. Sixth Session of the Moscow City Soviet of People's Deputies, 19th Convocation"]

[Excerpts] The sixth session of the Moscow city Soviet of People's Deputies, 19th Convocation, was held yesterday in the Hall of Columns of the House of Unions.

The session was opened by Deputy V.T. Saykin, chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom. Deputy V.A. Protopopov, first secretary of Leninskiy CPSU Raykom, was elected session chairman, and Deputy V.S. Orlova, machine plant adjuster, was elected session secretary.

The session examined the questions "On the Tasks of Moscow City Soviets of People's Deputies Stemming from the 27th CPSU Congress Decisions," "On Progress in the Fulfillment of Voters' Instructions," and others.

Having heard the report by Deputy B.A. Gryaznov, chairman of the Moscow city soviet Credentials Commission, the soviet recognized the credentials of Moscow Soviet Deputies B.N. Yeltsin from No 774 Electoral Okrug and Yu.A. Belyakov from No 834 Electoral Okrug, who were elected 16 March 1986 to replace former deputies.

The Moscow Soviet examined organizational questions.

The Moscow Soviet relieved S.M. Kolomin of his duties as first deputy chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom, V.A. Korolev from his duties as deputy chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom, and B.V. Pokarzhevskiy from his duties as secretary of Moscow Gorispolkom in connection with their retirement on pension.

Deputies Yu.A. Belyakov and L.I. Matveyev were elected first deputy chairmen of Moscow Gorispolkom.

Deputy B.V. Selivanov was relieved of his duties as first deputy chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom and was elected deputy chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom in connection with the reallocation of duties among Moscow Gorispolkom deputy chairmen.

Deputy Yu.A. Prokofyev was elected secretary of Moscow Gorispolkom.

Deputies G.A. Aseyev and V.V. Grishin were relieved of their duties as members of Moscow Gorispolkom in connection with their retirement on pension, and Deputy R.A. Papilov was relieved of his duties as member of Moscow Gorispolkom in connection with transfer to other work.

Deputies B.N. Yeltsin and I.L. Paristyy were elected members of Moscow Gorispolkom.

Deputy G.A. Yagodin was relieved of his duties as chairman of the Moscow city Soviet Standing Commission on Public Education at his personal request.

Z.A. Malkova was elected chairman of Moscow city Soviet Standing Commission on Public Education.

The following appointments were confirmed: P.S. Surov as chief of the Main Administration of Housing and Civil Construction; Deputy V.N. Mudrak as chief of the Main Administration of Health; V.N. Shaposhnikov as chief of the General Department; and N.F. Khoroshilov as chief of the Veterinary Service Department.

The Moscow Soviet introduced partial changes to the composition of the City Court. V.A. Gorbachev, S.V. Kalabanova, E.E. Kishe, I.D. Koshel, V.P. Pankratova, and eE.N. Popov were relieved of their duties as members of Moscow City Court.

I.V. Vorontsov, M.V. Kryukova, M.R. Mednikov, V.A. Monastyrskiy, A.N. Rogov, and G.A. Smorodinskaya were elected members of Moscow City Court.

Taking part in the session's work were B.N. Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom; senior officials from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR and RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidiums, and the RSFSR Council of Ministers; USSR and RSFSR ministers; and other senior officials from ministries and departments.

Shcherbitskiy Reports at Ukrainian CP Plenum

AU070701 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 30 Mar 86 pp 2-4

[Unattributed report on the report and concluding speech delivered by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, at the 28 March plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee: "On the Results of the 27th CPSU Congress and the Tasks of the Republic's Party Organizations To Implement Its Decisions"]

[Text] Comrades:

In the unanimous opinion of the Soviet people, as well in the opinion of many foreign political and public figures, the 27th CPSU Congress, held at a crucial stage in the life of the country and of the present-day world as a whole, has become a historic event, an event of world importance. The bold and constructive ideas, the innovative plans and decisions brought forward by the congress are increasingly affecting the life of party organizations, the work of labor collectives in the country, and the development of world events.

The main substance and beat of the congress proceedings were determined by the party Central Committee's Political Report, delivered by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The report offered an exhaustive, Marxist-Leninist characterization of the present-day world, of its main tendencies and contradictions. It thoroughly analyzed the present development stage of Soviet society, clearly defined the main lines and tasks of the party's domestic and foreign policy.

The congress was held in an atmosphere of party-like adherence to principles and creativity, of exactingness and bolshevik truthfulness, and convincingly showed that the party was up to its historic mission and was able to interpret in Lenin's way the peculiarity of the present situation and to draw conclusions from the past.

In its Political Report, the Central Committee straightforwardly and frankly told the party and the people about the omissions made in political and practical activity, about unfavorable trends in the economy and in the sociospiritual sphere, and about the causes of these phenomena. these causes were above all subjective in their nature. These were inertness and stagnation in the forms and methods of management, a declined dynamism in the work, and an increased bureaucratism as a result of which problems accumulated faster than they were solved.

The party has confronted a task of great historic importance — to trace a line which would ensure that the accumulated problems would be settled and a confident progress would be made.

A line aimed at the country's accelerated socioeconomic development was drawn up at the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee plenum. New in principle, this party line was further deepened and thoroughly developed int the congress documents.

The country's accelerated development is the only correct key — a key fully in line with the requirements of the times — to the accomplishment of our immediate and long-term, internal and foreign political tasks. Acceleration is the only way to meet the high targets set in the party program and the Basic Guidelines for socioeconomic development.

In their entire substance, the congress documents and decisions convincingly confirm the party's firm loyalty to the Leninist general line. Their objective is to achieve the supreme goal — full propsperity and a free, thorough development for all members of society.

The principled groundwork set forth in the CPSU Central Committee's Political Report for creating an all-embracing system of international security and clear-cut programmatic foreign political directives are highly important for the destiny of all mankind.

There is every reason to assert, V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, that **the Central Committee's Political Report, the resolution adopted by the congress, the new edition of the program, and the endorsed CPSU Statues are prominent documents of creative Marxism-Leninism, documents that contribute a great part to developing the theory and practice of scientific communism.**

The 27th CPSU Congress has manifested a monolithic cohesion of the Communists and all Soviet people around the CPSU Central Committee and their own Leninist party.

The congress documents and the speeches delivered by foreign guests have confirmed that the CPSU was a party of social progress and peace; a party that carries high the banner of socialist, proletarian internationalism; a party which has no higher goal that the benefit of the toiler, the preservation of peace, and precluding a thermonuclear catastrophe.

The main political result of the congress is the creatively enriched and endorsed party line aimed at accelerating the country's socioeconomic development, and at the consolidation of general peace.

Numerous responses from the working people, meetings and gatherings held in labor collectives, and meetings with congress delegates have shown that the Ukraine's Communists and people were unanimous in their approval of the results of the 27th CPSU Congress, and have supported our party's strategic line with their practical deeds.

The time has now come for practical actions. The confidence of the people, who believe the party and await concrete action from us, has to be justified. And each Communist, each leader has to do the utmost to materialize the people's hopes and expectations.

The CPSU Central Committee has drawn up concrete measures connected with implementing the resolution of the 27th CPSU Congress and the directives set forth in the Central Committee's Political Report, and emphasized the need to immediately engage all links of the Soviet political system in the energetic work to accomplish the large-scale tasks set by the congress. A complex of measures have been defined to implement the congress directives, and to settle the key problems concerning economic development, social policy, state construction, and ideological work.

Proceeding from nationwide interests and general state positions, what matters now is to thoroughly analyze the situation everywhere, to take into account concrete conditions in each labor collective, city, village, in each branch, and in a businesslike way organize the implementation of the congress decisions.

Of course, **the tasks for the present time** may be formulated in the following way: **to study, to think over, and, mainly, to resolutely act already now, immediately and without delay.**

At the congress, Comrade M.S. Gorbachev emphasized that the success of any undertaking was decisively determined by the active and conscious participation of the masses in it.

The republic has operatively developed an extensive campaign to explain the CPSU Central Committee's Political Report and other congress documents. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee sent groups of responsible functionaries of the republic's central organs to all oblasts. They visited more than 400 labor collectives, gave concrete assistance in highlighting the congress materials, reported to the working people, spoke at seminars for propagandists, and participated in preparations for plenums and meetings, as well as in outlining organizational and political measures.

All comrades who made the field trips noted that vigorous organizational and political work was conducted in the overwhelming majority of party committees and labor collectives. Concrete measures are being worked out and taken to more rapidly raise production volume and labor productivity, to improve production quality. Much is being done to restructure organizational and educational work, to increase the responsibility of cadres, and to settle social problems. Many congress delegates and front-ranking production workers are initiating valuable actions and making concrete proposals aimed at the successful fulfillment of the plans drawn up for 1986 and the 5-year period as a whole.

At the same time, the speaker pointed out, there are occasional manifestations of an unnecessary haste, and attempts are being made to bring everything again to a brief campaign or to substitute a concrete matter for a talking session. Plans for accomplishing immediate tasks have not been considered in detail everywhere. Some comrades had to be corrected. But Central Committee staffers are unable to visit all gorkoms and raykoms, let alone all basic party organizations.

It is essential to restructure the psychology of cadres and to make all our people aware of the spirit and sense of the congress decisions. Our advance will be faster, The higher the discipline and good organization, and the greater the feeling of responsibility for the matter at hand and for its results, the more rapid will be our advance.

What matters most now in our entire organizational and political activity is:

one, to clearly determine for each party organization and each labor collective both immediate and long-terms concrete practical tasks;

two, to create in each party organization and each labor collective an atmosphere of efficiency and exactingness, of criticism and self-criticism, and to ensure that the work carried out to accomplish the tasks set in the congress decisions is enterprising and fruitful;

three, to establish proper control over the fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges at each production level — at the level of brigades, shifts, shops, enterprises, kolkhozes, and projects; and to be persistent in accomplishing what has been undertaken.

It is essential to give up the idea that because matters are generally not bad, one may restrict oneself to partial improvements. All must reform — from the top to the bottom — and in earnest. All must reform in evaluations, in criteria, in the style of thinking and acting, in everything what affects our advance.

The essence of the reform is precisely to actively struggle at all levels — from the basic party organization to the republic's Communist Party Central Committee — to implement the 27th CPSU Congress decisions and the line traced by the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, and to enhance everywhere an

atmosphere of searching for, improving and renewing the forms and methods of activity.

I. Making Use of All Possibilities To Accelerate Economic Development

The 27th CPSU Congress documents have formulated the party's concrete tasks in the field of socioeconomic policy.

As noted in the Political Report, acceleration implies primarily a hastened economic growth. But not only that. Its essence lies in a new quality of growth: in the all-round intensification of production on the basis of scientific and technological progress, in restructuring the economy, and in the effective forms of management, of labor organization, and stimulation.

What comes to the foreground now is the task to determine everywhere the way the matter has to be organized in order to achieve the targets set and the reserves which must be used first.

The 27th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress, V.V. Shcherbitskiy pointed out, thoroughly and critically analyzed the state of affairs in the republic's national economy, the work carried out to accelerate scientific-technological progress, and showed the storng and weak spots in economic development. The conclusion made by the congress was unequivocal: The production, scientific-technological, and cadre potential accumulated in the republic and the republic's experience in accomplishing great economic and political tasks make it possible to work better and more effectively and to accomplish qualitatively new tasks. This is precisely the point from which we must proceed in our practical work at all levels — in every labor collective, every rayon, city, and oblast, in every national economic branch.

A. Increasing Rates and By All Means Intensifying Industrial Production

In line with the CPSU Central Committee's directives, additional possibilities have been found in the republic to hasten economic development in the 12th 5-Year Plan period. Compared with the initial figures, the increases planned for the gross social product have been increased by R7.3 billion, those for the national income by R5.5, and those for production by R5.9 billion. The indexes provided for increasing labor productivitiy and reducing material intensity have become more intense, and provisions have been made to raise the output of many production items.

The accomplishment of the tasks set will largely depend on the deep technical reconstruction of production on the basis of the most up-to-date achievements of science and technology. For this reason the republic's allocations for reconstruction and technical reequipment will amount at least to one-half of all capital investments, or 50 percent more than in the 11th 5-Year Plan period.

The final result of enterprise reconstruction and of new construction is determined primarily by the effectiveness level of technologies and equipment provided for in the plans. This is why particular attention must be paid to their quality.

But what returns are to be expected in the future when — for example, in accordance with data obtained from a selective check carried out in the republic's Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy — 43 out of the 105 projects are being built in accordance with plans which are 5 or even 10 years old and are clearly outdated?

As is known, in line with a decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, large-scale measures must be taken to technically reequip ferrous metallurgy. The republic's Council of Ministers, Gosplan, and Minstry of Ferrous Metallurgy must ensure that the construction and reconstruction of all facilities provided for in this decision are included in the 5-year plan.

The Ukrainian Minstry of Ferrous Metallurgy and the appropriate planning institutes are expected to painstakingly scrutinize the documents, to review the plans, and to make fuller use in the plans of the latest achievements of science and technology.

Naturally enough, this work is complex and labor consuming. It calls for smooth and responsible cooperation among planners, machine builders, customers, and contractors. But it must be done, and in the immediate future. Work is also to be carried out as soon as possible by other ministries and departments in the republic, even more so because there is some experience in this work. For example, the builders of the electric motors plant in Uzhgorod, who have been working at the project since 1979, are now reviewing the provided technological solutions, and this will make it possible to significantly increase the plant's output.

The Ukrainian Council of Ministers and Gosplan must ensure that each branch, enterprise, and association is provided with long-term plans for renewing production with an eye on the latest scientific and technological achievements.

The effectiveness of reconstruction and the pace of the entire national economic development decisively depend on machine construction. So it is essential first to reconstruct and reequip machine building production itself. In the current 5-year period, 70 percent more capital will be invested in this branch than in the 11th 5-year period. What matters is to make full use of these investments and to see to it that they produce the needed results.

So far this requirement has not been complied with everywhere. The reconstruction of the Kremenchug Motor Vehicles Plant, going on for more than 10 years, may be regarded as an example how work must not be done. The outlays have already totaled R214 million, or more than 80 percent of the estimated costs. The plant's fixed assets have increased nearly 2.5 times. But the output of heavy trucks has only been brought to 10 percent of the total production, and labor productivity has only increased 8 percent.

It is to be pointed out that as early as in 1982 a meeting of the republic's party and economic aktivs noted slowness in the plant's preparations for the production of new types of motor vehicles. But there were no changes for the better. Apparently, Comrade A.I. Goryainov, general director of the Kremenchug Motor Vehicles Plant, and Comrade V.A. Ostapenko, the plant's party committee secretary, are not disturbed at the fact that the national economy is undersupplied with new vehicles which are so badly needed. Also Comrade M.I. Zaludyak, Kremenchugskiy Gorkom first secretary, seems to be undisturbed. It is time for Poltava Obkom and for the Machine Building Department of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee to purposefully examine this issue.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy went on to emphasize that the increase planned for the 5-year period in machine building production should be obtained through putting into production advanced models of machines and equipment. For this purpose, machine builders must increase 6 times the output of items which are being put into production in the country for the first time.

At the same time, some party committees tolerate enterprises which are run along the old lines. So, 25 percent of machine models made in Voroshilovgrad Oblast are more than 10 years old; their share in Vinnitsa Oblast amounts to nearly one-third; and Odessa machine building enterprises are now putting into production fewer machine, equipment, and tool models than they did 5 years ago. Of course, this practice must be stopped. Things must be remedied, and immediately.

This is feasible, and evidence of this is, for example, the experience of Kharkov machine builders. To implement the "Quality" comprehensive program, they have resolved to hasten at least 2-2.5 times the renewal of equipment made by them, to increase the share of high-quality production 1.5 times, and to see to it that this production is competitive on the world market.

Having scrutinized the work experience of front-ranking enterprises, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo considers that the machine builders have every chance to cope with the plan set. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum may set for them the 12th 5-Year Plan task to raise production virtually without increasing either the consumption of rolled ferrous metal stock or personnel. These concrete tasks have been reflected in the measures worked out to implement the congress decisions. Their accomplishment has to be well organized and systematically controlled.

One of the most pressing tasks is to accelerate the reequipment of **transport**. The Ukrainian Council of Ministers, the Main Administration of the River Fleet, and railroad administrations are expected to make wider use of automatic systems for the control of transportation, to more vigorously promote industrial technologies, and to raise the level of comprehensive mechanization of loading and loading operations.

An important reserve for intensification, V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, lies in **the full utilization of the created production potential**. In the 11th 5-Year Plan period, the national economy could have obtained additional production worth hundreds of millions of rubles had the commissioned facilities reached their capacity on schedule. A number of enterprises are still unsatisfactory in utilizing new capacities. In particular, at the Kherson Combine Plant they have only been utilized 25 percent, and at the Zhitomir Chemical Fiber Plant, 37 percent. At the Kiev Polymer Materials Plant, the line for the production of plastic milk bags, put into operation as early as 1979, has been utilized less than 15 percent.

It is also disturbing that the active part of fixed assets — equipment and machine tools — frequently operates at half capacity: the shift intensity factor in machine building is still insufficient. At Volyn, Rovno, Nikolayev, and Ternopol Oblast enterprises this factor even decreased compared with 1980. Thousands of units of installed equipment are idle each year at machine-building enterprises, and some of them are idle because of the shortage in the workforce.

At the same time the experience of the K.Ye. Voroshilov Combine Plant in Dnepropetrovsk in certifying and rationalizing workplaces and in increasing in this way the shift intensity of equipment has been disseminated insufficiently, notwithstanding the large sums spent for this purpose. Some 1,460 delegations visited the enterprises in the 2 and 1/2 years. But, as *ROBITNYCHA HAZETA* showed recently (on 21 March 1986), the returns of most of them are scanty. The effectiveness of certifying workplaces is very low in Voroshilovgrad, Zhitomir, Kiev, Nikolayev, Khmelnitskiy, and some other oblasts.

The republic's ministries, departments, and local party and administrative bodies must **thoroughly and literally at every enterprise** examine the causes of this absolutely abnormal situation, must **draw up and take measures** to make full use of the existing capacities.

Scientific-technological progress and the radical transformation of society's productive forces is the main lever to intensify production, as noted at the 27th CPSU Congress. For this reason, it is essential to make an energetic turn in science toward the needs of the national economy and to aim fundamental research at the settlement of paramount scientific-technological problems. The republic's Academy of Sciences, Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education, as well as other ministries and departments, must take into account the new requirements and analyze the themes of scientific papers; must specify the leading, priority directions; and must concentrate the main forces on them.

Our science can and must produce more advanced technologies capable of comprehensively modernizing production sectors and our entire economic branches. In addition, it is important to make quick use of each scientific and technological novelty. The USSR law on discoveries, inventions, rationalizing proposals, and commercial samples, which is now bieng drafted, will undoubtedly be useful in this respect.

So far — and this has already been noted — only one-third of the inventions and half of the complete scientific elaborations have been put into production. A large share of the blame for this lies on the notorious departmental barriers which hamper the utilization of many useful elaborations.

For example, the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences has developed a technology that is **new in principle** for the prodution of metal-cutting instruments reinforced with hard alloys. Compared with the common hard-alloy instruments, the life of the cutters is 2-5 times longer, the speed of cutting is twice as fast, and labor intensity is 75-80 percent less. The designers of the cutters have taken their case to the Zhdanov Heavy Machine Building Plant, the Dnepropetrovsk Metallurgical Equipment Plant, the Kiev Kommunist Plant, and many other enterprises. All of them paid so badly needed. Also Comrade M.I. Zaludyak, Kremenchugskiy Gorkom first secretary, seems to be undisturbed. It is time for Poltava Obkom and for the Machine Building Department of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee to purposefully examine this issue.

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In overcoming departmental barriers and intensifying the integration of science with production, an important role must be played by interbranch scientific-technological and engineering centers. This is a new undertaking which requires constant attention and active support on the part of party and administrative bodies and consistency in its dissemination. It is to be noted that the republic is impermissibly slow in creating scientific-production associations.

The Council of Ministers, the Gosplan, and the Academy of Sciences along with the republic's ministries and departments are expected to clearly define what has to be done and by whom and when to develop the existing organizational structures for cooperation between science and production, to tighten control over the efforts to increase the effectiveness of scientific and technological measures, to achieve the indexes set by the 27th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress, and to amend the republic's scientific-technological programs.

The analysis made by the departments of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee shows many shortcomings incurred in drafting the programs. For example, the republic's labor program has set too low the tasks for increasing labor productivity by applying scientific and technological achievements. What kind of progress is it if, as a result of engaging 11,000 robots and more than 200 flexible automated production units, the plan calls for freeing only 16,500 workers?

In the metal and agro-industrial complexes and the biotechnology programs there are still many small and isolated measures, and departmental mentality is to be felt in the way great tasks are treated. For this reason, in amending the republic's scientific-technological programs, it is essential to take into account the congress requirements, to aim them at a wider application of the newest basic and interbranch technologies, and to strengthen emphasis on resource saving.

Our participation in implementing the Comprehensive Program for Scientific-Technological Progress in CEMA Member-States up to the Year 2000 is particularly important both economically and politically. In one of the five directions of the program — creating new materials — the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences is the main organization. There is a very complex task which has to be accomplished as soon as possible: to achieve the world's leading place in this field. This is a matter of honor for our scientists.

B. By Improving the Investment Policy and Enhancing Construction Efficiency

It is impossible to carry out technical modernization of the national economy without fundamentally improving capital construction. It is necessary to make essential changes to the structural and investment policies, that is, to shift the focus of attention from quantitative indicators to quality and efficiency, and from expanding productive capital to replacing it. The volume of construction work in the republic is enormous: It is necessary within 5 years to bring into operation fixed capital of R133 billion, or almost 19 percent more than in the last 5-year plan period.

To accomplish this task, the Council of Ministers needs first to ensure allocation of capital investments in strict accordance with the norms of the duration of construction, as well as the timely preparation of technical documentation and delivery of equipment. This is the first prerequisite for reducing construction periods. It is also very important to eliminate the reasons for the existence of "lengthy construction periods" [dolgostroi], the primary one being the dissipation of funds in numerous projects.

A clearly abnormal situation has developed in this area, particularly in the coal industry. Hundreds of projects are under construction simultaneously there. At the same time, the annual funds allocated for the construction of many new mines are less than the norm by a factor of 1.5-2, and thus the deadlines for their commissioning drag on. For instance, the "Samsonovskaya-Zapadnaya" and "Sukhodolskaya-Vostochnaya" mines have already been under construction for more than 20 years.

The republic's Council of Ministers, Gosplan, and Ministry of the Coal Industry, and first of all Comrades N.F. Nikolayev, V.P. Fokin, and N.S. Surgay are obliged to eliminate these shortcomings.

Examples of "lengthy construction periods" also exist in other sectors. For instance, the Vinnitsa and Kirovograd Sugar Plants, whose construction was decided on as far back as May 1976, are being built very unsatisfactorily. The normative construction periods there have already doubled. Both clients and subcontractors are at fault here. If these plants are not commissioned in time for the new sugar refining season, the Central Committee will take appropriate strict measures.

In order to focus construction forces and resources, the republic's ministries and departments need to determine which projects should be temporarily mothballed. It is also very important to strengthen the role and responsibility of clients — they must be fully allocated to them and more broadly develop the autonomous economic method of construction.

Proper attention should be paid to introducing industrial methods of construction and equipping workers with highly productive tools and small-scale mechanization equipment. And of course it is very important to significantly enhance the standard of organization of construction production and to seriously work on developing and modernizing the base of the construction industry.

As before, the fundamental concern of subcontracting ministries must be channeling forces and funds into the main avenues. This course has justified itself. It must be firmly pursued in the future.

Comrades P.Ye. Yesipenko, V.I. Ananyev, G.K. Zlobin, B.A. Grechko, V.P. Salo, V.Z. Borisovskiy, and N.A. Pylnikov must work on all the stated issues more correctly and, most importantly, more successfully. They were reminded of this again the other day during discussion of measures to fulfill the current year's construction program.

Increasing the efficiency of capital investments must be considered one of the most important economic-political tasks.

C. Tasks of Developing the Agro-Industrial Complex and Fulfilling the Food Program

The 27th congress included fulfillment of the Food Program among its primary tasks. Party and soviet organs and the republic's Gosagroprom [State Agro-Industrial Committee] must organize the work of all components of the agro-industrial complex in such a way as to substantially improve supplies of food products to the population in the 12th 5-Year Plan period.

The basic way to accomplish this most important task is by fundamentally improving utilization of the powerful potential created in the agrarian sector. The return on invested funds here is low now, for which many of the republic's oblasts were justly criticized at the 27th party congress in the address by the chairman of the USSR Gosagroprom.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have projected a package of measures for further improving the economic mechanism of management in the agro-industrial complex. Our task is to fully and ubiquitously utilize the new conditions of management and economic methods and to focus forces and funds where they will ensure the utmost effect, and on this basis substantially increase the productivity and stability of agricultural production.

First, it is necessary to significantly **increase land efficiency** and show more concern for the preservation of land resources. After all, the area of agricultural land in many of the republic's oblasts has decreased in the last three 5-year plan periods. The Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers and oblispolkoms must control more strictly the allocation of land and compensation for it to kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

At the same time, it is necessary to intensify work on enhancing soil fertility in every farm, rayon, and oblast because many kolkhozes and sovkhozes are not carrying out the necessary measures in a timely and comprehensive fashion. Many managers and specialists of farms and agricultural organs are being passive in this important matter, are overlooking shortcomings, and do not know how or simply do not want to organize matters properly. Precisely this explains the fact that, for instance, every fourth farm in Rovno Oblast harvested only 8-15 quintals of food grains per hectare last year. Moreoever, for 5 years the number of these kolkhozes and sovkhozes has not decreased. With what natural calamities can comrades T.I. Panasenko and P.K. Prishchepa explain this?

The number of farms in Nikolayev and Odessa Oblasts that have low yeilds has increased. The accountability of all specialists for improving and maintaining farming systems, using local fertilizers, and expanding and improving land reclamation, including chemical, efficiency should be intensified in all areas.

It is also very important to sensibly utilize what has already justified itself in practice in the republic's advanced farms. In particular, this applies to the many years of accumulated experience in Poltava Oblast of introducing a new soil conservation farming system using a moldboardless method of soil cultivation that permits the effects of unfavorable weather to be more successfully overcome.

With all the conflicting opinions and assessments, the indisputable fact remains that in the past 5-year plan period, Poltava Oblast residents have essentially not reduced grain production, while in the neighboring Dnepropetrovsk, Kiev, Kirovograd, and Kharkov Oblasts it has decreased. And kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Poltava Oblast obtained the highest grain crop in the republic last year.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy then cited the following data of the Poltava Obkom on the efficiency of the plowless method. Nearly all the oblast's kolkhozes and sovkhozes switched to plowless cultivation in the 11th 5-Year Plan period. A gross increase of 2,392,000 metric tons of grain was obtained since its introducton. Seventy-eight thousand metric tons of fuel was saved. The total economic effect was R414 million.

Many farms that are well equipped with subsurface cultivation equipment and therefore have not used plows for the last 10 years annually obtain an average of 40-50 quintals of food grains and 400-500 quintals of beet. The fields there are free from weeds. Moroever, certain agronomists no longer use herbicides.

In the Eighth 5-Year Plan period, that is, before the introduction of plowless cultivation, the yield of food grains in Poltava Oblast was at the average republic level. In the 10th this was surpassed, and in the 11th it was 2.2 quintals greater, including 3.7 quintals greater last year. The average annual sales of grain to the state increased 9 percent in the 11th 5-Year Plan period compared with the 10th. Last year the per-hectare harvest of food grains comprised almost 29 quintals, and corn 40 quintals. In the last 5 years the oblast had the highest harvest of food grains among oblasts on the left bank of the Ukraine.

Plowless soil preparation presented an opportunity to increase the harvests and the economies of farms and to obtain profits, and thereby to settle rural social issues, primarily housing, significantly better.

This is convincing data. One must also take into account, V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, that eroded plowlands in Poltava Oblast occupy 15 percent of its total area. This is significantly less than in neighboring oblasts.

The gross grain crop in the republic must be significantly increased by 1990. For this, it is necessary to increase the per-hectare yield of food grains in the steppe belt by up to 32-33 quintals, in the forest steppe belt by up to 34-35 quintals, and in the forest belt by up to 29-30 quintals.

This increase can and must be primarily ensured by **intensive technologies**. Last year the yield of winter what and corn in areas using intensive technologies was 1.5 times greater than in conventionally sown areas. This year 40 percent of food grains must be cultivated using intensive technologies. People who will be engaged in this have undergone the necessary training. Fertilizers, equipment, and herbicides are basically available. And everything must be done so that every hectare of these sown areas produces at least 40-50 quintals of high-quality grain.

Corn must be more actively utilized to supplement grain forage supplies. Last year its harvest was almost 32 quintals per hectare — 7 quintals more than that of winter wheat. And about 1,100 farms harvested more than 50 quintals of corn.

Particularly noticeable are the successes of corn growers in Dnepropetrovsk Oblast, who have harvested more than 1 million metric tons of grain for 2 years now. Unfortunately, their experience is not receiving support everywhere. Work with corn has become significantly worse in Crimean Oblast (Comrades V.S. Makarenko and A.M. Roshchupkin), where last year the yield at almost one-third of the farms did not exceed 25 quintals per hectare.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy then discussed certain questions of the conduct of spring sowing work and set concrete tasks for the Ukrainian SSR Gosagroprom and its local organs.

Everything possible must be done at every kolkhoz and sovkhoz to obtain this year's planned gross grain crop. This is a paramount task for every party committee and soviet organ, not to mention agroprom organs.

It is necessary to obtain a substantial increase in food resources by **reducing produce losses** during harvesting, transportation, storage, and processing, particularly of vegetables and potatoes. For this it is necessary for every oblast to produce and persistently implement measures to accelerate scientific-technological progress in potato, vegetable, melon, crop, and orchard growing and viticultures to consolidate the procurement, trade, and processing bases with the aim of totally preserving the cultivated produce and significantly improving supplies for the population.

In livestock breeding, the republic is faced with the task of increasing, by 1990, the production of meat by 33-36 percent and milk by 12-14 percent compared with the last 5-year plan period's average annual production. Its accomplishment requires deeper intensification of this sector. There is one path here — to ensure a substantial increase in livestock and fowl productivity by rapidly developing fodder production and improving selection and pedigree work, including stepping up research into the implantation of embryos. But of course this should not be done as it was at the Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Cattle Breeding and Artificial Insemination, which the newspaper *SILSKI VISTI* wrote about on 19 March this year.

The Ukrainian SSR Communist Party Central Committee has instructed the Ukrainian SSR Gosagroprom Collegium to implement measures to improve the work of this institute and strengthen its leadership. It is necessary for the Kiev Obkom to assist the party organization.

The reserves in the intensification of livestock breeding are great. Suffice it to say that last year many kolkhozes and sovkhozes obtained less than 2000 kg of milk per cow. The number of farms in Chernigov, Rovno, Voroshilovgrad, and Kirovograd Oblasts having such "records" and results of sorts is particularly significant. Of course, this matter must be urgently corrected, ensuring an increase of milk yields in the named kolkhozes and sovkhozes of at least 600-700 kg for the 5-year plan period.

As calculations by specialists show, the average milk yeild per cow in the republic must reach a minimum of 3,000 kg, and up to 3,500-3,600 kg in Lvov, Kiev, Crimean, Cherkassy and Ivano-Frankovsk Oblasts, and 3,800-4,000 kg in Chernovtsky Oblast.

The average daily weight increase of livestock must everywhere be increased by almost one-third and the delivery weight of each animal must increase a minimum of 40-50 kg. For this, the flowline technology of beef production, which has shown itself well in Cherkassy Oblast, should be introduced in all beet-sowing regions.

But particularly major work lies ahead in pig breeding, where productivity indicators are very low. A study of the state of affairs in many kolkhozes and sovkhozes has shown that the main reason is mismanagement, flagrant disregard for zootechnical and technolgoical requirements, and often the elementary ignorance of specialists.

For instance, farms in Vinnitsa Oblast use up to half of their fodder not for increasing the number of pigs, but for holding on too long to the ones they have, with the result that the fattening periods there are double the normative period. The question arises, Do the oblispolkom and Comrade V.F. Temnyy know about this? If they do, then why have they not taken measures?

Things are no better in Khmelnitskiy, Sumy, and Ternopol Oblasts. The Gosagroprom (Comrade V.K. Solomokha), the Ukrainian Department of the V.I. Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences (Comrade G.A. Bogdanov), and oblispolkoms need to properly see to this sector and to establish proper order there within the next 2-3 years.

Everyone understands that it is impossible to sharply increase production of livestock-breeding products without the **accelerated development of fodder production and a significant enhancement of fodder quality**. Solving the fodder protein problem, whose shortage sharply decreases the fodder yield and particularly grain forage, is of particular significance. The Ukrainian SSR Gosplan and Gosagroprom need to profoundly and critically work through the entire package of issues connected with increasing fodder protein production in every oblast.

In accordance with the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress, the **economic efficiency of agricultural production must be significantly enhanced**.

It should be noted that results occur in areas where issues of economy are undertaken not with words, but with deeds, and where state assistance is used sensibly. Many people can recall that kolkhozes in Zhitomir Oblast once had difficulty making ends meet; but in the last 3 years they have obtained an average profit of R154 million. At the same time, 95 farms in Odessa and

Sumy Oblasts, 92 in Chernigov Oblast, and 54 in Kherson Oblast finished last year with losses.

Groups of skilled specialists have currently been sent to give on-the-spot assistance to lagging kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Obkoms and oblispolkoms are obliged to help them in their work in every way.

Particular attention must be paid to developing the collective contract on the basis of geniune economic accountability. Work has been done in the republic to teach personnel in practice the experience of using economic accountability and the contract. The task is to make genuine economic accountability, dependence of enterprises' incomes on end results, and self-financing the norm for all components of the agro-industrial complex.

Many problems have accumulated in the **food industry**, particularly in the development of the material-technical base. Appropriate measures have been projected; it is important to carry them out totally and in an opportune manner. It is also necessary to increase the degree of processing raw materials, expand variety and improve the quality of food goods, and to find additional local resources for this as, for instance, Voroshilovgrad Oblast is doing.

D. Perfecting Management and Improving the Results of Economic Operations.

In the republic, as in the country as a whole, work has been developed to improve planning, ensure a correct combination of branch and territorial principles of managing the national economy, perfect the economic mechanism, and make wider use of economic stimuli for accelerating the rates of production development and for increasing product quality.

This important work must constantly be at the center of party committees' attention, the more so since cases where enterprises working in the new conditions do not improve their indices are not isolated ones. To be specific, last year certain machine-building enterprises of the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry did not fulfill the plans for labor productivity growth, product output, or higher quality category, while the growth rates of production volume decreased more than twofold. In enterprises of the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, the volume of products not delivered in line with contracts grew by 1.5 times, while for the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry this grew by 2.7 times. The leadership of the above ministries are still slow to correct these shortcomings.

The Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers and Gosplan should look into every similar case in enterprises under republican control, and should take appropriate measures.

Concern is also caused by the fact that many leaders have relaxed the attention they give to the financial aspect of the ministries and departments, enterprises, and organizations which they head. And it is obviously no accident that in the last 5-year plan fewer profits than had been planned were accrued in industry subordinate to the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers. Considerable sums derived from enterprises and organizations which were working well were directed toward making up the shortage of circulating capital which had formed as a result of this. Large amounts of bugetary resources also had to be assigned for these purposes which could well have been used for paramount social and other needs.

It is necessary to put a decisive end to such leveling, which encourages a parasitic attitude and guarantees a "quiet life" for some at the expense of others. The Council of Ministers, the State Agro-Industrial Committee, and the Ministry of Finance of the republic must substantially increase the role of the finance and credit mechanism in intensifying labor collectives' interest in and responsibility for the final results of work. The efforts of the financial and banking organs must be aimed not at petty regulation of enterprises' activity but at stimulation of their socialist enterprising spirit and independence and at spreading economic accountability relations.

Unfortunately, many ministries are slow to reorganize thier work. Thus, a considerable amount of unsolved problems have accumulated in the **forestry and wood-processing industry**. The technical reequipment of production is slow in being implemented here; there are many complaints about product quality; and production plans are not balanced against material resources. However, instead of taking effective measures to improve matters, Comrade I.I. Grunyanskiy, the minister, is directing his main efforts toward justifying the shortcomings, while evading the timely resolution of acute issues. As a result, the branch is operating extremely erratically.

The work to **perfect the management structure and the style of work** in all sectors of the republic's national economy will have to be energetically and persistently continued. The industrial associations operating in the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, the Ministry of Local Industry, and other ministries and departments, frequently duplicate the work of the central apparatus; and the main point is that in practice they often act as obstacles to the expansion of the rights and economic independence of enterprises.

The management apparatus in the construction industry, particularly in the republican sector, is still cumbersome, and a considerable number of departmental construction organizations operate in parallel. In Kharkov Oblast, for instance, work is being carried out by 154 construction organizations subordinated to 20 different ministries and departments.

It is necessary that the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR accelerate the development of a general scheme for the management of the republic's national economy.

Considerable losses to the economy are also caused by the continuing violations of **contract delivery** discipline. This year many enterprises are already not fulfilling their contract obligations on time. The output of products which have not been ordered continues as before.

At a number of enterprises of the machine-building industry, light industry, and forestry and wood-processing industries, the necessary measures are not being taken in the struggle against storming [shturmovshchina]. As a result, about half of all goods here are produced in the last 10 days of the month.

Matters cannot continue to be conducted like this. It is necessary for there to be swift and effective intervention by the appropriate economic organs, as well as by party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms.

Speaking about the effectiveness of economic operations, the speaker especially dwelt on such a synthesizing index as **product quality**. It cannot but be a cause for concern, he said, that only few enterprises are delivering products of higher quality category and that only one of every seven new products is awarded the state quality mark. The proportional share of this kind of products in the output of enterprises of the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, and Ministry of Local Industry and of Donetsk, Dnepropetrovsk, Poltava, and other oblasts is considerably below the pertinent republic average.

The fact that in January and February of this year 15 oblasts reduced the output of index "N" (novelty) products as compared with the corresponding period of last year and that among them the Voroshilovgrad, Kharkov, Transcarpathian, and Zaporozhye Oblasts reduced the output of these products more than other oblasts has to be considered an unusual development. Party committees must make an appropriate evaluation of the actions of those leaders who allow the output of products for which there is no demand, and in this connection they must proceed from the view that half-measures are not enough here.

Ministries and departments and party organizations of enterprises and associations must utilize all possibilities and reserves to ensure the volume and proportional share of products of higher quality category in the overall output in accordance with the tasks set by they guidelines. The adoption of the law on product quality will undoubtedly contribute to the fulfillment of this task.

No matter what sphere we may consider, V.V. Shcherbitskiy further said, be it production operations or material-technical supplies, we must not fail to solve any problems that have become ripe. It is clear that **all our work, all measures, including the organizational and management measures, must be subordinated to the main task, that is, a successful fulfillment of the plan of the first year of the 5-year plan and of the 5-year plan as a whole.** In the current 5-year plan period the output of industrial products must increase by 18-21 percent and the average annual volume of agricultural production must increase by 13-15 percent.

The tasks are not easy. However, everything must be done to reach the upper limit of these percentages. Considerably higher rates of growth are planned for some types of products. Thus, it is necessary to increase the output of chemical fibers and fabrics by up to 30 percent, of automobile tires by up to 34 percent, and of agricultural machines by up to 70 percent.

The 1986 plan is oriented, to a greater extent that the plans in the preceding years, to accelerating the rates of growth, improving the utilization of reserves, and intensifying production operations. The Ukrainian SSR State Planning Committee has accomplished significant work in this regard.

A fairly good start was made at the beginning of the year. The output of industrial products increased by 7.5 percent as compared with the January-February period of last year. And in this connection nearly the entire increase was due to the increased labor productivity.

The branches of the heavy industry, the construction ministries, and transportation are working stably. The republic's coal miners not only overfulfilled their plans but also increased the output of coal by 1.2 million metric tons as compared with the corresponding 2 months in 1985. Metallurgical workers considerably increased the smelting of pig iron and steel and the output of rolled metal products and coke. Consumer goods valued at R411 million were produced in excess of plans. Agriculture increased the procurement of meat by 12 percent, milk by 6 percent, and eggs by 9 percent. The plans for increased commodity trade and for increased volume of everyday services for the population were fulfilled.

The results of the first 2 months essentially reflected the precongress enthusiasm of labor collectives as well as the more balanced plans. However, it must not be forgotten that the rates of growth achieved in the January-February period of last year by no means represent the basis which we should use as reference in our calculations.

Many indexes for the first quarter considerably exceeded the planned indexes for the whole year. However, this should not be a reason for complacency. There is still a large number of enterprises that are not fulfilling their tasks, including the tasks concerning the reduction of production costs. This means that many leaders still fail to do everything to ensure the fulfillment of plans, do not concern themselves with the quality indexes of economic activities, and do not analyze at what cost they reach the plan.

The task is to further continue to increase the rates of economic growth, to ensure harmonious work of all branches and enterprises everywhere, and to improve their economic efficiency.

II. Persistently Implementing the Party Social Policy

The 27th CPSU Congress worked out a long-term social policy that covers all aspects of the Soviet people's life. The task has been set to ensure a new approach to developing the social sphere of life and to overcome once for all the underestimation of the problems that cannot be put off any longer.

An important place in the social program has been allotted to the task of satisfying the real purchasing demand of the population and of saturating the market with various and, what is the most important, good-quality goods and services. The corresponding Comprehensive Program is oriented to this goal.

But, unfortunately, not all ministries and departments are advancing toward the set goals, and this is true for Volyn, Lvov, and Chernovtsy Oblasts. For instance, the rates of growth of production volume envisaged by the 1986 plan of the light industry are by 1.5 times lower than the average annual rates for the 12th 5-Year Plan. The development of the sewing, footwear, and knitted fabrics industries is especially lagging behind the demand. The republic's light industry needs the support and assistance of the USSR Ministry of the Light Industry, the Ukrainian SSR Gosplan, and the local party and soviet organs.

Not all enterprises of the "A" group have yet been enlisted for the production of consumer goods, and many of them produce them in what can be called very small quantities.

It is time in this important sector to most resolutely overcome conservatism, sluggishness, and clumsiness, especially in reequipping the enterprises, developing and introducing new types of products, and utilizing local opportunities.

Exceptionally responsible work will have to be carried out in fulfilling the task set by the congress of **providing a separate apartment or house for every family by the year 2000**. The Gosplan, the State Committee for Construction Affairs, the Central Statistical Administration, and the Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services must make the necessary calculations and prepare the necessary proposals for solving this problem.

Simultaneously with increasing the volumes of new housing construction, including by enlisting the resources of the population, it is necessary to accelerate the rates of capital repairs of existing housing funds and the reconstruction of old communal apartments for family occupancy. It is also necessary everywhere to take into account the existing surpluses of living space and introduce order in their utilization.

Unfortunately, the quality of housing construction, as well as of the construction of many other civic projects, is still low. One of the greatest shortages exists in the services for housing repairs and for the construction of private homes. This can no longer be tolerated. This is, first and foremost, a field for concrete activities of the soviets and the aktiv of many thousands of their deputies.

Under the measures on the implementation of the congress' decisions, it is planned to organize on a considerably wider scale everyday services at working peoples' places of work and to actively enlist enterprises and organizations for this task. It is necessary to expand in every way possible the services connected with facilitating domestic work and with tourism and automobile servicing, and to continue developing collective fruit growing and horticulture.

It is also necessary to reduce the gap between the levels of everyday services for the urban and village population. As is known, in the past 5-year plan period the republic noticeably intensified the social restructuring of the village. However, Vinnitsa, Ternopol, and Khmelnitskiy Oblasts failed to fulfill much of what had been planned in this respect. Therefore, it is necessary in every oblast to carefully examine the progress in the implementation of comprehensive measures on the socioeconomic development of the village and, wherever it is necessary, to make the appropriate corrections in the draft plans for the 12th 5-Year Plan period.

The fact that the problem of centralized water supply system has not yet been solved in many villages and, in particular, in Zaporozhye and Nikolayev Oblasts, attests to this necessity. The State Agro-Industrial Committee and the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, and the appropriate oblast ispolkoms must find the necessary resources and solve this problem within a short period.

The republic Council of Ministers and Gosplan, the ispolkoms of local soviets, and the appropriate ministries and departments are called upon to persistently work to accomplish the tasks of providing the necessary amenities for cities and villages and of improving everyday services for the population. **It should always be remembered that satisfying the demands and concrete needs of the people is a political question and that the party committees have no right to stand aside from these tasks.**

It was stressed at the 27th CPSU Congress that the party would persistently strive to eliminate everything that hampers the strict implementation of the **principle of social justice**. It is necessary everywhere to intensify control over the measure of work and consumption and strive to ensure a strict dependence of wages on labor productivity and quality.

It was noted in the report that the struggle against parasites as well as against embezzlement is not sufficiently consistent everywhere and especially not in Zaporozhye, Dnepropetrovsk, Crimean, Lvov, and Odessa Oblasts and in the republic systems of consumer cooperatives and everyday services. Taking into account new demands, the party, soviet, and law and order organs must restructure their work more actively in the struggle against these phenomena.

We cannot reconcile ourselves to the fact, V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued, that party and soviet organs recently have slackened their attention to the **general education and vocational school reform**. In fact, it is impossible today to name an oblast where all the tasks of the reform have been accomplished comprehensively, fully, and according to set schedules.

The leaders of the Ivano-Frankovsk, Kirovgrad, Crimean, Lvov, Rovno, and some other oblispolkoms still make little effort to organize the reconstruction and completion of the schools for admission of children at the age of 6 years. Voroshilovgrad, Donetsk, Zaporozhye, and Ternopol Oblasts are not fulfilling the plans for the construction of interschool production training combines and for setting up training workshops and sectors in production operations.

The fact that the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Motor Transport, Ministry of Power and Electrification, Ministry of Local Industry, Ministry of the Coal Industry, and Ministry of Consumer Services have only fulfilled by 50 percent their tasks for providing work placed for school children can only be explained by insufficient interest on the part of leaders of these ministries. And yet, the fact is that the organization of productive work represents the key task of the reform.

Under the measures that have been worked out, it is planned to eliminate the shortcomings and omissions in the implementation of the school reform within a short time. The Council of Ministers

(Comrades M.A. Orlik and N.F. Nikolayev), leaders of the Ministry of Education, the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, and other ministries and departments, and party committees and soviet ispolkoms must concern themselves with these urgent problems constantly and, most importantly, more effectively.

THe need for preschool institutions must be fully met in the current 5-year plan period, and the local soviet ispolkoms in Kiev, Donetsk, and Zhitomir Oblasts must especially concern themselves with this task.

It is also necessary to tackle the task of improving **health services** and of strengthening the supply basis of these services. The fact is that quite a few hospitals still lack water supply, sewerage, and central heating systems. And in this situation, many oblasts systematically fail to absorb the capital investment allotted for these purposes. For instance, a large hospital in Krivoy Rog has been under construction for 10 years now; a hospital in Voroshilovgrad has been under construction since 1977; and the hospitals in Donetsk and Dnepropetrovsk have been under constructions since 1979. The Council of Ministers and the obkoms and oblispolkoms must correct this situation in the shortest possible time.

Special attention must be devoted to **mother and child care**. Despite the fact that in recent years the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine has more than once addressed itself to this question of paramount importance, the Ministry of Health and Minister A.Ye. Romanenko personally as well as many oblispolkoms have failed to make proper conclusions. Thus, in December last year the Central Committee Secretariat discussed the state of affairs in this sector and noted serious omissions in the work of maternity institutions and the medical care for newborns. Immediate measures were determined to eliminate these omissions. And now it must be noted again that no essential progress has been made. It seems that the Ministry of Health has reconciled itself to this situation. The Science and Education Institutions Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine and the local party committees have failed to demonstrate the proper principled attitude and exactingness in this connection.

The implementation of the measures on improving medical services must be placed under the strictest everyday control; because what is involved is society's main productive force — the human factor, the health of future generations, and the demographic situation in the 21st century.

And one more thing. Health care undoubtedly is in need of assistance, the speaker continued. But we also expect more from the people directly working in this field. Unfortunately, the standard of medical services still gives rise to much unfavorable criticism. It is primarily the Communists and Komsomol members as well as all honest and conscientious medical workers — and they are in majority — who must adopt a more active attitude in this respect.

The construction sites of many **cultural and sports** projects, especially in villages and new urban rayons, must become shock tasks in the 12th 5-Year Plan period. We relate the activation of the mass cultural and sports work to asserting a healthy way of life and overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism.

At the same time inspections have shown that party committees and soviet and economic organs in Storozhinetskiy Rayon of Chernovtsy Oblast, Shpolyanskiy Rayon of Cherkassy Oblast, Starokonstantinovskiy Rayon of Khmelnitskiy Oblast, Sinelnikovskiy Rayon of Dnepropetrovsk Oblast, and Skolevskiy Rayon of Lvov Oblast have not really concerned themselves with the struggle against this until now, that they are not thoroughly acquainted with the state of affairs, and that they frequently magnify what has been accomplished.

The following facts show how far the irresponsibility of officials can go. Z.A. Isakov, deputy director of the Kremenchug Railway Car Building Production Association, spent 2 days "celebrating" his jubilee: 1 day "in the open air" and another day in a restaurant. General Director Yu.M. Kryukov and nearly 50 leading workers of the plant participated in this event. By decision of the Kremenchug Gorkom, Isakov was expelled from the CPSU and he was issued a strict reprimand with entry in the registration card.

A scandalous incident took place in Volovetskiy Rayon of Transcarpathian Oblast where workers of the raykom apparatus, together with the secretary of the party organization and the workshop chief of the local plant, organized a collective drinking binge which ended in a traffic accident in which one person was killed. And the law-determined result was that those guilty were expelled from the party and and the raykom first secretary was dismissed from his position.

The lovers of alcohol must understand once and for all that there will be no liberalism in relation to these questions. In this connection it is mandatory that decisions on punishment or on dismissals from positions be made public.

III. Ensuring a Qualitative Restructuring of Party Work in Conformity With New Tasks

As is known, **the party is the leading and guiding force of our society. However, this does not imply by any means that it must assume all functions of administration.** The party is called upon to implement the correct policy through cadres, through party committees, and through the system of social organizations. The more sanguine and substantive the internal party life is and the more persistently the statutory provisions and the Leninist principles of democratic centralism are observed in the activity of the party organization, the stronger and more effective the party's influence will be in all sectors of work.

Life has shown that party organizations achieve good results wherever the Communists are engaged in concrete tasks and not in empty talk and wherever they resolutely uncover shortcomings and actively work to eliminate them. Therefore, the main weight of our work must now be shifted precisely to the lower party links. It must be made a rule that every responsible party worker — and not only party worker — must spend at least half of his working time among people, in primary party organizations and in labor collectives, and give them practical assistance.

It is also necessary to systematically study and spread the valuable experience of such primary party organizations as the party organizations of the Sumy M.V. Frunze Machine Building Scientific-Production Association, the Dnepropetrovsk K.Ye. Voroshilov Combine Plant, the Odessa Kislorodmash Scientific-Production Association, the A.F. Zasadko coal mine, the All-Union Scientific Research and Planning and Designing Institute of Technology of Power Machine Building, the Kievlyanka knitted fabric factory, the Kirov kolkhoz in Belozerskiy Rayon of Kherson Oblast, the Rossiya kolkhoz in Krasnogvardeyskiy Rayon of Crimean Oblast, and others.

At the same time, V.V. Shcherbitskiy noted, **many party and soviet organs are making only slow progress in restructuring their work style.** The devotion to old forms and methods is tenacious. Thus, the work in the party organization of the Kerchmetallurgstroy trust, comprising 600 Communists, has been limping for a long time. The secretary of the party organization elected 2 years ago actively plunged into work and he needed real and concrete help; but instead of that he was constantly detracted from his work by inspections. Last year alone the accountability reports by leaders of the trust and its subdivisions were discussed 9 times by the Kerch Gorkom and Ispolkom and the Leninsky Raykom and 22 times by the city and rayon people's control committees. The trade union organs are also constantly studying and verifying something or other. And here is the result: It appears as though they are all concerning themselves with the trust, and yet the trust nevertheless failed to fulfill both the 1985 program and the 5-year plan as a whole. This style of work cannot be called anything but harmful.

Such examples were also cited in the report: Last year 143 inspections and inquiries were carried out in the Kiev Khimvolokno Production Association. In the first 1 and 1/2 months this year the Ivano-Frankovsk Oblast consumer assocation was inspected by 13 commissions.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized that if we fail to resolutely rid ourselves of these methods and of the leaders attached to them, we will achieve no restructuring in practice.

Quite a great deal has already been said about reducing the number of various conferences and sessions and of documents adopted. But the results are little more than modest. Many tasks are simply drowned in the avalanche of words and papers. The efforts of the most highly skilled workers and party, soviet, and trade union organs are wasted precisely in this way.

Thus, during the past 5-year plan period Kharkov Obkom and Oblispolkom adopted 11 resolutions on increasing the production and procurement of corn grain. But the harvest yield of corn crops continued to be one of the lowest in the republic. This, then, is the entire "effectiveness" of work.

It is obvious that the party committees and their first secretaries and bureaus still understand the need for and the essence of restructuring in various ways. For instance, last year Odessa Obkom adopted 267 resolutions and issued requests for a total of 1,200 field reports; the corresponding figures for Nikolayev Obkom were 259 resolutions and 1,020 requests for reports. At the same time, Lvov, Khmelnitskiy, and Kiev Obkoms managed with tenfold fewer reports. And this had only beneficial results. A real war must be declared against excessive paperwork, and workers must be required to concern themselves with real tasks and not with papers.

Asserting the businesslike work style in all links and at all levels depends to a decisive extent on cadres. The overwhelming majority of the republic's leading cadres are devoted to the party and prize the trust shown to them, thoroughly know their task, and keep abreast of times. But at the same time, the possibilities for improving the qualitative state of cadres are clearly insufficiently utilized. The work with cadres is poor and is conducted without any long-term planning in Transcarpathian, Volyn, Vinnitsa, Zaporozhye, and Kherson Oblasts. The obkoms of these and some other oblasts are poorly acquainted with people and do not make real efforts to seek workers who are capable of thinking and acting in the new way. And the secretaries and departments of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine also do not exercise enough influence on improving cadre work.

The situation urgently dictates the necessity to take into account new demands and, on this basis, to carefully analyze the personal composition of cadres and to see whether a given worker is capable of practically accomplishing the new tasks in the sector entrusted to him. It is necessary to recognize those who, while talking about restructuring, in practice avoid solving the problems that cannot be put off and are not restructuring but are only engaged in a put-up job. It is necessary to resolutely get rid of them, and the sooner the better.

The main attention must be devoted to the first persons, that is, the leaders whom the party and the state charged with leading collectives and elective organs. The results of activities of entire collectives depend to a decisive extent on the quality of their work.

It must become a law that, if the situation in a given sector does not improve over a certain period of time, the worker heading the sector must cede his place to someone else. This is the honest and principled party position. V.I. Lenin considered it obligatory to "replace the Communists who are not seriously learning their management tasks...."

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine consistently follows this line. During the last accountability and election campaign 24 obkom, gorkom, and raykom secretaries and 29 chairmen of urban rayispolkoms were dismissed for having failed to meet the requirements of the sectors entrusted to them. Several important sectors of the republic ministries and departments were also strengthened.

It is necessary to further continue to raise exactingness toward leaders. The tasks that have been set cannot be accomplished if the leading cadres do not learn to work in the new way and if irresponsibility in all its forms, liberalism, and indulgence are not eleiminated.

And all this is still encountered, and encountered quite often, the speaker noted. Comrade B.I. Turbayevskiy has held the position of first secretary of Bratskiy Raykom in Nikolayev Oblast for 18 years. And the rayon had been going downhill for two successive 5-year plan periods: The harvest yields of grain crops have declined by 4.7 quintals per hectare, and the milk yield per cow have declined by 83 kg although these yields had been below the average oblast level. At the same time, the activities of the raykom and its first secretary continued to be positively appraised during these years. Comrade Turbayevskiy was even elected as delegate to the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Ukraine.

Barskiy Raykom in Vinnitsa Oblast, headed for more than 15 years by its first secretary, Comrade A.I. Kinshchak, has noticeably lowered the standard of its work.

We ask, comrade oblast leaders, where is the exacting and principled approach here?

Analysis has shown that in other oblasts, too, there are rayons where the political and organizational work has been poorly set up and where the results of economic operations have declined. The obkoms must carefully and thoroughly study the cause of this situation and determine whether the individuals heading the party and soviet organs are able to accomplish the tasks set for them.

It is necessary to more boldly advance to leadership positions the individuals from the ranks of workers, kolhoz members, and young specialist and scientists, that is, the individual workers who have passed through a good school and have earned the right to head collectives with their work, their skills, and their knowledge. It is very important to have everywhere militant, literate, and principled secretaries of primary party organizations who must be, as we say, the conscience of their labor collectives.

A long-term approach must definitely be ensured in cadre work. However, account is not being taken of this everywhere. In Crimean Oblast, for instance, the average age of the first secretaries of gorkoms and raykoms is about 50. There is a similar position in Chernovtsy, Lvov, Ivano-Frankovsk, and Zakarpatskaya Oblasts.

Of course, we are against cadre "shake-ups," and against "rejuvenating" them artificially at any price. But there should be a line or prospects in this matter both in party organs and in soviet and economic organs.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy then dwelt on such an effective means of educating cadres as criticism and self-criticism. He said that the task is now one of making this an organic feature of the way of life and activity of every party committee and of all soviet and economic organs and social organizations. Can it be right that over the last 2 years not one of the 125 speeches at plenums of Dnepropetrovsk Obkom and at aktiv meetings has contained any criticism aimed at the obkom bureaus and secretaries? A considerable number of compliments were addressed to the obkom first secretary, though.

Party organizations of many ministries and departments exercise their right to check up on the work of the apparatus of the party organizations in a timid and circumspect manner. The party committee of the republican Ministry of Motor Transport, for example, heard the accountability reports of five Communists last year. But these all occupy posts no higher than deputy chief of an administration.

It is necessary to proceed from the fact that there can be no organizations or leaders in the party which are beyond control or protected against criticism or party responsibility.

Many soviets of peoples deputies, trade unions, people's control organs, and Komsomol committees are slow to overcome the force of inrertia, and are frequently cut off from people's concrete needs and concerns.

The greatest and, unfortunately, most widespread evil here is bureaucratism and formalism, red tape, and lack of responsibility. One sometimes wonders how far staleness and soullessness can go. In March last year a high flood carried away a small bridge across the Ingulets River between two villages in Snigirevskiy Rayon of Nikolayev Oblast. It was only 6 months later and after repeated complaints that the oblast Executive Committee decided to restore the bridge. This decision, however, remained unfulfilled. For 1 year now, the inhabitants of Novotimofeyevka have had to travel not 2 km, as before, but 50 km — and via Kherson Oblast, at that — in order to get to their village soviet in Aleksandrovka. What do Comrades L.G. Sharayev and V.I. Ilin have to say about that?

A considerable number of cases of an inattentive attitude to people can also be cited with regard to the trade unions. The Central Committee of the republican Komsomol also needs to "de-bureaucracize" the apparatus of Komsomol organs and to breathe new life into the work of the Komsomol organizations. There is work to be done everywhere and at all levels to improve and simplify the structure of the apparatus.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized that we must use the prism of the tasks set by the congress to make an attentive analysis of the level of **ideological work** and to gain an understanding of what concrete things need to be done in order to increase its effectiveness and its good results. It is necessary to make educational work take a sharp turn toward life and its vital needs, and also to eradicate any manifestations of formalism.

The practical and creative upsurge which our people have received from the 27th party congress should be preserved and developed in every way possible.

Guided by the party's instructions, it is necessary to implement practical steps to improve the work of **the mass information and propaganda media**. Matters must be organized in order to make every article and television and radio broadcast literally pulsate with life and its achievements and contradictions, profoundlyu analyse both the strong and the work aspects of work, and conduct that practical and strictly regulated discussion which creates an atmosphere of intolerance toward shortcomings, an atmosphere of concerted and creative work. However, not all newspapers, including our leading republican newspapers *RADYANSKA UKRAINA* and *PRAVDA UKRAINY*, meet these demands. It is necessary to intensify the role of television and radio as intruments of publicity and social control and as rostrums for people's social experience.

It is important to continue to improve the training and retraining of journalist cadres and to increase their responsibility for the correctness and authenticity of published material. The Union of Journalists of the Ukraine (Comrade V.A. Serobaba) must exert greater influence over increasing the effectiveness of the press.

The 27th CPSU Congress opened up new potential for the expansion of problem study and for in-depth research into problems of the development of Soviet society. Social scientists will have to carry out a thorough elaboration of the problems of accelerating socioeconomic development with application to the republic, branches of its national economy, its regions, and its labor collectives. The Presidium of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR, and primarily Comrade I.I. Lukinov, as well as the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Education of the Ukrainian SSR and Comrades V.D. Parkhomenko and L.A. Kanishchenko, should involve leading scientists in research into these problems and should render them the necessary assistance.

It is also necessary to substantially strengthen the material-technical basis of ideological-educational work. No less than 40 rayon houses of culture and 541 village clubs are to be built in the present 5-year plan period. This is many more than in the last 5-year plan period.

The base of the printing industry requires serious strengthening. The State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade of the Ukrainian SSR is seriously lagging in terms of capital funds. More than half of the printing works under republican control are situated in cramped premises, many of which were constructed many years ago. Gosplan and the Council of Ministers must pay greater attention to this branch, and the State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade must show persistence in solving pressing tasks.

Many sectors of ideological work thus have their own problems which must be solved without any postponement. It must not be forgotten that educational work is being conducted in an atmosphere of acute ideological conflict. The ideological diversions of the class enemy are intensifying rather than weakening. For this reason it is necessary to further perfect counterpropaganda, to improve the patriotic and international education of our people, and to strengthen friendship between the peoples of the USSR.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy noted that it possible to say without exaggeration that there is a great amount of intense work to be done in all sectors. A considerable number of difficulties have to be overcome, also. **The complexity, scale, and newness of the tasks call for decisive, purposeful actions and for an ability to organize matters in a practical manner and in accordance with contemporary demands.**

Many of the issues being discussed today were touched on to a greater or lesser extent at the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Ukraine. A total of 58 delegates spoke at the congress and they voiced 215 proposals and critical remarks, that is, 1.6 times more than at the previous congress. Considerably more critical remarks and proposals were made about questions of improving planning, of managing and perfecting the economic mechanism, of the technical reequipment and reconstruction of enterprises and the agro-industrial complex, of social development, and of the style and methods of party work.

Many requests and proposals concerned the more precise definition of tasks for the 12th 5-Year Plan period and are being taken into account in the compilation of the 5-year plan. Individual proposals were designed for the long term and need to be studied. The critical remarks, proposals, and requests addressed to the union organs have been sent to the USSR Council of Ministers, while those addressed to the republican organs have been sent to the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR.

The Central Committee Politburo of the Communist Party of the Ukraine considers the remarks and proposals of the delegates to be of great political and practical significance. The departments of the republican Communist Party Central Committee have been charged with establishing control over the examination of these remarks and proposals and with ensuring that an active role is taken by the party organizations of ministries and departments, associations, and enterprises in the implementation of the decisions which were adopted.

In conclusion, V.V. Shcherbitskiy said:

The basic task in organizing the fulfillment of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Ukraine is one of concentrating forces in the decisive sector and of not drowning in petty affairs. The attention of all party, soviet, and economic organs and social organizations must be concentrated on implementing practical measures in the concrete conditions of each branch, each oblast, rayon, town or village, and labor collective. It is extremely important to precisely define what must be done in each sector of work, how it must be done, and who is personally responsible for the solution of one question or another. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has outlined the paramount measures in the organization of fulfillment of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions. Organizational and political measures prepared by the Politburo are being submitted for examination by the Central Committee plenum. We have striven to make this document maximally concrete, and to make it embrace all basic issues connected with the organization of fulfillment of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Ukraine.

Success will be ensured if every Communist and every Soviet person is involved in the practical work to implement the plans outlined by the party.

Today we must work better than yesterday, and tomorrow we must work better than today. We must firmly and consistently implement the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, ensure the necessary acceleration of the development of the republic's production forces, and augment its contribution to strengthening the might of our beloved motherland.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy spoke in conclusion at the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee plenum. As we should have expected, he said, all of the comrades who spoke expressed the opinion of the republic's Communists in unanimously approving the congress decisions and fully supporting the party's strategic course in the sphere of domestic and foreign policy. Work has begun everywhere to implement the tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress. But it is not being conducted everywhere with the proper intensity or the necessary rhythm.

Today's discussion also showed that everyone understands first of all that the most important condition for the implementation of the set tasks is reorganization of the forms and methods of work; second, that the main direction for achieving the set goals is scientific-technological progress; third, that it is necessary to draw principled and practical conclusions from the shortcomings of past years; and finally, that there is a general understanding that the most difficult and responsible work lies ahead.

We are obliged to do everything possible in order to ensure the stable working of the national economy and to reach the highest level of indices envisaged in the Basic Guidelines by the end of the 12th 5-Year Plan period. It is important that everyone engage in concrete, live practical work without waiting for new forms of management and a new economic mechanism to fully appear.

A recent visit to the "Bolshevik" Production Association, a meeting with bureau members of Shevchenkovskiy Raykom in Kiev, and conversations with workers, specialists, and party workers convince me that people understand what needs to be done and they are doing it quite well, without wasting time. In agriculture, according to the information at the disposal of the Central Committee, many kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders are still vacillating. Serious attention must be paid to this.

An example of a responsible and creative attitude to work — an example of selflessness, if you like — must be set first by our elective party aktiv, which numbers 857,000 people, and by the delegates of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Ukraine.

We must organize work so that everyone can fulfill his obligations at his post in a conscientious and creative manner, with a knowledge of the work, and to the fullest extent. In order to successfully solve the tasks facing us, it is necessary first to eliminate the serious shortcomings in the organization and verification of fulfillment. It is necessary to renounce formalism and bureaucratism and to be more energetic in introducing those forms of work which are of benefit and which bring real returns.

In general, a great amount of intensive work must be done. There are complex tasks, very complex tasks. It is important to gain an understanding of each of them, to find reliable ways of solving them, and to mobilize people to overcome difficulties, and to do all this in good time. A prominent position is being taken today by the ability to make a deep study of the problems which arise, and by the ability to solve problems effectively and professionally — not to delegate them, as frequently happens. After a decision is made, it is important to be able to organize matters so that the necessary end results can be obtained.

It is necessary to emphasize repeatedly that party committees must implement policy through cadres, through the primary party and social organizations, and not replace soviet and economic organs. It is necessary to be guided strictly by the CPSU Statutes approved by the 27th party congress.

Briefly, everyone must reorient himself in a serious fashion. The more quickly we do this, the better all the tasks will be solved.

RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium Meets

PM141315 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 9 Apr 86 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] Questions of the development of the material and technical base of TV broadcasting in the RSFSR and the improvement of the services provided to the population by radio and TV were examined at the latest RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium. It was noted that in recent years a number of important projects have been implemented that make it possible for 97 percent of the republic's population to receive TV broadcasts. However, now that the 27th CPSU Congress has set the task of further developing TV broadcasting, these successes are no longer satisfactory.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers gave soviet ispolkoms, ministries, and departments specific instructions to successfully fulfill the task set by the party congress. It is also planned to ensure that TV programs can be received everywhere by the end of the 12th 5-Year Plan. The republic Council of Ministers Presidium discussed the state of work to certify output and step up state monitoring of its quality at industrial enterprises of RSFSR ministries and departments. An important role in this activity must be played by the RSFSR State Committee for Standards Administration and by quality checks. The RSFSR Government outlined specific measures to ensure the successful resolution of the task of improving output quality. The session heard a report from Nizhniy Tagil Gorispolkom on the participation of base enterprises and educational establishments in the labor education, training, and vocational orientation of students. Local ispolkoms were instructed to step up attention to involving students in socially useful and productive labor on the basis of the experience of people in the Urals. The RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium also examined other questions of the republic's life.

Vorotnikov Speaks at RSFSR Meeting on Budget

LD212054 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 21 Apr 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The RSFSR Council of Ministers today examined the results of the fulfillment of the state plan for the economic and social development of the republic, and of the RSFSR state budget over the first quarter of 1986. Comrade Vorotnikov spoke at the meeting.

CSA Official Describes Jan-Mar Industrial Results

LD211553 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Talk by Vladimir Ivanovich Tolkushin, chief of the Industrial Statistics Administration of the USSR Central Statistical Administration — live]

[Excerpt] The plan for basic food products was fulfilled and output of these increased. The scale of technical reequipment and reconstruction of industrial enterprises increased; capital investments for these purposes increased 30 percent over the same period last year. More than 1,500 automatic, rotor, rotor-conveyor, and mechanized flow lines have been installed; 290 new types of output have been assimilated and put into production, including construction materials and efficient equipment for the fuel industry, machine building, and agriculture.

Industrial associations and enterprises operating under the new economic conditions achieved higher results. Individual industries and a number of associations and enterprises have been slow to restructure their operations in the light of the new requirements; and in the quarter which has elapsed they operated at a level below their existing potential. While the plan for marketing of output was exceeded, the plan as a whole, when contractural and delivery obligations are taken into account, was underfulfilled by R2.1 billion. The greatest delay in deliveries occurred in associations and enterprises of the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry, the Ministry of the Timber, Pulp, and Paper and Wood-Processing Industry, and the Ministry of Light Industry. The tasks of the plan for the development of science and technology were not fulfilled in full measure.

In realizing the tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress, the labor collectives of associations and enterprises in industry are mobilizing the existing reserves for the successful fulfillment of the 1986 plan.

Ryabov Attends Steel Industry Collegium Session

PM161533 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 13 Apr 86 p 3

[Report by O. Buzuluk: "Collegium Session"]

[Text] Moscow — Developing the successes achieved during the precongress shock vigil, ferrous metallurgy enterprise collectives have coped with the first quarter plan in all indicators and produced many hundreds of thousands of metric tons of cast iron, steel, rolled metal, and other products in excess of the plan. The entire increase in output was due to improved labor productivity.

What internal reserves must be brought into play in order to improve the sector's work in the light of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions? This was discussed at a session of the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy enlarged Collegium and the sector trade union Central Committee Presidium. USSR Minister of Ferrous Metallurgy S. Kolpakov delivered a report.

He and the other speakers expressed concern at the fact that 100-percent fulfillment of the national economy's orders has not been achieved everywhere, especially in the case of economical and scarce metal products; equipment is still standing idle; introduction of progressive techniques and technology is slow; and modernization and revamping of production is proceeding at an unsatisfactory rate.

The enlarged Collegium session was attended by Ya. Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; I. Yastrebov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Heavy Industry and Power Engineering Department; and senior officials from ministries and departments.

Yeltsin Attends Meeting on Summer Food Supply

PM150827 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 1 Apr 86 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Summer Trade in the City"]

[Excerpts] A working conference held at the Moscow CPSU Gorkom yesterday examined questions concerning the organization of seasonal trade in fruit and vegetable produce and nonalcoholic beverages in the city.

Leaders of city organizations, first secretaries of party raykoms, chairmen of rayispolkoms and rayon people's control committees, and leaders of trade enterprises and organizations were invited to the conference.

B.N. Yeltsin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, addressed the conference.

Taking part in the conference's work were N.A. Stashenkov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Trade and Consumer Services Department; I.K. Kapustyan, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry Department; N.M. Zaychenko, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee; L.B. Yermin, first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the RSFSR State Agro-Industrial Committee; S.D. Aleshin, USSR deputy minister of trade; V.P. Shimanskiy, RSFSR minister of trade; A.G. Yashin, first deputy chairman of the Tsentrosoyuz; V.F. Yermakov, chairman of the RSFSR Potrebsoyuz; and I.M. Cherepanov, chairman of Moscow Oblispolkom.

Central Committee Holds Agro-Industrial Conference

PM141210 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 6 Apr 86 pp 1-2

[TASS-*SELSKAYA ZHIZN* report: "At the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] A conference was held at the CPSU Central Committee on 5 April for secretaries of union republic Communist Party central committees and party kraykoms and obkoms; chairmen of union and autonomous republic state agro-industrial committees and kray and oblast agro-industrial committees; chairmen of republic, kray, and oblast consumer society boards; secretaries of party raykoms; chairmen of rayon agro-industrial associations; leaders of ministries and departments; scientists; and leaders and specialists of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agro-industrial complex enterprises and organizations.

The following took part in the conference's work: V.I. Vorotnikov, L.N. Zaykov, and Ye.K. Ligachev, members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; A.P. Biryukova and V.P. Nikonov, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee; and senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers.

The conference examined the tasks of party, soviet, and economic organs in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Further Improving the Economic Management Mechanism in the Country's Agro-Industrial Complex."

The conference was opened by Ye.K. Ligachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. He said: It is only 1 month since the 27th party congress. It was a congress where strategic decisions were taken. The program documents adopted by it and the spirit of creative criticism prevailing at the congress are having a profound impact on the development of Soviet society. There can be no doubt that as the tasks set by the congress are carried out, the influence of its ideas and directives in all spheres of social life will increase.

The party has launched organizational and political work to implement the outlined plans both centrally and at local level. A political and labor upsurge by the masses is perceptible everywhere. The movement of labor collectives to meet the national economic targets for the first year of the 12th 5-Year Plan ahead of schedule and meet the targets for the first 2 years of the 5-year plan by the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution is expanding.

The Central Committee has defined immediate and long-term measures to fulfill the congress resolution and the ideas and directives contained in the Central Committee Political Report. A list of questions for examination in the Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat has been outlined.

In accordance with the congress' instruction, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo has adopted decisions on such important questions as the management of the country's fuel and energy complex, the switching of capital construction over to normative schedules, and the intensification of the struggle against unearned income.

The 27th party congress set a task of special importance: the task of ensuring very rapidly that the country is fully provided with food.

Guided by the 27th party congress' decisions, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution on the economic management mechanism in the country's agro-industrial complex. This fundamentally important policy document was drafted on the initiative and with the direct involvement of Comrade M.S. Gorbachev.

I should like to particularly stress that the improvement of the economic management mechanism in the agrarian sector is wholly planned to strengthen and develop relations of financial autonomy — financial autonomy that is real and complete, not sham or partial — with all links of the agro-industrial complex, and above all kolkhozes and sovkhozes, being switched over to paying their own way and self-financing. Financial autonomy is the chief means of developing the agro-industrial complex. It must be firmly grasped that the economic mechanism cannot really function or be efficient without effective financial autonomy. The economic measures set out in the adopted party and government document must also be directed to that end.

As you can see, management conditions are undergoing substantial changes. The organizational and economic reorganization of agro-industrial management requires all party, soviet, and managerial organs to approach the leadership of agriculture differently and demands change in their work style and methods.

Cadre policy must be the focus of party committees' activity. Developing enterprises, creative boldness, competence, and profound economic thinking are the party organizations' main concern. Therein lies the very essence of what is now occurring in our society, which is undergoing reorganization. Therein, too, lies all its complexity. No economic measures will yield the required return, Ye.K. Ligachev stressed, if agricultural enterprises do not have a stable body of competent specialists and leaders. This fully applies to cadre in mass trades.

Speaking about party leadership of agro-industrial production and science, Ye.K. Ligachev stressed the local party committees' responsibility for agro-industrial management organs' activities. He said that now, when integrated agro-industrial management organs are taking their first steps, it is particularly appropriate to remind them about exercising their rights, discharging their duties, and fulfilling their specific responsibility at every level of management. The organizational restructuring may founder if the different levels of management organs duplicate or confuse their tasks and functions. This must be prevented. Particular care must be shown toward agro-industrial management organs' primary party organizations.

If you ask what is most characteristic of the party and government document on questions of the agro-industrial complex's management mechanism, the following, highly concise answer may be given. Namely, that it involves not only an expansion of managerial rights and an increase in economic interest but also increased responsibility on the part of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, associated enterprises, and territorial management organs and leaders for improving the supply of food products to the local population.

A procedure is now being introduced whereby everything remaining after products have been supplied to central stocks goes to local supply.

The Central Committee is increasing its demands on oblasts and republics to improve the supply of food products to the population by exploiting local potential. This was the aim of the reports by the Novosibirsk and Voroshilovgrad Obkoms heard at the Central Committee. The demands on local organs in this regard will increase.

The most important thing, Ye.K. Ligachev concluded, is to obtain a high return from the organizational and economic reorganization of the country's agrarian management and the resources allocated for the economic and social development of the country's agro-industrial complex, to substantially boost the volume of agricultural products, and to reduce relative expenditure on its production.

A report was delivered by V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee.

The decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress plan a considerable increase in the growth rates of agricultural production. An entire range of scientific, technical, management organization, and economic measures making it possible to steadily increase the production potential of agro-industrial complex sectors must be carried out and existing capacities used more intensively if this is to be achieved. The improvement of the economic management mechanism outlined in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution is such a measure. It envisages a switch to a more progressive, normative method of planning, a new procedure of economic production incentives, a stronger link between labor remuneration and labor results, the development of labor collectives' economic initiative, and the introduction of economic methods in the management of the agro-industrial complex.

The decision on a stable plan for state procurements of grain at the level of the 1986 plan, V.S. Murakhovskiy said, is of fundamental importance. At the same time, the state has adopted additional measures to increase the sale of grain to the state. What will this yield in reality?

Let us take Altay Kray. In the last 5-year plan kolkhozes and sovkhozes there earned R271 million on average per year from grain sales. Experts calculate that in carrying out the current year's plan, the farms will earn R570 million, including R170 million from price increases. The profit level on grain production will increase by 10 percent. In the country as a whole, kolkhozes and sovkhzoes that fulfill the grain sales plan will earn an extra more than R1.3 billion (annually).

Farms that overfulfill the grain sales plan will, as an incentive, be provided with trucks, tractors, construction materials, and other resources in short supply without payment.

Measures are envisaged that will not only provide incentives for grain production but also will increase acountability for the rational use of grain. This is very important. The point is that a number of places are not meeting their targets for feed production and procurement, and their shortfall is being made up by increased consumption of grain as feed. In Yaroslav Oblast, in the last 15 years the proportion of hay within the structure of feed for dairy stock has more than halved and the proportion of pasture feed has fallen by one-third. On the other hand, the proportion of concentrates has doubled, and cows' milk yield has declined by 500 kg. The consumption of concentrates per quintal is high in Kemerovo, Sverdlovsk, and Irkutsk Oblasts and in the Uzbek and Azerbaijan SSR's.

Complete responsibility for ensuring that livestock is provided with protein-balanced feed and that it is used rationally now rests with the agro-industrial committees. Beginning in 1987, the program for production of mixed feed and protein and vitamin additives and for their range will be determined by the republics themselves on the basis of the extensive use of local resources for its manufacture. Nutrients, meat-and-bone meal, and other high-protein additives produced in excess of the plan by enterprises on the territory of an oblast, kray, or republic will remain entirely at their disposal.

New norms are being introduced that will allow farms that cultivate sugar beets, sunflowers, and soybeans to barter their produce for mixed feed and molasses; the distribution of cake is also being resumed.

Work to boost the production of vegetable protein must be stepped up. In the current 5-year plan the gross harvest of pulse crops must be doubled, the harvested area of alfalfa and clover expanded, and the yield and production of sunflowers and soybeans increased.

Rape cultivation constitutes a large reserve. Many farms in Lipetsk, Ivano-Frankovsk, Minsk, Moscow, and Omsk Oblasts obtain 20 or more quintals of rape seed per hectare. In addition to the oil, 10-12 quintals of oil-seed meal are obtained. Farms in Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belorussia and the RSFSR non-Chernozem Zone, however, pay scant attention to this crop.

The resolution envisages considerably increasing the interest and responsibility of local organs for boosting production of foodstuffs and improving their supply to the population. Union republics, autonomous republics, krays, and oblasts will not be set targets for state purchases of livestock, poultry, milk, eggs, potatoes, fruit, or vegetables. They will be set volumes of these kinds of products for supply to all-union and republic funds or subsidies from them. The level of supply here will be firmly estalished for each year. All output after supplies to the funds have been met is to be retained locally.

The problem of supplying the population with meat and meat products remains most acute. The main way to resolve it is by intensifying stockraising on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and considerably increasing livestock and poultry productivity.

At the same time far better use must be made of the potential of subsidiary plots belonging to enterprises and organizations.

Substantially more meat and other produce for local consumption can and must be obtained from the population's personal subsidiary plots.

Unfortunately, that is not being taken into account everywhere. In Ryazan, Gorkiy, Ulyanovsk, Kherson, Mogilev, and some other oblasts and republics, meat and milk production on personal subsidiary plots actually declined the past 10 years.

To more closely combine the interests of public-sector farms and personal plots, it is deemed expedient to provide for their needs in kolkhoz and sovkhoz production and finance plans. The meat produced on these farms and sold to the consumer cooperative will be included in kolkhoz and sovkhoz sales plans. Each kolkhoz and sovkhoz must help them by supplying feed; selling them more young pigs, poultry, and calves; and improving the organization of the reception and shipment of produce.

It is possible in practice for every oblast, kray, and republic to produce a sufficient quantity of potatoes and other vegetables. But in a number of places people have lost interest in growing this produce for themselves and instead rely on shipments from elsewhere. It is intolerable that farms in Kursk Oblast harvest only 52 quintals of potatoes per hectare, while farms in Ivanovo Oblast produce 67 quintals per hectare, those in Orel Oblast grow 70 quintals per hectare, Ryazan Oblast's farms achieve 78 quintals per hectare, and in Kaluga Oblast the figure is 81 quintals per hectare. In the past 5-year plan Ivanovo and Vladimir Oblasts imported cabbage, while Yaroslavl and Gorkiy Oblasts imported onions. This year oblasts in the Ukraine have requested supplies of onions, peppers, garlic, and dried fruits.

It is important to firmly uphold the right granted to farms to sell above-plan produce to consumer cooperatives and in markets. Taking guidance from the resolution and without waiting for additional instructions, the Tsentrosoyuz and consumer cooperative organizations at the republic and local level must immediately organize long-term contracts for the purchase of produce form kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and the population and ensure that the procurement and trade network is developed and strengthened. Consumer cooperatives must occupy a firm position in kolkhoz markets and actively influence prices.

A major part of the report was devoted to the intensification of labor activeness and ensuring an interested attitude on the part of each worker, kolkhoz member, specialist, and leader to his allotted task. True financial autonomy and the dependence of enterprises' incomes on end results must be the norm for all elements of the agro-industrial complex, primarily kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

In recent years certain work has been done to introduce autonomous financing and the collective contract on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Now one-third of kolkhozes and one-fourth of sovkhozes achieve a profit of over 25 percent and one-tenth of farms achieve a profit of over 40 percent. There are no loss-making farms now in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania and Moscow, Leningrad, Lipetsk, Chernovitsy, Grodno, Brest, and some other oblasts.

However, as the results of zonal conferences have shown, during the introduction of autonomous financing and the collective contract, many kolkhozes and sovkhozes permit much formalism, are poor at accounting, and are lax at linking labor remuneration and end results.

Production costs are increasing. They rose considerably per R100 of gross agricultural output in the 11th 5-Year Plan. Last year direct production costs on the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes were several billion rubles above the plan targets.

Things cannot go on like that. The rise in costs must be halted and a 5-7 percent reduction in output prime costs must be achieved during the 5-year plan. A mechanism has been provided for influencing these processes. Approximately 70 percent of the amount of direct costs saved will be paid out to collectives, and overexpenditure will be recouped from resources provided for collectives' labor remuneration and bonuses.

In this connection it is very important to correctly fix production volumes and cost limits for each financially autonomoous subunit and to apply well-founded normatives; otherwise large overpayments of undeserved penalties may be inflicted on labor collectives. Rayon agro-industrial associations and agro-industrial committees must ensure that the new conditions governing bonuses for thrift and responsibility for overexpenditure are an important means of struggle against mismangement and wastefulness.

The skillful distribution of increasing incomes is an important question. In a number of places, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan, for example, consumption funds have grown faster than production expansion funds. Often those sums obtained as additions to purchase prices are spent on secondary needs rather than on the further development of production as envisaged by the relevant decision. There are still cases where labor remuneration on unprofitable farms is even higher than on profitable ones.

Analysis shows that the prime cost of crop and livestock produce generally increases on those kolkhozes and sovkhozes where autonomous financing has not been assimilated, where intrafarm specialization has not been carried out, and where the shop system of management has not been introduced.

The bank credit procedure is being changed. Farms' responsibility for the prompt repayment of loans is being increased. As they become ready, sovkhozes and other enterprises will switch to finance from oblast and kray budgets.

Under these conditions agro-industrial committees and associations must show increased attention to questions of financial support for production.

Rayon agro-industrial associations and agro-industrial committees must determine which farms are to work right now on the basis of self-financing and which will temporarily be allocated budget appropriations and resources from the centralized fund. For the latter, however, subsidy normatives must be established which exclude dependence.

To develop the economy of weak farms, wider use must be made of the experience of advanced kolkhozes and sovkhozes, which have achieved high economic indicators on the basis of autonomous financing and the collective contract. For example, the Kalinin kolkhoz in Zaporozhye Oblast, the "Stepnoy" sovkhoz in Kalmyk ASSR, and "Nazarovskiy" sovkhoz in Krasnoyarsk Kray have different natural and climatic conditions but achieve high profitability year after year. Exemplary farms of this kind are to be found in all republics, krays, oblasts, and in many rayons. As a rule those farms have introduced the shop system of management, a rational production structure, efficient intrafarm planning, and good accounting and economic analysis, and have a system of labor remuneration closely linked to end results. Their experience must be introduced energetically and consistently.

The resolution outlines fundamental changes in the material incentive system for kolkhoz members, workers, farm leaders and specialists, rayon agro-industrial associations, and agro-industrial committees. The new economic mechanism provides conditions under which efficient farms will be able to pay their workers more; build housing and social, cultural, and consumer facilities; and resolve other social questions more successfully.

Agro-industrial committees, rayon agro-industrial associations, and kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders must ensure that the collective contract becomes the predominant form of labor organization and remuneration within 2 years. The country already has a few good examples of the skillful use of contractual principles. They must be extended and deepened. This form is the most effective at cutting costs and closely links material incentives with the level of labor productivity and the saving of material resources.

Here are just two examples. During the first year of operation of the cost-cutting form of labor remuneration at the "Za Mir" kolkhoz in Lithuania, production increased by 11 percent, prime costs decreased by 4 percent, and the consumption of fuels and lubricants decreased by 14 percent and that of spares by 34 percent. The "Kazminskiy" kolkhoz in Stavropol Kray has been basing labor remuneration on gross income for 10 years now and in the 11th 5-Year Plan increased the production of gross output by 70 percent, labor productivity by 50 percent, and gross income by 100 percent in comparison with the 10th 5-Year Plan. Labor remuneration increased by 40 percent.

The introduction of progressive forms of labor organization and remuneration can only produce a high effect when organizational and economic work are intensified. No effect is achieved where this work is lax and where economic questions are not tackled daily.

There are examples to illustrate that. The number of contract collectives would appear to be large in some oblasts; but crop yield and livestock productivity are increasing slowly, farms' economies remain weak, and production is essentially not developing. Why is that? This is what happens when the principles of the contract are not observed, contract terms are breached, and team and link leaders are limited in their power to tackle day-to-day economic questions. A number of farms set incorrect production norms and rates per unit of output. Serious omissions have occurred in labor remuneration: on some farms it has remained based on the amount of work completed, that is, on the amount "clocked up," while in other "wage leveling" has flourished.

Autonomous financing and new progressive forms of labor organization and remuneration are most effective where costs are well monitored. Experience shows that the checkbook form [chekovaya forma] of reciprocal financial transactions is the best method of monitoring costs. It must be introduced everywhere.

The measures envisaged in the resolution on improving the economic mechanism require the strengthening of the economic services and the improvement of planning and economic work at all levels of management.

The resolution stresses that the most important tasks in the capital construction sphere are to further increase the effectiveness of capital investments, ensure that projects are built in strict accordance with the prescribed timetable, and accelerate the social reorganization of the countryside as a most important factor for creating stable labor collectives.

The rights of the leaders of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and agro-industrial enterprises and organs in the use of capital investments are being considerably expanded. Beginning next year, all plan indicators in capital construction will be determined by sovkhozes and other enterprises within the limits of the capital investments allocated to them. They have been granted the right to independently formulate plans and estimates for the retooling and modernization of simple production facilities and also to draw up model plans for farm buildings, feed shops, and other buildings and premises.

Measures have been determined to encourage the development of the method of construction using one's own resources. It is deemed expedient to provide the construction materials and other resources for that method.

The rights and independence granted in the construction sphere place great responsibility on the leaders of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and agro-industrial complex enterprises and organizations. As a rule, farms must now carry out construction work from their own resources.

The creation of integrated construction organizations and their subordination to rayon agro-industrial associations and oblast, kray, and republic agro-industrial committees offers extensive opportunities for considerably increasing the effectiveness of construction and expanding the scale of work to create a powerful agro-industrial complex infrastructure, particularly in the storage and processing sphere and the development of the countryside.

New opportunities are opening up for increasing production efficiency and stepping up the integration of agriculture and the processing sectors. However, those opportunities are by no means efficiently utilized everywhere. The departmental isolation of enterprises in the meat, dairy, and food industries and construction organizations persists in a number of oblasts. Central newspapers carry quite a lot of criticism about sluggishness in completing reconstruction. Meat, dairy, and food industry associations, construction associations, and so forth have virtually all been retained in Saratov Oblast. Thus old-style departmental interests are making their presence felt in the new formations of the agro-industrial complex.

Diffidence and indeciveness in management restructuring are characteristic of a number of oblasts in the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Uzbekistan, and some other republics. This leads to the preservation of departmental separation at oblast, kray, and ASSR level. In view of this situation, the real and effective integration of agriculture and related industrial sectors cannot be secured. And yet therein lies the main point of the entire organizational restructuring and the tremendous advantages which it is meant to provide. Shortcomings should be eliminated immediately; restructuring must be really completed; and the planning, financing, and management of the entire agro-industrial complex as an integrated whole must be ensured in practice.

The creation of a new management system will produce the necessary effect only if there is a clear definition of the rights, duties, and specific responsibilities of each tier of management. Attention must be drawn particularly to the practical work of rayon agro-industrial associations. They are closest of all to production and it is primarily their purposeful activity which determines success. All rayon-level enterprises must be transferred to rayon agro-industrial associations.

At the oblast and republic level, wider use should be made of the method of creating science-and-production and production associations and systems centered on advanced farms and scientific institutions. These base enterprises with high indicators in, for example, the production of sugar beet and corn, must pass on advance experience to their zone's sovkhozes and kolkhozes on a mutually advantageous basis.

The focal point of all organizational work must now be shifted to farms, enterprises, crop and livestock units, and shops so as to ensure the most efficient use of land, production capital, equipment, raw materials, and financial and labor resources.

The major tasks facing the agro-industrial complex in light of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions require a fundamental improvement of cadre training and retraining. An integrated system must be established for training cadres in the mass trades: machine operators, stock raisers, operators, and foremen. They must be helped to master progressive techniques and the latest working methods. This training must be organized everywhere and conducted systematically. The retraining of specialists and leaders must be organized and help must be given to them in assimilating advanced experience and economic management methods. Furthermore, training must be based on the advanced experience available within each kray, oblast, and republic.

This spring is the agro-industrrial complex' first major test. To complete the overwintering of livestock in a well-organized manner and carry out the spring sowing carefully and to a high agrotechnical standard are tasks of paramount significance. The main efforts must be channeled into strengthening discipline, order, and organization to ensure that, as the party demands, this year constitutes a breakthrough in drastically increasing agricultural production and improving the population's supply of foodstuffs.

The conference participants unanimously approved the resolution formulated by the party and government to improve the economic mechanism of management in the agro-industrial complex. Speeches stressed the need to make full use of the new, favorable management conditions for accelerating the pace of production, improving output quality, and considerably increasing the return on the potential that has been created.

Many elements of the new economic mechanism are already being worked out in practice in the system of the RSFSR agro-industrial complex, as L.B. Yermin, chairman of the RSFSR State Agro-Industrial Committee [Gosagroprom], reported. In particular, the republic has experience in using the normative method of production planning, labor remuneration based on gross income, and the improvement of economic relations between agriculture and the processing and service sectors in conditions of their close integration. Beginning this year an experiment will be conducted on the basis of Stavropol Kray and six rayons in other oblasts to transfer farms to self-financing and full financial autonomy. Using the example set by the "Kuba" rayon agro-industrial association in Krasnodar Kray, it is planned to organize highly integrated agro-industrial production units on the basis of rayons in the Moscow region. The RSFSR Gosagroprom has begun work to analyze in depth the economic activity of kolkhozes and sovkhozes aimed at the extensive assimilation of the resource-normative method of planning [resursno-normativnyy metod planirovaniya]. To accelerate that, the USSR Gosplan and Gosagroprom must speed up the formulation of union-wide normatives and pass them on to the republics, in the speaker's opinion.

That request was supported in the speech by I.A. Mozgovoy, secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee. As the basis for transferring to the new principles of economic management he cited the universal dissemination of the collective contract and, in particular, the integral process [skvoznoy] contract, which links all the production subunits of a farm by relations based on autonomous financing. This progressive form of contract has already been introduced with regard to kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Ukraine. At the same time the family and individual contracts are still being poorly assimilated in the republic.

In the initial stage of the restructuring of the economic mechanism, the scientific and psychological preparedness of cadres is of paramount importance. A plan has been devised in the republic to provide economic training for leading workers of oblast agro-industrial committees and rayon agro-industrial associations and farm leaders and specialists.

In ensuring successful implementation of measures to improve the rural economy, the speaker stressed the importance of strictly monitoring the comparability of prices of products of exchange between industry and agriculture.

N.I. Dementey, secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, said that by the end of the current 5-year plan the republic plans to switch all kolkhozes and sovkhozes to the principles of self-financing and financial autonomy. To achieve that, it is planned to develop the production of the basic types of produce at the preferential rate prescribed by the 5-year plan. Work to renew economic methods of management will be carried out at the same time. The resource-normative approach is already being partially used in Belorussia in the planning of output purchases and summarizing farm competition results. On that basis agro-industrial committees and associations are now specifying the scale of the resources necessary for farms and their potential to fulfill and even exceed the plan targets. In order to provide all kolkhozes and sovkhozes with identical economic conditions, the republic's Gosagroprom is drawing up lists of farms in receipt of supplements to produce purchase prices and is looking into the validity of the scale of those supplements. Preparation is also under way to ensure from next year the introduction of a new procedure for awarding bonuses for the profitability of production.

E.Kh. Gukasov, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Gosagroprom, noted in his speech that the new procedure of additional payments for the above-plan sale of grain and produce deliveries to the union funds will undoubtedly be a powerful incentive for the further development of the Kazakh agro-industrial complex' economy. The extension of kolkhoz and sovkhoz rights in the capital construction sphere, the rights granted to agro-industrial committees to dispose of material and financial resources, and the procedure which has been introduced for awarding bonuses for reducing production costs are of great significance. After describing what they intend to do in the republic to exercise those rights and fulfill that potential, the speaker submitted a proposal to allow above-plan deliveries of livestock produce to be credited to the following year's plan in order to prevent artificial restraints on its procurement. Consideration should also be given to material incentive measures for the leaders and specialists of those farms which have already reached a high level of development of production and cannot achieve a high average annual increase in production.

The republic's party organizations are directing agro-industrial organs toward the speediest improvement of the economic mechanism in light of local conditions, V.A. Antonov, secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, said in his speech. The existing style and methods of cadres' work requires thorough restructuring. It must be acknowledged that by no means everyone has yet mastered the autonomous financing methods of management. For that reason the the prime task is to provide economic training for all — from team leaders to agro-industrial committee leaders. At the same time the transfer of farm subunits to autonomous financing and the collective contract is being speeded up.

Leaders of republic agro-industrial complexes are instructed to make maximum use of the favorable potential contained in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution. This also applies to such questions as the alteration of purchase prices for certain types of produce and to supplying the local population with foodstuffs, particularly livestock products. The tried and tested method of accepting cotton according to its fiber content and of offering incentives to cotton growers for achieving high quality output is being improved.

The "Pridonskoy" sovkhoz in Rostov Oblast is a progressive farm. Its working people also worked profitably in the past. An asute capital investment policy with emphasis on the active part of capital investments and the workers' improved housing and cultural-domestic conditions helped. Now things will go even better. Ye.A. Golovchanskiy, director of the sovkhoz, spoke confidently of this. The farm will be able to make an additional profit of R200,000 thanks to the new procedure for product purchases alone. Bartering [otovarivaniye] commodity sunflowers for oilseed meal will make it possible to improve livestock rations, appreciably reduce feed expenditure per unit of livestock product, and produce additional tens of metric tons of meat and milk. The new principles for selling potatoes and vegetables will help to improve relations with the sponsor enterprises.

The speaker criticized the existing system of accounting and accountability, which is frequently overloaded with unnecessary, secondary indicators. The country's Central Statistical Administration must organize matters so that the farms' economic service is rid of an excessive flood of paper.

The significance of well-founded planning is increasing, A.A. Kuleshov, chairman of Altay Kray Agro-Industrial Committee, pointed out in his speech. This is why comprehensive estimation of the conditions of every farm's activity, an in-depth analysis of the results of its activity, and the revelation of reserves for enhancing the production efficiency of all sectors are now actively taking place in the kray. There has recently been a considerable increase in the number of subdivisions which have assimilated financial autonomy, the collective contract, and the check form of monitoring expenditure. But the level reached in disseminating progressive methods of labor organization and encouragement is clearly insufficient. A considerable number of specialists have not mastered the economic instrument of leadership. This shortcoming must be eliminated quickly.

And another problem. With the resolution's publication great opportunities are opened up for commercial activity by kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and their ties with consumer cooperatives and the kolkhoz market are expanded. This is important work; but in many respects, it is also unusual and requires special cadres and high competence. It becomes expedient to organize a sales service, without, of course, inflating the existing staffs.

M.M. Lomach, general director of Krasnodar Kray's experimental "Kuban" combine, spoke about its work experience. The combine incorporates all the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, the meat combine, the dairy plant, the canning plants, the bread-baking enterprises, and the construction and trade organizations located on the territory of Krasnodar Kray's Timashevskiy Rayon. A unified production-economic complex has been created. It organically unites on the basis of modern equipment and technology large-scale agricultural production, the procurement and profound waste-free processing of all arable and livestock products, and their storage, transportation, and sales.

The activity of all components of this complex is subordinate to obtaining the maximum end result and is carried out on the basis of full financial autonomy and self-financing. All the main and servicing enterprises there work on the principles of the collective contract. As a result, "Kuban" is consistently increasing deliveries of high-quality products and building up its production and economic potential. There has been a substantial reduction in losses of products, and their prime costs have fallen.

There are no loss-making kolkhozes and sovkhozes in our rayon, said I.P. Takunov, secretary of Bryansk Oblast's Novozybkovskiy CPSU Raykom; and all the plans of the last 5-year plan were fulfilled. The overall profitability level reached 29 percent. Labor productivity increased 22 percent. But even here people associate a very great deal with the new economic situation. A long-awaited document obtained for the first time — this was how Ivan Petrovich described the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution. But this important document not only gives a great deal; it also makes enterprising, creative, responsible work obligatory. It is precisely this that the party raykom directs the rayon agro-industrial association apparatus and kolkhoz and sovkhoz specialists and leaders toward. This is the principle: not goading on or tutelage, but support for independence, good enterprise, and questing.

V.P. Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, addressed the conference. He emphasized that the time has now come to turn the energy of the plans which the party brought to its 27th congress into the energy and essence of specific measures, while preserving in everyday life the atmosphere of the congress and its refreshing force.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution provides for a departure from the old principles of planning. Emphasis has been placed on developing initiative locally and making full use of local agricultural and raw material resources. Of course, the chief thing is the good-quality, skilled execution of everything outlined; and the first thing to be done is to ensure that all our cadres — party, soviet, and economic — carefully study and digest all the points in the resolution, all its subtleties and details, and that every worker act professionally and energetically in his assigned sector, making full use of all rights, and not being afraid to take on responsibility, particularly when the way to something new has to be paved.

However, as one of the factors determining the broad development of initiative and enterprise, the psychological reorganization is taking place inadmissibly slowly. Many leaders of the agro-industrial complex at various levels welcome and approve all the benefits proceeding from the center. At the same time, they give a very enthusiastic verbal welcome — but an extremely grudging welcome in practice — to the demands for the fullest utilization of every farm's production and economic potential, for the resolute eradication of formalism in the introduction of financial autonomy and the collective contract, for the introduction of intensive techniques in arable farming and livestock raising, for the creation of the material base of feed production to be completed, and for the full preservation and profound qualitative processing of products.

Many workers of rayon, oblast, and republic agro-industrial associations still get carried away with creating all kinds of paperwork and elaborating extensive measures simulating businesslike activity, substitute an unnecessary passion for holding meetings for specific organizational work in labor collectives, and avoid solving the production problems which arise.

It is necessary to adhere strictly to scientifically substantiated arable farming systems and not allow a reduction in the areas they envisage for the cultivation of grain, oil-yielding, protein-containing, and other crops.

V.P. Nikonov pointed to the important role of party committees in the practical introduction of the new economic mechanism of management and drew attention to the need to radically improve the selection, training, and education of cadres of the agro-industrial complex. The situation in this important sector gives rise to alarm. In a number of republics, krays, and oblasts there are many instances of the very frequent and unjustified replacement of kolkhoz chairmen and sovkhoz directors. However, an analysis shows that the fields' highest yield and the highest livestock productivity are achieved on precisely those farms where recognized leaders have worked for many years.

Now that questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress in all sectors of the agro-industrial complex, assimilating intensive techniques in the fullest way, and making efficient use of machinery are arising so acutely, the demands on the qualifications of machine operator cadres are increasing sharply. However, there are serious shortcomings in the system of training and retraining these cadres. In a number of rayons, the network of rural vocational and technical schools is small and they have weak links with farms. As a result, less than half the machine operators there have secondary education. And yet it is precisely machine operators who must directly fulfill the complex package of agrotechnical work on modern machines.

Middle-echelon cadres also merit serious attention. The state spends huge amounts each year on training young people in VUZes and technical colleges. However, even now approximately just one-third of production sectors are headed by specialists.

The USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee and its local organs must more boldly and actively undertake to solve practical questions, resolutely get away from bureaucratic administration and commanding, and rely chiefly on economic methods of management in order to resolve as quickly as possible the task of fully providing the country with food.

Speaking in conclusion, Ye.K. Ligachev noted the businesslike, constructive nature of the conference, which was held in the spirit of the demands of the 27th CPSU Congress, and voiced confidence that the measures elaborated by it will help to successfully resolve the tasks facing the country's agro-industrial complex.

Air Defense Deputy Chief Maltsev Interviewed

PM181310 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 2

[Interview with Colonel General of Aviation I. Maltsev, chief of the General Staff and first deputy commander in chief of the Air Defense Forces by correspondent N. Sautin: "Motherland's Clear Skies; 13 April Is Air Defense Forces Day" — date, place not given]

[Text] The motherland's air borders stretch for 60,000 km. Igor Mikhaylovich Maltsev is one of those to whom our skies are entrusted. I shall briefly introduce him. After graduating from a military aviation college, he flew as a pilot. He then commanded a flight and a squadron. After training at a military air academy, he commanded a regiment, then a formation. He graduated from the USSR Air Force General Staff Academy. The general has been in his present post since 1984.

[Sautin] The Central Committee Political Report to the 27th CPSU Congress stated: "...It is no secret that scenarios for a nuclear attack against us do exist. We have no right to fail to take them into account." These words should clearly have a special resonance for each air defense serviceman.

[Maltsev] Yes, air defense is now of strategic importance. Washington's militarist course, the siting of the latest means of air attack — nuclear weapon delivery vehicles — in a number of NATO states, the appearance in the Pentagon arsenal of sophisticated modifications to bombers, fighters, and ground-attack aircraft, and other strategic and operational-tactical arms have increased the potential for aggression.

It was stressed at the congress that the USSR's defense might is maintained at a level which makes it possible to reliably defend Soviet people's peaceful labor and lives. The constant combat readiness of the Air Defense Forces is an objective necessity.

[Sautin] As is well known, the antiaircraft missile troops are the main fighting force of the Air Defense Forces. Are they able to ensure the effective defense of the country's important targets?

[Maltsev] In collaboration with fighter aircraft, yes, the antiaircraft missile troops are armed with combat complexes which can hit aircraft, helicopters, drift balloons, and other means of airborne attack with surface-to-air guided missiles.

In order to repulse a surprise air attack some parts of the antiaircraft missile troops, like the other branches of the Air Defense Forces — aviation and electronic troops — are on constant combat standby even in peacetime.

Today the outcome of a battle may be decided in seconds. And in the Air Defense Forces those seconds are won by automating the means of combating the enemy. Automated control systems process information on the situation in the air, determine target coordinates, and transmit the information needed to hit them. The officers achieve the close cooperation between man and machine in companies not only through protracted training but also through in-depth knowledge.

[Sautin] To give the reader an idea of who controls the battle and from where, could we take an imaginary step across the threshold of a command post?

[Maltsev] Certainly. Air Defense Forces' command posts are equipped with modern automation and indication means. The situation in the air is displayed on screens, display panels, and automated direction system consoles.

Modern antiaircraft battles are fast-moving. Whereas in the last war a commander could make amendments and corrections during the firing process, today there is no such possibility. A target flying at supersonic speed only enters the firing zone of a complex for a short time. Moreover, the enemy maneuvers in every possible way and uses jamming...

Here we have approached the commander's role and his ability to rapidly and unfailingly react to a continuously changing situation.

[Sautin] Please say something about air defense aircraft.

[Maltsev] We are armed with supersonic missile-carrying fighters. By using radar sighting (which makes it possible to hit the enemy even without visual contact) and various types of missiles, pilots are able to destroy strategic bombers armed with cruise missiles, helicopters, and automatic drift balloons at all altitudes and velocities. Our aircraft ensure that planes armed with air-to-ground guided missiles can be shot down.

[Sautin] It is possible to intercept a probable enemy's modern means of airborne attack?

[Maltsev] Yes, at all altitudes, in any weather conditions, and at any time. Fighter aircraft units have various types of airborne missile interception complexes. These are based on piloted supersonic jet aircraft armed with air-to-air missiles and modern equipment.

Fighter pilots are real fighters. In groups or in dogfights, they engage and destroy the enemy, carrying out the most important things in the great and complex labor of the many fliers who participate in the battle organization and backup. Fighter pilots are typified by irreproachable piloting skills and the ability to instantly assess everything that influences the conduct of the battle.

In carrying out a stratospheric training flight in a supersonic fighter-interceptor, Colonel I. Zhukov and Captain A. Abalentsev found themselves in a critical position. They were entitled to eject; but Zhukov decided to land the aircraft. He did the seemingly impsosible — the aircraft touched down at the very end of the runway. Col Zhukov was awarded the gold star of a Hero of the Soviet Union.

[Sautin] A great deal is written about the heroic profession of pilots and missile troops. Their action is obvious. But less is known about radio technical troops. Yet without them the air defense aircraft and antiaircraft missile troops would be "blind."

[Maltsev] Indeed, it would be hard to fight a modern battle without reliable radar backup. The radio technical troops — and their vigilance is at an extremely high level — constantly monitor airspace. They are equipped with sensitive electronic equipment which makes it possible to recognize and define an enemy's exact coordinates and direction at long range and at all altitudes.

Lieutenant Colonel V. Dobrynin is one of the radio technical troops' front-ranking officers. The unit he commands has been deemed outstanding for 6 consecutive years. Servicemen at the subunit commanded by Lieutenant Colonel V. Tereshchenko are mastering new radar equipment under complex conditions.

[Sautin] I realize from what you have said that the Air Defense Troops are now able to detect and destroy any means of airborne attack. But are they ready to combat future means involving major electronic countermeasures on the part of the enemy?

[Maltsev] Here are a few examples. In accordance with the plans for the expedited buildup of its strategic nuclear potential, the U.S. leadership is modernizing existing bombers and creating new bomber types. Thus, B-52 bombers are being rearmed with long-range — over 2,500 km — cruise missiles. Work is under way to introduce new B-1B strategic bombers into combat use.

Now the foreign press is urgently trumpeting the creation of a new "invisible bomber" with a low radar signature under the "Stealth" program and the possibilty that new-generation hypersonic bombers (up to 6,000-7,000 km per hour) and transatmospheric [vozdushno-kosmicheskiye] craft will be built.

Pride of place in the militarist program is given to air-, ground-, and sea-launched strategic and tactical cruise missiles and high-toxicity weapons systems and means. Increases not only in the range (up to and including intercontinental range) and the velocity of these means are envisaged.

There is an eternal process of struggle in military matters which is often called the "struggle of armor and shells." In other words, each means of attack constantly gives rise to new means of defense. If necessary we are prepared to fight battles against the enemy's future means, also. Our weapons make us firmly confident of reliable defense against any aggressor.

Col Gen Bobylev on PVO Training Shortcomings

PM171258 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian
13 Apr 86 Second Edition p 2

[Article by Colonel General S. Bobylev, member of the Defense Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Air Defense Forces: "Bearing in Mind Modern Demands"]

[Excerpts] In tackling the training year's tasks, commanders, staffs, political organs, and party organizations are persistently improving the style of their work, focusing their efforts on the development of initiative, creativeness, and improved practical organization of their work. The emphasis here is primarily on the translation into practice of the fundamental principle of combat training, that is, teaching the forces everything they need to know in modern combat. During lessons and training sessions and in the course of tactical exercises, privates, sergeants, ensigns, and officers persistently rehearse procedures and methods of detecting, tracking, and destroying means of air attack in a situation where mass-destruction weapons and intensive electronic countermeasures are used by the "enemy." This makes it possible to raise the combat training of missilemen, radar operators, signalmen, and other categories of servicemen to a qualitatively new level.

It must be mentioned, however, that the personnel's combat training has not yet become the pivotal concern in the life and activity of all military collectives. There are cases of a simplified approach to meeting combat training drill requirements, to the personnel's nonattendance at exercises, and lack of proper concern for the quality of combat training. This must not be tolerated. It is important to adopt specific measures to overcome the complacency of certain officers and the habit of concealing shortcomings in one's oragnizational work with references to objective reasons and to bring combat training everywhere in line with the demands of modern combat.

Thanks to the Communist Party's concern, Air Defense Forces are equipped with antiaircraft guns, missile installations, radar complexes, missile-carrying interceptor fighters, automated control systems, and modern communications equipment which meets all the requirements of modern air defense. And all this equipment is serviced by well-educated, experienced specialists. Many of our servicemen have aquired the qualifications of "skilled operator," "fighter pilot," "specialist 1st or 2d class." Another characteristic feature is the fact that sophisticated combat hardware is brought into a state of operational fitness within shorter time limits than prescribed. This convincingly testifies to the vigor of the patriotic movement under the motto "A higher standard of assimilation for new hardware!"

Rigorous compliance with the rules and regulations, efficient organization, and strict military discipline are the basis of all success in study and in service. Responding to the demands of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR defense minister, and the chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, commanders, political workers, and party and Komsomol organizations have stepped up their work to improve discipline. The task here is abundantly clear — achieving even greater cohesion between military collectives, further strengthening the servicemen's comradeship, and stepping up intolerance of all deviations from the rules and regulations and the norms of communist morality so as to ensure that every serviceman discharges his service sparing no spiritual or physical effort and strictly fulfills the demands of the service regulations.

However, it must be noted that certain officers still strongly tend toward orthodox, inefficient forms of work, taking action only on the instructions of their superiors. Understandably, it is not easy to overcome inertia, to summon up readiness to accept responsibility for enterprisingly and creatively resolving the tasks at hand. But it must be done. Only in this way is it possible to achieve a substantial improvement in the personnel's training and education, bearing in mind the demands of modern combat.

The initiative displayed by the air defense men in training and in service, their selfless military labor, and their conscientious fulfillment of their combat task in protecting our motherland's airspace are a graphic manifestation of their high political awareness and sense of duty. The sentinels of the Soviet skies, brought up in the spirit of patriotism and love for their socialist fatherland, are proving their devotion to the Communist Party cause by means of their daily, persistent military labor. All the party-political work that is carried out in units and subunits is aimed at instilling firm ideological convictions in servicemen. In accordance with the demands of the 27th CPSU Congress, the emphasis here is placed on the quest for more effective forms and methods of ideological and political education. The organization of political training and of all political, educational, and ideological work is being improved. The rich ideological content of the Central Committee Political Report, the new edition of the CPSU Program, and other party congress documents enables leaders to structure the teaching process more effectively and enables students to deepen their knowledge of the revolutionary Marxist-Leninist theory and develop an aptitude for mature political thinking and action. The entire system of servicemen's ideological and political education is being restructured in the spirit of modern demands.

A great deal is being done in this respect, for instance, in the unit where officer G. Belov is serving. In the organization of party-political work, active struggle is being waged there against obsolete approaches and inertia. The link between education by word and education by example has become much closer in the work of political personnel, party organizations, and Komsomol activists. The forms and methods of their work are brought into line with the realities of the life of military collectives. All this effectively promotes the growth of service and sociopolitical activeness among enlisted men and NCO's.

The fostering of an active life stance and a responsible attitude to military duty in the defenders of the Soviet skies is of special significance. The Air Defense Forces are forces of constant combat readiness. Our servicemen are profoundly aware of this as they discharge their standby alert duty at radar station monitors, missile complex consoles, at airfields and command centers. They are deeply aware of their tremendous responsibility to the Communist Party, the Soviet Government, and the people for ensuring the socialist fatherland's security. They are always alert, always in a state of combat readiness which guarantees an immediate rebuff to any aggressor.

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Soviet Union

Vol III No 078 23 April 1986

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U.S. CONDUCTS NUCLEAR TEST IN NEVADA; COMMENTARY

Test 'Undermining' Geneva

LD221548 Moscow TASS in English 1544 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Washington, April 22 TASS -- The United States has conducted another nuclear explosion at the range in Nevada. The explosion's yield is from 20 to 150 kilotons. This is the third nuclear explosion conducted by the United States this year. Disregarding vital interests and aspirations of all peoples, including its own people, Washington took the road of the actual undermining of the Geneva arrangements, resorted to actions that complicate still more the tense situation in the world arena. The nuclear explosions in Nevada dash the unique chance to set a real beginning to the disarmament process.

Administration 'Distorts Facts'

LD221637 Moscow TASS in English 1604 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 22 TASS -- Despite widespread protests by the American and international public the United States conducted a new nuclear weapon test in Nevada. The yield of the blast ranged from 20 to 150 kilotons, it was reported by a spokesman of the United States Department of Energy. This is already the third officially announced nuclear test in the United States this year.

As is known, the Reagan administration has rejected the Soviet proposal to impose a mutual moratorium on all nuclear explosions which could become an important step towards curbing the nuclear arms race. Washington contends that the United States needs the continuation of nuclear tests to overcome its "lag" behind the USSR in this field. But American specialists themselves say tht no such U.S. lag in the field of nuclear tests exists. So the administration openly distorts facts in order to justify the continued buildup of nuclear arsenals in the United States and the creation of even deadlier weapons systems.

U.S. 'Dreaming' of Superiority

LD221744 Moscow TASS in English 1719 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 22 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Chernyshev writes:

A new nuclear blast sounded in Nevada today. This was already the third officially announced nuclear test in the United States this year.

While continuing nuclear weapon tests contrary to the demands of peoples the United States Administration invents such illogical justifications for its peace-endangering policy that this amazes even the worldly-wise legislators on Capitol Hill. Take, for instance, the latest "invention" - the letter from the State Department to the members of Congress who are the most vigorous critics of nuclear tests. Made public only recently, it sets forth two really staggering theses.

First of all, a comprehensive nuclear test ban might "encourage" non-nuclear states to develop their own nuclear arms. The international public has always thought the opposite, that a total ban on nuclear tests would be an important step to preventing nuclear proliferation. But it follows from the "discovery" made by the present United States Administration that the more nuclear explosions are conducted in the world the smaller becomes the probability of the development of nuclear arms. This "conclusion" is akin to the White House "postulate", according to which the higher are the mountains of weapons the more there is security.

The second thesis of the Washington administration is just as distant from elementary logic. According to it a total ban on nuclear tests will "compel" countries already possessing nuclear arms to increase their nuclear arsenals. The people in Washington simply refuse to admit that tests are a sort of accelerator of the nuclear arms race. But one does not have to be a specialist in military matters to understand that it is testing that helps develop new types and systems of weapons of mass annihilation and also modernise existing systems. An end to testing would have frozen this process and with time the nuclear arms race would altogether become impossible. The matter is that the United States Administration is dreaming of military superiority and for this reason needs ever new nuclear arms and, consequently, ever new nuclear explosions. The people in Washington have learned to live with nuclear arms and, judging by everything, see no perspective other than continuing the arms race.

Tests Accelerate SDI

LD221728 Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 22 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

Another 100 nuclear tests in Nevada? Yes, this is exactly the number of nuclear explosions planned to be made by the United States in the process of developing and perfecting different units and systems planned to be used within the star wars programme, writes the British newspaper GUARDIAN today, referring to the opinion of American specialists. The newspaper points out that despite President Reagan's assurances of "a non-nuclear" character of the star wars programme, considerable sums were allocated to the U.S. Department of Energy for testing the so-called "nuclear armaments of the third generation" in addition to expenditures for tests of such armaments of the first and second generations.

Since the beginning of the current year the United States has conducted two explosions at the atomic test range in Nevada, and today -- the third. Washington intends to hold a total of not less than 15 nuclear explosions this year. These figures speak for themselves, and patently show that the leaders of the U.S. Administration only in word advocate elimination of nuclear armaments. In deed, they are developing at a speedy rate ever new types of weapons of mass destruction. These developments are centered on the star wars programme, called the Strategic Defence Initiative.

Many specialists, including American, turn down the administration's assertions on "a purely defensive character" of the Strategic Defence Initiative and openly admit that the systems being developed within the star wars programme can and will be used above all in offensive purposes. This is the opinion of former assitant to the President for national security affairs Lieutenant General Brent Scowcroft who at Reagan's request headed in 1983 the presidential commission on strategic armaments. Most of the specialists, writes the newspaper BOSTON GLOBE, agree that the SDI will not lead to elimination of nuclear weapons but only to escalation of the nuclear arms race.

Washington, as a matter of fact, is conducting the course of such an escalation. As opposite to the stand of the White House, the Soviet leadership believes that termination of nuclear tests everywhere would signify a realistic step in curbing the nuclear arms race. Termination of tests would suspend perfection of nuclear weapons, its further modernisation. There is every indication that they in Washington are in a hurry to make SDI an irreversible phenomenon: They are pressing upon Congress for considerable allocations for development of weapons of "the third generation", such as X-ray laser, electro-magnetic guns, etc. It is exactly for that purpose that the Pentagon will need to conduct more than 100 nuclear explosions. And these might be followed by another series of blasts to test new weapons of mass destruction.

Test Shows U.S. Aims

LD222138 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Commentary by Political Observer Valentin Zorin from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Hello, comrades. The latest underground nuclear test at the Nevada proving ground is more than just another military-technical measure carried out by the Pentagon. We have here a serious act with both purely military and far-reaching political aims.

As for the military aspect, the continuation of a series of nuclear weapons tests testifies to the fact that Washington is demonstrating, not only by diplomatic notes with nebulous phrasing, but also by unambiguous practical action, that it is not ready to accept the peace-loving initiatives of the Soviet Union, which has set forth a realistic plan to rid mankind of all nuclear arsenals by the year 2000. Washington neither wished nor knew how to take advantage of the unique opportunities offered by the moratorium on nuclear test that the Soviet Union implemented for almost 9 months, and set about accelerating its tests again — in other words, implementing steps to press ahead with the nuclear arms race.

In the feverish haste with which Washington is acting in this direction there is a substantial political aspect. The Soviet moratorium was a powerful catalyst that sharply boosted the antiwar movement throughout the world, including in the United States. The scale of this movement and its growing influence threatened to drive the Washington administration into a corner. A cynical challenge resulted: having embarked upon a new series of nuclear tests, to confront peace-loving forces with a fait accompli and let it be understood that further talk of ending nuclear tests lacks any prospect, thus insuring for themselves freedom of action in further accelerating the arms race — this is evidently the design of that part of the Washington leadership that rejects the very notion of constructive steps in the direction of Soviet-U.S. accords aimed at seeking mutually acceptable political solutions.

One other factor should be borne in mind. At this time, at this very moment, the Reagan administration is striving to obtain record military allocations from Congress. For this a particular political atmosphere is essential. Accelerating nuclear testing and the war hysteria surrounding Libya, and whipping up the anti-Nicaraguan campaign — according to the plans of the Washington agency of the military-industrial complex -- all this creates the political background necessary for this.

All this is so. All this has happened many times before in Washington; there is nothing new about it. What is new is the atmosphere that has arisen in the world as a result of the Soviet Union's political initiatives, as well as a growing level of awareness and a sense of responsibility among the broadest masses. It is for this reason that this time Washington's usual schemes may not work as well as they used to. The latest nuclear blasts on the Nevada proving ground are, in present conditions, certainly not the last word in the political situation that is taking shape in the world.

'Maniacal Stubbornness' Viewed

LD221648 Moscow TASS in English 1617 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 22 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko writes:

It is with a maniacal stubbornness that the United States is speeding up its programme of nuclear tests. A new nuclear explosion was conducted today at the testing range in Nevada.

According to experts, it was intended to measure the impact of the blast wave during the release of nuclear energy. As is known, the use of such impact is a component part of the programme of developing systems of space arms directed against targets both on earth and in outer space.

The new nuclear blast in Nevada, code-named "Jefferson", is already the third this year and the tenth since the Soviet Union's announcement of a unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions with the aim of facilitating the speediest solution of the problem of putting a general and complete ban on nuclear tests throughout the world. In all, according to data of the United States Department of Energy, the United States has already conducted 649 officially announced nuclear explosions since 1951. On the eve of the blast in Nevada the Department of State announced the intention of the United States to further continue the programme of nuclear tests.

U.S. Lacks 'Political Will'

LD221959 Moscow TASS in English 1936 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 22 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Valentin Vasilets writes:

The United States has set off a new nuclear blast at the testing range in Nevada. It came as a clear and sinister answer to the expectations of those who were still hoping that Washington at long last would heed the voice of the international public demanding an end to nuclear tests.

Whatever debates were conducted in recent years about the most expedient ways of immediately stopping the arms race almost all specialists agree on one thing: It is hard to imagine a more effective beginning of this process than a termination of nuclear tests. Because the well-known purpose of tests is to develop new, even more dangerous types and systems of weapons of mass annihilation. That is why such far-ranging circles of the public and influential politicians, including numerous members of the United States Congress, have united precisely around the demand to take such a cardinal step -- to stop the explosions. That is exactly why the world was swept by a powerful wave of protests in support of demands for an end to the race towards the nuclear precipice. For the very same reason last summer the Soviet Union announced a unilateral end to all nuclear explosions in an attempt by force of its example to bring the United States to the path of restricting the arms race.

After the introduction of the Soviet moratorium, when the attention of the whole world was again concentrated on the problems connected with this step, it became especially clear that there do not exist any really serious technical difficulties capable of obstructing the conclusion of a test-ban treaty. The groundlessness of the American Administration's standard reference to the impossibility of a reliable verification of compliance with such an agreement was convincingly demonstrated by American specialists themselves. For instance, Glenn Seaborg, a Nobel Prize winner and former chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, says that the United States has an absolutely reliable mechanism to verify and monitor explosions. Besides, he adds, the Soviet Union has proposed on-site inspections when necessary.

In short, all that is needed is political will. But it is this that Washington lacks. The so oft-repeated assurances by high-placed members of the Washington administration about their striving for arms control are undisguised hypocrisy. There is absolutely not one fact, not one concrete step that would confirm the existence of such a striving. At the same time one has to shut one's eyes so as not to see the numerous evidence of the Reagan administration's determination to accelerate the arms race, to impart a qualitatively new character to it by switching it to outer space.

The new blast in Nevada is the tenth officially announced U.S. test since the Soviet Union introduced its unilateral moratorium. The calls to reason have proved futile, the calls to Washington to understand that in the nuclear age it is absurd to count on the strengthening of its security by building up armaments and acquiring military superiority. The subsequent constructive steps of the Soviet Government when it extended - and again unilaterally - its moratorium have also failed to evoke a response from Washington. As it was stated by the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, the explosions in Nevada have "cancelled a unique chance to give the disarmament process a real start". It appears that the philosophy of peace preached by Moscow remains an unknown science in Washington. The people there prefer to deify the military-industrial complex that shudders at the very thought of disarmament.

WEINBERGER BOOSTS ARMS RACE WITH SPENDING PUSH

LD221709 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 22 TASS -- The Reagan administration continues to steer a course of whipping up the arms race and boosting military spending. This has been borne out again by U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger's statement before the House Defense Appropriations Subcommittee. Speaking there, he demanded legislative approval for the administration's request for nearly 312 billion dollars in funding for military needs in fiscal 1987 and said Congress should demonstrate a commitment to bolstering U.S. military power.

Weinberger said that the administration intended first of all to push along with a program "to modernize and improve all aspects of our strategic forces", whose ultimate goal is to forge a potential for dealing with a first nuclear strike to the USSR. The Pentagon chief said in this connection that the administration was requesting funds to purchase 21 MX ballistic missiles, an additional Trident nuclear submarine and Trident II (D-5) missiles.

Besides, according to his words, the Pentagon will press on with developing the Stealth strategic bomber and two new bomber-delivered missile systems, including an "advanced cruise missile".

Weinberger also made it clear that, defying broad-based U.S. and international public protests, Washington would keep testing nuclear weapons, which, he said, was needed to upgrade U.S. nuclear forces.

Speaking of conventional forces, the defense secretary said his department would continue placing emphasis on increasing their armories. He paid special attention to plans to further reinforce U.S. "special operations forces" which the Pentagon has been using widely for subversion in various parts of the world and as a means of intimidating the governments of countries following independent international policies.

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SOVIET GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ON ASIA-PACIFIC REGION

LD230930 Moscow TASS in English 0920 GMT 23 Apr 86

["Soviet Government — Statement" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] Moscow April 23 TASS — The world is passing through an intranquil and crucial phase of development when political will, a new approach, far-sighted decisions and practical actions are required with a view to improving the international situation radically. The time now is such when it is necessary to learn the great art of living together both in the world as a whole and in its individual regions in particular.

Advocating detente, the complete elimination of nuclear weapons before the end of the current century, the establishment of a comprehensive system of international security and the development of cooperation — these proposals found their vivid manifestation in the documents of the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union — the U.S.S.R. takes into consideration in full measures the interests of the countries of the Asian-Pacific region. Important processes are taking place there which cannot but have an impact on the positions of the Soviet Union as one of the largest Asian and Pacific Ocean powers, on those of its friends and allies, and on the interests of international peace and security.

In the existing conditions it is especially necessary to show mutual restraint, refrain from any actions that would worsen the political climate in that region of the world and hold back the consolidation and development of the positive processes there -- the processes that promote the continuation of dialogue and the search for ways for improving the international situation.

Meanwhile, actions of this kind leading to the aggravation of tensions in the region are are being taken by the United States of America and its allies. Judging from everything, certain political circles in the USA and Japan do not picture the future of the Asian-Pacific region in any other way than in the form of confrontation of different countries. On the practical plane, attempts are being made for that purpose to create a structure and mechanism of a so-called "Pacific community" which can be transformed in the future into a closed regional grouping, into another militaristic bloc.

Approaching in the most selective manner the list of potential members of the "Pacific community", its initiators clearly show no concern for making the proposed organization a truly representative forum for the discussion and solution of the long-pressing economic problems of the region, and also for changing the inequitable structure of interstate trade and economic relations that has taken shape there.

The world has witnessed more than once how the screen of economic assistance and economic cooperation, the objective processes of internationalization and integration of the world economy have been used to further and substantiate imperialist plans for the establishment of military groupings, "teaties on joint defense" and so forth.

In the opinion of the Soviet Government, if no check is made to such a course of the development of events in the area where interests of many states of the world converge and become intertwined, it can lead to a serious aggravation of tensions in the Asian-Pacific region.

The foundation for friendly relations, for building up trust and promoting mutual understanding among peoples in that part of the world, just as in other regions for that matter, can and should be the development of equitable cooperation that is open to all, rather than efforts to put some states in opposition to others.

Given such an approach -- and all peoples are interested precisely in it -- there cannot be any room for knocking together blocs and counter-blocs, for establishing all kinds of "axes", "triangles", for forming closed groupings, or cultivating protectionism and discriminatory measures in maintaining mutual trade and economic ties.

The Soviet Government believes that, despite the difference in the political systems, ideologies and world outlooks, the peoples of the Asian-Pacific region are bound together by the community of vital interests. In the conditions of the growing interdependence of states it is much more difficult, or altogether impossible, to solve the existing problems on one's own or in an isolated group; for that purpose it is necessary to pool the constructive efforts of all states of the region irrespective of their socio-political systems.

The elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons by the end of the current century and prevention of the militarization of outer space, as proposed by the Soviet Union, would rid the peoples the world over and, naturally, in the Asian-Pacific region of the fear of nuclear and chemical threat, radically change the situation, elevate the security of states to a new level and promote the creation of felicitous conditions for the development of mutually advantageous cooperation.

The Soviet Union also proposes to press through bilateral and multilateral consultations for a solution to contentious issues, for better mutual understanding and for the building of confidence and thereby to create prerequisites for the holding of an all-Asian forum for a joint search for constructive solutions. It would be possible appropriately to prepare and hold a separate meeting of the countries of the Pacific Ocean area to consider matters of security, including those of economic ones. Considering the potential of the countries of the Pacific Ocean area in the political and economic fields, the holding of such a meeting -- and one should see to it that it ends with important decisions -- would become a major event for the region and would have a fruitful effect on the situation in the world as a whole.

The implementation of confidence-building measures and a reduction in the activity of navies in the Pacific Ocean would play a stabilizing role.

The Soviet Union would welcome the establishment of nuclear-free zones in the Asian-Pacific region. The decision of the southern Pacific countries to declare the area a nuclear-free zone has met with the most positive response in the Soviet Union.

It stands to reason that all countries of the Pacific Ocean are wishing to take part in the consideration of matters of security in the Pacific Ocean and in the elaboration of decisions should do so. A number of countries have already come forward with various proposals aimed at strengthening security in the area. The proposals deserve serious attention.

While tackling large-scale tasks of accelerating social and economic development, the Soviet Union gives paramount attention to the areas of Siberia and the Far East which are part of the Asian-Pacific region. Stable, mutually beneficial trade-and-economic relations have developed between the Soviet Union and many countries of the region. The growth of industrial and agricultural basis, the completion of the construction of the Baykal-Amur mainline, the development of rich oil-and-gas, coal and other deposits of energy carriers, and the drawing of new raw timber resources of the area into economic uses objectively create additional important material prerequisites for the USSR's more active participation in the process of international division of labour, trade-and-economic, scientific and technical cooperation with countries of Asia and the Pacific Ocean area.

The Soviet Union is proposing to start a wide exchange of views between all interested countries of that part of the world on matters aimed at establishing equitable, mutually beneficial and steady trade-and-economic, technological, scientific and cultural cooperation. The following could become spheres of such cooperation: The development of productive forces, the training of personnel, the use of new sources of energy, including nuclear ones, the upgrading of means of transportation, communication, the revelation of new forms of trade-and-economic, and financial cooperation with due regard for the interests of the developing countries of the region, exchanges of scientific and scientific-and-technical information, the development of measures for the protection of the environment and for rational utilization of biological and mineral resources of seas and oceans, the conduct of peaceful space research for common benefit, joint work in the field of medicine and health care, efforts to combat natural calamities and to eliminate their aftermath, and so on.

It is clear that these complex, diverse and large-scale problems will require collective preparation of big long-term projects and programmes and the participation of all the countries concerned in their implementation. The ideas which are available in this respect could be considered within the framework of the existing U.N. machinery, through the economic and social commission for Asia and the Pacific, in particular.

There is deep conviction in the Soviet Union that the establishment of large-scale cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual benefit between all countries of the Asian-Pacific region irrespective of difference of their social systems meets the basic interests of the countries of that part of the world and will promote a restructuring of international relations on an equitable, democratic basis. Our country is ready to participate most actively in such regional peaceful cooperation and to use for the purposes all economic, scientific and technical potential at its disposal.

The strengthening of good-neighbourliness and friendship between all Asian-Pacific countries and the pooling of their efforts in the common search for constructive solutions to the problems of security in Asia and the Pacific Ocean area would have a favourable effect not only on the situation in the Asian-Pacific region but would also become a contribution to the cause of the preservation and strengthening of universal peace.

DUBININ COMMENTS ON UN FORCE IN LEBANON

LD190958 Moscow TASS in English 0616 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] New York April 19 TASS -- The Security Council has unanimously passed a resolution to renew the mandate of the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon, expiring on April 19, for another three months at the request of the Lebanese Government and on recommendations from the U.N. secretary-general.

The permanent representative of the USSR to the United Nations, Yu.V. Dubinin, said the Soviet Union shared the Lebanese Government's opinion about the need in existing conditions to keep the U.N. force in Lebanon. Its presence, he said, constituted a factor hindering the implementation of Israel's aggressive plans in south Lebanon.

The Soviet Union, Dubinin said, had decided to support the Security Council resolution to extend the mandate of the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon and declared its readiness from this time on to share in funding for that force.

NONALIGNED COORDINATING BUREAU MEETS IN INDIA

PRAVDA Previews

PM171328 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[Own special correspondent V. Korovikov dispatch: "Topical Tasks of Nonalignment"]

[Text] Delhi, April — The Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau, convened at foreign minister level, opens a meeting in Delhi on 16 April. The meeting, in which more than 100 delegations will be taking part, is being held on the eve of the eighth conference of the heads of state and government of nonaligned countries, which is scheduled to take place in the Zimbabwean capital of Harare.

At the sessions in Delhi the ministers are to analyze the development of the world situation since the seventh supreme forum of the Nonaligned Movement was held here in March 1983. As people will be aware, at that time the participants in the movement, whose chairman was the late Indira Gandhi, declared their main tasks to be the struggle for peace, disarmament, development, and a new international economic system.

Today those same tasks are even more acute. Assessing the events of recent years on the eve of the session, the Indian press concludes that this is caused by the growing aggressiveness of imperialist forces headed by the United States, which is increasingly resorting to a "big stick" policy on a global scale and is also pursuing a blatantly neocolonialist course regarding the developing countries.

The Coordinating Bureau session's draft declaration issued here says that averting the threat of nuclear war is now the most important problem and that disarmament is a question of mankind's survival. The document expresses support for the program to rid the planet of nuclear weapons by the end of the century proposed by M.S. Gorbachev and criticizes Washington's obstructionist, "pronuclear" stance.

As people know, the U.S. stance has also manifested itself in the insolent way that they have ignored across the Atlantic the Delhi Declaration by the leaders of six countries, which calls for nuclear arsenals to be scrapped and the militarization of outer space to be prevented. This approach by Washington is seen in the dozens of states belonging to the Nonaligned Movement as political irresponsibility. The U.S. refusal to join the Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests and the development of the "star wars" program across the Atlantic have caused indignation in the developing countries. "It is quite clear," the Indian newspaper THE PATRIOT writes, "that the United States is resorting to nuclear blackmail to establish its world domination."

Growing unease is also being caused in Asia, Africa, and Latin America by the fact that in its attempts to restore its lost positions in the developing world American imperialism is using methods of strong-arm diktat with increasing vigor. The occupation of Grenada, the hostile acts against Nicaragua, the direct attacks on Libya, the arming and financing of reactionary bandit groups in Angola and Afghanistan, and the militarist hustle and bustle in the Indian Ocean are all actions, local commentators point out, that are not only contrary to the Nonaligned Movement's interests but are also aimed against many of its participants.

The imperialist powers combine their military and political pressure on the Nonaligned Movement's countries with increasing economic plunder and financial fettering of those countries. It is enough to point out that their total foreign debt already tops $3 trillion. This is how the session's draft declaration assesses the prevailing situation: "Trading conditions for the developing countries have sharply deteriorated; capital inflow is at a standstill; export earnings are falling... Many states are poorer today than they were 10 years ago." This is the result of the neocolonialist policy pursued by imperialism, which is carrying out the most brutal exploitation of the developing countries and is seeking to increase inequality in international economic relations.

The events of recent years have revealed with new force the antipeople nature of imperialism. The inextricable link between the growing financing of imperialist powers' militarist preparations and the increasingly disastrous state of hundreds of millions of people in Asia, Africa, and Latin America has become particularly obvious to the developing countries. That is why there is ever increasing support on those continents for the initiatives and actions of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states aimed at ending the arms race and making constructive use of the world's productive forces and resources. It is becoming increasingly plain that there is an objective need to strengthen solidarity between the Nonaligned Movement and the socialist countries in the struggle for peace, security, and social progress.

The Delhi meeting of the Nonaligned Movement's Coordinating Bureau, as can already be judged from the draft declaration and press articles, will be an important forum, one which is designed to make an important new contribution to the struggle on behalf of the movement's goals and tasks and to promote the success of the upcoming summit conference.

End to Arms Race Sought

LD190410 Moscow TASS in English 2238 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] New Delhi April 17 TASS -- By TASS correspondents Vladimir Baydashin and Stanislav Sychev:

Participants in the Non-Aligned Coordinating Bureau's session, currently under way here, have called for an end to the nuclear arms race, return to the policy of detente and rebuff to the Washington administration's policy of "neoglobalism".

The demand was made by the representatives of Cyprus, Algeria, Afghanistan, Zimbabwe, Kuwait and other nations.

Following the Soviet-American meeting in Geneva, which generated great hopes worldwide, said Afghanistan's Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost, the United States had been departing further and further away from the letter and spirit of the Geneva meeting and betraying the expections of all of mankind.

The United States not only failed to respond to the USSR's constructive initiatives related to a number of topical international problems, but was acting contrary to these proposals.

The "star wars" plans and aggressive acts of "neoglobalism" of the Reagan administration were designed to heighten international tension and push the world toward armed confrontation.

Zimbabwe's Foreign Minister Witness Mangwende criticised Washington's doctrine of "neoglobalism." This reckless doctrine was especially dangerous in the nuclear age and should be repulsed, he pointed out. The Non-Aligned Movement should do everything to strengthen world peace and security.

U.S. Policy Criticised

LD201734 Moscow TASS in English 2259 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] New Delhi April 19 TASS — The main objective of the non-aligned countries is to fight for preventing the threat of nuclear war forced by U.S. imperialism, for complete and general disarmament, in the first place nuclear disarmament, for international detente, strengthening peace and security, for a new international economic order. This idea was expressed in the addresses by the delegates of Vietnam, Ethiopia, Zambia, Nepal and Mauritius at the session of the Coordination Bureau of the non-aligned countries at the foreign ministers' level here.

Nguyen Co Thach, SRV foreign minister, condemned in his speech the U.S. policy of state terrorism. The USA has tens of times unleashed aggressions and interventions against many countries in different continents, he said. The latest example of this has been the U.S. aggression against Libya. The Vietnamese minister strongly criticised the U.S. policy of escalation of the arms race on earth and the attempts at spreading it into outer space. Therefore, we support all initiatives directed at ridding mankind of the threat of a nuclear catastrophe, Nguyen Co Thach stressed. In that connection we are expressing satisfaction at the support contained in the draft declaration of the Coordination Bureau for the Soviet Union's large-scale programme aimed at a total elimination of nuclear and other types of mass destruction weapons.

Vietnam also supports Mongolia's proposal that a convention should be concluded on mutual non-aggression and non-use of force between the states of Asia and the Pacific. Nguyen Co Thach declared for a settlement in Indochina on the basis of the decisions adopted at the 12th foreign ministers' conference of the SRV, Laos and Kampuchea, directed at ensuring lasting peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Ethiopia welcomes the Soviet Union's recent proposals on ridding the world of nuclear weapons by the year 2000, said Ethiopia's Foreign Minister Goshu Wolde. Yet, the Reagan administration's stand on that issue leaves little room for optimism. The whole U.S. strategy is aimed at ensuring nuclear supremacy for it. The Reagan administration's militaristic policy jeopardizes peace and international security, the minister said. We should rally our ranks even close to give a rebuff to imperialism.

Declaration Adopted

LD210404 Moscow TASS in English 0957 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] New Delhi April 20 — TASS correspondents Vladimir Baydashin and Stanislav Sychev report:

The non-aligned countries' Coordinating Bureau has ended its session at a foreign minister level here. The session brought together about 100 delegations from the non-aligned countries and also from the national liberation movements and international organisations.

The session chaired by India has become the last stage in preparations for the forthcoming eighth conference of the heads of state and government of the non-aligned countries due to open in Harare, capital of Zimbabwe, late in August this year.

The bureau was in session in New Delhi in the days when the United States perpetrated the aggression against Libya, a member of the Non-Aligned Movement. The bureau held an emergency meeting which strongly denounced the U.S. bandit actions against the sovereign state and demanded an immediate end to the aggression against Libya. The non-aligned states declared their full support for the Libyan people's struggle against U.S. imperialism's intrigues.

Issues of war and peace, nuclear disarmament and development were centerpiece to the four-day debates at the bureau's session. The session adopted a political declaration which points out during the period that has elapsed since the previous summit conference of the non-aligned countries the Non-Aligned Movement continued to play a major role in promoting peace and peaceful co-existence, disarmament and development, and in strengthening independence. The document confirms the movement's fundamental principles: the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, apartheid, racism, Zionism and all forms of foreign aggression and interference in domestic affairs. The unity and cohesion of the non-aligned countries and their strict compliance with the principles and objectives of the Non-Aligned Movement are more and more vital at the current complex period in international affairs, the declaration says.

The foreign ministers expressed satisfaction with the resumption of the dialogue between the Soviet Union and the United States, indicating that it should lead to the relaxation of tension in relations between the great powers and, ultimately, in the world, and make a positive contribution towards strengthening international security. The ministers confirmed that there could be no alternative to cooperation and peaceful co-existence of states irrespective of the differences in their political, economic and social systems.

The ministers, says the declaration, welcomed the comprehensive and timely programme for nuclear disarmament advanced by the Soviet Union and emphasized the nuclear weapons posed the most awesome threat to peace. They drew attention to the urgent need for all nuclear powers to conclude a treaty on the total ban on the tests of all types of nuclear weapons. The document expresses regret over the unconstructive stand taken by the United States on the issue of nuclear disarmament.

The participants in the session called for stamping out apartheid in the south of Africa as soon as possible and for granting independence to Namibia. They declared for exercising the inalienable right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and creating an independent state, and demanded an end to the Israeli occupation of the captured Arab lands. The ministers drew attention to the need to resolve all disputed issues by peaceful means. They also declared for strengthening the role of the United Nations and its organisations, among others, UNESCO.

The participants in the session expressed confidence that the holding of the eighth conference of the heads of state and government of the non-aligned countries in Harare would become an event of immense importance in the history of the Non-Aligned Movement.

TASS Analyzes

LD212333 Moscow TASS in English 1706 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 20 TASS -- TASS Political News Analyst Sergey Kulik writes:

The results of the session of the Coordinating Bureau of the non-aligned countries forcefully show anew that the quintessence of the policy of non-alignment remains the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, apartheid, racism, including Zionism, foreign aggressions, occupation, dominance, interference and hegemony. The sole fact that the foreign ministers of almost 100 countries who attended the New Delhi forum sent their mission to Libya so as to express solidarity with that country, which came under the U.S. bandit attack, is enough to understand what political winds prevail in the Non-Aligned Movement.

The decisions of the bureau on questions of war and peace are of clearly anti-imperialist nature. The forum adopted a political declaration which welcomes the comprehensive and timely programme for nuclear disarmament advanced by the Soviet Union. The foreign ministers confirmed that in our day and age there can be no alternative to cooperation and peaceful co-existence of states irrespective of the differences in their political, economic and social systems. The analysis of the mainstream in the activity and priority tasks of the Non-Aligned Movement, formulated in New Delhi, their comparison with the fundamental principles of the foreign policy of the USSR and other socialist countries show the proximity or concurrence of the positions and objectives of the Non-Aligned Movement and the socialist community. At hand is the availability of ample opportunities for their further constructive interaction on cardinal problems of our time with a view to strengthening world peace.

In their attempts to bring down the anti-imperialist pitch of the Non-Aligned Movement, bourgeois politicians were at pains to force on the participants in the New Delhi session a certain doctrine of "intermediate orientation", of "equal remoteness" which has as its main objective not to allow the developing countries' fruitful cooperation with socialist states. In so doing, the enemies of genuine non-alignment try to pretend that "equal remoteness" expresses the striving of the majority of the developing countries for independence.

But can upright people remain at an "equal distance" from warmongers and the fighters for mankind's peaceful future? Is it in the interests of the non-aligned states and their peoples not to see the difference between the two powers, one of which has the friendly attitude to it and the other calls it "immoral"? The force and effectiveness of the USSR's line in its relations with the non-aligned countries lies in the fact that the interests and principles of its foreign policy meet the aspirations of the people of the newly-free states. The Soviet Union welcomes the non-aligned countries' growing role in discussing and solving the pivotal world problems, first and foremost the problems of war and peace.

TASS Cites PRAVDA Comment

LD220642 Moscow TASS in English 0620 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 22 TASS -- The lessons of the events in the Mediterranean have left their impact on the whole work of the Coordination Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement, PRAVDA's correspondent in New Delhi pointed out in his dispatch today.

He is commenting on the meeting of the Coordination Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement, which closed there. The final documents of the meeting call for concrete actions towards international detente, the correspondent pointed out. The Coordination Bureau has condemned the senseless squandering of funds on the arms race, and declared for a total ban on nuclear weapons. The representatives of the Non-Aligned Movement have again demanded that the seats of colonialism and racism in South Africa be eliminated, the Middle East conflict and other crises be peacefully settled. It has also condemned acts of international terrorism, recruiting and employment of mercenaries.

Much attention was devoted at the New Delhi meeting to economic issues, the newspaper PRAVDA said. It has been pointed out in particular that the economic situation in many developing states has been deteriorating from year to year. Their foreign debts are steadily growing and have already topped a trillion dollars. The imperialist powers and their transnational monopolies exercise, as before, undivided sway in the world market. The prices of raw materials have sharply declined recently. Hunger and poverty hits hard hundreds of millions of people.

To put an end to this situation, the Non-Aligned Movement has declared for resolute measures to establish a new international economic order and to ease the burden of debts. A twenty-point programme for action in the field of international economy and trade has been put forward.

The Delhi meeting, as India's Minister of External Affairs Bali Ram Bhagat, pointed out in its closing meeting, has again demonstrated the determination of peoples on various continents to work actively for peace, disarmament, anti-colonialism and development. This active and principled stand of the non-aligned states determines the important and constructive role, which the movement plays in the troubled world today, PRAVDA says in conclusion.

PEREZ DE CUELLAR THANKS SHEVARDNADZE FOR MESSAGE

LD181640 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1532 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] New York, 18 Apr (TASS) -- Yuriy Dubinin, the USSR's permanent representative at the United Nations, handed UN General Secretary Perez de Cuellar a message from Eduard Shevardnadze, the USSR foreign minister. "I am highly grateful for the support for the activity of the United Nations and my personal role expressed in the message," J. Perez de Cuellar said to a TASS correspondent. Speaking about the situation regarding Libya he declared: "We carefully follow the development of events and are always at the disposal of the sides to find a peaceful solution to the conflict, to prevent the expansion of military actions, and to stop them from being repeated in the future."

USSR TO CONTRIBUTE $10 MILLION TO UN 'SPECIAL ACCOUNT'

LD191149 Moscow TASS in English 1046 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] New York April 19 TASS -- The permanent mission of the USSR to the United Nations has informed the U.N. secretary-general that in response to his address to all U.N. member states the Soviet Union has decided to contribute ten million dollars to the U.N. special account in order to help the organization overcome its financial difficulties.

This was reported in a press release issued by the permanent mission of the USSR to the U.N. on Friday.

FURTHER COMMENT ON U.S. ATTACK ON LIBYA

Lomeyko Criticizes Action

LD221223 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1145 GMT 22 Apr 86

["In the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center: Aggression Condemned" — TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 22 Apr (TASS) — Having brought disgrace on itself in connection with its barbaric attack on Libya, the U.S. Administration is making clumsy attempts to justify these crimes by demonstrating all kinds of "evidence," said Vladimir Lomeyko, head of the Press Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry. At a press conference held here, he emphasized that the universally recognized principles of international law could not be replaced by the law of the jungle.

U.S. propaganda assertions that the attack on Libya has allowed the United States to escape with impunity serves [as received] the purposes of showing that all is permitted, said the USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman. Attempts to portray the aggressive operation as a jolly outing are aimed at fanning up chauvinistic intoxication in the United States itself. Washington's main loss has been the resolute condemnation of the U.S. actions throughout the world.

The British Government, having consented to the use of the bases on its territory for the U.S. strike against Libya bears responsibility for the casualties among the peaceful Libyan population, said Lomeyko. No matter what motives the Conservatives refer to, they are quilty of equal participation in the aggression. The leaders of Canada, under the pretext of condemning terrorism, have also embarked on the path of justifying state terrorism by the United States.

This cannot but give rise to bewilderment if one takes into consideration the Canadian leadership's repeated assertions about its devotion to the cause of ensuring universal peace and security.

Distorting the true state of affairs, the U.S. mass information media are currently trying to manipulate public opinion, so as to inflame chauvinistic intoxication in the United States. A groundless campaign of instigation against Libya is under way, noted the USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman. In this context, the fact that the Libyan Government condemned the Berlin explosion forthwith is being passed over in complete silence. The chauvinistic intoxication that is being fanned in the United States is being used by the administration to justify a direct and unprovoked aggression against sovereign Libya.

Reagan on Raid, French View

LD221112 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0943 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Washington, 22 Apr (TASS) — The Washington administration intends to move matters toward a further escalation of military aggression against Libya. President Reagan's interview with a number of press agencies provides full evidence of this.

In answer to questions, he made it clear that if necessary the United States could once again resort to inflicting a military strike against Libya.

Commenting on his statements, the CBS television company reports, citing "informed Pentagon representatives," that the administration has already made the decision "to leave two aircraft carriers in the Mediterranean for an undetermined length of time." This has been done, CBS comments, in case the order is given for a new strike to be inflicted against Libya. According to the television company, "the Pentagon representatives pointed out that any new attack would be on a much wider scale than the strike inflicted last week."

CBS cites here the Pentagon men's cynical admission that in planning a new action, the U.S. Defense Department does not intend to examine the question of how to "avoid casualties amongst the local population." Against this backdrop, President Reagan's expressions of "regret" at the deaths of civilians as a result of the barbaric U.S. raid on Tripoli and Banghazi have an extremely hypocritical ring to them.

U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger, who spoke in one of the House of Representatives subcommittees, gave a much more frank description of the administration's policy in this regard. In answer to a question, he refused to admit U.S. responsibility for the deaths of children, women, and old people, alleging that he has seen "no convincing evidence" of this. However, it is enough to acquaint oneself with testimonies of witness s to the criminal U.S. action, which are available even in the United States itself. The NBC television company reported yesterday in a dispatch from Banghazi, for instance, that in the town's hospitals "there is not a single serviceman among the injured," but only civilians. Bodies of children lacerated by wounds, youths wrapped up in bloody bandages, the tormented cry of a baby from behind a hospital door -- such scenes can be seen in reports from Libya.

All these people — the elderly, women, and children -- were victims of the Pentagon's so called "surgical operation," during which barbaric systems of weaponry were used. As CBS reported in this connection, the greatest damage was done by the so-called "cluster bombs" used by the U.S. bombers. "Thousands of fragments of these bombs," the television company said, "are lying about on the shore a few kilometers from Banghazi. U.S. naval serial numbers can be seen on many of them.

Moreover, the use of cluster bombs against the civilian population was a clear violation of international law." One could supplement the television company's statement with the fact that such bombs are banned by international law altogether. As everyone knows, this barbarous weapon was used extensively by the U.S. aggressors during the dirty war in Vietnam. It is also truly monstrous that during its raids on Libya, the United States was, in fact, regarding the territory of that country as a testing ground for the latest U.S. weapons systems. The attack on Libya, the AVIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY magazine stresses in this regard, "gave the U.S. Air Force its first opportunity to try out much of the technology developed since the end of the Vietnam war."

Meanwhile, the administration continues to increase pressure on its West European allies, striving to create a united front of action against Libya. During yesterday's interview, Reagan severely attacked France, saying that "he cannot find any justification" for the position adopted by that country in not allowing U.S. bombers to traverse its airspace on their way to Libya.

In this connection, he stressed that during the scheduled May meeting of heads of the leading Western countries he intends to devote his main attention to "achieving unity" in the West over this issue. Reading between the lines of his statement, the ABC television company stressed: "regardless of what new steps against Libya might be considered — military, economic, or diplomatic — the President is determined to strive at the Tokyo meeting for tougher action by his allies." Another television company, NBC, said this issue will be "a key one" at the "conference of the 'seven'."

Reagan Attempts to 'Disinform' Public

LD221948 Moscow TASS in English 1858 GMT 22 Apr 86

[By TASS Political News Analyst Yuriy Kornilov -- TASS byline]

[Text] Moscow April 22 TASS -- The higher the waves of anger over the U.S. bandit attack on sovereign Libya are rising as they sweep across the world, including countries which are U.S. allies, the harder Washington is trying, with the help of all manner of propaganda tricks, to camouflage the hegemonist aims and gangster-style methods of its foreign policy.

This has been demonstrated anew by the U.S. President's interview to a number of Western wire services.

Reading it makes you amazed at how far one can go in distorting real developments.

It is known, for instance, that among the European NATO members only Britain has supported Washington's aggression against Libya and acted as a direct accomplice of the aggressor.

To listen to the President, however, it would appear that almost all U.S. allies were ready to join the criminal venture and did not do it only because the raid on Libya was staged so quickly that they simply had no time to make corrections to their policy.

The President claimed this as if in the West European capitals they weren't aware that Washington has not found it necessary to consult with its allies about the planned aggression and as if it weren't publicly known that even before the aggression the EEC countries urged the United States to show restraint.

While including a good many Western European states at one stroke among the backers of the act of banditry against Libya, the U.S. President made one exception for France.

France had not permitted the U.S. air pirates scrambled on the President's personal orders from their bases in Britain to fly over its territory before dropping their deadly bomb loads on a peaceful and independent Arab country.

So the President, giving vent to his frustration, lashed out at the French authorities and, without being fastidious in his choice of expressions, declared that he, Ronald Reagan, saw no excuse for the stand taken by Paris.

One might think he was speaking not of a sovereign European nation entitled to take the political decisions it deems necessary but about, say, California, Texas or some other U.S. state whose governor had done the White House wrong and was being taken to task.

The President also made a perplexing claim to the effect that the position which has been publicly assumed by some West European countries obviously troubled by U.S. aggression against Libya is at odds with remarks made by their representatives in private conversations with U.S. State Department officials touring various countries.

Wasn't it a direct hint at some West European capitals playing a double game? Or was the President telling a lie just as he was when claiming that as good as the whole of Western Europe was applauding the aggressor?

The White House chief had recourse to hopelessly awkward propaganda ploys when speaking of the aftermath of U.S. aggression against Libya and Washington's further plans.

Being apparently aware of the storm of worldwide outrage at the death of innocent people in Libya from U.S. bombs, Reagan claimed, by way of an excuse, that the targets had been carefully selected.

What would he say then about the photographs published all over the world, which show the ruins of apartment buildings and the victims of the bombings -- women, children and old people? These photographs speak by far more accurately and eloquently than the U.S. President about the targets the U.S. air pirates have "carefully selected" for the raid.

In his interview the U.S. President not only endeavored to disinform people and justify aggression but kept up his threats against sovereign Libya.

He made it quite plain that the United States is bent, under the downright false pretext of "fighting terrorism," on continuing to use its strength both against that country and against other independent developing nations whose independent policies do not suit Washington.

This U.S. policy of state-directed terrorism and outrages on the international scene cannot but arouse mounting indignation and concern among the people.

Whitehead Makes 'New Threats'

LD222325 Moscow TASS in English 2240 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 22 TASS -- Deputy U.S. Secretary of State John Whitehead has made new threats to Libya.

At hearings at the House Foreign Affairs Committee he said that "the United States reserves the right" "to defend itself" and undertake in the future punitive actions similar to the recent air raid on Libya.

That barbarous bombing of Libya's territory, according to the highplaced representative of the Department of State, had the aim to demonstrate to Tripoli that "continued pursuit of Libya's policy would not be without direct cost to it".

F-111's Departing UK Under 'Close' Watch

LD221724 Moscow TASS in English 1659 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 22 TASS -- 100 American F-111 bombers, based in Britain, took off from their bases under the pretext of participating in NATO exercises, the CBS television company reported.

Recalling that about two dozen such bombers were involved in the raid on Libya, a CBS newscaster stressed that their flight to hit strikes on that country was also initially motivated by the need of "participating in exercises".

A close eye is therefore kept here over the development of events, considering the fact that the U.S. Administration repeatedly threatened to stage a new attack on Libya "in case of need."

U.S. Being Brainwashed

LD190047 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1933 GMT 18 Apr 86

[From "The World today" program presented by Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] To judge from reports in the press along with critical statements, along with protests, one cannot shut one's eye to the lamentable fact that, thanks to a mass propagandist brainwashing of the population, this country -- the United States -- has been gripped by a chauvinistic intoxication. I recall that something similar was observed during the U.S. invasion of Grenada. The question arises: What is the matter? What is happening to America? Where does this cynicism and arrogance come from? And why is it that it affects both those in power and the average citizen with identical ease?

Most likely, the sources and roots of what we observe just now -- what is called the policy, the strategy of new globalism -- go back into U.S. history. Way back in the first years of the existence of the North American United States there appeared in that country ideas of a special, almost divine predestination, of some kind of indeed mythical chosen nature of America, of its right to rule the future of all mankind.

Just listen: As long ago as 1801, Thomas Jefferson announced to his compatriots that the American state system was the best hope for the world. One hundred years later, Theodore Roosevelt pronounced: The success of our experiment will determine not only our welfare but also the welfare of the whole of mankind. These are the first wisdoms of state with which even the recent inhabitants of the White House have presented to their fellow citizens.

Let us quote, Harry Truman, 1945: Whether we want to or not, we are obliged to recognize that the victory sustained by us has laid on the American people the burden of responsibility for the future leadership of the world.

Dwight Eisenhower, 1953: Fate has laid on our country the responsibility of the leadership of the free world.

John Kennedy, 1961: We have to carry out the commitments laid on us by fate in world leadership.

And finally Ronald Reagan, 1981: We will once again be the symbol of freedom and the beacon of hope for those who have no freedom.

That is how in all the 200 years of the existence of the United States the idea has been drummed into the Americans' heads of their own exclusivity. It is natural that in the heads of Philistines such an idea inevitably grows into the idea of everything being permitted. And if this Philistine is an ordinary American, as they say -- the man in the street -- then he will begin to applaud the President's decision to carry out an air raid on Libya. But if this Philistine becomes the dditor of a newspaper, let us say, then he publishes articles in support of this bombing, as, let us say, the San Francisco CHRONICLE, the TRIBUNE, and some other U.S. newspapers, many U.S. newspapers, have done only recently. But if a Philistine poisoned with such ideas of everything permitted lands in the White House, then the most frightening happens: the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the invasion of Korea and Vietnam, the dominican Republic of Grenada, and finally the bombing of Libya. Let us watch these pictures once again. You and I, like the whole world, have already seen them more than once.

Let us once again evaluate the skill of the U.S. military pilots, who, as the President said, succeeded in their mission. I welcome the assistance and the professionalism of the people in our Armed Forces who carried out this operation, said the President of these gallant servicemen, of these knights without fear of reproach. Yes, the President can be proud of them; such a President can be proud of such pilots! He can receive applause and joyous laughter as his due; he has enough coolness to pay no attention to the tears of children, to the blood of his victims, to the curses and anger which the whole civilized world directs at the White House.

'Uninformed' Support Reagan

LD210948 Moscow TASS in English 0936 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 21 TASS — TASS Political News Analyst Sergey Kulik writes:

Having let himself be taken in by chauvinistic propaganda, thickly larded with lies, the American man-in-the-street was unable to rise to condemnation of Washington's political banditry against Libya. The ordinary Americans have the impression of a fabulous military triumph, the British newspaper OBSERVER comments, not without surprise. THE NEW YORK TIMES also points out that most of the Americans endorsed the raids on Tripoli and Benghazi. James Reston, however, explains the phenomenon by the fact that uninformed public opinion approves of President Reagan.

The Americans were indeed told and continue to be told lies. At first Washington made believe that it was out to punish Libya as a "centre of international terrorism" -- but in reality it is not the African coast of the Mediterranean but Langley that directs international terrorism. Then the Americans were hypocritically promised a "surgical operation" against Libyan military facilities -- but it was residential districts, farms and orange groves of the Libyans that were raided.

The Americans were told lies that just 57 warplanes took part in the attack on Libya though Italian radars detected 70-75 aircraft carrying out bomb runs. The Pentagon lied to the Americans, British and the whole of the outraged world that 29 bombers had flown out of Air Force bases in Britain for the raid though in reality 44 warplanes had taken off the strips in Upper Heyford and Lakenheath.

The London SUNDAY TIMES said that, contrary to a secret agreement between Washington and London that five targets were to be bombed, the Americans arbitrarily increased their number by adding residential districts in Libyan cities.

The Italian defense minister concluded that the Americans had isolated themselves from their allies because of the raid on Libya. Even the office of the "Iron Lady", who played the unseemly role of an accomplice of the Washington state terrorists, is now trying to dissociate Britain from any future anti-Libyan ventures of the White House. The London SUNDAY TIMES today reports that Thatcher intends to refuse President Reagan's new request for permission to use the U.S. bases in Britain to deliver another strike at Libya.

Newspapers report that official spokesmen for the British prime minister's office admit that she is getting countless letters of protest and that people keep calling her office to voice outrage over Britain's complicity in U.S. banditry.

The world as a whole is growing more and more alarmed by its understanding of the outcome of Washington's policy of state terrorism, an offspring of Reagan's doctrine of "new globalism." Grenada fell victim to the USA a year and a half ago, Libya nowadays, and tomorrow any other country which refuses to bow to American diktat may become a target. No talk about the need "to fight terrorism" can give the U.S. Administration the right to act as an "international arbiter" and to substitute jungle law for the principles of international intercourse. Moreover, it is not terrorism, strongly denounced by the world community as a whole, that is at issue in this case.

Media's Chauvinism Seen

LD182213 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Vadim Lobachenko report from Washington; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] In these days following the bandit raid by U.S. aircraft on Libyan cities, material about it in newspapers and magazines and on television screens for the most part recalls well-illustrated military dispatches from the Pentagon, with appropriate commentaries. They are packed with images of the aircraft in flight, rockets being fired, and maps and plans showing the bombing raids against Libya.

The bellicose newspaper headlines and television captions here are typical: Tripoli Erupts; U.S. Hits Libya; Target Libya. The main U.S. papers seem to exude a cloud of chauvinism.

In this way they act as accomplices of official Washington, which, on the pretext of the struggle against terrorism, is whipping up a campaign of chauvinism in the country. The scale of the current hysteria may be judged by the mass production in the United States of new targets for shooting practice. These are made in the form of the figure of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the head of the sovereign state of Libya, apparently in order to whip up the anti-Libyan mood in the United States and prepare the population for new aggressive operations against Libya.

The pirate action of the Pentagon has caused pain in the hearts of honest Americans. A mass demonstration in the center of New York was held under the slogans, "Hands off Libya; We want peace!"

The U.S. aggressive actions are very dangerous, says Prof (Gerald Horan), an eminent U.S. scholar, and despite the chauvinist campaign in the country, a growing number of Americans understand that the Reagan administration has plunged the United States into a real foreign adventure, placing the peace and security of all mankind in jeopardy.

The so-called Reagan doctrine, prof (Gerald Horan) continues, is basically aimed at overthrowing any progressive government which is not to Washington's liking. In the New York district of Harlem, where you and I are now (Gerald Horan) notes, there are whole blocks of slums and ruined buildings. Tens of thousands of homeless people in New York sleep and live right in the street, while millions upon millions of dollars from the U.S. state budget are spent for purposes of war and destruction in Libya, Nicaragua, Afghanistan, and other countries. This is an insane policy, Professor (Horan) concludes, and the U.S. public will resolutely demand that it be changed.

U.S. 'Chauvinistic Intoxication' Cited

LD222320 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1908 GMT 22 Apr 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Valeriy Korzin]

[Excerpts] Here is Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Libyan revolution, with his children. [Video shows still of Al-Qadhdhafi with two children, one a small girl] The photograph was taken before the raid by the U.S. bombers; his little daughter died by their bombs. Al-Qadhdhafi's wife, whom you now see, talked to journalists without letting go of her crutch — she is wounded.

[Video shows her sitting to speak, with two boys behind her] Dozens of people in the country were wounded as she was. Dozens of victims of the U.S. aggression are now in hospitals and clinics. These pictures cannot help but arouse feelings of compassion in any normal person for the victims of the attack and indignation at those who cold-bloodedly committed it.

They think differently in Washington, however. The U.S. Congress is seriously discussing a bill that would give the President the legal right to carry out an operation like the one carried out against Libya without having to consult Congress beforehand. One of the sponsors of this bill, Senator Jeremiah Denton, said that in the event of acts of state terrorism, this bill would even permit the killing of foreign heads of state. If Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi had died as a result of our strike, he said, this would have been in keeping with the aims of the bill. This is how the chauvinistic intoxication that has now overwhelmed the United States is developing.

In one of his recent speeches, Ronald Reagan recalled the words of Lincoln: Fellow citizens, we cannot turn our backs on history. Evidently, in intending to go down in history as an uncompromising fighter for U.S. interests, Reagan forgets that the laws of historical development are not dependent on U.S. Presidents. No bombing of a peaceful population, no infusions into counterrevolutionary units, no threats of subversive operations can overcome the aspiration of the people for freedom.

'Provocative' Moves Hit

LD210613 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Valentin Zorin commentary]

[Text] Several of my colleagues and I happened to talk last Saturday to a group of American political observers who were visiting Moscow. Small wonder that our positions disagreed on many issues, but statements by one of the American visitors just took me aback. Tom (Bethell), editor in chief of the Washington edition of HARPER's magazine, declared that in his opinion, any Soviet-American talks, including top-level talks, are unnecessary and useless. America should first gain unquestionable military superiority and only then think of negotiations. Attempting to amend this view held by the Washington journalist, Douglas (McArthur) Jr., who led the delegation of American journalists, started expiating on the benefits that could be derived from talks, especially top-level contacts.

As it often happens in Washington when some officials, including members of the administration, take a tough stand and others cover up by all manner of talk about the need of negotiations and of searching for mutually acceptable and just solutions, the method of the division of roles was used this time as well. So who of the two in Washington speaks for the administration? Those who are so keen at peace rhetoric or those who issue threats right and left? Developments of the last few days have given a clearcut answer to that question.

The world has become eyewitness these days of a whole chain of arrogant and provocative moves by the United States made in response to the Soviet Union's peace initiatives. These moves can be qualified in no other way than an attempt to frustrate the search for ways of improving the international climate, blocking positive trends and quenching hopes that have arisen as a result of the Geneva summit. One such move was the nuclear explosion in Nevada carried out by Washington in defiance of the call of many Americans and of the overwhelming majority of people all over the world to end all nuclear tests.

Another provocative move was America's military attack on little Libya. Americans are led to believe that Washington's illegal actions are part of the effort to combat international terrorism, but Washington has produced no proof showing Libya's involvement in the blast in the West Berlin discotheque or in any other terrorist acts. The Americans are expected to take for granted unsubstantiated statements made by the Washington administration on this. But one can recall similar statements made in the past which turned out to be either erroneous or, more often, deliberately false.

The campaign against terrorism is in this case only a coverup for the policy of state-sponsored terrorism known now as the policy of neoglobalism. In keeping with the doctrine of neoglobalism, Washington usurps for itself the right to punish or pardon whole states or nations at its own discretion. The world has not witnessed such practice since the days of the German Reich.

Some time ago the Soviet leadership warned the American Administration of the need of carefully weighing its actions everywhere, especially in regions lying in close proximity to Soviet borders. Washington, however, preferred to ignore these warnings, scorn the position of its allies and undertake actions seriously aggravating world tensions and enhancing the danger of war.

U.S. 'Piling Up Lies'

LD191759 Moscow TASS in English 1724 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 19 TASS — Follows commentary by Boris Shabayev, TASS political news analyst:

A difficult question has been put to the U.S. delegation at the U.N. Security Council, which is currently discussing the question of the U.S. armed aggression against Libya, "Where are the proofs of your claims that Libya is responsible for 'international terrorism'? This is a reasonable question, the more so, that Libya has categorically rejected the American charges and officially condemned the acts of terrorism, in particular, the bomb explosion in a West Berlin discotheque, in which an American soldier was killed.

Instead of an answer, followed unintelligible and unconvincing specualation by the U.S. representatives, that would be appropriate, at its best, for lowgrade gutter press. But this is precisely the kind of an "argument", which Washington allegedly has at its disposal, about Libya's complicity in terrorism, by which they are trying to justify the monstrous crime perpetrated by the U.S. Airforce on direct orders of the White House — a raid on unsuspecting and brightly lit Libyan cities. The bloody price of that crime was tens of people killed, including babies-in-arms, hundreds of injured inhabitants of Tripoli and Banghazi.

Washington, which found itself pilloried in face of a storm of wrath and indignation sweeping the whole planet, started piling up lies, trying to shift the blame for the crime on other people.

First, Mr. Bernard Kalb, a State Department spokesman, and after him, other Washington administration officials, began zealously speculating in the mass media on the need to resort to military measures against Libya through the fault of ... the Soviet Union, Moscow, they claim, did not respond to the request of the USA for assistance in preventing acts of terrorism, and Washington had nothing left to it, but lauch a "preemtive" strike.

Such is Washington's explanation for the crime. But the truth is that in answer to the U.S. request to the Soviet side the latter asked that concrete facts be furnished to support the charges made. Such facts have proved to be lacking. Hence, the answer could, naturally, be only one: The Soviet Union has always condemned and continues condemning terrorism in any of its manifestations, both individual and state-sponsored terrorism, has always advocated and continues advocating international cooperation in the effort to eliminater terrorism. But this should be done on the basis of the facts rather than inventions. In so doing one should not overlook the causes of terrorism, which is known to emerge where the rights of peoples and national dignity are crudely violated.

But maybe the USA simply did not wish to reveal to Moscow the sources of that information, and therefore did not produce any concrete facts? In that case what sort of information did Vernon Walters, who is known as an expert in clandestine operations, take to London, Paris and Rome? His aim was to get permission for the flight of U.S. aircraft loaded with bombs over the airspace of those countries in the raid on Libya. Could it be that he did not inform the U.S. allies in NATO about the facts? To all appearances, judging by the fact that Paris and Rome refused point blank to meet the U.S. demand, the White House emissary came to them empty-handed too.

Yet, elementary logic prompts that if Washington really had any concrete facts then, as Mr. Kalb himself noted with good reason, answering the inquisitive journalists, the explosion in the discotheque would have been prevented.

Criminals are known to be always willing to conceal every trace of their crime. But if such traces are too obvious, they always wish to decline their responsibility. Therefore, they in Washington are staging a fresh farce. But the most disquieting thing is that under the cover of inventions they are preparing for new bandit raids, as the American "hawks" have failed to achieve their aims.

Reagan Circumvents Congressmen

LD200907 Moscow TASS in English 0847 GMT 20 Apr 86

["White House Tries To Act in Circumvention of Congress" — TASS Headline]

[Text] Washington April 20 TASS — TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reports:

The attack by the U.S. Armed Forces on Libya, mounted on order from President Reagan, testifies to the growing danger of the United States being dragged into a new protracted war in circumvention of the country's supreme legislative authority. Many leading congressmen draw attention with alarm to this circumstance and demand that the administration scrupulously abide by the War Powers Act enacted after the United States' aggression in Vietnam suffered the fiasco with a view to preventing the President from making an individual decision related to war and peace.

The administration alleges that in ordering the "blitzkrieg strike" at Libya it didn't violate the War Powers Act since this law commits the administration to notify Congress about the involvement of U.S. Armed Forces in combat not later than in 48 hours after these actions are started and to halt them, if Congress fails, in a lapse of 90 days, to give its consent to their continuation. Conducting the strike against Libya, administration officials and supporters of the aggression against Libya in Congress contend, lasted only 40 minutes and, hence, the War Powers Act was purportedly not broken.

Nevertheless, a group of Democratic senators led by Robert Byrd, leader of the Democratic Minority, sent a message to President Reagan demanding that the administration refrain from taking in the future any actions involving the use of armed forces without preliminary consultation with Congress. The authors of the message suggest setting up a "consultative group" comprising 18 people, including the speaker of the House of Representatives, president of the Senate, the majority and minority leaders in both chambers of Congress, and also heads of the Senate and House committees on armed services, foreign affairs and intelligence. The members of the group should examine in advance all circumstances under which the U.S. Armed Forces can be committed to action.

Apart from Robert Byrd, the message was signed by Democrats leading officials of Senate committees on armed services, foreign relations and intelligence. Democrat Dante Fascell, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and a co-author of the War Powers Act, announced that the committee led by him would hold hearing shortly on U.S. Administration's compliance with that law. He stressed that having ordered the raid on Libya, the President violated the act. Republican Mark Hatfield, chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, levelled criticism at the administration's actions. Republican Richard Lugar, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who usually unreservedly supports the administration, demanded that the President "consider" plans of military operations against Libya jointly with the congressmen.

With a view to neutralizing congressmen's attempts to limit the administration's freedom of action in questions of direct use of the U.S. Armed Forces abroad, the White House engineered moves to submit to both chambers of Congress a bill whose adoption would in actual fact cancel congress' control of any kind over the administration's actions. This bill was reported to have been tabled at the Senate on instructions from President Reagan by Republican Majority Leader Robert Dole.

Broader Powers Considered

LD190202 Moscow TASS in English 0741 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 18 TASS — TASS correspondent Igor Ignatyev reports:

Supporters of the White House on the Capitol Hill are in a hurry to ensure for the U.S. Administration legislatively a free hand for launching new bandit actions against other countries, similar to the recent U.S. Air Force raids on Libya.

To this end, a group of senators and congressmen from the ruling party tabled at both chambers a bill empowering the President to give orders, without any consultations or preliminary notification, on carrying out punitive operation, including armed strikes against any country, on the plea of "combatting terrorism." The AP agency stresses that this bill empowers the President to sanction any actions, including political assassinations of the leaders of foreign countries.

In other words, state terrorism, which has become the core of the U.S. Administration's foreign policy is this to be elevated to the status of law.

The proposed measure will, as a matter of fact, eliminate the provisions of the American legislation, which limit to a degree the launching of aggressive actions not only against those whom official Washington brands as "terrorists". But even whole states. The latest events in Libya, Congressman Joe Barton openly said, have demonstrated that the laws in effect now restrict the President's powers for taking speedy actions. In their ardour to play up to the White House, its supporters on the Capitol Hill have gone so far as to undermine by their initiatives the functions of the congress itself, which has long been the administration's objective. George Shultz, U.S. secretary of state, who poses as the main "theoretician" of the policy of "combatting terrorism" described as "impermissible luxury" the constitutional powers of the Congress preventing the White House from taking determined actions on foreign policy issues, above all, when it concerns the use of armed force.

The aggressive action of the United States against Libya and the attempt made now to legalise that crime and pave the ground for future crimes are proof that Washington is turning a deaf ear to the demands of the peoples of the world for ending the policy of aggression and brigandage, is again preparing to flout the sovereignty of other states.

Attack Violates UN Charter

LD191715 Moscow World Service in English 1510 GMT 19 Apr 86

[(Nataliya Zakharova) commentary]

[Excerpts] Speaking in the White House recently, President Reagan praised highly the unprovoked bandit raid on Libya. He portrayed that act of state sponsored terrorism as a display of America's determination to fight for freedom and legality, claiming that Washington's actions stand in conformity with the United Nations Charter. Here to comment on this statement is Soviet expert in international law, (Nataliya Zakharova):

[Begin (Zakharova) recording in Russian with superimposed English translation] By sending its planes carrying lethal cargoes to attack Libyan territory, (Nataliya Zakharova) is saying the United States has grossly violated both the United Nations Charter and many underlying principles of international law. In his speech the American President kept referring to the United Nations Charter, that major international document designed to help promote peace and international security. But point four of Article Two of that document states that in their international relations all members should refrain from threatening to use force or from the use of force against any other country. The American Administration has competely ignored that commitment. It has also ignored point three of the same article, obliging members of the United Nations organization to settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice are not endangered.

I would like to emphasize that these provisions of the United Nations Charter are reaffirmed in the declaration adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1970 and in the Helsinki Final Act of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe of which the United States is a cosignatory. Washingtion's actions against Libya therefore cannot be qualified otherwise than as a flagrant act of treachery and of mockery of international law norms.

The heavy responsibility for all these gross violations of international legality and order is certain to be redoubled by the consequences that they may lead to. As the general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, Mikhail Gorbachev, has put it, the United States has again posed itself as the chief culprit guilty of escalation of world tensions and of playing irresponsibly with destinies of millions of people for the sake of satisfying its imperial ambitions. [end recording]

Academic Questions Legality

LD220943 Moscow TASS in English 0846 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 22 TASS — The military actions of the USA against Libya are a logical follow-up to the U.S. policy aimed at forcing a change on the home and foreign policies of progressive states, and, if possible, toppling their leaders, a TASS correspondent was told by Gleb Starushenko, deputy director of the Institute of Africa of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. Since the overthrow of political regimes from the outside is unlawful, the U.S. Administration is out to legalize the "right" to intervention, the prominent Soviet lawyer said.

The aggression against Grenada, the growing interference in Nicaragua's home affairs and the attack against Libya are all links of the U.S. policy of state terrorism.

Another method of undermining the international norms is through their distorted interpretation. President Reagan is trying to present the attack against Libya is an act of self-defence, albeit from the legal viewpoint this is a groundless argument.

In accordance with the definition of that phenomenon, which is recognized by all states, including the USA, aggression is interpreted as first use by a state of armed force against the sovereignty, territorial inviolability or political independence of another state (Article 1 and 2 of U.N. General Assembly Resolution 3314 /XXIX). It follows from this that the right to self-defence envisaged by Article 51 of the U.N. Charter belongs to a state, against which another state was the first to use armed force. Since the USA was not a target of an attack by Libya's armed forces, and neither the sovereignty, nor the territory or political independence of the United States were threatened, the USA had no right to self-defence in that case. It is precisely Washington which launched an act of aggression and was the first to use armed force against Libya, the scholar explained.

Deplorably, acts of international terrorism are getting ever more frequent, the scholar said. And responsible for that is above all the United States. Its policy of institutionalized terrorism is a component and most dangerous part of international terrorism. Moreover, by crudely flouting the rights of other states and peoples, humiliating their national dignity and placing them in an extremely difficult position, for example, Nicaragua, the USA far from suppressing is, on the contrary, encouraging acts of terrorism against sovereign states.

Decision To Bomb Described

LD202240 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 20 Apr 86

[From the "International Panorama" program, presented by Aleksandr Bovin]

[Text] The past week has been an alarming one. It has confirmed once again just how tense, contradictory, and full of contrast is the world in which we live. Just compare the beginning of the week -- the United States bombs Tripoli and Banghazi; Reagan continues the offensive against international law and order, against the Geneva accord -- and the end of the week — the Soviet Union continues its peace offensive. Speaking in Berlin, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev proposed, in addition to our previous initiatives, that all components of ground forces and tactical air forces in Europe, and also nuclear weapons of operational-tactical designation, be considerably reduced.

I am not going to dwell on the factual side of the Libyan events; you are very well aware of them. And you are also aware of the assessment given by our government, which resolutely condemned this criminal action by the White House. But how did people in America react to this deed of the Reagan administration? Let us listen first of all to Vladimir Dunayev:

[Dunayev] Somehow they happened to coincide — the week the cherry trees blossomed and the week of preparations for the piracy in Libya. One thing was on the surface — an annual holiday that was starting in Washington -- while the other was hidden, and hidden very deeply indeed. At the time that this parade to mark the week the cherry trees blossom was taking place just hours remained before the attack on Libya. Already prepared for take-off were American squadrons with experience in carpet-bombing of Hanoi, with the object of diving low over Tripoli and Banghazi. There was a holiday in Washington, but American servicemen — not these who are marching in the parade, they are for domestic adoration — but those in the Pentagon, on the bases and aircraft carriers; they picked out on their charts those parts of the Libyan cities that were to be wiped from the face of the earth.

Yes, while we were filming this parade we did not know what was going to happen the next day, we did not know the kind of muscle display these American personages were going to put on before the whole world, prepared as they were to transfer their cruel games from the American screen to expanses of land on earth. At the very moment the indispensible, inevitable, colorful parade that goes back 200 years was moving along Constitution Avenue in the very middle of Washington, there was General Washington's column, made up of Americans who have fought for freedom.

How long ago all that was! Now there is nothing but the name of the capital to remind one of those times. It has fallen to few countries to outrage in such a way their own history and their own pride, to become the suppressors of the freedom of other peoples, to attack the independence of neighboring countries and countries far away. The cherry blossom week and the week of preparations for invasion went hand-in-hand. At the very beginning of the week, while they were choosing beauty queens from each of the 50 states for this parade and the festive procession along Constitution Avenue it was already known that two aircraft carriers, the Coral Sea and America,were approaching the shores of Libya. On Wednesday, while they were choosing the best bands for this parade in a theater on 15th Street, President Reagan made his final decision to punish Libya. But they did not think that the two aircraft carriers were enough for the bombing of Libya's cities. It would take 10 days to call up a third aircraft carrier. And the White House was very impatient to see the flames of Tripoli. It was decided to use aircraft based in Britain — after all, they are very good for night bombing operations.

The attack could have taken place by the time of the cherry blossom parade. It remained only to get Margaret Thatcher's agreement. Eighteen bombers will take off with cargo for the women and children of Libya. Sixteen will return to base. One will make a forced landing in Spain. One will be shot down. In London they hesitated. There they were also afraid that involvement in the piracy would cost them dearly. But they were not bold enough to say no to the Americans. It was on this very Sunday when this parade was taking place, when the clowns here were entertaining the public, that agreement from Britain came. It was midday in Washington and evening in London: In Tripoli night was falling. The last night for dozens of Libyans, who on the following night would be hit by American bombs and missiles aimed by lasers.

I do not believe that the Americans with whom I watched this festival could wish death upon Libyan children. The day of the parade was the last sunny day in Washington. There is thunder and it's raining here now. But Americans are going to the White House and to the Lincoln Memorial to preserve the honor and the dignity of America, to protest their government's terrorism and the fumes of American chauvinism.

And I do believe that these Americans, who watched and took part in the cherry blossom parade, I believe that they, too, are now at the White House carrying protest placards in their hands. Because a blossoming cherry tree cannot be betrothed to high explosives and ash; it cannot be betrothed to death.

There is only one thing that hurts, the fact that it is from this town, Washington, where they know how to celebrate and have so much fun, that squadrons are now being sent out to different parts of the globe; and the fact that it is from here, from the White House which we are now approaching and where this parade is heading, the fact that it is from the White House that orders are issued which are followed by exploding bombs and which make living on this planet more alarming.

U.S. Stand 'Utterly Cynical'

LD181403 Moscow TASS in English 1253 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 18 TASS -- Official Washington's current stand in connection with the act of terrorism against Libya can be described as being utterly cynical. They in Washington are denying the obvious truth and totally disregarding the tragic consequences of the U.S. bandit attack against that sovereign state.

Reagan as before believes that he was absolutely right in acting against Libya, newsmen were frankly told by Larry Speakes, presidential deputy press secretary. In answer to one of the questions, the spokesman for the White House had the insolence to say that the USA "knew nothing" about the death of the eighteen-month-old daughter of the leader of the Libyan revolution Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi as a result of the raid of the U.S. bombers. We did not see her identity papers, he said.

The CBS television company said that the losses of civilian life in Libya had been actually "planned" by the Pentagon in advance. As the NBC said, the USA may again strike against Libya. New facts have been learned that one of the main aims of the bombing of Tripoli was to kill Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in contravention of American laws officially banning attempts on the life of foreign leaders. In that connection the ABC showed sequences of a videofilm of the attack against Libya, which was issued by the Pentagon. One of the sequences clearly shows the building of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's headquarters and a tent standing next to it, in which as is believed, the Libyan leader stayed during the raid. An F-111 fighter-bomber dropped on that place a bomb weighing more than 900 kg, the ABC said.

The newspaper WASHINGTON POST says in this connection today that the bombing raid against Libya was planned in the hope that Al-Qadhdhafi would be killed. The main target of the attack was his command post. A statement to this effect was made by well-informed representatives of the administration. We hoped that we would get at him, said one of the administration's officials, who took part in preparing the raid. Moreover, according to the newspaper, the administration prepared in advance the draft statement describing Al-Qadhdhafi's expected death as "accidental".

Now that the plans of the USA to kill the leader of the Libyan revolution have proved to be a failure, Washington has launched a campaign of psychological warfare in order to try to destabilise the situation in that country. This has been admitted by Secretary of State George Shultz. The CBS quoted him as telling reporters on Thursday night that as he hoped the American raids would result in the overthrow of Al-Qadhdhafi. The newspaper WASHINGTON POST quotes in that connection a spokesman for the administration as admitting that the aim of "clandestine operations" launched by the USA against Libya is to overthrow the Libyan leader. At the same time the American observers unanimously admit that Washington's aggressive stand against Libya is not shared by an overwhelming majority of the West European allies of the United States.

Attack Aimed To Instigate Coup

LD210339 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Igor Pavlov commentary]

[Text] As President Reagan made his way to a helicopter on Friday a question was shouted to him about whether the U.S. Air Force had had orders to kill Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. We weren't out to kill anybody, the President replied. Our observer Igor Pavlov makes this comment:

About 15 minutes after the raids were over, the government-controlled Voice of America began broadcasting an editorial with an appeal to the Libyan people to revolt and overthrow Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Radio stations are supposed to broadcast information and opinions, not appeals to revolt. The VOA editorial was part of a carefully planned operation or, rather, a military coup d'etat that the U.S. planned to engineer in a sovereign nation, not just what it called a reprisal. As more and more details are being disclosed, it's also becoming clear that the raids were not a near flawless surgical attack that would go down in American military annals. One F-111 was shot down and two pilots were killed. Aborted missions were not due to the pilots' restraint or humanism but to technical failures and equipment malfunctions. The heavy civilian casualties were not a result of inadvertent bombing. They were caused by the flyers' desire to get out of the heavy anti-aircraft fire unscathed.

On Monday congressional leaders were notified about the impending attack. They were told that chances to kill Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi were slim and that therefore the attack was not a personal revenge but a political necessity. However, the news that Al-Qadhdhafi's children were killed and wounded had made some lawmakers doubt that they were told the truth. Hatred of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi dates back to the time when he put an end to the U.S. military presence in Libya and nationalized American property after the 1969 revolutions. There have been several attempts on his life by Israel and the United States.

We weren't out to kill anybody, said President Reagan on Friday. On that same day there was a funeral in Tripoli and the victims of the attack were buried outside the city in a cemetery reserved for war heroes. Clenched fists raised in anger were a convincing reply to Washington's state-supported terrorism.

Missiles Deployed Before Raid

LD191026 Moscow TASS in English 0914 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Kuwait April 19 TASS -- The United States put its nuclear missiles in three West European countries on combat alert last Tuesday prior to its aggression against Libya, KUNA news agency reported from London. It quoted John Milner, a spokesman for the British Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, as telling its correspondent that peace campaigners in Britain, Italy and West Germany had watched those deployments.

In England, missiles were moved to take up positions in Salisbury Plain, a thinly-populated area 75 kilometers south-west of the base at Greenham Common. A planned British Army exercise had to be urgently called off to allow the deployment of the U.S. missiles.

Nuclear-tipped Pershing missiles sited in Ulm and Mutlangen in West Germany were deployed in the course of a NATO exercise under the heavy guard of U.S. troops several hours before the U.S. aerial attack on Libya. Missiles were put in a state of combat readiness also in Comiso, Italy. All those deployments were carried out simultaneously in the three countries, Milner said.

'Time Fragmentation' Bombs Dropped

LD210420 Moscow TASS in English 1100 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli April 20 TASS — TASS correspondent Vladimir Bogachev and Georgiy Shelenkov report:

Foreign journalists have seen with their own eyes the falsity of the Pentagon's assertions when they went to the area of the international Tripoli Airport which was subjected to U.S. barbarous bombing.

It is not military structures but peaceful Libyan villages that were the targets of the bombing raid. Bomb craters, collapsed walls of utility structures and dwellings, trees cut by bomb fragments and brought down by a blasting wave — such was the Shavat village, located near the airport, seen by the journalists. U.S. bombs and shells fell on gardens and orange plantations. There are civilian casualties.

An official Libyan representative has said that a time fragmentation bomb went off in the area of the airport yesterday, hitting three persons, among them two children. Another 17 such trap bombs were discovered in that area, dropped by American aircraft in the course of the barbarous raid on Libyan towns.

Weinberger Praises Thatcher

LD191549 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] The Pentagon intends to use the U.S. military bases in Great Britain as it sees fit, and London should be prepared for the United States of America to again consider it necessary to use its armed forces deployed in Britain for practical purposes. Caspar Weinberger, U.S. secretary of defense, said this in essence during an interview which was relayed to Western capitals via a communications satellite. The military agreement with Great Britain, he noted, envisages the use of U.S. Armed Forces in Britain not only in such cases as the action against Libya, but in other similar situations. Praising the Thatcher government for its cooperation in the organization of the raid on Libya, Weinberger confirmed that in fact the majority of the U.S. allies in NATO were not informed by the United States of the timing and other details of the raid on Tripoli and Banghazi.

Differences With Allies Admitted

LD191455 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0956 GMT 19 Apr 86

[By TASS correspondent Aleksandr Shalnev]

[Text] Washington, 19 Apr (TASS) -- Caspar Weinberger, U.S. secretary of defense, has admitted in an interview granted to a group of West European journalists that there exist serious disagreements between the United States and the majority of its allies in Western Europe on the question of policy regarding Libya.

In addition, the Pentagon chief made it clear that Washington will continue to strive for the unconditional support of its allies for its future actions against the Libyan Jamahiriyah. It therefore follows, from the utterances of the head of the U.S. military department, that after the barbaric bombardment of Libya the United States now intends to introduce a wide-scale economic and trade blockade of that North African state.

As is known, Washington's previous attempts to establish such a blockade turned, in fact, into a fiasco: Many West European countries refused to be led by the Reagan administration.

It is possible that Washington may now resort to blackmailing its allies in its efforts to get them to halt their business ties with Libya; the administration is threatening to carry out new raids against the Jamahariyah if the Europeans don't agree to "these measures of pressure" with regard to Tripoli. The probability of such a development was partly confirmed by C. Weinberger himself, who said in the interview that Reagan would not have subjected Libya to bombardment if effective economic sanctions were in effect.

U.S. Miscalculated World Opinion

LD182158 Moscow TASS in English 2134 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 18 TASS -- By TASS Political News Analyst Boris Shabayev:

When sending its warplanes to bring down a lethal cargo of bombs on Libya, the White House clarly hoped that the "surgical operation" of that kind will run smoothly both in military and political terms.

It clearly hoped that nations and governments, especially those in the "Third World", would shudder with horror, defeated by the roar of jet bombers and the sound of explosions, and would follow Washington's instructions more obediently after that.

However, it is obvious that Washington strategists, both military and political, have miscalculated.

The bombing strikes failed to bring Libya to its knees, and the whole wide world rose in a single impulse of anger and indignation.

As soon as the news about the atrocious crime of U.S. imperialism reached New Delhi, the venue of a meeting of the Coordinating Bureau on nonaligned countries, its delegates strongly condemned what they called a shameful, impudent and unprovoked act of aggression staged by the U.S.

A group of nonaligned countries representing Africa, Asia and Latin America in the United Nations Security Council submitted a draft resolution which strongly denounced U.S. actions violating the United Nations Charter and norms of international law and demanded that Washington immediately stop all attacks and threats of using armed force.

The Organization of African Unity strongly protested against an impudent and contemptible breach of international law by the United States.

We mentioned here only a few collective protests of nonaligned countries: it would be simply impossible to list all individual ones.

However, it deserves mention that all the statements made in protest against the U.S. move regarded the criminal act staged by the United States not as an "isolated" case, and surely not as a "pre-emptive" strike at "terrorism."

Washington dealt a pre-emptive strike at the cause of the world peace, at hopes and positive tendencies that came into existence as a result of the Geneva meeting. The Nonaligned Movement regarded the bandit raid on Libya precisely from that standpoint.

The preamble of the said draft resolution of the United Nations Security Council emphasized that the armed attacks of the United States on Libyan cities posed a threat to international peace and security.

At that crucial moment when the reckless actions of the U.S. Administration are pushing the world to a dangerous brink it is inadmissible to remain passive with regard to such actions, (?for) the aggressor surely hopes for this kind of reaction when it claims the role of an "international judge" for itself and replaces the recognized principles of international relations with jungle law.

An active stand of the Nonaligned Movement on that matter which is of paramount importance for safeguarding international peace and upholding the fundamental norms of the United Nations Charter and international law bears witness to the political maturity of the movement and its sense of responsibility for the future of mankind.

World Reaction Noted

LD202239 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 20 Apr 86

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Aleksandr Bovin]

[Text] Voices of protest have run out and are ringing out. But a majority of Americans at all levels of the social structure support Reagan, often with reservations, but they give their support. Let me give typical statements from two newspapers. Here is the San Francisco CHRONICLE: It is not easy to support a military strike against another nation, but it would seem that it is the only way of convincing Libya's military dictator that he cannot direct terrorist attacks on U.S. targets throughout the world without paying a high price for this. And THE LOS ANGELES TIMES: The events of the recent past show that vengeance breeds vengeance. There is nothing left for us and for all Americans to do other than hope that the escalation of terrorism can be halted by the air raid.

Unfortunately history gives no guarantees that these hopes will be fulfilled. And this note of alarm, that there is no guarantee, sounds loudly even in the camp of those supporting the action. It is a contradiction between emotion and reason, if you like. Emotion gives rise to applause. So what, they have taken their revenge; they have shown their strength and their resolve. But reason says that the bombing of Libyan cities strengthens anti-U.S. feeling and is liable to give rise to retaliatory action. But on this occasion emotion is clearly stronger than reason. This is not surprising. Overall, Reagan's move into the White House and the whole Reagan phenomenon has been brought about not just by neoconservative feeling but by chauvinistic and blind patriotic feeling as a result of the wave that swept America at the beginning of the eighties.

Now let us turn to the allies. The United States was supported clearly and unambiguously only by Britain, Canada, and Israel. The other countries in one way or another expressed their disapproval. Of course Washington knew about those feelings in Western Europe. On Monday, a few hours before the bombing, the Common Market foreign ministers called on all sides to show restraint but the White House did not deem it necessary to comply with this recommendation. And the WESTFAELISCHE RUNDSCHAU in the FRG writes: The night bombing of the Libyan cities is adventurist in the highest degree; it is a senseless and dangerous enterprise. The leading Western power has thereby quite simply spat on all the doubts of its European allies. Moreover, the insufficiently energetic position of the West Europeans against possible aggression by Washington has intensified even more the U.S. intentions to carry out its plan.

And here are two more interesting extracts, this time from Japanese newspapers. MAINICHI writes that one result of the escalation of military activity might be greater distrust of U.S. diplomacy by Western countries. It ought to be known that the West does not consider it possible to conquer terrorism by military vengeance. Such tactics, the newspaper writes, merely intensify the vicious circle. And here in more specific terms is the TOKYO SHIMBUN: The historic roots of terrorism in the Middle East are to be found in the conflict between the Arab countries and Israel and in the fact that the Palestinian problem has not been solved. The way towards eradicating terrorism is in a constructive settlement of the Middle East problems. A thought that is perfectly correct, but evidently one that is too complicated for the Washington politicians. They prefer simpler solutions which rely upon the tradition of power politics and the mailed fist. Evidently Vietnam counts for little with the Americans, Iran counts for little, so too does the Bay of Pigs: they have been forgotten, they have stagnated, or whatever. And so once again they are starting to wave their fists.

It is interesting, I have received a lot of letters and there have been many telephone calls of late, particularly following the appearance of the U.S. ships off the shores of the Crimea: What is happening? people write and ask. How come the Americans can behave in an impudent and crude way? We, too, ought to be banging the table with our fists. I understand completely those comrades, but let us think this out together. Do we have to use those rules of the game that are the very ones the Americans are trying to impose on us? Do we have to rise to these provocations? Let us recall that not so long ago the Americans celebrated their 200th anniversary as an independent state. Our statehood goes back for more than 1000 years. Our historical experience is much richer, we are five times as old, and we have a far richer experience in handling international affairs. And naturally we must be more clever than the Americans, more restrained and more responsible in our behavior. You can imagine, Comrade Gorbachev said in Berlin, what would be left of the human race and its civilization if the Soviet Union acted in a similar way to the United States in the world arena.

That is the main thing, comrades. We are very strong. It is difficult even to imagine how strong we are. Our strength when multiplied by reason, our strength which naturally moves in step with reason, is directed toward halting man's slide towards nuclear disaster, to halt the slide and not to nudge it forward. And this, I repeat, is the main thing.

Arab Condemnation Cited

LD190142 Moscow TASS in English 0710 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Beirut April 18 TASS -- Many Lebanese cities have been a scene of strikes and demonstrations in protest against the U.S. attack against Libya. In Sidon, Tripoli, Ba'albekk and Beirut demonstrators carried posters sayings: "USA -- focus of international terrorism". Walid Junblatt, chairman of Lebanon's Progressive Socialist Party, and M. Sa'd, general secretary of the People's Nasirite Organisation, addressed telegrams to Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Libyan revolution, condemning the criminal actions of the USA and declarating support for the people and leadership of the Jamahiriyah. Isam al-Mahayri, chairman of the Party Nationaliste Syrian of Lebanon, said that the U.S. "big stick" policy will not intimidate those who are resolved to uphold their right and national dignity.

The USA is impudently flouting the U.N. Charter and the declaration of human rights. It is high time for the Arabs to understand that Washington is their main enemy, says the statement by the Lebanese Writers Union.

Damascus April 18 TASS -- The Syrian working class calls the Arabs for further strengthening their staunchness in face of the aggressive designs of reaction, the statement by the General Federation of Labour Unions of Syria, said.

The National Committee of the Peace Champions of Syria described the actions of the USA as a crime flouting the basic norms of international law. The aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyah, the statement by the committee says, has once again exposed the real stand of the White House, which is openly hostile to the peoples upholding their legitimate striving for independence and sovereignty.

The attack against the Libyan Jamahiriyah, says the statement by the Arab Socialist Union Party, is convincing evidence of the policy of state terrorism pursued by the U.S. Administration in the international arena. The militaristic ambitions of the Washington expansionists are truly boundless.

Cairo April 18 TASS -- Washington's aggression against Libya has been one of the manifestations of its policy of neoglobalism directed at heightening tensions in the world and ensuring world domination, says the statement by the Progressive Youth Union of Egypt.

Rabat April 18 TASS -- U.S. imperialism's criminal actions contravene the generally accepted norms of relations between peoples and states, are based on "jungle law" and violence, says the communique issued here by the Political Bureau of the Moroccan Progressive Socialist Party. The U.S. aggression against Libya is spearheaded against all Arab countries, all peoples fighting for freedom, for strengthening peace, against imperialism and neocolonialism.

Kuwait April 18 TASS -- Finance and economics minister of the Arab states condemned the U.S. aggression against Libya and demanded strict sanctions against Washington for the barbarous bombing raids on Libyan cities, says the statement issued here. It was adopted by the Arab ministers at a meeting in Kuwait.

Damascus April 18 TASS -- Mass protest demonstrations have been held in the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan River, the Syrian SANA news agency said. The participants stigmatized the American aggressors and demanded an end to the hostile intrigues of imperialism and Zionism against the Arab peoples.

Sudan Condemns Attack

LD180104 Moscow TASS in English 0924 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo April 18 TASS -- Sudanese Foreign Minister Ibrahim Taha Ayyub has expressed his country's outrage at the U.S. armed attack on Libya.

He told the U.S. ambassador in Khartoum, MENA news agency reported, that the Sudanese Government had decided to recall its ambassador from Washington following the U.S. act of aggression.

MENA also reported that the Trade Union of Sudanese Oil Workers had refused to supply fuel to U.S. ships and aircraft in protest against U.S. aggression.

Kabul April 18 TASS -- The Central Council of the Supreme Jirga (Assembly) of Tribes and the Supreme Council of Ulemas and clergymen of Democratic Afghanistan have condemned U.S. barbarous aggression.

In their statements they said that the United States, flouting all norms and principles of international law and the U.N. Charter, had launched another aggression against the entire Moslem world.

The statements expressed solidarity with the Libyan people's struggle against the intrigues of international imperialists and hit out at the Reagan administration's policy of state-backed terrorism.

Cairo April 18 TASS -- Egypt's People's Assembly has issued a statement here, censuring U.S. aggression against the Libyan people as a gross violation of the U.N. Charter.

The Egyptian people declared once again, it said, that armed force could not and should not be used as a means of settling international conflicts. Egypt, its People's Assembly said, denounced Washington's act of piracy against the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

REAGAN INDICATES U.S. PLANNING ATTACK ON NICARAGUA

LD230706 Moscow TASS in English 0648 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 23 TASS -- The United States is ready to launch the same bandit attack against Nicaragua as it did against Libya. President Reagan made an explicit statement to this effect in his remarks to the attendees at the "Heritage Foundation" dinner on Tuesday.

The "Heritage Foundation" is an ultra-reactionary organization, for which the White House has the greatest esteem.

Reagan made the same charges against the Sandinist Government of Nicaragua of "support for international terrorism", which official Washington was zealously making in the course of a few weeks prior to the bombing raid on Libya. As was the case with Libya, the President could not cite a single fact to "prove" such claims. Yet he firmly declared that the United States would not permit building "a Libya on our doorstep". The significance of last week's events should not be left unclear, President Reagan meaningfully added, implying the raid on Libya. Simultaneously, he reaffirmed that his administration would do its utmost to get from Congress another 100 million dollars for "aid" to the terrorist contras gangs.

ARKHIPOV VIEWS ECONOMIC, SCI-TECH TIES WITH PRC

PM191911 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Yu. Savenkov interview with I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, under the "IZVESTIYA Interview" rubric: "USSR-CHINA: On the Basis of the Principles of Equality and Mutual Benefit"]

[Text] The first session of the Soviet-Chinese Commission for Economic, Trade, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation was held in Beijing recently. The sides noted substantial progress in these spheres recently and expressed mutual confidence that the results of the session will give new impetus to the trend toward the expansion of mutually advantageous cooperation between the USSR and the PRC.

IZVESTIYA correspondent Yu. Savenkov spoke with I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, about the galvanization of Soviet-Chinese trade and economic relations and prospects for scientific and technical ties.

[Savenkov] The 27th CPSU Congress again confirmed the Soviet Union's consistent aspiration to improve relations with the PRC and to expand diverse cooperation between the two countries in the interests of the Soviet and Chinese peoples. The recently completed first session of the Soviet-Chinese Commission for Economic, Trade, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation evidently played its role. What do you, as chairman of the Soviet part of the commission, see as the main result of its work?

[Arkhipov] First, a few words about the commission itself. It was created in accordance with the 28 December 1984 agreement between the USSR and PRC Governments. The commission monitors the progress of the fulfillment of agreements and accords between the countries in the field of economic, trade, scientific, and technical cooperation; prepares proposals aimed at its stable development; and examines measures to further expand this cooperation. There is an agreement that the national parts of the commission are headed by deputy heads of government. The chairman of the Chinese part is Li Peng, member of the CPC Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee Secretariat and vice premier of the PRC State Council.

At the first session we discussed a broad circle of problems in Soviet-Chinese trade, economic, scientific, and technical ties; progress in the implementation of the agreement on economic and technical cooperation in the construction and remodeling of industrial projects in the PRC; and results of Soviet-Chinese trade in 1985 and its development prospects.

The sides noted with satisfaction the continuous growth of trade and economic relations between the Soviet Union and China, including border trade, will be further developed on the basis of the long-term trade agreement for 1986-1990. Here it was stressed that we have considerable reserves for expanding trade above the levels envisaged by this agreement.

"Thinking about the future, it can be said that the reserves for cooperation between the USSR and China are enormous. They are great because such cooperation is in both countries' interests, because the most precious things for our peoples — socialism and peace — are indivisible," the CPSU Central Committee Political Report delivered by M.S. Gorbachev to the 27th congress stated. It was this assessment that guided the Soviet delegation at the commission session.

I would like to stress that the discussion was businesslike and constructive in character and the atmosphere was benevolent.

As a result, we formulated joint decisions and determined new paths and forms of cooperation in trade, economic, scientific, and technical cooperation; education; and some other fields in the interests of deepening and expanding businesslike cooperation between the USSR and the PRC.

We see the main result of the commission's work as the fact that a course has been set that is aimed at ensuring the stable development of cooperation on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual benefit and transferring it onto a long-term planned basis. All this is in keeping with the fundamental interests of the USSR and the PRC and will promote the improvement of the international situation, the growth of socialism's role in world affairs, and the strengthening of the cause of peace and stability in Asia.

[Savenkov] Trade and economic relations between the USSR and the PRC have passed through various stages of development (the fifties, sixties, and seventies). What distinguishes the eighties?

[Arkhipov] In trade and the sphere of economic, scientific, and technical ties between the USSR and the PRC there have been periods of rapid development, and there have also been periods of decline. After the formation of the PRC in 1949 these ties became more diverse and developed actively, reaching their peak in the late fifties. During this period the average annual volume of trade turnover reached approximately R2 billion (in the prices prevailing during those years). Economic and technical cooperation developed fruitfully and extensively. The economic cooperation projects included over 200 enterprises in various sectors of the Chinese national economy. Many thousands of Soviet experts with different specialities worked at PRC enterprises. Thousands of Chinese specialists underwent training in the Soviet Union (in academic institutions and at enterprises). Cooperation between scientific establishments was widely developed, and we also exchanged scientific achievements.

During the second half of the sixties trade and economic relations and scientific and technical ties were practically reduced to zero.

What is characteristic of the eighties? The galvanization of Soviet-Chinese trade, economic, scientific, and technical relations. It began in 1983-1984. The signing in 1984-1985 of a number of agreements on cooperation in these fields was of great importance.

[Savenkov] What are the dynamics of Soviet-Chinese trade in the eighties?

[Arkhipov] Whereas the volume of trade in 1983 totaled R490 million, in 1984 it had reached close to R1 billion, and in 1985 it exceeded R1.6 billion. A further increase in trade turnover is planned this year.

[Savenkov] Thus, recent years have witnessed an appreciable galvanization of trade between our countries. Name some of the commodities (imports and exports), please. A few words about border trade.

[Arkhipov] The agreement on trade turnover and payments in 1986-1990 (the first time such an agreement has been signed, incidentally) envisages a trade turnover of R12 billion in the 5-year plan. There a volume of trade on the order of R3 billion is planned for 1990. As you can see, the dynamic nature of trade is indisputable.

Now, about the range of commodities. The predominant place in Soviet exports is held by machines, diverse industrial equipment, and means of transport, including trucks and passenger cars (around 40,000 in 1985). Soviet Volgas and Zhigulis can be seen on the streets of Chinese cities. We supply aviation equipment. Incidentally, Soviet IL-62 aircraft, including some belonging to the Chinese airline, fly the Moscow-Beijing route.

At the end of last year the IL-86 wide-bodied Soviet passenger aircraft carried out successful demonstration flights in China. It is not ruled out that soon it will also be seen in the skies over China. The USSR also exports ferrous and nonferrous metals, timber materials, chemical products, and other commodities.

The PRC supplies the Soviet Union with products which are essential for the national economy -- tungsten concentrate, flurospar, corn, soybeans meat products, cotton textiles, knitwear and clothing, tea, and other products.

Incidentally, at the commission session we discussed proposals for increasing trade turnover between the countries during the current 5-year plan in comparison with the levels envisaged by the long-term agreement.

As for border trade, although the volume is comparatively small it contributes its own specific color to the palette of our trade and economic ties. Trade has resumed between Khabarovsk and Maritime Krays and Amur and Chita Oblasts on the Soviet side and Heilongjian Province and the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region on the Chinese side; agreement has also been reached on trade between the Soviet Central Asian republics, Kazakhstan, and some RSFSR oblasts and the Xinjiang-Uygur Autonomous Region of the PRC.

[Savenkov] The commission examined the possibilities of bilateral cooperation in the construction and remodeling of industrial projects. Which ones, precisely? In what is this cooperation reflected?

[Arkhipov] An agreement on economic and technical cooperation in the construction of industrial projects in the PRC was signed in Moscow last year. Cooperation is envisaged in the construction of 7 new projects and the remodeling of 17 projects built in the PRC with the Soviet Union's assistance in the fifties in such sectors as the power industry, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, machine building, the coal and chemical industries, transport, and others.

Here are a few examples. The projects planned for remodeling include the metallurgical combines in Anshan, Baotou, and Uhan and the bearing and tractor plants in Loyang. The new projects include three thermal power stations with a total capacity of 3.6 million kilowatts and an open-cut coal mine (up to 20 million metric tons a year).

As for the content of cooperation, this envisages the completion of design work and the supply and installation of equipment. Visits to China by Soviet specialists and the reception of Chinese technical personnel in the USSR for training are envisaged.

When discussing questions of economic and technical cooperation new proposals from the sides on expanding it were examined. We have considerable reserves in this field.

[Savenkov] The commission session discussed questions of organizing cooperation in the field of planning activity. A few words about this, please.

[Arkhipov] The sides considered it useful to establish ties between the two countries' planning commissions and advocated that they should consult in the future on the form and content of these ties. They expressed themselves in favor of an extensive exchange of experience between the Soviet Union and the PRC on planning questions. After all, our socialist countries have accumulated a considerable amount of things of interest in this field.

[Savenkov] What are the prospects for scientific and technical ties with the PRC?

[Arkhipov] We discussed the state of Soviet-Chinese scientific and technical cooperation and the prospects for expanding it. The commission positively assessed the exchange of scientific and technical delegations and groups begun in 1982. During this period Chinese specialists have familiarized themselves with the USSR's coal and oil industries and the administration of sea ports and the health services. Soviet chemists, petrochemists, fisheries experts, and metallurgists have been to China. And this is far from a complete list.

The reserves in the field of scientific and technical cooperation are undoubtedly considerable and its scale will undoubtedly broaden. To coordinate work in this field, a standing subcommission for scientific and technical cooperation has been created.

It is significant that the view that our scientific and technical cooperation should be transferred onto a long-term basis was expressed at the commission session.

[Savenkov] Your impressions of present-day China. Did you visit the enterprises that you knew well from the fifties?

[Arkhipov] I had rich impressions. An active economic life is going on in the country, industrial enterprises are being built and remodeled, and the rates of development of individual industrial regions are high. We visited enterprises in the suburbs of Beijing and the major industrial centers of Nanking and Wuchi and spoke with representatives of enterprises and organizations and urban and rural inhabitants. It was doubly interesting for me because I worked in China for a long time in the fifties.

Here are a few details. The delegation visited a metallurgical combine on the outskirts of Beijing. For 6 years now it has been working under the conditions of an economic experiment. The enterprise has great economic rights. Out of its high profit the combine is remodeling and expanding its shops and ensuring the solution of social problems — all without financing from the state budget. Under the regulations at least 20 percent of the combine's profits go into the state budget. We looked at the remodeled agglomerate shop. The remodeling has been carried out to a high technical standard. We visited the rolling shop built in the fifties on the basis of Soviet equipment. As the shop chief said, the equipment operates reliably and well. The shop exceeded its design capacity many years ago. Output quality meets high technical demands.

In one of the districts linking six villages on the outskirts of Wuchi we familiarized ourselves with two subsidiary enterprises. The first is a factory manufacturing children's soft toys which works for export orders from foreign trade organizations. It employs 110 female workers. The only equipment is 30 sewing machines. At harvest time the women switch to agricultural work. The second is a small metal plant manufacturing simple mechanisms to orders from a specialized industrial enterprise. These enterprises have a dual purpose: to employ free manpower and bring in revenue to solve the district's social problems.

A characteristic detail: In Beijing, Nanking, and Wuchi alike we met Chinese specialists who were educated in the Soviet Union and worked with Soviet specialists in the fifties. We spoke Russian with them.

In conclusion I would like to say that it is possible to conclude from our conversations with members of the Chinese delegation, workers in the provinces, and leading figures of China that they have a good knowledge of the work of the 27th CPSU Congress and its decisions. They expressed great interest in the congress documents and the socioeconomic program to be implemented in the Soviet Union. The Chinese head of government stated that the course aimed at accelerating the Soviet Union's socioeconomic development and the implementation of reforms in the economic field are of great interest.

The delegation took away with it the conviction that progress in the trade, economic, scientific, technical, and other fields of businesslike cooperation promotes the improvement of relations in other fields too, which is in keeping with the long-term fundamental interests of the peoples of the USSR and China.

SOVIET, PRC TIES DESPITE DIFFERENCES STRESSED

OW180436 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0200 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Mulatov commentary: "Expand the Field of Cooperation"]

[Text] The Soviet Union and China held another round of political consultations in Moscow. While receiving Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen [title as heard], Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze stressed that there is a tremendous potential for Soviet-Chinese cooperation. During the meeting, he also pointed out: Although the Soviet Union and China adopt different attitudes toward some international issues, their interests are objectively identical as far as their striving for peace and socialism and their opposition to the threat of nuclear war, the arms race, and the militarization of the space are concerned. The following is a commentary by station observer Mulatov, entitled: Expand the Field of Cooperation.

Further improving and developing Soviet-Chinese relations in the political, economic, scientific and technological, cultural, and other fields accords with the aspirations of the peoples of the two countries, the interests of consolidating peace in Asia and the world, and the interests of strengthening the international status of socialism. Dear Chinese listeners, what gladdens people is that during their consultations, both sides confirmed that they (?were paying attention to these). The 27th CPSU Congress' programmatic document on the expansion of relations with all other socialist countries explicitly, comprehensively, and specifically reflects the position of the CPSU and the Soviet State on relations with China. On cooperation with other socialist countries, a portion of the party program adopted by the congress stresses: What unites socialist countries is of such primary importance that it eclipses what separates them.

Dear Chinese listeners, I believe you understand the tremendous international significance of strengthening the bilateral relations between two big socialist countries. As you know, imperialism uses political, economic, ideological, and other means as well as national sentiments to commit aggression against other countries, to weaken the international status of socialism, and to sabotage the relations among socialist countries, especially the relations between a socialist country and the Soviet Union. Therefore, in the confrontation between two different systems in the world, it is of particular importance for the socialist countries to firmly unite with one another.

Our two countries have undertaken not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, but the United States and its allies are unwilling to undertake such a commitment. The Soviet Union and China are firmly opposed to the militarization of space, but the United States has started research on its star wars program and has convinced some of its military allies to join the program. Both our countries support Democratic Korea's proposal for the peaceful and democratic reunification of Korea, but the United States has been pursuing a policy of dividing Korea. Both the Soviet Union and China advocate the nonaligned countries' plan to turn the Indian Ocean into a peaceful and nuclear-free zone. This is very important. As you know, the United States -- regardless of the vital interests of the peoples of the various countries in that region -- is expanding its military (?bases) there. There are many other instances in which the fundamental interests of the Soviet Union and China are objectively identical. It should be kept in mind that what unites socialist countries is of such primary importance that it eclipses what separates them.

REPORTAGE ON DRA DELEGATION VISIT TO MOSCOW

Departure From Kabul

LD211531 Kabul BAKHTAR in Pashto 1130 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Kabul, 21 Apr (BAKHTAR) -- Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the Politburo of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, heading a high-ranking state delegation, left this morning for the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Government for an official and friendly visit.

A number of the Politburo members and secretaries of the PDPA Central Committee, vice chairmen and members of the Council of Ministers, the head of the DRA Supreme Court, and F.A. Tabeyev, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Kabul, were present at Kabul International Airport to see the delegation off.

The delegation accompanying Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand includes: Sarwar Mangal, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and head of the State Planning Committee; Raz Mohammad Paktin, minister of electrical energy; Ahmad Shah Sorkhabi, minister of irrigation and water resources; Mohammad 'Aziz, minister of light industries and foodstuffs; Syed Murtaza, head of the management department of the Council of Ministers; Abdol Tawab Zaka'ye, vice minister of foreign affairs; and Abdol Baqi Samandari, deputy finance minister.

Received in Moscow

LD211119 Moscow TASS in English 1105 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 21 TASS -- Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, arrived in Moscow today on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

At the airport he was met by Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Nikolay Talyzin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials.

Ryzhkou, Keshtmand Hold Talks

PM230906 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Apr 86 Single Edition p 2

["Arrival in Moscow" -- KRASNAYA ZVEZDA headline]

[Text] Talks were held in the Kremlin on the same day [21 April] between N.I. Ryzhkov and S.'A. Keshtmand.

During the talks that were held in the atmosphere of friendship and complete mutual understanding, the guest was informed about the work now under way in the Soviet Union to implement the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, the strategic course outlined by the congress of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development, and about the international activity of the CPSU and the Soviet Government in the world situation that has been sharply aggravated by imperialist militaristic circles.

The historic significance of the Soviet nuclear disarmament program advanced in the 15 January statement of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and of the principled bases of a comprehensive international security system contained in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th party congress was emphasized. The USSR's peace-loving proposals for strengthening all-European security advanced by M.S. Gorbachev in Berlin 18 April have also attracted world public attention.

Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand reaffirmed the support of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan for the Soviet Union's foreign policy initiatives whose implementation would make it possible to radically improve the situation in the world.

The sides noted that the undeclared war unleashed against Afghanistan is part of the general line of the imperialist and reactionary forces at the creation of acute conflict situations in various areas of the world, at the use of those situations for the heightening of tension and the continuation of the arms race.

The sides resolutely condemned the U.S. piratic action against Libya, an action that will escalate international tension. They demanded that the policy of aggression be ended.

The Soviet side emphasized that it supports and will continue supporting the efforts of Democratic Afghanistan aimed at protecting its sovereignty.

The Afghan side confirmed the striving for the speediest political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan. It expressed the intention to press for this aim at the coming round of the Afghan-Pakistani talks to be held in Geneva next May. The Afghan side declared again that it firmly proceeds from the view that the main content of a settlement must be a complete end to armed interference and any other outside interference in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and its guaranteed nonresumption. The Soviet side completely supported a realistic and constructive program advanced by the DRA Government.

A thorough discussion of questions of bilateral relations took place at the talks. The sides noted with satisfaction that relations of friendship, genuine good-neighborliness, and all-round cooperation between the two countries are steadily developing and strengthening.

Special attention was paid to the further widening and upgrading of Soviet-Afghan economic cooperation. Prospects for this cooperation for years ahead have been outlined.

Ryzhkov Dinner Speech

PM221537 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Report on speech by Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, at a dinner held in honor of Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, in Moscow on 21 April: "Comrade N.I. Ryzhkov's Speech" carried under the general headline "In a Friendly Atmosphere" -- TASS headline]

On behalf of the Soviet leadership, he said, we cordially greet the distinguished guests from a neighboring friendly country -- the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan -- the head of its government Comrade Keshtmand and the statesmen and politicians accompanying him. Our meeting is taking place on the eve of a memorable date that we all hold close to heart -- the 116th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin.

Associated with his name is the recognition of Afghan sovereignty by Soviet Russia, which was the first in the world to do this, as well as the entablishment of equal relations between our countries and the conclusion of the Soviet-Afghan treaty of friendship in 1921. That treaty embodied a new type of international relations that became possible as a result of the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

For the first time ever in international life relations of genuine free choice, equality, and mutual respect replaced relations based on the oppression of weak countries by strong ones, on the exploitation and plunder of enslaved peoples. The treaty of 1921, the unselfish support given by Soviet Russia enabled Afghanistan to uphold and consolidate its national independence.

After the victory in Afghanistan of the national-democratic revolution of April 1978 relations between our countries were given new momentum and, as it was recently stressed by Comrade Babrak Karmal, acquired a truly fraternal nature. This found its reflection also in the treaty of friendship, good-neighborliness, and cooperation of 5 December 1978.

The 27th CPSU Congress confirmed our party's invariable solidarity with forces of national social liberation, its course of close interaction with revolutionary-democratic parties, with the Nonaligned Movement. In relations with the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan this policy of ours finds its concrete expression in most diverse fields of good-neighborly internationalist cooperation.

The diverse ties between the CPSU and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, between our governments, and state bodies are acquiring an ever growing importance. Our trade unions, youth, women's and other public organizations are cooperating. More and more new contacts are being established between scientists, between workers in the fields of art and culture.

Soviet-Afghan economic cooperation encompasses diverse spheres of economic activity and is successfully developing. Industrial enterprises have been built in Afghanistan with the assistance of the Soviet Union; big irrigation complexes have been built and turned tens of thousands of hectares of arid land into fertile land; power stations have been built and account for a considerable part of the electricity generated in the country; gas wells have been sunk; apartment houses, educational establishments, and hospitals are being built. All this, just as the work of Soviet technical specialists, doctors, and teachers in Afghanistan is subordinated to the needs of the Afghan people, the aims of fulfilling the programs of overcoming backwardness and developing the national economy outlined by the DRA leadership.

The undeclared war against Afghanistan, unleashed by the forces of international imperialism and reaction headed by the United States and conducted mostly from the territory of neighboring Pakistan, has become a great trial for the young republic. Today the state has to spend half of its budget on defending the country, on defending the revolution. But even in these conditions the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the Revolutionary Council, and Council of Ministers of Afghanistan give constant thought to the country's future, to strengthening its economy and raising the people's living standards.

Modern Afghanistan is a country confidently building its life on principles of independence and progress, a country consistently carrying out socioeconomic transformations in the interests of working people. The policy pursued by the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan finds a growing response and support among the people.

Ever broader sections, including representatives of the tribes, the clergy, the intelligentsia, and the business community, are being drawn into carrying out tasks of importance to the whole state, the entire nation.

Soviet people and all friends of Afghanistan note with much satisfaction these new manifestations of national consolidation in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. They reflect the irreversibility of the gains of the April Revolution that guarantee the country's development along the road of progress and social justice.

But the forces of imperialism and reaction would like a different morrow for the Afghan people. They have not given up attempts to dictate to independent Afghanistan what road it should follow, what government it should have, and what friends to chose. The Afghan people are courageously and selflessly struggling against this interference and resolutely repulsing the aggression unleashed against it. The democratic forces of the whole world are in solidarity with it.

The Soviet Union invariably supports the DRA in its striving to achieve a settlement of the situation around Afghanistan by political means. Our principled position on this question was outlined at the 27th CPSU Congress. As we were told by Comrade Keshtmand, the Afghan-Pakistani talks have now approached a particularly important stage. The Soviet Union wishes these talks success and would like substantial progress to be achieved as soon as this year in the matter of reaching a political settlement that would ensure a real terminiation and guaranteed non-resumption of armed interference from the outside into the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The Soviet-Afghan talks which have been held have shown that we have every opportunity for further developing bilateral relations and have confirmed our common assessements of the situation in the world, which enable us to continue cooperating fruitfully in the international arena.

Afghanistan holds a worthy place in the world community of states. It is making a useful contribution to the common efforts of the participants in the Nonaligned Movement directed at preserving and strengthening peace, averting nuclear war, liquidating racism, neocolonialism, economic discrimination, and at developing extensive international cooperation. We respect the policy of nonalignment pursued by the DRA.

We express our firm solidarity with Libya, a member of the Nonaligned Movement that was subjected to a barbarous attack by the United States. In the case of both Libya and Afghanistan the source of the aggression is one and the same. The difference being that in one case it was perpetrated by the United States itself and in the other case by proxy. But an aggression remains an aggression, it creates a threat to universal peace and an end must be put to it. Such is the demand of the peoples.

We note with gratification that the DRA Government has supported the program for liquidating weapons of mass annihilation and of averting a new world war, outlined in the statement made by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev on 15 January 1986. The basic principles of an all-embracing system of international security formulated in the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 27th party congress, our efforts to stop nuclear tests, and the new Soviet initiative concerning a substantial reduction of conventional armaments and armed forces in Europe, which was announced by Mikhail Gorbachev in Berlin on 18 April, were also received with a positive response and support in Afghanistan. We value the mutual understanding with the Afghan friends on all these questions and their contribution to our joint struggle for peace and international cooperation.

Soviet-Afghan relations have a good future. We will do everything possible to strengthen and develop ties with the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and friendship with the Afghan people.

We wish the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, its Central Committee, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the entire Afghan people successes in fulfilling the tasks set by the April Revolution and in defending its gains, N.I. Ryzhkov said in concusion.

We wish big successes and health to the Afghan leadership, to Comrade Babrak Karmal, to you, Comrade Keshtmand.

May friendship, cooperate, and revolutionary solidarity between the CPSU and the PDPA, the Soviet and Afghan peoples strengthen.

Keshtmand on Normalizing Relations

LD211750 Moscow TASS in English 1716 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 21 TASS -- "Despite the grim conditions of war the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan is implementing consistently the course at fundamental transformations in the political, economic and social spheres," member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand said today at a dinner given in his honor in the Kremlin. He is staying here on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

"The broad masses of the people strongly support the aims of the April Revolution which is shown by the results of the Loya Jirga and the Supreme Jirga of frontier tribes. They have endorsed wholly and completely the home and foreign policy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the policy of Afghan-Soviet friendship," Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand said.

"More than 100 facilities have been built in Afghanistan with all-round Soviet assistance. They play the decisive role in the consolidation of the country's economy", the speaker went on.

"Enterprises built and operated with Soviet assistance ensure about 45 percent of the revenues of the state budget from domestic sources and account for 75 percent of the industrial output of the state sector."

"As an Asian country, nonaligned and revolutionary Afghanistan has particular interest in the problem of ensuring security in Asia," Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand said.

"I would like to emphasize in this connection that the well-known proposals of the DRA Government and the steps it takes toward political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan blend with the Soviet Union's concept of peace in the Asian continent", he said.

The sincere desire of the DRA and the USSR to achieve political settlement of the problem is strikingly confirmed by Mikhail Gorbachev's pronouncement at the 27th CPSU Congress that the two countries will agree on the schedule of stage-by-stage withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan as soon as a political settlement is achieved that will really put an end to outside armed interference in internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and reliably guarantee that such interference is not resumed.

"We have a right to expect the same sense of responsibility and realistic approach from other side. Deplorably, while paying lip service to the normalization of relations with the DRA, Pakistan steps up interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs from its territory, the interference that is masterminded by the USA, by its Western alies and the reactionary circles in the region."

"But all attempts of the enemies of the April Revolution to bring Afghanistan back to the past grim times are doomed to failure", Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand said in conclusion.

PRAVDA Profiles Keshtmand

PM211033 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Apr 86 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed article: "On the Visit of Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, to the Soviet Union"]

[Excerpts] Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, arrives in Moscow today on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

The Soviet Union knows that the DRA is continuing the implementation of the programs outlined by the revolutionary authorities, is expanding the social base of the revolution, and involving the broad strata of the population in participation in the solution of nationwide tasks. Despite the undeclared war unleashed by the forces of imperialism and reaction, considerable successes have been achieved in the field of the development of the economy, culture, and education.

The DRA's foreign policy proceeds from interests of safeguarding peace and international security and is aimed at maintaining normal relations with all countries, including neighboring countries. The DRA takes a constructive and realistic stance on questions of a political settlement of the situation surrounding Afghanistan and is making constant efforts on the path of its speediest achievement.

Soviet-Afghan relations, to whose development A.'S Keshtmand makes a great personal contribution, are truly friendly and good-neighborly. A.'S. Keshtmand has visited our country frequently and was a member of the PDPA delegation at the 27th CPSU Congress.

Soviet people wholeheartedly welcome the arrival of the DRA Council of Ministers chairman in the USSR and express the certainty that his visit to our country will be a new milestone on the path of the further consolidation of the friendship and all-around cooperation between the USSR and the DRA and between the Soviet and Afghan peoples.

Cooperation Treaty Signed

LD220926 Moscow TASS in English 0909 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 22 TASS — Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the Political Bureau of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, have signed in the Kremlin today a treaty between the Governments of the USSR and the DRA on the guidelines for economic and trade cooperation.

A protocol concerning questions of economic cooperation for 1986-1990 has been signed by Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and Mohammad Sarwar Mangal, vice-chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers.

A joint communique has been adopted on the results of the official visit to the USSR of Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand.

Keshtmand Departs Moscow

LD230625 Moscow TASS in English 0607 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 23 TASS — Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, left Moscow today. He has stayed in the Soviet Union on an official visit since Monday at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

At the airport he was seen off by Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Nikolay Talyzin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and by other officials.

DRA INFORMS UN OF PAKISTANI AIRSPACE VIOLATION

LD222321 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Note to UN Secretary General on Pakistan's Designs — TASS item identifier]

[Text] New York April 22 TASS — The Government of Afghanistan has informed the U.N. secretary general of continuing provocations on the Afghan-Pakistani frontier, committed by Pakistan's Armed Forces.

A note to Perez de Cuellar, sent by the permanent representation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan at the United Nations, says that one of the latest actions was the April 11 violation of Afghanistan's airspace by Pakistani war planes as deep as 8 kilometres.

The Government of Afghanistan demands that an end be put to provocative actions which lead to deterioration of the situation in frontier areas, the note says.

BAKHTAR CITED ON SLAYING OF 300 AFGHAN REBELS

LD211545 Moscow TASS in English 1453 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Kabul April 21 TASS — According to the BAKHTAR agency, Afghan security forces with active support of the local population have routed several counterrevolutionary gangs in the Khowst District and the Tani Area, Paktia Province. They infiltrated into this province from abroad. A total of 300 terrorists were killed, over 60 trench mortars and ack-ack machine guns, many missiles and mines as well as several underground munitions depots were captured. More than 70 West-made machine guns and trench mortars were destroyed.

TASS CITES CONDEMNATIONS OF U.S. ATTACK ON LIBYA

Laos Calls Raid 'Disgraceful'

LD180448 Moscow TASS in English 1113 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Vientiane April 17 TASS — The Foreign Ministry of the Lao People's Democratic Republic has strongly condemned the brutal bombing of the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Benghazi by U.S. Air Force planes.

This disgraceful attack launched on the orders of the U.S. Administration, the statement by the Foreign Ministry says, is a crude encroachment upon the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Libya — a state belonging to the Nonaligned Movement, a member of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations Organization. There is no justification for the provocative actions of the USA flouting the fundamental principles of international law and the U.N. Charter.

The people of Laos, who went through the flames of the U.S. imperialist aggression Indochina, are expressing solidarity with the struggle waged by the friendly Libyan people, the statement says. The Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic demands an immediate and unconditional end to the hostile actions against the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

Cambodia Denounces 'Criminal' Act

LD180658 Moscow TASS in English 0723 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Phnom Penh April 17 TASS — A statement of the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea published here says that the government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the whole of the Kampuchean people, emphatically denounce the criminal, aggressive act of the U.S. Administration staged against sovereign and independent Libya.

The steps taken by the Reagan administration constitute a gross violation of international law and pose a serious threat to peace and security of Arab nations. These actions are a [words indistinct] the policy of state terrorism pursued by the U.S. ruling circles.

The Kampuchean people who some time ago fell victim to the barbarous aggression of U.S. imperialism know from their own experience the brutality of the U.S. military. The people and the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea fully support the just struggle of Libya against the U.S. aggressive actions and demand that an end be put at once to the criminal actions of the Reagan administration.

Malaysia Condemns 'Bandit' Attack

LD190710 Moscow TASS in English 1235 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] New Delhi April 18 TASS — Malaysia has condemned the U.S. bandit attack against Libya, Malaysian Deputy Foreign Minister Datuk Abdul Kadir Shaykh Fadzir told the current plenary session in the Indian capital of the Coordination Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement. We, he said, demand an immediate end to actions fraught with the danger of a growing conflict.

PRAVDA VIEWS AUSTRALIA'S STAND ON SDI PLANS

PM171415 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[Oleg Skalkin "Commentator's Column": "The Pressure Is Not Working"]

[Text] Sydney — Washington's attempts to involve as many states as possible in its space militarization venture have misfired in Australia. This was shown particularly by Pentagon chief C. Weinberger's recent visit here. It has been stated here that "the Australian Government will not compromise on the question of participation in the 'star wars' program."

The stormy debates which have raged in recent days in Australian political and public circles and in the local press have shown that this stance is supported by most Australians. Addressing his party's parliamentary faction, Australian Prime Minister R. Hawke confirmed "the government's resolute opposition to the SDI program." He described reports about the possibility of a change in his stance on this issue as groundless speculation. Defense Minister K. Beazley also said in parliament that it was the government's intention to "strictly adhere to its initial principle of opposing SDI and any Australian participation in research under the program." Judging by these statements, Australia, while remaining an ally of the United States, is nevertheless seeking to define the boundaries of military collaboration with Washington, excluding from it spheres which from Canberra's standpoint deliberately lead to an intensification of the nuclear arms race and undermine the prospects of disarmament.

This display of willfulness on the part of its junior ANZUS partner is clearly not to Washington's liking. There they prefer to pay no heed to statements unfavorable to Americans and carry on regardless. And although in its attempts to win Australia round the United States has not acted as crudely as with New Zealand, which has closed its ports to America's nuclear fleet, the wearing of "velvet gloves" does not soften the "senior partner's" grip. The latest evidence of that was the visit by C. Weinberger, who, according to the newspaper THE AGE, again tried in Canberra "to sell 'star wars' to the Australians.

Weinberger's bait turned out to be the old one: Australian scientists are being tempted by the fact that they will obtain large subsidies for research work in the event of an SDI linkup. Attempts are also being made to inveigle local industrialists with promises of profit from SDI orders...

Thus far, however, American efforts have not been crowned with success. And this is demonstrated not only by the Australian Government's firm refusal to participate in SDI. It is also shown by the resolute rejection of the "star wars" plans among broad strata of the Australian people. Australians, with every justification, regard SDI as an outcome of the American policy of "neoglobalism" which threatens international peace and the peoples' security.

GORBACHEV TOURS INSTITUTE, VISITS POTSDAM

PM231012 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Apr 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "CPSU Delegation's Visit"]

[Text] Berlin, 21 Apr -- Yesterday M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the other members of the CPSU delegation attending the 11th SED Congress visited the SED Central Committee Central Institute for Socialist Management of the National Economy.

The institute's staff warmly welcomed the dear Soviet guests.

Addressing the staff of the institute, M.S. Gorbachev emphasized that the 11th SED Congress is a great event in the life of the GDR people. I want to congratulate you, he said, on your good results and prospects. You have worked well. When a man has completely clear vision of the future, of how the country, the enterprise, and the family will live -- this is a great thing. Both you and we are so spoiled by socialism that we frequently forget this. (Animation among the audience, applause). We take everything for granted. Yet both the current achievements and the excellent prospects are a great thing.

We are proud of our friendship, of our joint struggle, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee went on. We take pride in the fact that for more that 40 years we have marched together, shoulder to shoulder. We share the pride of the GDR people who have built the first state of workers and peasants here on German soil. We have always been at your side, we have always helped each other. I would like to repeat here what I told the congress delegates: The CPSU and the Soviet people favor the further strengthening of the bonds of our friendship so that this friendship can bring new successes and happiness to the GDR and the Soviet people. After all, this is of tremendous significance for Europe and the whole world.

Academician (G. Kotsiolok), the institute's director, spoke about the main areas of the institute's activity. One of the main tasks of its staff, which includes 30 professors, is the training and retraining of leading party, state, and economic cadres. The institute's graduates are working successfully in party committees and at the country's enterprises and scientific establishments. As the coordinator of scientific activity in the economic sphere, the institute conducts research into socialist economic management problems. AS the principal scientific organization, it participates directly in the work of the USSR-GDR Joint Economic Commission.

At the end of last year a center for training leading cadres in the field of automated control and planning systems was established here, the only center of this kind.

The CPSU delegation members inspected the institute's scientific laboratories, talked to scientists, and acquainted themselves in detail with scientific methods of national economic management based on the application of computer technology.

M.S. Gorbachev thanked the staff of the institute and noted that both in their research and in their practical work they are on the right path.

On the same day the CPSU delegation visited Potsdam Bezirk. Thousands upon thousands of inhabitants enthusiastically greeted the representatives of the Leninist party.

A talk was held with the leadership of the SED Bezirk Committee.

M.S. Gorbachev presented the Potsdam party bezirk committee with a commemorative Red Banner. Accepting it, G. Jahn, first secretary of the bezirk committee cordially the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He said that the bezirk's Communists will treasure this Red Banner and will take it to the May Day parade.

Then the CPSU delegation visited the Cecilienhof palace, where the historic Potsdam Conference of the heads of state and government of the USSR, the United States, and Great Britain was held in the summer of the victorious year of 1945. In 1952 a museum, which around half a million people visit every year, was opened in the palace.

M.S. Gorbachev and the other members of the CPSU delegation looked around the hall where the conference was held and visited the room where the Soviet delegation worked and other premises at the museum.

Addressing those who had gathered in the museum, M.S. Gorbachev said: Everyone who comes here is compelled to return to history, especially here where the results of the bloodiest war in mankind's history were summed up. It is impossible not to think about mankind and its destiny here.

The documents on show here remind us that when the Potsdam Conference ended, the leaders of the anti-Hitler coalition powers parted with words of hope for a more lasting peace. These words have not lost their meaning today.

On the one hand, we have had more than 40 years of peace in Europe, although there have been military conflicts in other parts of the world. This is a great victory for the forces of peace, which was achieved above all thanks to the tremendous contribution of the socialist states and other peace-loving countries.

On the other hand, we know that the times in which we live are very alarming and dangerous. Certain people are again indulging in illusions of being able to achieve military superiority and rule the world. If you take into consideration that all this is happening in the nuclear age, and where such a policy can lead, it become clear to all who treasure peace, who remember at what cost it was won, that the main thing now is to spare no effort to ensure that the sacrifices of World War II whose results were summed up here in Potsdam prove not to have been made in vain. Here, in this museum there is much food for thought...

The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee recalled further that one of the most important results of the war and postwar development is the present-day GDR, a great friend of the Soviet Union and a powerful factor for peace in the center of Europe. However, it is necessary to think about the future, he said. It is to this that the 11th SED Congress is devoted. One of its delegates said yesterday that the stronger socialism is, the stronger peace is. But socialism also needs peace in order to realize its potential. Fine words, true words!

This theme, M.S. Gorbachev emphasized, also rang out at our 27th party congress and the congresses of the other fraternal parties. This theme and our plans for the future are the best evidence of what our peoples are thinking about and what they are striving for. We will spare no effort to preserve peace!

The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee thanked the museum workers for their useful work which helps people understand the past and learn its lessons. He presented a gift to the museum, a sculpture by RSFSR People's Artist O.S. Kiryukhin which symbolizes a Soviet soldier bringing peace and happiness to children.

M.S. Gorbachev made the following inscription in the museum's guests of honor book:

"We were deeply impressed by our visit to Cecilienhof, the venue of the Potsdam Conference, which has become the symbol of the rout of fascism and the establishment of a just peace in Europe. It also set an example showing that cooperation between states that belong to different social systems is possible.

"The claims that 'Potsdam and Yalta split Europe' are totally at variance with the truth. On the contrary, they created the conditions for the peaceful, free, and democratic development of all states in Europe. Europe was split by the West's striving for military superiority and the attempts to revive West German militarism. The Soviet Union, and the socialist community as a whole, will not weaken in its efforts to overcome this split and to strengthen detente on the basis of the further development of the all-European process."

M.S. Gorbachev and members of the CPSU delegation were accompanied on the trip by G. Mittag, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo.

CHEBRIKOV MAKES 'OFFICIAL, FRIENDLY VISIT' TO HUNGARY

LD230733 Moscow TASS in English 0723 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 23 TASS — Viktor Chebrikov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR State Security Committee, left Moscow for Budapest today for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic.

At the airport he was seen off by Geydar Aliyev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and by other officials. Among the send-off party was Sandor Rajnai, the ambassador of Hungary to the USSR.

Budapest Arrival

LD230855 Moscow TASS in English 0846 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Budapest April 23 TASS — Viktor Chebrikov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR State Security Comittee, has arrived on an official friendly visit here today at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Hungarian Council of Ministers. In Ferihegy Airport he was welcomed by Istvan Horvath, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Janos Kamara, Hungarian minister of the interior, and other officials.

ZHIVKOV SENDS MESSAGE OF SUPPORT TO LIBYA

LD172359 Moscow TASS in English 1937 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia April 17 TASS -- "The totally unprovoked barbarous aggression by the United States of America against Libya has filled the Bulgarian people and their leadership with profound indignation," says a message sent by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, president of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, the head of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah (SPLAJ).

The message points out that the U.S. aggression has been firmly condemned in Bulgaria. Firm solidarity with and support for the friendly Libyan people were expressed in the Bulgarian Government's statement and in the joint statement of the Warsaw Treaty member states.

"Disregarding the calls and protests of world public opinion and the warnings of the peace-loving countries, and trampling on the norms of international law and on the principles laid down in the U.N. Charter, the United States, through its brazen provocative actions against the Libyan people, delivered a blow on mankind's hopes for peace and security," the message emphasizes.

"This new manifestation of the policy of neo-globalism and state terrorism, the policy which runs counter to the policy of all peace-loving poeples, is fraught with serious and grave consequences both for the Mediterranean area and for the entire international situation. The U.S. aggression is spearheaded not only against Libya. This is a multi-aspect anti-Arab action and an act directed against the efforts aimed at preserving and strengthening universal peace".

"Expressing the Bulgarian people's anger and indignation at the aggression against sovereign Libya," Todor Zhivkov writes, "I want on these stressful days of ordeals to express once again our firm solidarity and to voice conviction that the Libyan people, who are rallied round their leadership, who daringly uphold their progressive achievements and the independent anti-imperialist foreign policy, and who have inflicted a new moral and political defeat on imperialism, will further the triumphant march of the September 1 revolution."

ARKHIPOV DISCUSSES TRADE WITH SFRY'S FILIPOVIC

LD222342 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1600 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Today Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Nikola Filipovic, president of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy. In their talks, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, they examined questions of the further all-round development of trade and economic cooperation between the USSR and the SFRY, among other things the expansion of business contacts between the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy. Also taking part in the talks was the Yugoslav ambassador to the USSR, Milojko Drulovic.

MURAKHOVSKIY RECEIVES POLISH AGRICULTURE MINISTER

PM230842 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 6

[TASS report under the general headline "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 19 April V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, received S. Zieba, Polish minister of Agriculture and Food Economy.

During the meeting there was a discussion of questions of Soviet-Polish cooperation in sectors of the agro-industrial complex for 1986.

W. Natorf, Polish ambassador to the USSR, took part in the conversation.

TASS ANALYST CRITICIZES EEC DECISION ON LIBYA

LD222354 Moscow TASS in English 1945 GMT 22 Apr 86

["Victim of Aggression, Not the Aggressor, Is Punished" -- TASS identifier]

[Text] Moscow April 22 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Aleksey Grigoryev writes:

After the United States had staged bombing raids of peaceful Libyan cities, the Common Market member countries subjected the victim of the aggression to an attack by means of diplomacy: A series of sanctions against Libya has been endorsed at a session of the Council of Ministers of the European Communities at the level of foreign ministers held in Luxembourg. The sanctions were manifested in the cuts of the personnel of the Libyan Embassies in the capitals of the Common Market countries, with the simultaneous reduction of the number of diplomats representing EEC countries in Tripoli, and also in the discriminatory measures against Libya's commercial and tourist agencies in the EEC countries.

It took Washington a week to compel the 12 Common Market members, by means of overt pressure on Western Europe, to actually encourage the U.S. piratic policy in the Mediterranean. Every method of propaganda pressure was brought into play: The head of the White House and many high officials of the U.S. Administration publicly expressed more than once their annoyance at "stubborness" of the partners on the other side of the Atlantic. According to a report in the "QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS", Reagan intends to have a serious talk with Francois Mitterrand about the ban on the use of the air space of France by U.S. bombers for a raid on Libya when he meets President Mitterrand during a conference of the seven major capitalist countries in Tokyo in May.

Besides that, U.S. Undersecretary of State John Whitehead was sent on a tour to Europe. The British "GUARDIAN" write that he was to try to overcome in some measure the damage done to the solidarity of the member countries of the alliance by the raid of the U.S. aviation on Libya.

There is no doubt that Washington's irresponsible actions in the Mediterranean were received in Western Europe as a slap in the face from the senior partner in NATO. Such an attitude was manifested in a number of political statements condemning the United States brutality, in a wave of mass protest that swept the cities of Britain, Spain, Portugal, FRG, Italy and other countries, and in the results of the public opinion polls in which the Pentagon's venture in Libya has been stigmatised. The London "TIMES" wrote in this connection that West European governments had landed in a difficult situation.

On the one hand, they had to lessen the dangerous contradictions within NATO manifested in Washington's statements about "conciliatory attitudes" of Western Europe with regard to terrorism. On the other hand, they had to take into consideration broad opposition of the public to the United States actions against Libya.

And yet the EEC leaders were lacking political will to open their eyes to the ruins of residential areas of Tripoli, the dead bodies of Libyan women and children, to listen to the clamour of the protest of thousands in the streets of European cities. The participants in the Luxembourg meeting followed in the wake of Washington that continues to whip up the unbridled anti-Libyan campaign and to threaten Tripoli with "new actions".

But it is not likely that they in Washington are fully satisfied with reports from Luxembourg.

Contrary to the demands by Washington and by London obediently following in its wake, the EEC refused to rupture the political and diplomatic relations with Libya, and confirmed its negative attitude to the economic sanctions. The cracks in the edifice of so-called Atlantic solidarity, though pasted up, have not been removed. The formally deferential attitude is the cover for doubts about Reagan and his policy. The NEW YORK TIMES had to admit this in its commentary on relations between the United States and Western Europe. The newspaper writes that on the other side of the Atlantic ever more concern is shown over Reagan's interventionist actions in Libya, Nicaragua, Angola and over his pronouncements in Rambo's style.

UK JOINS 'VICIOUS' ANTI-LIBYA CAMPAIGN; DEPORTS STUDENTS

LD221301 Moscow TASS in English 1218 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] London April 22 TASS — The British Government has joined in a vicious anti-Libyan campaign launched by Washington and announced the arrest and forthcoming deportation of 19 Libyan students. It follows from a statement of the Home Office (Ministry of the Interior) that the orders on the arrest and deportation of the students were given personally by Home Secretary Douglas Hurd. The pretext for that act of provocation was the allegation that the arrested students had been involved in "student revolutionary activity." It is noted here that the action followed immediately the decision of the Common Market foreign ministers to introduce sanctions against Libya.

ARKHIPOV RECEIVES UK'S ENERGY SECRETARY

LD222057 Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 22 TASS — Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, today received the British Minister of Energy Peter Walker and had a conversation with him on prospects of developing mutually advantageous trade, economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and Britain.

Peter Walker was received by Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Boris Shcherbina.

The British Ambassador in the USSR Bryan Cartledge took part in the conversations.

SPD OFFICIAL CONDEMNS U.S. NUCLEAR TEST BLAST

LD222332 Moscow TASS in English 1825 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Bonn April 22 TASS -- The head of the working group for disarmament and arms control of the SPD [Social Democratic Party] faction in the Bundestag Defense Commission, Hermann Scheer, condemned the U.S. latest nuclear blast today. Every further U.S. nuclear weapon test, he said in a statement here, reduces chances for a turn to nuclear disarmament.

If the West German Government's statements about being interested in an end to nuclear explosions aren't all bluff, he added, Bonn should finally make initiatives towards this end in NATO. Scheer urged the government to table a proposal at the NATO ministerial council's session next May for an immediate end to nuclear weapon testing and to join efforts with Europeans and Canada to make certain that this proposal will be put into effect.

SOVIET, LIBYAN ACTIONS FOLLOWING RAID REPORTED

Soviet Ships Visit Libya

LD231024 Tripoli JANA in English 0913 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, Shaban 13, April 23, Jamahiriyah News Agency -- Jamahiriyah News Agency has come to know that units of the Soviet fleet in the Mediterranean are currently visiting Al-Jamahiriyah seaports. Some of these units are the cruisers Drozit, Disi Litiska and Atlantski.

More Cruisers Named

LD230236 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] JANA has learned that a number of units belonging to the Soviet fleet in the Mediterranean are currently paying a visit to Jamahiriyah ports. Among these units are the cruisers Drozd,(?Roshdinskiy), and (?Suslavskiy)

Italian Ambassador Called In

LD222220 Moscow TASS in English 1828 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli April 22 TASS -- The Italian ambassador in Tripoli was invited to Libya's People's Bureau for External Ties, JANA agency reports. He was told to give explanations in connection with the return of ships of the American Sixth Fleet to NATO bases in Italy after taking part in aggressive actions against the Libyan people. The ambassador was told that in view of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries the Italian Government should take effective measures to prevent the American fleet from using NATO bases. The head of the Italian diplomatic mission was told that proceeding from the principle of self-defence the Libyan Jamahiriyah would be compelled to take all the necessary measures to prevent a new aggression.

Syrian Minister Interviewed

LD182223 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Damascus special correspondent Farid Seyful-Mulyukov report on and interview with Syrian Defense Minister Mustafa Talas; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The blast from the barbaric U.S. bombing of cities and other civilian targets in Libya instantaneously buffeted the Syrian capital as well. The Arabs have once again felt the scorching breath of imperialist aggression. In the presidential palace, at government sessions, at the editorial desks of local newspapers, radio and television, they are discussing with alarm the tense situation that has unfolded in this area. Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, maintains constant contact with Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Both Arab countries are bound by the close ties of a joint struggle against Washington and Tel Aviv's aggressive schemes in the Near East. Today Libya has become the next victim of U.S. piracy. Tomorrow, under the pretext of pursuing terrorists, the United States or Israel may carry out an attack on any other Arab country with the same ease. In Damascus, in the general headquarters of the Syrian Armed Forces, I met with Syrian Defense Minister Mustafa Talas:

[Begin Talas recording in Arabic with superimposed Russian translation] As he gave the order to bomb Libyan cities, Reagan cynically asserted that, allegedly, it is a question of neutralizing the sources of terrorism. In fact, Washington has made active use of the tools of state terrorism in its unsuccessful struggle against peoples' national liberation movements. Syria, like other countries, resolutely condemns the criminal U.S. aggression against Libya. The Syrian people support the Libyan Jamahiriyah, which is courageously withstanding the blows of U.S. imperialism, with all available means. [end recording]

Arab Solidarity Urged

LD221151 Mocow TASS in English 1026 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus April 22 TASS -- The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic has urged all Arabs to strengthen solidarity in face of the aggressive policy of the USA and Israel. This call was made by Syria's Prime Minister' Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm at a cabinet meeting on Monday. The cabinet examined the political situation, which emerged in the region as a result of the U.S. aggression against Libya.

Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq Shar' reported to the cabinet members on the contacts established by Syria in the international arena with the aim of countering Washington's and Tel Aviv's intrigues.

TOLKUNOV DENIES SOVIET ARMS SALES TO IRAN

LD222208 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 2015 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Ellipses as received]

[Text] Tunis, 22 Apr (KUNA) -- A prominent Soviet official here this evening denied that his country has been selling arms to Iran, while he stressed that the Soviet stand vis-a-vis the U.S. aggression on the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah "was not short of the required level." The chairman of the Council of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Lev Tolkunov, said, at a press conference in reply to a question by KUNA on the reason why the Soviet Union has been selling arms to Iran despite its obstinacy in refusing to stop the ongoing war in the Arab Gulf region, "We have to take into consideration that we are also selling arms to Iraq, and in the event of stopping our sale of arms to Iran we must do the same in relation to Iraq... This is taking into account the fact that we sell small quantities of arms to Iran." However, one of the Soviet official's aides slipped a written note to him that made Tolkunov reconsider and say: "One of my aides has alerted me that we do not sell arms to Iran."

In reply to another question by KUNA on his interpretation of the Soviet stand vis-a-vis the U.S. aggression on the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, which has been described as "short of the level required in Arab terms," the chairman of the Supreme Soviet strongly condemned the U.S. aggression against Libya and placed all responsibility for the results on the United States...in addition to this, the Soviet Union cancelled a meeting between its foreign minister and the U.S. secretary of state that was to pave the way for s summit meeting between the leaders of the two countries, due to the U.S. aggression on Libya. He added: "As you know, all popular institutions in the Soviet Union have strongly condemned the aforementioned U.S. aggression... and all this, in my opinion, confirms that the Soviet stand was at the required level under the prevailing circumstances." On the Middle East issue, Tolkunov said that the solution to this issue must be sought in the framework of an international conference with the participation of all concerned parties, including the PLO, on an equal basis.

SOVIET PRESS MARKS SYRIAN NATIONAL DAY

Government Greets Premier

PM171327 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Apr 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, prime minister of the Syrian Arab Republic:

Accept, Comrade 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, cordial greetings and good wishes on the occasion of Syria's national day -- the 40th anniversary of the evacuation of foreign forces. Over the past decades the Syrian people have written vivid pages in the history of the Arab anti-imperialist and national liberation movement, in their struggle against Israeli aggression and imperialist intrigues and for their legitimate rights.

We express confidence that the relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the USSR and the Syrian Arab Republic will strengthen and develop for the benefit of our countries' peoples, in the interests of a fair and lasting peace in the Near East.

We wish you, Comrade Prime Minister, and the Government and people of friendly Syria prosperity and successes.

USSR Council of Ministers

PRAVDA Article

PM220823 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Glukhov report under the rubric "17 April -- Syria's National Holiday": "The March of the Revolution"]

[Text] Damascus, April -- There are many sights in Damascus. Some are notable by virtue of being centuries old, others for their unique architecture, others again for the famous names of the architects who built them. But there is a building in the city center that has become famous for other reasons. It is the parliament building, whose popularity is closely associated with the Syrian people's independence struggle. Feelings have often run high within its wall and ardent speeches have rung out, reflecting the Syrians' desire for freedom. The parliament building has even been subjected to armed attack by the French colonialists, when the question of their withdrawal from Syria became acute in the mid-forties.

However, neither this nor other attempts to keep the country under foreign control was successful. The colonialists had to leave all the same. Here an important role was played by the support given to Syria by the Soviet Union. The USSR demanded at the United Nations that the French and British troops withdraw unconditionally from Syria. Evacuation Day -- 17 April 1946 -- became a national holiday.

Syria has come a long way since then. The most important milestone was the choice of the progressive course which now determines the country's development. This course was formulated under difficult conditions. At various stages very difficult barriers have been overcome -- the resistance of internal political reaction, comprador elements, and foreign capital.

Since 1963 the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party has been in power in the country, its leadership headed since 1970 by Hafiz al-Asad, who is also president of the country.

The Syrian people's socioeconomic gains are considerable. The nationalization of large enterprises, banks, and insurance companies secured commanding heights for the state sector. The agrarian reform undermined the position of rural landowners. The people's standard of living has improved considerably and great successes have been achieved in combating illiteracy and developing culture.

The composition of the parliament also reflects the changes in Syrian society. The majority of seats belong to representatives of the working people. During the recent election campaign the candidates were on a joint list put forward by the Progressive National Front. That is another characteristic of present-day domestic political life. The front was set up in 1972 as a base for cooperation between the ruling Ba'th Party and the Syrian Communist Party and other progressive forces. There are eight Communists in the present parliament. Two Communist Party representatives are in the government.

Despite all this, the task of defending the chosen course is still on the agenda. People I spoke with in Damascus repeatedly told me about the danger that exists from the parasitic and bureaucratic bourgeoisie and concealed reaction. Recent experience confirms this. In 1980-1981, for instance, there were counterrevolutionary armed sallies by the "Muslim brothers."

The most serious threat to Syria comes from outside. Of the 40 years that have elapsed since the country's deliverance from the colonial "presence," one-half have passed in direct confrontation with the Israeli aggressor. Tel Aviv's occupation of Syria's Golan Heights has continued since 1967.

The republic has recently been subjected to increasingly unbridled militarist blackmail. Relying on U.S. support, the Damascus newspaper TISHRIN writes, Tel Aviv entertains a plan for a large-scale "campaign" against Syria, regarding it as responsible for the failure of the so-called "peace initiatives" in the Near East aimed at establishing American-Israeli diktat in the region.

Delivering a program speech in parliament recently, Syrian Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm called for a redoubling of efforts in order to uphold and augment the people's gains.

Great attention is devoted to the comprehensive fulfillment of the tasks of the current, Sixth 5-Year Plan (1986-1990). 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm noted that it is based on improving the socioeconomic structures, increasing labor productivity and the productivity of agriculture, and strengthening the role of the public sector, as well as encouraging the private and mixed sector, in order to achieve cooperation among all three sectors.

In this connection, it must be noted that the Syrian economy is overloaded and is experiencing serious difficulties. The last 5 years have been years of drought; even without that the republic needs to import food. Considerable resources are spent on importing equipment and raw materials. On the basis of the decision of the Baghdad summit conference, Syria, as a country opposing the aggressor, should receive annual aid from the Arab oil-producing states to the tune of $1.8 billion, but this money has never arrived in full.

Reliance on the country's own forces and cooperation with the socialist countries -- that is the basis of the implementation of the tasks set.

Very rich experience has been accumulated in cooperation between Syria and the USSR which are linked by close treaty relations. The Soviet Union's multifaceted aid and assistance to the friendly country is an important factor promoting a successful advance along the path of independence and progress.

The flag of a truly free Syria was hoisted above the parliament building 4 decades ago. Under this flag the Syrian people are building a new life and, on the basis of their friends' support, resolutely rebuffing all who would like to hinder them.

SOVIET MACHINE BUILDING MINISTER VISITS SYRIA

Confers With Talas

JN151622 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1229 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus, 15 Apr (SANA) -- General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the Army and Armed Forces, deputy prime minister, and defense minister, today received Soviet Minister of Machine Building Bakhirev and his delegation. The talks, which were attended by Deputy Defense Minister 'Awwad Bagh and the Soviet ambassador in Damascus, dealt with ways to improve bilateral friendship and cooperation.

Bakhirev arrived in Damascus yesterday afternoon at the head of an official delegation on a visit to Syria lasting several days.

Received by Al-Kasm

JN201605 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus -- Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm received USSR Minister of Machine Building Bakhirev and the accompanying delegation at 1300 today. Attending the meeting were Deputy Defense Minister Major General 'Awwad Bagh and the USSR ambassador in Damascus.

During the meeting, talks dealt with the strong bilateral relations of cooperation in all fields, as well as prospects for their continuous promotion. The prime minister was acquainted with the talks the guest held with Syrian officials and expressed his satisfaction with them.

At the end of the meeting, Dr al-Kasm asked the guest to convey his greetings to Comrade Nikolay Ryzhkov, USSR Council of Ministers chairman.

Departs Damascus

JN211611 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 1515 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus -- USSR Minister of Machine Building Bakhirev and the accompanying delegation left Damascus at noon today following a visit to Syria which lasted several days. Discussed during the visit were ways to promote relations of friendship and cooperation between Syria and the USSR.

General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the Army and the Armed Forces, deputy prime minister, and defense minister, saw the guest minister off at the airport.

ACCORD SIGNED BETWEEN CPSU, CONGOLESE PARTY

PM091322 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Plan for Party Relations Signed"]

[Text] Brazzaville, 7 Apr -- A plan for party relations between the CPSU and the Congolese Labor Party (PCT) for 1986-1987 has been signed here within the framework of the 13 May 1981 agreement on cooperation between the CPSU and the PCT. This plan envisages the exchange of work experience and information, assistance in the training of PCT party cadres in the Soviet Union, and the exchange of delegations. In accordance with the plan, it is intended to hold a science colloqium in Moscow in 1986 on the problems of liberated countries' socialist orientation.

Pierre Nze, member of the PCT Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the PCT Central Committee, and chief of the party Central Committee International Department, stressed, when signing the document, the need to strengthen cooperation between the CPSU and the PCT for the sake of preserving peace and international security and eliminating the threat of mankind's nuclear destruction.

SOVIET MILITARY DELEGATION RETURNS FROM ETHIOPIA

PM081539 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Apr 86 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Visit Ends']

[Text] A delegation of leading political workers of the Soviet Armed Forces headed by Admiral A.I. Sorokin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, was in Socialist Ethiopia on a visit 31 March through 7 April 1986, at the invitation of the Ethiopian Revolutionary Armed Forces Main Political Directorate.

During the visit the delegation was received by Lieutenant General Tesfaye Gebre Kidan, member of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense.

Meetings and talks took place with Major General (Gebreyes Volde Khanna), member of the WPE Central Committee and chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces Main Political Directorate.

The sides exchanged opinions and experience on questions of the organization and conduct of party political work in the two friendly countries' armies and the moral and psychological tempering of servicemen.

The delegation made a tour of the country, visited military units, and laid a wreath at the monument to the revolutionary fighters in Addis Ababa.

The visit took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

ETHIOPIA CONDEMNS U.S. ATTACK ON LIBYA

LD162222 Moscow TASS in English 0915 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Addis Ababa April 16 TASS -- Ethiopia has condemned the U.S. attack on Libya that caused casualties and destruction, according to a spokesman for the Ethiopian Foreign Ministry. The act of unprovoked aggression was in violation of all norms of international law, he said.

The fact that a permanent member state of the U.N. Security Council was using raw force attested to the serious threat to all small countries, the spokesman pointed out. He said that Ethiopia demanded that the American Administration stop intimidating independent nations. Ethiopia called on the Organization of African Unity to render urgent assistance to Libya and hold an emergency session of the OAU Council of Ministers for that purpose. The African countries jointly with the United Nations should find means to ensure respect for Libya's sovereignty and territorial integrity, the statement said.

MORE SOVIET TECHNICIANS, PILOTS SENT TO ETHIOPIA

AU150740 Paris AFP in English 0444 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Paris, April 15 (AFP) -- Up to 5,000 extra Soviet technicians and pilots have arrived in the Eritrean capital of Asmara to help preparations for a new large-scale Ethiopian offensive against Eritrean separatist forces, the rebel Eritrean People's Liberation Front claimed here Monday.

The Addis Ababa government had also conscripted about 50-60,000 people into the Army in connection with the offensive, it said in a statement. The new Soviet arrivals brought the total of Soviet military advisers in Eritrea to about 8,000, it added. The front appealed to the Soviet Union to use its "authority and influence" as a major power to bring "peace and stability" to the region instead of backing Ethiopia's policy of "expansionism and destabilisation."

ETHIOPIAN LEADER LAUDS SOCIALIST BLOC AID

PM161513 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Addis Ababa, 11 Apr -- A WPE Central Committee Plenum has been held here. It approved the country's draft constitution that is now to be submitted for nationwide discussion. The definitive version of the basic law will take into account Ethiopian working people's suggestions.

The development of agriculture is the main present-day task in Ethiopia, Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the WPE Central Committee and chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, stated at the plenum.

The Ethiopian Government continues to help drought victims, Mengistu Haile Mariam pointed out. The campaign to move people from drought-affected regions and resettle them in fertile areas plays a paramount role in eliminating the after-effects of the natural disaster. Mengistu Haile Mariam expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries for their assistance in combating the drought. From July 1984 through December 1985, he announced, 4.1 million people had received assistance at special centers. The WPE Central Committee general secretary condemned certain circles in the West, primarily the U.S. Administration, which spread lies about the resettlement campaign with the aim of destroying it.

Ethiopia's foreign policy, the country's leader stressed, is based on the principles of proletarian internationalism, peaceful coexistence, and nonalignment. Our country, he noted, advocates peace and progress in the Horn of Africa and will do its utmost to ensure them. Mengistu Haile Mariam declared the Ethiopian Government's readiness to normalize relations with Somalia.

IZVESTIYA Reports Meeting

PM151329 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Z. Kadymbekov dispatch: "Ethiopia: Mobilizing Efforts"]

[Text] Addis Ababa -- The fourth routine plenum of the WPE Central Committee has been held here. It examined the draft constitution of the future people's democratic republic and questions of domestic and foreign policy.

A long report was delivered to the plenum by Mengistu Haile Mariam, head of the party and state.

Stressing the importance of drafting the constitution as a paramount task on the way to creating the republic, the speaker noted that by decision of the plenum the preliminary version of the country's fundamental law would be submitted for discussion by all people.

The report allocated considerable space to economic problems. It was noted that certain tasks, above all in agriculture, have been resolved during the implementation of the programs adopted by the party and government. The first steps in that direction are promising. A larger harvest of agricultural crops has been obtained than in past years and the program to create new villages is being carried out. More than 7,500 villages have recently been created in Arsi, Shewa, and Harerge Provinces alone.

The government has taken resolute measures to help drought victims, the speaker stressed, which have made it possible to control the situation and save millions of lives. In the period from July 1984 through December 1985, food and other necessities were provided for more than 4 million people concentrated in camps especially built in 12 provinces.

The Ethiopian leader spoke highly of the assistance provided by the USSR, other socialist and friendly countries, and international organizations in the fight against the consequences of the drought. At the same time he sharply condemned the slanderous propaganda campaign launched by certain Western circles, above all the U.S. Administration, against the measures being taken by the party and Government of Ethiopia to combat the natural disaster.

The plenum reaffirmed Ethiopia's commitment in its foreign policy to the principles of proletarian internationalism, peace, and noninterference in other states' internal affairs. A resolution adopted by the plenum participants confirms the need to further mobilize efforts to boost labor productivity in the agrarian and other sectors of the economy, to increase the people's prosperity, and to ensure peace and progress.

SOVIET OFFICIAL MEETS WITH OUTGOING UGANDAN ENVOY

PM140924 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "On a Departure"]

[Text] On 10 April R.-B. Songayla, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received Ochienghs Wellborn, Ugandan ambassador to the USSR, in connection with his impending departure from the USSR.

NICARAGUA'S BORGE ON U.S. 'ABDUCTION' OF MISKITOS

LD200450 Moscow TASS in English 0828 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Puerto Cabezas, Nicaragua April 19 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Sergey Gorbunov: The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency has carried out another large-scale act of terrorism against the Indian tribe of Miskitos inhabiting the northern part of Nicaragua's Atlantic coast.

In the course of that operation armed gangs of the C.I.A.'s mercenaries intruded into Nicaraguan territory from Honduras and then drove by force back in Honduras more than 9,000 inhabitants of the Indian villages of San-Jeronimo, San-Alberto, Santa Fe and Las Espereanzas, all located near the border river of Coco.

As they left Nicaraguan territory, the counter-revolutionaries mined the vicinities of many Indian villages in order to prevent their inhabitants from returning to their home parts.

U.S. military units stationed in Honduras, Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge, a member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, told journalists in Puerto Cabezas, had given the "contras" direct aid in that massive abduction of Miskitos.

He said the acts of terrorism by U.S. mercenaries were directed at thwarting efforts to settle the situation in Selaya Department and talks on granting autonomy to the Atlantic coast, which were under way between the Nicaraguan Government and Indian organizations.

Borge said the Sandinist Revolution's enemies were aiming to provoke a secessionist movement but those plans would never materialize as the unity of the Nicaraguan people was inviolable.

The Nicaraguans, the interior minister said, were determined to fight till the last drop of their blood to defend the independence and sovereignty of their homeland.

CUBAN UN ENVOY ATTACKS U.S. 'NEOGLOBALISM' POLICY

LD162130 Moscow TASS in English 2328 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] New York April 16 TASS -- Alberto Velazco San Jose, Cuba's ambassador to the United Nations, stated Tuesday at the Security Council that the barbarous attack of the U.S. on Libya had become another manifestation of the policy of neoglobalism pursued by the U.S. Administration which cordially [as received] hated the striving of peoples for freedom and independence and which was trying to change the course of history.

According to Alberto Velazco San Jose, the U.S. pursues the same policy in Nicaragua in an attempt to strangle the Sandinista revolution, in Angola where it arms gangs of killers and in all other regions where peoples refuse to yield to the diktat of Washington and pursue an independent policy, where they repulse injustice and immorality of the claimant to world domination.

REPORT, COMMENT ON BAY OF PIGS ANNIVERSARY

Castro Gives Speech

LD201639 Moscow TASS in English 1613 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Havana April 20 TASS -- Those who fought against the imperialist hirelings in Playa Giron and routed them battled for socialism. This has been stated by Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers of the Republic, in a speech at a celebration meeting on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the defeat of the armed intervention of imperialist hirelings in Playa Giron and the proclamation of the socialist nature of the Cuban revolution. Touching upon the events that took place in Play Giron in those distant days, the Cuban leader said: Due to the presence of the combat equipment received mainly from socialist countries, and due to the courage, stoutness and patriotism of the air pilots, tankmen, artillery and infantry men, the victory over the hirelings was achieved within a space of less than three days.

He recalled that the socialist nature of the revolution had been proclaimed during the funeral of the victims of the bombings on the eve of the landing in Playa Giron.

"Those who fell in the fighting in Playa Giron saved the lives of hundreds of thousands and, maybe, millions of Cubans. We would win the victory in any event, but it would have been achieved at a price of the death of a huge number of people and complete destruction of the country. This is one of the lessons of Playa Giron which new generations should learn and remember forever".

"Another lesson of Playa Giron, which is indicative of the consequences which such attacks by imperialism may have, is that the Americans, upon coming to feel humiliated, took steps towards a direct aggression. This entailed measures which subsequently brought about the October crisis which put the world on the verge of a nuclear catastrophe".

"The events in Playa Giron showed the treacherous, aggressive and blood-thirsty nature of imperialism. Thus, when bombing Cuban airfields on April 15, 1961, the U.S. imperialists tried to deceive the world public by asserting that the act was committed by 'insurgent Cuban air pilots'. Previously U.S. imperialism had organized the overthrow of the democratic government of Jacobo Arbenz in Guatemala. After that, U.S. imperialism practised invasions of countries where revolutions took place, and conducted dirty wars against them. Everywhere U.S. imperialism used the same methods, showing an utter lack of conscience and honour".

"Nowadays imperialism seeks to stifle the peoples of Latin America by means of the noose of exorbitant external debt which amounts to almost 400,000 million dollars, uses high interest rates for its criminal purposes, and practises dumping and protectionism".

"It can be maintained", the Cuban leader went on to say, "that all patriots who rose against Spanish colonial domination, fought and died for socialism, for in those historical conditions that was the struggle for progressive ideas of those days. To struggle for socialism nowadays is to strive for the supreme forms of humanism, freedom and justice, for the supreme form of genuine freedom".

"The historic significance of the battle in Playa Giron", the Cuban leader said, "is not only in mass heroism and in what happened. It is in the price which Cuba would have to pay if the U.S. plan for the landing of hirelings succeeded and the country had to wage a struggle similar to the one conducted subsequently by Vietnam".

"That struggle", Fidel Castro emphasized, "would have been waged in much more difficult conditions because Cuba's territory and population are much smaller and, besides, it has no border with any country but the United States -- the main aggressor. In any event the victory would have been ours but it would have been achieved at a much higher price. This is one of the lessons of Playa Giron which new generations should remember always".

Speaking of the U.S. aggression against Libya, the Cuban leader qualified it as a treacherous, inhuman, disgraceful, criminal and terrorist action.

Having recalled the words of the Cuban representative at the United Nations, who described the U.S. aggressors as real successors of Hitler, the Cuban leader emphasized Reagan's unscrupulousness about means and his irresponsibility, which is particularly dangerous with the availability of nuclear weapons and of other sophisticated modern hardware which is designed to kill and destroy and which puts the world on the verge of a nuclear disaster.

"The purpose of the U.S. attack on Libya was to kill the leader of that country, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi," Fidel Castro stated. It is known that the United States has long been busy working out plans for the assassination of political leaders by means of various barbarous methods, which is a crime which the U.S. itself confesses. However, there has been no such precedents so far for the president of one of the mightiest countries to resort to bombing in an attempt to kill the head of another state".

"The Americans knew that there were the wife and children of Al-Qadhdhafi in the house and nevertheless dropped dozens of bombs to raze it to the ground without the slightest concern that that posed danger to civilians and to foreign embassies in Tripoli. The U.S. Government had prepared in advance a statement in the event of Al-Qadhdhafi's death to describe it as 'fortuitous'. Where will this way lead us to? Truly, there is no difference between the bombing of Tripoli and the bombings of Warsaw, Amsterdam and London during the Second World War". Fidel Castro called for vigilance in the face of the intrigues of U.S. imperialism which resorts to gross lies to justify its criminal methods.

Fidel Castro voiced firm confidence that new generations of Cubans would defend the gains of the socialist revolution with the same courage and selflessness as the defenders of Playa Giron had done. Capitalism, he stated, will never return to Cuba and our country will never become imperialist property.

PRAVDA Views Lessons of Invasion

PM201418 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

[Article by P. Bogomolov: "Remember Playa Giron"]

[Text] This small settlement baked by the tropical sun is situated on the shore of the Bay of Pigs itself. You walk out onto the concrete pier and the boundless blue Caribbean opens up before your eyes. For visitors it is exotic, but for Cubans it is an ordinary landscape repeated almost everywhere along the coastline.

Yes, for Cuba this small corner is generally typical. But it is worth going into the square in the center of the settlement, where you will see smashed combat equipment with the label "made in the United States." Alongside there is a museum telling of the special role this stretch of Cuban soil was fated to play in modern history. It was here, 25 years ago, that an event took place which has become a glorious page in the annals of the Latin-American people's national liberation struggle.

...Spring 1961. A memorable time, a time filled with hope and daring. The land of the soviets is the home of the first manned space flight. The world is applauding the pioneers of the universe. On the banks of the Potomac -- dismay, which develops into unconcealed malice. The United States tries to counter socialism's increased international prestige with another demonstration of its military might. And primarily just where Washington is used to playing the boss -- in the Western hemisphere.

The so-called "Union for Progress" proclaimed by the White House in March 1961 was expected to play the role of the "carrot" in Washington's policy: a subsidy of $20 billion was presented virtually as a guarantee of overcoming Latin America's centuries of backwardness. As far as revolutionary Cuba was concerned, the imperialists set aside the whip for it. Murders, explosions, arson -- "cloak and dagger knights" from the CIA tried a whole assortment of criminal state terrorist methods against the island of freedom. Finally, on 15 April 1961 Havana and other cities in the republic were subjected to a massive air attack. The enemies counted on demoralizing the Cubans, but the result was directly the opposite. To the stormy applause of the popular masses, Fidel Castro proclaimed that the Cuban revolution was socialist by its nature. Two days later a team of Cuban counterrevolutionaries knocked together by the Americans landed near Playa Giron, but the people rose up in their path -- conscious defenders of Cuba's independence and sovereignty, of its socialist future.

The Bay of Pigs was clouded with the small of gunpowder and the acrid smoke of smouldering mangrove thickets. Declaring their brazen intention to proclaim a "democratic Cuban government" on the captured bridgehead, the fighters from brigade "25006" embarked on brutal reprisals against innocent inhabitants. Shaken by the aggression, the world was indignant. But Washington tried to present what had happened virtually as an "internal Cuban conflict" in which the United States had allegedly played no part. As if American vessels had not transported the interventionists to Playa Giron, as if American warships and planes had not covered the invasion. Whatever, the battle was all the more difficult for those defending Cuba, but the victory they gained over the enemy armed to the teeth in less than 72 hours was also the more impressive!

The victory at Playa Giron shattered the theory of "geographical fatalism" held by the Latin American states -- their allegedly being eternally doomed to dependence on the United States. It was proved before the whole world that even at a distance of many thousands of miles from the countries of the socialist community, a true people's revolution is capable of defending its achievements. Defending them thanks to the cohesion of all working people under the firm leadership of their combat vanguard and with fraternal, disinterested assistance from true friends, and primarily the Soviet Union.

Having suffered defeat in open battle, the enemies of socialist Cuba began to foretell its failure in peaceful pursuits. And what has happened? Over the last 25 years this once semicolonial U.S. appendage has developed into the most dynamically developing Latin American state with the highest GNP growth rates. The island of freedom is justly proud of the fact that it has the best indicators for the region in such spheres as national education, public health care, and sport. What is more, these high goals have been achieved in spite of unceasing intrigues by American imperialism, its trade and economic blockade, and "psychological warfare."

You can see the successes of socialist building everywhere in Cuba, including Matanzas province, on the territory where Playa Giron is situated. The largest citrus fruit farm here is named for the historic victory over the aggressors.

I spent the whole day traveling around grapefruit, orange, and lemon plantations covering tens of thousands of hectares. All around, like festive decorations, the gifts of the bountiful nature of the tropics shone on the leafy trees. The delicate aroma of fruit was wafted in the air. But before, two-thirds of this land was barren waste ground.

Juan Sureda, leader of the farm, said that these plantations yield approximately 250,000 metric tons of fruit, whereas before the revolution the island as a whole produced not more than 60,000 metric tons. Mechanization has been a great help for workers in the collective, and the majority of the 800 tractors available here are Soviet-produced. The bulk of the produce is exported to the USSR and other fraternal countries. These are just some of the aspects of the "citrus program" implemented on the basis of a multilateral agreement between Cuba and its CEMA partners.

"Implementation of this program gives a great deal in a social respect," the director summed up. "Take, for example, the substantial earnings of our workers, which have increased on average to 175 pesos per month. Or, even more important, the formation of 64 boarding schools on the farm's territory, whose students contribute to gathering the harvest by working as much as they are able, thereby acquiring work experience."

Appraising their achievements on merit, the Cubans do not stop at the point they have reached. They have a clear perception of their difficulties, errors, and unresolved problems. They boldly set about overcoming them. The ability of the republic's Communists to draw the correct lessons from the past was impressively reflected by the recent Third Cuban Communist Party Congress. Conducted in an atmosphere of a businesslike and critical approach to questions of the country's development, it clearly reaffirmed the party's strength and maturity and its increased experience in political leadership of the masses.

The cause of the Playa Giron heroes lives on and triumphs in the everyday life of Cuba today. The last 25 years are both a triumph of socialist building and evidence of its increased international prestige.

The republic's successes visibly contrast with the reality of the majority of Latin American countries. The "Union for Progress" proclaimed by Washington on the eve of its aggression at Playa Giron, like many other U.S. foreign policy doctrines, became a cruel deception. A $360 billion noose of debt and a cruel yoke of reactionary dictatorships -- this is what imperialism brings to Latin Americans. Revolutionary Nicaragua is in the front ranks of the confrontation. Showing invariable solidarity with the Sandinist motherland, its friends in Latin America say to the Washington adventurists: "If you do not wish shame and infamy, remember Playa Giron!"

Having stood its ground in the cruel fight against the aggressors, Cuba has become a firm outpost of the new society and a beacon of social progress in the Western hemisphere. The dynamism of its life, and its increasing number of new successes in the task of socialist building in spite of all difficulties, fill the hearts of Soviet people, working people in fraternal countries, and all people of goodwill with legitimate pride.

FBIS-SOV-86-078
Wednesday
23 April 1986
Vol III No 078 Supp 082

Supplement

Daily Report

SOVIET UNION

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

FBIS DAILY REPORT
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Gromyko Said Suffering From 'Heart Condition'

LD230920 Kuwait KUNA in English 0829 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, April 23 (KUNA) — President of the Soviet Union Andrey Gromyko who has not been seen in public for the last three weeks, is believed to be suffering of a heart condition, KUNA learnt from Soviet official sources Wednesday.

Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was absent Tuesday from an important public function to commemorate birthday anniversary of the founder of the Soviet State Vladimir Lenin. Gromyko's failure to confer with the Afghan Premier Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand who concluded today his official visit to the Soviet Union, fuelled further speculations about his serious sickness.

President Gromyko, born in 1909, was elected chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the country's parliament, in July 1985.

Siberian Missile Factory Reportedly Explodes

AU231736 Vienna ORF Teltext in German 1920 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Geneva/Bisk (USSR) — A missle factory in the West Siberian town of Bisk was seriously damaged by an explosion at the beginning of January. This was reported by *INTERNATIONAL DEFENSE REVIEW*, a specialist military journal published in Geneva, which provided no details or its sources. The review gives no details about about casualties for the cause of the explosion.

In another article, the magazine reports on a mutiny by Soviet troops in Afghanistan in October 1985 in which more than 70 Red Army soldiers are said to have been killed.

Festive Meeting Marks Lenin's Birth Anniversary

TV, Radio Relay

LD222032 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian and Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1255 GMT on 22 April link up to carry a live relay of the festive session held at Moscow's Palace of Congresses on the anniversary of Lenin's birth.

Moscow television shows the audience in the hall as the announcer says that those present include public representatives, workers, artists, servicemen, and foreign guests and diplomats.

At 1300 GMT the audience applauds the appearance of the Soviet leaders who are seen entering the hall in the following order: Yeltsin, Gorbachev, Ryzhkov, Ligachev, Solomentsev, Vorotnikov, and Chebrikov.

At 1301 GMT Yeltsin takes has place at the rostrum and declares the meeting open. The national anthem is played, after which Yeltsin yields the floor to Shevardnadze, who delivers a speech to the meeting.

During Shevardnadze's speech, the camera pans the platform showing the following seating arrangement:

Seated in the front row, from left to right, are: Zaykov, Chebrikov, Ligachev, Gorbachev, Yeltsin, Ryzhkov, Solomentsev, Shevardnadze's vacated seat, Vorotnikov, Aliyev, and Academician Aleksandrov.

In the second row seated from left to right are: An unidentified person, DRA Prime Minister Keshtmand, Shcherbina, Silayev, Ryabov, Maslyukov, Marchuk, unidentified person, Batalin, Antonov, Murakhovskiy, Arkhipov, Dolgikh, Sokolov, Talyzin, Demichev, Zimyanin, Dobrynin, Biryukova, Yakovlev, Razumovskiy, Medvedev, Nikonov, Kapitonov, Voss, Menteshashvili, unidentified person, Shkolnikov, Shalayev, Mishin, (?Saykin), Mesyats, Akhromeyev, Kulikov, Lizichev, unidentified person, Patiashvili, three unidentified people, an empty seat, and one more unidentified person.

In the third row, interspersed with many unidentified people, are seated the following, from left to right: Academician Fedoseyev, Academician Yegorov, Academician Velikhov, *PRAVDA* editor Afanasyev, Gusev, Maksimov, Ivanovskiy, Kuldunov, Yefimov, Chernavin, Kurkotkin, two unidentified colonel generals, and Marshal of Aviation Konstantinov.

At no time is Gromyko seen among those on the platform or in the audience.

At 1334 GMT, during Shevardnadze's speech, the camera shows Gorbachev leaning over to chat with Ligachev. The camera then shifts to the audience and shows Ponomarev.

At 1358 Shevardnadze finishes his speech and Yeltsin declares the meeting closed. All stand for the "Internationale," with camera focusing on Gorbachev singing. Gorbachev and Yeltsin exchange nods, then Yeltsin announces an intermission followed by a concert. The live relay ends at 1404 GMT.

Shevardnadze Speech

PM231409 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Apr 86 First Edition pp 1,2

["Report by Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze at the Ceremonial Session Devoted to the 116th Anniversary of V.I. Lenin's Birth" – *PRAVDA* headline]

[Text] Comrades! On Vladimir Ilich Lenin's birthday I want somehow, in a special way, to express my attitude toward his personality, activity, and legacy. However, no words can contain Lenin's life, and the best way to express our feelings is by being loyal in deeds and actions to his example and his behests. Such is the effective criterion for each genuine Leninist. The steps of memory are not steps of a monument: They lead into the future where Leninist thought is applied creatively in the contemporary context. Moving ahead we realize more and more profoundly the unfading strength of Leninist ideas.

This strength was given to Lenin by his motherland, Russia, the Russia of the people's rebels — the Decembrists — of Lomonosov

The mighty reconstruction of the country now being implemented is, without doubt, a long-term matter, but man needs changes today. He has a right to demand that both at enterprises, town streets, in transportation, kolkhoz markets, shops, hospitals, and at culture and consumer services establishments order should be established everywhere and discipline should prevail, that man might feel care and attention everywhere. It is not only investment running into billions that is needed here but also capital investment as regards soul and sincerity.

As Lenin said, "Now everything depends on practical work and on practical results." This is precisely how Mikhail Sergeyevich posed the matter in his speech to the working people of the town of Tolyatti. The people must see and know that the decisions of the congress are operating.

Comrades! The size of the acceleration is well known. The task is very complex and difficult. Over a period of 15 years, the country's production potential and the national income will double in size on a qualitatively new basis. The starting point for our future, for the implementation of all our program goals, is a mighty modern economy. Economic building, Lenin stressed, is "our most correct course, most correct both from the viewpoint of principle, and from the practical viewpoint." In peaceful competition with capitalism, we must and are obliged to gain victory by economic means. There is no other way. What is at stake is the fate of socialism and the future of the whole of mankind.

Posing the task in this way and no other, the congress stressed that there is no time for warming up. The reconstruction must be carried out quickly and at a high pace and, what is no less important, competently and intelligently.

Lenin stressed more than once the importance of the factor of time when the matter of the turning point in our country's life was being decided. "Winning time means winning everything."

The congress filled with concrete and practical content the Leninist formula of a level of labor productivity higher than that of capitalism. Thereby, a clear and working criterion has been given for a modern, scientific-technical, and "structural and investments policy" and a precise measure has been indicated for evaluating the final results of all the work done on fulfilling the decisions of the congress.

If one remembers in what an unprecedentedly short period of history a mighty industry was created, collectivization and the Leninist cultural revolution were carried out, the war-ravaged economy was restored, the Virgin Lands were upturned, and the peaceful conquest of space was begun, then, with all its complexity, the task posed by the congress is seen to be wholly realizable. The launch pad for acceleration is everything accumulated by preceding generations: this is the powerful base from which the take-off to new frontiers is effected. The first year of the 12th 5-Year Plan has begun successfully, comrades. But the Central Committee warns: There is no reason for complacency. For it is precisely during the present 5-year plan that a firm basis must be laid for the intensification of production, so that in the future we can proceed forward more rapidly in all the directions of the country's socioeconomic development. For this reason, growth in the national economy in 1986 is oriented toward very high rates and toward a higher level of economic thinking.

If one is to speak frankly, there is a view which says: When the new generation of technology comes in, then we shall begin accelerating everything. This is a mistaken opinion. In concentrating its efforts on the rapid development and introduction of advanced technology, the party is calling for the most efficient use to be made of existing production potential, for all reserves to be brought into play, and for labor discipline and good organization in work to be tightened up. The yardstick here is quality: quality of output and quality of labor. This multiple category fuses together economic theory and design, technology and conscientious attitudes, the prestige of the producer, the authority of the state, and the interests of the consumer.

It has correctly been said that merchandise stamped with a brand name amounts to not only a calling card but also a record book for the enterprise. The Soviet people often award low marks. Why does this happen? Certain leaders stubbornly repeat that there are objective reasons; but the example of those who show initiative and enterprise indicates that to a large extent these reasons have a personal, subjective tinge. "Yesterday's" things are the product of yesterday's psychology. In over-all terms no major production or social problem can be resolved unless we first resolve the problem of quality. Unless we link it to this, it is unrealistic to pose as a practical task the transfer to full financial autonomy, to enterprises being self-supporting, to a steady growth in profitability.

That is why there should be every kind of encouragement and support for those labor collectives which maintain the prestige of their output at a high level. Both in this country and abroad. The principle of social justice requires that they feel direct benefits from their high-quality work.

Thriftlessness, unproductive spending, losses in work time — all these cause huge damage. But the damage from the waste of talent, the stifling of initiative and innovation, and the desire of people to think and work in a new way is incalculable. Here as well, the decisions of the congress signify a sharp turning point. The system of management is being radically reorganized. The plan is this: The center determines key matters relating to the economy; locally affairs are conducted more independently and responsibly. Departments will not put a brake on the development of the regions, and the regions will further the growth of industries.

The flexible combination of centralized leadership and local initiative and of the sector and territorial principles, and the abolition of superfluous levels ensure mobility of management.

In the new conditions, it is impossible to lead in the old way. The old method of economic leadership, based to a considerable degree on restrictions and bans, is no longer up to today's requirements. The congress spoke about this clearly and adopted a decision on the all-around strengthening of progressive forms of economic management and on orienting enterprises and associations toward working on the basis of self-financing and paying their own way.

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The individual moves forward to the center of difficult and deep processes of renewal. Without a reshaping of his consciousness, his psychology, and his thinking, all other changes are impossible. And here we cannot turn a blind eye to the difficulties. There is great danger of an oversimplified attitude to decisions that have been made and of primitivism in interpreting them.

Naturally the quest is not without risk and there can be failures, but we must not let this frighten us. What is frightening is stagnation, ossification, and absence of movement, without which, as is known, any organism is condemned to dying out. The tasks set by the congress presuppose such a high level of intellect and erudition, competence, party devotion to the cause as well, that education, training, the search for and the advancement of gifted people become one of the most important political necessities. There are such people in the country. Maybe one of the main services of the congress is that it put them in the foreground. The great cause is calling on outstanding workers. An intelligent man in the right place is a reliable guarantee of success if he is helped to toil at full strength. The task is to give full play to his energy, experience, and desire to work in a new way, so that the innovator is no worse off than the mediocre person who never takes risks and compensates for his lack of ability with bootlicking and servility.

The reshaping of consciousness is a most difficult process and at times is agonizing. It is attended by colossal overloading. This is relieved by consideration for the individual, a principled attitude, and fairness, heartfeltness, and sincerity in relations between people. How much is meant now by moral support and assistance! How much the worth of a warm word, which so inspires the individual, is growing! All talk about the human factor are empty without genuine humanity.

We need beauty, everywhere and in everything: in production, in planning construction, in artistic creativity, in relations between people. Aspiring to the highest world achievements — in the economy, in science, in culture — the party lays its hope on committed participation in the projected transformations by people of labor — talented, educated, cultured, beautiful, and strong, attractive by their example.

We are unusually wealthy. Our wealth has many components: these are the indisputable gains of our social system, of our order; these are the indestructible Leninist alliance of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, the people's intelligentsia; these are the indissoluble international brotherhood of peoples and republics.

Internationalism in the Leninist sense is a realistic policy; the Leninist nationalities policy has raised peoples once left behind to the level of world culture. The concept of acceleration adopted by the congress presupposes a multiplication of the economic and cultural potential of each people, of each republic, of each region, an increase in their real contribution to the all-union wealth. The reserves here are enormous and inexhaustible, and the task is set thus: The contribution of all republics, krays, and oblasts, to the progress of the country's unified national-economic complex and to the nationwide spiritual culture must correspond to their maximum possibility. On the other hand, it is obvious that excessive regulation in the planning of their development should make way for more flexible and stimulating methods.

The congress particularly emphasized the social orientation of the economy. Yes, the benefits must be distributed according to justice. But, as well as this, of course, it is very important that the volume of these benefits should be as large as possible and that aggregate wealth should grow. In other words, more should be given to the people, but more must come from the people too. It is only in this way that the principle of social justice will obtain material content.

And furthermore, social justice will not triumph if an end is not put to all sorts of antisocial phenomena: drunkenness, parasitism, hooliganism, ill-mannered behavior in home life and in public places; if there is no rooting out of the plague of the private-ownership mentality, of bribe-taking, of getting rich at the expense of the people, of enjoying a comfortable existence on unearned income.

Let us recall: "If there is such a phenomenon as bribery," Lenin said, "if this is possible, then one is not dealing with politics." In the struggle against any vermin, local organs can — and do — do much. To set store by intervention from the "center" means to capitulate to the defects in one's own house. On the contrary, the uncompromising nature and decisiveness of the legitimate measures being adopted are an indicator of the political health and the militancy of party organizations.

The course of the April plenum of the Central Committee toward a resolute struggle against phenomena which are alien to the socialist way of life has met with the full support of the labor collectives and the absolute majority of Soviet people, and this course will be pursued consistently and steadfastly.

Comrades, the 27th congress examined in a new way, in the Leninist manner, the questions of development of Soviet democracy. Its decisions are a practical program of drawing the working people more and more into the management of affairs of the society and the state, of an effective utilization of all forms of representative and direct democracy, the perfection of the election system, the improvement of the activity of state and public organizations and all our political institutions.

The further democratization of public-political and economic life is linked directly with raising the level of the people's political standards. At present, it is such that it enables the bold development of socialist self-management. Its main links are the soviets of peoples' deputies. We are working out measures which are, on the one hand, intended to increase the responsibility of local organs of power and, on the other hand, to ensure their sovereignty in practice. The party is in favor of the soviets being directly and immediately interested in the achievement of the best end results of the work of all enterprises situated on their territory. When the soviets truly influence their production activity and carry their share of reponsibility for it, then everyone is the winner — enterprise and industry, village and town, and their inhabitants. In several rayons of the country, the experimental model of such cooperation has been tested successfully. First results indicate that the departmental-and-local-interests-first attitude can be overcome, that it is possible to remove contradictions in interests, and the main fact: it is possible to give local soviets the necessary economic independence.

Bureaucracy is contrary to genuine democracy, and the party has always fought against it. The bureaucrat is especially dangerous today because today's bureaucrat is more educated and, if you like, more qualified; he adapts himself better, changes his color more easily, and brings matters into disrepute so much more strongly. The congress named the real means of struggle against bureaucracy. These are first of all the further democratization of management, the participation of citizens in working out and adoption of decisions, a course toward extending the system of appointing leading workers in enterprises by election, the periodical reporting-back by organs of management to working people, the taking into account of public opinion in making appointments to various posts, attestation of workers everywhere. All this and much more is gradually entering the life of our society.

This is not an easy process, overcoming obstacles; but the congress decisions stimulate it. The party is establishing a direct link between the process of democratization and openness. The Leninist thesis that the masses must know everything and undertake everything consciously is becoming, in contemporary conditions, a norm of social practice. A healthy society has no fear of openess, criticism and self-criticism, and a keen formulation of the issues. We fundamentally disagree with those who campaign for measuring out social information in doses. There cannot be too much truth. The party has eliminated areas which were once closed to criticism and has abolished the "privilege" of being protected from criticism. The suppression of criticism is being prosecuted without regard to the individual concerned or his rank. No honest person should suffer for the truth. However, in conditions of broad criticism, openness, and the struggle against shortcomings a barrier must be raised against slander and slanderers. This is also a matter of political principle.

The nature of socialist self-management is such that, in it, democracy is inseparable from discipline and order, freedom is inseparable from responsibility, initiative from organization, and rights from duties. It is precisely in this dialectical unity that the guarantee of real self-management, which provides a broad outlet for the civic energy and the social activity of the Soviet people, operates.

Comrades, Lenin and our historical experience teach us that the key to success consists above all in the party and all its detachments, links, and cells, influencing social processes and the course of events not by the force of power but by the force of authority, vigor, experience, and conviction, and in their proving to be bodies of specifically political leadership. Of all the issues, the most important one here is that of cadres, above all, of leaders. Since the April Central Committee plenum, those entering the leadership have been, as a rule, more energetic, of greater initiative, less subject to the usual stereotypes, and with a better understanding of the spirit and the requirements of the day. Among them are many young workers, but many of them are experienced comrades who have well proved themselves in the past. They are, so to speak, leaders of an "earlier batch of results" capable of thinking and acting in the new way. At the same time, the party is freeing itself from sluggish and incompetent workers. There is occuring, as Lenin put it, a "reevaluation of the leaders and a certain transferral of them because since it is impossible for them to adapt to the new conditions and the new tasks."

Our society is paying dearly for mistakes in the cadre policy. We need an atmosphere which excludes the possibility of mistakes with cadres and which allows them to be exposed. This is precisely the climate being confirmed within the party and the country following the historic April plenum of our party's Central Committee.

Today, no Communist, whatever post he may occupy, can be protected from being held responsible for his deeds and actions, and this is true primarily with regard to his primary party organization. As regards ostentatious party members: No, we don't need them, as Lenin used to say. Guard the party's honor and purity of its ranks, the honest and pure aspect of the party member, as the apple of your eye — this is what Lenin bequeathed to us and this is what the congress appealed for. We shall always remain faithful to his behest and unswervingly follow this appeal.

Today, when the ideas of the congress are taking hold of the masses, it is very important not to allow a devaluation of the new concepts, an emasculation of their essence, or a situation where the words are new but the actions are old. It is particularly necessary to take this into account in ideological education work, where fundamental restructuring is also under way; and here the emphasis should be on qualitative indexes, on a maximum correlation with life, on work with people on an individual level, and on informal, intelligent, and honest dialogue with the individual. He should be respected and not repelled by empty edification. Cliches and stock phrases do not stimulate feelings of patriotic duty. The energetic, active soviet patriotism of today has finer and deeper motivating incentives.

True patriotism lies in daily intensive work of heart and mind and in everyday courage, which rejects easy paths and solutions. It is not satisfied with the average but strives for the very highest levels in any matter, be it work with machine tools or on the farm, combat duties or construction of new machinery, scientific research or artistic creativity.

A patriot is formed not only by knowledge of the glorious past of the homeland but awareness of his involvement in the movement of the fatherland toward the most advanced boundaries of our time.

The decisions of the congress particularly impress young people. Their moral sensitivity unerringly picked out in the decisions the dynamism, novelty of views, and clarity of directions as to what is of value which are so attractive to young people. Young people like a discussion in which they are treated as equals and where there is respect and trust toward them without grumbling and a patronizing tone. We have fine young people. In the final analysis everything we undertake today is for the sake of our children and grandchildren. They are to be the sole masters of our country once we enter the 21st century, which is already close at hand. We want them to build its future together with us and to be happy.

By creating for them the optimum conditions for work, education, and leisure, the party has a right to expect that young people will pour all their creative strength and energy into acceleration.

The congress devoted great attention to the family. It is very important to try to ensure that young families are strong, harmonious, and industrious; and may the remarkable family of the Ulyanovs, which brought up outstanding strugglers for the people's cause, be an example for them.

We Communists are inspired by Lenin's words: "We are the party of the future. The future belongs to youth. We are a party of innovators, and young people always willingly follow innovators. We are a party of selfless struggle against old putrefaction, and young people will always be the first to embark on selfless struggle." Our party is a party of pioneers, and this is what makes it eternally young. Its youth is found in the daring search for new ways for the future and in the boldness of achievements which renew life for the happiness and well-being of our people.

The 27th Congress: The Leninist Philosophy of Peace and Security

Comrades! Lenin said that the old diplomacy is incapable of speaking directly and openly. Direct and open speaking with peoples and governments is the inalienable characteristic of the new, socialist, Leninist diplomacy. The our party's 27th congress has just demonstrated this. The Political Report made to the congress, the principles set out in it for the creation of an all-embracing system of international security, and the program for the elimination of nuclear weapons and other types of weapons of mass destruction, embody the Leninist principle: "As few general statements, solemn promises, and elaborate formulas as possible; and as many very clear resolutions and measures as possible, which will really lead to peace."

The Soviet Union has proposed very clear measures and resolutions, which will lead to peace, and to totally removing the danger of war. Clear proposals presuppose clear answers. But the West is replying in its traditional tone — by striving, as Lenin pointed out, "to divert attention toward the details and the individual aspects of current events and to obscure the meaning of the process as a whole." A disinclination to speak sincerely, diplomatic casuistry and pettifogging, and the "art" of complicating the very simplest issues and bringing about a stalemate — all these are specific instances of the reactionary ideology which imperialists are guided by in their vision of the world exclusively as a sphere for pursuing their antipopular, narrowly egotistical interests, an arena of action for disparate and mutually hostile forces.

The fundamentally new concept set out in the statement by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev on 15 January [and] in his Political Report to the congress is based on an understanding of the world as a complex, contradictory but increasingly interrelated entity. The course of its development led to a review of such traditional political concepts as "war" and "victory in war," and revealed their unacceptability, or more accurately their senselessness in the nuclear space age The new political philosophy of peace equates averting war with mankind's survival. The level of security, it emphasizes, is now inversely proportional to the rate of stockpiling and perfecting nuclear weapons.

The starting point [for the new political philosophy of peace] is that the security of each state is directly dependent on the security of all. National security is a fiction if it is not part of universal security. Thus, there follows the vitally important conclusion for the destinies of mankind: The only path which does not carry the risk of suicide is to renounce the methods of force in resolving international questions and to settle them exclusively by political means. This philosophy sets the task of preserving civilization higher than bloc, national, and other interests.

At the beginning of this century, Lenin discerned with foresight the trends in development of military equipment capable of putting a question mark over life on earth and formulated a practical line toward peaceful cohabitation and cooperation between states with different social systems. In the nuclear space age, this is imperative for all countries and all peoples.

The concept of an all-embracing system of security contains prerequisites for the materialization of a new political philosophy of peace. The entire complex of international relations and their every sphere, whether military-political, economic, cultural, or humanitarian sphere, can be restructed on this basis. It contains the key to resolving global problems and settling regional conflicts and eradicating terrorism.

Our ideology categorically rejects terror. As early as its second congress in 1903, the Communist Party resolutely rejected it as a means of political struggle.

The Soviet Union is a principled, convinced opponent of any terrorism, primarily of the most repugnant form of terrorism — stateterrorism. Imagine what will happen if states, in response to individual or group terrorist actions, make it a rule to carry out aggression by armed force against other states accused of terrorism. This will threaten peace and the security of peoples not only in individual regions but also in our world as a whole. And how can it be possible in such conditions to succesfully conduct a line of reducing armaments, strengthening the security of peoples and peaceful coexistence in general. We, like the governments of other countries and many state and political figures, are resolutely against arbitrariness in the sphere of international relations, which creates irreparable danger for peace on earth. We are prepared, on a rational basis, to cooperate with all countries, with all peace-loving forces, in the fight against terrorism whatever form it takes.

Our concept of peace and security is in accordance with the fundamental aspirations of all peoples. A historical parallel suggests itself here. At one time Lenin's slogan, the slogan — A world without annexations and war indemnities — was rejected by capitalist governments but accepted by the peoples. Today, in the new political philosophy of peace, we see once again the common aspirations of the peoples but also the unwillingness of some governments to accept it.

Does not this lead inevitably to conclusions about the preservation of the age-old order of things? The April plenum and the

27th CPSU Congress clearly and precisely said No. We are not pessimistic about the fact that the first steps in the practical implementation of our proposals have met with nonacceptance on the part of certain Western states. We understand that this is only the beginning of the road. Everything still lies ahead and we are determined patiently and consistently, purposefully and step by step, to implement a course toward the comprehensive development of international cooperation and toward mature detente..

In any sphere, in any form, on any levels, from meetings with experts to summit meetings, it is characterized by enhanced dynamism, activeness, and aggressiveness, as well as by realism and a scientific approach to stating and resolving problems. The entire post-April period is evidence of fidelity to this course.

We will continue to not miss a single political chance to achieve the aims outlined. We will further improve the mechanism of negotiations, strengthen the legal treaty basis of relations, raise the efficiency of our foreign policy, and enrich it with all the best that has been accumulated by socialist diplomacy, and conduct a direct and honest dialogue with our partners in the quest for mutually acceptable results.

This is one orientation of our party's foreign policy activities. Another is that of open dialogue with the world public. The theoretical premise for this is Lenin's: One of the reasons for the "great acceleration of world development is the involvement in it of hundreds and hundreds of millions of people." Gone are the times when deals were concluded behind the people's backs. The right to know and understand what is going on in the world is their profound and vital right. And we shall continue to quench the thirst for truth, whatever that truth may be.

They can call this propaganda in the West if they will. We have different understandings of what this means: For them it is the erection of screens of lies and deception, to camouflage plans and actions; we understand it as explaining true goals, combining word and deed and deed and word.

And finally, we have no right to be oblivious of our security and the security of our allies, our friends. More than sufficient evidence has been given of the seriousness of our intentions. For 8 months our country refrained from carrying out nuclear explosions — nor is it in a hurry to resume them now.

It is not we who are testing the will of the world community, expressed by the leaders of six states of Europe, Africa, Asia, and Latin America. We were not the ones who responded to their appeal with new nuclear explosions.

All peoples, including a majority of the American people, come out for the halting of nuclear arms tests. We again call upon the leaders of the United States to heed the voice of mankind, the voice, after all, of its own people, the voice of reason.

If they fail to do this, they will be taking upon themselves serious responsibility before the world. The Soviet Union is doing everything to stop the nuclear train, which is about to be derailed. No one, however, should be mistaken: We are capable of responding to any challenge, including a military challenge from space.

But this is not our choice. We are convinced that not only do we not need it, but neither does any people. Let us look at this question from the point of view of our world's socioeconomic problems. The leaders of the United States are not averse to boasting of their mighty economy. Elementary justice requires it to be said that this exists to a considerable degree at others' expense, primarily at the expense of the developing countries and peoples. It is also known that the crisis-stricken economy of the richest capitalist country in the world is being bouyed up by militarization and by the allocation of colossal funds to finance military programs — including, of course, to finance the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative, which is called upon to maintain the U.S. military-industrial complex at a level acceptable to its owners, generals, and advocates. As the Political Report to the congress noted, the fact that more than $200 billion is extorted from the developing countries every year, and that the size of the U.S. military budget in recent years is practically the same — that is no coincidence. And it is not only other people's money which is taken away — they recruit other people's minds and talents.

The peoples should realize that it is they who will finance the star wars program, too, but with even more grievous consequences for their economic and sociopolitical health and their spiritual and intellectual potential. But not only that, because economic security and political freedom, the sovereignty of peoples, are indivisible. Our concept of peace highlights the economic, social, and other aspects of disarmament. For if the present rate of military expenditure of the nonsocialist countries is maintained, then by the end of the century this expenditure will, experts believe, amount approximately to another $9 trillion — for the nonsocialist countries alone.

The implementation of the Soviet proposals would open up real opportunities for cutting the military budgets of countries which have nuclear weapons. The renunciation of new nuclear missile and chemical arms programs would yield for the West European states alone a savings of approximately $300 billion.

Disarmament is vitally needed by peoples of liberated countries where the number of those who go hungry reaches 500 million people. No, an equitable economic order will not be established in the world if material preparations for war are not halted.

Our wide-ranging proposals aimed at curbing the arms race and at disarmament and military detente are widely known. Recently in Berlin Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev set out in a concrete manner the practical aspects of the foundations for all-embracing security. The essence of the new initiative of socialist countries, aimed at strengthening all-European security and at an equitable and gradual lowering of the levels of conventional arms, has been set out.

The new approach to international affairs took shape in the process of the collective examination of the problems of world politics with our allies and friends. The meetings among the highest party and state leaders of the fraternal countries were of special significance in this creative cooperation.

The interaction within the Warsaw Pact framework and the CEMA has been raised onto a new level.

At the same time, this new approach predetermined a different pace for the development of our relations with all socialist states. Following the Central Committee's April plenum, the cooperation with them, on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, reached a qualitatively higher level. A greater dynamism, comradely openness, a greater coordination, purposefulness, and profound democratism are now inherent in all its areas.

It is gratifying that certain positive turning points have begun to take shape in the Soviet-Chinese interstate relations.

Pooling the forces of the socialist countries gives an impetus greater than the mere sum of the parts. This is the decisive factor in ensuring that the concept of peace based on a civilized approach will be put into practice.

The communist and workers parties, the social democrats, the Nonaligned Movement, and the powerful antiwar forces of the world are coming out increasingly resolutely for a radical restructuring of international relations on just and democratic foundations. It is only the ruling circles of imperialist powers, led by the United States, who are aspiring to hegemony and to the role of arbitrary ruler of the destinies of people who are in opposition. Thus, on one side of the scales there is a policy of peace and security and on the other a policy of militarization and expansion expressed today as the doctrine of neoglobalism. The very vocabulary of this doctrine — "punish," "instruct," "teach a lesson," "take revenge" — indicates its essence and direction. It is nothing other than a modernized version of colonialism called upon to underpin the right to overthrow legal governments by means of the export of counterrevolution and the use of hired bandits, and calculating on taking social revenge by this means. An example of this is the undeclared wars against Afghanistan, Lebanon, Nicaragua, Angola, Mozambique, and subversive acts against the governments of other sovereign states. The U.S. aggression against Libya has shown how dangerous such a policy is. There is an organic link between the bomb blasts in residential areas of Tripoli and Banghazi and the nuclear explosions in Nevada. Peoples have seen shameless chauvinism, arrogance, and the anything-goes psychology turn into a barbarous act of state terrorism carried out by the most advanced means of destruction. Peoples have seen why U.S. aircraft carriers rove the seas and oceans, and why U.S. military bases, surrounding the globe with barbed wire from Japan, the Korean Peninsula, then to Britain, and to the Panama Canal, have been set up.

The steadfastness of the Libyan people, the resolute measures and actions taken by the Soviet leadership and our country, and the condemnation in principle of the act of state terrorism by the world community have prevented a further increase in the threat to peace and have smashed this imperialist venture. But the danger of new intrigues of imperialism still exists. And no one must be in any doubt about the sympathy and solidarity of the Soviet Union for all those who are defending their right to independent and free development, who are defending their national and human dignity.

Our country is willing to conduct a constructive dialogue with all countries, and of course with the United States. We are in favor of continuing the process that was started in Geneva. But Washington, by its actions, has created serious difficulties regarding the possibility of improving Soviet-U.S. relations and practical preparations for the meeting between the leaders of our two countries all the more so. In Washington there are forces which would like to explode the warming that has taken shape in Soviet-U.S. relations and to put an end to the Geneva spirit. This influence of theirs has been felt recently in the U.S. policy, and the Libya events are a link in this policy. The creation of the conditions that are necessary for continuing direct dialogue at a high level depends now upon the U.S. Administration. Practical actions are needed that are capable of reducing the military danger and raising trust between states. We are ready for this.

Ilich's comrades-in-arms were enraptured by his political realism. Georgiy Vasilyevich Chicherin used to recollect that at critical moments, this trait of Lenin's was a certain guarantee of the infallibility of our party's foreign policy course. We stand on the same positions: The Soviet leadership is convinced that political reason and realism will prevail over political madness. The Communist Party and the Soviet Government will do everything that is essential for our people to live in conditions of peace, and will work confidently and energetically at implementing the historical decisions of the party's 27th congress.

The creative work of Soviet people is the most reliable guarantee of peace and security and our readiness to respond to any challenge of time and to repulse any intrigues from the foes of socialism. We have huge natural resources, inexhaustible resources of willpower and knowledge, energy and talent, the ability to create and to achieve success. There are people on hand to guard and there are the means to protect the creative work and the freedom of Soviet people.

We will not allow military-strategic parity, which guarantees our security and the security of our allies and friends, or peace throughout the world to be broken. We have an active foreign policy, an integral conception of a stable peace and universal security elaborated by the party congress, and the firm will to implement it in practice.

We have a weapon against which all plans for obtaining military superiority, the most refined military doctrines and all technology, are powerless and which will never be acquired by the enemies of socialism — and this is firm confidence in our strengths, in the historical correctness of our cause, and the moral and political cohesion of Soviet society, our internationalist brotherhood, and the indestructible unity of the party and the people.

Comrades! At all times, at the most drastic turning points of history, the working masses have believed in the party: at the barricades and the storming of the Winter Palace, during the repelling of intervention, at legendary 5-year plan construction sites, and in the battles of the Great Patriotic War they were with the party and achieved victory together with it. The cause of the party is invincible, for it lives in the strivings of the people and is linked to them by thousands of living threads. The cause of the party is invincible, for its plans and achievements are founded on a very firm alloy of theory and practice. The most convincing example of this is the 27th congress of our party which fulfilled Lenin's order to "cast away that which is harmful, unite all which is of value in order to determine precisely a series of practical measures, and carry them out whatever the cost." And thus it will be!

May Lenin's cause live forever in our achievements!

(The report was heard with great attention and was repeatedly interrupted by prolonged applause.)

Yeltsin Lays Wreath at Lenin Mausoleum

LD221020 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
0830 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text]Soviet people pay a tribute of deep respect and recognition to Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the founder of the Communist Party and the creater of the first socialist state in the world. There is an unending stream of people going to Red Square, the sacred place of our people. Today, on the 120th anniversary of Ilich's birth, the Vladimir Ilich Lenin Mausoleum was visited by members and candidate members of the Bureau of the Moscow city committee and the Moscow city party committee, the Moscow Soviet and Moscow Oblast Soviet laid wreaths there. Comrade Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow city party committee, took part in the wreath-laying ceremony.

Shcherbitskiy Addresses Supreme Soviet Presidium

AU161136 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian
11 Apr 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "A Session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Excerpts] A routine session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium was held on 9 April.

The tasks of the republic's soviets of people's deputies, stemming from the decisions of the 27th CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party congresses, were examined.

The session was addressed by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

Participating in the discussion on the items on the agenda were V.A. Sologub, A.A. Titarenko, and V.S. Shevchenko, members of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau; S.N. Mukha, candidate member of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau; and others.

Theater Workers, Creative Unions Meet in Moscow

Ligachev Urges 'Boldness'

LD191722 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian
1428 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, 19 Apr (TASS) — A conference of theater workers and directors, secretaries of party organizations; playwrights, and leaders of creative unions was held today in the CPSU Central Committee. Taking part in the work of the conference were Yegor Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Petr Demichev and Nikolay Talyzin, candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; and Aleksandr Yakovlev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

With profound interest and based on the party's principled positions, the conference participants discussed concrete ways of perfecting work of the theater, the loftiest aim of which is serving the people.

Yegor Ligachev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke at the conference.

The 27th CPSU Congress, Ligachev said, has laid out the general line of the party policies: to accelerate the country's socioeconomic development and to consolidate peace and social progress. The entire course of communist building and of the organizational, economic, and psychological reconstruction; the eradication of immoral phenomena; and all processes of renovation are being carried out under the leadership of the party.

The party calls on literature and art to reflect the truth and only the truth. But we need the whole truth which, as the congress's Political Report points out, consists of the achievements of the people and the contradictions of the development of society, of the heroism and daily occurrences of the work days, of successes and failures, that is, of life itself in all its many facets, its drama and grandeur, Ligachev said.

We live at a crucial time which demands an intense work rhythm and the total commitment of the strength of every citizen. At all times, and particularly at crucial stages of the development of our society, Soviet literature and theater have focused on the image of those who fight for what is new against the outdated. It is the duty of the theater to point out and to reveal the sources of all sorts of divergences from socialist morality. The theater has occupied a passive position in the struggle to extirpate drunkenness and to assert a sober way of life. Now and then it gets away with jokes and funny catch phrases, although the issue is one of changing manners, customs, and consciousness — the most complicated sphere of life.

Discussing the tasks of the party's cultural policy, Yegor Ligachev stressed that masters of literature and art need to step up activity in portraying the Soviet way of life and to show greater aggressiveness in the struggle against bourgeois ideology.

Dwelling on questions connected with the development of the social and cultural sphere, acknowledged to be a most important part of the CPSU Program, Ligachev noted that in the current 5-year plan period it is planned to build 500 houses of culture and 5,600 clubs in rural areas — double that built in the last 5-year plan period. Between 1986 and 1995 it is planned to build 42 concert halls in oblast and republican centers. The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a decision on improving concert activity in the country. The CPSU Central Committee has deemed it necessary to create an all-is of value in order to determine precisely a series of practical measures, and carry them out whatever the cost." And thus it will be!

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We live at a crucial time which demands an intense work rhythm and the total commitment of the strength of every citizen. At all times, and particularly at crucial stages of the development of our society, Soviet literature and theater have focused on the image of those who fight for what is new against the outdated. It is the duty of the theater to point out and to reveal the sources of all sorts of divergences from socialist morality. The theater has occupied a passive position in the struggle to extirpate drunkenness and to assert a sober way of life. Now and then it gets away with jokes and funny catch phrases, although the issue is one of changing manners, customs, and consciousness — the most complicated sphere of life.

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Dwelling on questions connected with the development of the social and cultural sphere, acknowledged to be a most important part of the CPSU Program, Ligachev noted that in the current 5-year plan period it is planned to build 500 houses of culture and 5,600 clubs in rural areas — double that built in the last 5-year plan period. Between 1986 and 1995 it is planned to build 42 concert halls in oblast and republican centers. The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a decision on improving concert activity in the country. The CPSU Central Committee has deemed it necessary to create an all-union theatrical society, a cultural fund, and an all-union musical society.

A comprehensive experiment aimed at expanding the rights and independence of theater collectives and increasing their responsibility for the ideological and artistic level of performances on stage is to promote an increase in the effectiveness of the theater. It is important that the conduct of the experiment always be at the center of attention of party and trade union committees, arts councils, and cultural bodies.

Along with expanding rights and increasing independence, the leading cadres' ability to make use of these rights and this independence now comes to the forefront. The main concern of the party is bringing out creative boldness in our cadres and adapting their way of thinking. In this lies the very essence of the reorganization in society that is taking place. Much can be accomplished in this regard by Soviet theatrical art and those active in it.

An effective means of further raising the level of theatrical art is literary and artistic criticism, which as yet still lacks sufficient principledness in the appraisal of works and sufficient rage in combating drabness, banality, and unnecessary obsession with trivia.

Producers, actors, directors, and secretaries of party organizations in theatres have many duties. They include one duty of particular importance, namely the shaping of young actors. There can be no sparing of time or energy in this regard. This is where the future of Soviet theater lies.

In conclusion, Yegor Ligachev expressed confidence that the exchange of views which has taken place on important questions relating to the theatrical process will provide a fresh impetus in solving the artistic tasks that have been outlined by the party congress.

At the present time, the Soviet theater comprises 630 collectives employing over 40,000 creative workers, and it annually presents 3,000 premiers and over 300,000 shows to 124 million audience members.

Other Participants Noted

LD200336 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1500 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] A conference of theater workers, theater directors, secretaries of party organizations, playwrights, and leaders of creative unions took place today in the CPSU Central Committee. Taking part in the work of the conference were Comrade Ligachev, member of the Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrades Demichev and Talyzin, candidate members of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Yakovlev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and senior staff of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers.

Comrade Zaytsev, first deputy USSR minister of culture, delivered a report. Taking part in the discussion were USSR people's artists Yefremov, Ulyanov, and Pluchek of Moscow; Tsarev, chairman of the All-Union Theatrical Society Board; Lavrov of Leningrad; Monastyrskiy of Kuybyshev; Olenko, Ukrainian minister of culture; Chayidze, people's artiste of the Georgian SSR; playwright Shatrov of Moscow; (Zakharevich), people's artiste of Belorussian SSR; (Borovik), chief editor of *TEATR*.

Those who spoke noted that it is now an urgent necessity to improve theatrical work, overcome conservatism, further the creative quest, and decisively enhance artistic and ideological principles in work.

Comrade Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke at the conference.

Zimyanin Addresses Education Ministry Collegium

LD170918 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1700 GMT 16 Apr 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] An expanded session of the Collegium of the USSR Ministry of Education was held today. The session was addressed by Comrade Zimyanin.

Supreme Soviet Commissions Discuss Conservation

PM151039 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Apr 86
Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "In the Standing Commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Chambers"]

[Text] A joint session of the Industrial Commissions and the Conservation and Rational Utilization of Natural Resources Commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities was held in the Kremlin on 9 April. The question of "The Observance by the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry of the Requirements of Ligislation on the Rational Utilization of Raw Timber Resources" was discussed.

It was noted in the report and the deputies' speeches that the ministry and the associations, enterprises, and organizations under its jurisdiction, guided by the instructions of the Communist Party and the requirements of USSR legislation, have in recent years done some work to improve the utilization of timber raw materials.

At the same time it was stressed that the activity of the ministry and its subunits is not yet in accordance with the tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress and the requirements of legislation. Thriftlessness occurs, raw timber resources are not utilized rationally, and plans for the production of the most important types of output are not fulfilled. Resource-saving and waste-free techniques are being introduced too slowly. Broadleaf timber, waste, and paper pulp are not used sufficiently in processing. There are major shortcomings in work to restore the forests.

The USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, other USSR ministries and departments, and the union republic councils of ministers are instructed to examine the recommendations and observations set forth in the commissions' documents.

It was decided to ask the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium to recommend that the union republic supreme soviet presidiums adopt measures to ensure the fuller exercise by local soviets of the rights granted to them in the sphere of state management and control of the utilization of timber resources and to increase exactingness toward leaders of enterprises and organizations which procure and process timber as regards their observance of forestry legislation.

PRAVDA Examines Restructuring of Party Work

PM221405 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Apr 86
First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "On the Paths of Restructuring"]

[Text] Soviet people are working enthusiastically on the implementation of the program approved by the 27th CPSU Congress for accelerating the country's socioeconomic development. The energy of thoughts is being transformed into the energy of specific actions. In every republic and oblast and every labor collective a hard but irreversible process of renewal, of radical transformations is under way. And it is proceeding through people's minds and hearts, demanding that each person fully give of himself.

Ensuring the fundamental restructuring of party work is a matter of paramount importance. That means that an atmosphere of efficiency and initiative, creation, principled exactingness, and self-criticism must be asserted everywhere. That means that a resolute struggle must be waged against departmentalism and localistic tendencies, paper-shuffling, and other bureaucratic obstacles. That means that the Communists must seek new and effective solutions to the problems which arise, strengthen discipline and order, and develop socialist enterprise. That means that superannuated work style and methods must be improved and where necessary radically altered, and that cadres must be taught to take on responsibility and not to be afraid of bold, innovatory actions.

The style necessary right now is a specific, consistent nature, the unity of word and deed, and broad publicity. It is necessary to conduct an active quest, to choose the most effective methods and means, to carefully consider people's opinions, and to coordinate skillfully the actions of all social forces. Not the compiliation of papers and protocols but the organization of the masses' enterprising work and innovation — that is what is needed. Work with people must be improved: They must not be dragged into offices; we must go out to the localities where problems, successes, and ommissions are more evident.

The restructuring and alteration of work style and methods must take place not only in the upper echelons, in the party, soviet and economic organs. Every worker, kolkhoz member, engineer, and scientist has his own style. Improving it means improving his attitude toward matters. We must rid ourselves more rapidly of all hack work, of the mere semblance of work, of window-dressing. Fewer smoking breaks, more smartness, initiative, and attention toward the matter are needed. We are rightly indignant about any kind of shortcomings and those specifically to blame for them: slipshod workers, idlers, and bureaucrats. Who if not the Communists is to call them to order? There is no vanguard role for party members in general terms; it is expressed in specific practical deeds. It is important to enhance the primary party organizations' militancy, to seek that a full life is ensured, characterized by openness, publicly for designs and decisions, humanity, and mutual exactingness. We must substantially enhance the influence exerted on the work of the apparatus and sectors as a whole by Communists in ministries and departments. So far their party committees are using the right of control very timidly and circumspectly.

The Moscow Gorkom has begun restructuring vigorously in accordance with the requirements of the times. Here emphasis has been placed on enhancing people's activenews and rendering practical assistance locally. A precise set of regulations has been approved for all public organizations. There has been a reduction in the number of measures of all kinds, 50 percent fewer bureau resolutions have started to be adopted, and there has been a reduction in the flow of documents sent to party raykoms and primary organizations. The monitoring and verification of execution are being improved and a more effective system of work with the cadres reserve is being created. Reports from Communists on the fulfillment of statutory requirements have begun to be heard more frequently. All this is producing quite good results.

Efficiency will lend new impetus to the acceleration of movement. It is lacking in many workers who are inclined to replace business with talk and unfounded assurances and promises. Responding to the conversation under way in *PRAVDA* on resructuring, readers report that attachment to the old and attraction to overorganization are still having an impact locally. Some organizations are slow to overcome inertia, formalism, and cliches. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee plenum rightly rebuked the Dnepropetrovsk Obkom in this connection: At plenums and aktiv meetings none of the 125 speeches contained any criticism of the obkom bureau or secretaries.

The demand of the moment is that he who merely "finds his place in the restructuring" and does not intend to work in a new way must go. To call things by their name, to judge everything unequivocally, to provide objective information for higher-ranking party organs and the masses, to display high exactingness and honesty everywhere and in everything, to extirpate inertia and conservatism in any of their manifestations and the desire to embroider on the true state of affairs — all this must be the unshakable rule in party work.

The need for criticism and self-criticism can be felt more keenly than ever. After all, where no exacting words are to be heard an atmosphere of complaceny and permissiveness is created and stagnation is formed. But we must not allow criticism and self-criticism to be turned into farce, into a kind of fashion which has taken over from eulogizing the status quo. Yet that, unfortunately, is what is happening in some places: People engage in self-flagellation, confess their sins, but do not turn from their old track. Criticism and self-criticism require actions. Recognition of errors should be followed by their rapid rectification.

In checking their work against the congress requirements, the party committees must develop by every means the initiative of the soviets and trade unions and put into operation the tremendous reserves contained in Soviet democracy. We must seek persistently to ensure that every person is not only aware of being the master of our state of all the people but also — the main thing — really is the master. A real, responsible master.

Work and life style cannot be altered immediately. Overcoming inertia in thinking and carrying out restructing is even more complex. The most important thing today is to achieve an understanding by each person of the actueness of the moment we are living through and of its breakthrough nature. Vigorous efforts are needed here, as are great purposefulness and consistency. The militant slogan of these days is "The living creation of the masses is the decisive force of acceleration!"

IZVESTIYA on Improving Social Justice

PM151429 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The 27th CPSU Congress on Social Justice"]

[Text] At its 27th March session the CPSU Central Committee Politburo examined, among other questions, two which have the most direct relation to establishing the principle of social justice in our life — namely, improving the living conditions of invalids from childhood and stepping up the struggle against unearned income. We again see an example of energetic and consistent implementation of very important party congress ideas.

The CPSU Program, the new edition of which was adopted by the 27th congress, clearly sets out the basic tasks of social policy. **Establishing the principle of social justice increasingly fully in all spheres of social relations** is one of the most important. This confirms the main point of party activity, which is to show concern for the people's well-being, improve the living and working conditions of millions of people, and develop their abilities and talents.

Social justice permeates every aspect of socialist social relations. It consists in real people's power, equality of all citizens before the law, effective equal rights among nations, respect for the individual, and the creation of conditions conducive to his all-around development. It also comprises extensive social guarantees: provision of work; access to education, culture, medical services, and housing; and care for the aged, mothers, and children. Strict adherence to the principle of social justice is an important condition in ensuring the unity of the people, the political stability of society, and dynamic development.

This understanding of social justice makes it the fulcrum of party social policy. However, the qualitatively new state of society, which is to be attained by speeding up socioeconomic development, also demands qualitatively higher criteria for assessing Soviet people's living conditions, deepening our concepts of social justice.

That is why the 27th CPSU Congress particularly stressed the need to take a fresh look at the question of further developing the social sphere and fully appreciate its growing significance. The lessons of the past also demand this of us. The certain bias toward technocratic approaches which occurred in past years diminished the attention paid to the social aspect of production, everyday life, and leisure, which could not fail to lower working people's interest in the results of their labor, reduce discipline, and lead to other negative phenomena.

Under socialism the implementation of social justice consists principally in ensuring that our fundamental principle of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his labor" is applied steadfastly and consistently.

To work according to your ability, you must have the opportunity to develop that ability from childhood. Children from families with different social positions and different levels of prosperity must have roughly equal conditions for making a "start in life." That is why the party congress drew particular attention to the role of social consumption funds. Approximately one-third of the material goods and services used are currently provided by these funds. They play an important role in ensuring that society's members have equal access to education and culture, in equalizing conditions for bringing up children, and in providing for those who for various reasons need occasional or permanent assistance. At the same time it is also a means of providing incentives for skilled, conscientious labor. The party intends to continue pursuing the line of further increasing and making more effective use of the social funds.

Schools have a crucial role to play in developing abilities. The congress stressed that the pace and extent to which the measures envisaged by the school reform have been carried out cannot yet satisfy us. It demanded that the Leninist principle of combining study with productive labor be applied more fully and that young people's training for independent life and work be radically improved.

To work according to your ability, you must have the opportunity to actually show your ability in the work process. Therefore improvements in quality in the social sphere are impossible without profound transformations in the content of labor. The retooling of the national economy, which — and this was stressed at the congress — must have a clear social thrust, has a basic role here. And good labor organization, which makes it possible for every member of society to work with maximum efficiency, is no less important.

Socialism develops the whole diversity of people's interests, needs, and abilities. Moreover, socialism needs such diversity, regarding it as a necessary condition for further increasing creative activeness, initiative, and competition between minds and talents, without which the socialist way of life and true social justice are inconceivable. If we are unable to raise production and economic competition in the spheres of science and artistic creativity to a new, far higher standard we will be incapable of resolving the tasks of speeding up the country's socioeconomic development.

These are the most important conditions for the principle of "from each according to his ability" to be effective. But smooth functioning of the second part of the formula — "to each according to his labor" also requires that a number of obligatory conditions be observed.

This primarily involves, as the congress stressed, enhancing the forms of moral incentives and radically improving material incentives. The congress said with the utmost clarity that a gross violation of our principles occurs when a good and a careless worker receive equal remuneration for their work.

Combating unearned income obtained through illegal activity, embezzlement, bribery, speculation, or unauthorized use of state transport, machinery, or equipment for personal gain is an important function of the state. But in stopping unearned income we must not allow suspicion to be cast on people who obtain extra earnings through honest labor. That kind of labor must be fully combined with the principle of socialist management and put on a cooperative or contract basis. The congress drew particular attention to the fact that all efforts to improve distributive relations will prove ineffective and the task of increasing the people's prosperity unfulfilled if we are unable to meet the market's needs for various goods and services. The social acuteness and significance of the housing problem requires that increasing attention be paid to it. It is not just a matter of increasing the scale of construction and improving its quality but of substantially improving the practice of housing distribution. These questions must be resolved on a broad, democratic basis, openly and under constant public monitoring.

The creation of working and living conditions for women which enable them to successfully combine motherhood with energetic participation in labor and public activity, as the congress stressed, bears the most direct relationship to the problem of social justice. Care for the older generation — war and labor veterans — must occupy a large place in our work. The whole lifetime of a person — from birth to extreme old age — and every aspect of that life, ranging from working and living conditions, health, and leisure through to social, class, and national relations, should be illuminated and warmed by social justice. That is how the party puts the issue. But this demand will become a daily reality only in conditions where every Soviet person works strenuously and efficiently: every Soviet person, no matter where he works or what post he occupies. What we ourselves do will determine what we will have and the way that we will live.

Uzbek Furniture, Wood Processing Minister Named

WA172017 [Editorial Report] Tashkent *PRAVDA VOSTOKA* in Russian on 3 April carries on page 1 a 50-word ukase announcing the Uzbek Presidium's appointment of Gayrat Kurbanov as minister for the furniture and wood-processing industries of the republic. The ukase is dated 2 April and is signed by Uzbek Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman A. Salimov and Secretary L. Bekkulbekova.

Central Statistical Administration Reports Industrial Performance Results

PM221254 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Apr 86 First Edition p 1

[USSR Central Statistical Administration report: "To Consolidate and Augment Successes. On the Results of the Fulfillment of the State Plan by the USSR's Industry in the First 3 Months of 1986"]

[Text] The first 3 months saw an achievement of faster pace of industry's development and improvement in the technical and economic indicators in the work of most of its sectors on the basis of increased labor activeness and initiative by collectives in associations and enterprises. The total volume of output increased by 6.7 percent in comparison with the corresponding period of last year. Labor productivity increased by 6.3 percent and this accounted for 94 percent of the production growth. The set targets for the output of the majority of most important types of articles were exceeded.

The prime costs and materials-intensiveness of output produced were reduced, and profits increased.

The plan for output sales was fulfilled by all the union republics and by industrial ministries, except for the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry.

Figures for the fulfillment of the industrial output sales plan, the rate of production growth, and the rate of labor productivity growth for the ministries are cited below:

All-Union and Union Republic Ministries and Departments	Percentage Fulfillment of 3-Month	1st 3 Months of 1986 as Percentage of First 3 Months of 1985	
	Output	Production	Labor
Sales Plan	Volume	Productivity	
Power and Electrification	100.6	103	101
Petroleum Industry	99.1	100.9	97
Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry	100.9	105	105
Gas Industry	103	110	107
Coal Industry	103	107	106
Ferrous Metallurgy	102	109	109
Nonferrous Metallurgy	101	104	103
Chemical Industry	102	112	112
Production of Mineral Fertilizers	103	116	114
Power Machine Building	103	109	109
Heavy and Transport Machine Building	102	109	108
Electrical Equipment Industry	102	108	110
Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building	103	107	107
Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry	103	111	109
Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems	103	112	111
Automotive Industry	103	107	107
Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building	103	109	109
Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder	105	110	111
Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building	102	107	107
Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances	103	109	110
Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry	103	110	110
Construction Materials Industry	102	109	109
Light Industry	101	104	106
State Agro-Industrial Committee	104	106	106
Fish Industry	105	106	106
Grain Products	104	102	103
Medical and Microbiological Industry	101	112	110

One-third of industrial associations and enterprises, producing more than one-half of the total volume of output, are operating under the new conditions of economic management. The level of fulfillment of contractual obligation was raised in most ministries in comparison with the corresponding period of last year.

Industry in all union republics was further developed. The indicators for fulfillment of the plans for output sales and for growth rates (including industry under all-union jurisdiction) are as follows:

Union Republic	Percentage Fulfillment of 3-Month Output Sales Plan	1st 3 Months of 1986 as Percentage of 1st 3 Months of 1985	
		Production Volume	Labor Productivity
RSFSR	102	106.6	106.4
Ukrainian SSR	103	106.8	106.7
Belorussian SSR	103	108.0	107.6
Uzbek SSR	103	108.2	106.1
Kazakh SSR	103	108.1	106.4
Georgian SSR	103	104.3	103.4
Azerbaijan SSR	101	105.0	103.7
Lithuanian SSR	103	106.1	105.7
Moldavian SSR	102	108.6	105.5
Latvian SSR	102	106.5	106.5
Kirghiz SSR	103	105.3	104.0
Tajik SSR	103	101.2	99.3
Armenian SSR	102	104.3	102.2
Turkmen SSR	104	108.2	106.9
Estonian SSR	102	103.8	104.3

Production of the most important types of industrial output for the country as a whole was as follows:

Type of Output	Produced in First 3 Months of 1986	1st 3 Months of 1986 as Percentage of 1st 3 Months of 1985
Electricity, billion kilowatt-hours	437	104
Oil (including gas condensate), million metric tons	149	101
Gas, billion cubic meters	172	107
Coal, million metric tons	194	105
Steel, million metric tons	40.1	110
Rolled ferrous metal products (finished), million metric tons	27.9	108
Steel pipes, million metric tons	4.8	106
Iron ore, million metric tons	61.0	104
Mineral fertilizers (in 100-percent nutrient equivalent), million metric tons	8.7	113
Chemical plant protection agents (in 100-percent active ingredients), thousand metric tons	86.2	98
Caustic soda, thousand metric tons	833	110
Sulfuric acid, million metric tons	7.0	109
Synthetic resins and plastics, million metric tons	1.4	115
Chemical fibers and yarns, thousand metric tons	372	110
Tires for cars and trucks, buses, agricultural machines, motorcycles, and motor scooters, millions	16.9	104
AC electric motors, million kilowatts	13.9	106
Metal-cutting machine tools, million rubles	718	116
of which, with digital program control	306	139
Forging and pressing machines, million rubles	175	107
Industrial robots, thousands	3.4	127
Instruments, automation equipment, and spare parts, billion rubles	1.2	104
Computer equipment and spare parts, billion rubles	1.1	117
Petroleum apparatus, million rubles	63.3	110
Chemical equipment and spare parts, million rubles	249	106
Industrial equipment and spare parts for the light and food industry, million rubles	465	106
Tractors, million horsepower	13.9	105
Agricultural machines, million rubles	1,001	111
Machines and equipment for livestock raising and feed production, million rubles	725	108
Grain harvesting combines, thousands	30.3	105
Cotton harvesting machines, thousands	2.3	96

Excavators, thousands	10.7	98
Commercial lumber (excluding kolkhoz timber procurements), million trimmed cubic meters	108	111
Paper, million metric tons	1.6	109
of which, newsprint, billion square meters	8.7	112
Cement, million metric tons	32.8	110
Precast ferroconcrete, million cubic meters	33	109
Textiles, all types, billion square meters	3.1	103
Knitted underwear and outerwear, million items	451	104
Footwear, million pairs	209	103
Clocks and watches, millions	17.5	107
Chinaware and earthenware, million rubles	241	104
Radio receivers, millions	2.2	106
Television sets, millions	2.3	104
of which, color sets	1.0	108
Refrigerators and freezers, millions	1.5	105
of which, refrigerators with a capacity of 200 liters or more	0.9	119
Washing machines, millions	1.3	109
Automobiles, thousands	333	100.7
Motorcycles and motor scooters, thousands	295	100.3
Furniture, billion rubles	2.1	107

Plan targets were met in the agro-industrial complex sectors, and the output of basic foodstuffs from state raw material resources increased:

	Produced in First 3 Months of 1986	1st 3 Months of 1986 as Percentage of 1st 3 Months of 1985
Meat, million metric tons	2.8	107
Sausage products, thousand metric tons	786	104
Butter, thousand metric tons	236	106
Wholemilk products in milk equivalent, million metric tons	7.5	106
Margarine products, thousand metric tons	405	105
Edible fish products, including canned fish, million metric tons	1.6	102

The plan was fulfilled for the extraction of gas and coal and for the production of steel, finished rolled ferrous metal products, iron ore, mineral fertilizers, chemical plant protection agents, metal-cutting machine tools, forging and pressing machines, industrial robots, instruments, automation equipment and computer equipment, agricultural machines, commercial lumber, paper, cement, and precast ferroconcrete.

Targets for the output of many consumer goods were exceeded. Above-plan output figures are as follows: 26 million square meters of textiles, 5 million items of knitted underwear and outerwear, 1.9 million pairs of footwear, 28,000 radio receivers, 11,000 television sets, 16,000 refrigerators and freezers, furniture worth R49 million, and much other output. The output of nonalcoholic beverages, mineral water, and fruit juices increased by 26 percent.

The scale of retooling and reconstruction of industrial enterprises was expanded. The capital investment funds channeled into this work were 30 percent higher than in the corresponding period of last year.

Industrial sectors continued to be supplied with modern means of production. More than 1,500 automated, rotary, rotary-conveyor, and mechanized flow lines were installed, and about 1,000 sections, shops, and production units switched to comprehensive mechanization and automation. The application of advanced resource-saving manufacturing processes was expanded. The production of 290 new types of industrial output was assimilated and started up, including construction materials and efficient equipment for the fuel industry, machine building, and agriculture.

The output of advanced types of machines and equipment developed at an accelerated pace in the machine-building complex sectors: machine tools with digital program control, industrial robots, flexible production modules, and computer equipment. Production of the "Volgar" 170-horsepower caterpillar tractor and the "Don-1500" high-productivity grain harvesting combines was started up.

Ferrous metallurgy boosted the output of high-grade hot-gauged steel, hot-tempered rolled metal products, rolled metal products made of low-alloy steel, and other advanced types of metal products. This resulted in a saving of more than 700,000 metric tons of metal in the national economy.

The reduction of pulp consumption [massoyemkost] in the pulp and paper industry production made it possible to save about 300,000 cubic meters of lumber raw material.

Technical and economic indicators of work improved in many sectors and production units.

The fast pace of output growth in the first 3 months of 1986 is to a certain extent linked with the low growth of production output in the first 3 months of last year (2 percent).

In the first 3 months a number of production associations and enterprises failed to fulfill their plans for total output volume, labor productivity growth, reduction of the prime costs of production, and accumulations. The attainment of targets set by the plan for the development of science and technology was not fully ensured.

The Ministry of Petroleum Industry failed to ensure the fulfillment of the quarterly targets set for petroleum extraction and deliveries.

Output of the following products was below plan: AC electric motors, sulfuric acid, color television sets, and some highly efficient types of products — iron powder, thermoplastic pipes and pipeline components, pneumatic shuttle looms, and units [stantsiya] for the comprehensive mechanization of finishing work in the construction industry.

Considerable laggardness was allowed to occur in the performance of contractual deliveries obligations by associations and enterprises within the systems of the ministries of the timber, pulp and paper, and wood processing industry and of the light industry.

Implementing the tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress, the labor collectives of industrial associations and enterprises are mobilizing existing reserves for the successful fulfillment of the 1986 plan.

USSR Central Statistical Administration

Agricultural Developments for 17-22 April Reported

LD230055 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 17-22 April. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

17 April

By today, Belorussian machine operators have sown spring crops on an area of about 380,000 hectares. The frontiers of sowing have reached Vitebsk Oblast, the most northerly one in the republic. In the country as a whole, by the start of the week, spring crops and resowing already occupied over 4.8 million hectares. (1000 GMT)

By mid-April, in the country as a whole, perennial and annual grasses have been sown on almost 2.5 million hectares; this spring it is planned to sow feed crops on over 30 million hectares in the country. (1100 GMT)

Large-scale corn sowing started today in the Crimea, using only mechanized equipment. Corn will be grown on some 40,000 hectares in the oblast. (1500 GMT)

Thirteen union republics are now sowing; spring crops already occupy one-tenth of the allocated area. By the end of the 5-year plan, grain production is to be increased to 250-255 million metric tons per annum. This means that the average grain yield must be raised by 5 quintals per hectare, that is, by 1 quintal each year. Correspondents report from farms in various regions. Local officials discuss in general terms the problem of grain production. In Rostov Oblast, there is eagerness to introduce the latest intensive technology, but some of the wheat varieties are unsatisfactory. (Moscow Television 17 Apr 86 1700 GMT)

18 April

The spring fieldwork season has come to southern rayons of Orel Oblast, albeit with not quite favorable weather conditions. The sun shines, then it rains and sleets, and work has to be halted again. Farmers are carrying out moisture retention, fallow plowing, winter crop top-dressing, and perennial grass sowing. The first tens of thousands of hectares have already been sown to early spring and grain crops; Orel Oblast farmers are to sow early grains on more than 500,000 hectares. (1800 GMT)

The sowing of the first 1 million hectares of spring crops has been completed in Krasnodar Kray. Spring crops have now been sown on more than 1 million hectares in Kazakhstan. This year spring and winter crops will be grown on 30 million hectares in the republic. (1950 GMT)

19 April

More than 1 million hectares has been sown to spring crops in Kazakhstan. In the Balkhash plains in Alma Ata and Taldy-Kurgan Oblasts they have completed sowing of spring cereal crops. The soil has been well prepared, and the state of the first shoots shows that the quality is good. All rayons in the Crimea are sowing intertilled crops. Many farms have completed plans for beet and sunflower sowing. Preparations for sowing soya are ending. The main crop on irrigated land is now corn. (0000 GMT)

Spring crops have been sown on 1 million hectares in the Kuban steppe. Shoots have appeared on fields of early spring grain and pulse crops. This year's spring sowing has been speeded up thanks to earlier and better preparation of the fields. (0104 GMT)

Farmers in the southern part of Tambov Oblast are retaining moisture and are top-dressing the area sown to perennial grasses. Winter grain crops are being fertilized. Seeds of early grain crops and annual grasses are now being sown. (0204 GMT)

Nearly all agricultural land in Rostov Oblast is now being worked by contract labor teams, which has led to a significant improvement in quality. In the northern part of the oblast, the sowing of early eared crops is coming to an end. In the southern area, the sowing of corn, sunflower, and mangel-wurzel has begun. (1100 GMT)

The second stage of fieldwork has been begun earlier than usual by land husbandry farmers in western rayons of Kalmyk ASSR. They have begun the mass sowing of sunflower, corn, and Sudan grass. Over 100,000 hectares of plowed land in the kray on the steps has been allotted to them. (2004 GMT)

20 April

(Yevgeniy Antonovich Shchetinskiy,) deputy chief of the RSFSR Ministry of the Forestry Industry's Main Administration for Guarding and Protecting the Forest, warns of the dangers and damage caused by farmers burning stubble, particularly in the Far East and Eastern Siberia. Although some people still believe that this is a useful procedure that is beneficial to the soil, it is erroneous and counterproductive. Moreover, the fire may spread to the forests, causing even more damage than in the fields. Stubble burning must stop. It is, in fact, forbidden by a 1977 government decision. (1100 GMT)

21 April

Sowing of early spring crops is coming to an end in Belgorod Oblast, in spite of capricious weather. Efforts are now being concentrated on the area's main cash crop, sugar beet, which has been planted on more than half the area allotted to it. (0200 GMT)

Feed crops are being harvested in southern Tajikistan. The warm winter speeded up their ripening. (0200 GMT)

Farmers in Saratov Oblast are engaged in mass harrowing of autumn fallow. (0204 GMT)

Selectionists of Kirghizia have completed treatment of winter beetroot seeds over 10 days. Machine operators have tilled soil, weeded, and applied mineral fertilizers on the total acreage of almost 10,000 hectares. (1100 GMT)

Sowing of early spring crops has been begun in Penza Oblast. A great deal of attention is being paid to cultivation of grain crops according to progressive technologies. (1100 GMT)

The second harvest of white cabbage has begun this year in Azerbaijan. It is now being dispatched to the country's industrial centers. An average of 300-350 quintals per hectare is being lifted. (1200 GMT)

Irrigated fields in the Danube area have been allocated for corn in a number of farms. Farmers have started planting. The soil has been analyzed and the optimum dosage of fertilizer and water has been worked out scientifically. (2304 GMT)

22 April

Farmers in Penza Oblast have started sowing early spring crops. Sowing is planned to take 5 days. The area using intensive technology will increase by 70,000 hectares, and occupy nearly one-quarter of the whole grain area, which is intended to yield at least 1 million metric tons of grain. (0200 GMT)

In Belorussia farmers have started planting potatoes. For the first time, half the area allocated to them, 200,000 hectares, will be cultivated by intensive technology. Most of the potatoes will be high-yield strains bred for the locality and which have good taste. (0204 GMT)

Stavropol farms have completed sugar beet sowing. It occupies almost 45,000 hectares of arable land. (1100 GMT)

Warm weather has finally set in in Mordovia, so field work is under way to retain moisture. Sowing of early grain crops has begun in the western rayons. (1100 GMT)

Bashkiriya farmers have started spring sowing: intensive cultivation methods will be used on almost 1 million hectares of grain crops, one-third of the sown area. (1100 GMT)

Harvesting of rape and perko has started in Kirgiz valley, yielding 150 quintals per hectare of highly nutritious feed. (1100 GMT)

Tree planting is under way in Altay and is keeping pace with the cutting. This spring 20,000 hectares is to be planted with saplings, more than was cut in the winter. (1100 GMT)

Early grain crops are now being sown in Tamboy Oblast. To date, grain crops have been sown on an area of 75,000 hectares. (2130 GMT)

DAILY REPORT

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Vol III No 079 24 April 1986

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NEW SOVIET CW PROPOSALS EXPECTED TO BOOST TALKS

PM240925 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

["The USSR's New Initiatives on Chemical Weapons" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Geneva, 22 Apr (TASS) -- The new Soviet proposals on banning chemical weapons, which were announced by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in Berlin at the 11th SED Congress, were proposed in Geneva today at the disarmament conference.

These proposals allow an elimination of the differences so far existing at the talks being held here and a resolute progress forward in working out a convention that would ensure full and universal destruction of chemical weapons by the end of the present century.

The Soviet Union, as was said in M. Gorbachev's statement on 15 January 1986, favors the speedy, total elimination of chemical weapons and the very industrial basis for their manufacture. Our country is prepared to provide an prompt declaration of the locations of enterprises for the production of chemical weapons and to cease their production, to start working out procedures for destroying the manufacturing basis and to begin, soon after the appropriate convention enters force, eliminating chemical weapon stocks. All of this would be carried out under strict supervision, including international verification on site.

The new Soviet proposals proceed from the statement of 15 January 1986. Their essence was set out by the Soviet representative at the disarmament conference, Viktor I. Israelyan.

They envisage that the destruction of chemical weapon stocks should be started by every state taking part in the convention not later than 6 months, and the destruction or dismantling of installations for their production not later than 1 year after the convention cames into force. Moreover, 30 days after that time the participants will have to declare the exact location of every installation for the production of chemical weapons, including components for so-called binary weapons. This applies to any such installations, irrespective of whether they are in state or private ownership.

The Soviet proposals allow an effective, timely cessation of chemical weapons production. Every participant state, immediately after the convention comes into force, will have to halt all activity at installations for chemical weapons production. For the period of 3 months after the convention comes into force those taking part will be obliged to take national measures to close down installations, such as banning occupation of the buildings, cutting off and dismantling all communications serving the installation, and so on.

The Soviet representative also set out specific considerations concerning the procedures for the destruction or dismantling of these objectives.

The new Soviet proposals give a special place to questions of monitoring. The Soviet Union proposes that the closure of every installation for chemical weapons production, including private enterprises, should be ensured by means of strict monitoring, including systematic international on-site verification. It is a question of verifying the correctness of declarations, of the application of seals by inspectors to a site that is being closed, and of periodicaly checking that these remain intact right up to the time that the destruction or dismantling of the site begins. For purposes of effectively monitoring the destruction and dismantling of installations for chemical weapons production, the Soviet Union proposes that there should be provisions for implementing systematic international on-site inspections and that a system for visits to a site by international inspectors should be worked out that would provide for them to be present at all important operations in the destruction or dismantling of the site.

Final international verification would be carried out when the process of eliminating or dismantling the whole site was completed in full.

The Soviet representative also stated that the convention must provide for measures for ensuring that it is observed and unswervingly implemented by every participating state, irrespective of whether one is dealing with state or private enterprises or transnational corporations; primarily ensuring that the use of the commercial chemical industry for the development and production of chemical weapons is not permitted.

V. Israelyan sharply criticized U.S. plans for the production of binary chemical weapons and for the deployment of these in Western European countries. Implementation of these plans, he noted, threatens to transform the thickly populated countries of Western Europe into a potential theater of destructive chemical warfare, primary victim of which would be the civil population. As in the case of the Pershing-2 and long-range cruise missiles, the United States is clearly playing a dishonorable game, counting on deflecting a retaliatory strike on its own territory and exposing the territories and population of its allies to that strike. The siting in Western Europe of binary chemical weapons would reflect, in a most negative way, on the talks taking place at the disarmament conference on a comprehensive ban on chemical weapons. The Soviet Union resolutely condemns plans for the production and deployment of binary chemical weapons and considers that the U.S. government must realize the responsibility for the consequences of such a step.

On the same day the Soviet delegation in Geneva gave a press conference devoted to the new Soviet steps at the talks on banning chemical weapons.

The Soviet proposals immediately gave rise to lively interest among the delegations at the disarmament conference. In conference circles it is considered that they will give a powerful impulse to the talks that have been dragged out excessively because of the unconstructive position of the United States and several of its allies. The delegates attach particular importance to the bold, constructive Soviet approach to the problem of monitoring. Many stress that it completely refutes assertions that the USSR is supposedly not interested in working out effective means for verifying fulfillment of the convention on banning chemical weapons. In this connection it is noted here that earlier the USSR favored establishing systematic international control over the limited production of the most dangerous chemicals, the so-called hypertoxic lethal chemicals, which will be permitted under the future convention. Those taking part in the talks assess the new Soviet proposals as graphic confirmation that the words of the Soviet Union do not differ from its practical deeds. It is now up to those who are holding back progress at the talks under various pretexts -- primarily the United States -- to make their reply.

New Proposals Outlined

AU221500 Paris AFP in English 1446 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Geneva, April 22 (AFP) -- The Soviet Union put forward Tuesday at the Geneva disarmament conference a step-by-step plan for banning chemical weapons. Soviet delegate Viktor Israelyan told the conference that immediately after a convention on chemical weapons came into force, "signatory states will have to suspend all activity in chemical weapons-producing installations."

Thirty days after the convention came into force, he said, the same countries "must indicate the precise location" of all such installations, state or privately-owned, and this would include component-producing sites. Within three months, signatory states "will be obliged to take national measures" for closing the installations, Mr. Israelyan said.

The destruction of chemical-weapon stocks would begin within six months, at the latest, after the convention came into force. One year, at the latest, after the same date the destruction or dismantling of the installations themselves would begin.

Concerning supervision, Mr. Israelyan came in favor of "systematic on-the-spot international checking." Western observers noted that Moscow had previously accepted this principle only for the destruction of weapons stocks.

But Mr. Israelyan rejected once again the "open invitation" principle launched by the United States in 1984, under which all convention signatories might verify at any time or place whether a country was abiding by the convention.

'Noble Example' Set

LD232349 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Boris Adrianov commentary from the "International Diary" program presented by Igor Surguchev]

[Text] By putting forward new proposals at the Geneva disarmament conference on the banning of chemical weapons, the USSR has once again strikingly confirmed that its words match its actions. Moreover, these latest proposals by our country are dictated by a sober appraisal of the existing problem: The USSR sees it as an entirely realistic task to abolish chemical weapons of mass destruction in the present century. Yet that task is not only realistic, it is also exceedingly urgent. If it is to be solved, measures must be taken without delay. This is necessary because of the ever-increasing confirmation that the United States is preparing for chemical war; that war is seen -- in the strategic centers of the Pentagon -- as a global war, one that threatens the whole of mankind.

The scale of this preparation is shown by the fact that the United States already has in its arsenals 150,000 metric tons of poisonous substances for combat use. They are stored in 3 million units of ammunition of various types. In the opinion of U.S. Senator David Dryor, the existing chemical weapons are enough to destroy the whole population of our planet fifty times over. Meanwhile, the United States has adopted a large-scale 5-year program to renew its chemical potential. This is due to be completed by the end of next year when the Pentagon's chemical arsenal will be topped off with another 2 million bombs, shells, and mines stuffed with military poisons. All this serves to emphasize how acute the task of totally abolishing chemical weapons, which are barbarous devices for the mass destruction of human beings, has become.

That is the purpose of the talks on chemical weapons that are being held in the framework of the Geneva disarmament conference. However, the talks have gone on for an impermissibly long time. This has happened because of the unconstructive position adopted by the United States and some of its allies. They are trying to assert that the USSR is not interested in working out effective means of controlling the observance of the convention banning chemical weapons. The new Soviet initiatives convincingly demonstrate that such arguments -- if they can be called such -- are completely unfounded. Our country's proposals confirm that the USSR stands for the earliest possible total abolition, both of chemical weapons themselves and of the industrial base for manufacturing them. The essence of these proposals flows from the statement by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev on 15 January this year.

The new Soviet initiatives envisage precise dates for the destruction of chemical weapon stockpiles and for the destruction and dismantling of the sites where they are produced. It is particularly emphasized that this applies to any such facilities, regardless of whether they be state-owned or privately owned.

A very important place in our country's new proposals is given to questions of control -- the strictest control, including systematic international on-site checking. Even such details are envisaged as the sealing of the facilities subject to closure and periodic inspection of their intactness up to the time when destruction or dismantling of the facilities begins.

In the matter of banning chemical weapons, as in other questions of disarmament, all participants in the talks must be willing to look at matters afresh. That is being demonstrated in full measure by the USSR, by its bold and constructive approach to the problem of control, in its new proposals on banning chemical weapons. Will the Western participants in the Geneva disarmament conference follow this noble example?

Need for CW Ban Reiterated

LD240019 Moscow TASS in English 2019 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 23 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The Soviet Union declares for banning chemical weapons and for complete elimination of such weapons everywhere. This is one of the main directions of the Soviet foreign policy. The Soviet Union's new proposals for banning chemical weapons, submitted to the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva, fully reflects this invariable Soviet course and open real opportunities for drawing up an international convention that would ensure the elimination of such weapons everywhere by the end of this century. Chemical weapons, first of all, are essentially weapons of mass destruction of civilian population. They are offensive, not defensive weapons, and are meant exclusively for the destruction of humans, with material values remaining intact.

The strike power of up-to-date chemical warfare agents, particularly binary agents (filled with nerve gas) is described by the following characteristics: While in 1914 it took approximately 1,000 mg of mustard gas to kill a human, the United States possessed as early as the sixties highly toxic chemical agents whose killing power was 10,000 times greater. And the toxin of botulism evolved in the USA is 1,000 times stronger thatn highly toxic agents.

Developing such weapons, the United States proceeds from the premise that it will be used not on the United States' territory but in countries that are Washington's allies, above all in Western Europe. This is safer and more convenient for Washington since U.S. medium-range missiles have also been deployed there. Large stockpiles of U.S. chemical weapons are kept on the FRG's territory, specifically. Binary ammunition is also planned to be deployed there. It should be noted the the "Autumn Forge-85" exercises were held on the FRG territory last September. During those exercises U.S. and West German units were drilled in operations with the use of chemical weapons, including binary weapons.

The Pentagon's representatives declared more that once that the United States must view chemical warfare as part of any conflict. This means that U.S. forces might use chemical weapons any time, proceeding from Washington's strategic and tactical considerations. Drawing up plans for combat use of chemical weapons in Europe, U.S. military experts have already determined the targets, the ways of dealing strikes, chemical ammunition supply rates, and so on and so forth. Thus, the United States starts on another direction of the arms race, which is a continuation of the United States overall militaristic course.

The Soviet Union is in favour of an early and complete elimination of chemical weapons and of the industrial base for their production. The Soviet Union's new proposals also envisage a balanced and wide system of control, including international on-site inspections. The threat of mankind's poisoning with chemical weapons must be averted forever.

NUCLEAR TESTS PROVIDE 'GRAPHIC EVIDENCE' OF U.S. AIMS

LD230910 Moscow TASS in English 0610 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 23 TASS -- "Nuclear tests, conducted one after another, are a graphic evidence of the U.S. Administration's striving to continue the course towards confrontation, and deal a blow on the hopes of those Americans who expected a renunciation of the nuclear arms build-up policy and a responsible approach to the destiny of mankind", Andrey Tolkunov, PRAVDA's New York correspondent, writes in the newspaper. "Many of those people now become active opponents of the policy of the White House and are stating their resolute opposition to the Washington-chosen course."

The correspondent points out that the nuclear arms race continues to gather momentum in the United States. For example there is feverish excitement at the military plant of the Lockheed arms company in the Californian city of Santa Clara. The White House and the Congress have allocated next appropriations for the development of "Trident-2 D-5" supermissiles there. The supermissile will take the place of the "outdated" Trident-2 C-4 missile. The yield of 24 supermissiles on board a submarine is such that it could cause destruction equivalent to ravages brought on by wars in the entire history of mankind.

Mr Norris, Mr Cobrain, and Mr Arkin, experts in the field of nuclear strategy, report in their study that appropriations for the conduct of nuclear explosions have sharply increased of late. At least 1,800 warheads a year will come off the assembly lines of munitions factories in the coming years. "Pursuing the course towards the development of space strike systems, Washington is moving on to tests of nuclear-pumped X-ray lasers at the Nevada testing range", the correspondent points out. "Thus how the Nevada testing range is being drawn into the 'Star Wars' programme which leads to an uncontrolled arms race. The entire international community, including millions of sober-minded Americans, is now demanding that this vicious circle be broken", the correspondent emphasizes.

PENTAGON COMPLETES FIRST TEST OF TOMAHAWK MISSILE

LD231525 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1030 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Washington, 23 Apr (TASS) -- According to a representative of the U.S. military department, the Pentagon has carried out its first test of a sea-based Tomahawk cruise missile against a land-based target. A cruise missile with a non-nuclear warhead was launched on 1 April from a submerged submarine in the Pacific Ocean at a target 474 miles away. The target was an aircraft on the island of San Clemente off the southern coast of the State of California. The missile approached the target at a speed of around 550 mph and exploded as it was flying over the target aircraft at a height of around 30 meters. According to a Pentagon representative, "the target was destroyed."

The launch of the Tomahawk is just one of a whole series of tests on advanced armaments that have been carried out recently in the United States. As a Pentagon representative reported, during joint U.S. Air Force and Navy exercises on Sunday off the shores of Puerto Rica, Harpoon milliles, which are designed to hit ships, were tested. The simultaneous launch of six missiles of this class was carried out.

MIKHAYLOV, GRINEVSKIY DISCUSS ARMS TALKS

PM151337 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Political Observer V.A. Matveyev "conversation" with V.V. Mikhaylov, leader of the Soviet delegation at the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, and O.A. Grinevskiy, leader of the Soviet delegation at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe under the rubric "IZVESTIYA's Round Table": "Europe's Mission" -- date and place not given; first two paragraphs are IZVESTIYA introduction]

[Text] A special mission may be assigned to Europe in implementing a drastic change in favor of a policy of peace. In accordance with the new proposals put forward by our country in the statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee on 15 January this year, real measures are envisaged in the disarmament field on our continent in the very near future.

This question is being discussed at the Vienna talks. The Stockholm conference is also an important forum.

Question: What impact have the new Soviet initiatives had on the state of affairs at the conference in Stockholm and the talks in Vienna?

O. Grinevskiy: These initiatives pave the way at the Stockholm conference to the elaboration of accords that take into account the legitimate interests of all sides and the interests of security in Europe.

During last fall's visit to France by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet side expressed important views promoting the fundamental normalization of the situation on the continent. They include the idea of mutual exchange of annual plans for military activity subject to notification. This step was greeted positively at the conference. It has initiated not only discussion but also agreement on this important measure, which may become a serious safety device on the path of the emergence of a military conflict in Europe.

The Soviet proposals of 15 January also lead to the solution of one of the main unresolved problems at the conference. These proposals suggest resolving the problem of notification of large-scale military exercises in parts, that is, agreeing right now on providing notification of large-scale ground forces and air force exercises and carrying over the question of naval activity to the next stage of the conference.

This proposal is the focus of the talks. Of course, the reaction to it cannot be called homogenous. For instance, the United States and some NATO countries have had quite a few good words to say about this initiative. But they hedge around its implementation with a fence of formal stipulations and reservations.

In general, there is a keen political struggle under way at the conference and its outcome is still far from clear. So far, all that has been determined is the range of questions delineating the outline of a possible accord in Stockholm. We have also succeeded in agreeing on the first formulations concerning the nonuse of force, the notification of large-scale military exercises, the exchange of annual plans for military activity subject to notification, the invitation of observers, and others.

V. Mikhaylov: As for the Vienna talks, the situation there remains complex. To this day it is impossible to say whether the United States and its closest NATO allies want to reach a serious agreement in Vienna.

Last year, with a view to overcoming the protracted deadlock and in the search for at least a partial, albeit modest, accord, the USSR, together with the other Warsaw Pact countries taking part in the talks, suggested focusing efforts on the elaboration of an agreement on an initial reduction of ground forces and armaments in central Europe by the Soviet Union and the United States with an undertaking on the subsequent non-increase of the levels of NATO and Warsaw Pact armed forces and armaments in this region.

Such an accord and its implementation would provide useful experience for further talks. Our side specifically suggested a reduction in Soviet and U.S. troops, together with their armaments, of 20,000 and 13,000 men respectively with the relevant mutual observation and subsequently, not increasing for 2 years or, as they say, freezing the sides' armed forces and armaments on a collective and national basis.

Some 10 months later the Western representatives cam out with ideas in response. The Western side's reaction is evidence that, while formally agreeing with the general idea and scheme for initial reductions put forward by the socialist countries, the United States and its allies are essentially trying to push through their old, unacceptable aim. If anything in it has changed it is only in the direction of toughening their stance, not the reverse.

Question: How can you describe "the narrowest bottleneck" at the forums in Stockholm and Vienna, preventing a successful conclusion?

O. Grinevskiy: For Stockholm, it is above all the lack of counterproposals toward reaching an accord on the part of the United States and its closest allies. They have no new proposals and they are avoiding the search, which the socialist countries are suggesting, for solutions to unresolved problems. One journalist in Stockholm acidly called this position "a monument of NATO's lack of initiative." As a result, matters at the conference are advancing intolerably slowly.

For instance, take the problem of limiting the dimensions of military exercises. This is an important avenue for building confidence because modern military exercises sometimes acquire such scope that it is hard to distinguish them from the deployment of troops for the initiation of hostilities. The socialist, neutral, and nonaligned countries suggest limiting military exercises to a level that would eliminate these legitimate fears of the European states. But the NATO countries are opposed to this.

V. Mikhaylov: I must say that in Vienna the Western representatives are continuing to arbitrarily try to manipulate the question of verification [kontrol] measures, divorcing these measures from the essence of the proposed agreement and deliberately taking them to unrealistic limits intentionally unacceptable to the other side.

Question: How is this manipulation manifested?

V. Mikhaylov: This flaw in the West's position is manifested, first, in the fact that in connection with the steps to freeze armed forces levels, it is proposed, for instance, to exchange information on the structure of troops, right up to indicating each barracks where the troops are stationed! In addition, attempts are being made to unilaterally achieve a totally unjustified extension of inspection and verification [proverka i kontrol] measures on various pretexts beyond the long since agreed region of reduction, including to the Western regions of the USSR, for instance from Petrozavodsk to Odessa.

At the same time, the West is narrowing to the extreme the actual volume of measures for a real lowering of the level of military antagonism. Thus, the figures for initial reductions have been reduced to 11,500 men for the USSR and 5,000 for the United States. If we suggest reducing troops with their armaments and military equipment, the West categorically refuses.

Nor does it want the level or armaments to be frozen together with the numbers of personnel.

Question: Oleg Alekseyevich, how do matters stand with regard to the conference's examination of the question of the nonuse of force?

O. Grinevskiy: As is well known, this question was put on the agenda of the Stockholm forum at the initiative of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. The United States and its closest NATO allies spent a long time opposing its discussion, but were eventually obliged to embark not only on an examination but also on the drafting of a text of the accord. But here, too, we can discern among them a line toward procrastination and avoiding making this principle specific and effective.

Question: General Rogers and the other leading NATO figures claim that the discrepancy in military forces to NATO's disadvantage remains and is even being increased between the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries. The conclusion is that NATO needs new armaments. To what degree does this complicate the Vienna talks and the work of the Stockholm conference?

V. Mikhaylov: These claims cannot be called honest. They are being made in the West to justify militarist programs. It is well known that the deployment of U.S. nuclear missile weapons is continuing in Western Europe. At the same time, the NATC strategy is placing increasing emphasis on these weapons, if you have in mind conventional weapons that would act against regions deep inside the Warsaw Pact countries and on autopilot. There is no need to prove how such preparations contradict what is being discussed at the talks in Vienna.

O. Grinevskiy: You form the impression that the drafting of accords, which has begun in Stockholm, has not been to the taste of some people in the United States and they have begun to put on the brakes. The reasonable question arises: Are the United States and its allies ready at all for serious talks and is the U.S. Administration not transferring the gereral toughening of its line in international affairs to Stockholm?

The conference has now entered a decisive stage of its work -- the completion stage. We have only just enough time, as they say -- it will complete its work 19 September. The Soviet initiatives open up practical opportunities for the successful completion of the conference. But good will and the desire for cooperation on the part of all the conference's participants are needed.

Question: Valerian Vladimirovich, you have been taking part in the Vienna talks for a long time. How, on the basis of your experience, would you define the talks' prospects? After all, surely it is scarcely possible to endlessly beat the air as the West is doing?

V. Mikhaylov: The Soviet side has indicated in the most authoritative manner that the talks should not be a game, should not serve as a screen for accelerating the arms race. That would be misleading the public and its peaceful aspirations and hopes. Proceeding from that premise, the delegations of the USSR and the other socialist countries at the Vienna talks are not only seeking to ensure that the NATO countries examine our constructive proposals but are also revealing, form principled positions, everything that is impeding the talks' progress.

On 20 February this year the socialist countries displayed a new initiative. They submitted a detailed draft initial agreement. The agreement develops and gives detail to previous proposals from the socialist countries, including those on verification [kontrol].

Alongside national technical means of verification it also provides for measures like the creation of permanent points for observing the entry of military formations and units into the region of reductions, notifications of troop movements, possible on-site inspection following a justified request, and other measures. It is important that the verification measures should comply sensibly with the nature and content of the actions that are being carried out to reduce military forces.

The achievement of even a limited agreement would be of considerable political and psychological importance. Persistent new efforts must therefore be made to strengthen peace in Europe and to develop good-neighborliness.

WEINBERGER CONFIRMS PLANS TO CONTINUE ARMS TESTING

LD222228 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1407 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] The Reagan administration continues to steer a course of whipping up the arms race and boosting military spending. This has been borne out again by U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger's statement before the House Defense Appropriations Subcommittee.

The administration, he said, continues to be filled with firm determination to secure the constant strengthening U.S. possibilities in the field of securing national security. To justify the militarist course being put into effect by the current Washington administration, the defense minister could not find anything better than to resort once again to references to the mythical Soviet military threat.

Weinberger stressed that the administration intends first and foremost to continue the program for modernizing and improving the U.S. strategic forces. Its aim, as is well known, is to achieve the creation of the potential for inflicting a first nuclear strike on the territory of the USSR. Justifying Washington's aspiration to global military superiority, the Pentagon boss resorted to affirmations that the modernization of the U.S. nuclear arsenals would create a propitious atmosphere for the talks on reducing armaments with the Soviet Union. The defense minister also let it be understood that Washington, despite the wide-scale protests by the American and international public, would continue testing of nuclear weapons.

BOVIN ADVOCATES 'NEW THINKING' IN NUCLEAR AGE

PM231524 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Political Observer A. Bovin article: "An Imperative of the Nuclear Age"]

[Text] The first nuclear device was exploded by the Americans at the Alamogordo (New Mexico) testing ground at 0530 hours on 16 July 1945. "The immediate impression of the explosion," General Farell, who was present, recalled, "can be described in words like unprecedented, majestic, wonderful, amazing, and terrifying.... The beauty of that scene can be described only by great poets who, alas, have not seen anything like it." I doubt whether poets could have shared the general's enthusiasm; as for politicians, yes, they could and did. W. Churchill called the atom bomb "the second coming of Christ." Less than a month later -- on 6 and 9 August -- Hiroshima and Nagasaki were destroyed on orders from U.S. President H. Truman. Mankind entered the nuclear age.

Initially it was only single individuals and primarily scientists -- the scientists who were involved with the bomb -- who appreciated the true significance of what had occurred.

Politicians and generals, as always, were preparing for a war like those in the past. From their point of view, atomic weapons changed tactics and changed strategy but did not affect the philosophy of war, the classical perception of war as a completely rational means to attain political ends.

Nevertheless, as the scale of the catastrophe that engulfed the two Japanese cities became known, as the data provided by more and more tests of atomic and subsequently, thermonuclear weapons was accumulated, it became increasingly clear that the creation [sozdaniye] and stockpiling of nuclear weapons marked mankind's transition to a fundamentally new historical epoch -- an epoch when people were given the technical capacity to exterminate and destroy all of mankind.

This devalued and deprived of all sense many of the conventional political and military-strategic stereotypes. This demanded substantially and qualitatively new approaches to all the problems of war and peace. "What is needed is a new way of human thinking so that mankind may survive and develop further," A. Einstein, the greatest physicist of the 20th century, said. "The atom bomb has radically changed the world today; we know this, people are in a new situation and their thinking must correspond with it." This is the political imperative of the nuclear age.

A new way of thinking and a new approach to the solution of what would appear to be traditional and conventional tasks -- this is the necessary and the only sensible reaction to the situation in which mankind has found itself. All people are mortal -- this is obvious. But there has been an equally obvious and indisputable acceptance of the thesis about the immortality of mankind. Wars have gone on for thousands of years. People have perished in millions and even billions. States have disintegrated. Civilizations have collapsed. There has always been, however, a hope of different times and new generations to come.... To put it briefly, despite all the mistakes and crimes, despite the mountains of bodies and rivers of blood traversed by history, the future was guaranteed. Herein lies the radical change in the world: Now we have no guaranteed future. Now there could be no future at all. Now the mistake or crime that would launch a thermonuclear catastrophe will be the last mistake, the last crime.

According to scientific analytical data, the deadly effect of a full-scale exchange of nuclear strikes coupled with the pernicious consequences of climatic and ecological changes (the "nuclear winter") would destroy intelligent life on earth. Or at least civilized forms of such life. Someone may object: Strictly speaking, all these are just hypotheses. Yes, strictly speaking, this is true. But, first, these are highly feasible hypotheses. And second, considering the price of a mistake, in this case it would be permissible to accept the worst alternative as the truth. This will make it possible to evaluate anew many conventional impressions and to choose accordingly the correct line of political behavior.

War is the continuation of politics, but by other, violent means. This formula of Clausewitz' was considered to be one of the few axioms of political science. And now? If it is launched and if it is fought, a war -- be it a conventional war or a nuclear missile war -- has been, is, and will be (regardless of consequences) a continuation of politics. Clausewitz is as axiomatic as ever. But the formula in question is not just a statement of fact. It defines the parameters of choice: In order to attain some political end it is possible, depending on circumstances, to either operate by peaceful means or use military force. Both alternatives are absolutely equal in principle. Everything depends on specific circumstances. But this is where Clausewitz is out of date. There is not, nor can there be, any political end for whose sake the future of mankind may be risked. A nuclear missile war cannot be perceived as a sensible choice or a rational means for the continuation of politics.

People have fought and do fight because, from the viewpoint of those who start a war and of those who resist aggression, some things are more important than peace.

For some these are power and wealth, for others -- independence and freedom. Independence was more important than peace both for the Americans in the late 18th century and for the Vietnamese in the mid-20th century. And they fought. They hoped to achieve victory, and they did achieve it. What if it is impossible to win a war? What if there will be victors but only vanquished? What if the one who is the first to start is the second to perish? It is evident that nothing is more important than preventing such a war. Nor is there anything more important than peace is the alternative to peace is a nuclear missile war. This is why the principled rejection of such a war is indeed the only sensible stance, the only morally and politically justified stance.

The history of wars has made it acceptable to think that the level of security of a given state is directly proportional to the quantity and quality of the weapons at its disposal. Now, under conditions of military-strategic parity and of the obvious impossibility to go beyond its parameters or breach it, it is virtually impossible to even think of unilateral security, of security guaranteed by some kind of military-technical "miracle" (like SDI, for example). The keys to the USSR's security are kept not only in Moscow but also in Washington. The converse is equally true: U.S. security is guaranteed not only by what is done in Washington but also by what is done in Moscow.

There can be only one conclusion: Anyone trying to build up his own security at the cost of infringing on the "opponent's" security will ultimately aggravate his own military-strategic situation. Here is a textbook example. When (in the early seventies) the Pentagon was about to MIRV its ballistic missiles, many people, including people in the United States, warned: This should not be done, it would be better to reach agreement with the Soviet Union and mutually abandon the next round of "modernization." But the U.S. strategists did not heed the voice of reason. They were too eager to rush ahead and feel more secure at the cost of an enhanced threat. And what happened? In order to maintain parity, the Soviet Union was forced to deploy similar systems. It was not security that increased, it was U.S. vulnerability that increased.

Real security in our age cannot result from any technical solutions, let alone from unilateral solutions. Real security is offered by political accords aimed at reducing and later liquidating existing nuclear missile potentials. Precisely this is the meaning of M.S. Gorbachev's well-known proposals published on 15 January. Unfortunately, the Americans have hitherto failed to surmount the intellectual barrier separating our age from the prenuclear one. They continue to think in the classical terms of strong-arm politics, identifying their security with their power. This is why when they are asked to sacrifice power for the sake of security their answer is "No!"

Sometimes you can hear the following view: What is there to actually worry about? Let plowshare be plowshares, and swords -- swords. Nuclear optimists claim that the real of mutual assured destruction and the equilibrium of fear -- fear of inevitable retribution -- create a sufficiently lasting and sufficiently durable framework for peaceful mutual relations.

Okay, this is valid for the time being. Peace is, indeed, for the time being maintained by the equilibrium of fear. But the whole point is that this equilibrium is burdened by internal instability, it is internally contradictory and paradoxical. Quite. If I know (if I believe) that the use of nuclear weapons by me would lead to my own destruction (by a retaliatory counterstrike), how can I deter the "opponent" by the threat of using nuclear weapons? Conversely, can the "opponent" consider my nuclear threat credible if it is presupposed that my strike will result in my inevitable destruction? Theory offers no convincing answers to these questions.

In practical terms, another aspect is much more important. The objective correlation of forces and actual intentions are not as significant as one side's impressions of the other side's forces and intentions.

And since the equilibrium of fear inevitably generates an equilibrium of mistrust, each side proceeds on the basis of the worst possible alternative for the "opponent's" behavior.

I have had numerous opportunities to debate these issues with Americans. They usually take great offense on hearing that we perceive their actions (the "star wars" program coupled with the "modernization" of strategic offensive weapons) as preparations for a first disarming strike. They try to prove, almost with tears in their eyes, that the United States has nothing at all like this in mind. One has to explain. We cannot guess what is inside the heads of Pentagon strategists. We can only conclude that their actions objectively create a first-strike potential. This potential cannot be ignored.

The arms race, even if equilibrium is maintained, leads to increased potential of mutual mistrust and therefore, to destabilization of the equilibrium itself.

There is only one way out. To halt the arms race and to embark on real disarmament. It has to be repeated: The United States is not prepared to do this. It decisively rejects even the minimum program proposed by the Soviet Union -- to ban nuclear weapon tests and thus hinder and slow down the arms race.

U.S. leaders admit in words that a nuclear missile war cannot be won. But an analysis of U.S. military policy convincingly shows that the Pentagon has not given up hope of rehabilitating Clausewitz and elaborating the "strategy of victory." U.S. researcher R. Osgood writes that the purpose of more accurate strategic weapons, of their more flexible targeting, and of more reliable command-control-communications systems is to ensure "technical potential for transforming the exchange of strategic nuclear strikes into a rational instrument of politics rather than an act of national suicide." The quest for victory is also the objective pursued by the various concepts of "graduated" exchange of nuclear strikes. Answering the organizers of such research, M.S. Gorbachev said: "Those who resort to arguments about 'limited,' short, or 'protracted' nuclear wars are evidently still in the grips of the obsolete stereotypes of an age when war was indeed a major calamity, but did not threaten, as it does now, the destruction of mankind. The nuclear age inevitably dictates a new political thinking."

Grim reality cannot be ignored. Nuclear war is possible while nuclear weapons exist. Such a war is not, however, inevitable. The task of politics, the paramount task facing mankind now, is to reduce and eliminate the possibility of a nuclear war. New thinking is a necessary prerequisite for the successful solution of this task. Accurately formulating the pernicious and mortally dangerous prospects of the arms race, it encourages energetic and purposeful antiwar activity. It prompts politicians to consider mutual interests, mutual concessions, and sensible compromises without which it is impossible to bring stances closer together. The new thinking, which was spoken of at the 27th CPSU Congress, is called upon to point out the path to a world without nuclear weapons. All other paths lead to catastrophe.

TASS REPORTS GORBACHEV GREETINGS TO WPC SESSION

LD240926 Moscow TASS in English 0900 GMT 24 Apr 86

["Verified version" of greetings message by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev to the World Peace Council]

[Text] Moscow April 24 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee has sent a message of greetings to the participants in the session of the World Peace Council: [This and following variations are reported by Moscow TASS in English at 0655 GMT on 24 April in a similar report. Here TASS adds: "Follows the full text of the message of greetings from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee to the participants in the session of the World Peace Council:"]

I convey heartfelt greetings to the participants in the session of the World Peace Council, to the representatives of the millions of men and women who have devoted themselves to serving the loftiest and greatest aims of today -- the preservation of peace and life on earth.

We are living in a very difficult time, in a vulnerable world. For the first time ever the problem of survival now looms before all people in its entire grim simplicity. So today it is already not enough to wish peace, not enough to condemn the buildup of military potentials, not enough even just to see from where the threat to mankind comes. Today one must act -- persistently and purposefully. Everybody must act -- both governments and public forces.

The mass movement for peace possesses big and not yet fully used possibilities for establishing a new, anti-war, anti-nuclear mentality in world politics proceeding not from the "enemy image", that stimulates confrontation, but from the necessity of concerted actions for the sake of creating an all-embracing system of international security. The work conducted by the World Peace Council along with a multitude of other movements and organisations helps this, facilitates the strengthening of the powerful potential of peace, reason and self-preservation that has formed in recent years. While overcoming obstacles, disunity and prejudices within its own ranks the mass movement for peace will enhance this potential and have an increasing impact on international politics. [TASS 0655 GMT version reads: "While overcoming obstacles, disunity and prejudices within its own ranks this potential is steadily changing the alignment of forces in the international arena. The Soviet Union intends further to enhance in every way its constant growth and influence."]

The situation remains extremely serious. The current year, declared by the United Nations Organisation the International Year of Peace, cautions against complacency. The more belligerent circles, representing the egoistic interests of imperialism's military-industrial complex, have undermined the unique possibility to set about reducing nuclear arms upon stopping nuclear explosions. By committing the arms aggression against the Libyan people, they sharply heightened international tension. Preparation is under way to turn outer space into a source of unprecedented danger to the existence of civilization. People's rights and freedoms, and first of all their right to life, are being cynically trampled upon. [TASS 0655 GMT version reads: "The more belligerent circles, representing the egoistic interests of imperialist's military-industrial complex, have undermined the unique possibility to stop all nuclear explosions, committed armed aggression against the Libyan people and are creating hotbeds of tension. They are whipping up the arms race by spreading it to outer space. They cynically disregard the social rights and freedoms of people, first of all their right to life."]

The Soviet Union is well aware of its responsibility for the destiny of mankind. [TASS 0655 GMT version reads: "As a nuclear power the Soviet Union is well aware of its responsibility for the destiny of mankind."] We have set forth a programme of liquidating nuclear arms before the end of the century; we are ready at any moment to enter into negotiations on cessation of all tests of nuclear weapons; [TASS 0655 GMT version reads: "stated our readiness to sign at any moment a treaty banning all nuclear arms tests;"] came out with concrete initiatives directed at the speediest prohibition and destruction of chemical weapons; proposed to liquidate nuclear arms and substantially reduce conventional arms in Europe -- from the Atlantic to the Urals. We have undertaken a number of substantive unilateral steps of good will.

The Soviet foreign policy programme has absorbed quite a number of ideas and initiatives of the peaceloving public. Their implementation in practice depends in many ways on the public movements, trends and organisations themselves, on the ability of people of different ideological views to conduct a dialogue and reach mutual understanding on key issues of war and peace, and on their cooperation and concrete joint actions. [TASS 0655 GMT version reads: "Their implementation in practice now depends in many ways on the public movements, trends and organisations themselves, on ordinary people, on their readiness and ability to conduct a dialogue, to cooperate with one another, to resort to action."] I am convinced that the World Peace Council will further make its weighty contribution to this process.

Dear friends, I wish you successful and fruitful work". [single quotation mark as received] [TASS 0655 GMT version ends:

[Signed] Mikhail Gorbachev]

CPSU GENERAL SECRETARY'S REPLY TO FRG STUDENT ON FUTURE

LD231723 Moscow TASS in English 1707 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Bonn April 23 TASS -- Kerstin Vetter, tenth-form pupil, wrote a letter to the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev on behalf of a group of pupils from a school in the town of Landau (Rhineland-Pfalz). In her letter she asked him to share his thoughts and ideas about the roads of development of the world today and its future. Today the West German school children visited the Soviet Embassy in Bonn where they were given a reply from the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. It says:

"Dear Kerstin,

I have received your letter in which on behalf of your classmates you raise a very big question: What dreams and concerns do I link with the future -- in my country and in terms of general human relations.

The future does not appear to me to be a silent and dark figure grimly and fatally looming up. The future is knocking at the door of our daily life and its shoots are sprouting before our very eyes. It is being created today by human hands and the result which is called the future depends on the combination of our actions and efforts.

Today one may not, cannot agree to the presence of nuclear weapons on this planet. The truth, a very unpleasant truth, is that nuclear weapons, should it be put to use, can really rob all mankind of its future.

This is why my aspirations just as the aspirations of my colleagues in the country's leadership and the aspirations of all Soviet people are directed at achieving a nuclear-free world and, ultimately, a world without wars and without any weapons at all. This is not a utopia.

It is a utopia to hope to preserve the humanity while continuing the arms race which is spiralling and now threatens to spill into outer space. There exist the statistics showing the scopes of this race. But no statistics can reflect the ever growing "arsenal" of reason and good will, the arsenal of peace replenished by the aspirations of millions. We are convinced that it is capable of eliminating military arsenals that threaten humanity.

We in the Soviet Union are confident about tomorrow. We not simply predict our future but plan it, carefully calculating our material and intellectual resources, the potential inherent in our system. We take vigorous efforts that will enable us to reach to goals set. These goals were determined up to the year 1990 and throughout to the year 2000 by the 27th Congress of the Communist Party.

The point is qualitatively to improve and raise to an entirely new level the material, social, cultural and intellectual life of the Soviet man.

We are aware that it is impossible to build a better world for ourselves in accordance with our ideals while denying this to others. To exist, the states and peoples should learn to coexist. It is necessary to stamp out in the world community the vestiges of the past, such as hostility, hatred, and lack of understanding and rejection of the just rights and demands of any people, whether big or small. This goal can be achieved if we fight for it. May your motto be Goethe's words:

Only he deserves freedom and life who has to conquer them every day.

I was pleased, dear Kerstin, to receive your letter in Russian. Knowledge of each other's language is a means of mutual understanding and rapprochement between people in different countries.

I do not object to my reply being included in the book of polls about the future which you, judging by your letter, are compiling in your class.

With respects,

M. Gorbachev"

The school children from Landau warmly thanked for the reply. [as received] They said they had sent similar letters to President Ronald Reagan of the United States, to other politicians and also to coevals in many countries of the world. True, Reagan has not yet replied. At present they are looking for a publishing house that would agree to publish their book -- A poll about the future.

WESTERN POWERS HINDER ADOPTION OF UN RESOLUTION

LD230251 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Kim Gerasimov report from the "International Diary" program presented by Igor Chirokov]

[Text] We have reported, comrades, that voting took place in the UN Security Council on a draft resolution condemning the armed attack by the United States on Libya.

My colleague, Kim Gerasimov, will report on this in more detail.

A draft resolution, which was proposed by a group of nonaligned states, has been put to a vote. Nine countries on the Council supported it: The Soviet Union, China -- these are, I remind you, permament members of the Council -- Bulgaria, China, the Congo, the United Arab Emirates, Madagascar, Thailand, and Trinidad and Tobago. One country, Venezuela, abstained. Those voting against were the United States, Britain, France, Australia, and Denmark. As the first three of these, as permament members of the Council, have the power of veto, the draft resolution was not adopted. By using the veto the Western powers not only hindered the adoption of the document, which expresses sympathy with the victims of aggression, but they also demonstrated their total contempt -- for the umpteenth time, incidentally -- for the opinion of the majority of mankind. It is precisely this majority that lives in those countries, former colonies and semicolonies, which constitutes the basis of the Nonaligned Movement. Contempt was shown for the opinion of those who were exploited by Western transnational corporations that shamelessly grew rich. The opinion of those who were robbed was disregarded by the system of imperialism which to a large extent solely depends on exploitation in order to survive.

The voting in the Security Council once again showed how deep the chasm between the United States and its NATO allies and the world of developing countries is. This is the first conclusion from the results of the voting.

The second conclusion concerns relations between the NATO countries themselves. Immediately after the attack by the U.S. air Force on Libyan cities, the majority of NATO countries, with the exception of Britain and Canada, hastened to disassociate themselves from this act, or even to condemn it. France and Spain refused, as you know comrades, to allow U.S. aircraft to fly across its airspace to bomb Libya. Many political figures in NATO countries condemned the U.S. actions.

In response, Washington used an old tactic, what is usually called arm-twisting. U.S. emissaries hastened to Europe; there began persuasion and, as one might suppose, open threats and, finally, the notorious Atlantic solidarity prevailed. All NATO countries that are members of the Security Council came out against the Nonaligned Movement. This is despite the fact that they support mutually profitable, trade, and economic relations with Libya and other Arab countries. The pressure by Washington, which wishes to teach an object lesson to developing countries, proved to be stronger than national interests.

The authoritative bourgeois French newspaper LE MONDE wrote a few days ago that Washington's decision to bomb Libya and the support for this action by London helped, and I quote the paper, to aggravate tension in the Mediterranean region. One cannot but agree with these words. Now, however, they can be fully applied also to those NATO countries, including France, which joined in the support for the U.S. anti-Libyan actions.

U.S. 'Isolated' in World

OW230755 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 22 Apr 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast; Yuriy Ulyanov commentary]

[Text] According to a report from New York, the United States, the United Kingdom, and France have used their veto in the UN Security Council to block the passage of a resolution condemning the armed U.S. attack on Libya. Our commentator:

[Ulyanov] Hello, comrades. We received the news from New York a few hours after it became known that 12 EEC countries in Luxembourg had adopted a series of discriminatory measures against Libya. What happend?

It appears that yesterday, in all European countries, government representatives, noted political fugures, and the bourgeois press in different ways -- some in mild, others in stronger terms -- condemned Washington's aggression. Only official London fully supported the course taken by the White House. Nor were political and public figures the only ones to condemn Washington. Here is some of the latest news.

Anti-American demonstrations took place in Frankfurt, Bremen, and Kiel. "American warmongers, get out of England" was the slogan of mass demonstrations in various regions of Great Britain. Protest demonstrations were held in West Berlin, Madrid, Barcelona, and Brussels. As a sign of protest, workers in Athens stopped work for 1 hour. Thirty thousand people participated in a protest meeting in Central Square in the U.S. city of San Francisco. Similar news is repeated on and on.

Under these circumstances, Washington began twisting the arms of its European allies, calling on them to show solidarity in the face of the terrible wave of international outrage. This was what Deputy Under Secretary of State Whitehead was concerned with during his recent visits to Brussels, Paris, Rome, London, and Bonn. However, the European Community refused to break political and diplomatic relations with Libya and reafirmed its negative attitude toward economic sanctions.

The United States found itself isolated in the international arena. Only the United Kingdom and France supported Washington by resorting to the use of their vetoes in the Security Council.

The debate preceding the vote, in which representatives of more than 40 countries and international organizations took part, showed in all clarity that the international community considers Washington to be the main culprit in heightening global tensions.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN ON ASIAN-PACIFIC COOPERATION

LD231710 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1545 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, 23 Apr (TASS) -- The development of equitable, mutually beneficial, and stable commercial, economic, technological, secientific, and cultural cooperation in the Asian-Pacific region is the basis for the creation of a peaceful friendly atmosphere in relations between states, on which a solid structure of regional security can be founded. This was stated here today at a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists by Valeriy Sukhin, deputy head of the Press Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry.

The active development of economic, scientific, and technical relations and participation in the international division of labor are important ways of maintaining and strengthening peaceful good-neighborly relations between states and cooperating in the solving of national economic problems, he said. The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000 provide for a considerable expansion of the USSR's foreign economic relations, including those with the countries of the Asian-Pacific region. This will be closely linked with the accelerated economic development of the regions of Siberia and the Far East, the active exploitation of the new railway lines of the Baykal-Amur Mainline system, the assimilation of rich oil-and-gas, coal, and other fields connected with power generation, and the development of new economic centers. All this will objectively facilitate an increase in the Soviet Union's role in the commercial and economic activities of the Asian-Pacific region.

Replying to journalists' qu4stions, V. Sukhin stressed that U.S. strategists, seeking to site ever newer kinds of nuclear weapons in the region, are trying to achieve the broad inclusion of that part of the world in the sphere of action of the star wars program. Space tracking and guidance stations that are part of the Spacetrack system are being built in Micronesia, Japan, the Philippines, and Australia. The realization of these ominous designs will increase by many times the danger of an outbreak of nuclear conflicts and will significantly decrease the security of the peoples living there.

The Soviet Union does not wish events to develop in this way, and it is precisely for this reason that it insists on the nonmilitarization of space, said the representative of the USSR Foreign Ministry.

The USSR proceeds from the view that the creation of nuclear-free zones in the Asian-Pacific region and the prevention of the militarization of the area would be a positive contribution to the joint search, along with all the countries of Asia, for a common, integrated approach to setting up a system for peace on the continent.

Speaking about the situation around Afghanistan, V. Sukhin said that the endless active interference from outside in the internal affairs of the sovereign DRA is continuing. Like any other revolution that is in the interests of its own people, the Afghan revolution is a victorious revolution. History cannot be reversed. No one will be able by force, cunning, murder, or interference to slow down social and economic progress.

[Moscow Television Service in Russian at 2112 GMT on 23 April carries a similar report on the Press Department briefing and adds the following: "Replying to a question about the consequences of Japan's joining the U.S. star wars program for building up an atmosphere of tension and instability in the region, the spokesman for the USSR Foreign Ministry's Press Department stressed: [Begin recording] [Unidentified spokesman] Our basic attitude toward this so-called Strategic Defense Initiative is well-known. We believe that in itself this so-called initiative and equally, the participation of other states in U.S. endeavors in this field, does not correspond to the interests of the American people, nor to those of any other people, including the Japanese. [end recording]

COMPARISON OF GOVERNMENI STATEMENT ON ASIA-PACIFIC REGION

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 24 April carries in its First Edition on pp 1, 4 the Soviet Government Statement on Asia-Pacific Cooperation. The PRAVDA version has been compared to the Moscow TASS English version published in the 23 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pp CC 1-3, revealing the following variations:

Paragraph one, lines one and two read in PRAVDA: passing through a troubled and crucial phase (changing word):

Paragraph six, line three reads in PRAVDA: to further and reinforce imperialist plans for (changing word);

Page CC 2, paragraph four, lines six and seven read in PRAVDA: those of economic security. Considering the potential (changing word);

Paragraph seven, line one reads in PRAVDA: the Pacific Ocean wishing to take (omitting "are");

Last paragraph, lines four and five read in PRAVDA: region. The growth of the industrial and agricultural base, the completion of (rewording).

MOSCOW NOTES START OF NATO MANEUVERS

'Bold Games'

LD240231 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0000 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] As reported by the Norwegian telegraph agency, NATO naval exercises under the code name of "Bold Games" have started in the North Sea off the western coast of Norway. Taking part are about 30 missile and motor torpedo boats of the Norwegian, Danish, and West German Navies. The purpose of these regular NATO maneuvers, which will last until 1 May, is to prepare crews for joint combat ventures.

'Deterrent Force-86'

LS240545 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] If the United States withdrew its fleet from the Mediterranean, the Soviet Union would be ready to do the same thing simultaneously. However, the NATO Military is undertaking new steps to pump up tension in the Mediterranean. Thus, NATO naval maneuvers under the code name of "Deterrent Force-86" are to start there today. Military ships of the United States, Britain, and Turkey will take part in them. Army and Air Force units of other countries of the North Atlantic bloc will be also involved.

SUPSOV DELEGATION MEETS MEXICAN SENATE OFFICIAL

PM141439 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under general headline: "End of IPU Conference"]

[Text] Mexico, 13 Apr -- The delegation of Soviet parliamentarians headed by A.E. Voss has had a meeting with A. Riva Palacios, chairman of the Mexican National Congress Senate grand commission. There was an exchange of opinions on questions of cooperation between the two countries' parliamentary groups. The head of the Soviet delegation informed the Mexican side of the USSR Supreme Soviet's activity and the content of the Soviet initiatives aimed at curbing the arms race, achieving disarmament, and safeguarding peace and international security.

The leader of the Senate, who is heading the Mexican delegation at the conference, was presented with the text of the Soviet Government statement on the new U.S. nuclear explosion.

A. Riva Palacios denounced this act of the Reagan administration and held it completely responsible for the consequences of the decision it has made. The moratorium on nuclear tests unilaterally declared by the USSR last summer, he stressed, has opened up fine opportunities for progress on the path toward the limitation and definitive elimination of nuclear weapons.

The talk took place in a friendly atmosphere. R. A. Sergeyev, USSR ambassador to Mexico, took part.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD210956 Moscow Maritime Service in Russian 2330 GMT 18 Apr 86

["International Situation -- Questions and Answers" program presented by Konstantin Patsyuk, not further identified, with TASS Military Affairs Observer Vladimir Bogachev, correspondent Yevgeniy Kachanov, International Affairs Journalist Eduard Kovalev, and Commentator Sergey Pravdin]

[Excerpts] [Patsyuk] Dear comrades, our program is based on your letters. The event with which I would like to open our program has not yet been reflected in your letters, of course. However, due to its importance it deserves special attention.

The event is the 11th SED Congress that is being held in Berlin and the speech delivered by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. This speech at the forum of the GDR Communists, where the program for the country's further advance is being discussed, has aroused enormous interest among the congress delegates. As the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee has pointed out, our friends have large-scale yet workable projects, for they are based on important results achieved by the Republic.

When speaking about the international situation the orator stressed that the task of curbing the nuclear threat, blocking the aggressive strivings of imperialism, and maintaining and strengthening peace is as pressing as ever. The Soviet Union proposed a specific program for the total scrapping of nuclear arms which was supported vigorously by the allied socialist states and many world states. People have been given the hope that the political atmosphere will change for the better. Unfortunately, this hope is being seriously tested today because of Washington's actions. From the capital of Socialist GDR, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev addressed to all people of Western Europe an appeal not to believe the fabrications about the aggressiveness of the Soviet Union. Under no circumstances will our country ever start military actions against Western Europe, he stated, unless we and our allies become the object of an attack by NATO. The USSR has issued a new initiative related this time to conventional arms and armed forces. It proposes reaching an agreement on a considerable reduction in all components of the ground forces and tactical air forces of European states and also of the corresponding forces of the United States and Canada stationed in Europe.

One of our regular listeners, Pavel Andreyevich Tyukalov from Votkinsk, Udmurt ASSR, writes that peace on our planet has been attained at a heavy price on the battlefields of the Great Patriotic War and in unyielding combats with Hitlerite fascism. Comrade Tyukalov points out that the antinuclear movement is now gaining strength and growing in the world, and the participants of the movement are demanding that the arms race be curbed. What our country now proposes -- large-scale peace initiatives -- fully accords with the expectations of all people of goodwill.

The U.S. Administration takes the directly opposite, defiant stand, and blocks all our proposals. Lies, slander, deception, attempts at lecturing and even punishing entire countries and peoples -- such is the arsenal of means employed by the U.S. Administration in its foreign policy, writes the author.

Vasiliy Ivanovich Murashov from Gorkiy Oblast, Anna Ivanovna Kvartalnaya from the town of Bykhov and others condemn this dangerous course of Reagan's administration.

Comrades Lizgachev from Chkalovsk, Gorkiy Oblast, Tolstikov from Irkutsk Oblast, Arshikov from the town of Orel, Chebotarev from Kalach, Voronezh Oblast, Kovtun from Moscow, Bakeyev from perm Domnin from the town of Insar, Mordovan ASSR and many others write with indignation about the reckless action by Washington that interferes in the internal affairs of other countries, pursuing a policy of state terrorism and neoglobalism. On what grounds do they violate the territorial waters of sovereign states like Libya, as occured last month, the authors ask. And what about the recent aggressive actions of the United States against Libya and the barbarous bombings of towns, resulting in the deaths of many civilians? Soviet people together with the world community demand a halt to all military provocations against Libya. The crimes committed by the aggressors cannot be justified. Currently, when the United States has brought about an uneasy and even dangerous international situation, our country is undertaking tireless efforts to defuse the tension, curb the arms race, and banish nuclear arms from mankind.

What ought to be done to set the solution of the problem of nuclear arms limitation and reduction in motion? I address this question to Vladimir Ivanovich Bogachev, TASS Military Affairs Observer.

[Bogachev] In our country's opinion, the ban on nuclear explosions and an accord on the complete and comprehensive ban of nuclear arms testing could become the first, simple, and effective step in this direction. The halting of nuclear explosions would put an end to the development [sozdaniye] of new systems of mass destructive weapons and to the updating of old ones. As a result, nuclear arsenals would become obsolete and die out, the conditions of nuclear nonproliferation would be strengthened and the confidence among countries would be enhanced, this, in turn, beneficially influencing the whole climate in international relations. In short, a ban on nuclear explosions would make our planet a safer place.

[Patsyuk] We all know what stand the United States has adopted on this issue.

[Bogachev] The United States has set a course for achieving military superiority and flatly refuses to reach an accord on banning nuclear explosions or on a test moratorium for a start. The U.S. response to the USSR proposal to join the moratorium was another nuclear test in Nevada.

[Patsyuk] This impelled the Soviet Union to consider itself free of the unilateral moratorium.

[Bogachev] Unable to bring itself to declare publicly its claims to world supremacy and its course for the uncontrolled continuation of the arms race, Washington resorts to an awkward trust in words. As if mocking people's common sense, the Reagan administration maintains that the only reliable way to disarmament lies in increasing the U.S. nuclear arsenals. According to Washington, in order for nuclear arms to become obsolete they have to be modernized as a preliminary step, whereas to make them powerless, you see, the power and precision of U.S. nuclear ammunition have to be enhanced. Rather strange logic!

[Patsyuk] Perhaps no other U.S. Administration of the 20th century has resorted to such a shameless deception of Americans as the present one on the question of nuclear war.

[Bogachev] That is true indeed. A certain Colin Gray in an article in the U.S. Journal FOREIGN POLICY has been openly trying to prove that the United States can win a nuclear war. Exactly because of the offensive article, President Reagan has appointed Colin Gray his consultant on arms control. One could only imagine what kind of advice this apologist for nuclear war gives the U.S. President on problems of war and peace!

Occasionally, the United States is eager to swagger on the brink of the nuclear abyss and to blackmail sovereign states with the purpose of extracting political and economic concessions from them.

[Patsyuk] Apparently, the large-scale U.S. military action against the Libyan Jamahiriyah is the latest example of such a policy.

[Bogachev] Yes, and it is fairly in keeping, by the way, with the new U.S. concept of low-intensity wars. These U.S. actions follow from the Reagan doctrine of neoglobalism which stipulates unceremonious U.S. interference, including the use of force, in the internal affairs of independent states. Washington claims the right to punish entire states whose policy differs from its own.

In his speech at the SED Congress in Berlin, Comrade Gorbachev stated that the USSR and the socialist countries demonstrate their solidarity with Libya by word and by deed. They have warned of the serious responsibility the United States is assuming by undertaking armed aggression against an independent state and a UN member. I would like to stress, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee said, that they must realize in Washington and European capitals that such actions cause direct damage also to the dialogue between the Soviet Union and the United States and between East and West as a whole.

[Patsyuk] Listeners Nikitin from Chelyabinsk, Yegorova from the town of Gornyak, Donetsk Oblast; Seleznev from Tomsk; and Pomerantsev from Penza condemn the U.S. Administration for setting a course for a war fraught with catastrophic consequences for every living thing on earth. The listeners draw attention to the fact that in the United States they are trying to diminish the threat of a nuclear war and prove that the use of nuclear arms can be limited in scale and geographical extent. What can you say about this?

[Bogachev] Specialists maintain that to limit the consequences of a nuclear war is as impossible as to limit the action of a burning match thrown into a powder keg. Our country proceeds from the conviction that even a demonstrative nuclear blast or a limited nuclear exchange will inevitably develop into an all-out nuclear disaster. I have a few words about the destructive capacities of nuclear weapons: The shock wave from nuclear explosions will turn cities of the states at war into gigantic heaps of debris and destroy their population. Light radiation will cause gigantic fires; soot containing radioactive soil particles will rise into the atmosphere and cover it with a veil impenetrable to the sun's rays, first in the Northern Hemisphere and then all of our planet, even those regions where there have been no nuclear explosions. The so-called 'nuclear winter' will set in, which can continue for a year or longer. The temperature of the earth will drop sharply and land cultivation will become impossible even in the tropics. Radioactive precipitation will fall from the atmosphere on the earth's surface for several years. All those people who manage to survive the exchange of nuclear blows will be exposed to lethal doses of radiation. In present conditions, the question is not only the confrontation of the two social systems but the choice between survival and mutual annihilation, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev stressed. That is why our country is making tireless efforts to reach an accord on excluding nuclear arms from mankind. Good sense must have the upper hand.

[Patsyuk] Many listeners, including Comrades Pastukhova from the town of Vyazuiki, Vladimir Oblast; and Azgibkov from Verkhovazhye, Vologda Oblast; express their satisfaction with the fact that Bulgarian citizen Antonov has been freed at last. A case was cooked up against Antonov on the pretext of his alleged participation in the attempt on the pope's life. Comrade Pastukhova writes that it is a success of all progressive forces and all people of goodwill.

Justice has triumphed all the same, she exclaims and asks us to give our opinion on the lessons of the trial in Rome. We have invited today Eduard Kovalev, international affairs journalist, to our microphone.

[Kovalev] Konstantin Nikolayevich, I will answer with pleasure the listeners' questions on this provocative matter. It is known that a verdict of "not guilty" was passed on the Bulgarian citizens in Rome, and they have been proved to be entirely innocent in the attempt on Pope John Paul II. Despite efforts by slanderers and falsifiers, the court hearing confirmed, when confronted with obvious facts, that the accusation against Antonov and his two compatriots Vasilev and Ayvazov were based on Agca's false conjectures and groundless insinuations from the outset. At the same time, facts showing that Agca was incited to give false testimony were indisputably established. It was ascertained that while in custody, the terrorist was being informed on the various aspects of the case in order to substantiate the crumbling false accusations against the citizens of People's Bulgaria. It is noteworthy also that factual evidence for this case was actively distorted by the Western media with the deliberate intention of spreading antisocialist, anti-Bulgarian and anti-Soviet sentiment in the West. The court received numerous indications of Agca's contacts with U.S. and Italian secret services, with the Mafia, with representatives of various political forces in West European capitals and, finally, in the Vatican itself. And yet during the whole trial the stir about the Bulgarian connection did not subside and was used above all as a distracting maneuver to cover up the real secret links of Agca. We have fairly good reason to say today that many representatives of the Italian judiciary had no doubts, at any point of the trial, that the three Bulgarian defendants were completely innocent and not implicated in the attempt on the pope. Nevertheless, a social order had been issued, and was being carried out, to turn the case fabricated by special services into a noisy political trial directed against the People's Republic of Bulgaria and world socialism.

[Patsyuk] Some commentaries published in the Western press maintain the line that the wording of the acquittal of insufficient evidence supposedly is not equivalent to compete and unconditional acquittal, the only right conclusion that should have been drawn from the facts of the case. What can you say about this?

[Kovalev] To put if frankly, Konstantin Nikolayevich, the court has not been able to overcome its political prejudices and pressure from interested forces. The caustic judicial wording of acquitted for insufficient evidence is illogical and was introduced in the Italian legislation at the time of Mussolini's fascist regime. In this particular case, it has been used to cast at least some shadow of suspicion on Antonov, Vasilev, and Ayvazov. This move was made in the absence of evidence of any guilt of the slandered Bulgarian citizens, to save the somewhat damaged prestige of Italian justice, and to justify its actions in relation to such a prolonged and illegal detention of Antonov. When assessing the verdict, one has to keep in mind that in the opinion of acknowledged juridical authorities and to democratic legal practice, any grounds for somebody's acquittal are of equal value under the principle of presumption of innocence. One can rightfully assert that the verdict passed in Rome admits that neither Bulgaria nor its three slandered citizens have anything to do with the attempt on Pope John Paul II. The court has in fact acknowledged that the famous Bulgarian connection is a sheer fabrication and all accusations against Bulgaria are built along the lines of a premeditated and elaborate criminal design based on the calumny of a terrorist and convicted criminal who was manipulated from behind the scenes.

[Patsyuk] Eduard Vasilyevich, can this Antonov affair to regarded as closed and can the final word be written, so to speak?

[Kovalev] Unfortunately, it is too early for the final word, Konstantin Nikolayevich. The motives for the attempt on the pope's life and the real participants in the criminal terrorist act have remained undiscovered, except Agca.

They should be sought and punished. At the same time, one can without fear of error, already point to the forces that were prompting Agca and his possible accomplices to the crime and manipulating lies and calumnies in the press. The trial materials and many facts acquired in the course of independent inquiries by journalists and lawyers, both foreign and Soviet, expose these forces irrefutably. Let us name them. They are Western secret services, and the CIA first of all, the Italian special services SISMI [Intelligence and Military Security Service] and SISDE [Intelligence and Democratic Security Service], and the Israeli Mossad. They are political pressure groups linked closely to the imperialist military-industrial complex, the American New Right and such organizations of theirs as the notorious Heritage Foundation, Georgetown Center for Strategic and International Studies, Washington, Masonic circles in the United States and Italy, and numerous pro-Zionist groups and organizations in the United States and Israel.

It has been also proved that in fabricating the Bulgarian connection, Western services were helped by dark forces of the criminal world, such as Mafia and neofasicst terrorists. Finally, conservative, anticommunist circles in the Catholic Church itself, reactionaries, the so-called integrists opposing church reforms endorsed by the preceding popes among them, also proved to have had a hand in this case.

[Patsyuk] Some listeners ask: What if Agca went it alone, at his own risk, so to speak?

[Kovalev] Let us do some thinking together. Available materials clearly demonstrate that Agca could hardly prepare and commit the crime on his own, without assistance and participation of various political forces and criminal groups. The Grey Wolves brought up the terrorist and provided him with aid and cover, while the CIA, especially the extreme right, ultra-rightists within this department, and other Western special services, apparently led Agca along his whole criminal route and protected him from failure.

Meanwhile, ecclesiastic integrists, the Vatican's financial plutocracy, revanchist and neofascist groups in the FRG and Italy, freemasons as, for example, the P-2 lodge; and international Zionism, each of these forces separately and together were urging Agca and setting him toward the terrorist act, at the same time pursuing, of course, their own egotistical ends. This knot of criminal interests is yet to be untangled.

[Patsyuk] Azhgibkov, whom I have already mentioned, asks if it is posssible to bring charges against those who have slandered Antonov?

[Kovalev] On a pretext of administering the law, not one but several crimes more were committed in Italy, in fact. These include the unlawful arrest of Sergey Antonov, Agca's perjury, a biased investigation by Martella, misuse of office by other officials who conducted the investigation and trial, and, finally, public libeling and defamation in the press of Antonov and his compatriots and of an entire country, Bulgaria. All these crimes call for investigation and punishment. Prominent authoritative figures from juridical science and practice are talking about this.

It is high time to start to expose and prosecute legally all those who organized this unprecedented political provocation and caused heavy moral and physical damage to innocent citizens of socialist Bulgaria. This is a demand of democratic progressive opinion and all unprejudiced people in the world.

PRAVDA REVIEW OF WEEK'S INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

PM211422 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

[Nikolay Bragin "International Review"]

[Text] Policy of Acceleration

The attention of the world public and press is at present focused on M.S. Gorbachev's speech at the 11th SED Congress that is being held in Berlin. This speech was perceived as further convincing confirmation of the Soviet Union's desire to achieve a fundamental turnabout in the acceleration of our country's socioeconomic development, the further strengthening of socialism's positions in the international arena, the curbing of imperialism's aggressive aspirations, and the deliverance of mankind from the threat of thermonuclear war.

"The socialist world," the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee declared, "is living through a particular, and one may say crucial, stage. History has firmly posed before us the need to make fuller use of the advantages of the new social system in order to accelerate scientific, technical, economic, and social progress and enrich the socialist way of life with new aspects. This will be decisively significant for the attractive force of socialism and the strengthening of its positions in the international arena. The task of curbing the nuclear threat, blocking imperialism's aggressive aspirations, and preserving and strengthening peace is more imperative than ever before."

The Soviet Union, together with the fraternal socialist countries, is creatively and innovatively approaching the solution of the tasks facing us regarding the present stage of historical development. An indication of this is provided by the results of the work of the 27th CPSU Congress, the decisions of the recently held CPCZ and BCP congresses, and the materials of the 11th SED Congress currently under way in Berlin. The GDR Communists comprehensively discussed the task facing them and mapped out paths for further progress in the building of socialism. The fact that a steady upsurge in the economic and social spheres has been ensured in the GDR for more than 15 years now, the congress noted, can be rightfully described as historical proof of the potential of real socialism. The growth of every socialist country's economic potential augments the might of the entire socialist community. This is why it is very imporant to comprehensively strengthen their cooperation and interaction.

Engaged in peaceful creative labor, the socialist countries see it as their paramount duty to do everything possible to improve the situation in the international arena and to halt the world's slide toward nuclear catastrophe. A realistic way to solve this problem was proposed by the Soviet Union in its program for the total liquidation of nuclear weapons by the year 2000.

Politicians, statesmen, and public figures in many countries, eminent scientists, members of the aktivs of antiwar movements, and millions of ordinary people all over the world recognize that the termination of nuclear explosions and the holding of talks to conclude an agreement banning all further nuclear weapon tests would be a specific practical step along the path of curbing the nuclear arms race. This is why there was such approval for the initiative of the Soviet Union, which announced the unilateral introduction of a moratorium on nuclear tests as of 6 August last year, and extended it until 31 March this year, and subsequently until the first nuclear explosion of the United States. The USSR called on the United States to follow its example and thus open the way for the solution of the problem of reducing nuclear arms and of disarmament. The world press was correct in reckoning that "historic opportunity" was being offered to proceed from words to deeds in the solution of a problem on which mankind's very existence depends.

But people in Washington turned a deaf ear to the demands by peace-loving forces. The Reagan administration also ignored the demand by the American people, who backed the moratorium idea.

To Halt the Slide Toward Catastrophe

The nuclear explosion conducted in Nevada on 10 April withered the shoots of hope nurtured by millions of people. According to U.S. press reports, another nuclear weapon test will be conducted at the very same testing ground in the future. It is quite easy to perceive that this will make the international situation even more tense.

This situation is being increasingly aggravated as a result of the White House having begun the implementation of the "star wars" program, which will lead to a new and uncontrollable spiral of the nuclear arms race.

The week's events confirm that not only the Washington champions of "star wars" but also their accomplices in Britain and the FRG are the subject of condemnation by the peace-loving public.

At present, people in the United States and beyond its borders are following with fully justified alarm yet another action, hostile to the cause of peace and devised by the Pentagon "hawks." We are talking about the intention to revise the foundations of the SALT II Treaty which, in the past, set certain limits to the parameters of strategic weapons of the United States and the Soviet Union. In breach of the limits enshrined in the SALT II Treaty, they are demanding a buildup of U.S. nuclear missile potential. A session chaired by President R. Reagan was held in the insistence of the U.S. Administration's most bellicose representatives in Washington on Thursday, 16 April, to make a decision on whether the United States ought to continue to observe the SALT II Treaty.

The session was accompanied by provocative noises about alleged "violations" of SALT II and other treaties by the Soviet Union, and this was needed, according to THE WASHINGTON POST, in order to justify "countermeasures." These measures envisage a buildup of submarine-launched missiles, expansion of the production of MX missiles, Minuteman III triple-charged missiles, and cruise missiles, and accelerated financing of work on yet another "new missile" -- the Midgetman. In other words, the "hawks" want Washington to take the path of abandoning the policy of "nonviolation of SALT II," a path fraught with serious consequences. The near future will show what actions the U.S. President will take. For the time being, as THE NEW YORK TIMES claims, the conference "made no decision."

On 15 April, 150 members of the House of Representatives sent President Reagan a letter demanding observance of the SALT II Treaty's provisions. Speaking in the Senate on 16 April, Democratic Senator J. Biden declared that a refusal to observe the treaty's provisions "will be detrimental to our own security."

Let me recall that, with a view to improving the situation in Europe and delivering it from the nightmare of the nuclear danger, the Soviet Union proposed that Soviet and U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles be removed from all European territory with the condition that the other NATO members -- Britain and France -- not build up their military potential. Now the very same governments that perceived the Soviet SS-20 missiles as the main danger for Western Europe declare that there must be no blocking of the path to buildup the number of British and French missiles and nuclear warheads. This is totally illogical. It lacks even the slightest mention of the principle of equality and equal security. Nor is there any logic in the policy of the FRG which proclaims its love for peace verbally while, in practice, allows on its territory cruise missiles and Pershings targeted on the East. Bonn not only zealously supported the U.S. SDI program, but even supplemented it with the European "star wars" alternative.

Nor have the FRG ruling circles abandoned revanchist calculations. This is a hopeless and dangerous policy. It would be in the interests of the FRG itself and of the improvement of the European climate that Bonn's policy should indeed pursue peaceful goals. This would also create a more firm basis for the development of that country's relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states.

The Soviet Union is prepared to develop increasingly broad relations with all its European partners on an equal basis, for mutual benefit, and for the sake of strengthening peace on the continent, and this was reaffirmed by the results of Swedish Prime Minister I. Carlsson's visit to Moscow this week.

When speaking about Europe, the Soviet Union perceives yet another major problem. Powerful armed forces, equipped with conventional weapons, confront each other on the continent. These are two groups of armed forces, each one some 3 million strong and having at their disposal the latest weapons. It is claimed in NATO countries that Western Europe apparently cannot give up nuclear weapons, including U.S. nuclear weapons, because in such an event it would feel less secure in the face of the Warsaw Pact countries' armed forces and conventional weapons. This argument is obviously false. "Never, and under no circumstances at all," the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee declared at the SED congress, "will our country initiate military actions against Western Europe unless we and our allies become the targets of attack by NATO! I repeat: Never!"

This stance by the USSR is confirmed by the new initiative, offering that agreements be reached on a significant reduction of all components of ground forces and tactical air forces of European states and the corresponding U.S. and Canadian forces stationed in Europe. Nuclear arms for operational-tactical purposes would be reduced simultaneously with conventional arms.

The Soviet Union is prepared to examine other constructive peace-loving initiatives.

The idea of curbing the arms race for weapons of mass destruction, of the need to display realism in the implementation of practical measures to terminate nuclear weapon explosions encounters support from a growing number of states as evidenced, for example, by the recent statement by Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, who confirmed his country's readiness to make its contribution to the solution of this problem and not to conduct nuclear tests in the atmosphere in the future.

State Terrorism

The bloody brigandage committed by the U.S. military in the southern Mediterranean this week will go down as a "black page" in U.S. history. On President Reagan's personal orders, U.S. Air Force and naval forces executed massive air raids on the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Banghazi and other centers on the night of 14-15 April, dropping hundreds of bombs and missiles on that country's population. The aggressors struck indiscriminately against military targets and residential quarters. Hundreds of civilians -- children, women, and old people -- fell victim to the American barbarians who have elevated the "laws of the jungle" to the status of state policy.

Hypocritically taking cover behind accusations of Libyan "complicity" in the bombing at a West Berlin discotheque, which resulted in 2 persons being killed and 230 injured, the White House chief declared that Washington's rapacious action was supposedly dictated by the need for U.S. "self-defense." According to THE WASHINGTON POST reports, the organizers of this bloody crime pursued far-reaching objectives. They calculated on "destabilizing" the situation in Libya, overthrowing the regime in that country with help from their agents, and assassinating its leader M. al-Qadhdhafi.

But the aggressors did not succeed in confusing world public opinion. Anger and indignation rolled over all continents in the last few days. The people were given an opportunity to see vividly who is who. Who it is that sows death and destruction for the sake of attaining his imperial goals. The "neoglobalism" preached by Washington appears in its most disgusting aspect, the aspect of state terrorism.

The White House was profoundly mistaken in imagining that aggression against an independent and sovereign UN member state would remain unpunished. In these difficult days for the Libyan people, the Soviet Union, together with the fraternal socialist countries, demonstrated its invariable support for the people of the Libyan Jamahiriyah. The Soviet Union gave assurances that it is fully determined to continue to honor the pledges it has given regarding the further strengthening of Libya's defense capability.

The reaction by honest people on earth to the barbaric act of state terrorism by the United States is unanimous: There is not and there cannot be any justification for U.S. aggression which poses a threat against universal peace.

Washington's design is an open secret -- to draw the world public's attention away from the Soviet Union's new peace initiatives and proposals, including those concerning the normalization of the situation in the Mediterranean and the transformation of that region into a zone of stable peace.

But the aggressor has clearly miscalculated. Only two governments -- those of Canada and Israel -- openly came out in its support, while Britain became an accomplice in the aggressive action. Angry protest against the bloody evil deeds by the agressors echoes everywhere -- not just in Europe, the Middle East, Asia, and Africa, but also in America itself. Washington's political defeat is evident. "The U.S. air raids on what the White House describes as Libyan 'terrorist centers' signify a most dramatic expansion of the policy of intervention which marks the 6th year of the Reagan presidency," London's THE GUARDIAN concludes.

It is understandable that Washington's adventurist actions, be they bomb explosions in Nevada or rapacious raids against Libya, cannot but cloud Soviet-U.S. relations. Under the prevailing circumstances, the U.S. Administration, in the Soviet Government's opinion, has at present made it impossible to hold the planned meeting between the foreign minister of the USSR and the U.S. The United States, Paris' LE MONDE correctly notes, bears responsibility for the fact that it "has again seriously complicated Soviet-U.S. relations."

The entire course of events in the international arena indicates that the USSR's policy is principled, honest, and open. It contains no traps. We offer the West not a clenched fist but an open hand; we are sincerely and keenly seeking ways toward mutual understanding, toward curbing the arms race, toward reliable security and lasting peace for all people. Our policy is dictated by profound humanism -- concern for mankind's survival. The future belongs to this policy.

REAGAN SPEECH DISCUSSES VISIT TO INDONESIA, JAPAN

LD232229 Moscow TASS in English 2114 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 23 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Shalnev reports:

President Reagan today delivered a speech in the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. The White House stated that in that speech President Reagan had formulated the main themes and the agenda of his coming trip abroad which is to start next weekend. Reagan will visit Indonesia where he will meet foreign ministers of the ASEAN member countries, and Japan where he will take part in the Tokyo summit of the seven major capitalist countries.

It follows from President Reagan's speech that the main emphasis in his agenda will be placed on ensuring practical implementation of the so-called neoglobalism doctrine on all its directions. He will be, specifically, pressing for a concerted effort in "the battle against terrorism," by which, as is known, Washington means outright interference, also military interference, in the affairs of sovereign states. The President left no doubt that the recent piratic U.S. air strikes on residential quarters of Tripoli and Banghazi sets the example of how "the battle against terrorism" should be waged. That terror caused numerous casualties among the peaceful population.

"Unilateral response is not enough. Terrorism must be dealt with collectively. This undoubtedly will be a topic of discussion in Tokyo," said the head of the U.S. Administration, thus making it plain that he will be demanding from the allies not only the unconditional support but also participation in any future actions like the one that had been taken against Libya.

Moreover, it follows from the explanations made by Reagan's spokesman today that Washington expects from the allies a series of other political, economic and intelligence actions to eradicate "terrorism." The spokesman mentioned, specifically, introduction of economic sanctions against Libya by the allies and Libyan's deportation.

Making a recourse to high-flown style, Reagan spoke today about "a refreshing breeze" that is "felt across the face of mankind," about "winds of freedom" that "are blowing, clearing the air, opening the view of a new and wondrous horizon." But this bombastic style could not conceal a hard fact that proclaiming as "freedom fighters" inveterate terrorists whose hands are stained with blood of innocent people, the U.S. Administration will be stepping up the support for bandits and will be demanding the same from "friends and allies." Reagan's pronouncements show, for instance, that at the coming meetings with ministers of the ASEAN member countries on Bali, the U.S. Administration will raise the question of stepping up aid to bandits that raid Kampuchea.

Dwelling on financial, economic and commercial matters that will be discussed in Tokyo and on Bali, the President said many words in praise of the USA, presented it as a benefactor of developing countries. But the so-called "Baker plan" which, as the President's pronouncements show, he will be pushing through in Tokyo threatens to increase the dependence of developing countries, that have debts to the West, on transnational corporations that are, specifically, controlled by U.S. capital. Industrialised countries are also in for unpleasant surprises. President Reagan unambiguously declared that he will be insisting in Tokyo that the United States partners, major capitalist countries, should fully open their market to U.S. products, and made threats that the United States would toughen protectionist measures.

Commentaries on the President's speech made here point out that the President's agenda actually does not contain such matters of cardinal importance as questions of arms control.

Terrorism Key Topic

LD232230 Moscow TASS in English 1833 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 23 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The White House intends to make the problem of terrorism as Washington understands it one of the key topics at the forthcoming conference of the leaders of the "Big Seven," the seven major capitalist countries, due to open in Tokyo on May 4. This is illustrated by an interview given by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to the Voice of America. He said that the USA would seek complete agreement from its allies on fighting "international terrorism" and added that the American delegation would insist on vigorous action.

The interview given by Shultz leaves no doubt that the U.S. Administration would like to use pressure to impose on the other participants in the Tokyo conference Washington's concept of terrorism, which leads to arbitrariness in international relations. It will be the 12th meeting of the "Big Seven" since the first such conference took place in Rambouillet near Paris in November 1975. Initially, the meetings of the leaders of the seven major capitalist countries were planned to discuss predominantly trade, economic and currency problems. But as time went on, political and even military-strategic problems began to dominate him.

The pretext of terrorism is merely a sign of the U.S. desire to arrogate to itself the right to punish whomever it pleases and to substitute jungle law for the principles of international intercourse. Charges of terrorism are now made not only against Libya but also against Nicaragua. Any other sovereign state, too, can become a target for armed violence under a similarly false pretext. Meanwhile, the U.N. Charter forbids the use of force against any member country of the international community.

State terrorism, institutionalized by the USA as official policy, is the most disguisting form of terrorism. Its barbarous character was recently demonstrated by bomb raids on the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Banghazi, in which Washington used advanced methods of destruction. It is a very dangerous course, especially in the nuclear age, when the equation mark has been put between the prevention of war and the survival of the human race. Washington would like to involve its partners from the "Big Seven" in this policy and to secure from them a blessing for its role of the self-styled arbiter of human destiny and for the use of force in international affairs.

U.S. ENDS NOTIFICATION OF FLIGHTS NEAR LIBYA

LD241118 Moscow TASS in English 1058 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] New York April 24 TASS -- U.S. Air Force fighter-bombers and spy aircraft are continuing flights in direct proximity to Libya. According to the ASSOCIATED PRESS, the flights marked an end to the practice of notifying international aviation authorities in advance of flight operations off the Libyan coast. Given last week's aerial bombardment of targets inside Libya, "we see no reason to worry about flight-control notices," the AP was told by administration official who agreed to discuss the matter if not identified.

OIL COMPANIES GRANTED 'LIMITED' LICENCES IN LIBYA

LD231942 Moscow TASS in English 1752 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 23 TASS -- Spokesman for the U.S. Department of State Bernard Kalb announced the granting to five U.S. oil corporations of "limited" licences for the continuation of their operations in Libya.

As is known, early last January President Reagan announced the introduction of economic sanctions against Libya. In accordance with those sanctions, all U.S. companies and individual businessmen had to end their commercial operations in that country by February 1. Moreover, Washington demanded the same from its West European partners in the name of "Atlantic solidarity". Constantly whipping up anti-Libyan hysteria, the U.S. Administration a few days ago staged an armed attack on that Arab country, bombing Tripoli and Banghazi at night.

That piratic action has been condemned all over the world as an example of outright armed piracy and a manifestation of state terrorism in the spirit of Reagan's "neoglobalism" programme. This piratic action also could not but draw the attention to the fact of which they in Washington would prefer to keep mum: that despite Washington's announced sanctions, the business activity of U.S. oil companies continues in Libya. Thus, the CBS Television Company showed yesterday a reportage on this theme, in which it, specifically, noted that at the very moment when U.S. planes were bombing Libya, oil extracted by a U.S. petroleum company was being pumped into a tanker berthed at one of Libyan ports. The total assets of five U.S. petroleum companies that continue operating in Libya are estimated at two billion dollars.

Last year those companies -- the Occidental Petroleum, the Marathon Oil Company, the Continental Oil, Amerada Hess, Grace Petroleum -- accounted for actually half the amount of oil extracted in Libya. The U.S. Administration alleges that it had to take an armed action against Libya for the reason that West European countries had not shown the readiness to join in the U.S. economic sanctions, the CBS stated in the report. Meanwhile, the U.S. Administration itself, far from compelling its oil companies to leave Libya, extended their licences and thus sanctioned the continuation of their activity.

The announcement by the Department of State cannot but prompt attentive observers to draw the conclusion that in its fierce anti-Libyan campaign and insistent demands to the allies to curtail business ties with Libya Washington is guided not the least of all by its own selfseeking economic interests. Certain influential circles in the United States would obviously like to take the opportunity to undermine the positions of its West European competitors by depriving them of the access to quality Libyan oil and of the proceeds from mutually-advantageous commercial and economic ties with that Arab country.

PENTAGON ADMITS RAID CAUSED CIVILIAN CASUALTIES

LD240425 Moscow TASS in English 0742 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 23 TASS -- Only a week after the U.S. barbaric air raid of Tripoli and Banghazi, Libya, the Pentagon admitted at last that the bombing had brought about casualties among the civilian population and the destruction of civilian objects of that Arab country. Robert B. Simms, spokesman of the U.S. Defense Department, said at a press conference Tuesday that the U.S. admitted that damage had been inflicted to civilian areas and that it was possible that it had been partially inflicted by the U.S. forces. Simms's admission was obviously belated and at the same time highly cynical. According to the UPI news agency, the Reagan administration refuses to fully take upon itself the responsibility for numerous casualties among the civilian population of Libya and continues to allege that part of the devastation could be caused by the fire of Libyan anti-aircraft defense batteries.

COMMENTARY ON DAMAGE CAUSED BY U.S. RAID

LD232346 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Report by correspondent Leonid Rassadin in Libya; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Here in Libya new facts about the monstrous crimes of the U.S. military have come to light. It has emerged that during the recent bandit raids, the U.S. Air Force used weapons of mass destruction banned by international conventions. With a large group of foreign journalists, our cameraman Aleksandr Arbuzov shot these sequences in the desert, 15 km from Banghazi, the second largest city in Libya. Here, far from centers of population, fragments of canister bombs collected in various places were brought together. Two heavy U.S. bombs were also brought here to be defused.

Having previously served as a correspondent in the Lebanon, I have frequently had occasion to see the terrible effects of use by the Israeli aggressors of canister and cluster bombs, also, incidentally, of U.S. manufacture. However, I had not seen any with interiors such as this, with fins at the bottom and a bell shape at the top. The Libyan military men explained that these infernal devices, though of small size, are especially for use against people. On striking a person, the finest needles and shots cause terrible suffering. The use by the United States of such monstrous weapons of mass destruction is tantamount to declaring a criminal war of terror on sovereign Libya.

The Tripoli municipal hospital: An 11-year-old boy named 'Abdul, wounded in the neck, has been brought here. On his way to school in the morning, he came across an unfamiliar reddish-gold object. A passerby sensed something wrong and tore the object from the child's hands. There was an explosion. The surgeons have done all they can to save the life of 23-year-old Khalid Muhammad Zakir. The operation, which lasted over 2 hours, proved extremely complex. The U.S. Administration bears the responsibility for the deed.

MUSCOVITES DEMONSTRATE AT U.S. EMBASSY

LD221922 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 22 Apr 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpt] Directly across from the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, there was a demonstration by young people to show solidarity with the Libyan people. Young Muscovites signed an appeal by the young people to stop U.S. aggression against Libya, as did the elderly and guests in the capital.

U.S. POLICY ON LIBYA LINKED TO NEVADA TEST BLAST

LD232328 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Aleksandr Serikov commentary on the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] And so Washington has thrown down another challenge to mankind, despite the mass protests which have rolled through the countries of all continents, despite urgent appeals to reason made to the U.S. Administration, and in disregard of common sense, which suggests that any nuclear explosion is first and foremost a threat to life on earth.

The soil at the testing range in the state of Nevada has shuddered again, as has already happened twice this year. The United States carried out the previous explosion on 10 April, when the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests introduced by our country was still in force. Perhaps by testing new explosive devices those in Washington want to test our patience; or is it a new attempt to teach mankind a lesson; by way of threats.

The United States has already undertaken such an attempt just a few days ago. Did not the U.S. President, in ordering bombs to be thrown on the peaceful districts of Libyan towns, want to intimidate all those peoples who like Libyans have chosen, or are getting ready to choose a path of development independent of U.S. dictate?

So the explosions in Libya and in Nevada are all part and parcel of the same thing: the result of Washington's policy to scorn world public opinion. These explosions serve as a sinister background against which the aim of the ruling group in the United States clearly reveals itself: placing the interests of the military-industry circles above the interests of all mankind.

WASHINGTON SAID TO CAUSE 'ANTI LIBYAN HYSTERIA'

LD240431 Moscow TASS in English 0724 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Paris April 23 TASS - Washington's piratic action against Libya is being accompanied by the heightening of anti-Libyan hysteria with a view to aggravating the situation around the sovereign nation and in the Mediterranean as a whole.

The American Administration is inciting panic among its own citizens by spreading the myth about Libya's involvement in "international terrorism."

The newspaper, LE MONDE, wrote yesterday about the unusual measures used by Washington under the pretext of "ensuring the safety" of American missions abroad. In Paris, for instance, American flags were removed from all American institutions, including the embassy, "not to attract attention of the terrorists." American authorities, in special instructions, were warning their citizens about possible terrorist acts against them. According to the newspaper, the Americans were now trying to conceal their nationality. They preferred not to talk English in the streets or read English-language newspapers. Many frightened Americans were hastily returning to the United States.

The U.S.-provoked or backed regional conflicts and crises constitute favourable grounds for international terrorism. In order to conceal that, the Washington administration is kindling psychosis, sowing panic and intimidating its own citizens whose dignity and honour could best be protected by Washington's prudence in international affairs.

LIBYAN RAID EQUATED WITH 'INTERNATIONAL BANDITRY'

PM231403 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Mikheyev "International Commentary": "Covering the Traces"]

[Text] The fear of being cast in the role of defendant is pushing Washington into fueling still further the atmosphere of chauvinist paranoia in the country and, to that end, cynically arguing that the United States has taught Libya a "lesson" and that it intends to continue talking to it in the "language of strength."

The pilots who stole up on the Libyan cities are now being lauded as "national heroes." In the corridors of power they are extolling the "right" which the United States has conferred upon itself of delivering "warning" strikes against states which it considers "terrorist," as National Security Council Directive No. 138 puts it.

For domestic consumption, apparently, international banditry packaged in this form -- tried out not so long ago on Grenada -- retains its appeal for many Americans. For the world public, however, this disguise is yet more evidence of foul play. It is no accident that the export version of the vindication of this overt act of aggression against a sovereign state is founded on the thesis that the United States was, after all, acting in the interests of... "self defense." The pretext it used was an explosion in the West Berlin La Belle Discotheque 5 April, in which one U.S. serviceman died.

It is well known that Libya firmly dissociated itself from that terrorist act. The commission investigating the circumstances of the explosion in West Berlin found no evidence of its involvement in that event. Nevertheless, the deadly cargo labeled "Made in USA" has already rained down on peaceful districts of Libyan cities. Whose hands bear the blood of what was done? In this situation Washington dares not abandon its interpretation of the events or its chosen causus belli. And it is embarking on attempts to cover its traces with new fabrications.

This time a U.S. State Department spokesman stated that the Soviet Union was apparently "informed in advance" about proposed actions against "U.S. interests." It was even proposed to the Soviet Union, it turns out, that it cooperate with the United States in preventing a possible terrorist action. Had the Soviet side responded positively, the spokesman claimed, the tragedy in the West Berlin discotheque would not have occurred and, consequently (?), the United States would not have had to attack Libya.

A number of questions spring to mind immediately. At a meeting with Soviet representatives Washington's envoys did not cite a single concrete fact but limited themselves to reiterating their "suspicions" which were hardly distinguishable from the previous propaganda cliches about the "Libyan threat" -- why was that? If, as the U.S. officials claim, they had information about an attack in preparation, why did they not prevent it themselves and why did they not take security measures to protect their servicemen against the potential danger? And how does all this tally with the U.S. press reports that the "joint bombing raid by the Air Force and Navy was planned months ahead"?

You cannot help thinking back to 1981 when the United States used every opportunity to cite the "Libyan threat" because it needed to justify the presence of its "Rapid Deployment Force" in the Near East and to justify its military activity in the region as a whole. Immediately searches were mounted in the U.S. capital to find the Libyan "terrorists" plotting to kill "our leader," as the newspaper headlines screamed. The conjectures, which had a quite definite author, were presented in the form of banner headlines, and they had no room for the facts which subsequently came to light: namely, that the terrorists who featured on the official organs secret lists were members of a militant anti-Libyan organization. Then in 1983, as the NEW STATESMAN wrote, another Libyan threat was "discovered," this time against Sudan -- such an insignificant threat that the Sudanese and Egyptian intelligence services knew nothing about it. Secretary of State George Shultz was consequently able to strike a pose and announce the Al-Qadhdhafi has "again been curbed" after the show of U.S. resolve.

The State Department's present ruse, which it wants to use to somehow link the Soviet Union to the inevitability of the U.S. bandit attack on Libya, is similar in vein to the claims of "self-defense." Symbolically, this language has much in common with the classic example of hypocrisy heard during the Vietnam aggression when a U.S. major said about Ben Tre village, which had been burned to the ground: "To save that village we have to destroy it."

No, diplomatic maneuvers and propaganda subterfuges will not help those who have covered themselves with the blood of innocent casualties. A crime remains a crime in any language.

LIBYA MERELY 'REGIONAL OBJECTIVE' OF U.S. POLICY

PM231253 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Yu. Vandura: "Model For 'Neoglobalism'"]

[Text] The latest issue of the influential foreign policy journal FOREIGN AFFAIRS characterized the "Reagan doctrine" as a "dog whose bark is worse than its bite." But on the night of 14-15 April 1986 the hound was once again, after Grenada, let off the chain and set on Libya. For the sake of what?

In the West a considerable number of lances have been broken over this question. Some claim that the Reagan administration seriously intended to stop "Libyan terrorism" by bombing residential areas (supposing there is any proof of Tripoli's involvement in terrorist actions of recent months or supposing there is evidence of no participation in these actions by the American special services). Others suppose that the F-111s and carrier-based aircraft of the U.S. 6th Fleet were not aiming at innocent targets but at the residence of Al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan Jamahiriyah. And others are convinced that the bombs were generally hurled not at specific targets but with the aim of "inspiring the opposition to revolt" against the present government. And there are still other opinions...

But behind all this speculation -- encouraged, incidentally, by Washington itself -- the main point is overlooked: The United States committed an open act of aggression, in no way provoked or justified, against a sovereign state. It committed this act in violation of the UN Charter. Committed it solely because the foreign policy of this state is not to the liking of the White House and because the ideals of the Libyan people do not fit the rigid American stereotyped ideas of the world and mankind.

In this connection the question arises: Is it really only Libyan foreign policy that arouses attacks of bitter irritation in Washington? Is it really only the Libyan people who do not wish to accept the "American way of life" as model? One must not delude oneself: Libya is just one of the targets of the present administration's aggression. It is no accident that the "Reagan doctrine" is also known as "neoglobalism."

"Neo" or not, the type of action taken by the White House against an independent North African power is nothing other than an example of the conduct envisaged by Washington today on a global scale. Consequently, what American military force did in Libya yesterday could be done tomorrow to any other state. Because it is precisely aggression that constitutes the very basis of "neoglobalism" and this aggression is directed against everyone and everything Washington may suspect of an inclination to live according to its own ideas, ideas that do not coincide with the "ideals" of the White House.

These ideals are today well known. "The Reagan doctrine envisages going on the offensive. It supports attempts to get back regions controlled by Communists," S. Rosenfeld, deputy editor of THE WASHINGTON POST states. "Theoretically it has an all-embracing scope."

It was not today and not even yesterday that the United States began "enveloping" the world in its idea, an idea clothed in military uniform. Let us recall Grenada -- once a sovereign state, but now an island populated by people but ruled (from Washington) by puppets. Let us recall. . . However, what is the point of calling on the memory for help, when American "neoglobalism" shows itself every day in Angola and Nicaragua, in Cambodia and Afghanistan? Libya is merely a "regional objective" of Washington's ambitions. And what happened with this country could at any moment be repeated thousands, tens of thousands of kilometres from the North African coast: for the White House, Libya is not simply a target of "neoglobalism" but also a model on which the mechanism of the United States' relations with the outside world can be worked out.

LIBYAN ATTACK MORE U.S. 'NEOGLOBALISM'

LD232325 Moscow TASS in English 1840 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] New York April 23 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Setunskiy reports: Washington is striving to use its bandit raid on Libya to whip up further the chauvinist hysteria, to condition the public to new armed sorties abroad in the framework of Reagan's "neoglobalism" doctrine.

The propaganda effort to justify a piratic raid on Libya has been thoroughly planned in advance and is coordinated. At the bid of official Washington, the biggest newspapers of the USA, radio and television rehash the Pentagon's propaganda thesis that a strike of "surgical precision" has been dealt at Libya, that it was "retaliation" for alleged terroristic acts.

"Shaping the public opinion", rigging facts, the mass media present the matters in such a way as if almost entire America hails bombing stikes at Tripoli and Banghazi.

But as more details come to light about the consequences of the anti-Libyan aggression, the killing of innocent peaceful Libyan citizens, among them women and children, by U.S. bombs and destruction of residential quarters, some U.S. observers start to declare that the attack on Libya had nothing in common with "combatting terrorism" and pursued quite different aims: to intimidate developing countries that conduct an independent policy, to bring into play the U.S. military might to overthrow a government that does not suit Washington. This was noted, specifically, by BOSTON GLOBE newspaper.

Its commentary clearly expresses the thought that the aggression against Libya was the try-out of the implementation of the "neoglobalism" doctrine. And the newspaper notes that new U.S. bellicosity is concentrated not only on Libya, but on the whole of the Third World, on Angola and Kampuchea, on Nicaragua and Afghanistan.

Despite the chauvinist hysteria and vicious anti-Libyan allegations by Washington, ever more ordinary Americans come to see the truth. The slogans that are chanted these days by participants in mass protest in the USA show that the crimes committed and the policy of state terrorism cannot be whitewashed even with the recourse to most blatant lies.

U.S. FOREIGN POLICY BASED ON 'LAW OF JUNGLE'

LD232259 Moscow TASS in English 2211 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 23 TASS -- TASS news analyst Valentin Vasilets writes:

If one is to judge by warlike statements made these days in Washington, the bandit terrorist action against Libya is not viewed on the banks of the Potomac as an isolated episode but as one of the steps in the escalation of the policy of aggression and expansion, to which the present U.S. Administration does not stop vowing its allegiance. It is in place to draw special attention in this connection to the recent statements by President Reagan. Speaking to members of the "Heritage Foundation", an extreme right-wing organisation, he said that the United States would not tolerate a new Libya on its doorstep. His warning that the meaning of last week's events should not remain unclear smacks of still greater imperial arrogance.

There is nothing for Washington to worry about on this score. The banditry won the appraisal which it deserves across the world. It is clear that Washington's latest threat is addressed directly to Nicaragua, against which it does not rule out a military action modelled after the attack on Libya. But the meaning of the threatening tirade goes farther. The President of the great power actually states that none of the states can consider itself secure if in Washington they deem its policy to be unacceptable.

Herein lies the essence of the policy of neoglobalism proclaimed in Washington as a guiding doctrine. There is not a single region now where the U.S. Administration fails to interfere in the sovereign affairs of other states. In Angola, Afghanistan, Chad, El Salvador, the Middle East and elsewhere the United States works not on settling conflicts but on how to lend them a more acute character and use them its own ends.

There is nothing new in this. Suffice it to recall the Pentagaon's promise to "bomb Vietnam into the stone age". What is new is transition to vigorously provoking conflicts, to attempts to kindle a fire where there is no any at present. This was the case with Grenada. This was the case with Libya. Now the President states that the list is not confined to this.

Washington's course of provoking regional conflicts, which has assumed distinct outlines, is perilous to the whole world. When the great power, a member of the U.N. Security Council, is guided in its conduct by the law of the jungle rather than norms of international law, security of everyone is thus called in question. Unlike the fabricated "Libyan threat", Washington's actions constitute a real threat to world peace. The laws of the jungle have never been considered as acceptable in the civilized world and in the nuclear age of ours they are mortally dangerous to mankind's existence. Do they in Washington give a thought that in ordering a lift-off of dozens of F-111 bombers for a regular punitive action, they possibly step on the road leading to a precipice.

INTERNATIONAL LAW TRAMPLED ON BY U.S. LIBYAN RAID

LD241043 Moscow TASS in English 1020 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 24 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Shabayev writes:

It is of course difficult but possible to imagine how uncomfortable the present U.S. Administration feels in the pillory under a squall of indignation roused around the world by the U.S. piratic attack on Libya.

This is why Washington is leaning over backwards to wriggle its way out, evade responsibility for what was committed, and to muddy waters, so to say.

Not the last place in those contrivances is occupied by attempts, through piling one lie upon another, to caluminate those who sided and is siding with the victim of the piratic raid on Libya. With this end in view "versions," which are designed to cast aspersions upon the Soviet Union's clear-cut stand with regard to the United States' criminal aggression, are being offered one after another to mass media. Among such versions are also 'expressive' statements to the effect that the Soviet Union knew in advance that the action was being prepared. It is not difficult to guess what kind of "conclusions" Washington thereby urges one to draw.

Truly, whom Jupiter wishes to punish, he first deprives of reason. And together with it, of elementary logic. Well, who did not know that Washington was busy feverishly preparing for an armed action against Libya? Newspaper headlines of almost the whole world were full of reports on the subject. And not for one day or two but throughout the current year, for beginning from January the Pentagon has held five series of provocative military exercises off Libyan shores, and on the night of March 24 to 25 held a "dress rehearsal" of the April raid -- a missile strike was delivered against Libyan territory.

It must be noted, incidentally, that that took place almost two weeks before the blast in the West Berlin discotheque, which was used as a pretext for the bombing of Tripoli and Banghazi. It was also at that time that the Soviet Union most resolutely condemned the U.S. aggressive actions and demand that an end to them be put and stated that it had been and remained on the side of Libya in her just struggle for her freedom and independence. The United States did not listen to the warning, just as it did not reckon with the opinion of most of its allies which were being manipulated as zealously as unsuccessfully, counting out London, by Vernon Walters, special emissary of the White House.

Not only the Soviet Union and Libya but the entire world as well knew about dangerous, adventuristic plans of the White House. It was not fortuitous that precisely at a time when the President's ominous order to scramble aircraft with bombs and missiles for a strike against Libya was being transmitted through the U.S. military communication channels, the U.N. Security Council was meeting in New York to discuss ways to eliminate tension which developed in the Mediterranean through the fault of the U.S. Administration.

The bandit raid was made in full conformity with the laws of the 'genre': under the cover of night darkness and at zero altitude in order to evade Libyan air defence radars. The United States expected to take Libyan air defense gunners by surprise, and miscalculated. The participants in the piratic raid themselves later on complained about the unexpected-to-them density of anti-aircraft fire. Libyan Air Defense gunners were on the look-out, which is confirmed by the losses sustained by the raiders. Some of them did not risk to approach the Pentagon-planned targets and turned back together with their death-carrying payload.

Such are facts. They show how crudely the advocates of "neoglobalism" across the ocean act. As crudely as Washington's entire host which tramples upon the very principles of international law and order.

XINHUA COMMENTARY DECRIES U.S., ISRAELI ARAB POLICY

LD222353 Moscow TASS in English 2036 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing April 22 TASS -- Actions of the United States against Libya, Israel's aggressive anti-Arab policy carried out with U.S. active support, are the primary causes of the breeding ground of terrorism, runs a commentary that has been distributed by the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY.

Conflicts in the Middle East most of all affected the Arab people of Palestine and Arab states. Their struggle in different forms for native land and national dignity is fair and it cannot be identified with terrorism.

It is necessary above all, XINHUA stresses, to stop the Israeli aggression and expansion, to resolve the Palestinian issues through peaceful means. Sabre rattling, encroachment on sovereignty of other countries and attempts to overthrowing legitimate governments under the pretext of struggle against terrorism, the commentary runs, heighten the existing contradictions and deteriorate the international situation.

CHINESE CONGRESS SESSION ENDS; REFORM EMPHASIZED

PM150907 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Conclusion of Chinese National People's Congress Session"]

[Text] Beijing, 13 Apr -- The fourth session of the Chinese National People's Congress, Sixth Convocation, has completed its work here. Deputies approved a report by Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, on the Seventh 5-Year Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the PRC (1986-1990) and also approved the Seventh 5-Year Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the PRC. The session's resolution states the necessity to conduct reform in the spheres of the economy, science, technology, and education, and to pursue a course aimed at reviving the economy within the country and expanding ties with the outside world.

The plan for the PRC's economic and social development in 1986 and the 1986 budget were also approved and the "PRC Law on Compulsory Education," the "PRC Law on Enterprises Founded on the Capital of Foreign Firms," and the "General Statutes of the PRC Civil Code" were passed.

ROYAL NAVY SHIPS TO VISIT SHANGHAI IN JULY

PM141325 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Apr 86 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Regarding an Upcoming Visit"]

[Text] THE WASHINGTON POST, referring to information received from its correspondent in Beijing, reports that according to a PRC Foreign Ministry spokesman, China has granted permission for Royal Navy ships to visit Shanghai in July this year.

The newspaper notes that official Chinese circles have reaffirmed the PRC's stance banning Chinese port calls by nuclear-armed ships.

As is known, last year the United States and China failed to come to an agreement on a Shanghai port call by U.S. Navy ships because the United States refused to confirm or deny the presence of nuclear weapons abaord these ships. The British position is similar in that they have not issued any conformation or denial on this subject.

U.S. ADMIRAL MEETS WITH CHINESE MILITARY LEADERS

LD110840 Moscow TASS in English 0732 GMT 11 April 86

[Text] Tokyo April 11 TASS -- KYODO TSUSHIN reports with reference to U.S. sources in Peking that Admiral James Watkins, chief in the Office of Naval Operations, arrives today in the People's Republic of China for a visit. Watkins will hold talks with Liu Huaqin, commander of the Navy of the People's Republic of China, and other Chinese military leaders.

According to KYODO TSUSHIN, in the course of the meetings they will raise, among other things, the question of calls at Shanghai of ships of the U.S. Seventh Fleet. KYODO TSUSHIN recalls that in 1984 China gave its consent to those visits. However, later they were postponed for an indefinite period because Washington refused to give a guarantee that there were no nuclear weapons on board the ships that were to call at Chinese ports.

BOUNDARY RIVERS COMMISSION SESSION CONCLUDES

OW211242 Beijing XINHUA in English 1229 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Text] Harbin, March 21 (XINHUA) -- The 28th session of the Sino-Soviet Joint Commission for Navigation on Boundary Rivers, which opened on March 5, ended here today. Agreements were reached at the confab on most of the subjects discussed, which included channels and navigation security on the boundary rivers Heilongjiang, Wusulijiang and Ergune. Heads of the Chinese and Soviet delegations signed the minutes of the meeting. Both sides agreed to hold the 29th session of the commission in the Soviet Union, with the date left open for later discussion.

JOINT RIVER SHIPPING OF TIMBER, SOYBEAN BEGINS

OW141414 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 0400 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Soviet and Chinese inland water transport personnel have begun joint operation of cargo shipping on the Amur River and Songhua Jiang. They have shipped timber from the Soviet Amur region to China and returned with soybeans.

Freight volume on the two rivers is expected to increase at least 4 times by 1990, according to plan. This increase is in keeping with the expected general increase of trade between the Soviet Union and China. Last year, trade between the two countries increased by 60 percent.

TALKS ON DEVELOPMENT OF BORDER TRADE SCHEDULED

OW101411 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 0400 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] The total volume of Soviet-Chinese trade in border regions has shown a threefold increase in the last 3 years.

Last year the bilateral trade volume reached 24.2 million rubles.

(Lodeyvoyi), secretary general of the Soviet Far East Foreign Trade Company, cited the above figures in an interview with a press agency. He said: The Far East region of the Soviet Union exports to China motorcycles, building materials, refrigerators, washing machines, and electrical instruments, while China supplies the Soviet Union with children's and women's garments and foodstuffs.

(Lodeyvoyi) says that Soviet-Chinese talks on development of trade in border regions will be held in this month in Khabarovsk.

STABLE ECONOMIC RELATIONS IN FAR EAST EMPHASIZED

OW190613 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0200 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Mulatov commentary]

[Text] It has been reported that the Soviet Union and China have agreed to hold industrial exhibitions in each other's country this year. A Chinese industrial exhibition will be held in Moscow in July and August; a similar Soviet exhibition will be held in Beijing in December. The Soviet Union will exhibit a few thousand products, including its newest technical items and equipment that Chinese industrial enterprises will use. It has also been reported that during China's current 5-year plan, the Soviet Union will help build 7 new projects and renovate 17 existing enterprises, which include energy, machine-building, and coal enterprises. The following is a commentary by station observer Mulatov on the above report:

Developing mutually beneficial economic ties and expanding bilateral trade between the Soviet Union and China is no doubt commercially significant, but practice has proven that expansion of economic cooperation will lead to a stabilization of political relations between our two countries; this in turn is beneficial to the international atmosphere. The people of our two countries are concerned about political relations. With a tradition of friendship and good-neighborliness between them, the Chinese and Soviet people have carried out comprehensive cooperation in the fields of socialist construction, economy, and politics.

Listeners, the Soviet Union holds that it is very important to consolidate good-neighborliness in the Far East and develop mutual understanding and trust among the countries in this region. They also include Japan, the biggest capitalist country. By the way, the 10th joint meeting of the Soviet-Japanese Economic Cooperation Committee and the Japanese-Soviet Economic Cooperation Committee is being held in Moscow. In his congratulatory message to the meeting, Soviet Premier Ryzhkov stressed that the Soviet Union attaches great importance to strengthening true good-neighborliness and mutual trust with Japan, its neighbor in the Far East. He pointed out that promoting mutual trust among countries with different social systems is especially important at this time when the world is faced with the danger of a nuclear war.

Listeners, some of you may ask, "What is the difference between the Soviet Union's policy on capitalist Japan and that on socialist China?" With China and other socialist countries, the Soviet Union pursues a policy of actively offering aid. What does this mean? The basic principles of such a policy were explicitly expounded in the CPSU Program adopted at the recent 27th CPSU Congress. In the chapter on cooperation with socialist countries, the program points out that the CPSU will strive to consolidate firm, comradely relations and comprehensive cooperation between the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The CPSU's point of departure is that unity among socialist countries accords with the interest of all nations and is beneficial to peace and the success of socialism.

In its relations with capitalist countries, including Japan, the Soviet Union adheres to Lenin's principle of peaceful coexistence with countries with different social systems. The Soviet Union is pursuing a policy of developing broad, long-term, and stable ties with other countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

In conclusion, it should be pointed out that the developing economic ties between the Soviet Union, socialist China, and capitalist Japan are very important in bringing about a stable atmosphere of good-neighborliness and cooperation in the entire Far East.

QUALITY CONTROL SYSTEM EYED FOR PRC LIGHT INDUSTRY

PM171348 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 15, Apr 86 (Signed to Press 3 Apr 86) p 23

[TASS report: "PRC: Light Industry's Difficulties"]

[Text] The newspaper RENMIN RIBAO reports that 7,000 light industry enterprises were remodeled in China during the last 5-year plan period. The newspaper notes that some enterprises failed to ensure even simple reproduction during the pervious period because of technical obsolescence and lack of local resources to overcome it.

About 17 billion yuan were appropriated for the needs of the sector's retooling in the Sixth 5-Year Plan period; equipment worth a total of $2 billion was imported. As a result of the measures that have been taken, 80 percent of output is now produced by remodeled factories, and production of a number of new products has been started up. Exports of light industry commodities have increased by 75 percent.

At the same time, the newspaper writes, the overwhelming majority of the sector's existing 70,000 enterprises are small. They cannot satisfy the fast-growing purchasing power of the population. The Chinese press notes that an 8-percent increase in the output of light industry products has been planned for this year. Nonetheless, a certain gap will remain between demand and supply. The establishment of an output quality control system is envisaged.

SOVIET SOCIETY HOLDS MEETING WITH PRC STUDENTS

OW220451 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] At Moscow's House of Friendship with Peoples of Foreign Countries on 21 April, members of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society held a meeting with Chinese college students studying in Moscow. The former briefed the latter on the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society's activities.

(Lukyanov), a Soviet scholar, gave a lecture on the 12th 5-Year Plan for the development of the Soviet economy from 1986 to 1990.

Then, a documentary about episodes in Lenin's life was shown.

Members of the Central Board of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society and activists of the friendship society attended the meeting.

SOVIET MILITARY DELEGATION VISITS BULGARIA

PM231339 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Apr 86 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Visit Continues"]

[Text] Sofia, 17 Apr -- Army General D. Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Bulgarian national defense minister, has received the USSR Armed Forces delegation headed by Army General A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. During the conversation that was held there was a discussion of questions on further expanding and deepening cooperation between the two fraternal countries' armed forces. D. Dzhurov presented the delegation members with medals "For services to the Bulgarian People's Army" and "For strengthening brotherhood in arms."

The Soviet delegation also met with the leadership of the Bulgarian People's Army Main Political Directorate. The sides exchanged experience on party political work in the armed forces to fulfill the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 13th BCP Congress. The Soviet delegation members laid wreaths at the mausoleum of Georgiy Dimitrov, leader of the Bulgarian people; the Memorial to the Unknown Soldier; and the monument honoring the liberating Soviet Army.

CZECHOSLOVAK POLITICAL WORKERS VISIT MOSCOW

PM231426 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Apr 86 Second Edition p 5

[Unattributed report: "Friendly Visit"]

[Text] A delegation of Czechoslovak political workers headed by Lieutenant General J. Hasana, first deputy chief of the Czechoslovak People's Army Political Main Administration, visited the Soviet Union from 14 through 18 April at the invitation of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

The delegation was received by by Army General A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. Conversations were held with Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and Lieutenant General D.A. Volkogonov, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. The Czechoslovak People's Army political workers were briefed on the broad range of measures being carried out in the Army and the Navy to implement the 27th CPSU Congress' decisions. The conversations proceeded in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

The delegation visited the Moscow Military District, where it held conversations at the district political directorate and a division; went to the V.I. Lenin Military-Political Academy; and toured the sites of Moscow. The delegation has left for home.

JOINT DISCUSSIONS ON MIDEAST HELD WITH ROMANIA

LD232353 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 23 Apr 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Soviet-Romanian consultations have taken place in Bucharest on issues concerning the situation in the Near East and a Near East settlement.

SOVIET-ROMANIAN AGREEMENT ON WATER SIGNED

PM150917 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under rubric "Official Reports"]

[Text] An intergovernmental agreement between the USSR and Romania on cooperation in the sphere of water resources in border regions was signed on 9 April at the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources.

The agreement is aimed at coordinating efforts in the comprehensive use and protection of border waters.

RAZUMOVSKIY RECEIVES VISITING PZPR DELEGATION

PM230834 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] J. Baryla, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, together with a group of party workers, was in the Soviet Union 16-18 April at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

During its stay the delegation had meetings at CPSU Central Committee sections and a number of ministries and departments and familiarized itself with the activity of party and state organs to fulfill the 27th CPSU Congress decisions.

The delegation was received by G.P. Razumovskiy, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. N. I. Savinkin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department, and W. Natorf, Polish ambassador to the USSR, took part in the conversation, which was held in a cordial comradely atmosphere.

PRAVDA NOTES IMPORTANT ECONOMIC LINKS WITH GDR

PM181300 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

[Dispatch by own correspondent Yu. Kazmyn and M. Podklyuchnikov: "GDR Working People Greet Party Forum in Worthy Fashion: Solid Bonds"]

[Excerpt] The Republic is advancing confidently. The annual increase in national income, for example, has been 4.4 percent on average, and in 1985 it was even 4.8 percent. These figures are primarily accounted for by the consistent introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress. Hence, too, the high indicators for labor productivity growth: up 8.4 percent in 1985.

A careful attitude toward raw and semifinished materials, energy, and manpower has also played a considerable part in the success. The slogan "Giving resources back to the state is a contribution to national income" was coined during competition. Action followed the word: Working people have already given back to the state resources worth many billions of marks.

In carrying out the 10th SED Congress' decisions much has also been done to renew equipment: At present roughly one-third of the equipment in the Republic's industrial enterprises is under 5 years old.

The level of automation has been stepped up. The number of industrial robots quadrupled during the 5-year plan, and microelectronics is undergoing active development.

In recent months new terms generated by scientific and technical progress, such as "system for the automated design, planning, and control of production," have become current in the GDR. Each such system consists of a computer equipped with numerous peripherals and complex software. It considerably speeds up the creation of new products and saves the time of designers and engineers. There are already around 1,000 automated planning and control systems in the country, with the result that more than 5,000 new products, methods, and techniques were introduced into industry in 1985.

It is natural when complex tasks are being tackled that not everything will always go without a hitch. The SED Central Committee recently held a seminar for the general directors of combines and Central Committee party organizers. It was not just to discuss successes and achievements, it also impartially discussed shortcomings. Some combines were told they must ensure that the scientific and technical groundwork is laid down more quickly and that production is rationalized at a faster rate. Concern for an economic return on the scientific and technical achievements introduced and reliance on highly efficient technology were defined as the prime political duty of production managers.

GDR working people are aware that cooperation with the USSR and the other CEMA countries serves as an important catalyst of scientific and technical progress and economic growth for the Republic. At every combine and enterprise we have visited recently there has been discussion about ties with our Soviet partners, our close cooperation, and joint development work. There are many successes here. At the same time, it can be seen that there are quite considerable reserves -- it emerges that parallel development work has needlessly been carried out in both countries or it turns out that a problem could have been solved more quickly or that someone's sluggishness has been holding things up...

Without close cooperation with the Soviet Union, our interlocutors observed, further successful progress is inconceivable. The course of comprehensively speeding up socioeconomic development approved by the 27th CPSU Congress is by common opinion of enormous significance not just for the USSR but for the GDR and the entire socialist community.

SED CONGRESS SPEECHES SUPPORT SOVIET STANCE

PM230918 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

[Special correspondents Ye. Grigoryev, Yu. Kazmin, and M. Podklyuchnikov dispatch; "Strengthening the Republic and Peace"]

[Excerpts] Berlin, 19 Apr -- Man has been and remains the decisive force of economic, scientific, and technical progress. Determining the prospects of the Republic's development in 1986-1990 and in the more distant future at the 11th SED Congress, which is continuing its work here, the GDR Communists are focusing their attention on concern for the people's well-being. This policy encounters ardent response among the masses, which is also reflected in the remarkable achievements by urban and rural working people and enables the SED to confidently lead the country forward along the path of buidling the developed socialist society.

Congress delegates and the Republic's working people unanimously approve the GDR's foreign policy, implemented in total unity with USSR and the other fraternal countries. The participants in the forum were profoundly impressed by the speech by the head of the CPSU delegation. In their speeches both yesterday and today, congress delegates and foreign guests express support for the USSR's line in international affairs.

They note the exceptional importance of the new specific Soviet initiative, put forward here in Berlin and aimed at ensuring peace and peoples' security. "The USSR proposes a substantial reduction of conventional armed forces in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals" -- this is the headline running right across the front page of today's NEUES DEUTSCHLAND. The newspaper carries the full text of M.S. Gorbachev's speech at the 11th SED Congress.

The report by the SED Central Committee to the 11th congress sets new goals for the accelerated development of the republic's national economy in the 5-year plan period and, in the longer term, through the year 2000. Delegates note that this intense program is realistic and realizable in all aspects. It fully accords with the experience accumulated by labor collectives as regards accelerated development and the broad intensification of production processes on the basis of the modern achievements of science science and technology, advanced manufacturing processes, microelectronics, and robotics.

POLISH OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON FRIENDSHIP TREATY

LD220247 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0530 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Today the 41st anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Assistance in Postwar Cooperation between the USSR and the Polish Peoples Republic is being marked. We go over to our Warsaw correspondent Vasiliy Lesovik:

With the signing of this treaty on 21 April 1945, Poland acquired a faithful and reliable political and economic ally. The whole history of postwar Poland is an uninterrupted chain of clear confirmations of this. The whole of the country's fundamental industrial capabilities were reborn out of the ruins of war, and reached a modern level thanks to the USSR's economic assistance. In the difficult period of the first half of the 1980's Poland managed to withstand the political and economic aggression of the forces of imperialism, and the internal counterrevolution thanks to assistance from the countries of socialism, above all the USSR.

The solidarity and unity of action of the fraternal countries has been a reliable guarantee to Poland in overcoming problems and in its entry onto the path of stable economic development. Poland is once again becoming a fitting economic partner among the countries of the socialist community. This is what Wladyslaw Gwiazda, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic said in an interview in connection with the anniversary of the treaty:

[Begin recording in Polish with superimposed Russian translation] Today, new forms and directions of cooperation are developing between our countries. The long-term program for scientific and technical and economic cooperation up to the year 2000 between the Polish People's Republic and the USSR is the foundation for the further dynamic development of cooperation, along with the comprehensive program for scientific and technical progress. For example, in the current 5-year period our trade turnover already increased by 32 percent in comparison with the previous 5-year period, and reached R74 billion.

New forms of cooperation have also developed: the setting up of joint enterprises, scientific research centers for the design and production of products. Just as 41 years ago when the treaty was signed, so now Poland's paths of development are indissolubly linked with socialism, with the opportunity it faces with the USSR. This remains a good reference point for all our policies at present and in the future. [end recording]

GREECE WILL NOT APPLY ANTI-LIBYA SANCTIONS

LD230237 Moscow TASS in English 2308 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Athens April 22 TASS -- Greece now has no intentions of applying to Libya the sanctions endorsed by the Council of Ministers of the European Communities in Luxembourg. This was said by spokesman for the Greek Government M. Papaioannou. Greece has very serious reservations about these measures, says the government statement. Such measures might be considered only if there are weighty proofs of a country's implications in terroristic acts. There are no such proofs so far, the statement says. The Greek Government condemns the raid of the U.S. planes on Libya. It holds that it is only through talks that the conflict in the Mediterranean can be settled, M. Papaioannou declared.

Papandreou Remarks

LD240207 Moscow TASS in English 1712 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Athens April 23 TASS -- The EEC countries have not been given a shred of evidence of Libya's involvement in recent acts of terrorism, Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou stated. Addressing the Parliament of the country, the Greek head of government said that the country so far had no intention of introducing sanctions against Libya that has been approved by the Council of Ministers of the European Economic Community. Greece denounces the raid of the U.S. Air Force on Libya, Papandreou said.

AUSTRIA REFUSES TO EXPEL LIBYAN DIPLOMATS

LD231925 Moscow TASS in English 1837 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Paris April 23 TASS -- Austria refused to follow EEC member countries which adopted a number of discriminatory measures against Libya, the federal chancellor of the Austrian Republic, Fred Sinowatz, told a press conference in Strasbourg, where he attended a session of the Council of Europe's Parliamentary Assembly. The Austrian Government, he said, was convinced that Libyans were not involved in the terrorist act at Vienna's Schwechat Airport in December last year. Therefore, Austria was not going to expel Libyan diplomats from the country.

THATCHER BACKS U.S. CLUSTER-BOMB USE IN LIBYA

LD231102 Moscow TASS in English 0950 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] London, April 22 TASS -- Britain's Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has supported the use by Washington in its aggression against Libya of weapons specially designated for killing people rather than hitting military targets. Responding to a question in Parliament on the British Government's attitude to the use by the U.S. aviation of the so-called cluster bombs against Libya's civilian population, Thatcher said that it was up to the United States to choose weapons ensuring the hitting of the necessary targets. The prime minister's attention to the use by the United States of cluster bombs against the Libyan civilian population was drawn by Labour Deputy Tam Dalyell. He said, in part, that the facts made public refute the allegations that the attack on Libya was designed to destroy military facilities in Libyan territory. The MP stressed that cluster bombs were not used to this end. The aggression, in which the British Government acted as a direct accomplice, killed dozens of innocent Libyan citizens and injured more than a hundred.

'ANTI-TERRORIST PSYCHOSIS' DEVELOPS IN UK

LD232035 Moscow TASS in English 2021 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] London April 23 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Pakhomov reports:

There are soldiers with submachine guns, hundreds of policemen and plainclothes agents in the check-in, luggage reception and waiting halls of the airport. People in long queues fidget, afraid of missing their domestic and international flights, as security staff and airline personnel go with a fine comb through the passengers' clothes and carry-on luggage. This is the picture of London's Heathrow Airport, one of the largest in the world. The NEWS OF THE WORLD newspaper ran a cartoon showing a line of passengers going out to embark upon their plane empty-handed and stark naked; a notice at the check-in counter reads that luggage and clothes are not permitted. All these "emergency precautions" have been introduced by the authorities under the pretext of "preventing acts of terrorism" following Washington's act of aggression against Libya with the complicity and assistance of Britain. Official propaganda is holding forth on "threats" allegedly made to British and American citizens and on "acts of terrorism" presumably hatched against them. This "anti-terrorist psychosis" has grown especially since an attempt was made last week to carry an explosive device aboard a Boeing-747 of the Israeli El Al Airline.

It is not yet known anything about the links of the criminal who tried to use his unwitting girlfriend to blow up the airliner -- if he had any links at all. Life in Britain today is characterized by the runaway growth of crime, including crimes which involve violence and acts of terrorism. This particular incident, however, is being used by London to fan up anti-Libyan psychosis in the country to "justify" the actions of the United States and the British Government, which are being condemned by the overwhelming majority of the Britons, and also to "prepare the ground" for possible new bandit attacks on Libya. The Elder Forest-86 Air Force exercises with the participation of U.S., British and other NATO warplanes and fresh "hawkish" statements made by Washington are a grim reminder of such possibilities.

The newspaper MORNING STAR gave a principled appraisal of the anti-Libyan campaign that is being whipped up in the USA and Britain. The allegations about the involvement of Libya in international terrorism, the newspaper said editorially, are absolutely at odds with political realities. The policy of state terrorism toward Libya, the newspaper stresses, is being pursued by the United States, whose act of aggression against that country, a major anti-imperialist force, is escalating the threat to world peace and forcefully demonstrates the true purpose of U.S. bases in Britain.

KOMAROV VISITS BRITAIN, DISCUSSES TRADE

LD240312 Moscow TASS in English 2003 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 23 TASS -- The state of and prospects for the development of commercial and economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Great Britain were discussed during a meeting held today by USSR First Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Nikolay Komarov and Great Britain's Secretary of State for Energy Peter Walker. Despite the change in the conditions of trade in connection with the fall of the prices of oil the Soviet Union will not give up its principled line at the development of commercial and economic relations with Western countries, including Great Britain, on the basis of equality, mutual advantage and non-discrimination, Nikolay Komarov said.

The USSR is prepared to develop business ties with Great Britain on the basis of the recently adopted new programme of the economic and industrial cooperation between the two countries for 1986-1990, said Nikolay Komarov. The sides agreed that energy is one of the spheres where substantial widening of bilateral cooperation is possible. There are prospects for cooperation in such areas as the creation of new kinds of engines, new energy conserving technologies, and the development of alternative sources of energy, Nikolay Komarov said. The development of bilateral business ties would be promoted if Great Britain dropped restrictions it applies in trade and crediting, said the USSR first deputy minister of foreign trade.

SOVIET, ITALIAN AIDES VIEW DISARMAMENT, UN

LD231930 Moscow TASS in English 1834 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Rome April 23 TASS -- Soviet-Italian consultations have been held here, during which a thorough exchange of opinions took place on the issues of limiting arms and achieving disarmament and on U.N. activities in the political sphere. Taking part in the consultations were Vladimir Petrovskiy, a member of the collegium of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, and Boris Biancheri Chiappori, director-general of the Political Department of the Italian Foreign Ministry. During his stay in Rome the Soviet representative had a meeting with Achille Silvestrini, the Vatican's secretary for the state affairs of the church.

LUNKOV HAILS ITALIAN ROLE IN LIBYAN AFFAIR

PM231411 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 20 Apr 86 p 20

[Unattributed report: "Lunkov: 'Italy's Decisions Reasonable'"]

[Text] Naples -- The Italian Government's conduct in the Libyan affair has been "praised" by Soviet Ambassador to Italy Nikolay Lunkov in an interview to be published today by the Neapolitan daily IL MATTINO. "Craxi and Andreotti," he says, "tried to find a reasonable compromise to prevent the situation from getting out of hand." Having denied "any link between Moscow and the centers of terrorism," Lunkov goes on to denounce U.S. "state terrorism" against the Tripoli government, "which had denied any responsibility in the anti-American attacks." According to the Soviet ambassador, the U.S. attack signified "a blow to the European countries" as well as "a renewed attitude of defiance toward the Soviet Union."

Lunkov also stresses "the prudence and caution" of the Soviet authorities, "which want," he says, "good relations both with Europe and with the United States, particularly in the Mediterranean: The United States is 10,000 km away, whereas we are very close, because the Mediterranean and the Black Sea are part of the same region." Next, Lunkov says that the United States has created a very serious, explosive situation," in the Mediterranean. Having stated that "the Washington authorities confronted their allies with a predetermined decision," he reasserts "the Kremlin's willingness and desire to resolve the situation of conflict and to proceed along the peaceful path of negotiations on nuclear and conventional disarmament." "But," Lunkov concludes, "the United States is responding to the nuclear moratorium with defiance, with a dozen nuclear experiments, and with provocations in the Black Sea, Central America, and Libya."

ITALY SAID TO BE 'REAL U.S. AIRCRAFT CARRIER'

LD240204 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1854 GMT 23 Apr 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Kudrin]

[Text] Under the heading, "NATO Has Nothing To Do With It -- Italy Is Full of U.S. Bases," L'UNITA carries an article saying in part that Italy is the Mediterranean country with the largest number of bases and foreign military forces on its territory. There are about 60 bases. In every NATO base there is a part belonging exclusively to the United States. Moreover, there are possibly even more U.S. sites. For example, the United States has at its exclusive disposal sites on Sardinia and at a number of air bases. Tens of villages have communications, information, and control terminals for U.S. Air Force military systems.

Italy thus has become a real U.S. aircraft carrier, a second Saratoga, whether it wants it or not. It only remains for me to add, comrades, that six U.S. vessels have returned to the Bay of Naples after being away for a month. In particular, the aircraft carrier Coral Sea is there after playing an important role in the aggression against Libya. By the way, the Italian fleet is prepared for major joint NATO maneuvers in the Mediterranean.

FRG GREENS PARTY DELEGATION VISITS MOSCOW

Meets Yeltsin

PM231540 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Apr 86 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Talks at Moscow CPSU Gorkom"]

[Text] On 17 April B.N. Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, received a delegation of the Green Party (FRG) comprising L. Beckmann, J. Dittfurth, and R. Trampert, its cochairman, and N. Kostede, member of the party's board. During the talks the guests were informed in detail about the work of the Moscow City party organization and all the capital's working people in implementing the 27th CPSU Congress decisions in the economic, social, and spiritual spheres. The talks were held in a friendly atmosphere.

Press Conference

PM231038 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "At the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center"]

[Text] The Green Party (FRG) delegation which is visiting our country has held a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists. The delegation comprises L. Beckmann, J. Dittfurth, and R. Trampert, cochairman of the party, and N. Kostede, member of the board. The guests rated the results of the visit to the USSR highly, noting that the meetings and conversations with Soviet leaders, parliamentarians, representatives of the Soviet public, and scientists had been constructive and interesting and demonstrated a joint desire for mutual understanding on a wide range of questions.

L. Beckmann stressed that the Green Party fully supports the USSR's foreign policy initiatives contained in the 15 January statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and confirmed and subsequently developed at the 27th CPSU Congress. The Soviet proposals, the guest noted, taken together with the moratorium imposed on nuclear explosions, have for the first time provided an opportunity to begin a realistic and specific process of disarmament. It is regrettable that the United States and its allies did not give a positive response to those Soviet initiatives. The USSR's proposals on medium-range missiles are of special significance for us and we believe that the government of the FRG and other Western European countries should support them.

The Green Party representatives sharply criticized the unconcealed U.S. aggression against Libya. This was a bandit attack and an act of state terrorism, L. Beckmann stated. The Libyan events have shown for all to see that the United States is not only preparing wars but is also prepared to wage them. On the question of the FRG Government's decision to take part in the U.S. "star wars" plans, he stated that the U.S. SDI program is not a program for eliminating the nuclear threats but for enhancing and increasing it. The Green Party representatives noted that contacts with the CPSU are of great interest to them and that they intend to develop them.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON EVENTS IN LIBYA AFTER RAID

Shevardnadze Confirms Support

LD231634 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1600 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, 23 Apr (TASS) -- Today, Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, received Muhammad Sha'ban, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in the USSR, at his request. Muhammad Sha'ban handed a message to the Soviet leadership from Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution.

During the conversation they discussed the situation around Libya that has developed as a result of the U.S. armed aggression. It was noted that the barbaric attack on a sovereign Arab state -- the Libyan Jamahiriyah -- creates a real threat to the escalation of tension not only in the Mediterranean area but also far beyond its confines, and has a negative influence on the international climate as a whole.

Eduard Shevardnadze confirmed the USSR's solidarity with the friendly Libyan people in their struggle against the aggressive intrigues of the forces of imperialism.

Muhammad Sha'ban, on behalf of the Libyan leadership, expressed deep gratitude for the USSR's principled position.

Al-Qadhdhafi Speaks With Press

LD231816 Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli April 23 TASS -- TASS correspondents Vladimir Bogachev and Georgiy Shelenkov report:

The leader of the Libyan revolution Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi received here a group of Soviet journalists. During the conversation Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi expressed deep satisfaction with the Soviet Union's position on the events in the southern Mediterranean and stressed that in his speeches the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev had not only resolutely condemned the aggressor that attacked Libya but also seriously warned it.

We think highly of the proposals made by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev on the withdrawal of the Soviet and U.S. Navies from the Mediterranean, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said. But the American imperialists have brushed aside these constructive proposals. They did so in pursuit of the goals of their hegemonistic policy and acting at one with Zionist Israel in a bid to exert pressure on the Mediterranean countries, including the Arab ones.

We call upon the whole world to support the initiatives of the Soviet Union, which stated its readiness to withdraw its naval ships from the Mediterranean if the United States did the same.

We think that in the course of its aggression against Libya the leader of the Libyan revolution continued, the United States was training military cooperation with the NATO countries for possible operations on a larger scale.

Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi stressed that Libya had a possibility to make a strike at the U.S. 6th Fleet and NATO bases in southern Europe but decided against it. He said that, soberly assessing its responsibility for the cause of peace and responding to calls by different states as well as international and mass organizations, the revolutionary leadership of Libya decided not to allow an escalation of military activities which could broaden the conflict.

"We want to defeat imperialism through our courageous resistance, without being guided by a desire for revenge," Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said. "By defending our land, we fight against imperialism which threatens all progressive forces of the world."

The leader of the Libyan revolution noted the provocative nature of the naval exercises now conducted by fleets of NATO countries with the United States at the head.

We appeal to the international public and our friends in the socialist camp to follow closely the development of events and display vigilance. We must create a broad front of peoples treasuring the ideals of peace and freedom in alliance with socialist countries headed by the USSR in order to counteract imperialism and neonazism.

The United States and Britain do not deserve to be permanent members of the United Nations Security Council because membership in that body obliges to protect peace but not to engage in armed aggressions.

Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi suggested that the United Nations headquarters be immediately transferred from the United States to Switzerland.

We will continue to offer staunch resistance to American imperialism, the Libyan leader stressed. Let us recall Vietnam. The heroic resistance of the Vietnamese and their struggle against American imperialism demonstrated to the whole world that freedom-loving people could not be defeated. If the American aggression continues. Libya may become another Vietnam for the USA. Washington should learn the lesson of the past.

Answering the question about the actions of the Libyan Armed Forces during the raids of the U.S. Air Force, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said: In launching their act of aggression against the Jamahiriyah, the Americans hoped for surprise. But their hopes failed. The Libyan forces were on their guard and met the enemy with strong fire, preventing the American pilots from hitting sites targeted in advance.

After U.S. air strikes at Libya's peaceful cities and villages, Reagan is called the killer of children, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said in conclusion. And Reagan deserves being thus called. The President of the United States declares against a just solution of the Palestinian problem, against the settlement in the southern Africa and northern Ireland. He supports the policy of terrorism which Israel conducts on occupied Arab lands. By his actions, Reagan compels to resort to violence the peoples against whom he practices the policy of state terrorism himself.

"No provocations of the U.S. military will compel us abandon the struggle against imperialism, the effort to rally the Arabs on a progressive basis, withdraw support from the peoples fighting for their just cause," the leader of the Libyan revolution said.

On behalf of the Libyan people, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi expressed gratitude to the Soviet mass media that condemned resolutely the U.S. aggression, exposed real intentions of U.S. imperialism and called the attention of the world public to the United States piratic policy with regard to Libya.

Major Terrorist Act Planned

LD232124 Moscow TASS in English 2123 GMT 23 Apr 86

["Libyan Spokesman on Act of Provocation Prepared" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Tripoli April 23 TASS -- The information and culture secretary of the General People's Council of the Libyan Jamahiriyah, Al-Fayturi, told journalists that according to information supplied to Libya by friendly countries, including European ones, the CIA and the Israeli secret service, Mossad, were planning a major act of terrorism similar to the discotheque explosion in West Berlin. That action, according to the secretary, would be imputed to Libya to create another pretext for attacking the country. Libya, the secretary stressed, is warning world public opinion against the dangerous consequences of such an act of provocation.

U.S., Italy Accused

LD232146 Moscow TASS in English 1930 GMT 23 Apr 86

["U.S., Italian Secret Services Behind Terrorist Acts" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Kuwait April 23 TASS -- The Libyan Jamahiriyah has accused the USA's and Italy's secret services of engineering terroristic operations and planning to hold Libya responsible for them, Kuwait's news agency, KUNA, reported quoting a statement released by the Libyan People's Bureau in Rome (Embassy of the Libyan Jamahiriyah).

The statement said that those operations were aimed at undermining solidarity of people throughout the world with Libya, which fell victim to Washington's aggression. The U.S. CIA, it was pointed out in the document, undertook moves to undermine traditional relations of friendship between Italy and Libya. Using its agents, it, in particular, planned to stage an assassination attempt on the life of a West [word indistinct] ambassador in Italy.

Libyan Accused of Conspiracy

LD231250 Moscow TASS in English 2204 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Rome Arpil 22 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksey Golayev reprots:

American secret services are trying to impute to Libya organization in 1985 of a conspriacy to assassinate the ambassadors of USA, Egypt and Saudi Arabia in Rome. Former employee of Libya's embassy in Italy Muhammad Fayturi was arrested there two days ago, in line with that slander. He is accused of having a hand in the conspiracy.

Libya's embassy in Italy distributed here today a statement, firmly refuting the very possibility of Muhammad Fayturi's involvement in the conspiracy to assassinate the ambassadors.

The statement stresses that former citizen of Libya Rajeb Baghdug [spelling as received] who was arrested in February 1985 in Italy for illegal possession of arms, earlier fled from People's Jamahiriyah. He is a doubled-dyed counterrevolutionary.

As is clear from press reports, M. Fayturi was arrested on the basis of Rajeb Baghdug's testimony. M. Mayturi, after completing his work at Libya's embassy in Italy, stayed here as an expert of a Libyan financial firm.

The statement of Libya's embassy in Italy points to the direct link between U.S. barbarous air raids on Libyan towns and the provocation against Libya in Italy. The Reagan administration, the statement says, was unable to find any serious proofs for its slanderous declarations on Libya's "involvement" in international terrorism and is now trying to fabricate a new "case" to justify its bandit raids. The aim of that operation, devised by the U.S. CIA and some elements, hostile to People's Jamahiriyah, is to mislead the world public opinion and to find a pretext for continued aggression against Libya, the statement stressed.

The embassy stated that Rajeb Baghdug is a CIA agent. He was recruited by the U.S. espionage agency in Paris late in 1984, the statement stresses. He was given precise instructions from the CIA and the task to try to return to Libya to organize "the fifth column" there. As to Baghdug's stay in Italy, the authors of the statement point to a certain coordination of actions between that CIA agent and Italian secret services. Suffice it to say that after the arrest and his testimony he was "temporarily released" and is now "under care" of investigation bodies.

NATO Maneuvers Cause Alarm

LD232340 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Leonid Rassadin report from Tripoli]

[Text] Today I visited again the densely populated district of Ben Ashur, which was barbarically bombed by the U.S. Air Force. Work to clear the debris continues. The municipal authorities are making great efforts to help residents of the Ben Ashur district.

At the same time, here in Tripoli they cannot fail to take note of the fact that an unbridled anti-Libyan campaign continues in Washington and a number of Western European countries. Libyans are, in particular, expressing indignation at the expulsion of a group of Libyan citizens from Britain without any cause. And, of course, the greatest alarm is aroused by the provocative NATO maneuvers in the Mediterranean. In this regard, it is not being ruled out that the United States is preparing for the next gangster-like foray against the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

Soviet Position Praised

LD231732 Moscow TASS in English 1709 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli April 23 TASS -- Talking to journalists in the Libyan capital, the Information and Culture Secretary of Libya's General People's Committee Al-Fayturi urged them to tell the truth about everything they saw in the Libyan Jamahiriyah during these days of trial for the Libyan people. By pursuing a policy of aggression towards Libya, he said, American imperialsim is subverting the foundations of world peace and grossly trampling the commonly recognized norms of international law. The Libyan people, the secretary stressed, think highly of the position of the friendly Soviet Union, which resolutely condemned the gory actions of the American aggressor and warned it.

The Libyan spokesman reiterated that Libya welcomed the Soviet peace initiatives, including those related to the Mediterranean.

SOVIET, PDRY TRADE UNIONS ISSUE STATEMENT

PM231150 Moscow TRUD in Russian 17 Apr 86 p 3

["Joint Statement of the AUCCTU and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen General Confederation of Workers Trade Unions"]

[Text] A delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] General Confederation of Workers Trade Unions Preparatory Committee headed by confederation Chairman Rajih Salih Naji, has been on a friendly working visit to the USSR at the AUCCTU's invitation.

During the visit the delegation held talks with a Soviet trade union delegation headed by AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev. The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding.

AUCCTU representatives, the joint statement says, informed the delegation in detail about the 27th CPSU Congress' decisions aimed at accelerating the country's socioeconomic development, the concept of providing comprehensive international security system put forward by the congress, and the trade union organizations' role and tasks in implementing the 27th CPSU Congress' decisions practically.

The leaders of the General Confederation of Workers Trade Unions, for their part, explained the origins and causes of the tragic events of 13 January and talked about the process of normalizing the situation in the country, which is being carried out successfully under the leadership of the Yemen Socialist Party based on the principles of devotion to the ideals of scientific socialism and proletarian internationalism.

On behalf of Soviet trade unions the delegation expressed their solidarity and support for Democratic Yemen's working people in overcoming the consequences of the events of 13 January and their wishes for all-around success in strengthening and further increasing the Yemeni working class' revolutionary gains along the path of socialist orientation.

The sides expressed deep concern over the grave danger of war looming over the world created by the unrestrained nuclear missile arms race unleashed by the U.S. Administration and its desire to spread it to outer space, as well as the growing aggressiveness of the forces of imperialism, racism, Zionism, and reaction. The doctrine of "neoglobalism" proclaimed by U.S. imperialism and the strong-arm tactics employed by it in international relations are fraught with the grave danger of a world nuclear catastrophe.

Deeply concerned at the destiny of peace, the AUCCTU and the General Confederation of Workers Trade Unions attach crucial significance to implementing the large-scale program proposed by the Soviet Union for the phased abolition of nuclear and other kinds of weapons of mass destruction by the end of the 20th century. They fervently welcome the Soviet initiatives in implementing this task, in particular, on ending nuclear tests and preventing the militarization of outer space.

Participants in the talks resolutely condemned the aggressive course of imperialist forces, the continuing pressure on progressive Arab countries, the preparation for military aggression against Nicaragua, and the escalating interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and Angola.

They indignantly castigated the U.S. Administration's glaring act of armed aggression against sovereign Libya and resolutely demanded an end to the policy of banditry and blackmail against independent developing countries upholding the path of autonomous development.

They confirmed their full support for the struggle for a just and comprehensive Near East settlement on the basis of ensuring the Palestinian people's legitimate rights and creating an independent state on their own national territory.

Representatives of the AUCCTU and the General Confederation of Workers Trade Unions castigated the system of apartheid and colonial oppression in southern Africa and confirmed their solidarity with African working people's courageous struggle. They support the proposal to turn the Indian Ocean into a peace zone.

The sides consider that in the present, tense international situation it is the prime duty of the organized working class and the entire world trade union movement to step up in every possible way the struggle to prevent mankind's nuclear destruction and restore the world to the path of peaceful coexistence and cooperation among the peoples.

The AUCCTU and the General Confederation of Workers Trade Unions expressed satisfaction at the fraternal relations successfully developing between them on the basis of the long-term Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation signed in December 1982 and confirmed their desire to further strengthen and expand them.

The sides attach great significance to improving their collaboration in the international arena and within the framework of the WFTU and the ILO. They stressed the importance of actively participating in the work of the 11th World Trade Union Congress to be held in Berlin in September 1986.

TOLKUNOV DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH TUNISIAN PRESIDENT

PM230926 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation Visit"]

[Excerpt] Tunis, 19 Apr -- A Soviet parliamentary delegation headed by L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union, is visiting Tunisia.

Before setting off on a tour of the country, L.N. Tolkunov was received by Habib Bourguiba, president of Tunisia.

During the friendly conversation that was held, there was an examination of questions of Soviet-Tunisian relations and their further development in various spheres in the interests of the two countries' peoples. The Soviet delegation leader gave the Tunisian head of state a message from the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The meeting was attended by M. Messadi, president of the National Assembly, M. Skhiri, minister and director of the president's office, and B.C. Es-Sebsi, foreign minister, V.L. Kizichenko, USSR ambassador to Tunisia, was also at the meeting.

POLYAKOV DELINEATES SOVIET OUTLOOK ON MIDEAST

PM221410 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 16 Apr 86 pp 2, 10

[Report on unattributed interview with Vladimir Polyakov, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry's Near East Department, in Cairo; date not given]

[Text] In an interview a few hours before he left Cairo, Polyakov said:

The aim of my tour was to exchange views with the officials in Damascus, Amman, and Cairo on developments in the region, means of solving the Middle East problem, and bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and Syria, Jordan, and Egypt. There can be no doubt that these meetings were useful and provided a real opportunity for an exchange of views on future prospects and all important issues.

I explained the Soviet Union's position on all issues of interest to the peoples of the region, especially the question of the Israeli occupation of Arab territories, the Palestinian question, and the search for practical ways of promoting a just, lasting, and comprehensive settlement that would establish peace in the Middle East and guarantee the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to an independent Palestinian state, and that would liberate all the terrorists occupied by Israel in 1967 and provide security and peace for the states of the region. These are the principles and foundations contained in the Soviet proposals of July 1984.

The Soviet Union believes the way to achieve such a solution is through an international conference attended by all concerned parties especially the PLO, which is the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative -- on an equal footing with all other participating states. The conference should be held under the supervision of the United Nations and the co-chairmanship of the Soviet Union and the United States. Participation by the five permament members [of the UN Security Council] would depend on the circumstances under which the conference is held and on their ability to contribute to progress toward the conference's objectives.

The Soviet Union believes that when it convenes the conference will form a number of ad hoc committees within it, but the basic general issues will remain the responsibility of the conference as a whole. We will submit to the conference the Soviet proposals that we consider to be constructive, balanced, and in the interest of all the peoples and states of the region. As the Arabs know, these proposals take into consideration and are in full harmony with the basic principles of the Fes and Casablanca Arab summit resolutions.

We in the Soviet Union believe that settlement of the Middle East question requires collective efforts and should be comprehensive. Unilateral and partial solutions are in the interest of Israel and the United States and against the interests of the Arabs and the Palestinians. The concept offered by the United States and Israel would turn the conference into a mere cover for separate settlements with each Arab state taken in isolation and the conference would just crown such settlements. The serious implication of this U.S.-Israeli approach is that the United States and Israel would succeed in imposing the solution they want on the Arab states against Arab and Palestinian interests. We reject this concept of an international conference.

The Soviet Union has no selfish aims and no tendentious self-interests in the Middle East. The Arabs' 30 to 40 years of experience with us has confirmed the Soviet Union's good intentions and has confirmed that the Soviet Union is a friend of the Arabs and defends their rights. Our proposals for the settlement of the Middle East conflict have been approved by all the Arab sides as well as the PLO.

Only Israel and the United States have rejected them because they see the Soviet proposals as a solid barrier against the separate deals they want to impose on the peoples and governments of the region.

There is a fundamental principle -- which we believe in -- in our foreign policy. That principle is that international and regional problems and conflicts could and should be settled by peaceful means taking into consideration the interests of the parties concerned. We know that Syria and the PLO both want an international conference.

This principle and our relentless efforts to solve problems by peaceful means does not take anything away from any Arab state's right to self-defense against any military aggression and right to liberate its territory from foreign occupation by any available means especially in circumstances when Israel persists in its aggressive expansionist policy toward the neighboring Arab states and the Palentinian people.

Our atttitude toward the PLO is clear and unambiguous. We strongly believe in the unity of the Palestinian national liberation movement within the PLO and we are against any split or division within Palestinian ranks. The unity of the Palestinian revolution's factions is a fundamental and important force against imperialism. We have said and are still saying that divisions in Palestinian ranks and differences between the Palestinian groups serve neither the general Arab interests nor the Palestinian interests. They only serve the interests of Israel and imperialism.

During our meetings with Yasir 'Arafat and the Palestinian leaderships we firmly emphasized the importance of overcoming differences and uniting on the basis of anti-imperialist struggle. As everyone knows, the Soviet Union is in contact with all the main Palestinian organizations and we are resolutely trying, through these contacts, to convince them of the dangers resulting from their disunity and of the damage caused to their national interests as a consequence of that.

We very much hope that the Palestinians will, in adherence to their national interests, succeed in surmounting their differences because unless they unite their ranks and their struggle, the main objective of the Palestinian people -- which is setting up an independent Palestinian state and fulfilling the right of self-determination and the other legitimate rights of the Palestinian people -- cannot be achieved.

We have regarded the Amman agreement as an unsound step because it does not help the achievement of a just and comprehensive peaceful settlement. The United States has exploited the Amman agreement to impose the U.S.-Israeli solution on the peoples of the region. The Amman agreement did not meet with the approval of all the Palestinians. It caused more division and destroyed Palestinian unity. It also aroused fears in many Arab states, many of whom did not support the agreement because it ran contrary to the proposals unanimously approved by the Arabs at the Fes summit conference.

The events that occurred in the year following the signing of the agreement show that there were no positive results.

The Soviet Union has condemned the aggressive U.S. policies and moves in the Middle East, especially the recent moves against the Libyan Jamahiriyah. There can be no doubt that the recent U.S. moves against Libya prove that the Reagan administration is of an aggressive nature and that it is trying to impose its hegemony on the region and the world and to fight all national liberation movements and resist liberation of nations.

The United States uses the 6th Fleet not only to exert pressure on Libya but also to put pressure on and commit aggression against Syria, Lebanon, Egypt, and all the Mediterranean states.

It is the iron fist with which Reagan threatens other states. The Soviet Union most firmly condemns this aggressive policy.

General Secretary Gorbachev has proposed that the U.S. and Soviet fleets be withdrawn from the Mditerranean and that talks be held with a view to turning the region into a peaceful region remote from U.S. pressures and military threats. The United States, however, immediately rejected these proposals. Before that, the Reagan administration rejected all of the Soviet initiatives for the promotion of world peace. It rejected Gorbachev's proposals announced on 15 January 1986 calling for the liquidation of nuclear weapons by the year 2000 to rid the world of the threat of a nuclear catastrophe. It also rejected a proposal to end the arms race and a proposal for the nonmilitarization of space.

We want outer space to be a source of solar energy in the interest of the whole world including the Soviet and Egyptian peoples without nuclear-tipped missiles flying around in it. We call for an end to massive spending on instruments of total destruction. We urge that this wealth be saved and used to help the states of the world achieve progress and development.

USSR-Egyptian bilateral relations are not a transient or new phenomenon. They have technical foundations that were strengthened and consolidated in the days of national leader Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir. We cooperated in all fields in the interests of the Egyptian and Soviet peoples. That cooperation helped promote peace and security in the region. We are not responsible for the damage done to our bilateral relations under Al-Sadat's reign.

At present President Husni Mubarek is pursuing a policy aimed at developing relations of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union. We on our part welcome that and are completely ready for accord with Egypt in the fields of trade, economic, and cultural exchanges and political dialogue; we are fully prepared to help solve the Egyptian people's development problems. At present we exchange official delegations and visits. President Mubarak and Comrade Gorbachev exchange messages. Our trade relations are improving and we are about to develop our cooperation and economic relations.

There is a reasonable level of relations at present. They are being developed and the obstacles and difficulties and accumulations dating back to Al-Sadat's reign are gradually being surmounted. We believe that this is in the interest of both countries and peoples.

SOVIET ECONOMIC DELEGATION LEAVES PDRY

GF171541 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Excerpt] The USSR economic delegation, led by Comrade Viktor Begrusta, member of the USSR State Planning Committee, left Aden this morning after a visit to the PDRY. During the visit, the delegation acquainted itself with the main sectors of the country's national economy and held talks with party and state officials on the means to expand relations in economic cooperation between the two friendly countries.

CIA 'PLAN' TO ATTACK U.S. MISSIONS, BLAME LIBYA

LD240416 Moscow TASS in English 0911 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Managua April 23 TASS -- According to a statement of the Nicaraguan committee of solidarity with peoples of the world circulated here, the bandit U.S. air raids of the Libyan cities and the debate in the U.S. Congress over the allocation of another millions of dollars for Somozista mercenaries are both characterized by cynicism and a brazen disregard for the basic norms of international law and human morale.

Alejandro Serrano, head of the Supreme Court of Nicaragua, said in a conversation with journalists that the Reagan administration was grossly trampling underfoot the existing international laws. He emphasized that U.S. terroristic actions against Libya and Nicaragua put in jeopardy universal peace.

The NUEVA NICARAGUA NEWS AGENCY has exposed the intention of the U.S. secret services to organize attacks on U.S. diplomatic missions in Central American countries and ascribe them to some 'Libyan terrorists' who are allegedly based on the Nicaraguan territory.

According to NUEVA NICARAGUA, the purpose of the criminal plan of the CIA is to 'justify' the financing of the terrorist Somozista groups and direct armed actions of the U.S. military against Nicaragua.

'CABANAS-86' TO CENTER ON 'SPECIAL OPERATIONS'

LD241004 Moscow TASS in English 0711 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Havana April 24 TASS -- According to Arthur Scop, spokesman of the U.S. Embassy in Tegucigalpa, the second stage of the American-Honduran military exercise codenamed "Cabanas-86" which is scheduled for the beginning of May will be devoted to 'special operations'.

In the military exercise, the next in turn, due to be held close to the border with revolutionary Nicaragua 2,000 U.S. officers and men will take part, including "Green Berets" of the 82nd Airborne Division which gained ill fame during the U.S. armed aggression against Grenada.

Captain Pena, representative of the General Staff of the Honduran Army, admitted, in his turn, that during the second stage of the "Cabanas-86" military exercise U.S. soldiers would train so-called 'anti-guerrilla' operations in the Departments of Olancho, Gracias-a-Dios and Paraiso.

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Yevtushenko Criticizes Curbs on Personal Opinion

PM231006 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 15 Apr 86 p 3

[Article by USSR State Prize Winner Yevgeniy Yevtushenko under the rubric "Direct Speech": "Personal Opinion" — first five paragraphs are *SOVETSKAYA KULTURA* introduction]

[Text] "Direct speech" in the Russian language denotes someone's statement cited verbatim in a report. However, on inaugurating our new rubric, we attach a different meaning to this term.

The 27th CPSU Congress set tasks of enormous historical importance to the party and the people. These tasks presuppose dynamic acceleration of society's socioeconomic and cultural development; active reorientation of people's social conscience; further improvement of socialist democracy; and struggle against inertia, indifference, bureaucracy, and other extant negative phenomena. This party policy, elaborated by the congress, encounters nationwide support by Soviet people.

Support both in words and in deeds. We are living at a time when even words — opportune and weighty, concentrating the spirit of the time — become a social or civic action. The words by our contemporary, having accepted with his mind and heart the party's large-scale designs as his personal cause. Particularly the authoritative word by masters of literature and art, called upon to express most convincingly the mood of the masses at crucial stages of the country's destiny.

Our new rubric is an invitation to speak out directly — without beating around the bush, as people say — on the most burning questions and problems of the day, be they economic or social, cultural or moral, to speak out about everything that prevents us from unleashing at full strength the might of the human factor for the sake of fulfilling the party program. We invite "Direct speech" by painters and party workers, veterans and our young contemporaries, educationists, scientific workers, economic leaders, workers, and kolkhoz members — all who think and act in the interests of the country, who daily devote their experience, knowledge, talent, and work to the nationwide cause of accelerating society's socioeconomic development.

The new rubric is being inaugurated by Yevgeniy Yevtushenko. [end introduction]

The terms "the people" and "mankind" connote to us primarily individuals. Not only famous ones, however, because famous people are by no means always the best representatives of their people and of mankind.

Sometimes personal opinion costs dearly. But there can be no individuals without a correct personal opinion, nor can there be a people without individuals. Personal opinion evolves into the opinion of the people when it marches boldly in defiance of timorous and compromising depersonalization. Personal opinion evolves into the opinion of the people when it is based on concern for the people rather than on self-centered egoism. Inward-oriented personal opinion is self-destructive. Personal opinion creates an individual when it is fearlessly expressed for the sake of others. Such personal opinion ceases to be purely personal and becomes the voice of all others. Provided only, of course, that people do not attempt to stifle all other opinions by their personal opinion. The fresh wind of publicity also means creative freedom, but not in its narrow, literary meaning; it means creative freedom for the whole people, including literature. Today's fresh wind comprises personal opinions, the breath of the multitude of people who constitute the people. But, in order to ensure that this fresh wind of personal opinion is not constrained by officialdom's paper clips, there must be no acceptance of any forms of depersonalization.

A tactlessly distorted quotation from Nekrasov — "You may not be a sportsman, but you must be a citizen!" — was being flaunted above a small rayon stadium somewhere in the north. People used to decorate — and still do — the blank walls of new buildings with paintings depicting deformed gigantic figures with fresh pseudo-optimistic expressions on their faces, holding unrealistically large sheaves or hammers in their hands. At best, such "agitation" is ignored; at worst, however, it is counterproductive, generating derisive skepticism and even cynicism at times. The time has come to replace the cosmetic embellishment of reality with the businesslike solution of real problems. This is now the main direction of our life. Some orators, attempting in the old-fashioned way to insinuate overtones of flattery in the businesslike atmosphere, are deservedly called to order. People making importunate appeals "to the top" in connection with issues which can, given elementary independence, be resolved at other levels, run against the fair and firm advice "not to load everything on the government's back" but to find solutions by themselves. The constructive-critical approach, the condemnation of exaggeration and showiness, and the development of democratic publicity — these are encouraging signs of the new time. Publicity is out of the question without the precious right of unpunishable personal opinion.

If personal opinion is mistaken, it can and must be corrected by collective opinion, but without crude administrative methods, without suppression — by means of conclusive comradely conviction. But the collective opinion of the people does not exist without the right to personal opinion. The opinion of the people is not a circular released "from the top," but actually the sum total of personal opinions. This idea was brilliantly expressed in the past by Andrey Platonov: "Without me, the people is incomplete."

There were times when the exaggeration of the role of one single individual was encouraged, while the roles of all others were reduced to those of the lamentably notorious "cogs." One single opinion, and often incompetent at that, regulated not only domestic and foreign policy but also biology, linguistics, cybernetics, music, and literature. Other personal opinions, even if they were the opinions of leading specialists in the spheres in question, were ignored and at times even punishable as opinions that were supposedly opposed to "the opinion of the people." The linkup of one single opinion with the levers for the implementation of ideas and the exclusion of many other important opinions from these levers resulted in quite a few errors; and the price which we still have to pay today is the lagging behind in a number of sectors of science and production. It is hardly likely that all these tragic errors were ill intentioned. But the subjective volitional "This is how it must be done!" has no moral right to take the form of an order unless it has been preceded by the interrogative "How should it be done?" addressed to the millions of opinions of the people.

As far as Lenin was concerned, his contacts with peasants' petitioners, with Putilov Plant workers , with Red Guards, and with Maksim Gorkiy were not a play at democracy covering up volitional actions predetermined by him. Educated by Nekrasov's "Reflections at the Main Entrance," Lenin left the door of the first socialist state in the world open to the multifaceted personal opinions of the people. Only such an open door is the door to true socialism. Giving the memorable triune advice to our young people — "Learn, learn, and learn..." — Lenin not only taught but himself also learned constantly from reality, unafraid to courageously admit his mistakes and alter his initial decisions. Lenin was one of the very few in history to set an example of a professional politician who never elevated his personal opinion above the opinion of the wisest of advisers — reality. When foreign correspondents persistently asked: "Will the New Economic Policy last a long time?", Lenin invariably answered that life would show. This was the source of the strength of his opinion — principled but flexible, adapting to life itself instead of lopping off life's legs to squeeze it into the Procrustean bed of an opinion that is unchangeable and ossified once and for all. Intolerance and highly uncomplimentary sharpness in intraparty discussions were combined in Lenin with administrative tolerance and respect for personal opinion, even when he either did not share it or shared it only partially. He keenly valued all the best qualities of his comrades who opposed him and, while criticizing them, he nonetheless posted them to those sectors of the civil war or of construction where these best qualities could be displayed. The Bolsheviks achieved victory in the civil war precisely because their slogan — "Peace to the peoples! Land to the peasants!" — was based on millions of personal opinions which became the opinion of the people.

Stalin's famous address to the people at the most dangerous period of the Great Patriotic War had a somewhat unexpected and human beginning — "Brothers and sisters" — and it touched the multitude of hearts that still suffered from so many unhealed wounds inflicted by undeserved losses and insults. The opinion that "The enemy will be routed, victory will be ours" was not just a personal opinion at the time — it was the opinion of the people. The fusion of the state and the people — therein lies the secret of that great victory. Following the victory, however, the opinion of yesterday's "brothers and sisters" seemed to become immaterial. Had the peasants been asked their personal opinion at the time, they would have said that family grain must not be appropriated just for the sake of plan showiness, that domestic livestock must not be seized, and that payment must not be based on working days earned only on paper because all this would undermine our agriculture which had already suffered much. But they were not asked for their personal opinions. Had our readers and music lovers been asked for their personal opinions, they would have said that accusations of antipopular attitude [nenarodnost] must not be leveled either against Anna Akhmatova, who during the war wrote "Our clocks have struck the hour of courage, and courage will not desert us," or against Shostakovich whose Leningrad Symphony became a universal symbol of our motherland's invincibility. But they were not asked for their personal opinions.

Very much is being done now, although far from everything, to swiftly boost our agriculture and the living standards of our grain-growers; both Akhmatova and Shostakovich are recognized as Soviet classics by the whole people. But have we the right to forget the bitter lessons taught by history, which has proved the pernicious nature of any gap between opinion "from the top" and the opinion of the people? These bitter lessons should by no means lead us to historical nihilism, to the erasure of all our great victories, be they in building or in war, achieved by us against all odds, even in the most difficult years. The newborn socialism did not have at hand any ready-made manual according to which it could build itself. Our socialism is the actual living manual from which we must not tear either the heroic pages of victories or the tragic pages of losses and mistakes, because otherwise neither we nor the future generations will be able to learn from this manual.

People exuding creative energy, based on specific knowledge of the people's needs, are today taking up leadership positions in our country's rayons, oblasts, and republics. The tasks that have been assigned to them regarding scientific and production intensification cannot be solved without intensification of the importance of personal opinions, of the opinion of the people. The radical economic reforms which are undertaken or are still to come must be bolstered by revolutionary practicality, a practicality which is flexible in the Leninist fashion and which is impossible without the wings of spirituality. There will be no development of economic thinking without the development of thinking as such. Bold transforming solutions cannot be implemented under conditions of moral unpreparedness for radical transformations, or of cowardice because cowardice creates an impassable quagmire in the path of even the most valuable initiatives. There is no doubt that our new leadership wants to do everything to help the people live better. But the people must also help the leadership both by their labor and by the frank openness of their personal opinions, expressed not for the sake of effect but for the sake of the common cause which cannot be split between opinion "from above" and opinion "from below." The "suppose-something-goes-wrong-ers" threaten us that publicity could turn into anarchy. But even when our state, in its early days, was surrounded on all sides by 14 hostile powers while being internally torn by civil war and devastation, Lenin was not afraid to speak with utmost frankness and most sharply about bureaucracy, about communist arrogance (komchvanstvo), about speculators and bribe-takers, thus seizing from the enemies of socialism their favorite opportunity to take advantage of our own silence. Truth coming from a friend is medicine; coming from evil hands, it is poison. Now that our state has matured and grown stronger, we must be even less afraid of our own critically frank personal opinions because this frankness is a sign of our maturity and strength, while the smoothing over of sharp corners is a sign of weakness. The fear of "losing face" by the "suppose-something-goes-wrong-ers" more often than not results precisely in losing face. Public silence is a covert form of anarchy. Nothing can be more harmful than people voting obediently, with their formally raised hands driven not by the commandment of their hearts and reason but by inertia. Such formal voting later takes the form of willing or unwilling sabotage of the very resolutions for which they have just voted. Of course, publicity must not be an end in itself. Publicity must not be transformed into a public platform for people who have nothing to say. We are not advocating publicity for garrulous nonsense, but rather for ideas which can be transformed into energetic actions.

We have already, in a relative brief period of time, done much for the development of publicity — working people's letters and reports covering party conferences and production meetings offer more gripping reading matter, with their Bolshevik poignancy standing out in comparison with many toothless pseudocivic scribblings. The assertive development of statements emanating from the public at large at times overtakes our professional publicists in terms of civic boldness. Leaders not only criticize workers within their apparatus, but at times courageously subject themselves to self-criticism, and this is what one would like to hear from the mouths of some of our writers who are churning out their boring impersonal novels which are at odds with the demands of the time. We have already learned to speak openly about many of today's most urgent problems, although not about all of them. But publicity with regard to the present is now greater than publicity with regard to the past. In order to boldly resolve today's problems, we must not be timid about our own history, which contains the roots of today's problems.

In contrast with the calls for civic boldness and truthfulness, we have constant opposition by the "suppose-something-goes-wrong-ers" who are striving to level, smooth over, and reduce to a common denominator the views concerning many historical phenomena and today's life. Using all possible means to prevent writers, directors, painters, scientists, and workers from expressing their personal opinions, these hopelessly obsolete dinosaurs of sham custodianship nonetheless attempt to elevate their own personal opinions above all others. If a technical commission makes a negative decision on the design of a new aircraft and yet the aircraft, regardless of this decision, is nevertheless produced and flies to the glory of our motherland, then such a technical commission must not remain immune to public and moral control. The time has come to make it part of our practice that people who have blocked the path of valuable inventions or have prevented the publication of literary works, the presentation of plays and movies, or the exhibition of paintings which have subsequently gained recognition by the whole people, must be adjudged incompetent.

One writer who served as a frontline soldier and, together with other writers, resolutely supported my poem "Taboo" [Fuku] when attempts were being made to block it, told me some very important comradely words: "Of course, I perceive some historical facts in a different fashion.... Both of us, however, are entitled to express our different opinions because they are both based on shared love for the motherland; I am bound to defend your right, while you are bound to defend mine...." It cannot be said more precisely or more simply. This concept must be fundamental not only in the practice of our publishing houses but also in the practice of the democratic development of publicity as a whole.

The Soviet leader who speaks from a world platform for the sake of delivering mankind from nuclear catastrophe; the party congress delegates who delivered businesslike and energetic speeches embodying millions of opinions of the people instead of formal eulogies; the metal-worker who takes the floor at a meeting on the spur of the moment and impartially speaks the workers' truth in the face of bosses who uneasily shrug their shoulders; the milkmaid who has forgotten the slip of paper handed to her and whose every single word comes from the long-suffered peasant's heart; the scientist who fights a principled battle against pseudo-scientific concepts which fetter advanced thinking; the writer who expresses profound concern over the fate of northern rivers from the platform of the congress of Russian literati — we are all equal and responsible to history, and our personal opinions flow together, like rivers, into the single opinion of the people.

The great power of personal opinion is the lever of collective democracy. But personal opinions are not just words.

Our struggle for peace and the fruits of our labor — wheat ears laden with tomorrow's grain, streams of milk tinkling into pails, beautiful bridges, great scientific discoveries, truthful books, and fascinating shows — must also be part of our personal opinions, fused into the single opinion of the people who wish happiness and peace not only for themselves but also for the whole of mankind.

Gorbachev, Others Sign Writer's Obituary

PM171255 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Apr 86
First Edition p 3

(Obituary: "Valentin Petrovich Katayev"]

[excerpts] Soviet multinational literature has suffered a grave loss. Valentin Petrovich Katayev, the outstanding Soviet writer, member of the CPSU, hero of socialist labor, and holder of a USSR State Prize, died 12 April 1986 at the age of 89.

M.S. Gorbachev, G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, A.A. Gromyko, L.N. Zaykov, D.A. Kunayev, Ye.K. Ligachev, N.I. Ryzhkov, M.S. Solomentsev, V.M. Chebrikov, E.A. Shevardnadze, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, B.N. Yeltsin, N.N. Slyunkov, S.L. Sokolov, Yu.F. Solovyev, N.V. Talyzin, A.P. Biryukova, A.F. Dobrynin, M.V. Zimyanin, V.A. Medvedev, V.P. Nikonov, G.P. Razumovskiy, A.N. Yakovlev, I.V. Kapitonov, A.N. Aksenov, V.G Afanasyev, Yu.P. Voronov, A.D. Lizichev, M.F. Nenashev, P.Ya. Slezko, T.N. Menteshashvili, V.P. Orlov, G.M. Markov, V.M. Mishin, S.A. Shalayev, G.V. Zakharov, A.A. Belyayev, F.I. Yermash, Ye.V. Zaytsev, N.N. Chetverikov, Ch.T. Aytmatov, M.N. Alekseyev, A.G. Aleksin, A.A. Ananyev, S.A. Baruzdin, Yu.V. Bondarev, G.A. Borovik, P.P. Botsu, Yu.N. Verchenko, R.G. Gamzatov, A.T. Gonchar, N.M. Gribachev, A.D. Dementyev, P.A. Zagrebelnyy, S.P. Zalygin, M.A. Ibragimov, A.S. Ivanov, Ye.A. Isayev, V.A. Kaverin, V.V. Karpov, A.P. Keshokov, F.F. Kuznetsov, L.M. Leonov, E.B. Mezhelaytis, S.V. Mikhalkov, V.M. Ozerov, P.L. Proskurin, R.I. Rozhdestvenskiy, A.D. Salynskiy, S.V. Sartakov, Ye.I. Skurko (M. Tank), Yu.I. Surovtsev, M.B. Khrapchenko, A.B. Chakovskiy, A.N. Chepurov.

Leaders in Honor Guard

LD171032 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1230 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Valentin Petrovich Katayev, an outstanding Soviet writer, Hero of Socialist Labor, and USSR State Prize winner, was seen off on his last journey today in Moscow. In the honor guard were Comrades Ligachev, Biryukova, and Yakovlev, as well as Comrade Voronov, head of the CPSU Central Committee Culture Department.

Gorbachev, Others Sign Academician's Obituary

PM230822 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Apr 86 First Edition p 3

[Obituary of Academician Mikhail Borisovich Khrapchenko]

[Excerpts] soviet science has suffered a heavy loss. Academician Mikhail Borisovich Khrapchenko, eminent Soviet scientist, member of the CPSU since 1928, Hero of Socialist Labor, winner of the Lenin and USSR State Prizes, academician-secretary of the USSR Academy of Sciences Literature and Language Section, and member of the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium, died on 15 April 1986 at the age of 82.

M.S. Gorbachev, G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, A.A. Gromyko, Ye.K. Ligachev, N.I. Ryzhkov, P.N. Demichev, B.N. Yeltsin, M.V. Zimyanin, A.N. Yakovlev, A.P. Aleksandrov, Yu.P. Voronov, V.A. Kotelnikov, P.N. Fedoseyev, Ye.P. Velikhov, Yu.A. Ovchinnikov, A.A. Logunov, K.V. Frolov, A.L. Yanshin, G.M. Markov, V.A. Grigoryev, G.K. Skryabin, A.G. Yegorov, S.L. Tikhvinskiy, V.N. Kudryavtsev, A.A. Belyayev, Yu.N. Verchenko, V.M. Ozerov, S.V. Mikhalkov, N.T. Fedorenko, A.B. Chakovskiy, B.B. Piotrovskiy, G.V. Stepanov, D.F. Markov, L.M. Leonov, D.S. Likhachev, T.V. Gamkrelidze, G.P. Berdnikov, Yu.N. Karaulov

Council of Ministers Reviews Productivity Indicators

PM221510 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "At the USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A USSR Council of Ministers session was held on 18 April to examine the results of the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR and USSR State Budget in the first quarter of 1986.

Proceeding on the basis of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions, the USSR Council of Ministers demanded that USSR ministries and departments and union republics' councils of ministers carry out all the necessary measures to consistently and steadily implement the congress decisions, the principles of the Central Committee Political Report to the congress, and the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000.

Having discussed the reports by N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, and B.I. Gostev, USSR minister of finance, on the national economic performance in the first quarter of this year, the USSR Council of Ministers noted that as a result of widespread socialist competition and a high degree of creative activity by labor collectives on the implementation of the congress decisions and the implementation of measures to establish order and discipline, the development rate has increased, economic efficiency has improved, and measures are being carried out to improve the people's well-being.

The increase in industrial production in the first quarter of 1986 was 6.7 percent compared with the first quarter of 1985 (the annual plan is 4.3 percent). The plan for the sale of industrial output was fulfilled by 102 percent and all union republics and industrial ministries fulfilled it, with the exception of the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry. Positive advances have taken place in key industrial sectors, above all in machine building, metallurgy, and the gas industry. The results of the economic activity of industrial associations and enterprises operating in the new management conditions are higher than in industry as a whole.

Working people in agriculture have basically completed preparations for spring sowing and have embarked on fieldwork. Livestock wintering is coming to a close in better conditions than last year, and public-sector livestock raising productivity has improved. Purchases of livestock and poultry increased by 7.6 percent compared with the first quarter of 1985 and purchases of milk and eggs increased by 6 percent, which made it possible to improve supplies of foodstuffs for the population.

Existing enterprises are being reconstructed and retooled on a larger scale.

Railroad transport operations improved. Some 35.7 million metric tons of freight were shipped in excess of the plan.

Labor productivity in industry increased by 6.3 percent compared with an annual plan of 4.1 percent. Some 94 percent of the increase in industrial output and the entire increase in railroad transport shipments were due to improved labor productivity and there was an increase in profits.

Implementation of the social program of the 12th 5-Year Plan began. The average monthly pay of workers and employees in the first quarter of 1986 was 3 percent up on the first quarter of 1985, retail trade turnover (not counting sales of alcoholic drinks, which have been substantially reduced) increased by 8.6 percent, and sales of consumer services to the population increased by 7.5 percent. A large number of apartment blocks, hospitals, and children's preschool establishments were constructed on the basis of state capital investments.

At the same time, the USSR Council of Ministers noted that certain national economic sectors and a number of associations, enterprises, and organizations have been slow to restructure their activity in the light of the new demands and operated below their potential in the first quarter of 1986. The overall plan for the sale of products was overfulfilled, but the plan taking into account delivery contract pledges was underfulfilled by R2.1 billion. The biggest lag was at associations and enterprises of the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, and fruit and vegetable farming enterprises of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee. A number of USSR ministries and departments and union republican councils of ministers failed to fulfill plans on new equipment and are responsible for a considerable lag in the construction of social and cultural facilities.

The USSR State Budget was fulfilled in the first quarter of 1986 by 96.9 percent for income and by 96 percent for expenditure.

The USSR Council of Ministers made it incumbent on ministers, leaders of USSR departments, and union republics' councils of ministers to adopt, on the basis of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions, effective measures to consolidate and develop the positive results achieved by the national economy in the first quarter of 1986, to ensure steady, smooth work by subordinate associations, enterprises, and organizations, and to unconditionally fulfill and overfulfill plan targets and socialist pledges for 1986 in order to take a considerable practical step forward this year in the implementation of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions and lay a strong foundation for fulfillment of the 12th 5-Year Plan targets.

The main effort should be directed toward accelerating scientific and technical progress, introducing advanced technology, updating production capital, ensuring a fundamental advance in improving output quality, and creating conditions for taking national economic sectors to the highest frontiers of science and technology. It is necessary to tighten up economy measures, ensure rational utilization of all resources, increase cadres' responsibility for the job in hand, and improve work on switching associations and enterprises to the new management conditions.

The USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee and union republican councils of ministers were told to adopt all the requisite measures to carry out high-quality spring fieldwork at the right time, to make wide use of intensive techniques in agricultural production, to make rational use of the material and technical resources allocated to agriculture, and to ensure prompt preparations for harvesting and reception and processing of products.

There was acute criticism of the unsatisfactory state of affairs in capital construction. Ministers, leaders of USSR departments, and union republican councils of ministers were told to examine the entire range of questions connected with improving construction production efficiency, fundamentally improving the quality of construction, and concentrating capital investments and to adopt effective measures.

In order to satisfy growing demand for the requisite range of high-quality consumer goods and to expand the services sphere, USSR ministries and departments and union republican councils of ministers were told to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the relevant plan targets.

CPSU Central Committee Politburo Members G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, and L.N. Zaykov and CPSU Central Committee Secretary A.P. Biryukova participated in the USSR Council of Ministers session work.

The session was addressed by N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Ministries' 'Disregard' for Pollution Cited

PM181449 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 18 Apr 86 p 2

[TASS report: "Concern for Nature"]

[Text] On 16 April a routine session of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium commission on environmental conservation and the rational use of natural resources was held.

The commission examined the question of the state and measures for the improvement of the appraisal of plans for the construction and reconstruction of national economy projects and of the ecological appraisal of new equipment, technology, and materials with respect to meeting the demands of nature conservation legislation. It was noted that many ministries and departments are failing to pay due attention to these questions. The plans for the construction and reconstruction of production projects often include manufacturing processes which fail to meet nature conservation requirements. The irrational use of land is allowed. Because of these shortcomings the USSR Gosstroy expert review carrying out a selective check on plans submitted by ministries and departments returns a considerable proportion of these plans for completion. Insufficient account is taken of demands for environmental conservation and the rational use of natural resources during the revision and elaboration of all-union and departmental norms for technological planning.

The commission instructed the USSR Gosstroy, USSR ministries and departments, and union republic councils of ministers to ensure a fundamental improvement in the appraisal of planning documents for the construction and reconstruction of national economy projects with respect to the observance of the requirements of nature consvervation legislation. The State Committee for Science and Technology, the USSR Gosstroy, the USSR Ministry of Health, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, and the State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control in conjunction with other interested ministries and departments of the USSR and union republic councils of ministers have been instructed to prepare proposals on the procedure for carrying out the ecological appraisal of new equipment, technology, and materials.

According to the reports from the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry, and the Pavlodar Oblispolkom, there has been an examination of the question of measures taken to conserve the environment and to make rational use of the natural resources in the region of the Ekibastuz fuel and energy complex. The commission drew the attention of the leadership of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification and the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry to the disregard they have displayed for the requirements of nature conservation legislation at the enterprises under their jurisdiction in the Ekibastuz region. These enterprises allow considerable pollution of the air and water expanses and are undertaking in an unsatisfactory manner the construction and operation of nature conservation projects.

The commission has obliged the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification and the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry to take exhaustive steps to meet the demands of legislation on nature conservation at the enterprises under their jurisdiction in the Ekibastuz fuel and energy complex, and the Pavlodar Oblispolkom has been instructed to step up its monitoring of the activity of these enterprises with respect to nature conservation.

There was also an examination of the technical standard of the dust and gas purification equipment produced by the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building and measures to improve it. Many types of this equipment no fail to meet the best world models in terms of their level of automation and metal-intensiveness, reliability, and other indicators. Insufficient attention is paid to the development of equipment for decontaminating discharge into the atmosphere from gaseous and liquid substances. The USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry and the USSR Ministry of Light Industry are failing to ensure the development and production of industrial filter materials and textiles with increased heat-resistant properties, which is also delaying the creation of highly effective filters.

The commission instructed the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building and other interested ministries and departments to ensure the development and production in 1986-1990 of equipment for decontaminating discharge into the atmosphere with the extensive use of scientific and technical achievements.

The commission examined the question of developing scientific research in the field of bird protection and the practical use of its results.

The commission session was chaired by V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Ministries Criticized for Slow Construction

LD162310 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 15 Apr 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpt] In Kazakhstan, health care and children's establishments built with subbotnik money really have been commissioned. However, here are figures given to our reporter by (Yuriy Aleksandrovich Romashikhin), head of the USSR Ministry of Health Capital Construction Planning Directorate.

The plan for the construction of medical establishments using subbotnik money was fulfilled by 53 percent in that republic in 1985. Not commissioned according to the plan were: a 130-bed maternity hospital in Dzhambul with an prenatal clinic capable of dealing with 360 visits a shift, a 120-bed maternity hospital in Kokchetav Oblast, and a rayon hospital in the settlement of Egindybulak, in Karaganda Oblast.

Things are no better in certain other union republics. In Uzbekistan, for example, the plan for commissioning health care establishments built with subbotnik money was 69 percent fulfilled; in Moldavia it was 78 percent fulfilled; and in Georgia it was only 9 percent fulfilled. In the view of the USSR Ministry of Health, this situation is explained by insufficient attention to the construction of health care projects on the part of the contractors — the USSR Ministry of Construction, the Ministry of Industrial Construction, and the Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises. Sometimes, the customers are also to blame. Construction sites are not always allocated in a timely manner and paperwork is not done on time; there are disruptions in equipment supplies.

The following facts are proof that such situations are not a natural state of affairs, that they rest on the consciences of individual organizations and people: in eight union republics, the plan for the construction of establishments with subbotnik money are being fulfilled and overfulfilled. In Turkmenistan, for example, they were 179 percent fulfilled last year, 109 percent fulfilled in the Ukraine, and 100 percent fulfilled in Azerbaijan, Latvia, Lithuania, and Tajikistan.

Medical Sciences Academy Views Health Care

PM150833 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Apr 86 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Raising Medicine to a New Standard"]

[Text] The session of USSR Academy of Medical Sciences general meeting held in Moscow on 9 April was devoted to the tasks of medical science and health care in fulfilling the 27th CPSU Congress decisions. Opening the session, Academician N.N. Blokhin, president of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, emphasized that the party regards the strengthening and protection of working people's health as an indispensable condition for the practical implementation of the policy of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development.

It is necessary to raise the qualitative standard of medical services for the population, S.P. Burenkov, USSR minister of health, pointed out in his report.

Along with considerable successes there are serious problems in the matter of introducing the results of scientific research into health care practice.

V.S. Baltrunas, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Science and Educational Institutions Department, participated in the session's work.

Komsomol Central Committee Meets 12 April

PM171437 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 13 Apr 86 p 1

["Information Report on the 12th Komsomol Central Committee Plenum"]

[Excerpts] The 12th Komsomol Central Committee Plenum was held in Moscow on 12 April. It examined the following question:

1. On the results of the 27th CPSU Congress and Komsomol organizations' tasks in fulfilling its decisions.

2. Information on the activity of the Komsomol Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat since the 11th Komsomol Central Committee Plenum.

3. Organizational matters.

CPSU Central Committee Secretary G.P. Razumovskiy addressed the plenum.

Komsomol Central Committee First Secretary V. Mishin delivered a report on the question under discussion.

The Komsomol Central Committee plenum noted that the 27th CPSU Congress decisions, the businesslike mood set by the congress, and the atmosphere of party principle, exactingness, and bolshevik truth met with the ardent approval of all Komsomol members and of the country's younger generation. The provisions adopted by the congress on increasing the Komsomol's role as Soviet youth's own social and political organization and the CPSU's combat reserve and reliable assistant and on expanding Komsomol organizations' rights in running state and social affairs were seen by young men and women as further convincing evidence of the party's constant concern.

A resolution adopted by the plenum made it incumbent on Komsomol committees to ensure vigorous actions by Komsomol organizations in the struggle for the unconditional fulfillment of every line of the congress decisions.

The paramount task is to help young men and women to thoroughly grasp the novelty and scale of the 27th CPSU Congress guidelines, to organize consistent study by the Komsomol and young people of the party forum's documents and materials, and to define the exact role of all Komsomol organizations and members in the implementation of the outlined plans. Special attention was paid to the need to instill in young men and women a scientific world outlook, high standards, and a responsible attitude toward labor in every area, and to couple organization and political work with vigorous actions to mobilize young working people to fulfill the targets for 1986 and for the 5-year plan as a whole.

Komsomol committees are called upon to resolutely reorganize the style of their activity and to work hard to make Komsomol work a process of exploration, something young people will find interesting and familiar, something that is bound up with young people's needs in production, traning, and everyday life, and in the utilization of free time.

The plenum approved the Komsomol Central Committee's basic guidelines for its activity and the practical measures to fulfill the 27th CPSU Congress decisions, improve young people's communist education, and increase their contribution to the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development.

The plenum took note of information on the activity of the Komsomol Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat since the 11th Komsomol Central Committee Plenum.

The plenum examined some organizational matters. D. Okhromiy was relieved of the posts of Komsomol Central Committee secretary and Bureau member in connection with his transfer to party work. Komsomol Central Committee Secretary L. Shvetsova was relieved of the post of chairman of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Pioneer Organization Central Council.

The plenum relieved the following Komsomol Central Committee Bureau members of their posts: B. Allamuradov, in connection with his transfer to party work; M. Koshelev, in connection with his transfer to party political work; and L. Luchinets, in connection with his transfer to trade union work. D. Muslim-Zade was relieved of the post of candidate member of the Komsomol Central Committee Bureau in connection with his transfer to party work.

P. Ignotas, former first secretary of the Lithuanian Komsomol Central Committee, and I. Nikitin, former first deputy chairman of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Pioneer Organization Central Council, were elected Komsomol Central Committee secretaries and Bureau members. I. Nikitin was appointed chairman of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Pioneer Organization Central Council. D. Dadazhanova, first secretary of the Uzbek Komsomol Central Committee, was elected member of the Kosomol Central Committee Bureau. The plenum promoted O. Abdykalykov, V. (?Dovgan), V. Zaytsev, A. Zubritskiy, and N. Merkushkin from candidate to full members of the Komsomol Central Committee.

Participating in the work of the 12th Komsomol Central Committee Plenum were Ye.Z. Razumov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Part Organizational Work Department; V.G. Volchikhin, chief of a CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department sector; G.A. Yagodin, USSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education; S.G. Shcherbakov, USSR minster of education; L.A. Zemlyannikove, secretary of the AUCCTU; M.S. Kondakov, president of the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences; senior staff of the CPSU, ministries and departments, and public organizations; first secretaries of union republican Komsomol central committees and Komsomol kraykoms and obkoms; assistant chiefs of military and borders districts', fleets', and categories and groups of forces' political directorates and political sections in charge of Komsomol work who are not members of Komsomol central bodies; and press, radio, and television workers.

Fishing Ministry Collegium Maps Out Development

LD171413 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1100 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] At an extended session of the Collegium of the USSR Ministry of the Fishing Industry, which was held in Moscow on 16 April, the tasks of workers in the industry in fulfilling the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress were discussed. A report was delivered by Comrade Kamentsev, USSR Minister of the Fishing Industry. The participants in the session gave a critical analysis of the country's fishing industry and mapped out basic guidelines for its development. The need was particularly stressed for greater attention to questions of increasing the quality and broadening the range of fish produce, and economizing in every possible way on material, fuel, and energy resources.

Comrade Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke at the session.

Dolgikh, Shcherbina Attend Oil Ministry Meeting

PM160833 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Apr 86
Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Overcoming Laggardness"]

[Text] An extended session of the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry Collegium and the Presidium of the Petroleum and Gas Industry Workers Trade Union Central Committee was held in Moscow on 12 April to discuss the tasks of oilmen's collectives in implementing the 27th CPSU Congress decisions.

A report was delivered by V.A. Dinkov, minister of the petroleum industry. A detailed discussion took place at the session of the oilmen's substantial responsibility for the lag which has arisen in petroleum extraction, and the need was stressed to mobilize all available reserves to bring the sector speedily up to the planned standard of work and ensure the unconditional fulfillment of targets for 1986 and the 12th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

To this end it is necessary to ensure the accelerated commissioning of new oil deposits in Western Siberia and Kazakhstan, to improve the utilization of the stock of oil wells, and to modernize gas-lift equipment and other oilfield equipment more rapidly, in conjunction with the machine building workers.

It was noted at the session that the successful fulfillment of the tasks set by the congress requires the radical improvement of leadership of the sector; the improvement of the entire economic machinery and the style and methods of cadres' work; the resolute restructuring of the activity of the Collegium, the central apparatus, the Main Administration of Petroleum and Gas for the Tyumen Region, and other subunits of the ministry, and the establishment of an atmosphere of high exactingness and responsibility at all levels of production and management.

Particular attention was devoted to the development of scientific and technical progress in the oil industry, the improvement of the work of sector science, and the improvement of planning. The need was stressed for the unconditional fulfillment of targets for the construction of housing, social, cultural, trade, and consumer facilities and the implementation of all necessary measures to fulfill the instructions given by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, during his visit to the Tyumen Oblast oil regions.

The session was addressed by V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. B.Ye. Shcherbina, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers took part in the Collegium's work.

Biryukova Attends Trade Ministry Collegium Session

LD170916 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1700 GMT 16 Apr 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] An expanded session of the Collegium of the USSR Ministry of Trade was held in Moscow today. They discussed the tasks of workers in the branch to fulfill the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. Comrade Biryukova participated in the work of the Collegium.

Nikonov Addresses Water Resources Ministry

PM160831 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Apr 86
Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Sector's Tasks Discussed"]

[Text] An extended session of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources Collegium was held in Moscow on 12 April. The tasks of the sector's workers in fulfilling the 27th CPSU Congress decisions were discussed. A report was delivered by N.F. Vasilyev, USSR minister of land reclamation and water resources.

It was noted that the efforts of water resources organizations must be concentrated on increasing the effectiveness of investments in land reclamation, sharply improving the utilization of the existing stock of reclaimed land, achieving the planned yields on that land, and considerably accelerating operations to qualitatively improve the renewed lands.

The scale of the tasks set requires the acceleration of scientific and technical progress on the basis of the introduction of progressive materials, structures, and highly productive machinery and the comprehensive automation of technological processes. The transition must take place to mdoern methods of economic management, and all water resources organizations and enterprises must go over to financial autonomy. Their activity should be directed toward the speediest attainment of high end results in cooperation with all components of the agro-industrial complex.

V.P. Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, addressed the Collegium session.

Demichev Addresses Academy of Arts Session

PM171214 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Apr 86
First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "The Tasks of Socialist Culture"]

[Text] The civic duty of workers in our country's multinational culture is to create works worthy of the party and people's innovative deeds and to satisfy more fully the working people's spiritual demands. This was declared by participants in the 42d session of the USSR Academy of Arts that was held in Moscow on 16 April.

A report "The 27th CPSU Congress and the Tasks of Socialist Culture" was delivered by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture.

The CPSU Central Committee Political Report and the other documents of the congress, which became a major historical event both in our country's domestic life and in international life, he said, provide a profound analysis of the contemporary situation in the world and define the strategic tasks of Soviet society's socioeconomic, political, and spiritual development. The congress examined specific features of the contemporary world's development, the processes determining the aggravation of the general crisis of capitalism, and the danger for all mankind stemming from imperialism's desire to translate the rivalry between the two systems into the language of military antagonism. The barbaric air raid carried out by the United States against Libya's capital, Tripoli, and the city of Banghazi is an expression of the concept of "new globalism." However, the forces of reaction will not succeed in halting the main trend in mankind's progressive development that, in the 20th century, is determined by revolutions of liberation inaugurated by Great October, by the development of world socialism.

The role of workers in culture and art, of the entire spiritual culture of socialism is now growing more than ever before, the speaker stressed. The question is how to make the cultural factor an effective accelerator of economic, social, and spiritual progress. Under contemporary conditions, when more than 155 million people in our country have completed their higher or secondary education, the sphere of culture is called upon to supply the broadest masses of working people with the latest scientific and technical information, to elevate man's spiritual requirements, to nurture a healthy moral climate, and to establish new Soviet traditions.

The party's social policy is becoming increasingly specific and differentiated. The work of figures of multinational socialist culture must become correspondingly more specific, more purposeful, and more differentiated.

The main task of cultural policy is to open broad vistas for the revelation of people's abilities and to make their life spiritually rich and multifaceted.

Unfortunately, fundamental changes still have not occurred in the organization of people's free time. Here it is necessary to utilize most actively the opportunities offered by the holding of the All-Union Festival of People's Creativity devoted to the 70th anniversary of October.

Our society's moral health and its spiritual climate are largely determined by the state of affairs in literature and art. Hence, the lofty demands made by the party of creative activity.

To overcome inertia and stagnation and to proceed from life — these are the absolute conditions for enhancing the efficiency of cultural workers' labor.

The Soviet creative intelligentsia, the speaker noted, strives to be an active assistant for the party in its struggle to establish a truly innovative style in work and to cleanse our society of everything that hinders the acceleration of our progress.

An active process of closing the gap between art and the people's life is in progress at the contemporary stage. There is a broad response to painters' work at 5-year plan construction sites, on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and in units of the Soviet Army and Navy. Nevertheless, a serious improvement is needed in exhibition work and the television and cinematography media are still inadequately used to propagandize art.

P.N. Demichev expressed confidence that workers in Soviet culture will spare no energy in solving the tasks set by the party.

Zimyanin, Others Attend Science Day Meeting

LD182352 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 18 Apr 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Today a grand meeting devoted to Soviet Science Day, which is being marked on Sunday, 20 April, was held in the Hall of Columns of the House of Unions in Moscow. Comrade Zimyanin, Academician Aleksandrov, eminent scientists, leaders of ministries and departments, and representatives of the public of the capital were in the presidium. Academician Ovchinnikov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, delivered a report. [video also shows Marchuk in the presidium]

Kunayev Receives Film Festival Participants

LD222250 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Excerpts] The working day at the 19th All-Union Film Festival in Alma-Ata opened today with a solemn ceremony in which flowers were laid on the memorial of Vladimir Ilich Lenin and the memorial of glory.

Today participants and guests of the festival were received by Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee.

Demichev Attends Academician's Birthday Soiree

LD240246 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 23 Apr 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpts] A festive soiree today in the Hall of Columns of the House of Unions was devoted to the 90th anniversary of the birth of Academician Maksim Fadeyevich Rylskiy, outstanding Ukrainian poet and holder of Lenin and State Prizes. Opening the soiree, (Yegor Isayev), secretary of the Board of the USSR Union of Writers, noted that Rylskiy's creative work combines loyalty to classical traditions and genuine innovation.

Present at the soiree were: Comrade Demichev, a delegation of the Ukrainian SSR, and envoys of fraternal union republics.

Solovyev Attends School Graduates' Rally

PM181553 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 18 Apr 86 p 2

[TASS correspondent report: "Workers' Replacement"]

[Text] Leningrad, 17 Apr — A mandate to worthily continue the glorious traditions of the Leningrad working class was given today to the schoolchildren of the city and oblast by leading production workers, mentors, and teachers. As is traditional, on the eve of the 116th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth, senior grade pupils entering vocational and technical colleges gathered for a rally in the Smolnyy Institute assembly hall.

Those taking part in the rally urged their contemporaries to take their place in the workers' ranks and to make a worthy contribution to the fulfillment of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

Yu.F. Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, took part in the rally.

Solovyev Attends Smolnyy Ceremony For Lenin

LD221332 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Many citizens of Leningrad have been to Razlin, to the former residence in (Shasinskaya), to Poselok Ilicheva, and to other places associated with Lenin. And a festive ceremony, in which Comrade Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the first secretary of the Leningrad Party's obkom participated, has been held at midday at Smolnyy, the headquarters of October.

Vorotnikov Chairs RSFSR Council of Ministers Meeting

PM181352 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 3

[Report by unidentified *IZVESTIYA* special correspondent: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] At a routine session the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium examined the question of the work of the "Zavodoukovskoye" experimental-production farm of the northern trans-Urals agricultural scientific research institute in the improvement of production efficiency.

It was noted that the collective of this large farm, working in the complex conditions of northern Tyumen, has managed to achieve high and steady harvests of grain and other agricultural crops and to increase livestock productivity.

During the past 5-year plan the grain crop averaged 40.8 quintals per hectare here, or 150 percent more than the average oblast indicator. The crop of corn for silage was quite high — 504 quintals per hectare. The high standard of feeding and balanced protein feed rations made it possible to obtain an average milk yield of 4,122 kg from the herd of 2,000 cows. This is 1,910 kg higher than the Tyumen Oblast average.

The high productivity of crop farms and livestock units has made it possible to greatly exceed the plans for the sale of all crop and livestock products to the state, including the sale of high-yield grain crop seeds and pedigree livestock.

All this has had a beneficial effect on the farm's economy. In the last 5-year plan the average annual profit exceeded R5 million and the level of profitability in all farm activity was 76 percent.

Such high indicators are the direct result of the persistent assimilation of a scientifically validated system of farm management and skillful work with the land. They are the result of the collective's great efforts in the qualitative transformation of the dairy herd, the introduction of a whole range of scientific achievements and advanced experience, and thoughtful work in cadre training and retraining.

Wishing to respond by their actions to the 27th party congress decisions, the farm's collective elaborated additional measures for the intensification of crop cultivation and livestock raising based on the introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress so that in the next few years the average grain crop yield will reach the peak of 55 quintals per hectare and milk yield will reach 5,500 kg per cow.

Approving the work of this pacemaking farm in the Transurals, the Presidium instructed the RSFSR State Agro-Industrial Committee and regional branches of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences to ensure the wide-scale study, propagandization, and introduction of its advanced experience on other kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the light of their specific conditions.

The Presidium also examined the question of the work done by Krasnoyarsk Kray's Evenkiy Autonomous Okrug Ispolkom in carrying out the general education and vocational school reform and some other questions of the republic's economic and cultural building, and took the corresponding decisions.

The session was chaired by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

Vorotnikov Addresses RSFSR Consumer Goods Forum

PM231352 [Editorial Report] Moscow *SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA* in Russian on 15 April in its First Edition publishes on page 2 a 2,000-word report by M. Nikolayev and Ye. Khokhlov entitled "The Way to the Consumer." The authors review a recent RSFSR conference which discussed the need to further increase consumer goods production and improve services. They write in conclusion:

"Addressing the conference, V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the

CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, emphasized that the elaboration of the new economic machinery is now virtually complete. Financial autonomy will be introduced into the life of light industry collectives on a broad scale. The number of indicators planned from above is to be sharply reduced. Work will be based mainly on orders from trade, and the results of economic activity will depend entirely on the product mix and output quality. This will force enterprises to compete with each other in the struggle to gain consumers and to seek to produce better quality goods than the next enterprise."

Slyunkov Addresses Belorussian Writers Congress

LD232320 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1700 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Excerpts] The Ninth Congress of Belorussian Writers opened in Minsk today. Comrade Slyunkov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Communist Party of Belorussian Central Committee, spoke at the congress.

Personnel Changes Mark Azerbaijan TU Plenum

GF151623 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri
0105 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] The tasks of the Azerbaijan SSR trade unions, as derived from the decisions adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress, were discussed during the plenum held by the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Trade Unions. Lidiya Rasulova, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Trade Unions, read a report.

Both the report and the addresses delivered by plenum participants noted that the trade unions fully approve the strategic line established by the 27th CPSU Congress to upgrade the standard of living and accelerate the pace of social and economic development and deem it their priority duty to consolidate organizational, political, and training work — including mobilizing the work collectives to realize the program stipulations put forward by the convocation of the country's Communists.

The plenum participants assured the CPSU Central Committee and the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions that the republic's trade unions would channel all of their strength, skill, and experience toward successfully realizing the program established by the 27th CPSU Congress.

The plenum discussed organizational matters. Due to being appointed deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Naim Tataliyev was relieved of his responsibilities as secretary of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Trade Unions and member of the Chairmanship Council. Turgay (?Talip-Zade) was also relieved of his responsibilities as secretary of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Trade Unions and member of the Chairmanship Council due to taking up party work. The plenum elected Orudzhev as secretary of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Trade Unions and member of the Chairmanship Council.

Vasiliy Konovalov, second secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee; Nasib Mamedov, chief of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department; and [name indistinct], a responsible functionary of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, participated in the work of the plenum.

Lithuanian Komsomol Meets, Elects First Secretary

LD190746 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1230 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] The tasks of the republican Komsomol organization on fulfilling the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress were discussed at a plenum of the Lithuanian Komsomol Central Committee which took place in Vilnius today. Its participants noted that half a million members of the republican Communist Union of Youth bring in a ponderable contribution to the economic and cultural development of Soviet Lithuania. The fact that the Lithuanian Komsomol has been awarded the Red Banner of the Komsomol Central Committee according to the results of the inspection of the country's Komsomol organizations' performance in fulfilling decisions of the party 26th Congress is evidence of that. An organization issue was examined.

In connection with election of Comrade Ignotas as secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, the plenum has relieved him from his duties as first secretary of the Lithuanian Komsomol Central Committee. Comrade (Mazaytis) was elected first secretary of the Lithuanian Komsomol Central Committee. Comrade Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Republican Communist Party Central Committee, spoke at the plenum.

Kazakh Sciences Academy Appoints New President

GF221234 Alama-ata Domestic Service in Russian
0105 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] The Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR held a general session in Alma-Ata today. The session discussed an organizational question. The session has relieved Askar Mihliakhmedovich Kunayev from his duties as the president of the Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences at his request. Murat Abenovich Aytkhozhin, academician of the Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences, member of the Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences Presidium, and director of the molecular biology and biochemistry institute, has been elected as president of the Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences.

Dinumukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a report. Miroshkhin, second secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee; Kamalidenov, secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee; and Asanbayev, chief of the Science and Education Institutes Department of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, participated in the session.

Tajik Central Committee Makes Personnel Changes

LD221055 Dushanbe Domestic Service in Tadzhik
1600 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] The second regular plenum of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee was held today. The plenum was attended by the first secretaries of the city and rayon party committees; chairmen of the executive committees of the city and rayon people deputies who are not in the composition of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee; heads and secretaries of the party committees of the ministries, state committee, universities, major construction (?institutions), industrial enterprises, collective and state farms; responsible officials of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee, Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, Council of Ministers of the Tajik SSR, people's supervision committee, Tajikistan trade unions, and Komosonal Central Committee; and officials of mass media.

The plenum discussed the results of the 27th CPSU Congress and the tasks of the republican party organizations on the implementation of the congress resolutions. Makhkamov, first secretary of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a speech. The plenum adopted a resolution on the subjects discussed and approved the prospective work plan of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee on the implementation of the resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 20th Tajik Communist Party Congress.

The plenum also discussed organizational issues. Kalandarov was relieved of his post as head of the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee due to shortcomings in his work. (?Lasentov), first secretary of the Markazi Rayon of Dushanbe city was appointed head of the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee. [Name indistinct] was relieved of his post as editor of the republican gazette *SOVET TAJIKISTANI* for not providing leadership to the editorial staff. Salikhov was appointed as editor of the gazette *SOVET TAJIKISTANI*. Officials of the CPSU Central Committee, (?Beredyanko), (?Sayenko) and (?Skosyrev), also attended the plenum This concluded the plenum of the Tajik Communist Party.

Spring Sowing Progress, Weather Reviewed

CSA Report

LD240522 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2000 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Summary] The USSR Central Statistical Administration said that as of 21 April, spring crops covered an area of more than 26 million hectares over the country as a whole. Grain and pulse crops, excluding corn, occupied over 13 million hectares. This year the sowing of alfalfa and clover is being expanded in order to reach optimal quantities.

IZVESTIYA Report

PM211148 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 1

[V. Gavrichkin "Agricultural Review": "Work the Land Creatively"]

[Excerpt] Spring is flying by this year. For almost all of last week it was warm in most regions and even hot in places. The soil quickly "came into proper condition." By Sunday 13 April, for instance, the northern limit of the resumption of vegetation in winter grain crops, other crops, and grasses lay approximately along a line joining Vilnius, Vitebsk, Ryazan, Ulyanovsk, Kuybyshev, and Uralsk. Plant vegetation started a week earlier than usual here. In the Ukraine and the North Caucasus the early start was more noticeable. Winter crops there formed stems 15-20 days faster than usual and green lines of spring barley shoots appeared in the fields.

The early spring has predetermined the scope and pace of field work. Crop farmers in the Central Chernozem oblasts have already begun field work. The machine operators of Volgograd and Tula Oblasts and the southern oblasts of the Belorussian SSR have used their equipment selectively, mainly on fields with light soil.

The rain and sharp drop in temperature that have recently affected areas as far as the Caucasus have complicated, but not stopped, the work. Work everywhere is proceeding in line with the spring sowing schedule.

Here are a few figures from the first RSFSR Central Statistical Administration summary. By Monday, 14 April spring crops together with resown winter crops totaled 4,857,000 hectares. Last year's figure during the same period was 1,471,000 hectares.

Farms Urged To Balance Fodder, Grain Production

LD212358 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Valeriy Golubev commentary from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] By the end of the 5-year plan, it is planned to gather a gross grain harvest of between 250 million and 255 million tons. In order to achieve this, the average yield around the country must be increased by 5 quintals per hectare. Here is an agricultural review on the problems of grain growing by our commentator Valeriy Golubev.

Hello comrades! With each day that goes by the spring is expanding the frontiers of the sown area. Just now there is a great deal of work not only in the fields but also for the planning and economic services of the farms. Stable plans for grain sales to the state are being laid and areas for sowing are being defined more precisely. This work is proceeding under conditions where the economic independence of kolkhozes and sovkhozes is being expanded, as was decided at the 27th party congress.

But this is what is giving rise to concern: the first preliminary plan drafts which are arriving from the farms at USSR Gosagroprom [State Agro-Industrial Committee] show a tendency toward reductions in the area sown to grain. This is how things stand in Volgograd, Rostov, Voronezh, and Omsk Oblasts as well as in the Ukrainian SSR and even Kazakhstan, which is one of the basic regions producing high-quality food wheat. There are even reductions in the grain growing areas envisaged by zonal science-based farming systems. For example, this year they have been reduced in the country by 3 million hectares. The main reason is expansion of fodder production; but surely that should not be at the expense of arable land. The fodder base must be strengthened primarily through increasing the productivity of meadows and pastures in these areas where it is unjustifiably low.

A question arises: What are such farms, rayons, oblasts, and republics hoping for? It is understood that if there are problems with growing grain, then the state will help out. Let's be frank: many economic planners still live by this sort of scrounging mentality, although the CPSU Central Committee decision on the restructuring of the economic mechanism of the agro-industrial complex says unambiguously that where plans for grain procurement are not fulfilled there will be a corresponding reduction in the amount of forage grain issued from state reserves.

As you can see, freedom of planning must be seen primarily as a task involving reaching self-sufficiency in food and forage grain and all the more so since optimum conditions have now been created for farmers to increase yields. Large quantities of material resources have been channeled into the introduction of intensive technologies.

Agricultural Supplies Body Session Held

PM240909 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 20 Apr 86 p 1

[Report by A. Popov: "Deliveries on Schedule; From All-Union Operational Staff Session"]

[Text] A routine session of the all-union operational staff for material and technical supplies to the agro-industrial complex has been held. The session was opened by A.P. Lyapchenkov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee [Gosagroprom]. In his speech he stressed that the course of spring field work depends directly on the timely and full provision of farms with machinery and spare parts and fuel and lubricants and other resources. The operational reports submitted to the staff session attest that the majority of industrial enterprises are delivering equipment, units, and components to the kolkhozes and sovkhozes within the set deadlines. At the same time some plants are lagging behind in fulfilling the countryside's orders.

Particularly large complaints were leveled against the Frunze Truck Assembly Plant, the Kutaissi Truck Plant, and the Caspian Machine Building Plant of the USSR Ministry of the Automotive Industry, which owe trucks and trailers to the countryside. The Krasnoyarsk Trailer Plant is greatly in arrears to the countryside.

"A serious situation has taken shape with regard to the delivery of diesel fuel," V.V. Belchenko, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Gosagroprom, said at the session. "As of 14 April only 88 percent of the norm had been delivered to the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. And for Krasnodar Kray, where field work is at its height, the figure was only 74 percent. Deliveries to Orel Oblast were 62 percent of the norm and to Volgograd Oblast, 68 percent. Many oblasts are short of gasoline. The schedule for deliveries to Krasnodar Kray has been only 86-percent fulfilled and to Stavropol Kray, 70 percent."

The session participants examined the progress of the repair of feed procurement equipment. It was noted that all enterprises of the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Feed Production that produce spare parts for feed harvesting equipment completely fulfilled the deliveries plan for the first quarter for all indicators.

In the intermission between sessions we asked E.S. Mirakov, deputy minister of machine building for animal husbandry and feed production, to describe the measures which are being taken to improve the servicing of machinery in operation.

Some 45 backup centers have been created for the guaranteed servicing of feed harvesting combines and we are planning another 30. There is a reserve stock of spare parts. We are paying special attention to improving the qualifications of cadres working on complicated machinery. Some 11,000 machine operators have been to classes on regulating and tuning machinery parts [rabochiye organy mashin]. Regional conferences of specialists have been held. Specific measures have been outlined to satisfy the countryside's demand for machinery for animal husbandry and feed production and to improve its quality and reliability.

The question of the lag in deliveries of industrial rubber items by enterprises of the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry was also raised at the staff session. The farms are experiencing a particular deficit of chassis seals [karkasnyye salniki] and v-belts. Their delivery is being held up by the collectives of the Barnaul, Leningrad, Volga, and Karaganda industrial rubber articles plants.

Those taking part in the session demanded that the representatives of the ministries and departments concerned eliminate as rapidly as possible the delay in deliveries of essential material and technical supplies to the countryside.

Responsible workers of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR People's Control Committee and representatives of ministries and departments took part in the staff session.

'Progress-26' Freight Space Ship Launched 23 April

LD232107 Moscow TASS in English 2100 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 24 TASS — Under a program of ensuring the further functioning of the *Mir* orbital research station, the Soviet Union launched an unmanned freight spaceship, *Progress-26*, at 11:40 p.m. on April 23, 1986

The ship will take to the orbital station expendable materials and assorted freight.

Progress-26 was put into orbit with the following parameters:

— maximum distance from the earth surface — 274 km,

— minimum distance from the earth surface — 190 km,

— period of revolution — 88.8 minutes,

— inclination — 51.6 degrees.

According to telemetry information, the onboard systems of the spaceship are operating normally.

Academician on Progress of 'Intercosmos' Program

LD230534 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0725 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, 22 Apr (TASS) — The international space research program Intercosmos has an exclusively peaceful character. It is of great practical importance for development of various branches of the national economy of the socialist countries. This was to told a CEMA Secretariat correspondent by Academician Vladimir Kotelnikov, chairman of the Council for International Cooperation in the Field of Research Into and Use of Space ("Intercosmos") at the USSR Academy of Sciences. Joint work within the framework of this program is currently being carried out by scientists and specialists of Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, The GDR, the Republic of Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, and Czechoslovakia.

Research, the academician said, is being implemented in five main directions: space physics including material studies [materialovedeniye], communication, and sounding of the earth by means of air-space aids.

The peaceful, constructive orientation of pioneering [osvoyeniye] of near-earth space, the Soviet scientist goes on to say, also has been shown by the creation in 1971 of the international organization and system of space communications "Intersputnik" which ensures transmission of television programs, telephone calls, and other kinds of information.

Along with applied national economy programs, scientists give great attention to basic research. The matter concerns first and foremost the great international project "Venus — Halley's Comet." Scientists and specialist from six socialist countries — USSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, GDR, Poland, and Czechoslovakia — as well as from Austria, France and the FRG, took part in it. In December 1984, with the aim of implementing this project, two automatic *Vega* stations were launched. In June 1985 they successfully completed the assignments of the first stage, to study Venus. Measurements were carried out in the planet's cloud layer. These confirmed data previously received and provided new information about the chemical composition of the clouds.

In conducting research into the atmosphere of Venus, for the first time ever a fundamentally new experiment was carried out in making aerostatic probes into Venus' atmosphere, thus making it possible to obtain data on the unusual circulation of the atmosphere of Venus.

Continuing their flight, the *Vega* stations entered the coma of Halley's Comet on 6 and 9 March, and passed its core at a distance of 8,000-9,000 km. For the first time, large-scale images were obtained, measurements of temperature and other physical-chemical characteristics were conducted, an analysis of the chemical composition of the comet's gas and dust components was completed, and magnetic fields and physical processes were studied.

Scientists and specialists from the socialist countries are now preparing the new "Fobos" project, said Vladimir Kotelnikov. Its aim is research of the sun, the interplanetary environment, the planet Mars, and its satellite Phobos.

Science Committee Chief on Computers, Automation

LD220915 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Interview with Guriy Marchuk, chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, by Tatyana Komarova, on Soviet Science Day; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] [Komarova] To judge by all events, computerization and automation are in the forefront of current scientific and technical problems. If this is so, are we ready for this in terms of production and in terms of the psychological and everyday implications?

[Marchuk] You are quite right that computerization is a phenomenon on a huge scale. And in fact, we now speak about automation in the broad sense, about robotization and introduction and use — wide use — of computer technology. Because automation not only gives the opportunity of raising labor productivity, it in fact changes radically the whole question of quality. Instead of a natural experiment one can carry it out as a mathematical experiment and choose the optimum variants for most complex structures. This...

[Komarova interrupts] To what extent are we prepared for that?

[Marchuk] Well, in order to bring computers into wide use in our lives, we must cross the psychological barrier. But life requires that, and for this reason I believe that computer education is one of the most important components for a truly broad development to take place in scientific and technical progress in all areas.

DAILY REPORT

Soviet Union

Vol III No 080 25 April 1986

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U.S. USING CHARGES OF SOVIET VIOLATIONS AS 'COVER'

LD241941 Moscow TASS in English 1909 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 24 TASS -- Follows commentary by Vladimir Chernyshev, a TASS military news analyst:

The U.S. Administration has staged a fresh farce, pretending that it wishes to "seek council" from its allies and maybe even to "heed" their opinion. Perhaps, there is "awareness" in Washington that after the aggression against soverign Libya launched in open disregard of the views and interests of the same allies, the aggression, which set off a storm of indignation and hurt the feelings of people among their camp, the time has now come to do something in the manner befitting an "ally".

The scenario deals this time with the Salt-2 treaty. The title roles are performed by Paul Nitze, ambassador at large in the field of arms control, who appears in the West European scene, and Edward Rowney, special adviser to the President and secretary of state, who was sent on a mission to the countries of the Far East. They are quite worthy actors. Yet, at times, they "let the cat out of the bang". Thus, for example, Nitze said in a "DER SPIEGEL" interview that of great importance was not arms control, but the nuclear threat. In translation into the language of the policy of "neoglobalism", this means that the main thing is to have an opportunity to threaten other states and peoples with nuclear weapons, using them as a "big stick".

Yet Paul Nitze was not reprimanded in Washington for that, since the President himself made prior to that an even more tell-tale statement to the effect that it can be argued, should an argument arise in general, only what weapons the USA needed and what weapons it did not need, but by no means whether the USA should renounce weapons for the sake of treaties and agreements.

This is the "clue" for the farce to be staged in the capitals of allies by the Washington emissaries. For a start they were told to sweeten the pill, by saying that President Reagan had decided "on a preliminary basis" not to violate a single provision of the SALT-2 treaty in May this year, when the eighth nuclear-powered missile carrying submarine "Nevada" of the "Trident" system will start on running trials. The United States is disassembling two old sulbmarines of the Poseidon type not to excel the limit set by the treaty for the launchers of MIRVed missiles.

Yet the main point is not that "spoonful of honey". In the first place, the emissaries are to warn the allies that the current decision, as was also the case in June 1985, is a single act. As the newspaper "NEW YORK TIMES" said, this autumn the USA will again examine the question whether it is expedient to observe the limitations imposed by the SALT-2 treaty, since in November-December the outfitting of bombers carrying cruise missiles will take the USA above the limit set by the treaty for MIRV'ed missiles and bombers carrying cruise missiles.

The allies of Washington should have no illusions as to the fact that as soon as some or other provision of the treaty becomes an obstacle to the programmes drawn up in the USA, for the creation and buildup of strategic weapons, it will be "amputated".

This "approach" to the contractual-legal basis of the limitation and reduction of arms has been explicitly spelled out by Caspar Weinberger, U.S. secretary of defence, who said that America's interests are nowhere carved in stone and that judgement of the vital interests will sometimes depend on the circumstances of a specific instance. The need to win takes firmness and determination on the part of America, he said. So, Washington's allies should firmly "learn" that the USA is set for "victory" and does not intend to limit in any way the freedom of the choice of methods to achieve that aim.

They would be well advised to realise another thing too: No matter what the advice may be, no matter what the allies may insist on, the U.S. Administration will act as it chooses. Could they have forgotten the principles of the current U.S. Administration? The same Pentagon chief has openly spelled out another "postulate" of Washington, by saying that the USA can no longer deceive itself by the idea that its commitments to the allies are based on the altruistic wish to protect their freedom. In real fact, the protection of their freedom is simply the protection of America's own freedom on forward lines. He could not be more frank. This is a formula according to which they are going to do whatever they wish, to act as they choose. That is precisely why the allies are informed now that the limits envisaged by the SALT-2 treaty may be exceeded in the future, should weighty military reasons for that appear. Indeed, there are no "altruists" among the current U.S. Administration.

And, at last, the Washington emissaries are "bringing to the attention" of the allies that the USSR has allegedly more than once violated the provisions of the treaty. Why should they have repeated these lies now? The answer to that question is contained in another element of Washington's "instructions: The USA intends to take appropriate measures. The U.S. leadership, which ordered the Pentagon last June to broaden the programme for a modernisation of the U.S. strategic force, is again trying to use a false pretext for further building up the arms race. Trying to camouflage its own violations of the provisions of the treaty, the U.S. Administration is picturing them as measures allegedly taken "in response" to some mythical violations by the USSR.

The U.S. leadership has to stage all kinds of shows as a cover for its actions aimed at creeping out of treaties and agreements. This protective cover is designed as a blind not only for the allies, but also for the United States public which realises the danger of this policy. The SALT-2 treaty is far from being ideal, but if the restrictions imposed by it are broken, the arms race will further spiral, absorbing with no useful purpose new billions of dollars and increasing the danger hanging over mankind, the newspaper PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER said editorially.

FIRST STAGE OF 1986 DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE ENDS

LD241748 Moscow TASS in English 1642 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Geneva, April 24 TASS -- The first stage of this year's session of the Geneva disarmament conference ended here today. The Soviet Union's major initiatives, from the programme of the total liquidation of nuclear and other weapons of mass annihilation by the year 2000, outlined in Mikhail Gorbachev's January 15 statement this year, to the new proposals on banning chemical weapons, that were just submitted to the conference and open the road to drafting a relevant international convention, were in the center of attention.

This constructive course was received with support by the delegations of other socialist countries and non-aligned states. But even this time the conference failed to achieve substantial progress in solving disarmament questions through the fault of the United States and other NATO countries.

The session will resume its work on June 10.

U.S. 'To Blame' For Deadlock

LD241953 Moscow TASS in English 1840 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Geneva April 24 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Korzhev reports: The first part of the session of this year's disarmament conference has wound up its work today.

A characteristic feature of many speeches, especially at the beginning of the session, was the hope expressed for a positive change and reaching practical progress in the resolution of questions pertaining to the limitation of arms and to disarmament in the light of the important accords reached at the Soviet-American summit meeting last November. The statement by Mikhail Gorbachev of January 15 containing a summary of the comprehensive disarmament program up to the year of 2000 has produced a tremendous impression here.

The USSR's decision to prolong the unilateral moratorium on conducting nuclear explosions, the idea to create a comprehensive international security system, which was put forward at the 27th congress, the recent Soviet initiative on a cut in conventional weapons, the new proposals tabled here on ensuring the immunity of artificial earth satellites and prohibiting satellite-killer systems and on banning chemical weapons have met with a positive response in the conference circles.

Summing up the results of the work done over the three months, Viktor Israelyan, who heads the Soviet delegation, expressed regret that the U.S. side had responded to all of these initiatives with nuclear explosions in Nevada, stepping up the anti-Soviet campaign, blocking the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons, unfolding the "star wars" program and at last the impudent bandit attack against Libya, which is fraught with a serious deterioration of the international situation.

The USA is also to blame for the deadlock at the conference, for lack of any substantial progress in the resolution of the issues under discussion at the conference.

The persistent demand for putting an end to marking time and for intensifying the discussion of top priority issues rang out in the statements by many other delegations, including those of some Western countries.

The conference has approved today the mandate of the committee on the question of preventing the arms race in outer space. Luvsandorijiyin Bayart, representative of the Mongolian People's Republic, has been elected chairman of the new auxiliary body of the conference.

Our conference will resolve in session on June 10.

STANDING CONSULTATIVE COMMISSION SESSION ENDS

LD240509 Moscow TASS in English 1619 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Geneva April 23 TASS -- A regular session of the Soviet-U.S. Standing Consultative Commission ended here today. The commission had been set up to promote the implementation of aims and provisions of the Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems and the interim agreement on certain measures pertaining to strategic offensive arms limitation that were concluded between the USSR and the USA on May 26, 1972 and the agreement on the measures to lessen the danger of an outbreak of nuclear war concluded between the two countries on September 30, 1971.

WPC SESSION STATEMENT CONDEMNS U.S. AIR RAID

LD241537 Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia April 24 TASS -- The session of the World Peace Council condemns Libya's barbarous bombing of the U.S. aviation during which 170 peaceful people were killed or wounded. This is said in a statement adopted today by the session of the World Peace council under way here.

The session urges all peoples of the world to rally against the U.S. policy of state terrorism and armed intervention which undermines constructive efforts for the ensurance of international security.

The World Peace Council expresses solidarity with the people of the Libyan Jamahiriyah in its struggle against the United States aggressive actions, in the just struggle for independence, sovereignty and peace.

Bulgarian Leader Speaks

LD241835 Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia April 24 TASS -- "In our nuclear age the safeguarding and consolidation of peace is the main problem faced by all peoples", said general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Todor Zhivkov. He spoke today at the session of the World Peace Council that opened here.

"We are all threatened with nuclear catastrophe and our common task is to remove that threat", the Bulgarian leader said. "Certain circles of imperialism and international reaction have no wish to face realities of the world of today. They continue whipping up the arms race, stockpiling weapons of mass destruction. They are prepared to go to any lengths to impose their will on the peoples and to achieve world supremacy. Barbarous bombings of peaceful Libyan cities, subversive actions against Nicaragua, the increase of the aid to bandits from UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] in Angola, the backing of South African racists and other such actions show the reactionary essence of this policy."

"The Soviet initiative of January 15 of this year aimed at ridding the world of weapons of mass destruction received broad support in the world," Todor Zhivkov said. "The 27th CPSU Congress has developed and enriched it with the concept of creating an all-embracing system of international security. This is also the aim of the latest Soviet proposal for considerable reduction of conventional armaments and armed forces of European states and also of the corresponding forces of the USA and Canada stationed in Europe".

"The common concern presupposes and requires the common responsibility and joint efforts for safeguarding and consolidating peace. Socialist Bulgaria will continue vigorously conducting the peaceful policy. Safeguarding of universal peace is our supreme goal, the manifestation of humanism and high moral standards of our ideology and our system", the Bulgarian leader said.

Zhukov Addresses

LD241952 Moscow TASS in English 1802 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia April 24 TASS -- "It is now clear to all that the stepping up of the struggle for the prevention of nuclear war whose risk is increasing, is now needed as never before", said the head of the Soviet delegation Yuriy Zhukov, speaking here at the session of the World Peace Council (WPC) that opened today. "The Soviet peace movement, the Soviet Peace Committee received with satisfaction the news that the WPC leadership has decided to devote this session to a thorough and businesslike discussion of the state of and prospects for the movement's activity in conditions of a new, extremely difficult international situation", he said. "The message from Mikhail Gorbachev, read out here, the speech by Todor Zhivkov and a thorough report by Romesh Chandra, suggest to us the ideas which will help us solve the burning problems facing the WPC".

The speaker pointed to special danger for peace posed by nuclear explosions in Nevada, brazen acts of armed aggression of the U.S. Navy and Air Force against sovereign Libya, by the openly publicized preparation for the invasion of Nicaragua by U.S. forces, the further intensification of the undeclared wars with the use of hired gangs armed with up-to-date U.S. military equipment, against Angola and Afghanistan, the stepping up of Israel's bloody terror in Lebanon, Israel's atrocities on occupied lands of the Arab people of Palestine.

"All this requires the stepping up of mass actions of peace champions, the rallying of all anti-war forces, the enhancement of the effectivity of their joint or parallel actions", Yuriy Zhukov went on.

"As to the Soviet peace movement, we shall start in a few days the action of many millions in the framework of the week of the struggle for universal security to be held in May", the speaker said. "Their priority slogans will be the struggle for an end to nuclear testing, for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000, for the destruction of all U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe and for turning Europe into a nuclear-free zone, for the prevention of the militarisation of space and also mass actions in support of the peoples that became victims to undeclared wars and outright aggression on the part of the USA".

The Soviet delegation supported the considerations expressed by the speaker and advanced a number of concrete proposals whose aim is to upgrade the activity of the World Peace Council so that it should be in keeping with the present international situation.

UN DELEGATE DUBININ NOTES CRITICISM OF U.S. AIR RAID

LD242327 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Report by New York correspondent Vadim Lobachenko and interview with Yu.V. Dubinin, USSR permanent representative to the United Nations; date and place not given -- from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The 41st anniversary of the San Francisco conference on the United Nations is in April. At that conference the UN Charter was drawn up. However, the United States, which was a signatory to the Charter, has again and not for the first time embarked on gross violations of all the main provisions of the Charter, including the clause on renunciation of the threat of force and its use in world affairs.

At a meeting of the Security Council at UN headquarters in New York, the U.S. pirate action against Libya was appraised as a direct challenge to the absolute majority of UN member-countries.

[Begin recording][Dubinin] More than 40 states had their say, and all the representatives of these states, apart from the representatives of the United States, naturally, and Britain, the U.S. accomplice, emphatically condemned the bandit raids by U.S aircraft on Libyan towns.

In this respect, it was emphasized that U.S. aggression against Libya harbors a threat to international peace not only in the Mediterranean area but also throughout the entire world.

Carrying out the instructions of the Soviet leadership, the USSR delegation at the Security Council resolutely demanded that U.S. aggression against Libya be halted and that the UN Security Council adopt all necessary measures against a repetition of this kind of action by the United States. A group of nonaligned states submitted a draft resolution for the Security Council's consideration condemning the United States and demanding that it cease using the threat of force or force itself. In the vote, the nonaligned states' draft resolution gathered a majority -- namely, nine votes. Unfortunately it was not adopted, since the United States and its Western allies vetoed this draft resolution. They thereby demonstrated their disregard for the UN Charter and for the will of the world's peoples. [end recording]

NONALIGNED DELEGATION SEEKS UN MEETING ON LIBYA

LD241120 Moscow TASS in English 0916 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] New York April 24 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Baybakov report:

Foreign Miniters of India, Cuba, Senegal, Yugoslavia and permanent representatives of Ghana and Congo to the United Nations visited the president of the United Nations Security Council and asked him on behalf of the nonaligned countries to call a session of the Council in order to discuss the consequences of the U.S. bombing raid on Libya.

They also met with the United Natons secretary general and discussed with him the situation in the central Mediterranean. The ministers handed over the Javier Perez de Cuellar the text of the communique passed by the extraordinary meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the nonaligned countries in New Delhi April 15.

The document strongly condemned the bombing of Libyan cities and expressed serious concern of the nonaligned countries over U.S. actions in the Mediterranean Sea -- the actions fraught with a threat to peace.

It is our firm conviction that peace in the Mediterranean region cannot be based on the policy of intervention, interference and intimidation, Bal Ram Bhagat, minister of external affairs of India, told newsmen after the meeting. The U.S. action all the more deserves to be condemned, because the United States as a permanent member of the Security Council bears responsibility for maintaining international peace and stability and for observing the United Nations Charter.

It was officially announced here that the United Nations Security Council would meet in the second half of the day Thursday and continue the discussion of the situation that had taken shape in the central Mediterranean in the wake of the U.S. armed aggression against Libya. Last Friday the United States, Great Britain and France resorted to a triple veto in the Security Council to prevent it from passing a resolution denouncing the bandit action of the United States.

It is expected that Thursday's session of the U.N. Security Council will hear speeches of foreign ministers of four countries who visited Tripoli on the instructions of the Coordinating Bureau of the Nonaligned Movement.

While in the Libyan capital they saw the effects of the barbaric raid which had taken lives of the civilian population.

Delegation Head Remarks

LD250736 Moscow TASS in English 0716 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] New York April 25 TASS — By TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshev:

The non-aligned countries strongly condemn the U.S. aggression against Libya's independence and territorial integrity, Bali Ram Bhagat, head of the special non-aligned delegation and minister for external relations of India, has told a meeting of the U.N. Security Council.

Nothing could justify the massive use of force against a sovereign state in violation of the aims and principles of the U.N. Charter, he said. The Non-Aligned Movement was alarmed by the developments in the Mediterranean that were fraught with a serious threat to peace and security not only in that region, but also all over the world.

'A. al-Turayki, Libya's permanent representative to the U.N. expressed gratitude to the international community on behalf of the Libyan people for its support and solidarity with Libya that was subjected to a treacherous attack.

He drew U.N. attention to the fresh U.S. threats and preparation of more provocations and aggression against Arab countries by the American-Israeli partners.

Western countries, first of all the United States and Britain, were unable to give up the claims to special rights to political and intellectual hegemony and the imposition of their criteria to judge the behavior of others, the meeting was told by Clovis Maksud, permanent observer of the League of Arab States at the U.N.

The Security Council meeting has shown again that the international community unconditionally condemns the banking on rude military force and interference in the affairs of sovereign countries, rather than one reason and responsibility. It backs the peoples' legitimate right to freedom, independence and human dignity, and to defence from aggression.

SFRY Foreign Secretary Cited

LD250632 Moscow TASS in English 0457 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] New York April 25 TASS -- The non-aligned countries persistently demand that the Security Council fulfil its obligations and adopt measures to prevent the repetition of aggression similar to the U.S. attack on Libya, an action that deserves the sternest condemnation, Raif Dizdarevic, Yugoslavia's federal secretary for foreign affairs, has pointed out in his address to the U.N. Security Council.

If one reconciled with the aggression against Libya, he said, more acts of aggression, more victims would inevitably follow.

A special non-aligned mission visited Libya and saw there mutilated men, women and children, residential areas turned into ruins, suffering of innocent people. Precisely they were targets of the bombing, Dizdarevic pointed out.

U.S. Delegate Warns Nonaligned

LD250645 Moscow TASS in English 0631 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] New York April 25 TASS -- Walters, U.S. chief delegate to the U.N. was incensed by the wrathful condemnation of the U.S. aggression against Libya by members of a special delegation of non-aligned countries during a Security Council meeting. he attacked with rudeness, unprecedented for the U.N. both individual non-aligned states and the movement as a whole. Switching from the diplomatic to profane language, he openly threatened the Non-Aligned Movement that the USA "will not forget" statements by members of the special delegation at the Security Council.

U.S. USES FRG IN CARRYING OUT 'STATE TERRORISM'

LD231321 Moscow TASS in English 1428 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Bonn April 23 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Sosnovskiy reports:

The territory of West Germany was involved in the planning and implementation of the U.S. pirate act against sovereign Libya, the newspaper FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU wrote today. The U.S. General Bernard Rcgers, commander-in-chief of the U.S. Army in Europe, not only planned but also guided the action against Libya staying in his headquarters in Stuttgart. According to the newspaper, he himself admitted it when talking with a group of West German journalists in the Belgian headquarters of NATO last week.

According to the newspaper, apprehension is growing that the "double function" of the U.S. general -- supreme commander-in-chief of the Allied Armed Forces of NATO in Europe and commander of the U.S. Army -- can result in serious foreign political difficulties in case of the repetition of such actions.

It follows from the article that it was not the first time that the U.S. used the territory of West Germany for carrying through its pirate actions in various parts of the world. Thus, B. Rogers controlled from West Germany operations of the U.S. military against Lebanon in 1984, because the whole of the Mediterranean region 'falls within the sphere of his competence'.

The newspaper UNSERE ZEIT recalls with concern that while U.S. warplanes were bombing peaceful cities in Libya, units of U.S. first-strike "Pershing-2 nuclear missiles deployed in West Germany were placed on high alert."

According to UNSERE ZEIT, it shows how widely the U.S. can use the territory of West Germany as a place d'armes for its policy of state terrorism. The newspaper pointed out that, perhaps, the time had come to seriously consider the problem of West Germany's sovereignty and to ask oneself whether the FRG Government had become merely an executor of the orders of the U.S. Administration.

U.S., UK REJECT NEW SOVIET PEACE INITIATIVES

OW242354 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1045 GMT 22 Apr 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Kudrin]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger recently held a press conference in Washington at which he was asked, above all else, to comment on the new Soviet peace initiatives. We must regard any Russian plans on changing the structure of forces in Europe with great caution, the Pentagon chief said. Do not forget that they have an overwhelming advantage and when they speak about reducing armed forces and weapons, they are, above all, pursuing the goal of pushing the United States out of Europe, and away from supporting NATO.

At a time when other politicians are calling for studying in detail and weighing the Soviet proposals and supporting the USSR's readiness for constructive dialogue, here all is being dismissed without even a second thought.

Apparently, in order to show that NATO is as unified as ever, members of NATO are holding military maneuvers one after another -- multilateral, bilateral, with or without U.S. participation. Yesterday, 10 countries began the "Elder Forest 86" maneuvers. The aim -- listen to this -- is to perfect defenses in case of an attack by Warsaw Pact countries. Nearly a hundred F-111 bombers, including those that took part in the recent attack on Libya, will take off from bases in the United Kingdom.

Today the NATO "Bold Game" maneuvers will begin. They will be held in the North Sea as well as near the coasts of Denmark and Norway. Ships and planes belonging to Denmark, the FRG, Norway, and the United Kingdom will take part. On 24 April the United States, the United Kingdom, Italy, and Turkey will begin maneuvers in the Mediterranean. All modern components of naval warfare will take part, including ships, planes, submarines, and helicopters.

The Conservative government intends to obediently follow the aggressive intentions of Washington, contrary to the opinion of the majority of Britons. This is the only way to interpret the words Thatcher, head of the Tory cabinet, made in an interview on British television. Discussing the possibility of further attacks by the United States on Libya, the prime minister declared that she has not the slightest doubt regarding allowing the use of U.S. bases for bombing forays on Libyan territory. According to London, Margaret Thatcher said U.K. involvement in this aggression was in no way a mistake. If needed, the government is prepared to again give permission for a similar raid by U.S. bombers based in Britain.

STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE NOTES GORBACHEV'S BERLIN SPEECH

LD212119 Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Gorbachev's Berlin Speech in Focus of Attention" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Stockholm April 21 TASS -- The speech made by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in Berlin at the 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, has evoked broad response at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe.

The Soviet delegation drew attention of the participants in the Stockholm conference to the Soviet Union's latest initiative on the conventional armaments and armed forces in Europe.

The representatives of the German Democratic Republic, Poland and Czechoslovakia stressed the great importance of the Soviet proposal for strengthening peace and international security.

BOVIN CRITICIZES OPPOSITION TO NUCLEAR TEST BAN

LD202307 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 20 Apr 86

[From the "International Panorama" program, presented by Aleksandr Bovin; Ruehe remarks in German, with superimposed translation]

[Text] One of our concrete proposals aimed precisely at halting the slide toward nuclear disaster is a ban on nuclear weapons tests. Real possibilities for reaching agreement objectively exist. Only one thing stands in the way, the stubborn unwillingness of the White House to negotiate. What do the U.S. allies think in this connection?

[Correspondent Vladimir Kondratyev -- identified from screen caption] We are in the office of Volker Ruehe, deputy chairman of the CDU-CSU faction in the Bundestag. In his party, the Christian Democrats, he is known as a foreign policy expert, and particularly regarding security problems. What does he think about the Soviet nuclear moratorium?

[Ruehe] Ultimately we need an agreement banning nuclear tests, but this cannot be achieved all at once. There is no sense in implementing a freeze on tests for some particular period of international development that has been chosen arbitrarily and is not of long duration. We, therefore, are in favor of talks on both sides. Time is necessary for reflection. There should not be any automatic carrying out of test series by one side or the other. Intermediate solutions are needed. For example, it would be possible to agree on a lower power for warhead devices, on limiting explosions. In pursuing the aim of ending nuclear tests we will not forget that this will not lead to the disappearance of any of the existing nuclear arms. We must also, therefore, pay attention to talks on disarmament and strive to move both these problems forward in an energetic way.

[Kondratyev] The Soviet Union has proposed to the United States that there be an immediate meeting to exchange opinions on the issue of ending nuclear tests. But it took just 1 day for the United States to turn down this proposal.

And I would welcome it if, once the American series is completed -- and certainly during the summit meeting -- if this subject could be discussed and if, as a result, it were possible to find a way out of the automatic commencement of test series and also a way to link this issue with disarmament talks. After all, one cannot achieve what one wants in a single step. Besides, it would be important to agree to technical conditions necessary for the verification of nuclear tests. Time must not be wasted, and over the next few months both sides must begin intensive talks about this.

[Kondratyev] Do you not believe that the conducting of test series by the United States at a time when the Soviet Union is not doing so contradicts the idea of a ban on nuclear explosions?

[Ruehe] The Soviet Union completed its series of explosions earlier, and it would be a good thing if it did not now begin a new one. At this moment there is no sense in dwelling on individual tests. Both sides have carried out several hundred of them. The Unitd States and the Soviet Union must, through limiting the number of explosions, move toward the ultimate goal. One must not, therefore, display maximalism. I repeat: One step here is not enough, the more so in view of the fact that monitoring methods do not exist. It would be of value for the talks if the Soviet Union actively took part in developing technical means for seismic monitoring. Confidence is created where accords can be verified. If one of the sides has doubts about whether or not the other side is keeping to the agreements that have been concluded, then distrust is thereby strengthened and that is undesireable.

[Bovin] Once again we see a contrast: Look how precisely and clearly people talk on the street, and how indeterminate and streamlined are the thoughts of the professional politician. Of course, in principle, Mr Ruehe is in favor of ending tests. But then the brakes in the form of conditions are applied. It cannot be done at once. There has to be time for discussion. Intermediate solutions are needed. The condition is laid down that there has to be talk about verification.

Generally speaking, of course, all this is correct. But this is the point: that to start with you have to sit down at the negotiating table and start discussing all these questions. This is what we are proposing. This is what the Americans do not want. This is indeed the main point that the Bonn politician is doing his best to politely avoid. What is more, in defending Washington's position Mr Ruehe, in my view, is more of an American than the Americans themselves. At any rate, he uses the arguments that the Americans would appear to have overcome: It was in the past that they used to move this way and that, talking about monitoring, about the need to think through and once again think through things. Now they are not deceiving; they state directly that they need to continue tests because they want to develop [sozdavat] new weapons and want to be sure of the reliability of the old ones. That is what it is all about.

They draw up this kind of figure: To start, we have to agree on reducing nuclear armaments, and then later on ending tests. It is turning everything upside down. What is the point of ending nuclear tests? It is precisely this, in order to create more favorable conditions for talks on reducing armaments. If either side is going to be capable of improving nuclear weapons and developing new types of varieties of it, if each of the sides is going to gradually lose its confidence in the reliability of the weapons that already exist, then all this is going to urge an accord and stimulate the search for some kind of mutually acceptable compromise. That is our logic. But for the Americans here, too, the possibility of increasing their strength outweighs all logic. They have already carried out 2 explosions this year, and according to what people are writing they intend to carry out another 12 explosions. Well, so to speak, a nuclear salvo against a new summit meeting. However, I would like to stress that we need this meeting no more than Washington does and if they think otherwise in the White House then they are making a mistake.

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BALKAN COOPERATION MEETING CRITICIZES U.S.

LD240513 Moscow TASS in English 1538 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia April 23 TASS -- A meeting of representatives of the Bulgarian, Romanian and Greek committees for Balkan mutual understanding and cooperation and also of the Yugoslav League for Peace, Independence and Equality Among Nations opened here.

Its participants share experience in the work to assert the policy of peace, cooperation and goodneighbourliness, to turn the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical arms. They expressed alarm over the new nuclear tests in the United States and the attacks by the U.S. military on sovereign Libya. These actions by Washington exacerbate tense as it is the situation in the world, the delegates to the forum stressed.

PROPOSAL ON PROFESSIONAL ATHELETES IN OLYMPICS PROTESTED

HK231448 Hong Kong AFP in English 1420 GMT 23 Apr 86

[By Shigemi Sato]

[Excerpts] Seoul, April 23 (AFP) -- The Soviet Union dealt the proposed Olympic athletes' code a possible fatal blow here Wednesday at the general assembly of the Association of National Olympic Committees (ANOC).

Only a few delegates spoke in favour of the code, designed to allow professional sportsmen and women into the Olympics, and the meeting deferred a final decision until a working party have studied alternative ideal for changes to the eligibility rules.

However, Marat Gramov, president of the Soviet Olympic Committee, had other ideas and unleashed a 25-minute tirade against the code and various other developments in sport.

The code would lead to "violence and commercialism" and would negate "our Olympic rights," he said.

Gramov branded some IOC [International Olympic Committee] members as "advertising agents" who wanted to transform the Olympics into a "big show."

Gramov, whose government takes top Soviet athletes under its wing, proposed establishment of a committee to study the consequences of the proposed changes.

COMMENTARY ON UPCOMING TOKYO SUMMIT

Reagan Speech Viewed

LD241734 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1135 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Washington, 24 Apr (TASS) — President Reagan made a speech to the U.S. Chamber of Commerce in which he formulated the main themes and agenda for the forthcoming routine Annual Economic Conference in Tokyo of heads of state and government of the seven leading capitalist states.

It follows from the President's speech that the U.S. Administration intends to concentrate most of its efforts on ensuring the practical realization in all directions of the notorious "doctrine of neoglobalism," which provides for crude interference in the affairs of other countries and a diktat of force on the international arena. With this aim in mind, Washington plans to achieve in particular the coordination of the Western countries' efforts under the pretext of "a struggle against terrorism," which, as is known, is used beyond the ocean to disguise policies of armed piracy and state terrorism. The President left no doubt about the fact that the recent bandit raids by the U.S. Air Force on residential areas of Tripoli and Banghazi, which led to many victims among the peaceful population, served as a "model" of how the policy of neoglobalism should be carried out. But, Reagan emphasized, "unilateral actions are not enough. It must be tackled jointly and this will be discussed in Tokyo." Reagan will try to pull together an international coalition against Libya and other countries whom the administration accuses of terrorist activities -- this was CBS television's comment on the President's words.

Later, when answering questions from a group of journalists at the White House, Reagan again launched into attack after attack on Libya, declaring that, if that country's government does not change its policies "we shall act once more." At the same time, overstepping all bounds and, evidently, without thinking about the consequences for the United States, he threatened military action against other countries in the Middle East whose policies do not suit Washington. When asked directly whether he meant Syria and Iran, countries that the U.S. State Department has long regarded as being among those "encouraging terrorism," Reagan replied, "yes."

Seeking to dispel the unfavorable impression that the unrestrained militarist pronouncements by the head of a superpower had made on international opinion, the White House immediately endeavored to "correct" the President. A White House spokesman who preferred to remain anonymous told journalists that the President as he put it, really meant that the United States would be obliged to resort to military force only as an "extreme measure," after all other means of resolving disputes had been exhausted. However, this awkward maneuver did not come off. Under persistent questioning by journalists, he was forced to admit Reagan made no such qualifications during the interview.

Observers draw attention to the fact that there was no mention found on the agenda drawn up by Reagan for the Tokyo conference for an issue as central and vital to world destiny [diya sudeb mira] as the problem of arms control. The President only touched on this crucial question in passing when baldly mentioning Washington's desire for peace.

Turning to financial, economic, and trade matters, which will be discussed in Tokyo, the President tried to depict the United States as an altruistic benefactor of the developing countries. He did his best to sell the administration's so-called "Baker plan," which, on the pretext of providing debtor-countries with emergency aid, aims to further enslave the developing states and interfere in their internal affairs.

The "Baker plan" has already been condemned by a number of developing countries as a neocolonial tool aimed at destroying their social and economic gains, binding them even more closely to the West's economic machine as a source of resources and cheap labor satisfying the selfish interests of Western capital and multinational — above all, U.S. corporations. As is well known, the developing countries debt burden to the West amounts to $1 trillion. For many debtor countries, interest payments alone exceed export earnings, which means that their debt continues to grow.

Judging by the speech, Washington intends to put pressure on its industrially developed partners. As Reagan unambiguously stated, in Tokyo he will insist that the other members of the "seven" open their markets to U.S. products, and will threaten otherwise to tighten up protectionist measures affecting their exports to the United States.

Baker Plan Criticized

LD241802 Moscow TASS in English 1543 GMT 23 Apr 86

["A Good Deed With Burglary" -- TASS identifier]

[Text] Moscow April 24 TASS -- TASS News Analyst Ivan Ablamov writes:

U.S. President Ronald Reagan, presenting the United States in the role of "benefactor" of the young developing countries, on Wednesday stated an intention to put through the so-called Baker plan at the forthcoming meeting of the 'big seven' in Tokyo. It must be recalled that the plan envisages the allocation in the course of three years of 29,000 million dollars by commercial banks at loans to 15 developing countries which have run into the highest debts.

If one compares this "good deed" with the extent of the plunder of the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America by the United States and by other leading capitalist powers, the cynicism with which Washington is painting a rosy picture of the U.S. neocolonialist policy is striking. Let us turn to facts. In 1985 alone Western commercial banks gained a net profit of 22,000 million dollars from operations in the developing countries, which incidentally is approximately equal to loans under the Baker plan. Within the same year, 134,500 million dollars were remitted from the newly-free countries to the West as a result of the payment of the monstrous trillions-worth external indebtedness by them and of interest on it. In the period of 1975 to 1985 the developing countries paid a total of 900,000 million dollars to Western "financial benefactors" in repayments of debts and of interest on them. There is no doubt as to who helps whom in actual fact. As was admitted in the latest report of the World Bank, in 1985 the West and, first of all, the United States, pumped 22,000 million dollars more from the developing countries than they have invested in their economies over the same period.

Added to this should be the plunder of the developing countries by U.S. and other TNC's [transnational corporations] which gain in the 'Third World' an average of 2.5 and quite often much more dollars on each vested dollar. The plunder has also the form of inequitable trade. Over the past decade the prices of raw materials from the developing countries went down approximately by half while the cost of industrial import from the USA and other Western countries sharply grew. Even food was included in the sphere of profiteering. For example, African countries now pay for food 14 percent more to the West than a year ago.

As a result of plunder by the United States and other Western powers in 1981-1984 the average annual economic growth rate in Latin America as a whole was nil. Annual GNP increment in Africa is only 0.7 percent, and per capita incomes over there shrink.

This time Washington, speculating on the Baker plan and other financial projects, is presenting the case as if the United States takes care of the "economic growth" of the 'Third World'. But the projects are prompted not by this but by concern for big developing countries, and for greater expansion of TNC's in them. It is not fortuitous that in exchange for the "aid" it is being demanded of the newly-free countries to create the most "favourable climate" for foreign private capital (to the detriment of the state sector), to mothball industrial construction projects and to develop predominantly export-oriented sectors with a view to ensuring the repayment of debts to the West, and so on. It is quite natural that such neocolonialist policy meets with resistance among the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Mideast 'Marshall Plan' Noted

LD242127 Moscow TASS in English 2025 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 24 TASS -- TASS News Analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

Washington will be exerting pressure on U.S. partners at the coming summit of the major seven capitalist countries in Tokyo to compel them participate intensively in the U.S.-Israeli attempts to impose capitulatory deals on Arab countries. President Reagan said on Wednesday that he will be pursuading the allies to join in the economic program for the Middle East. The White House spokesman Larry Speakes said later that the "Marshall Plan" for the region is what is meant.

The idea of such a plan was advanced by most prominent Jewish financiers in the USA in mid-seventies. The authors of the idea set themselves the aim of ensuring the United States economic domination in the Middle East and of creating the possibilities for the penetration of Arab countries by Israeli capital. This idea was picked up in Tel Aviv. During his recent visit to the USA, Israeli Prime Minister Peres suggested the creation of a special fund "for the economic development of the region on the basis of cooperation". He described his proposal as the "Marshall Plan" for the Middle East by analogy with the U.S. plan for Western Europe that ensured the dominant positions for the United States there.

During the U.S.-Israeli talks last April the sides made it plain for what purpose the "Marshall Plan" for the Middle East had been advanced. Shim'on Peres was quite outspoken in declaring that the present economic difficulties experienced by Arab petroleum extracting countries in connection with a sharp fall off of petroleum prices can make them more plaint with regard to the "peace process" in the Camp David spirit, in other words, to separate deals. THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote in this connection that since the United States political efforts in the Middle East had failed, Washington and Tel Aviv hope to achieve success by making promises of economic aid to some Arab countries.

Where such aid leads can be seen, for instance, on Egypt's example. It follows from what was said by a representative of the U.S. Agency for International Development in the Arab Republic of Egypt that the granting of U.S. aid to Egypt had above all political reasons, namely the striving to draw Cairo in the "peace process" in the Middle East the way it is viewed and implemented by the USA and its strategic ally, Israel. The U.S. press does not sting the praise when describing the advantages Egypt gets from U.S. AID. But here is what the newspaper AL AHRAM wrote in this connection: "The granting of U.S. aid is stipulated by a number of economic and political conditions. The funds Egypt gets must be spent exclusively on the purchase of U.S.-made goods whose prices, as a rule, are 40-60 per cent higher than those of similar products from other countries. The United States views Egypt above all as a vast market".

REAGAN SEEKS LESS CONGRESSIONAL CONTROL OF DEFENSE

LD250928 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0300 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Washington, 25 Apr (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Shalnev reports:

On Thursday, President Reagan sent a special message to congress on the question of reforms in the defense field. As the message stresses, these reforms are aimed at "raising the military effectiveness" of America. Some of these are already being implemented "administratively" as a result of the recently published special presidential instruction. This time the head of the White House is proposing that Congress adopt legislative measures which he considers essential to implement other "significant" reforms.

As can be seen from the message, the White House attaches special importance in particular to providing the greatest "freedom of action" for the Defense Department and reducing to a minium congressional control over its activity and budget. Thus, Reagan expresses open dissatisfaction that too many committees, as he sees it, of both houses of Congress have the right to check various aspects of the U.S. military programs. The President calls for an end to this. As he sees it, Congress' role in the military sphere should be reduced to... "A firm adherence by the legislators to supporting the Armed Forces."

In other words, the head of the White House is calling for Congress to unconditionally rubber-stamp any requests from the administration for more and more billions of dollars for the arms race. It is precisely such reforms which the President calls "significant" in his message.

SHULTZ SAYS U.S. WILL USE MILITARY AGAINST TERRORISM

LD242007 Moscow TASS in English 1942 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 24 (TASS) -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has confirmed that under the pleas of "combatting the terrorism: the Washington administration intended to use military power against any sovereign state in the future as well.

The head of the U.S. foreign policy department made it plain in an interview with West European journalists broadcast on channels of the U.S. Information Agency television network that "the United States will use its military power in this fight against terrorism". According to him, the action against Libya is a concrete embodiment of this course of Washington.

U.S. CONTINUING 'PROVOCATIVE SHOW OF FORCE' OFF LIBYA

LD241222 Moscow TASS in English 1158 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 24 TASS -- Having embarked on armed interference in the internal affairs of sovereign Libya, the Reagan administration is continuing the provocative show of force off that country's coast.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS today quoted administration officials as saying that American planes from the aircraft-carrier "America
were flying continuously along the Libyan coast.

Fighter-bombers and electronic surveillance planes engaged in gathering information on various facilities on Libyan territory were in the air.

Indicatively, White house and Pentagon officials denied that the United States was continuing any military activity against Libya.

The AP report made it clear that the American aggressors, their heads still dizzy following the bombing of Libya, were brazenly operating in the region in violation of the existing international norms.

The AP observed that the U.S. was supposed to notify world air traffic organizations of its actions in air space off the Libyan coast. According to the AP, "the flights mark an end to the practice of notifying international aviation authorities in advance of flight operations off the Libyan coast."

These actions were thus jeopardising civilian airliners of various nationalities flying through the air space of the middle East region of great importance for the entire world.

"We are going to operate in the region whenever we wish," the AP quoted an identified Washington official.

Local analysts, commenting on the American flights, observed that they were linked with the preparation for another aerial strike on Libya. President Reagan himself repeatedly mentioned this possibility.

The AP also reported that the second American aircraft-carrier "Coral Sea," which was involved in the aggression against Libya, completed its stay in Naples, Italy, and was returning to the Mediterranean.

According to the news agency, the Pentagon already adopted a decision to keep two aircraft-carrier groups in the region. Usually there was only one American aircraft-carrier.

PRAVDA CLAIMS U.S. PREPLANNED ATTACK ON LIBYA

PM240914 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[V. Mikhaylov "Observer's Opinion" under general headline "The Libyan People Are Not Alone": "Lynch's Ghost in Washington"]

[Text] "The plans for the combined bombings (of Libya) by naval aircraft and the Air Force were prepared over many months . . . The operation was the culmination of the steps that had been taken." This statement by U.S. military spokesmen which was published in THE WASHINGTON POST confirms that the preparations for the U.S. aggression began long before the bombing of the West Berlin discotheques. Nonetheless, this explosion is still being cited in Washington as the reason for the raid on Libya.

However, in reality it never was, nor could it be, a question of retribution against Libya. The evidence provided by the U.S. military spokesmen in THE WASHINGTON POST is not the only thing that bears this out. There have been reports, for instance, of a secret mission having been dispatched from Washington to Cairo with the aim of prompting Egypt to take part in a joint military operation against Libya from land and sea. There have been reports of millions of dollars being allocated by the special services to organize political assassinations and a coup in the country.

However, the lengthy search for accomplices in the planned aggression against Libya came to nothing. And so the hot heads in Washington decided to go ahead regardless. They joined up with London and got the bombers airborne.

It can now be said that the strike against Libya was simultaneously a strike against the United States itself. Ever since the dirty war in Vietnam, no one has succeeded in placing the United States in such complete international isolation as the Reagan administration has just done. Even the British prime minister is saying now that the next time the United States makes a similar request she will think twice before granting it. All of America's closest allies have dissociated themselves from Washington's act of terrorism. When a White House spokesman stated that Japan's head of government had allegedly also been told in advance about the attack against Libya, Tokyo hastened to deny it.

Now that the world is outraged, Washington would like to mislead the public. A story has been hastily concocted claiming that it is all the fault of...the Soviet Union. A State Department spokesman has said that the U.S. Administration had allegedly appealed to the USSR for cooperation in averting the terrorist act in West Berlin, and that, had the Soviet side responded, the United States need not have resorted to military measures.

This ploy was exposed literally the next day. At a press conference in Moscow it was announced that the U.S. call for "cooperation" made in Berlin did not provide any grounds for joint action.

A day after the press conference in Moscow, Washington confirmed that the U.S. side had indeed failed to furnish the Soviet side with hard facts. So what question could there be of cooperation? Of missed chances?

However, the following question arises in connection with the U.S. statements: If Washington did have the information, why did it not prevent the bomb explosion in West Berlin? This is not a rhetorical question. It is well known that in the West and primarily in the United States, there are forces opposed to international detente. For them, explosions in peaceful cities provide a welcome pretext to beat the military drum. This must not be forgotten, and not just when trying, in retrospect, to assess the "interconnection" between the explosion on the dance floor in West Berlin and the U.S. bombing of Libya.

Now, after the terrorist raid on Libya, Washington is trying to create the false impression among the world public that the U.S. side allegedly "continues to brief" the USSR and "is hoping for cooperation." It would be difficult to come up with anything more cynical. How is it possible with one hand to issue the command to bomb, to kill women and children, while extending the other hand for cooperation! However, the point is not just the immorality of this kind of proposal. You get the impression that the perpetrators of the crime against Libya would now like to provide themselves with some kind of long-term alibi enabling the United States to carry out new acts of state terrorism.

Frankly speaking, what is being done in Washington under the pretext of combatting terrorism is reminiscent of "lynch law." In the old days in America, racists would, under any pretext whatsoever, catch any black they did not like and hang him from the nearest tree. Now the scale and the equipment has changed. The United States is attacking whole states that it does not like. And supersonic bombers have replaced the rope. This is not the only thing that has changed. There are no more defenseless "blacks," or rather states, in the world now. There is no applauding mob of fanatics. Instead there is the outraged world community. And the attempts to introduce "lynch law" into the practice of international relations are a truly futile venture.

SOVIET MUSLIMS DEMONSTRATE AT U.S. EMBASSY IN MOSCOW

LD242107 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Interview with Mafti Shamsutdin Babakhanov, chairman of the Spiritual Directorate of Muslims in Central Asia and Kazakhstan, with correspondent A. Ukhov; from the "Vremya" newscast — recorded]

[Text] [Ukhov] Representatives of the Soviet Union's Muslim religious leaders went to the U.S. Embassy in Moscow today with the request that it receive and listen to their view regarding the U.S. aggression against Libya. After waiting for a quarter of an hour, the delegation led by Mufti Shamsutdin Babakhanov, chairman of the Spiritual Directorate of Muslims in Central Asia and Kazakhstan, was allowed to enter the embassy. This is the first Soviet public delegation that has been received by U.S. diplomats in Moscow.

[Babakhanov] Well, this is a flagrant action by the United States. Recently in particular the Muslim world has become a target for its attacks. Its latest action against Libya has been a really disgraceful action, and the USSR's Muslims have sent us as a delegation to declare their indignation in a statement addressed to Mr Reagan. We have conveyed our indignation to the first secretary at the embassy.

[Ukhov] How was the meeting with the embassy secretary?

[Babakhanov] Well, it took place. Such occasions cannot fail to have an effect. One could have wished that the meeting had occurred at some other time than at this particular juncture.

[Ukhov] Will the support of the whole world be of any avail in halting the USA's aggression in Libya?

[Babakhanov] It must be of assistance, because public opinion is much stronger than any weapon.

U.S. REPORTEDLY SHIPPING ARMS TO NICARAGUAN CONTRAS

LD242211 Moscow TASS in English 1818 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] New York April 24 TASS -- The United States has covertly shipped to the Nicaraguan contras arms and equipment in the amount which is enough to continue the undeclared war against Nicaragua for many months, AP news agency has reported quoting U.S. officials.

This bears out anew that the Washington administration escalates behind the back of Congress the undeclared war totally disregarding the fact that the House of Representatives voted against the release of 100 million dollars in arms shipment to contras.

JAPANESE SPOKESMAN CITED ON GOVERNMENT STATEMENT

LD241508 Moscow TASS in English 1413 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo April 24 TASS -- A document meriting serious study -- this is how a Japanese Foreign Ministry spokesman characterised the April 23 Soviet Government statement.

Speaking in a TASS interview he said that the statement contained a number of new comments concerning first of all the economic aspect of the cooperation of Pacific countries.

"We view the Soviet Government statement as a continuation of the earlier advanced idea of Asian security", the Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

USSR-JAPAN COOPERATION TALKS ASSESSED

LD242303 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1300 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo, 24 Apr (TASS) -- A spokesman for the Japanese Foreign Ministry has called the results of the 10th joint conference of the Soviet-Japanese and Japanese-Soviet committees for economic cooperation very useful and important. Replying to a question from Aleksandr Anichkin, a TASS correspondent, he pointed out that the very fact that a large group of representatives from Japanese circles has taken part in the work of the conference speaks for itself. But even more important is the fact that Japanese businessmen who visited the USSR were able to acquaint themselves with the large-scale USSR plans for economic and social development and to discuss opportunities for expanding bilateral economic cooperation, said the Foreign Ministry spokesman.

JAPAN NOT IMPOSING SANCTIONS ON LIBYA

LD241406 Moscow TASS in English 1325 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo April 24 TASS -- An official spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan said at a press conference today that Japan did not have enough information to link Libya with the terroristic acts of which the U.S. Administration accused it.

He made it clear that the Japanese Government was not going to reduce the Libyan staff and to resort to other measures which Washington urged its allies to take.

REPORTAGE ON KESHTMAND VISIT TO MOSCOW CONTINUES

Arrival Ceremony

PM230916 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Official Visit"]

[Text] At the Soviet Government's invitation Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan] Central Committee Politiburo and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, arrived in Moscow on 21 April for an official visit.

He was greeted on the aircraft steps at Vnukovo airport by N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politubro and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Also taking part in the meeting were V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; M.S. Smirtyukov, administrator of affairs of the USSR Council of Ministers; B.I. Aristov, B.P. Bugayev, and V.A. Shamshin, USSR ministers; K.F. Katushev, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; S.A. Losev, general director of TASS; G.M. Korniyenko, USSR first deputy foreign minister; V.T. Saykin, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom; and other officials.

The welcoming party included H. Mangal, Afghan ambassador to the USSR, representatives of Moscow's working people, and Afghan students attending VUZes in the capital.

The DRA and Soviet state flags were raised at the airport and an honor guard consisting of troops from the Moscow garrison was mounted. A band played the two countries' national anthems. N.I. Ryzhkov and S.'A. Keshtmand reviewed the formation of Soviet servicemen. The ceremonial meeting ended with a march-past by the honor guard.

The two countries' state flags and greetings banners were raised on the streets and squares along which the motorcade passed accompanied by a motorcycle honor escort.

Guests at Dinner

PM231513 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Excerpts] A dinner was given 21 April in the Grand Kremlin Palace by the Soviet Government in honor of Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers. Officials accompanying S.'A. Keshtmand on his trip were also present.

On the Soviet side those present included Comrades N.I. Ryzhkov, G.A. Aliyev, E.A. Shevardnadze, N.V. Talyzin, A.F. Dobrynin, first deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers I.V. Arkhipov and V.S. Murakhovskiy, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR ministers, chairmen of USSR state committees, and other officials.

N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, delivered a speech at the dinner. Then S.'A. Keshtmand delivered a speech. The speeches by Comrades N.I. Ryzhkov and S.'A. Keshtmand were listened to attentively and greeted with applause. The dinner proceeded in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

Keshtmand's Reception Remarks

LD230708 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0426 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Kabul, Apr 22, BAKHTAR: The revolutionary and nonaligned Afghanistan being an Asian country has a special interest in ensuring peace and security in Asia, said Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, Politburo member of the Central Committee of the PDPA and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the DRA when he was speaking at a reception held in Kremlin Palace. Pursuing such a policy, S.'A. Keshtmand added, the state of the DRA has set forth clear proposals for the political solution of the situation around Afghanistan. The measures taken by the state of the DRA is in full conformity with the Soviet conception to establish peace in Asia.

Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand in his speech emphatically referred to the statement made by M.S. Gorbachev in the 27th Soviet party congress on the agreed terms of the stage-by-stage withdrawals of the Soviet limied contingents from Afghanistan as soon as a political settlement is reached guaranteeing the real termination of the armed intervention from abroad into the internal affairs of Afghanistan and its non-recurrence. The adoption of such an approach, he stressed, is an obvious manifestation of the serious inclination of the DRA and the Soviet Union for finding a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan.

Now we are awaiting for such a responsible and realistic approach from the other side as well, the chairman of the Council of Ministers said. Unfortunately, Pakistan which is in word in favour of the normalisation of its relations with the DRA but in deed it intensifies its interventions into the internal affairs of Afghanistan which is organised by the United States and its allies and the reaction of the region.

However, the efforts made by the enemies of the April Revolution for reversing the events to the darkness of the past is doomed. The awakened and revolutionary people of Afghanistan will not allow their enemies to fulfill their ominous plans, said S.'A. Keshtmand.

The party and state of the DRA and its people, he emphasized, have been enjoying the reliable support of the Soviet Union, the socialist countries and that of the revolutionary movement of the world. The enriched revolutionary experience of those forces and the all-sided fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union is a guarantor of the final victory of the April Revolution, the chairman of the Council of Ministers said.

Pre-Departure Interview

LD232108 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Interview by unidentified correspondent with Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, DRA Council of Ministers chairman, on 23 April in Moscow; Keshtmand speaks in vernacular with superimposed Russian translation -- from the "Vremya" newscast; recorded]

[Text] Our visit to the USSR was an additional step in the direction of further strengthening and deepening the fruitful, friendly, and fraternal relations existing between our peoples, governments and parties.

We express deep gratitude for being allowed the opportunity to visit your country an to discuss a number of questions concerning bilateral economic relations.

It is significant that our visit took place at a time when all the Soviet people were celeberating the 116th anniversary of the birth of the great Lenin. During the visit, the signing took place of a number of extremely important documents, which bear witness to the very high level of our current bilateral relations, the foundations of which were laid by Vlidimir Ilich Lenin.

During the talks we were informed about the large-scale creative plans of your government and party aimed at accelerating the country's economic development and about the long-term tasks that were outlined in Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's Political Report. The decisions adopted at the congress are a great school of experience for us. We also understand very well the vast importance of the peace-loving Soviet initiatives and we resolutely support the latest Soviet peace proposals that were made by Comrade Gorbachev at the 11th SED Congress in Berlin. These Soviet initiatives are aimed at curbing the arms race and averting the threat of nuclear catastrophe. They enjoy the all-around support of the whole of the progressive mankind, all the peoples of the world, and, of course, of our Afghan people, whose most sincere wish is to live in peace and to make progress along the path begun by the April Revolution.

Cooperation Documents Signed

PM241415 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Signing of Soviet-Afghan Documents"]

[Text] The signing of Soviet-Afghan documents took place in the Kremlin on 22 April.

N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Minsters, and S. 'A. Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, signed a treaty between the USSR and DRA Governments on the main directions of economic and trade cooperation.

A protocol on questions of economic cooperation for the period 1986-1990 was signed by K.F. Katushev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and S. Mangal, deputy chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers and chairman of the DRA State Planning Committee.

Present at the signing ceremony were:

On the Soviet side -- N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Minsters; V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; B. I. Aristov, minister of foreign trade; G.M. Korniyenko, USSR first deputy foreign minister, and other officials;

On the Afghan side -- R.M. Paktin, minister of electric energy; M.S. Sorkhabi, minister of irrigation; M. Aziz, minister of light industry and foodstuffs; and H. Mangal, DRA ambassador to the USSR.

A joint communique was adopted on the results of S. 'A. Keshtmand's official visit to the USSR, the text of which will be published in the press.

On the same day the Afghan head of government visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath. He honored with a minute's silence the memory of the creator of the CPSU and founder of the world's first socialist state. Paying a tribute of deep respect to the Soviet servicemen who fell in the struggle against fascism, he laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall.

Soviet-Afghan Communique

PM241554 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

["Soviet-Afghan Joint Communique" -- IZVESTIYA headline"]

[Text] At the invitation of the Soviet Government, Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, was in the Soviet Union from 21-23 April 1986 on an official, friendly visit. The head of the DRA Government and accompanying officials were warmly received -- a reflection of the feelings of friendship felt by the Soviet people toward the Afghan people. The eminent Afghan guest visited the mausoleum of V.I. Lenin and laid a wreath. A wreath was also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall.

Talks were held between N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and S.'A Keshtmand, during which both sides displayed complete mutual understanding and common views on all questions discussed.

The Soviet side reported on the work under way in the Soviet Union on implementing the tasks put forward by the 27th CPSU Congress. It was stressed that the strategic line that was adopted, the practical program for the acceleration of the socioeconomic development of the Soviet Union, and the course toward consolidating peace on earth are the main political results of the congress. Its decisions determine the nature and the rates of advancement for Soviet society for the years and decades to come.

The Afghan side told of the socioeconomic transformations occuring in the PDPA Central Committee and the extraordinary session of the DRA Revolutionary Council, directed at drawing representatives of broad cross-sections of the population into the implementation of nationwide tasks. It expressed profound gratitude for the all-around help being furnished by the Soviet Union in developing the national Afghan economy and social sphere, and in rebutting the aggression unleashed by forces of imperialism and reaction against the DRA. The Afghan side also told of the efforts it is making for the speedy attainment of a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan. The basic requirement must be total cessation and guaranteed nonresumption of armed and all external interference in the internal affairs of the DRA.

The Soviet side emphasized that, as noted at the 27th CPSU Congress, the USSR supports Afghanistan's efforts aimed at defending its sovereignty. Full support for the realistic and constructive program of political settlement, put forward by the DRA Government was confirmed. The sides, having recently marked the 65th anniversary of the first Soviet-Afghan treaty, stated with deep satisfaction that the relations of friendship, genuine good-neighborliness and all-around cooperation between the two countries were steadily developing and deepening on the basis of the principles of complete equality, mutual respect for national sovereignty and territorial integrity, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

Highly assessing the level of Soviet-Afghan economic cooperation, the sides noted that in recent years it has been imbued with fresh content and has become lasting and stable.

They expressed mutual interest in developing and strengthening cooperation on a long-term and mutally advantageous basis in various fields of the economy and the social sphere, taking into consideration the plans for the economic and social development of both countries. Meeting the wishes of the Afghan side, the Soviet side has announced its readiness to render assistance to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in the implementation of the plan for the social and economic development of the DRA for 1986-1990, particularly in the design, construction, expansion, reconstruction, and operation of enterprises and projects in the field of extracting and processing natural gas, oil, solid minerals; the chemical, light, and other industries; the construction of power stations and transmission lines; projects in agriculture, irrigation, transportation, communications, health services, education, and culture; and the acceptance of Afghan citizens for education in Soviet academic establishments.

Having expressed satisfaction with the successful development of Soviet-Afghan trade relations, the participants in the talks declared that the USSR and the DRA will mutually strive to do everything to expand trade on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual advantage and of most favored nation status [naibolshego blagopriyatstvovaniya]. It was noted that an important role in this should be played by the new agreement on trade for the forethcoming 5-year period, signed in February 1986.

A treaty on the basic directions of economic and trade cooperation, and the protocol concerning questions of economic cooperation for 1986-1990 was signed during the visit.

The sides expressed their intention to continue to give constant attention to Soviet-Afghan ties in the sphere of culture, education, health care, and sports. They stated that they will promote an expansion of contacts between Soviet and Afghan organizations and institutions with the goal of deeper familiarization with the life, labor experience, and achievements of the peoples of both countries.

The sides exchanged views on topical international problems. The coincidence of the positions of the USSR and the DRA on the questions discussed and the unanimity in assessment of the situation in the world, and of the reasons for its dangerous tension and opportunities for improvement were noted. The USSR and DRA stressed the importance of joint efforts by all peace-loving forces in counteraction the imperialist policy of aggression and militarism.

The Soviet side reported on its steps aimed at the practical implementation of foreign policy initiatives contained in the 15 January 1986 statement by M.S. Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, in the CPSU Central Committee's Political Report to the 27th party congress and in the speech by M.S. Gorbachev at the 11th SED Congress.

The Afghan side expressed full support for the plan of step-by-step elimination of nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction by the end of the present century, which has been proposed by the Soviet Union, and its proposals for the creation of a comprehensive system of international security and considerable reduction of conventional arms and armed forces in Europe.

Both sides affirmed that the adoption of the Soviet nuclear disarmament program would allow a halt to the arms race on earth and not allow its spread into space; it would allow a radical improvement in the situation in the world and a switch of considerable amounts of money to development needs, including for the developing countries.

It was emphasized that at the present stage a question of prime importance, the solution of which would open the way to freeing mankind from nuclear weapons, is to stop testing them without delay.

The DRA welcomed the constructive steps of the Soviet Union directed at solving the question of nuclear tests. The sides declared that the unwillingness of the United States to stop testing nuclear weapons is evidence of the intention of the U.S. Administration to continue its reckless militarist course of accelerating the arms race and acquiring military superiority. The USSR and Afghanistan resolutely condemn this course.

Both sides expressed a firm conviction of the need to persistently strive to unite the efforts of all interested states in order to strengthen peace and safeguard security in Asia. It was stressed here that a joint search for ways to a political settlement of conflict situations and the removal on the basis of the acuity of military confrontation in various regains of the Asian Continent are of particular urgency at the present stage. This would contribute to a stabilization of the situation in the region and the creation of preconditions for further steps along the path of transforming Asia into a zone of peace and good-neighborliness.

The USSR and the DRA noted the urgent need to attain a just and all-encompassing settlement in the Near East on the basis of the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied sine 1967, and the need to implement the legitimate right of the Palestinian people to self-determinaton and the creation of its own state.

The sides emphasized that the path to this objective lies through the convocation of an international conference with the participation of all the sides involved, including the PLO, which is the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The sides resolutely condemn U.S. aggression against Libya. The piratical attack carried out by U.S. imperialism against this Arab country cannot be seen in any other way than as a criminal outrage against rights and morals, which constitutes a grave threat to universal peace and security. The USSR and the DRA demand that an end be put to the aggressive actions against the Libyan Jamahiriyah, and reaffirm their solidarity with and support for the Libyan people.

The sides noted the important role of the nonaligned countries as an influential force on the international arena, their contribution to the preservation and consolidation of universal peace; to the prevention of nuclear war; to ending the arms race, to the anti-imperialist struggle for the elimination of racism, neocolonialism, and economic discrimination; and to setting up equal international cooperation. It was stressed by the Soviet side in this connecton that it feels a deep respect for the policy of nonalignment pursued by the DRA.

The side favor the reorganization of international economic relations on a just, democratic basis and for the establishment of a new world economic order that will guarantee the equal economic security of all states. They stressed that it is necessary to replace the principle imposed by militarism -- that of arms instead of development -- with the reverse order of things -- disarmament for development, in order to improve peoples' living conditions and to eliminate economic backwardness and the underdevelopment of many states.

Note was taken of the importance of the task of establishing an all-encompassing system of international economic security, in equal measure guaranteeing every state against discrimination, sanctions, and the other attributes of imperialist, neocolonialist policies. The shared conviction that intercourse between states should be free from arbitrary behavior and illegal embargoes and boycotts, and from trade, credit, and technological blockades, and the use of economic links as a weapon of political pressure and interference in the domestic affairs of sovereign states was expressed. The sides declared themselves to be in favor of holding specific and businesslike talks within the UN framework, with all states participating, to seek a global resolution to the most important international economic problems.

Both sides expressed deep satisfaction at the positive results of the exchange of opinions that took place and expressed confidence that the visit by the head of government of the DRA would serve the further strengthening of friendship, good-neighborliness, and comprehensive cooperation between the USSR and the DRA.

S.'A. Keshtmand expressed sincere gratitude for the warm reception given to him and to those accompanying him in the USSR.

On behalf of the Government of the DRA, S.'A. Keshtmand invited N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, to pay an official, friendly visit to the DRA at a time convenient to him. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

AFGHAN TRIBES VOTE FOR 'NATIONAL FREEDOM'

PM150835 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Own special correspondent V. Okulov dispatch: "The Free Tribes' Determination"]

[Text] Kabul, 11 Apr -- The speeches of the participants in the Jirga of the free tribes, which completed its work in Kabul yesterday, were full of pain and anger. The elders and representatives of the Africa, Shinwari, Mohmand, and other Pashtun and Baluchi tribes living in the Pakistan border regions spoke about the crimes perpetrated by the Pakistani military in their mountain settlements. But these were also speeches full of courage and a desire to unite to defend national freedom, human rights, and their honor and dignity against the Pakistani military. The Jirga provided a clear analysis of what had led to the tragic events of the last 2 years and to the genocide practiced against the Pushtuns. The prime cause of Islamabad's aggression, delegates said, is America's desire to use its puppets to dominate our native land, to set up military bases and espionage centers on it, and to use it to continue the undeclared war against the homeland of our ancestors motherland -- revolutionary Afghanistan.

The Jirga delegates' stance was reflected in its resolution. It states the Pushtuns' firm intention to expel the Pakistani rulers' troops and the Afghan dushman gangs from their land. The tribes declared their full support for the revolution in Afghanistan and called on Afghan refugees, duped by imperialist propaganda and counterrevolutionary leaders, to return home and begin a dignified life in their motherland with the DRA Government's humanitarian assistance.

SOVIET OFFICIALS MEET WITH PRESIDENT AQUINO

Kapitsa Meeting Canceled

OW250833 Tokyo KYODO in English 0825 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, April 25 KYODO -- The Soviet Union Friday requested cancellation of a scheduled meeting here between President Corazon Aquino and Mikhail Kapitsa, visiting Soviet deputy foreign minister. Soviet Embassy officials gave Kapitsa's sudden illness as the reason. But his actual health condition was not known immediately.

Kapitsa will return to Bangkok Saturday as originally scheduled, the embassy officials said. He came here while attending the general meeting of the U.N. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) in the Thai capital.

Watchers paid attention to the Aquino-Kapitsa meeting because he was to be the first high-ranking Soviet official to meet her after the birth of her government.

Ambassador Discusses Cooperation

HK170927 Hong Kong AFP in English 0901 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, April 17 (AFP) -- The Soviet ambassador to Manila met Philippine President Corazon Aquino for the first time Thursday to discuss cooperation between their countries.

Ambassador Vadim Shabalin said that moscow had smoothed out what was then considered by diplomats as an embarrasing blunder -- its recognition of now deposed President Ferdinand Marcos as the winner of a disputed February 7 election.

The ambassador, posted here two and a half months ago, had congratulated Mr. Marcos after the latter was proclaimed the winner over Mrs. Aquino. He was the only diplomat to do so.

"During our conversation with President Aquino, we discussed our bilateral relations... the prospect of cooperation, as well as thrashed out some points on international issues that are of mutual interest," he told reporters at the presidential palace.

"I would like to tell you that the President of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. which is our parliament and the highest authority in our country, sent a message of congratulations to Mrs. Aquino on the 27th of February," two days after Mr. Marcos fled in exile, Mr. Shabalin said.

Widely held to have been rigged in Mr. Marcos's favor, the conduct of the February poll sparked a military mutiny which led to a popular revolt that ended the Marcos government in February.

Asked if the U.S.-Libyan crisis was discussed, he said: "I believe in general I answered the question." Manila has said it would have no part in the affair.

SRV'S DONG SI NGUYEN DISCUSSES ISSUES WITH RYABOV

PM241504 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Conversation Held"]

[Text] Ya. P. Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received on 23 April, Dong Si Nguyen, candidate member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Politburo, vice chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, and SRV minister of transportation and communications. During the conversation they discussed questions concerning the further expansion of Soviet-Vietnamese economic cooperation.

The conversation was held in a warm comradely atmosphere.

Confers With Aliyev

LD241827 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Today Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy charman of the USSR Council of Ministers, met in the Kremlin with Dong Si Nguyen, candidate member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee Politburo deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of transport of the SRV.

During the conversation there was discussion of some issues of Soviet-Vietnamese economic and scientific-technical cooperation. Particular attention was paid to problems of developing transportation in Vietnam.

SRV PREMIER RECEIVES COAL MINISTER SHCHADOV

PM240856 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Hanoi Reception]

[Text] Hanoi, 18 Apr -- Pham Van Dong, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, has received a Soviet delegation headed by M.I. Shchadov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of the coal industry. The delegation is here on a visit.

The Vietnamese leader noted the good results of Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation in the sphere of coal industry development. He thanked the USSR for its all-round assistance in exploiting coalfields in Vietnam and expressed the belief that the development of cooperation in this sphere will continue to be fruitful.

CZECHOSLOVAK FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS MOSCOW

Met by Shevardnadze

LD241505 Moscow TASS in English 1417 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 24 TASS -- Bohuslav Chnoupek, a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, minister of foreign affairs of Czechoslovakia, arrived in Moscow today for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

At the airport he was met by Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the U.S.S.R., and other officials. Miroslav Zavadil, ambassador of Czechoslovakia to the U.S.S.R., was among the welcoming party.

Shevardnadze-Chnoupek Talks Begin

LD242012 Moscow TASS in English 2001 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 24 TASS -- Talks began here today between Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and Bohuslav Chnoupek, a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and minister of foreign affairs of Czechoslovakia, who had arrived in the Soviet Union on an official visit of friendship.

Moscow Talks Continue

LD250912 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] The Soviet Union -- Talks are continuing today in Moscow between Bohuslav Chnoupek and Eduard Shevardnadze, the ministers of foreign affairs of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. Bohuslav Chnoupek has laid wreaths at the Lenin Mausoleum on Red Square and at the Tomb of the Unknown Warrior at the Kremlin Wall.

Speeches Given at Luncheon

LD251007 Moscow TASS in English 0950 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, April 25 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, today gave a luncheon in honour of Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and foreign minister of Czechoslovakia.

Present at the luncheon from the Soviet side were Petr Demichev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of culture of the USSR, and other officials, from the Czechoslovak side -- the persons accompanying Chnoupek, as well as Czechoslovakia's ambassador to the USSR, Miroslav Zavadil. Shevardnadze and Chnoupek exchanged speeches during the luncheon.

ANTONOV, BULGARIAN TRANSPORTATION MINISTER MEET

PM241458 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In the Interests of Both Countries"]

[Text] A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Bulgarian Minister of Transport V. Tsanov on 23 April and held a conversation with him on questions concerning the expansion of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and Bulgaria in the sphere of transport.

LIZICHEV-LED DELEGATION TRIP TO BULGARIA REPORTED

PM241010 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Apr 86 Single Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Delegation's Stay"]

[Text] Army General A.D. Lizichev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, visited Bulgaria 16 through 20 April with a delegation at the invitation of the Bulgarian People's Army Main Political Directorate.

Army General A.D. Lizichev was received by Y. Yotov, member of the Political and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and Army General D. Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Bulgarian national defense minister. During talks with Colonel General M. Mitkov, member of the BCP Central Committee and chief of the Bulgarian People's Army Main Political Directorate, and with other leading political workers of the Bulgarian People's Army there was an exchange of opinions on urgent questions of party political work stemming from the 27th CPSU Congress and 13th BCP Congress decisions.

The chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate visited military units, enterprises, and historical sites in the fraternal country and had meetings with responsible Bulgarian party and state workers; generals, officers, and personnel of the Bulgarian People's Army; and working people. The meetings took place in a spirit of cordiality and traditional fraternal friendship and contributed to mutual enrichment with experience of the education and training of servicemen and the work of commanders, political organs, and party organizations in fulfilling the 27th CPSU Congress and 13th BCP Congress decisions and enhancing the defense might of the two fraternal Warsaw Pact countries.

Army General A.D. Lizichev and the persons accompanying him laid wreaths at the Mausoleum of Georgi Dimitrov, the memorial to the unknown warrior, and the monument in honor of the Soviet Army.

On 20 April Army General A.D. Lizichev returned to Moscow with the persons accompanying him. He was met at Sheremetyevo Airport by Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, by Colonel General V.S. Nechayev and Lieutenant General D.A. Volkogonov, deputy chiefs of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and by other responsible political workers.

The welcoming party included Major General B. Toshkov, military, naval, and air attache at the Bulgarian Embassy in the USSR.

SOVIET TU DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR POLISH FESTIVAL

PM221417 Moscow TRUD in Russian 22 Apr 86 p 3

[Special correspondents Yu. Vasilkov, V. Yermolayev report: "Friendly Cooperation: Ceremonial Opening of the Soviet Trade Unions Festival in Poland"]

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Apr -- A Soviet trade union delegation headed by AUCCTU Secretary K. Yu. Matskyavichyus has arrived in Warsaw to take part in the Soviet Trade Unions Festival in Poland at the invitation of the National Trade Union Federation [OPZZ].

Delegations from trade union Central Committees, oblast trade union councils, and labor collectives, which maintain constant friendly, businesslike ties with related Polish enterprises, will also take part in the festival. The delegations include trade union workers, production frontrunners, and 27th CPSU Congress delegates.

On the festival program are meetings at enterprises in Warsaw, Katowice, Krakow, Gdansk, and many Polish voivodships. There will be an all-around exchange of opinions on the trade unions' tasks and the ways of further strengthening ties between the two countries' working people.

On the eve of the festival a series of items appeared in the Polish press stressing the great significance of these meetings. TRYBUNA LUDU wrote in its Sunday issue that the Soviet Trade Unions Festival in Poland will enrich the experience necessary for further deepening mutual cooperation. ZYCIE WARSZAWY stresses that the dynamic development of contacts with the Land of the Soviets is a characteristic feature of the international activity of the reborn Polish trade union movement. The central trade union weekly ZVIEZKOWIEC: TYGODNIK POPULARNY, in an editorial, expresses the hope that the forthcoming bilateral meetings will serve to strengthen friendship between the Polish and Soviet peoples.

The ceremonial opening of the festival took place at Warsaw's M. Nowotko machines plant.

The Soviet guests were welcomed by OPZZ Vice Chairman L. Brojanowski. A speech was delivered by AUCCTU Secretary K. Yu. Matskyavichyus. He noted that the USSR Trade Unions Festival in Poland is taking place during a remarkable period. The 27th CPSU Congress adopted strategically important decisions, which the Soviet trade unions are working to implement. In Poland, preparations for the 10th PZPR Congress and the 2d National Trade Union Conference are in full swing. The AUCCTU secretary told those present that the collectives of a number of major Soviet enterprises, which cooperate with related Polish enterprises, have adopted socialist pledges in honor of the 10th PZPR Congress.

Increasing the effectiveness of bilateral cooperation, the speaker went on, a businesslike, creative, and constructive exchange of opinions and experience, and an innovative approach to the questions under discussion -- these are the demands of the times. As practice shows, this kind of work brings the best results and endows with more concrete content and lifts to a new level the development of our friendship and cooperation, which are based on the immutable principles of Marxism-Leninism.

On the first day of its stay in Poland the AUCCTU delegation was received by M. Wizniak, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

The delegations from the USSR dispersed to visit various Polish voivodships. A week of intensive work lies ahead. The festival lasts until 26 April.

POLISH-SOVIET TREATY JUBILEE CELEBRATED

PM211325 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

[Dispatch by own correspondent O. Losoto: "Time Has Confirmed It"]

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 20 Apr -- Today the Soviet and Polish peoples celebrate a notable date — the 41st anniversary of the treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual aid. This treaty has become the unshakable foundation of the fraternal alliance between the USSR and Poland and loyally serves the cause of peace, progress, and socialism.

In recent years a qualitatively new stage has come to Polish-Soviet relations. The consistent implementation of the long-term program for the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and Poland for the period through 2000 and other agreements and bilateral accords and of the reciprocal commitments within the CEMA framework serves the further intensification of cooperation and integration and the resolute acceleration of the two countries' socioeconomic development.

In the current 5-year plan the Soviet Union will take part in the completion of the modernization and construction of 11 major industrial projects in Poland. Five joint Soviet-Polish enterprises will be created. Production sharing will start to develop rapidly. It is planned that trade turnover undertaken within the framework of sharing agreements should double by the end of the 5-year plan. This form of cooperation will be implemented primarily in aircraft and motor vehicle building, in creating construction and road equipment, in electronics, atomic power engineering, and several other sectors.

The protocol on coordinating scientific-technical cooperation for 1986-1990 provides for over 90 Polish and 180 Soviet scientific research organizations taking part in its implementation. Many dozens of types of machinery, apparatus, equipment, new materials and biological products, and manufacturing processes will be jointly developed and introduced.

The Polish side supplies the USSR with equipment for modernizing plants for the production of sulfuric acid, machinery and equipment for the production complex, and a wide range of machine tools and other articles.

The Soviet-Polish treaty not only regulates the two countries' fraternal relations. It has become an important factor of peace and stability and the inviolability of borders in Europe. Poland resolutely supports the broad complex of Soviet peace initiatives aimed at eliminating nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction and the principles for creating a comprehensive system of international security approved by the 17th CPSU Congress.

Impressing prospects have been outlined for the Soviet Union's development. The new heights that People's Poland should scale were outlined in the documents published for the 10th PZPR Congress. Their discussion is now under way in the party and labor collectives.

In their advance, in the solution of the great and complex socioeconomic tasks, the CPSU and the PZPR and the USSR and Poland rely on the fraternal alliance, cooperation, and mutual aid of our countries and peoples and entire socialist community.

FRENCH DAILY CLAIMS U.S. AIRCRAFT FLEW OVER PYRENEES

LD231408 Moscow TASS in English 1318 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Paris, April 23 TASS -- The French Weekly LE CANARD ENCHAINE says:

The Americans have made a laughing-stock of the French and Spanish Governments. This is the opinion of many French officers claiming to be well-informed. According to them, the U.S. F-111 bombers based in Britain, whose mission was to drop hundreds of tonnes of bombs on Libyan targets, did not round the Pyrenees, as everybody claimed. No, they cut their way short and crossed the Pyrenees from West to East.

That was an insolent trick: Thus, U.S. Air Force planes flew over parts of French and Spanish territory without permission from either Paris or Madrid. On April 19, the newspaper LE MONDE mentioned such a possibility, saying that eighteen F-111 aircraft could well slip through, taking advantage of the mountain terrain of the Pyrenees.

Hence it follows that all the maps published in the press and showing the route along which Reagan's bombers allegedly flew, were faked up. It must be noted for that matter that the maps were made up according to information received from the Americans themselves. Yet the F-111 aircraft entered the Mediterranean not through Gibraltar, but across the French-Spanish Pyrenees. Only 40 tanker planes (KC-10 and KC-135), which were used for that mission, obediently flew by the longest route through Gibraltar.

The F-111 flew over the mountain range in the dead of the night and almost at the level of the mountains, so that Spanish and French radars could not detect them.

The F-111 aircraft are equipped with onboard radars making it possible to set course with due regards for the terrain, without any interference by the pilots.

They at the U.S. Embassy in Paris take no chances. We are no source of information about F-111 planes and are not going to contradict Whitehead, one diplomat said. Addressing press conference last week, John Whitehead, U.S. deputy secretary of state, denied the fact that American bombers had flown over the French territory. Probably he believes that the Pyrenees belong to Spain or Britain.

MARCHUK, UK'S WALKER SIGN ENERGY PROTOCOL

LD240951 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, today received British Secretary of State for Energy Walker who is in the USSR on an official visit at the invitation of the State Committee for Science and Technology.

Talks took place on questions of deepening scientific-technical and economic cooperation in the field of the fuel and power complex. A protocol was signed concerning cooperation between the State Committee for Science and Technology and the British Department of Energy in the field of the fuel and power complex. British Ambassador to the USSR Cartledge was present.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH FRG

DW250653 Mainz ZDF Television Service in German 1945 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Interview with new Soviet ambassador to Bonn Yuliy Kvitsinskiy by correspondent Susanne Gelhard in Bonn; date not given -- recorded]

[Text][Gelhard] How do you think German-Soviet relations have developed since you were last here?

[Kvitsinskiy] I was here as an envoy for 3 years, from 1978 to 1981. They were productive years for our relations, and working here was fun. We are now undergoing a more complicated period in international life and, of course, it reflects on the relations between our states. I suggest concentrating on improving the current state of affairs. Our relations are worthy and capable of improvement. I believe that much, and much good, can be done and that in no case must be substance of our relations deteriorate. On the contrary, they must be enhanced in specific fields between parties, organizations, social groups, and people in our countries. To this end, we have a solid basis, the Moscow Treaty, and to this end we have the sincere will of our people to live always in peace.

We should try to the best of our ability to convert that into concrete actions, above all in the fields of disarmament and security, banishing the danger of nuclear war, destroying chemical weapons, and preventing a space weapons race.

[Gelhard] Do you intend to take a walk with your U.S. counterpart Richard Burt some time?

[Kvitsinskiy] There are candidates here for taking a walk other than Mr Burt. Still, I believe I will cultivate the usual contacts with Mr Burt that are customary between the ambassadors of the great powers.

FRG BUNDESTAG DEBATES 'STAR WARS' PARTICIPATION

PM241310 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Yakhontov dispatch "Deaf as Well as Blind; Bonn and the U.S. 'Star Wars' Plans"]

[Text] Bonn, April -- At the end of the last week there was a Bundestag debate in Bonn on the agreements concerning the FRG's participation in the U.S. "star wars" project that were signed in Washington. No matter how paradoxical this may seem, the parliament was discussing documents that only a few deputies had seen and read at the time. This was because -- allegedly at the request of the U.S. ally -- the agreements had been declared classified and thus inaccessible for the overwhelming majority of the "people's representatives."

This is perhaps why, as I was approaching the Bundestag building in the morning, I did not see many people at the doors, there was no bustle around the cloakrooms, and none for the usual crush by he hall where the sessions are held. It is true that the upper level, where the boxes for diplomats, journalists, and spectators are located, was filled to capacity. By contrast in the hall below, designed to seat 500 deputies, whole rows of seats were empty. At a generous estimate, there were perhaps 100 people including members of the government who sit on a special platform.

Nonetheless, a 3-hour debate was held. It was all done more for the sake of form since, in this case, the law does not require parliament to endorse or pass any of the papers signed in Washington. They are very carefully worded to make it appear that participation in SDI does not apply to the FRG as a state but merely to the country's private firms and enterprises. The ruling circles needed this ploy in order to be able to sidestep a vote in the Bundestag which would have inevitably caused a scandal.

M. Bangemann, the economics minister, took the floor. He signed the documents in Washington that served as a necessary political prop for Reagan in his "star wars" plans and transformed the FRG into an accessory in the program for the militarization of space.

It was not without reason that the participants of the "Krefeld Initiative" antiwar group wrote in their letter to West German Bundestag deputies that "SDI represents a tremendous threat to mankind and a challenge to the peace movement. Politically, SDI means a rejection of detente, arms control, and disarmament. SDI which is an integral part of the U.S. war potential is economically ruinous and morally unacceptable. It is a strategically destabilizing initiative."

This was not what Bangemann spoke about, of course. Backed by representatives of the Christian Democratic Democratic Union siashChristian Social Union parliamentary faction including the federal chancellor, he tried to convince his audience that the signing of the two documents in Washington -- on "technological exchange" and the participation of West German firms in SDI -- was all but a victory won by the FRG over its "intractable" U.S. ally trying to sidestep various kinds of commitments without which the agreement, according to Bonn's claims, would have been "impossible." Bangemann and his colleagues in the ruling coalition claimed that the United States is now obliged to consult its allies who have joined in the elaboration of the project, that the whole SDI program is allegedly a "peaceful" program, and that the FRG's interests will in no way suffer.

However, the speeches of representatives of the opposition, including the prominent Social Democratic Party figures E. Bahr and H. Ehmke and the "Green" Party deputy A.-M. Borgmann and, incidentally, other speakers too, completely disproved the claims of the advocates of the "star wars" project. To applause from deputies of their own factions and angry cries from their political opponents -- defenders of SDI trying to disrupt their speeches -- they exposed the true nature of the agreements signed with Washington, pointing out their danger not just for the FRG but for the cause of world peace. As for the "consultations" with SDI partners promised by the United States, the barbaric raids carried out by the U.S. Air Force against Libyan cities provide a graphic example of Washington's disregard for its allies. What grounds are there to believe that in connection with "star wars" the United States is going to behave differently?

The day after the Bundestag debate, the Cologne newspaper EXPRESS published the secret documents that were signed in Washington. They expose the true nature of the collusion concerning the FRG's participation in SDI. They confirm how well-founded the criticism leveled at the FRG Government not only in the Bundestag but also in the press and broad public circles was. They also reveal why the country's leading figures spared no effort to keep the content of these documents from the public. It is enough to cite a single detail: The U.S. side, as of now, has the right to stop deliveries of equipment and goods by West German firms to the USSR and other socialist countries. And that in conditions where the FRG considers itself to be an independent country!

The Bundestag debate and the revelations that followed it have thus once again demonstrated that FRG ruling circles not only do not want to see the precipice toward which they are pushing their country by involving it in the U.S. military adventure in space.

Neither do they want to hear protests against blindly following in Washington's wake. This means that those people in Bonn who are prepared to make any concessions to Washington are not just politically blind, but also deaf.

U.S. MANEUVERS IN BADEN-WUERTTEMBURG SCORED

PM231301 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Report by Ye. Grishin: "Militarist Itch"]

[Text] Bonn -- Maneuvers by American troops stationed in the FRG have begun on the West German territory of Baden-Wuerttemburg.

Pershing-2 nuclear missile formations of the 56th U.S. Army Artillery Brigade are participating in the militarist games on FRG territory that are to last until 24 April. In particular, they are being put on a state of alert. The West German public regards these operations as a serious threat to the country's security. The FRG well remembers the explosion of one of the Persing-2 missile engines that occurred in January 1985 at the U.S. military base in Beilbron (Baden-Wuerttemburg Land). It was caused by the ignition of a rocket motor during ground tests. As a result, three U.S. servicemen were killed and seven seriously injured.

Mass meetings, marches, and demonstrations have been held near U.S. missions and military installations in Bonn, Cologne, Hamburg, Mannheim, and many other cities in the FRG. The participants demand that Washington immediately end its dangerous game of playing with fire and remove from the FRG the Pershing-2 and cruise missiles posing a deadly danger.

DOBRYNIN ATTENDS CPSU-SPD SESSION ON MILITARY EXPENSES

LD221815 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1640 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, 22 Apr (TASS) -- The working group of the CPSU and the Social Democratic Party [SPD] of Germany held its fourth session in Moscow on 21-22 April, on the question of reducing military expenditure and using part of the money freed to provide assistance to developing countries.

The participants in the session were: on the CPSU side -- Anatoly Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Vadim Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee; Yevgeniy even Primakov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee; on the SPD side -- Egon Bahr, member of the SPD Presidium: and FRG Bundestag deputies Peter Wurtz and Uwe Holtz.

During the session the results of work so far were summed up. The results achieved will be presented to the leadership of both parties. The work of the group will be continued.

REPORTAGE ON BELGIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

CPSU Delegation Departs Moscow

LD180234 Moscow TASS in English 1618 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 17 TASS -- A delegation of the CPSU headed by member of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Sverdlovsk Regional CPSU Committee Yuriy Petrov left Moscow for Brussels today to take part in the work of the 25th Congress of the Communist Party of Belgium at the invitation of that party's Central Committee.

Central Committee Greetings

PM181404 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Apr 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the 25th Belgian Communist Party [PCB] Congress

Dear Comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee warmly greets the delegates to the fraternal PCB's 25th Congress and wishes the congress successful work.

Your supreme party forum is taking place at a difficult time, when extremely dangerous tension is being maintained in international affairs through the fault of imperialism's most aggressive and shortsighted circles.

As for the CPSU, its recent 27th congress confirmed the main direction of its activity in the international arena. This is the struggle against the nuclear danger and the arms race and for the preservation and strengthening of world peace.

The concept of creating a comprehensive system of international security and the program of specific action aimed at eliminating nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction everywhere before the end of this century while preventing the militarization of space -- a concept and a program elaborated by our congress -- open up the real possibility of a breakthrough for the better in the development of the international situation.

In advancing its new initiatives, the Soviet Union proceeded both from the need to uphold the loftiest right of man and mankind -- the right to life -- and from the national interests of our country's people. We need peace to resolve the tasks of accelerating our country's socioeconomic development, further democratizing society, deepening the people's socialist self-management, and comprehensively improving the socialism we have built on the way to communism.

Soviet Communists well understand how complicated conditions have become for the activity of a communist party in such a developed capitalist country as Belgium, where the scientific and technical revolution leads just to the deepening of the economic and social crisis. Soviet people sincerely respect the PCB's desire in a situation of increasing class contradictions to struggle still more determinedly for the immediate and long-term aims of the working class and for the interests of all working people. We value highly your joint activity with the country's mass antiwar and antimissile forces in favor of the total destruction of medium-range missiles in the European zone -- a very important step on the way to Europe's complete liberation from nuclear weapons.

We wish Belgian Communists successes in strengthening the party's ranks on class, internationalist positions, in surmounting difficulties, in widening mass support for the PCB's positions with a view to implementing its program guidelines, and in the struggle for the working people's vital interests, for democracy and social progress, and for peace.

May the relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties and between the Soviet and Belgian peoples strengthen and develop.

The CPSU Central Committee

Congress Ends

LD212306 Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Brussels April 20 TASS -- The 25th Congress of the Communist Party of Belgium (CPB) came to a close here today. It has been held in a tense international situation, in the conditions of the aggravation of the socio-economic crisis and class struggle in the country.

The delegates to the congress head the CPB Central Committee's report delivered by Louis van Geyt, chairman of the party. Deliberations on the report as well as on a political document, prepared by the Central Committee and analyzing the CPB's activities in the present-day complex internal political situation, were held in working groups. The congress passed resolutions on the matters discussed, elected a new composition of the party's Central Committee. A closing speech at the congress was made by CPB Chairman Louis van Geyt.

The congress of the Belgian Communists was attended by delegations of foreign fraternal parties, among them the CPSU delegation. Yu.V. Petrov, the leader of the delegation, member of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Sverdlovsk Regional Committee of the party, handed over a portrait of Vladimir I. Lenin, the Soviet Communists' gift to the congress.

REPORT ON NORWAY STORTING DELEGATION'S USSR TALKS

PM240934 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 16 Apr 86 p 3

[Morten Malmo dispatch: "Soviet Union: Unfriendly of Norway"]

[Text] Moscow -- "I reacted strongly and felt offended," an enraged Storting President Jo Benkow said after a meeting yesterday with members of the Supreme Soviet. At the meeting, a member of the Soviet General Staff had said that together with its allies Norway had undertaken a military escalation in the northern regions -- an escalation that was described by the Russian side at the meeting as an unfriendly action.

Yesterday's talks took place in the Kremlin. The Soviet delegation was led by Chairman of the Soviet of the Union Lev Tojkunov. During the 2-hour meeting, chiefly the Soviet hosts spoke.

The Soviet side expressed concern at what it claimed was an allied military buildup in the northern regions. Buzzwords such as the contingency stockpiling of allied equipment in Norway and the expansion of the Omega and Loran C radar and warning systems were mentioned in this connection. The Soviet Russians also said that there were almost continual exercises by Norway and its allies in the northern regions. "One military exercise succeeds another," was the phrase used, and, according to AFTENPOSTEN's information, a member of the General Staff said: "We hope that these unfriendly Norwegian actions will soon be history."

An enraged Storting President Jo Benkow said after the meeting that such a description of military activities in the north has nothing to do with the facts. However, Benkow emphasized the need for continued contacts because there is a lot of clarification that needs to be done. Storting Foreign Affairs Committee Deputy Chairman Knut Frydenlund did not react with such strong emotions to yesterday's remarks by the Soviet side. Frydenlund called yesterday's meeting "a warmup in the traditional sense for the further talks on Wednesday [16 April]." It is possible that the Norwegian delegation will get to meet President Andrey Gromyko.

At a separate meeting yesterday with Soviet of the Union Chairman Lev Tolkunov, Storting President Jo Benkow asked that historian Aleksandr (Kahn) be given an exit visa from the Soviet Union. (Kahn) is a specialist on Nordic history. Tolkuov is supposed to have said that it is difficult to give people who are in possession of state secrets exit visas, but Benkow said that this could hardly settle the issue. However, Tolkunov did promise to look into the (Khan) affair more closely.

He promised to do the same with the question of whether a 50-year-old widow can visit her daughter and son-in-law in Norway.

Benkow also delivered an appeal from the Norwegian Labor Party's women's movement that nine imprisoned women should be released. According to AFTENPOSTEN's information, after yesterday's talks between Benkow and Tolkunov hopes that this latter issue will be successfully resolved are not great.

Further Report

PM241040 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 17 Apr 86 p 3

[Morten Malmo report: "Norwegian-Soviet Group for Human Rights? -- 'Worth the Whole Soviet Visit'"]

[Text] Moscow -- A joint Norwegian-Soviet parliamentarians group could be set up to deal with human rights questions. A desire for this was hinted at by the Soviet side in talks with Norwegian politicians in Moscow yesterday. Storting President Jo Benkow said that this position is pleasing, and added that the Storting presidency will pursue the matter with the Soviet authorities.

It was at yesterday's meeting between the Norwegian Storting delegation and Central Committee International Department First Deputy Chairman Vadim Zagladin that this matter was raised -- such a result is not after all an everyday occurrence and was worth the whole of the visit to the Soviet Union. The fact that on the Soviet side there is a desire for talks on human rights shows that he Soviet side recognizes this problem, Benkow said. At yesterday's meeting the Storting president, on behalf of the Storting, invited Zagladin to Norway.

The Norwegian Storting delegation should have had a meeting with USSR President Andrey Gromyko yesterday, but the meeting did not take place. Gromyko was in the hospital due to influenza and a high temperature. Instead the Norwegian politicians met Gromyko's deputy, Orlov.

The U.S. star wars program was also raised during the talks in Moscow. The Soviet side said that the implementation of the star wars program would make an agreement on strategic weapons impossible. The Soviet side also said that it is also prepared to negotiate to bring about an agreement on medium-range missiles in Europe.

The meetings between Soviet and Norwegian politicians yesterday had a more conciliatory tone than those that took place the day before when a member of the Soviet General staff described NATO exercises in the northern regions as an unfriendly act on Norway's party. Storting President Jo Benkow reacted strongly to this.

Not unnaturally the Norwegian politicians wanted yesterday to be told about the concessions the Soviet Union is willing to make in order to bring about the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic area. The answer came that the Soviet side could envisage giving the Baltic its own status and that measures on the Soviet Union's own territory could possibly also be discussed.

The question of new demarcation line talks in the Barents Sea between Norway and the Soviet Union was raised, but nothing new emerged on this point. The situation on the oil market was also discussed and Gunnar Berge (Labor Party), who raised the question, told AFTENPOSTEN that the Soviet Union wants stability in oil prices. The Soviet politicians are also worried about oil-producing developing nations' economic problems caused by the drop in oil prices.

During the visit Storting President Jo Benkow also said that a KLASSEKAMPEN newspaper reporter should have been given a visa to visit the Soviet Union in connection with the Norwegian politicians' visit. The visa refusal simply damages the Soviet Union, Benkow said.

The week-long visit ends today with a trip to the town of Zagorsk outside Moscow. Zagorsk is the headquarters of the Russian Orthodox Church. No political talks are planned for today. Yesterday evening the Norwegian delegation visited the circus in the Soviet capital.

UN ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE MEETS

LD240905 Moscow TASS in English 0654 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 24 TASS -- PRAVDA correspondent in Geneva Vladimir Bolshakov wrote in the newspaper today that "the 41st session of the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) is held in conditions of the aggravated international situation".

V. Loginov, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, head of the Soviet delegation at the 41st session, said in a PRAVDA interview that the attempts of Washington to impose its diktat upon other countries and peoples, which clearly manifested itself during the bandit attack on Libya, could not but affect the sphere of economic cooperation of nations with different social systems.

V. Loginov said: "The Soviet Union firmly and consistently stands for a broad and unhampered development of international economic relations and opposes any forms of discrimination and any measures involving economic pressure for political purposes".

The results of the work of the ECE over the years that have elapsed since the Helsinki Conference will be discussed at the meeting in Vienna of representatives of countries -- participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe which is to be held next autumn.

Pointing out the role played by the ECE in the Helsinki process, Z. Kurovski, deputy secretary of the CMEA, said in a PRAVDA interview: "The CMEA delegation is absolutely sure that one of the main tasks of the ECE is the promotion of the normalization of the world political climate, which is one of the main goals of the Helsinki Final Act".

AFTERMATH OF U.S. RAID ON LIBYA REPORTED

Missile Cruiser Visits Tripoli

LD250955 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0925 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 25 Apr (TASS) -- The Missle cruiser Vitse-Admiral Drozd is drawing a lot of attention at the moment among inhabitants of the Libyan capital. They know that the cruiser under a Soviet naval flag has arrived on a business visit [delevoy vizit] from a country of friends. As the agency JANA reports, the chief of staff of the Libyan naval forces has visited the Soviet vessel.

Navy Chief Visits Cruiser

NC241338 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] The chief of staff of the Libyan naval forces visited the Soviet cruiser (Druzhba) at noon today. The cruiser and other ships of the Soviet fleet are now visiting Libyan Arab ports. The commander of the Soviet ships, which operate in the Mediterranean, received the Libyan chief of staff aboard the cruiser. Soviet officers participated in the reception.

In a speech, the commander of the Soviet ships welcomed the chief of staff and other officers of the Libyan Arab naval forces accompanying him. The commander gave them a detailed explanation of the cruiser (Druzhba), its equipment, and combat abilities.

The brother chief of staff visited some areas of the cruiser, inspected its equipment, and saw how it worked. He praised Libyan Arab-Soviet cooperation in all fields.

The commander of the Soviet naval ships presented a symbolic gift to the brother chief of staff: an emblem of the Soviet Navy. The chief of staff of the Libyan Arab naval forces then wrote in the cruiser's register praising Libyan Arab-Soviet cooperation.

Soviet Commander Received

LD241803 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1715 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Excerpt] The chief of staff of the Libyan Arab Naval Forces this morning in his office received the commander of the Soviet Naval Group in the Mediterranean. The chief of staff welcomed the visit of the naval units and the visit of the commander of the group, and praised the Libyan-Arab-Soviet cooperation. The chief of naval staff showed the Soviet commander the departments of the Libyan Navy and the progress it has achieved as a result of the efforts of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution, whose policies are aimed at establishing the undefeatable armed people.

Arab Summit To Convene

LD241337 Moscow TASS in English 1315 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Tunis April 24 TASS -- The extraordinary conference of the heads of state and government of Arab countries will be held next week in Morocco.

This has been announced here by a special representative of Morocco's King Hassan after a meeting with the secretary general of the Arab League Chedli Klibi. The conference is being convened on the request of Libya that became the victim of barbarous aggression by the United States.

Threats Met With 'Indignation'

LD241936 Moscow TASS in English 1911 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli April 24 April — TASS correspondents Vladimir Bogachev and Georgiy Shelenkov report:

The latest statement by U.S. President Reagan, who threatened new strikes against the Libyan Jamahiriyah and to "punish" Syria and Iran under far-fetched pretexts, have been met in Libya with indignation.

There is an impression that the Reagan administration grew angry with the whole world, the TASS correspondents were told by Muhammad al-Fayturi, secretary of the GPC [General People's Committee] of the Libyan Jamahiriyah for information and culture. Washington launched a few days ago a bandit attack against Libya, but today the U.S. President arrogantly claims the right also to "punish" Syria and Iran. Nobody knows the limit to his insane adventurism. You could see with your own eyes Libyan children mutilated by the American bombs, Muhammad al-Fayturi continued. Can one hope for common sense of the current United States Administration?

But the United States Administration will never frighten the Libyan people. The Armed Forces of the Jamahiriyah have already in action proved their skills in handling modern weapons. We will further uphold the cause of peace and freedom, wage the struggle for the sacred right of the peoples to independence and sovereignty, the Libyan representative stressed.

Reports are reaching the Libyan capital about the movements of U.S. ships off the shores of Sicily, the dispatch of the U.S. aircraft carrier "Enterprise" from the Indian Ocean to the Mediterranean. Yet normal life and work are continuing in the city. The residential neighbourhoods damaged by the recent American air raids have been put in order. Friday is the day off here, and many inhabitants of the capital are preparing to go to the countryside for a day of rest.

U.S. 'Searching' for Excuse

LD250927 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2200 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Correspondent Leonid Rassadin report from Tripoli]

[Text] The capital of Libya decisively condemns the campaign of anti-Libyan hysteria that was recently unleashed in the United States and in some West European countries. The new threats by President Reagan to once again use naked force have also, after all, not gone unnoticed by this sovereign Arab state. This time the President of the United States went even further, having threatened other independent countries of the Near East. Again and again, without any kind of proof, Washington resorts to blatant inventions, asserting without substantiation that Libya is allegedly involved as a center of terror in Western Europe.

I will remind you that Libya itself has repeatedly condemned terrorist actions. Why are we Libyans suffering so, a young, female teacher from the Libyan town of Banghazi, Amal Dagvan, asked in a conversation with us.

It is not us, but the U.S. Administration that issues the order to kill peaceful people, to bomb hospitals and schools. The cruel, piratical raids by U.S. aircraft on our towns -- that is the most graphic proof of the U.S. policy of state terrorism, Amal Dagvan stressed.

In local political circles, the U.S. Administration is considered to be searching for an excuse to carry out another aggression against Libya. Having failed to attain their main targets with their barbaric air attacks, and to be precise, the liquidation of the present Libyan regime, which is following an independent anti-imperialist course, Washington is obviously planning new bandit attacks on Libya.

Libya Thwarted U.S. Hopes

PM241312 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Neznamov dispatch: "The People on the Alert"]

[Text] Tripoli -- The capital of the Libyan Jamahiriyah has changed beyond recognition. Semi-deserted during the first half of the day, Tripoli's squares, streets, and parks fill with a mass of people in the evening. Spontaneous rallies developed into demonstrators' columns making their way toward the waterfront and the Funduq al-Kabir Hotel, where some 300 representatives of the mass media from all over the world are staying.

"Down with Reagan!"; "Victory will be ours!", the demonstrators chant. These slogans express the feelings and moods that are now dominant throughout this small Arab country: Determination to continue the just cause of the struggle against U.S. imperialism and profound gratitude to the states, governments, political parties, mass organizations, and all people of goodwill who raised their voice of protest against the U.S. aggression. The marches along Tripoli's streets are evidence that the process of returning to a peaceful life and routine matters and concerns is gathering momentum.

It is accompanied by a serious examination of the consequences of the U.S. terrorist action and the lessons to be learned from it. The most important lesson is obvious. The aggression showed that the country's political system, based on the principle of people's power, has, on the whole, withstood harsh trials and has upset Washington's expectations of an internal explosion. The intensive work done by people's assemblies and their committees, which are the supreme organs of local power, together with the Jamahariyah's primary cells and revolultionary committees, prevented the spread of panic and swiftly armed and mobilized the country's adult population in case of open intervention, counterrevolutionary invasion, or actions by the domestic opposition.

Now, while mass people's demonstrations are taking place everywhere, these organizations' activists remain on the alert. The danger has receded, but has not disappeared. Consequently, people's resistance detachments under the leadership of "revolutionary committees" continue to patrol and guard state installations.

During my stay in Tripoli and Banghazi I had numerous occasions to hear warm words of gratitude spoken in connection with the Soviet Union -- gratitude for the weapons that helped the Libyan air defense installations prevent the aggressors from achieving their objectives, for the broad and comprehensive political and moral support at all levels, and for the bold initiative to eliminate the causes of tension in the Mediterranean.

. . . "Jamahariyah, Jamahariyah -- people's power." These are the lyrics of a song performed by Libyan Tuareg folk group from the Ghadamis Oasis in the Sahara.

The song became unusually popular during the days of the raids. Its title reflects not only a well-known political slogan but also the reality of the present. The Libyan people forced the aggressor to take this reality into account, and he -- having failed to fulfill his plans to destroy the country's progressive regime -- has now switched to other forms and methods of conducting subversive activity against this sovereign state.

Situation in Tripoli Reported

PM240912 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[Report by special correspondents T. Kolesnichenko and S. Filatov: "The People's Cohesion"]

[Text] Tripoli, 23 Apr -- Every day more and more delegations are coming from various countries and international organizations to express their solidarity with the libyan people, who have been subjected to criminal aggression by the United States.

Leader of the Libyan revolution M. al-Qadhdhafi met with a Nonaligned Movement delegation headed by the Indian foreign minister. It also included the Cuban and Yugoslav foreign ministers, the Ghanaian permanent representative at the United Nations, and representatives from the Congo, Senegal, and other countries. During the conversation with M. al-Qadhdhafi, it was emphasized that U.S. aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyah is direct aggression against the security and independence of all the states and peoples of the Nonaligned Movement.

Here you can see for yourself that the Washington administration's plans to undermine the Libyan revolutionary regime from within have failed. Throughout the country there are mass demonstrations whose participants are expressing a desire to strengthen the Libyan people's unity even more in the face of imperialist aggression.

Late in the evening of 22 April thousands of people went to Green Square -- the capital's central square, which is a symbol of the Libyan revolution. Colored lights, portraits of M. al-Qadhdhafi, flags, and marching music turned the demonstration into a festival of a people upholding their independence and the country's revolutionary path. "Jamahiriyah, Jamahiriyah -- people's power," the words of the very popular song filled the square.

Even some of the Western journalists, who came to Tripoli to file reports about manifestations of "dissatisfaction" caused by the U.S. aggression, said that what they had seen with their own eyes made them realize that the people became even more cohesive during the danger period and firmly backed the revolutionary leadership.

Yesterday there were some more explosions on the outskirts of Tripoli. Unexploded bombs are still being taken out into the desert and detonated. It must be said that these bombs, taken out of deep craters, are not Pentagon "duds," but special delayed-action weapons. Military experts conclude that Washington used the most modern weapons against Libya, including laser-guided bombs.

But no Pentagon weapon was capable of smashing the resistance of the libyan air defense forces. This is seen today as a graphic lesson for the aggressor. For example, when the second U.S. bomber raid was carried out, Libyan air defense forces managed to produce such effective protective fire that most of the U.S. aircraft coming in from bases in Britain were forced to withdraw, dropping their bombs aimlessly into the sea. The dozens of aircraft that had taken off from aircraft carriers off the Libyan coast were unable to help the aggressors.

In conversations with us, many Libyans have expressed sincere gratitude to the Soviet Union for the great assistance it has given and is continuing to give to the people of the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

Reporters Tour Banghazi

PM241347 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[Special correspondents T. Kolesnichenko, S. Filatov report: "Banghazi Raked With Fire"]

[Text] Banghazi, Tripoli, 22 Apr -- Banghazi, the second biggest city in the Libyan Jamahiriyah, is situated on the shores of the Mediterranean. It is more than 1,500 km from Tripoli. Between them is the Gulf of Sidra, at the entrance to which an armada of the U.S. 6th Fleet is once again concentrated. It was from the decks of its aircraft carriers that the planes rose to inflict the vile, barbaric strikes on Banghazi on the night of 14-15 April.

Yesterday we visited that city. Evidence of the U.S. military's crimes are visible even at the local airport. To the side of the runway lays the decaying fragments of a passenger airliner -- the fuselage burnt out and broken in two, the tail plane cut off by the explosion. Another civil aircraft stands at the reserve berth: In the side and in the cockpit is a large hole made by a fragment of an exploding bomb. All around, the concrete surface is peppered with little craters -- the traces left by explosions of antipersonnel and cluster bombs.

From the airfield we went to the city's Diyallah Hospital. Bombs fell near it, in the same street, on the night of the raid. They brought 28 seriously wounded and more than 80 slightly wounded people here immediately. More than 20 people died.

A young man with his chest bandaged lies in a hospital bed. His name is Nasir 'Ali. In the night, hearing the thundering, he ran from his home and was wounded by several pieces of shrapnel.

The doctors themselves also suffered. One of the missiles launched from a U.S. plane hit the territory of the city medical center. It fell on the area where medical personnel live. In hut number 76, occupied by the family of Polish doctors Andrzej and Wanda Studpacki, who were working in Libya, the roof was pierced. Wanda says she and her husband escaped by jumping through the window into the street. "It was terrible," she exclaims.

In the city center, in the Bin Yunis region, bombs fell on a maternity home and the neighboring primary school. Damaged walls, windows torn out by the blast wave, disintegrating desks in the second-story classroom -- that is the result of the raid.

We witnessed a protest meeting taking place in the schoolyard against the U.S. militarists' crimes. Those taking part were all children, who are now learning not only from textbooks what imperialism is, having learned another lesson in their school -- the lesson of childhood under fire. When they chanted in harmony: "No, no to the United States!" and "Shame on the killers of children!" you could see from their faces that the children were not repeating slogans learned by heart, they were experiencing the meaning of the words.

A terrible picture is presented by a small house, or rather all that is left of a small house which stood some 500 meters from the school only a few days ago. Hasi Muhammad and his daughter no longer live there, they were killed by the bombs, and the mother, Ghaliyah, was taken to the hospital in serious condition.

The neighbors, who saw the tragedy taking place, showed us where the bodies of the father and the little girl were found among the wreckage.

Yes, there can be only one conclusion: The barbaric bomb strike was inflicted on purely peaceful civilian targets. Showing us the damage, the Libyans told the journalists taking part in the tour: "There are no military sites here, if you find any, tell us." That is indeed so. The statements by the leaders of the Washington administration to the effect that the aircraft bombed only military targets are lies. In Banghazi you can see for yourself that the peaceful population were the aggressors' victims.

In conversations with the inhabitants of Banghazi another aspect of the massive anti-Libyan campaign unleashed by the United States emerged. A university professor told us that the country is being subjected to an active U.S. propaganda attack. In broadcasts to Libya the Voice of America constantly transmits disinformation, incites internal disorders, and threatens the Libyan people with reprisals.

On the night of the air raid, the professor said, literally half an hour after the bombing the Voice of America put out a broadcast aimed at causing panic in the country. But the people did not give in to this provocation. On the contrary, the very next morning demonstrations began in Banghazi condemning the aggressor and supporting Libya's revolutionary leadership. Thus, Washington is trying by military and propaganda means to bring the Libyan Jamahiriyah to its knees. But it could not and will not succeed. In Banghazi and in the rest of the country, there is a strengthening resolve to defend sovereignty and uphold independence, whatever provocative and aggressive acts U.S. imperialism may resort to.

SOVIET OFFICIAL ADDRESSES MIDEAST ISSUES

LD242001 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1600 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, 24 Apr (KUNA) -- A prominent Soviet official, who specializes in Middle East affairs, said the main reason for the Soviet Foreign Ministry's dispatch of a delegation led by Vladimir Polyakov, head of the Middle East Department, early this month to Damascus, Amman, and Cairo was the fact that these three capitals occupy primarily "key positions" in the Middle East. This was said by Robert Turdyev, head of the settlement section in the Soviet Foreign Ministry, at a press conference today with Arab journalists alone on Arab developments and the results of the Soviet delegation's visit to the three Arab capitals.

Answering a question from a KUNA correspondent, Turdyev said "I do not mean that these three capitals hold the key to the settlement of the Middle East crisis; rather, that they have key positions." He confirmed that the Middle East problem cannot be solved without the participation of these three capitals and explained "this does not mean the nonexistence of other concerned parties, including Arab ones." The Soviet official confirmed his country's [words indistinct] "the keys to the solution of the Middle East crisis are in the hands of the Arabs themselves," adding "therefore, there is no need to discuss the Middle East problem outside the framework of the region itself."

Discussing what prevented the holding of direct talks with PLO officials, Turdyev explained that many talks have been held between Palestinian and Soviet officials, the latest of which were those held by Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, with Soviet officials in Moscow. Turdyev confirmed that contact between Moscow and the PLO [words indistinct] "continues." The Soviet official said, "We do not believe we have annoyed the PLO by visiting certain Arab countries."

In this context, he pointed out that the Soviet delegation had meetings with Palestinian personalities during its tour of the three Arab capitals, such as Khalid al-Fahum, former chairman of the Palestine National Council; Nayif Hawatimah, leader of the Democratric Front for the Liberation of Palestine; and George Habash, leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. Turdeyv denied the existence of any negative attitude toward Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO, among the Soviet leadership -- "not in the past, and not in the future." He denied that the Soviet delegation had discussed the Iraq-Iran war during this tour.

Concerning the U.S. attack on Libya, Turdyev said "we used to and we continue to support Libya in all its stands, especially in its anti-[words indistinct]. He commented on the Arab question about where the Soviet Union was at the time of the U.S. aggression against Libya by saying "where were the Arabs" at the time of these events? As to the military details of the aggression, Turdyev said "I am not a military official and therefore, not able to discuss these details," confirming Soviet "military and moral support" for Libya.

Concerning the Iraq-Iran war, Turdyev confirmed that the Soviet Union continues to exert all its efforts to bring a halt to this bloody war, which has entered its 6th year. He added, "We strive to find a speedy political settlement to the Iraq-Iran war." Turdyev pointed out that soviet officials always confirm, during their meetings with Iranian officials, the need to settled the disputed issues peacefully and through negotiation. In this context, he praised Iraq for its response to all the peaceful initiatives -- whether those by the United Nations, the nonaligned, or other Arab and international organizations -- aimed at ending this hemorrhage.

On Israel's possession of nuclear weapons, Turdyev explained, citing UN official reports, that "Israel now possess 20-25 nuclear bombs." The Soviet official confirmed that Israel could, in the future, militarily produce six to seven nuclear bombs and warned of the danger this weapon constitutes for the region's security. He concluded by saying that the Soviet Union will not supply any Arab side, whether an ally or others, with nuclear weapons because Moscow still adheres in form and content to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

TOLKUNOV TOURS TUNISIA, DISCUSSES VISIT WITH PRESS

LD222327 Moscow TASS in English 1923 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Tunis April 22 TASS -- The delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union, now staying in Tunisia at the invitation of the Chamber of Deputies, today visited the city of Bizerte -- stronghold of the national liberation struggle of the Tunisian people for freedom and independence. On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet the delegation laid a wreath at the foot of the memorial erected in commemoration of the patriots of the popular movement, who gave their lives for the freedom of their homeland. The delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet also visited a dam on the River Joumin built with Soviet economic and technological assistance. The dam is one of the largest irrigation facilities in northern Tunisia designed to irrigate the country's barren areas and supply the cities of Tunis, Banzart and Matter with drinking water. The delegation also visited a new ship-repair plant in Port Banzart.

Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, today addressed a press conference for local journalists. He told them about the Soviet delegation's visit to Tunisia, the friendly meetings and talks with representatives of the Tunisian Parliament, statesmen and politicians and also about the Soviet Union's peaceful foreign policy.

ANGOLA LEADER TO VISIT 'FIRST HALF' MAY

LD242148 Moscow TASS in English 2039 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 25 TASS -- Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Workers' party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, will pay an official visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR in the first half of May of 1986.

DOS SANTOS RECEIVES YAGODIN, DELEGATION

PM241022 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Apr 86 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Soviet Delegation Received"]

[Text] Luanda, 16 Apr -- J.E. dos Santos, chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, received a visiting Soviet delegation headed by G.A. Yagodin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education.

During the conversation J.E. dos Santos expressed satisfaction with the development of Soviet-Angolan cooperation in the sphere of training Angolan national cadres in the USSR and in Angola itself. He emphasized that the Soviet Union's help in the cause of training skilled specialists is highly important for Angola and helps in carrying out tasks set by the Second MPLA-Labor Party Congress.

BURUNDI FOREIGN MINISTRY CONDEMNS U.S. ATTACK ON LIBYA

LD190115 Moscow TASS in English 0916 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 18 TASS -- The Embassy of the Republic of Burundi in Moscow has released a statement by the Burundian Foreign Ministry over U.S. aggression against Libya.

It said the government and people of Burundi had been angered by the U.S. action which had violated international law and posed a threat to peace and security throughout the world.

Burundi, the statement said condemned the U.S. armed aggression which had caused civilian casualties as well as terrorism in all its manifestations.

The Burundian Government, the statement continued, remained convinced that all differences among states should be settled by peaceful means through competent international agencies.

HELICOPTER PILOTS COMPLETE AID WORK IN ETHIOPIA

LD210357 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] A group of Soviet helicopter pilots and mechanics, who have completed their work in rendering assistance to Ethiopian citizens stricken by drought, have been seen off in Ethiopia on their departure for home with great warmth and gratitude.

Presenting certificates and commemorative gifts to the Soviet specialists, Berhanu Deressa, deputy commissioner of the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, highly appraised their work. The group of helicopter men, he said, had in 18 months conveyed almost 57,000 persons from the almost inaccessible areas near Gonder, Mekele, and (?Kambolji) to fertile provinces of the country. More than 8,000 metric tons of foodstuffs, medical supplies, and equipment were delivered to the drought-stricken.

CHEMICAL WEAPONS USED IN CHAD FIGHTING

LD210940 Moscow TASS in English 0925 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Cotonou April 21 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Prosvetov reporting:

Foreign mercenaries are fighting in Chad on the side of the Habre regime, which enjoys the backing of American and French imperialism, Facho Ballam, minister of foreign affairs in Chad's Transitional Government of National Unity, told the TASS correspondent.

This was clear from the evidence provided by the people who took part in the fighting and by the information coming from the zone controlled by the Ndjamena regime.

There are citizens of the United States, Western European countries and the racist Republic of South Africa among the mercenaries. Their base is situated at Dugina settlement 80 kilometers from Ndjamena, Facho Ballam went on to say.

French military personnel are directly involved in combat operations. Military developments have shown, the minister said, that the Habre regime exists only due to U.S. and French support. The United States is making plans for establishing its own military base in Chad from where it could destabilize the situation in African countries, Libya, for example, and suppress national-liberation movements.

During the recent fighting, the minister said, the enemy used chemical weapons against troops of the Transitional Government of National Unity (TGNU).

We are planning to circulate through TGNU offices abroad photo materials about the use of means of chemical warfare by the Ndjamena regime, acting with the complicity of its benefactors.

Facho Ballam denied Western press allegations concerning "Libyan military presence in Chad." Not a single Libyan, he emphasized, is taking part in combat operations on Chad territory. Libya is only rendering technical assistance to TGNU forces.

SALVADORAN LIBERATION FRONT DELEGATION VISITS MOSCOW

LD241645 Moscow TASS in English 1612 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 24 TASS -- "The Salvadoran people would long have achieved freedom and independence if the United States had not interfered in our internal affairs and had not rendered military and financial aid to the Duarte regime," Roberto Martinez said at a press conference today in Moscow. He heads a delegation of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front staying in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Latin American Solidarity Committee.

"The National Liberation Front is operating all over the Salvadoran territory and is intensifying its strikes," Martinez said. "The scorched earth tactic developed by the Washington strategists is being implemented in Salvador. The government forces guided by U.S. military advisers bomb peaceful settlements, destroy crops, drive people out of their native places and herd them into 'strategic hamlets' that are veritable concentration camps. The butchers spare neither women, nor children, nor old people. They subject to brutal torture even pregnant women."

"The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front declares for talks for the purpose of a peaceful settlement of the problem. But the U.S. Administration is doing everything to prevent a peaceful resolution of the conflict."

NICARAGUA LODGES PROTEST WITH U.S. OVER 'THREATS'

LD241022 Moscow TASS in English 0656 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Managua April 24 TASS -- The Government of Nicaragua lodged a resolute protest with the United States over contemptible threats made against the Sandinista people's revolution by President Reagan in his speech to the reactionary organization, Heritage Foundation.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua circulated a note here saying that the speech of the U.S. President was a manifestation of the policy of state terrorism pursued by his administration and an attempt at paving the way for wide-scale aggressive actions against Nicaragua.

ORTEGA ON MILITARY BUILDUP TO COUNTER U.S. 'CONTRA' AID

PM240816 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "D. Ortega interview"]

[Text] New York, 19 Apr -- Nicaragua is ready to discuss and sign with the United States a mutual security treaty, which would help transform Central America into a "neutral zone," Nicaraguan president Daniel Ortega declared in an interview published by THE WALL STREET JOURNAL. Pointing out the possibility of reaching compromise solutions on a number of questions, he simultaneously emphasized that, if the United States continues to insist on expanding U.S. aid to the Nicaragua "contras," the republic's government will be forced to build up its Armed Forces in order to be in a position to ensure national independence.

D. Ortega announced that, without waiting for approval by Congress, U.S. "advisers" have already arrived at "contras" camps situated on Honduran territory along the border with Nicaragua. At the same time, he pointed out the increased threat of direct U.S. military interference in the Central American conflict.

PRAVDA PUBLISHES CPSU GREETINGS TO CUBAN CP

PM161425 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Apr 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee

Dear comrades!

We cordially congratulate you on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the PCC, which continued under new historical conditions the glorious revolutionary traditions of Jose Marti, Julio Antonio Melia, and other fighters for the people's well-being. Emerging in the days when the imperialist aggression in the Bay of Pigs was being repulsed, and at the moment when the socialist nature of the Cuban revolution was being proclaimed, the party of Cuban Communists has become a real leader [vozhd] and guide [rukovoditel] for the people's masses.

Since the historic days of April 1960 time has convincingly proved the correctness of the political course followed by the PCC, which confidently leads the process of building the first socialist society in the Western Hemisphere. Cuba's indisputable achievements in the development of the economy and culture and in the solution of major social problems and the growth of the Republic's international prestige are inseparably linked with the activity of the Cuban people's political vanguard. The recent Third PCC Congress outlined new large-scale plans and set the tasks for governing the country's further movement along the path of socialism.

Our parties and states are linked by bonds of true brotherhood, based on the principles of socialist internationalism. Soviet-Cuban cooperation is strengthening and developing in all spheres of social life.

Under today's conditions of acute antagonism between the forces of progress and reaction, the Soviet Union and the Republic of Cuba, together with the other socialist countries and all peace-loving forces on the planet, advocate prevention of the threat of nuclear war and a change for the better in international relations. Our parties and states are unanimous in their desire to counter the imperialist policy of blackmail and aggression, of whipping up international tension, and of stifling the liberation struggle of the peoples.

We wish you, dear friends, new successes in socialist building, in the strengthening of the country's defense capability, and in our common struggle for the peace and prosperity of the peoples.

With fraternal greetings,

CPSU Central Committee

FBIS-SOV-86-080
Friday
25 April 1986
Vol III No 080 Supp 084

Supplement

Daily Report

SOVIET UNION

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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CPSU Politburo Reviews Foreign, Domestic Affairs

LD241836 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1700 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Report entitled "In the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] The Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee reviewed at its latest session, which took place on 24 April, the results of the all-union Communist subbotnik devoted to the 116th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin. The communist subbotnik, in which 159 million people took part, has become bright testimony to the high political and labor activity of the Soviet people and to their striving to answer with practical deeds the decisions of the 27th party congress. The decision of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee on the results of the communist subbotnik and on the assignings of the money earned, will be published in the press.

Having listened to the matter of the course of discussion of the results of the 27th CPSU Congress in the country's party organizations, the Politburo has noted with satisfaction that the general line worked out by the congress for speeding up the social and economic development of society and for preserving and strengthening peace, receives the full support of the working people everywhere. The spirit of the party congress and the mobilizing force of its decisions are having an ever greater influence on the life of the party and on the whole country.

Together with this the Politburo drew attention to the need to speed up the restructuring of the work of party, state, and economic bodies, in accordance with the demands of the 27th CPSU Congress. The main and determining factors in their activity ought to be practical work and concrete results in fulfilling national economic plans and socialist pledges. It is important to help every party organization to clearly determine the key structures of work, to opportunely support and develop the creative initiative of the working people, and to ensure the effective resolution of all questions on which depend the raising of the efficiency of production and the achievement ultimately of high results.

Party committees are called on to organize in a businesslike manner the realization of criticial remarks and proposals expressed at plenums and party meetings; to give a principled appraisal to Communists, who, while admitting in words mistakes and shortcomings, do not make any effort to correct them; to persistently eliminate formalism and excessive creation of paperwork; and to concentrate efforts on organizing work directly in labor collectives.

In accordance with the directions of the 27th CPSU Congress, a decision of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers was adopted on improving the planning of economic incentives for, and further improving management of consumer goods production in light industry. It provides for measures to restructure the economic mechanism of the industry's work; to secure radical changes for the better in production of consumer goods; and to increase their output, improve quality, and extend their range in order to more fully to satisfy the growing demands of Soviet people.

Economic methods of management of associations and enterprises will be developed. Commercial orders will become the basis for formulating production plans. The basic guidelines for further improving the organizational structure of the management of light industry were laid down and provide, in particular, for a rational combination of major, middle-sized, and small enterprises, reducing the number of levels of management, and establishing a new type of production and industrial and trading associations.

Measures to develop further cooperation between the socialist countries in production of consumer goods are also envisaged.

The Politburo backed the proposal submitted by the government for the organization of an interindustrial scientific and technical complex for eye microsurgery. The establishment of this complex will enable the solution of problems concerning the radical improvement of surgical aid to the population in the case of eye diseases to be approached from fundamentally new positions; it will also enable the extent and quality of this aid to be substantially enhanced in the current 5-year period.

Comrade Gorbachev's report was heard on the participation of a CPSU delegation at the 11th SED Congress, conversations with Comrade Honecker and other leading GDR figures, and meetings with the Republic's working people. Having approved the delegation's work, the Politburo expressed satisfaction with the full concurrence of the positions of our parties and states on all issues of socialist construction and interantional policy. There was high appraisal of the mutual striving of the Soviet Union and the GDR for further increasing fraternal cooperation in the economic, scientific-technical, spiritual, and other spheres, in the name of accelerating the development of socialist society in the interests of socialism and peace.

There was an examination and approval of Comrade Zaykov's information on the participation of a CPSU delegation in the work of the 17th Congress of the Italian Communist Party, as well as the delegation's meeting with Natta, the general secretary of the party, in the course of which a number of issues on further deepening ties between the two parties were discussed.

The Politburo discussed the results of negotiations and conversations by Comrades Gorbachev and Ryzhkov with the Swedish governmental delegation headed by Prime Minister Carlsson. There was emphasis of our urge to secure stable and friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Sweden.

Some other issues of economic and socialist construction were examined at the session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, as well as issues of foreign policy activity aimed at reducing international tension, the peaceful settlement of contentious problems, and the respect of the sovereign rights of all states.

Gromyko Chairs Supreme Soviet Presidium Session

LD251203 Moscow TASS in English 1159 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, April 25 TASS — The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet held a regular meeting in the Kremlin today, chaired by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The question of fulfilling state plan assignments on electric power development in rural regions and saving energy in agricultural production in the Russian Federation's North Western regions was examined.

The meeting was addressed by members of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet: Lev Zaykov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Nikolay Slyunkov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia, and Viktor Mishin, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Young Communist League.

The meeting's participants also discussed the practice of considering deputies' inquiries, deputies' suggestions and remarks submitted to sessions of the soviets of people's deputies in Moldavia.

Resolutions to be published in the press were adopted on the questions examined.

CPSU Adopts Resolution on Housing Problem

PM241150 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Apr 86
First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee"]

[text] The CPSU Central Committee adopted on 17 April 1986 a resolution "On the Basic Avenues for Accelerating the Solution of the Housing Problem in the Country."

The resolution notes that the solution of the housing problem is a most important part of the party's social policy. Purposeful work is being done in the country for the development of housing construction. The housing fund has doubled in the last 20 years. Some 80 percent of the urban population now lives in individual well-appointed apartments.

The housing problem still remains acute, however. A large number of citizens need to improve their housing conditions, and many of them live in dilapidated homes or hostels.

The CPSU Central Committee considers it intolerable that ministries and departments and local party, soviet, and trade union organs and economic leaders fail to give the necessary attention to the development of social infrastructure, have come to accept the systematic nonfulfillment of housing construction plans, and fail to exercise due control over the prompt and steady commissioning of housing and projects for social and cultural purposes. There are many instances of unjustified demolition of houses which are still habitable, and also of inadequate utilization of the capacities of housing construction enterprises. Shortcomings and violations still occur in the allocation of housing. The work on the housing fund's maintenance, reconstruction, and renovation is poorly organized.

The resolution stresses that the unconditional fulfillment of the 27th party congress directives with regard to ensuring that every family is housed separately in its own apartment or individual home by the year 2000 is a task of particular political and social significance. A substantial step in this direction must be taken during in the 12th 5-Year Plan period. This demands the mobilization of efforts by all party, state, economic, and soviet organs, the trade unions, and the Komsomol, and also persistent work at every enterprise and in all regions and sectors. The accelerated solution of the housing problem in the country must become a cause for the whole people.

It is deemed necessary to organize an all-union socialist competition between republics, krays, and oblasts for the successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of plans for the construction of housing and of the entire social and cultural complex, resulting in the presentation of Challenge Red Banners and money bonuses.

Ministries and departments, union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, local ispolkoms, and labor collectives have been ordered, on the basis of the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR, to elaborate and implement specific measures for the solution of the housing problem in every sector, republic, kray, oblast, city, rayon, and enterprise, with a view to exceeding the housing construction volumes planned for the current 5-year plan period and making fuller use of all sources of funds, reserves, and potential so as to ensure unconditionally that every family is provided with a separate apartment or individual home by the year 2000.

A housing fund inventory is to be taken everywhere and, bearing specific conditions in mind, it is necessary to determine the order and priorities in solving the housing problem, with provision being made first and foremost to rehouse people from dilapidated, unfit, and temporary housing and to provide apartments for families with many children, young families, and war and labor veterans. Priority appropriation of state capital investments is to be ensured for housing, social, and cultural construction in newly developed regions, particularly in the north, Siberia, and the Far East. The planning and construction of housing are to take place in conjunction with projects for social and cultural purposes and municipal services. The architectural style of buildings and the public services and amenities in population centers are to be improved.

The USSR Gosplan and the ministries and departments have been instructed to elaborate normative methods for the planning of housing construction and, beginning in 1987, to start approving sectorial and territorial housing construction plans on the basis of these methods. Additional resources needed for the solution of the housing problem are to be sought out. The funds of enterprises and organizations are to be used on a large scale for this purpose, and enterprises and organizations must be supplied on a priority basis with material and technical resources and contract work quotas, taking into account the utmost development of the self-financed method of housing construction. The practice of involving labor collectives to assist construction organizations in housing construction must be encouraged. The construction of young people's housing complexes is to be expanded.

Wider use is to be made of the population's funds for housing construction by means of housing construction cooperatives; individual building of homes particularly in the countryside, in small towns, and in settlements; and also partial repayment of state expenditure on the finishing and equipping of apartments done at the request of their future inhabitants. Enterprise incentives funds are to be used to help front-ranking workers and young people to build their individual homes or to join housing construction cooperatives. The sale of various construction materials and articles to the population is to be organized everywhere.

The USSR Gosplan, the USSR Gosstroy, the ministries and departments, the union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, and the krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms have been instructed to implement immediate measures to consolidate and make better use of the production base of housing construction, to reconstruct, expand, and ensure the full work load of existing housing construction and construction materials industry enterprises and to further build up their capacities. The transition of all large-panel housing construction enterprises to the output of products according to new designs is to be completed and the volume of work on the modernization of housing is to substantially expanded.

There must be a considerable increase in the production of progressive structural components and finishing materials, and they must be more widely used in housing construction. Local raw materials and secondary resources must be more actively utilized for this purpose. There must be persistent striving to raise the level of industrialization, cut down construction times, reduce the prime costs and materials-intensiveness of construction work, and improve its quality. Priority development is to be ensured for the system of housing and utilities services. Particular attention is to be given to the consolidation of the base for housing exploitation and repairs.

The USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee and the union republic councils of ministers have been instructed to implement measures to organize and develop municipal services in the countryside.

Instructions have been given to the USSR Gosstroy and the State Committee for Civil Construction and Architecture to develop designs for homes and apartments for newly married families and elderly citizens living on their own. Town planning normatives are to be developed, ensuring the best possible ratio of apartments for the various categories of families.

It is deemed expedient to expand the rights of local soviet organs in the solution of questions concerning housing and civic construction with a view to offering greater scope for initiatives and actively involving the broad masses of working people in the solution of the housing problem. The union republic councils of ministers must introduce amendments to existing norm-setting acts and regulations as soon as possible.

The AUCCTU, the union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, and the local soviets must ensure the most rigorous adherence to the principle of social justice in the allocation of housing and the determination of priorities in apartment allocation, must involve the public in monitoring, must ensure widespread publicity, and must resolutely extirpate all violations and abuses in this work. The practice of demolishing housing that is suitable for use without any urgent need to do so and of converting housing accommodation for other purposes is to be considered impermissible. There must be rigorous adherence to state regulations in these matters, and any manifestations of parochialism or ostentation are to be completely ruled out.

Changes are to be introduced in the system of payments for housing, and payments must be closely dependent on the size and quality of the total area occupied. There must be stricter monitoring of the use of all housing area that is released, and the local ispolkoms and the leaders of associations, organizations, and enterprises must bear greater responsibility for its prompt occupancy. Comprehensive assistance must be given to citizens who occupy housing area in excess of their requirements to exchange the apartments they currently occupy for smaller ones. The practice of housing exchanges is to be regulated.

The union republic Communist Party central committees and the party kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms have been instructed to keep their attention constantly focused on all questions involving the solution of the housing problem, it being a paramount and one of the most pressing problems of the country's social development. Greater discipline and stricter monitoring are to be introduced regarding the fulfillment of housing construction plans. Officials breaching the established regulations governing the acceptance of projects for commissioning are to be held accountable. The steady commissioning of housing through the year is to be aimed for everywhere, and the role of local soviets in coordinating all work on housing construction is to be enhanced.

PRAVDA Examines Legacy of April 1985 Plenum

PM250935 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Apr 86
First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Beginning of Great Work"]

[Text] A crucial turning point. That is how the party has defined the nature of the time of change which our country is living through. The CPSU Central Committee April plenum which took place a year ago marked the start of this turnabout. The directive it put forward of accelerating society's socioeconomic development was an expression of the party's profound awareness of a fundamentally new situation within the country and in the world arena and of its responsibility for the motherland's future, a manifestation of its will and determination to implement the transformations which have become urgent. It was then that the basic principles were elaborated of the political line which was to be comprehensively embodied in the strategic course of the 27th CPSU Congress.

"The decisions of the Central Committee April Plenum opened up new prospects for society," M.S. Gorbachev noted, speaking in Tolyatti. "They created the conditions for a bold quest, the drawing of the correct conclusions, the eradication of formalism and bureaucracy, and the development of the working people's initiative in carrying out the tasks set by life."

Acceleration and restructuring — that is the motto of the changes which the party began a year ago. The atmosphere, pace, and mood of life and people's attitude to the cause are changing. This applies to all aspects and spheres of our work, and above all to the economy. The Central Committee April Plenum placed at the center of work in this sphere the intensification of the economy and the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the restructuring of management and planning, the enhancement of the level of organization and discipline everywhere, and the radical improvement of the style of activity. The first steps have been taken along this path. But the main work still lies ahead. Party organizations and economic organs must still do much to ensure that the ideas of the April plenum and the 27th CPSU Congress decisions are put into practice.

This also applies to the problems of developing the social sphere. The April plenum described profound attention to everything that affects people, their work, prosperity, and leisure as the key question of party policy. For the CPSU, the highest purpose of acceleration is steadily, step by step, to improve all aspects of Soviet people's life, to create favorable conditions for the harmonious development of the individual, and consistently to assert social justice. This line meets with the full approval and support of the working people.

The decisive force for acceleration is the masses' living creativity. In all its deeds the party relies on the people's intelligence, talent, and labor. Inspiring millions of working people to fulfill the complex, large-scale tasks of the present stage; constantly developing the initiative and energy of the working class, peasantry, and intelligentsia; bringing into play the inexhaustible potential available to our society; making fuller use of the potential of socialist self-management by the people — that is the priority task of all party organizations, the task which is being carried out in the day-to-day practice of acceleration.

An important lesson of the April plenum and the subsequent period is the lesson of truth. The realistic appraisal of what has been achieved served as the starting point for advancing a constructive program of action aimed at improving the performance efficiency of our socialist social system. It may be said that truth has become the motive force for renewal and opened up scope for the masses' social dynamism, initiative, and creativity. Criticism and self-criticism are no short-term campaign for us. They must take a firm, permanent place in society's life as the right way to improve all our work.

The April plenum decisions are an example of purposefulness and resolve in practical actions. The past year showed very convincingly that when you embark on transformation you cannot confine yourself to half-measures. It is necessary to act consistently and energetically. The party is stopping the practice of delays and procrastinations. The new rule is: Do not deviate from concrete action, do not postpone things indefinitely. The past year showed quite clearly the realistic nature of the program of practical action outlined by the party and the effectiveness of the measures being implemented to accelerate our progress.

After the April plenum the process of advancing fresh forces and supplementing the tried and tested party cadre corps with new people was stepped up. It is necessary to encourage in every way those who are capable of acting creatively and autonomously and assuming responsibility. Reorientation must take place at every workplace — from the individual labor collective to the top organs of management and party committees. It is important clearly to see the distinction between those who have really begun to reorient themselves and care about the cause from those who are only bending to the new winds without changing anything in practice.

The restructuring begun by the April plenum has begun to be carried out above all in the party organizations. Much has already been done here. The number of meetings, conferences, and summonses to party committees has been reduced; there is more collegiality, frank exchange of opinions, and exactingness in elaborating and adopting decisions; and personal responsibility for their execution is increasing. Constant links with the masses and lively contact with the working people is no mere tribute to fashion. It is the very essence of the Leninist work style which has become firmly established in the party's life today.

The CPSU Central Committee April plenum devoted great attention to questions of our state's foreign policy. The party came out firmly in favor of establishing smooth, correct, civilized interstate relations. The Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy initiatives and the detailed program for the struggle for international security which was adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress are graphic evidence of the implementation of the party's innovative approach to international affairs. This honest, open policy is dictated by concern for the future of human civilization and the prevention of nuclear catastrophe.

The people call the April plenum ideas a fresh wind of change. This fresh spring wind is filling our sails today!

Sociocultural Measures for Seamen Examined

PM141347 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Apr 86
First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Sector's Tasks and Reserves"]

[Text] An enlarged session of the Ministry of the Martime Fleet Collegium and the sector trade union Central Committee was held in Moscow 8 April. It discussed the tasks of enterprise and organization collectives concerning the fulfillment of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions.

A report was delivered by Minister of the Martime Fleet T.B. Guzhenko. It was noted at the session that working people in the sector have been set major tasks regarding the prompt, proper, and complete satisfaction of the national economy's and the population's requirements for freight shipments, the enhancement of the economic efficiency of the maritime fleet's work, and the successful implementation of rigorous plans for the current year and the 5-year plan period as a whole.

In order to achieve this, a package of measures will have to be implemented which will ensure the sector's development primarily on the basis of the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, utmost intensification of capacity utilization, and the saving of resources.

The most important task is to improve social and domestic living conditions for seamen and to unconditionally fulfill plans for the construction of housing, children's institutions, schools, and hospitals. For this purpose it is necessary to make wider use of resources in the fund for social and cultural measures and housing construction.

It was emphasized at the session that the present stage of socialist building demands constant improvement of the economic machinery, the swiftest possible transition to complete financial autonomy, a more businesslike and self-critical approach, fundamental improvement of the work style and methods of the ministry and its local subdivisions, enhancement of cadres' responsibility and of executive and labor discipline, and activation of the human factor.

V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke at the session. V.S. Pasternak, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Transport and Communications Department, took part in the Collegium session's work.

Gorbachev, Others Sign Academician's Obituary

PM151237 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Apr 86 Second Edition p 3

[Obituary: "Academician Leonid Vitalyevich Kantorovich"]

[Excerpts] Soviet science has suffered a grave loss.

Academician Leonid Vitalyevich Kantorovich, the major Soviet scientist, mathematician, and economist, died on 7 April 1986 at the age of 74.

L.V. Kantorovich was born on 15 January 1912 to a physician's family in Leningrad.

L.V. Kantorovich was one of the scientists who took part in setting up the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department, where in 1960-1971 he worked as deputy director of the Institute of Mathematics.

M.S. Gorbachev, G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, A.A. Gromyko, Ye.K. Ligachev, N.I. Ryzhkov, B.N. Yeltsin, N.V. Talyzin, M.V. Zimyanin, A.N. Yakovlev, A.P. Aleksandrov, G.I. Marchuk, V.A. Kotelnikov, P.N. Fedoseyev, Ye.P. Velikhov, V.A. Koptyug, A.A. Logunov, Yu.A. Ovchinnikov, K.V. Frolov, A.L. Yanshin, V.A. Grigoryev, G.K. Skryabin, N.N. Bogolyubov, A.D. Aleksandrov, D.M. Gvishiani, A.A. Trofimuk, S.L. Sobolev, A.G. Aganbegyan, A.I. Anchishkin, I.M. Gelfand, M.A. Styrikovich, L.D. Faddeyev, N.P. Fedorenko, V.L. Makarov, S.S. Shatalin, B.Z. Milner.

Aliyev, Others Sign Dramatist Arbuzov's Obituary

PM241524 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 6

[Obituary of Aleksey Nikolayevich Arbuzov]

[Excerpts] Soviet literature and our country's theatrical art have suffered a heavy loss. Aleksey Nikolayevich Arbuzov, outstanding Soviet playwright and winner of USSR State Prize, died on 20 April at the age of 78.

G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, Ye.K. Ligachev, P.N. Demichev, B.N. Yeltsin, M.V. Zimyanin, A.N. Yakovlev, A.N. Aksenov, V.G. Zakharov, Yu.P. Voronov, G.M. Markov, V.M. Mishin, F.T. Yermash, M.F. Nenashev, P.Ya. Slezko, Z.P. Tumanova, A.A. Belyayev, Ch.T. Aytmatov, S.I. Aleshin, Yu.V. Bondarev, Yu.K. Borisova, G.A. Borovik, Yu.N. Verchenko, A.A. Goncharov, I.O. Gorbachev, O.N. Yefremov, Ye.V. Zaytsev, L.G. Zorin, Mustay Karim, F.F. Kuznetsov, K.Yu. Lavrov, L.M. Leonov, Yu.S. Melentyev, N.I. Miroshnicheko, S.V. Mikhalkov, A.N. Misharin, I.A. Naumenko, V.M. Ozerov, V.N. Pluchek, V.S. Rozov, A.D. Salynskiy, Ye.P. Simonov, A.V. Sofronov, G.A. Tovstogonov, M.A. Ulyanov, M.I. Tsarev, M.F. Shatrov, A.P. Shteyn

Shcherbitskiy Attends Ukraine Academy Meeting

AU230948 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 19 Apr 86 pp 3-4

[RATAU report: "Increasing the Effectiveness of Scientific Search — a General Meeting of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences"]

[Excerpts] The 27th CPSU Congress has assigned to science an important place in accelerating the country's socioeconomic development. Science must take an energetic turn toward the needs of the national economy, must increase the effectiveness of its papers, and must improve the mechanism of adopting them in production. The results of the activity of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in the past 5 years and the tasks confronting the institutions of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in the 12th 5-Year Plan period were discussed in the light of the 27th party congress decisions at a session of the general meeting of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences held in Kiev on 18 April.

Sitting in the meeting presidium were V.V. Shcherbitskiy, Yu.N. Yelchenko, Ye.V. Kachalovskiy, B.V. Kachura, I.A. Mozgovoy, V.A. Sologub, A.A. Titarenko, V.A. Ivashko, Yu.A. Kolomiyets, V.D. Kryuchkov, A.A. Masol, S.N. Mukha, and Ya.P. Pogrebnyak, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committeee Politburo members and candidate members; S.I. Gurenko and N.F. Nikolayev, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairmen: I.A. Rozanov, chief of the Science and Educational Institutions Department in the CPSU Central Committee; F.M. Rudich, chief of the Science and Educational Institutions Department in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; and leaders of a number of ministries and departments.

A report was delivered by B.Ye. Paton, president of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, who was warmly recieved by the scientists, delivered a speech at the meeting. (A report on V.V. Shcherbitskiy's speech has been published in this issue of the paper).

The meeting participants unanimously adopted a staetment in which they angrily censured the bandit-like U.S. attack against sovereign Libya and resolutely demanded that an end be put to the aggressive actions.

Recipients of prizes named after outstanding Ukrainian scientists were presented at the meeting with certificates and medals, and young scientists and students of higher educational establishments were presented with prizes of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in recognition of their best scientific works.

On the eve of the general meeting, Comrades V.V. Shcherbitskiy, Yu.N. Yelchenko, Ye.V. Kachalovskiy, B.V. Kachura, A.P. Lyashko, A.A. Titarenko, V.I. Ivashko, V.D. Kryuchkov, V.A. Masol, S.N. Mukha, and S.I. Gurenko, deputy chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers, visited the V.M. Glushkov Cybernetics Institute of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. In a conversation with the scientists and designers, the Ukrainian Communist Party and government leaders inquired about the directions and results of the scientific research. They made a number of remarks and recommendations concerning improvements in the organization of the research process and in its effectiveness, the expanding scope of utilizing elaborations in the national economy, and the accelerating application of inventions. The need was emphasized to more energetically restructure the work of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences' institutes in the light of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions. The visitors indicated how important it was to improve the quality of developed electronic computers, and to concentrate efforts on accomplishing tasks for comprehensive production automation on the basis of the achievements of the contemporary computing equipment, information processing, and robot technology.

Latvian CP Plenum Discusses Development

PM201336 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Apr 86
First Edition p2

[Report by O. Meshkov under rubric "Implementing the Decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress" and the general headline "Greater Efficiency"]

[Text] Latvia

To an increasing extent the republic's working people link the further development of the economy with the use of intensive factors. And this is producing its positive results. During the last 5-year period all production growth was achieved through increasing labor productivity. The same approach to resolving complex tasks is also planned in the future. This was the subject of discussion at a Latvian Communist Party Central Committee plenum. The keynote speaker, republic Communist Party Central Committee First Secretary B. Pugo and others participating in the discussions talked in a self-critical and businesslike manner about the impediments still present in work to intensify production, analyzed specific shortcomings, and outlined ways to recitfy them.

The participants in the plenum discussed the imperfections of planning relating to the introduction of scientific and technical achievements. Plans are uncoordinated and poorly linked with certification and rationalization of work places and with the broad introduction of new generations of equipment and fundamentally new technologies. They are frequently oriented toward the fulfillment of local tasks and consequently fail to yield the required return. The following example was cited: Only 47 percent of the republic's labor productivity growth as a whole is due to using scientific and technical achievements.

Alarm is also caused by the fact that labor productivity growth is lagging behind the increase in the capital:labor ratio. Of 112 projects commissioned or reconstructed in recent years, 52 enterprises have still not reached their planned indicators or are not operating to their full capacity. Particular sinners in this respect are labor collectives of the ministries of construction materials, grain products, and local industry, the State Agro-Industrial Committee, and others.

Latvia's scientific institutions must also have a more perceptible effect on the development of production intensification. However, as yet there is no real cooperation between science and production. Intolerable timidity is apparent in forming intersector science and technology complexes. No haste is being made to include sector institutes in production and science-and-production associations. This, incidentally, was seriously discussed at a recent meeting of the republic's aktiv; however, the proposals made at that time have still not been realized. Those specifically to blame for disrupting adopted decisions must be given a principled assessment, it was noted at the plenum. We cannot tolerate Communists who try to sit on the fence and wait for the storm to pass.

The plenum demanded that party committees increase the struggle to improve output quality. It is no secret that the technical, economic, and aesthetic level of many goods produced with the Latvian label still fails to meet today's requirements and does not correspond to the highest world achievements. It is the duty and honor of Communists to rectify the situation.

Affairs in capital construction were discussed in detail at the plenum. The subject was the necessity to increase responsibility for shortcomings on the part of all leaders, and primarily N. Kaftaylov, minister of construction; Yu. Yura, minister of the construction materials industry; A. Krols, chairman of the Gosstroy; G. Ukhov, first deputy chairman of the republic's Gosplan; and G. Bagnovets, chief of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee Construction and Municipal Services Department.

Agro-industrial workers still have a great deal to do. In the crop growing sphere, for example, a guaranteed grain harvest of up to 2.3 million metric tons per year must be achieved by the end of the 5-year period by increasing the productivity of land cultivation, and essential reserves of full-value feed must be formed. This is a very complex task. Fulling it will not be easy. All the more so in view of the fact that the leaders of some kolkhozes and sovkhozes have been in too much of a hurry to reduce the land area sown to grain crops, potatoes, and other crops.

Participants in the plenum said that the Council of Ministers, the Gosplan, ministries and departments, and the leaders of enterprises must draw practical conclusions from the results of the first quarter of this year. The majority of labor collectives are working at full capacity, and the general results are pleasing. The plan for the sale of industrial products has been overfulfilled. Labor productivity is growing here at a faster rate than the planned target. The plan for purchases of livestock products has also been overfulfilled, and construction workers and workers in the services and trade sphere have begun to work better.

However, work is not progressing everywhere with the proper effort. Communists explained the fact that more than 20 enterprises have failed to meet basic plan indicators by citing an inability to overcome difficulties that arise and lack of organization. These enterprises include the "Ventspils Koks" combine, the Latvian Plywood Association, the "Pirmays Mays" Footwear Production Association, and others. That is why this demand was made from the plenum rostrum: There must be no lagging collectives in Latvia. Everyone must restructure his work in the spirit of the 27th CPSU Congress demands.

Participants in the plenum approved a plan of organizational measures to fulfill the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and expressed determination to persistently strive to fulfill its decisions.

Armenian Central Committee Holds Plenum

PM151351 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Apr 86
First Edition p2

[Report by Yu. Arakelyan under the rubric "Implementing the Decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress" and the general headline "Greater Efficiency"]

[Text] Armenia — The task of accelerating scientific and technical progress in Armenia, where great scientific and engineering potential has been accumulated, is a task of paramount importance. This idea stood out in the report by K. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, and in the speeches by participants in a republic Communist Party Central Committee plenum which discussed the results of the 27th CPSU Congress and the tasks of the republic's Communists in implementing its decisions.

The speakers did not ignore the successes achieved by the republic during the last two 5-year periods in economic and social development and cultural building. But, having rendered the achievements their due, the plenum participants concentrated their main attention on ways to improve matters. The republic's economy, they said, is still only slowly switching to intensive methods of development, and there are still many cases of running the economy irrationally or even of outright bad management. Surely it is intolerable that in industry, construction, communications, and other sectors of the economy more than one-third of fixed capital is 10-15 years old? Also high is the degree of wear of equipment in power engineering, at cement enterprises, in nonferrous metallurgy, and electrical engineering. Of particular concern is the state of the republic's machine tool industry, where the degree of production concentration, specialization, and cooperation is low and many management issues remain unresolved. However, the republic Council of Ministers and the USSR Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry have so far failed to resolve fundamental problems on which improving production quality in the sector depends.

But improving quality is, in the final analysis, a question of quantity, of saving resources, and of the fuller satisfaction of public requirements. Even if the output of top-quality products has doubled in Armenia, a considerable amount of wastage is nevertheless tolerated. For example, recent checks established that during the last 2 months alone economic sanctions were brought against bad workmen 28 times to the tune of R2 million. We cannot work like this, the speakers said, and party committees must increase the personal responsibility of enterprise leaders and put an end to complacency.

The speeches concerning problems in capital construction were biting. As is well known, the republic was justly criticized at the 27th party congress for drawing off contract organizations to build projects not included in the plan. The Central Committee Bureau recently gave a principled appraisal of this defective practice.

The plenum discussed with concern breaches of financial discipline. Because of the lack of assiduous economic management, a difficult situation has taken shape in the republic Ministry of Light Industry. Surplus commodity and material valuables have increased by 131.4 percent and surplus finished products have more than tripled. Minister A. Gevorkyan has repeatedly been warned that such a state of affairs will not be tolerated; however, he has evidently forgotten his direct responsibility for this.

Or take this fact. For the total amount of money spent on fines for poor-quality products, Leninakans' Chkalov Sewn Goods Association could have built four kindergartens during the 5-year plan period. The time has come to decisively dispose of wastefulness.

The time dictates new approaches to the economy, to management, and to the resolution of social tasks. Hence the particular importance of ideological and political and also moral education: We must achieve a breakthrough in cadres' way of thinking and attitudes from top to bottom by concentrating attention on what is most important, and we must also teach people to think and act in the spirit of current requirements. As always, the task of patriotic and international education and of forming a sense of nationwide pride in the Soviet individual must be in the forefront.

New approaches to work with cadres must be more actively established, it was said at the plenum, and tireless concern must be shown for the purity of party ranks in order to reliably protect the party against casual individuals. In addition to this, Communists' ideological education must be constantly intensified and the demand increased for party discipline and strict observance of statutory requirements. Every party and soviet worker, every minister and economic leader must constantly remember that the party, the soviets, and the state as a whole are frequently judged by them, by their deeds and actions, and this places particular responsibility on them for their work style and methods and for their best actions and conduct.

People connect the pluses and minuses of the real life they live with the figure of a leader, primarily a party leader. All this requires the Central Committee, its departments, Secretariat, and Bureau to closely follow the work of leading cadres, and primarily of party committee leaders.

Realization of the congress decisions requires an increased struggle against negative phenomena. We must, the speakers said, struggle more actively against scroungers, speculators, and bribe-takers.

The plenum outlined a specific program of action for the republic party organization to fulfill the 27th CPSU Congress decisions and the tasks for 1986 and the 5-year plan as a whole.

Bagirov Tours Azerbaijan Rayons, Inspects Work

GF151314 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri
1600 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Kyamran Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, visited the Khisar and [name indistinct] Rayons on 11 and 12 April. He toured establishments and construction sites of projects affiliated with the agro-industrial complex, met representatives of work collectives, and conferred with farmers, livestock breeders, [word indistinct], and leading workers. He concerned himself with the work being carried out in accordance with the decisions adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress to reorganize the agrarian domain and realize the provisions program. He also acquainted himself with the work being carried out in fields and in farms to realize the plans and socialist obligations of the first year of the 12th 5-Year Plan period and with the (?work) and living conditions of the peasants.

The peasants discussed the [word indistinct] created by the decisions of the supreme party assembly and the situation of high political activity and organization of work. They also stressed that they fully approve the domestic and foreign policies pursued by the Communist Party and are determined to realize the magnificent program drawn up by the party for the social and economic development of the Soviet homeland [words indistinct].

Kyamran Bagirov also met with peasant workers in (?Emekchi) and Kuba Rayons and acquainted himself with their work.

Kazakh Central Committee Views Food Industry Tasks

LD241733 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Kazakh
0200 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] Today a meeting of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee examined the tasks of party, soviet, and working bodies on accelerating the development of food industry branches of the agro-industrial complex, as well as extending the output of food products and improving the supplying of them to the public, in the light of the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 16th Congress of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee.

D.A. Kunayev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, made the opening speech.

Taking part at the meeting were: Bashmakov, Grebenyuk, Kamalidenov, Mandibaev, and Mukashev; member of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee Kuppayev; deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers; as well as officials of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee and the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers.

A report was delivered by Rybnikov, secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee.

At the meeting, the workers of agro-industrial complex pledged to carry out the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 16th Congress of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, and make a worthwhile and ever-growing contribution toward the implementation for the new 5-year plan, and the state Food Program.

Miroshkin, second secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, spoke at the meeting.

Kunayev Addresses Kazakh Academy of Sciences

LD241732 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Kazakh
1400 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] A general meeting session of the Kazakh SSR Academy of Science was held today in Alma-Ata. It examined an organizational matter.

The session has relieved (Askhar Meri-Akhmed ogly Kunayev) from his position as president of the KaSSR Academy of Science at his own request.

(Murad Awen ogly Aytkhozhin), member of the Presidium of the Republican Academy of Science, director of the Institute of Molecular Biology and biochemistry, and academician of the Kazakh SSR Academy of Science was elected as president of the Kazakh SSR Academy of Science.

D.A. Kunayev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee spoke at the session.

Taking part at the session were: Miroshkhin, second secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee; Kamalidenov, secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee; and Khasanbayev, chief of the Department for Science and Education Institutions of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee.

Tajik Central Committee Discusses Production

PM230850 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Apr 86
First Edition p 2

[Correspondent O. Latifi report: "Scope for Initiative. From the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Dushanbe — On the eve of the plenum, the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee Bureau discussed the results of the work of the republic's national economic sectors in the first quarter. They are gratifying. Labor collectives are achieving a higher pace. On the whole, the socioeconomic development plans for the 3 months were overfulfilled. But it was pointed out at the Bureau session that there are many omissions and shortcomings in work which hinder more productive and qualitative work.

How can they be eliminated more quickly? How are production reserves to be commissioned? What is the role of Communists? This was discussed at the republic Communist Party Central Committee plenum which examined the whole range of tasks stemming from the 27th party congress decisions. The keynote speaker, K. Makhkamov, first secretary of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee, and the other speakers pointed out that, to succeed in implementing what is planned, it is first necessary to reorganize one's very attitude to the matter and open up scope for the initiative and creativity of the masses.

The rate of development of social production slowed down in the republic during the 10th and 11th 5-Year Plans. The average annual increase in labor productivity was just 1.4 percent in industry and 1.5 percent in construction, while in agriculture it remained at the 1975 level. This situation can no longer be tolerated, it was stated from the plenum rostrum. What is needed is a decisive change in the work style of party organizations and in the approach to developing the economy.

In this connection the speakers said that production intensification on the basis of scientific and technical progress requires the organic combination of long-term and immediate acceleration factors. A gap between them usually leads to lamentable results. The following example was cited. The Kolkhozabad Flour-Milling Combine is being commissioned after a considerable delay. But it turns out that even today it has been provided with only 60 percent of its worker cadres. This naturally affects the enterprise's work. S. Prokopenko, minister of grain products, and T. Dodabayev, first secretary of Kolkhozabadskiy party raykom, were rightly criticized in this regard.

There was a trenchant discussion of problems of employment at the plenum. There are adequate labor resources here; but, at the same time, there is a shortage of people on construction sites and in enterprises. Unfortunately, the vocational training of workers and specialists also remains weak; hence the low labor productivity, the bad quality of many products, and the large proportion of manual labor, the speakers said. This is particularly the case in sectors of the agro-industrial complex and the construction industry.

Population growth and economic development must be brought into line, the speakers emphasized. An important role here is allocated to science. However, the Academy of Sciences and the republic's VUZes continue to remain aloof from solving the problem. Even though this is not the first time that this has been said, the stalemate in the matter is not being overcome.

New approaches and reorganization of the style and methods in the work of Central Committee secretaries and workers of the republic Council of Ministers do not always make themselves felt. The speakers spoke with alarm about the poor economic training of many leaders and specialists of farms and enterprises of the State Agro-Industrial Committee. Because of this, financial autonomy and the collective contract are being introduced only slowly, and there is muddle in the planning and financing of production.

It is also time to put an end to liberalism with regard to workers who have compromised themselves, it was pointed out at the plenum. Thus, M. Aliyev, first secretary of the Tajikistan Komsomol's Leninskiy Rayon Committee, was dismissed and punished for immoral conduct. But the penalty was soon lifted, and he was recommended for the post of secretary of the party organization of a motor transport association. It frequently happens that, when promoting someone to a leading post, an unprincipled approach is taken to assessing business and moral qualities.

But what is being undertaken with regard to those who promote and support these people? Those who recommend them get away with it, as the saying goes. The speakers suggested that the republic Central Committee departments improve the certification of party, soviet, and economic cadres and improve the practice of hearing reports from leading workers and interviewing them. It was pointed out that it is necessary firmly to implement the 27th CPSU Congress guideline that there must not be a single organization or leading worker outside party control. Everyone must be responsible to the party for his actions and conduct.

The plenum devoted great attention to ideological work. For example, the struggle to overcome religious prejudices and to introduce new rites has been relaxed in the republic and there is no proper control over the fulfillment of legislation on religion. And the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation, Science and Educational Institutions, and Culture Departments do not display proper persistence. There is a lack of assertiveness and concreteness in atheist work. Thus, for example, a large number of prayer houses has been revealed in the republic's capital, which are frequented by officials, schoolchildren, and even, sometimes, Communists.

The Tajik Communist Party Central Committee receives many letters from citizens expressing dissatisfaction with the work of the militia. The clear-up rate for crimes is falling. The plenum demanded that Communists of law-enforcement organs radically change the work style of these organizations.

The plenum participants drew up a clear-cut action program to fulfill the 27th CPSU Congress decisions.

Uzbek Bureau Debates Construction Work

GF241524 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek
0115 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] In its regular meeting, the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau discussed the work being carried out by the party committee of the technical and scientific production union designed to realize the decision adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress to stimulate scientific and technical development. It was noted at the meeting that the union has carried out work to a certain extent to consolidate the Communists' responsibility to improve the quality of (?products), spur on work to upgrade the pace of scientific and technical development, and apply new technical equipment in production. [passage indistinct]

However, the Bureau also noted that the work carried out by the party committee to mobilize the Communists to realize tasks assigned by the party to stimulate scientific and technical development has been slow. Leading officials of the union have not organized their work according to contemporary demands. Nor have they evaluated the (?deficiencies) in a spirit of self-criticism. Work concerning scientific research and the effort to acquire experience have been slow. As a result, manual labor has been used in that domain on a large scale. In general, the (?installation) of new machinery in the factories affiliated to [words indistinct] has not exceeded 56 percent.

The party organization has not resolutely demanded of the leading officials of the union the wise use of scientific and technical production potential. Efforts of highly skilled experts have been channeled on a large scale toward [words indistinct] the most ordinary technical equipment and material. Serious mistakes and deficiencies have been allowed in the production of [word indistinct] and technical (?equipment). Some of them are not working, let alone with high performance; much effort has been wasted on their production and [words indistinct]. They lag behind their kind elsewhere in our country and abroad. [passage indistinct] The time required to apply new technical equipment in production is being delayed. Two-thirds of the employees of the (?union) have not taken part in [word indistinct] and rationalization. [passage indistinct]

The attention focused by the party organization on the selection, appointment, and training of the cadres and on creating conditions required for an atmosphere of high mutual demand, practical criticism, and self-criticism in collectives has been weakened. Little attention is being paid to the accounting of communist leaders to secure the realization of the party tasks related to upgrading the pace of scientific and technical development from the organizational and ideological viewpoints.

The Bureau drew the attention of the party committee of the technical and scientific production union to the major deficiencies in the work designed to increase the activity of the Communists and the collective members in production and in their participation in the effort to stimulate scientific and technical development. It assigned the party committee the task of taking concrete measures designed to remove existing shortcomings. The committee was also assigned the task of drawing up a complex of measures designed to stimulate scientific and technical development according to the decisions adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress. [passage indistinct]

The Bureau discussed preventing the wastage of material, technical, and financial resources in capital construction. With a view toward wisely using official and other buildings being constructed in the city of Tashkent, it made a decision to allocate a number of [word indistinct] objects to meet the people's social, livelihood, and cultural needs. The Bureau also discussed a number of other matters concerning party guidance to the republic's economic and social development and adopted various decisions.

Uzbek Council of Ministers Debates Congress Tasks

GF241751 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek
1600 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] During its meeting today, the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers discussed the tasks of the republic's government, ministries and administrations, and the local soviet executive committees concerning the realization of the decisions adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress. The meeting advised the ministries, administrations, the Kara-Kalpak ASSR Council of Ministers, the oblast soviet executive committees, and the Tashkent city soviet executive committee to take and execute the required measures to realize the decisions adopted by the congress and the suggestions and (?instructions) contained in the Congress resolution and in the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR from 1986-1990 and Through the Year 2000.

The meeting also noted that various ministries, administrations, unions, factories, and organizations have not yet organized their work in a way which complies with high demands and that they are using the existing possibilities (?unsatisfactorily) and failing to secure the realization of their established plans. Delay is being allowed in the construction of objects in the social and cultural fields. The meeting advised the ministries and administrations, the Kara-Kalpak ASSR Council of Ministers, and the local soviet executive committees to draw up and put into effect concrete measures designed to secure the realization of the decisions adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress.

The Uzbek SSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, the Kara-Kalpak ASSR Council of Ministers, and the oblast soviet executive committees were recommended to consolidate their control over the work carried out to reorganize work within the agroindustrial complex, to improve the process of economic development, and to ensure that the use of the production potential and the resources made available is improved, the cultivation and harvesting of cotton and the purchasing and procuring of grain, meat, milk, and other agricultural products are increased, the wasting of these products is reduced, their registration is carried out on a timely basis, and the supply of foodstuffs is increased to improve the (?life) of the people.

The Ministry of Construction, the Ministry of Installation and Specialized Contruction Work, (?the Main Trust for Sovkhoz Construction), the [words indistinct] other ministries and administrations, and the local soviet executive committees were advised to draw up measures to improve capital construction and focus significant attention on the construction of dwellings, preschool training centers and establishments for children, schools, vocational and technical training centers, and legal, cultural, and social objects. They were also advised not to be satisfied with merely fulfilling plans concerning the commissioning of these objects in 1986. They should strive to overfulfill the plans.

The Kara-Kalpak ASSR Council of Ministers, the oblast soviet executive committees, and the republic's ministries and administrations were advised to establish the ways and means to completely improve the quality of consumer goods, broaden their production, and increase their varieties and to secure the [words indistinct]. The responsibilities of the employees and workers of the unions, factories, and organizations must be increased to realize the plans concerning the services provided for the people.

The meeting also established the recommendations of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers concerning the realization of decisions adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress.

Usmankhodzhayev Chairs Meeting on Solar Energy

GF201630 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek
0115 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Summary] On 18 April Comrade Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, chaired a meeting in Tashkent held by the republic's committee for upgrading economic development. The convocation discussed matters related to improving scientific research for applying solar energy in the economic field. It also heard reports on the work carried out in the field by the pertinent commissions affiliated to the Tashkent and Dzhizak Obkoms.

The meeting made various recommendations for broadening the use of solar energy in the economic domain and for increasing the pace of scientific and technical development. Members and Candidate Members of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Anichev, Ikramov, Lapkov, Alimova, and Khaydurov; and Deputy Chairmen of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers Presidium Zakhraddinov and Nazarov participated in the convocation.

Usmankhodzhayev Meets Karshi Electorate Members

GF211723 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek
0115 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] The members of the electorate of the Karshi City Electoral Okrug No 211 have held talks with Comrade Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee and deputy elected from the okrug. In his address, Usmankhodzhayev explained in depth the responsible period of time being experienced by the party and the entire Soviet people.

The work being carried out in every part of the country has been stepped up with a view to realizing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, which has been a historic stage in the life of the country. The congress of the Communists set the task of [words indistinct], achieving a definite economic and cultural development, and displaying a high state of demand and responsibility at all times and in all work domains.

The causes of the recent violation of the Leninist principles of the party were discussed in detail. Such negative developments were clearly observed in the Kashka-Darya Oblast and in Karshi city itself. The party organization moved to take categorical measures aimed at restoring party and state order in all the domains. It is due to this that discipline and order is being consolidated everywhere and the [word indistinct] responsibility of the individuals over the assigned tasks in each and every sector is being upgraded.

Certain positive developments have taken place in the entire republic. Compared with the same period last year, industrial production increased by 8 percent and work output grew by 6 percent during the first 3 months of the current year. The process of using the main funds and the commissioning of dwellings has been stepped up. Certain positive changes have also taken place in Kashka-Darya Oblast's economic and social lives. A total of R15 million worth of products have been manufactured in excess of the plan since the beginning of the year; this has been verified. A (?reorganization) has been carried out in the oblast, and workers in the various domains of the economic field improved their work.

All this, however, has not been enough for the trend of great changes which should be fully supported and developed. The main task at the present time is to remove in as short a time as possible the results of the negative developments which have been occurring in this place and to wage a struggle against all (?moves) which impede the life, fruitful work, and the successful advance of the people.

A demand was made for the resolution of the problems faced by Karshi City. The oblast's capital must upgrade the role of the soviets of people's deputies for developing its economic field. Another demand was made for a categorical improvement of all the services taken to the people. The city transportation work is leading to many complaints. However, due to the measures taken, the bus station in the city is being enlarged. This will facilitate the transportation of thousands of passengers. Work is also being carried out for establishing a trolley car system. The construction of a new depot will start in the near future for these vehicles.

Nevertheless, the (?people) must exert an effort for consolidating order and discipline. The meeting noted that all individuals must use the available possibilities for performing successful and productive work. They must realize the plans of Lenin's party with this work.

Central Statistical Administration Summarizes January-March Stockraising

PM230902 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 17, Apr 86 (Signed to Press 17 Apr 86) p 11

[Unattributed "Statistical summary": "Stockraising in January-March 1986"]

[Text] The editorial office has received the USSR Central Statistical Administration's figures for the state of stockraising on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the country.

The livestock's wintering is over in farms. Most kolkhozes and sovkhozes, having skillfully organized the stockmen's work, ensured significant growth in the production and sales to the state of meat, milk, and other stock unit products in the period under review.

I. Production of Livestock Products

Indicators	Jan-Mar 1986	Jan-Mar 1986 as Percentage of Jan-Mar 1985
Meat production (sale of livestock and poultry for slaughter, live weight), thousand metric tons	5,087	107
of which:		
cattle	3,070	106
pigs	1,298	108
sheep and goats	95	93
poultry	624	113
Gross milk yield, metric tons	15,458	105
Average milk yield per cow, kg	532	107
Hen eggs, millions	14,363	107
Average egg yield of laying hens, units	55	104

Kolkhoz and sovkhoz meat production increased by 340,000 metric tons over the last 3 months in comparison with the same period last year. Meat production increased on farms in all union republics except Estonia, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan.

The greatest increase in meat production in the RSFSR was achieved by farms in Belgorod, Sakhalin, Penza, Volgograd, Tyumen, Kamchatka, Kurgan, Omsk, and Kursk Oblasts.

The gross milk yield in January-March 1986 was 782,000 metric tons more than in January-March last year. An increase in milk production was secured by stock unit workers in all union republics except Estonia.

The greatest increase in milk production in the RSFSR was achieved by kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Chita, Volgograd, Amur, Voronezh, Saratov, Tambov, Sakhalin, and Belgorod Oblasts.

Egg production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the period under review increased by 975 million. The greatest increase in egg production was achieved by farms in Uzbekistan, Armenia, Latvia, Turkmenistan, Georgia, Kirghizia, Lithuania, and Tajikistan.

II. Purchases of Livestock Products on Kolkhozes, Sovkhozes, and Other State Farms

Types of Product Purchased	Purchased During Jan-Mar 1986	Jan-Mar 1986 as Percentage of Jan-Mar 1985
Livestock and poultry (live weight), thousand metric tons	5,044	108
Milk, thousand metric tons	13,328	106
Eggs, millions	13,618	106

The volume of livestock and poultry sales to the state by kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other state farms increased by 372,000 metric tons in January-March 1986 in comparison with the same period last year.

In the RSFSR livestock and poultry purchases increased on farms in Belgorod and Penza Oblasts, Kalmyk ASSR, Sakhalin Oblast, Stavropol Kray, and Tyumen, Volgograd, and Kurgan Oblasts.

Purchases of milk and dairy products increased by 807,000 metric tons. Farms in all union republics except Estonia increased milk sales to the state. Increases in milk sales in the RSFSR were achieved by kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Chita, Amur, and Volgograd Oblasts and Altay and Khabarovsk Krays.

Egg sales to the state in January-March 1986 increased by 722 million in comparison with the same period last year. Egg sales were increased by farms in all union republics.

III. Production and Purchases of Livestock Products by Union Republic

Jan-Mar 1986 as Percentage of Jan-Mar 1985

	Production			Purchases		
Union Republic	Meat	Milk	Eggs	Livestock and Poultry	Milk	Eggs
USSR	107	105	107	108	106	106
RSFSR	106	106	105	106	107	105
non-Chernozem Zone	103	102	105	103	103	104
Ukrainian SSR	108	105	108	109	106	106
Belorussian SSR	111	105	105	111	107	103
Uzbek SSR	99.7	109	128	106	115	108
Kazakh SSR	119	109	110	124	109	106
Georgian SSR	111	109	117	114	115	113
Azerbaijan SSR	112	101	110	113	103	105
Lithuanian SSR	100.2	103	115	102	104	114
Moldavian SSR	112	106	106	110	107	105
Latvian SSR	112	102	118	111	103	113
Kirghiz SSR	101	108	116	103	108	114
Tajik SSR	99.3	106	115	101	108	117
Armenian SSR	111	105	120	110	107	118
Turkmen SSR	113	106	117	109	106	109
Estonian SSR	93	99	106	93	98	106

In addition, procurement organizations purchased 113,000 metric tons of livestock and poultry and 78,000 metric tons of milk from the population's personal plots in January-March 1986.

IV. Livestock Numbers

As of 1 April 1986 there were 97.1 million head of cattle on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. There were 29.2 million cows. The pig population totaled 58.8 million, which is an increase of 1,177,000. Sheep and goats numbered 132.6 million. The number of poultry was 779.7 million, which is an increase of 23.3 million.

Correction Made to 'Progress-26' Orbit

LD250605 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
2230 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev are spending their 44th day working in space. Today the crew of the *Mir — Soyuz T-15* orbital complex plan to check and adjust individual components of the water regeneration system, geophysical experiments under the environmental research program and physical training. The automatic transport ship, *Progress-26*, which was launched on 23 April, is continuing its flight. Yesterday, a correction was made to its orbit. According to telemetry data, the on-board systems of the piloted complex and the automatic cargo ship are operating normally.

Cosmonauts Conduct Structural Tests on 'Mir'

LD241646 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1930 GMT 23 Apr 86

["Today in Orbit" program presented by commentator Petr Pelekhov]

[Text][Pelekhov] One can say that testers in pure form [v chistom vide] are working in orbit for 20 months. The *Mir* station is equipped with a long-range aim; and in order that it should work smoothly and effectively [shtatno] as part of the future scientific complex when additional units and modules arrive from earth, it must first be properly tested and faultlessly adjusted and tuned. Today the gas analyzer was again tested.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Can you tell us what you have been doing?

[Unidentified cosmonaut] What we have been trained to do: We blew carbon dioxide through it. At 1122 we will take a look; according to our calculations it should be 8.1.

[Reporter] And what pressure did you register on the small vacuum meter?

[Cosmonaut] It was 8.2, Petr Ivanovich.

[Reporter] And what remained? [end recording]

[Pelekhov] A simple operationm Although earth can determine the gas composition of the atmosphere on the station by its own method, here everything is too serious when the question is one that concerns the crew's living conditions. Therefore the checks are routine and constant. As yet all of this falls to the crew themselves. Another check, a familiar one. Give us a voice recording.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified mission controller] Experiment T-12: Operator, get ready to carry out the experiment. You have to perform three series of running and jumping in accordance with the calibrated signal. Begin the first series of running. Get set — begin! [Bleeping sound in background][end recording]

[Pelekhov] The Rezonans experiment. The cosmonauts rock the ship in turn. They are walking and jumping on the running track, and the instruments are measuring the behavior of the station's structures during such a shakeabout because the station is a new one. Yesterday, for example, the cosmonauts took it into one of the regimes of orientation, the so-called gravitational stabilization, for the first time. They switched on small engines [dvizhki] and swung this 20-ton bulky and cumbersome object around and earth followed all these operations, not without nervousness. I repeat, it is a new station. Analogies with older equipment are of no use. Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev are preparing equipment for future work thoroughly and carefully. I'll say bluntly that the work hasn't produced a rich harvest of data; but space equipment, no matter how much you check it on earth, can only be tested in flight. Of course earth was nervous about how the new station would fare. Today most of the worry is beind us. As TASS reports say, all the systems of the new Soviet *Mir* orbital station are working normally.

Briefs

Research Centers' Computer Linkup — Leningrad April 16 TASS — Thanks to a new communication line linking computers at the research centers of Leningrad and Khabarovsk (a major industrial and scientific center) gave Leningrad scientists access to the data banks of the Soviet Far East. [sentence as received] The line is said to be the longest in the communication network linking dozens of research institutes under the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences in Moscow, Leningrad, Riga, Kiev, Novosibirsk and Tashkent. The data stored in the computer memories in these and other cities of the country quickly travel thousands of kilometers to the user. [Text] [*Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 16 Apr 86 LD*]

New Solar Power Unit — Leningrad, April 21 TASS — A solar power unit intended to generate electricity for high-altitude T.V. relay stations has been developed by the staff of the Physics and Technological Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Its capacity is 100 watts. Several such plants have been put into operation in Soviet Tajikistan, Central Asia. They have made it possible to erect T.V. relay stations in mountain regions which have no cetralized power supply. People in the villages in the area are now able to use stationary T.V. and radio sets. More than 50 solar power stations are already operating in the USSR, TASS has been told by Academician Zhores Alferov. These stations use the method of conversion of solar power developed by our institute: mirrors or lenses focus solar rays on a photo cell made of the compounds of arsenic with aluminium and hallium. Such transducers have an efficiency of 25 per cent, one of the best in the world. A photo generator with a capacity of 500 watts is being developed by the institute today. [Text] [*Moscow TASS in English 0704 GMT 21 Apr 86 LD*]

Army Paper on Importance of Lenin's Teachings

PM241030 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Apr 86 Single Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Leninism Is Our Banner"]

[Excerpts] In resolving complex, crucial tasks in internal development and in the international arena, our party and the Soviet people invariably turn to Lenin, measure their practical actions against his teaching, and derive strength, confidence, and inspiration from it. Lenin's theses on the need for the creative development of theory of accumulated experience and to the effect that ensuring higher labor productivity is the chief, most important thing for the victory of the new social system; Lenin's behest to keep the title of party member pure and to raise it higher and higher; the Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems; Lenin's teaching on the defense of the socialist homeland — all this lies at the basis of the decisions adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress. For the party and the people Lenin's teaching was and still is a guide to action and a true compass in determining the strategy and tactics of progress. All our plans are built on the firm foundation of Marxist-Leninist science and are underpinned by the inexhaustible wealth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's ideas. Lenin's words sound like a combat slogan for us today: Do not rest content with what has been achieved, but go further without fail and strive without fail for more.

The people's loyal sons — servicemen of the Soviet Armed Forces — are profoundly conscious of their special place and their role in resolving the tasks for the whole people advanced by the 27th CPSU Congress. The complex international situation, the U.S. ruling circles' desire to upset in their favor the established military-strategic parity between the USSR and the United States, and the danger of war stemming from imperialism oblige them to be always on the alert and to guard vigilantly and reliably the people's peaceful, creative labor. In resolving this task, Soviet servicemen rely on Lenin's teaching on the defense of the socialist homeland, on war and peace, on war and the Army. Lenin entrusted the servicemen defending the socialist motherland with studying military matters properly, enhancing vigilance in every possible way, carrying out all laws and all orders most conscientiously, maintaining discipline in every possible way, and solicitously carrying out political work among the troops. And, fulfilling these behests of the leader and the 27th CPSU Congress demands to enhance in every possible way the vigilance and combat readiness of the Soviet Armed Forces, they must persistently improve the quality of combat and political training, doggedly master new hardware and weapons, and do everything to ensure that the Soviet Armed Forces' combat potential is a strong fusion of military skill, a high level of technical equipment, ideological staunchness, organization and discipline among personnel, and their loyalty to their patriotic and international duty.

Lenin's name is near and dear to all the world's working people. It is the symbol of the world's revolutionary renewal and the great, invincible banner of the modern epoch — the epoch of the transition from capitalism to socialism and communism. Lenin's teaching commands the minds of all progressive mankind and is embodied in social practice on a worldwide historic scale. It triumphs in the affairs and plans of our party and people and inspires Soviet people to new achievements and glorious deeds. This CPSU Central Committee slogan resounds over all our land, over its cities and villages:

"Following the Leninist course of the 27th CPSU Congress — forward, along the path of communist creation and peace!"

Military Tribunals Confer on Congress Tasks

PM241700 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Apr 86 Second Edition p 3

[Report by Colonel of Justice S. Morozov: "Conference of Military Judges"]

[Text] A conference of the chairmen of military okrug, fleet, and group of forces military tribunals has taken place. It discussed the tasks of military court organs arising from the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. Reports were delivered by Lieutenant General of Justice S. Maksimov, chief of the Military Tribunal Directorate, and Lieutenant General of Justice G. Bushuyev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Court's Military Collegium. The reports and speeches concentrated attention on measures to further improve court activity in the interests of strengthening personnel discipline and law and order and raising the standard of educational work.

The conference was addressed by Colonel General V. Nechayev, deputy chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, and M. Vyshinskiy, USSR deputy minister of justice. Taking part in the work of the conference were S. Gusev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Court; Lieutenant General of Justice B. Popov, chief military prosecutor; and senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and a number of ministries and departments.

Sokolov, Others Sign Staff Officer's Obituary

PM251039 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Apr 86 Second Edition p 3

[Colonel General A.V. Volkov obituary]

[Excerpts] Colonel General Anatoliy Vasiliyevich Volkov, participant in the Great Patriotic War and member of the CPSU since 1936, has passed away after a long and serious ilness. From 1969-1978 he worked as chief of the Main Directorate and deputy chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, and in the years following he was military consultant to the USSR Ministry of Defense Group of General Inspectors.

S.L. Sokolov, S.F. Akhromeyev, V.G. Kulikov, V.I. Petrov, A.D. Lizichev, N.I. Savinkin, Yu.P Maksimov, Ye.F. Ivanovskiy, A.I. Koldunov, A.N. Yefimov, V.N. Chernavin, V.L. Govorov, S.K. Kurkotkin, V.M. Shabanov, N.F. Shestopalov, A.T. Altunin, I.N. Shkadov, A.I. Sorokin, G.A. Morozov, V.F. Tulubko, A.N. Agafonov, V.Ya. Abolins, F.M. Markovskiy, P.Ya. Samokhodskiy, R.Ye. Guziyenko, P.V. Grigoryev, Ye.A. Kovalev, A.P. Silantyev, Ye.V. Boychuk, S.P. Ivanov, V.A. Kasatonov, N.D. Sergeyev, P.A. Gorchakov, N.P. Dagayev, A.T. Smirnov, Ye.I. Smirnov, V.N. Dutov, and V.V. Gradoselskiy.

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Soviet Union

Vol III No 081 28 April 1986

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U.S. ENVOY MEETS WITH NATO ALLIES ON SALT II TREATY

LD262200 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1335 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] London, 26 Apr (TASS) -- The Reagan administration has sent P. Nitze, special envoy for arms control issues, to Western Europe in order to clarify for the NATO allies the U.S. position regarding the SALT II treaty. Nitze is supposed to pressure the allies in order to gain their support for Washington's intention to exceed the strategic weapons limits that are fixed in the treaty.

As the London TIMES reports, P. Nitze has consulted with the permanent members of the NATO Council on the SALT II Treaty. The U.S. allies, taking into account that the U.S. program of "nuclear modernization" opens up possibilities for exceeding the limits fixed by this treaty, have spoken out for Washington's strict observance of the clauses of this treaty, the paper notes.

New York, 26 Apr (TASS) -- As the AP reports from The Hague, the Netherlands Government has called on the U.S. Administration to keep the U.S. nuclear potential within the limits fixed by the SALT II treaty.

Addressing a press conference after a meeting with Nitze, Netherlands Prime Minister R. Lubbers stated: We have pointed out to the United States that we would appreciate it if both the letter and the spirit of the SALT II Treaty are observed.

U.S., USSR COMPLETE 2D ROUND OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS TALKS

LD280953 Moscow TASS in English 0927 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Geneva April 28 TASS -- The delegations of the U.S.S.R. and the United States completed here the second round of the bilateral exchange of views on questions pertaining to the prohibition of chemical weapons. During the round the Soviet delegation expounded the new proposals on that issue set forth in Mikhail Gorbachev's speech at the 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany in Berlin April 18.

U.S. PLANS TO DEVELOP MOBILE MIRV MISSILE

LD251141 Moscow TASS in English 1135 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] New York April 25 TASS -- President Reagan has ordered in a classified directive a study to investigate the question of developing a new mobile multiple-warhead missile, THE NEW YORK TIMES reported today, quoting administration officials.

"The new weapon could be developed as a complement to others in the land-based missile arsenal," the officials were quoted as saying.

It is presumed that the new missile should be of the same type as the intercontinental ballistic missile, Minuteman, the backbone of the U.S. nuclear offensive potential.

The President's order convincingly confirms that the Washington administration intends to go ahead with its course toward building up the first-strike nuclear arsenal.

U.S. TESTS ANTIMISSILE WEAPON 20 APRIL

LD262102 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 26 Apr 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The United States, in forging ahead with the implementation of its star wars program, has carried out new tests on an experimental antimissile weapon. Weinberger, the U.S. secretary of defense, announced that a missile packed with the latest electronic equipment was launched on 20 April and struck a target at a height of around 5 km.

COMMENT ON U.S. LINKAGE OF NUCLEAR TESTS, TREATY

LD251748 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Viktor Ivanov commentary]

[Text] The United States Administration, on the eve of another nuclear explosion in Nevada, has published a report on the interrelationship between nuclear tests and a nuclear arms nonproliferation treaty. Viktor Ivanov comments:

The Nonproliferation Treaty of 1968 rests on the idea that a limitation of and a stop to nuclear tests would be an important move in the field of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. Therefore, it would be right to expect that Washington's report would analyse what has been done and what has not. However, its aims are quite different. Its authors allege that a continuation of nuclear explosions is called to promote the nonproliferation regime and that a ban on nuclear testing would encourage other countries to develop their own nuclear weapons. There is no logic in these statements. Universal truths have been called into question with the only aim to justify the nuclear arms race and the plans for militarising outer space, of which the program for nuclear testing is part. The administration ignores logic and common sense if they do not correspond with its intentions. It has ignored the opinion of authoritative experts whose conclusions deserve decisive roles in shaping the position of the leadership of a great country on an issue of utmost importance.

Yet the administration has entirely turned a blind eye on the results of research carried out in the United States and Western Europe which were published at the beginning of this month. Prominent experts independently came to the same conclusion that a stop to nuclear explosions would put what can be described as psychological pressure on the other countries and prevent them from going nuclear, whereas the continuation of explosions would promote the perfection of nuclear technology and increase the temptation of other countries to have nuclear weapons, too. The chairman of the American panel who was chief negotiator at the SALT talks with the Soviet Union, Mr Gerard Smith, has said: We are not going to have a real nonproliferation regime as long as we have an open race with the Soviet Union in strategic arms. He told a news conference that the attitude of the American Government on a comprehensive test ban was a deplorable development.

The administration's intentions to go ahead with nuclear explosions despite the most dangerous consequences they can lead to has caused mounting concern, not only of scientists but also of the Congress and the American population. Eighty percent of the American people have said in opinion polls that they want an agreement with the USSR on a ban on nuclear testing. Congressman Edward Markey has said in connection with the report that the Reagan administration has turned the nonproliferation policy on its head.

KORNILOV ON TEST BAN, CONTRASTING SOVIET, U.S. STANCE

PM181043 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSYA in Russian 15 Apr 86 First Edition p 1

[Yuriy Kornilov "International Review": "Stop the Nuclear Madness"]

[Text] "The summit meeting has inched open the door into the world of hope. However, this ray of hope greatly alarmed the people connected with the U.S. military-industrial complex! They flung themselves toward this 'door' in order to slam it shut!," said M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in reply to questions put by the Algerian journal REVOLUTION AFRICAINE. Despite the fact that the U.S. President has put his signature to the Soviet-American joint statement, which emphasizes that nuclear war must never be unleashed and that the sides will not seek military superiority, the Washington administration continues to gamble on strength; it rejects or blocks any initiative aimed at delivering the world from the nuclear threat, and it fuels the "anti-Geneva syndrome." This was again borne out by the latest nuclear test carried out by the United States under the code name "Mighty Oak" in Nevada on 10 April.

This militarist action of Washington's evoked universal indignation. This is quite natural. In a situation where mountains of combustible nuclear material have accumulated in the world, the question of ending nuclear tests assumes tremendous importance. You do not have to be a military expert to grasp that ending these tests is a realistic step toward halting and revising the material preparations for a nuclear dual that were started by imperialism. Had the U.S. Administration responded to the Soviet initiative, had it taken the step that all the peoples expected from it, this could have meant the end of efforts to improve nuclear weapons and the beginning of a practical process toward their complete and universal elimination.

It was in light of these circumstances, having carefully considered all the "pros" and "cons," that the Soviet Union unilaterally suspended its nuclear tests more than 8 months ago, on the 40th anniversary of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki tragedy, and appealed to the United States to follow its example. Our country's positive initiative evoked widespread approval in the world. But how did Washington react? First of all, with an invitation to the opening of a new season of nuclear tests in Nevada, although it is more than obvious that neither Soviet people, nor mankind as a whole, need such spectacles. When the USSR extended its moratorium to 31 March and declared, in response to the joint message of the six nonaligned countries' leaders, that it would not resume tests even after this deadline until the first U.S. nuclear test, the ominous reverberations of new explosions rang out from the test site in Nevada. A total of nine nuclear tests have been carried out in the United States over the past 8 months -- one a month on the average. What is this, if not a demonstration of glaring political irresponsibility and an overt and cynical challenge to the Soviet Union, the peoples of all continents, and the world as a whole?!

When analyzing the numerous statements by prominent politicians and public figures and various countries' press organs today in which they speak of Washington's stance with profound disillusionment and indignation, one cannot fail to notice that many of them directly link the U.S. refusal to join the Soviet moratorium with other aspects of the global U.S. foreign policy course. There is good reason for this. The following are all in the same league: There are the forced preparations in the United States for the implementation of the extremely dangerous "star wars" program, which is directly connected with the nuclear tests and which, if implemented, will lead to an arms race on an unprecedented scale.

Then, there is the continuing deployment in Western Europe of U.S. first-strike weapons -- Pershing and cruise missiles -- targeted on the USSR and its allies and friends; and the plans -- officially admitted by the U.S. Defense Department a few days ago -- to transform a number of West European states into huge dumps of barbarous new-generation chemical weapons, the so-called binary munitions; and the Pentagon's constantly growing budget, which will top $310 billion in fiscal 1987 -- a figure unprecedented in the country's history. All these are links of the same chain, components of one and the same policy. A policy whose architects are not averse to expatiating on their desire to eliminate nuclear weapons, but who in practice have every intention of continuing to threaten mankind with the nuclear sword and keeping the world in the grip of the fear of total destruction.

The aggressive military course of the United States, the country that acts as the driving force of militarism in the international arena, is resolutely rejected by the peoples, but obviously, it plays into the hands of the powerful military-industrial complex. What does this complex, whose interests and aspirations are expressed by the R. Reagan administration, consist of? It is a conglomeration of military-industrial giants working toward war and making billions on the arms race. According to the latest edition of FORTUNE, the U.S. journal of big business, the 1985 profits of the Boeing Aieospace Corporation, a leading Pentagon supplier, increased by 312 percent in comparison with the previous year, while those of General Electric increased by 194 percent, those of General Dynamics by 210 percent, McDonnell Douglas by 176 percent, and Rockwell by 93 percent. The military-industrial complex is also the military and above all, the Pentagon -- the headquarters of the "war hawks" -- in charge of the staffing, equipment, and indoctrination of the U.S. Armed Forces, which are oriented toward aggression. Influential military-bureaucratic groupings occupy key posts on Washington's political Olympus. The sinister alliance between the bomb and the dollar and the dollar and the organs of power -- that is the powerful economic and political force that not only us not interested in detente but, on the contrary, sees a direct advantage in fueling tension. The operation "Mighty Oak" from which Washington, according to Senator E. Kennedy's apt remark, intends to fashion a "big stick" to wage "star wars," confirmed once again that those who wield power in Washington place the imperial ambitions of the military-industrial complex above mankind's interests.

It is becoming increasingly obvious that the U.S. ruling circles continue to insist on implementing a militarist line with the aim of acquiring as long and as sharp a nuclear space sword as possible so as to be able to dictate their will to sovereign countries and peoples. At the same time, they have declared for all the world to hear that this is also the method they intend to use to "exert influence" on Soviet policy. Futile hopes! History has shown time and time again that all U.S. attempts to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union have ended in failure. This was the case with the attempt at nuclear blackmail, in response to which the USSR created its own nuclear shield; and again when the United States tried to outstrip our country in nuclear arsenal potential. We are all familiar with the various kinds of rumors which Western propaganda is spreading around the term "superpower," a term which it, itself invented.

Loyal to its Leninist peace policy, the USSR will continue to consistently and with determination pursue its line aimed at the implementation of the program of comprehensive security to be achieved through disarmament, which was put forward 15 January. This principled line also determines our country's approach to such a key problem as a general and complete ban on nuclear tests. In view of the continuation of nuclear explosions by Washington, we cannot, of course, neglect our own security and the security of our allies. Since, despite all warnings, another nuclear test was carried out in the United States, our country has announced that, henceforth, it considers itself no longer bound by its adopted unilateral pledge to refrain from all nuclear explosions.

However, at the same time, the Soviet Union emphasizes again and again that ending nuclear weapons tests would represent an effective practical step towards the destruction of these weapons and expresses a readiness to return to the question of a mutual moratorium on nuclear explosions at any time.

It is not yet too late to halt the nuclear arms race, and banning nuclear tests is the best way toward resolving this key task. Time and the development of events will show whether the U.S. ruling circles will display a sense of realism and responsibility, whether they are capable of renouncing their hegemonist political philosophy and militarist doctrines and grasping that the world today is too small and fragile for wars and all kinds of "strong-arm tactics." As for our country, it will continue to persistently struggle for a ban on nuclear weapons tests in the interests of ensuring lasting peace, as the Soviet Government statement emphasizes.

RELIANCE ON POLICY OF FORCE 'DOOMED TO FAILURE'

PM231146 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Apr 86 Single Edition p 3

[Colonel V. Yeshchenko article under the rubric "Imperialism -- Generator of Aggression and Adventurism": "Militarism in a Nuclear Guise"]

[Text] "Let us not cloud the issue by shifting all the responsibility onto our opponents. We must remember that precisely we Americans have initiated the further development of such (nuclear -- author's note) weapons at every turn of the way. We were the first to create and test such a device, we enhance the degree of its destructiveness by creating the hydrogen bomb, we were the first to create a multiple warhead, we rejected all proposals to renounce in principle the 'first use of nuclear weapons,' and we alone -- may God forgive us -- used this weapon against other people, against tens of thousands of defenseless peaceful citizens."

G. Kennan, veteran of U.S. diplomacy, to whom these words belong, is right many times over. It is precisely the reactionary military, the military-industrial circles, and the pathological anticommunists in the United States that bear responsibility for the fact that their country has become the citadel of nuclear militarism -- the most monstrous outcome of 20th-century scientific and technical progress. In the belief that the weighty "nuclear cudgel" is the "superweapon" that will pave the way to the global hegemony of U.S. imperialism, for more than 40 years now its most reactionary and bellicose circles have been instigators of the arms race. According to figures in the BULLETIN OF ATOMIC SCIENTISTS, since the atomic bomb raids on Hiroshima and Nagasaki the United States has produced 60,000 nuclear warheads of 71 types for use in 26 arms systems. Some $750 billion has been spent on these purposes. The production complex of the U.S. nuclear infrastructure employs 45,000 people in 36 laboratories and production centers cover a total of 2,000 square miles (which is equal to the area of Delaware State). Nuclear ammunition of 26 different types is assembled and stuffed with charges at 7 military installations.

As for the complex engaged in developing and testing delivery systems for nuclear weapons (aircraft, missiles, artillery, ships), it is almost 10 times more extensive than the complex that produces nuclear charges. The United States has more than 10 ranges for testing these systems. Every year some 100,000 simulated bomb drops, missile launches, and artillery shots are carried out there. The United States also conducts a considerable proportion of its tests on foreign territory.

The Pentagon's nuclear infrastructure, according to the figures of U.S. scientists (U. Arkin) and (R. Fildkhaus), embraces 830 installations, of which 749 are abroad.

Nuclear weapons are deployed in 28 U.S. states and in 8 countries -- Belgium, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Turkey, South Korea, Britain, and West Germany -- as well as on the island of Guam. In addition, dozens of countries are in one way or another ensnared in the nuclear threads formed by aircraft flights, visits by ships, and other kinds of U.S. military activity entailing nuclear weapons. All this disfigures the planet and threatens an irreparable disaster.

Considering its must important duty to be doing everything to halt the world's slide toward nuclear catastrophe, the Soviet Union has undertaken a number of major foreign policy actions. "It was precisely our striving for this goal," M.S. Gorbachev declared at the 11th SED Congress, "that dictated our trip to Geneva, the moratorium on nuclear explosions, and the specific program advanced in January for the total elimination of nuclear weapons. These major initiatives, which accord with the interests of all peoples, were energetically supported by the allied socialist countries and by many states. People have gained hope for a change for the better in the political atmosphere."

However, the nature of the political sentiments at the White House differs fundamentally from the prevailing sentiments in the world community and from the command of the times arms. The U.S. ruling circles are continuing to emphasize the implementation of a militarist policy and the gamble on force in order to dictate their will to other countries and peoples. At the same time, public statements are made that they intend to influence the Soviet Union's policy in just this way. The groundlessness of such means has been proven by the entire history of the imperialist "strong-arm" policy with regard to the Soviet State.

Washington refuses point-blank to end nuclear tests. It is not so difficult to explain this behavior. First, the development [razrabotka] of weapons of a new, "third generation" is in full swing in the United States. Washington considers the creation [sozdaniye] of these weapons to be an importrant task within the framework of achieving military superiority over the USSR.

Second, on the pretext of ensuring the "persuasiveness of the U.S. deterrent force," the Pentagon is in fact carrying out a qualitative improvement of the nuclear forces and creating a first-strike potential. U.S. military programs provide for the creation and deployment of MX, Midgetman, Trident-2, and Pershing-3 missiles; B-1B and Stealth bombers; long-range ground-, air-, and sea-based cruise missiles; nuclear artillery, air defense, and ABM systems using nuclear weapons; and others.

Third, the Pentagon needs nuclear weapon tests to create [sozdaniye] space-strike arms within the "star wars" framework. As U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger's report to Congress points out, "The 'Strategic Defense Initiative' is the natural development and the cornerstone of all the changes in our strategic nuclear forces motivated by the search for a more reliable deterrent." That is, dotting the "I's": SDI is regarded as a very important component of the strategic nuclear forces, even though it is ranked as "defensive." "The chief reason enabling us to understand why the United States rejects a comprehensive test ban," the magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT wrote, "seems to be that in that case it would have to abandon tests on an X-ray laser under the SDI program. And this laser uses the energy from a nuclear explosion."

Finally, even though the U.S. leaders declare that "nuclear war cannot be won and should not be waged," nevertheless, as the real facts attest, the preparations for one are in full swing. "The underground nuclear test program," Lieutenant General R. Saxer, director of the Pentagon's Defense Nuclear Agency, declared in evidence to Congress, "...is indispensable for assessing the survivability of our military systems in the event of a nuclear war, for forecasting the degree of destruction of enemy military targets, and for developing technology aimed at increasing the survivability and reliability of our forces."

The gamble on achieving nuclear superiority over the USSR, on waging nuclear war, and on ending it on terms advantageous to the United States is nothing more than one of numerous illusions in the system of the Pentagon's military-strategic myths. This is well understood by Americans who know the Soviet Union intimately. "Those who play at war on sand with the theoretical use of nuclear weapons either allow themselves to be dazzled by the latest glittering technology and fail to see the real stae of affairs behind its brilliance or they still subscribe to the opinion that we can intimidate the Soviet Union or make it bow before us by increasing military spending, and, if not, that we can wage and win a nuclear war. Whether intentionally or not, these people are leading us to disaster." This is the opinion of T. Watson, former U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union, and M. Garrison, former deputy chief of mission at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow.

The nuclear arms race must be halted before it is too late. The Soviet Union will continue to act consistently and persistently in the main areas of the struggle against nuclear war in the spirit of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions. Our country advocates preserving the impetus of Paris and Geneva.

We will not let ourselves be provoked; we will not throw fuel on the rekindled bonfire of the "cold war." The Soviet Union advocates an antinuclear policy, not playing at politics in the nuclear age. To counteract the nuclear threat, the Soviet Union counts on the reason of the working people of all countries, on the common sense of ordinary people, on the growing sense of self-preservation, and on awareness of the new realities by politicians and parties, including in NATO countries. At the same time, any hopes that the policy of force with regard to our country can bring its champions any dividends are doomed to failure.

FRANCE SETS OFF UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR TEST

LD270835 Moscow TASS in English 0813 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Paris, April 27 TASS -- France today conducted another nuclear test on Mururoa Atoll in the Pacific, AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE reported from Wellington, quoting government sources.

Prime Minister David Lange of New Zealand condemned the blast, saying that "France had thus demonstrated its intention to press on with its nuclear testing program contrary to protests by all Pacific countries.

A comprehensive nuclear test ban, he told an AFP correspondent, would represent a decisive step to putting an end to the arms race.

Last year France staged eight nuclear explosions on Mururoa Atoll.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA CITED ON CONVENTIONAL ARMS CUT

LD270827 Moscow TASS in English 0747 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 27 TASS -- "The Soviet program for reducing conventional arms in Europe has cut the ground from under the feet of those trying to erect further obstacles in the way to nuclear disarmament," the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA said in a commentary today.

"In West European capitals," it said, "they are refusing to remove the nuclear web from the continent on account of its allegedly serving to protect Western countries from the 'superior conventional forces' of the Warsaw Treaty."

The paper recalled in this connection that, with France and Spain included in the count, there are 94 NATO divisions confronting 78 divisons of the Warsaw Treaty countries in Europe.

Importantly, a full-strength U.S. division numbers 16,000 to 19,000 and a West German one more than 20,000 officers and men, while an Army division in the Warsaw Treaty countries incudes a maximum of 11,000 to 12,000 servicemen.

Claims of a so-called "armor threat from the East" do not stand any criticism either, the paper said.

The NATO tank pool now includes 17,000 vehicles and another 8,000 (including 3,000 U.S. and 5,000 West European) tanks are in storage in Europe. Added up, the overall number of NATO's tanks is thus not smaller than that of the Warsaw Treaty.

Speaking of the Air Forces, "KRASNAYA ZVEZDA" reacalled a report by the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff as saying bluntly several years ago that the correlation of Air Forces in Europe remained more or less stable.

Stressing that there is a rough parity of general-purpose Armed Forces between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty, the paper said that the level of this equilibrium is, however, high and dangerous and so it is essential to take immediate and drastic measures to reduce the level of military confrontation in Europe and to strengthen European security.

SOVIET GENERAL ADDRESSES STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE

LD251227 Moscow TASS in English 1150 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Stockholm, April 25 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Vukolov reports:

Major General Viktor Tatarnikov, a member of the Soviet delegation, addressed today the session of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe.

He touched upon one of the key issues of the conference -- preliminary notification about military activity, in particular, dispatch of troops and Air Force to Europe, which constitute a serious source of threat. These questions are particularly topical in the present-day dangerous international situation, especially in the light of the latest aggressive actions of the United States against Libya.

The Soviet representative stressed that drawing up concrete notification measures, encompassing the whole spectrum of military activity, would accord with the aims of building-up confidence and security in Europe.

Yet, the USA and its closest NATO allies have so far not reciprocated the steps towards reaching mutually acceptable agreements, and this adversely affects the work of the conference.

KORIONOV SCORES THIRD NEVADA NUCLEAR TEST

PM251030 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[Vitaliy Korionov "Commentator's Column": "Deaf to the Voice of Reason"]

[Text] Yet another nuclear explosion has taken place at the Nevada test site, bringing pain to people's minds and hearts.

It is the 3d publicly announced underground test in the United States this year and the 10th since last August when the Soviet Union prompted by a sense of political responsibility, announced a unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions.

Washington's actions can only be seen as a new challenge to people who are demanding an end to the arms race, above all nuclear arms. The U.S. ruling circles are plainly swimming against the current.

Washington's ostentatious behavior shows that it intends to continue sharpening the nuclear sword and holding the people in the grip of fear of total annihilation. U.S. militarists say that they intend to keep increasing the number of nuclear explosions, testing types of so-called "third generation" weapons -- X-ray lasers, super-high-speed nuclear charges, beam weapons, and so forth. It is no secret that these tests are part and parcel of the program to create [sozdavat] space-strike weapons.

In an effort to somehow justify its dangerous course, Washington is concocting a series of "arguments" in favor of continuing nuclear weapon tests. On the eve of the third explosion in Nevada, the administration released to the press the information that a total test ban could... "encourage other countries to start creating [sozdavad] their own nuclear weapons." Evidently, Washington is still scorning calls for an end to nuclear weapon tests not only from the world public, but from the majority of the American people. Indeed, recent public opinion polls show that at least 60 percent of Americans want the United States to join the Soviet Union in banning nuclear explosions. The legislative assemblies of five states have now adopted resolutions in support of a moratorium.

The U.S. ruling circles are testing the world community's will. By refusing to heed mankind's voice, the voice of reason, the instigators of the arms race are assuming a grave responsibility.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE SPRING SESSION CONCLUDES

LD252045 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 25 Apr 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Vladimir Tsvetov]

[Text] The spring session of the Disarmament Conference finished its work in Geneva today. The representatives of 40 states at the conference are discussing the issues of nuclear disarmament, a halt to nuclear tests, the banning of chemical weapons, and the prevention of militarization of space.

Participants in the conference were greatly impressed by Comrade Gorbachev's statement of 15 January setting out a comprehensive program for disarmament up to the year 2000. There was a positive response in conference circles to the USSR's decision to extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions, the idea of creating an all-encompassing system of international security which was put forward by the 27th CPSU Congress, and also the recent Soviet initiative on reducing conventional armaments.

Summing up the results of 3 months of work, the head of the Soviet delegation stated with regret that the U.S. side had responded to all these initiatives by nuclear explosions in Nevada, the development [razvertyvaniye] of the star wars program, and finally by its bandit raid on Libya.

KULIKOV CHAIRS WARSAW PACT MILITARY COUNCIL SESSION

PM280912 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

["On the Results of a Routine Session of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces Military Council" — PRAVDA headline]

[Text] The Military Council of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member-states held a regular session, chaired by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces, in Warsaw, capital of the Polish People's republic, from 23 to 25 April 1986.

Examined at the session were several current issues related to the present state and development of the armies and navies of the Joint Armed Forces and practical activity of the commanding bodies, and adopted agreed upon recommendations.

[Moscow TASS in English at 1620 GMT on 25 April adds the following: The session was held in a businesslike atmosphere, in the spirit of friendship, mutual understanding and comradeship.]

Meets Jaruzelski

LD252009 Warsaw PAP in English 1612 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 25 -- PUWP CC first secretary president of Poland's Council of State, superior of the Armed Forces, Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, in the presence of PUWP CC Political Bureau alternate member, minister of national defence, Army General Florian Siwicki and chief of the General Staff of the Polish Army, deputy minister of national defence, Army General Jozef Uzycki, received here today commander-in-chief of the United Armed Forces of the States - parties to the Warsaw Treaty, Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov and members of the military council taking part in its meetings in Warsaw.

Marshal Kulikov informed Wojciech Jaruzelski about the work of the military council of the United Armed Forces of the States - parties to the Warsaw Treaty, underscoring the significance of the current meeting for the cohesion and cooperation of the fraternal armies, for the strengthening of the defensive alliance of the countries of the socialist community.

The meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

LIBYA NEGOTIATING TO JOIN WARSAW PACT

LD251102 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1008 GMT 25 Apr 86

[All quote marks as received]

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 25 Apr (KUNA) -- AL-ITTIHAD, published here today, cited reliable Libyan sources in the Libyan capital as saying that political and military talks have been going on for a week in complete secrecy between Libyan authorities and the Warsaw Pact countries regarding Libya joining the treaty.

The sources have told the paper that "Libya has dicussed with Poland and another socialist country the question of it [Libya] joining the pact. They [the sources] said that the two countries have welcomed the idea and agreed to submit it to leaders of the socialist countries who met in East Berlin last week on the occasion of the GDR SED Congress.

The sources said that "the Soviet leadership had put a number of questions to the Libyan authorities and requested clear answers to them before agreeing to Libya joining the pact, and Libya had put some questions pertaining to the pact's position in the event of Libya being subjected to another U.S. aggression.

The paper also cited unspecified informed sources saying that Poland and the other socialist country were tending to closer points of view and were making efforts to overcome obstacles that may be in the way of Libya joining the pact. The sources said that "most of the pact countries have agreed in principle to Libya joining the Warsaw Pact. However, they said "joining procedures may take time in view of there being political and military considerations which require in-depth discussion, particularly because Libya would be the first noncommunist country and outside Eastern Europe to join the treaty.

The paper added that the Soviet naval units, whose entry into Libyan territorial waters has been announced, have been sent to the ports of Banghazi and Tripoli and the Gulf of Sidra and have begun carrying out joint exercises with Libyan naval units.

NATO EXERCISES IN MEDITERRANEAN, LIBYA LINKED

LD262112 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1300 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Nikolay Paktin commentary entitled "The United States Is Dragging Its Allies Into Military Adventures"]

[Text] A group comprising U.S., British, Italian, and Turkish naval vessels, the warships of NATO member-countries, has sailed off to the central Mediterranean for military exercises. At the U.S. Incirlik Airbase in southern Turkey, military exercises have begun that will go on for several days. The Turkish press points out that this military exercise is the largest in the history of Incirlik base. Some 100 F-111 U.S. fighter-bombers deployed in Britain are also participating in NATO's "Elder Forest-86" maneuvers.

All these maneuvers are being carried out at a time when the U.S. Administration has placed on the agenda the issue of delivering a new strike against Libya -- this is how the paper LE QUOTIDIENE DE PARIS interprets President Reagan's statements. According to a report given by well-informed Pentagon circles to CBS television correspondent Martin, it is planned to leave the two U.S. aircraft carriers in the Mediterranean for an indefinite period in case the order to deliver a new strike against Libya is issued.

It appears that the aim of the maneuvers is not solely to prepare for a new attack and to test the military bases: The United States has not given up its quest to impart an international character to its piratical actions against Libya. The Reagan administration is now engaged in a policy of arm-twisting toward its NATO allies. There are even voices in Washington that demand sanctions against the NATO allies for not wishing to stay with the United States to the bitter end. The White House residents are well aware that being responsible for international piracy is not at all a pleasant thing; for this reason, the United Staes wants to share this responsibility with its NATO neighbors and to impart an international character to a new U.S. attack directed against Libya. In other words, the United States wants to do something like that which it achieved at the time of the Korean War.

There is every basis for assuming that by holding these maneuvers, the Pentagon and the NATO leadership are trying at this early stage to get the NATO countries used to the idea that it will be necessary for NATO to get involved in the conflict that is being fanned by the United States in the central Mediterranean.

WORLD PEACE COUNCIL CONCLUDES SESSION IN SOFIA

Zhukov Comments

LD251331 Budapest MTI in English 1100 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia, April 25 (MTI) -- Yuriy Zhukov, chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee, head of the Soviet delegation to the Sofia session of the World Peace Council, said in an interview to MTI, "the present extremely intricate international situation calls for major improvement in all fields of our work. I think that this is in the focus of our current session, too.

"The board of the World Peace Council has decided to devote the Sofia session to matter-of-fact, thorough and self-critical discussions about the future work of the movemet with regard to the more intricate international conditions."

Yuriy Zhukov pointed out that the welcome speech of Todor Zhivkov, the message of Mikhail Gorbachev and the telegrams of other statesmen to the World Peace Council included many ideas which promote the solution of tasks facing the movement. The message of the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to the Sofia session stated that the mass movement for peace has enormous reserves to strengthen the new attitude against war and nuclear weapons. This new peace policy approach is based not on the 'image of the enemy', which enhances confrontation, but on the need for joint effort to create a comprehensive international security system. This end is served by the common work carried out by the World Peace Council along with a multitude of other movements and organizations, Yuriy Zhukov said.

"Over the past decade, parallel with the increasing danger of nuclear war, a large number of new anti-war movements have come into being, but several of these do not support the clearcut positions represented by our movement under the influence of the anti-peace propaganda. They fear to cooperate with the World Peace Council which is described in the West as a foreign political tool of the Soviet Union. Therefore, we have to shatter with energetic work, expertise and flexible tactis the misconcept as if common work with the World Peace Council was hindered by some kind of non-existent conflicting interests. We have to cooperate with all those who, although failing to join us, want in earnest to struggle against the nuclear-war danger," said Yuriy Zhukov.

Officials Elected

LD272020 Moscow TASS in English 1831 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia April 27 TASS -- The World Peace Council has ended its session here. On the final day it passed a declaration saying that the USSR's peace initiatives, enshrined in Mikhail Gorbachev's January 15 statement, and the comprehensive system of international security which was put forward by the 27th CPSU Congress, enlisted recognition and support of the world public opinion.

The World Peace Council believes that its main task is to invigorate the struggle fr peace, against nuclear armaments, now that the international situation has heightened.

Elections were held to steering bodies of the World Peace Council. Romesh Chandra was re-elected its president. The post of general secretary of the World Peace Council was restored. Prominent Finnish peace fighter Johannes Pakaslahti is now is this post.

COMMENTARY ON REAGAN'S TOKYO SUMMIT TRIP

Aims Criticized

LD251955 Moscow TASS in English 1835 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 25 TASS -- President Reagan today left the United States on an extended foreign tour. He will visit Indonesia where he is to meet with foreign ministers of the ASEAN (Association of South East Asian Nations) countries and will go to Japan to attend a scheduled summit meeting of the "seven".

The White House did not bother to conceal that one of the most important tasks of the current tour, the longest in the five and a half years of President Reagan in power, is to coordinate with U.S. "friends and allies" concrete ways for the implementation of the doctrine of "neoglobalism".

The President himself made it plain that although the Tokyo summit of the "seven" is called an economic one, the central issue on its agenda would be the coordination of efforts within the framework of the "battle against terrorism". Washington is known to use that phrase to describe its interference, including armed intervention, in the affairs of sovereign countries whose policies do not suit the U.S. Administration.

The White House hopes among other things to get its NATO alies and Japan [to] agree to a joint program of action against Libya which came under a criminal raid of U.S. Air Force several weeks ago.

U.S. To 'Blackmail' Allies

LD271836 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Vladimir Pashko commentary]

[Text] Western information agencies are paying a great deal of attention to the forthcomng Tokyo summit between the leaders of the seven largest capitalist states, and to the U.S. President's trip to Asia before the meeting. Reporting on the President's arrival in Hawaii, AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE highlights Reagan's latest statement, full of threats against terrorists. As is known, for Washington accusations of terrorism merely constitute a pretext to justify aggression and subversion against objectionable regimes. We now go to commentator Valdimir Pashko:

The main task of the United States at the meeting is to get approval for its doctrine of neoglobalism, which is used to justify U.S. interference in the internal affairs of other countries, including by military means. In so doing, Washington has no intention whatsoever of being satisfied with the verbal assurances of loyalty from its allies. As the State Department statement says, the President will devote most of his attention to practical measures, preferring these to resolute statements.

The allies' attitude toward Washington's imperialist ambitions are well known: Only the Thatcher government was an accomplice to the U.S. piratical action against Libya, in a dash turning -- in the sarcastic words of a Labour opposition leader -- the British bulldog into Reagan's lapdog. The other allies tried to remain aloof from the shameful raid. The strike against Libya will inflict damage upon the entire Western alliance, it was said in Europe. Military actions are not needed, but political solutions, reflecting the opinion of the majority, the West German NEUE RUHR ZEITUNG wrote.

Washington, however, considers majority opinion only when it coincides with its own: In other cases, it resorts to forceful pressure. To [illegible] by all signals the U.S. is using arm-twisting tactics now.

Moreover, it is trying to blackmail its partners with none other than the well-known Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty with the USSR -- SALT II. THE WASHINGTON POST has just disclosed this, citing an informed official. Knowing the allies' attitude toward this treaty, which, despite the fact that it has never actually been ratified by the United States, continues even today to play a role in limiting the nuclear arms race, the Americans intend to put the matter to them in the following way: Either you support us, or we will refuse to observe SALT II. What about that!

What I have been telling you, comrades, is not just further evidence of the current U.S. leadership's approach to fundamental world problems and methods of dealing with them; it is also the latest reminder to the West of the vital necessity of taking a sober look at what is happening, something the Soviet Union is presistently advocating. Washington's imperialist ambitions constitute a threat to all, including the closest allies of the United States. To remain an observer on the sidelines, and, what is worse, to indulte these ambitions, is unjustifiable myopia.

Proposal for Mideast Aid Hit

OW250545 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 24 Apr 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast, Viktor Konnov commentary]

[Text] The White House has announced that, at the forthcoming meeting in Tokyo of the leaders of the seven largest countries in the West, President Reagan will put forth a plan for economic aid to countries in the Middle East. Our commentary follows:

[Konnov] Hello, comrades. Truly, at first glance, there is amazing news. Recently, U.S. warships staged an armed provocation against Libya in the Gulf of Sidra, while American bombers attacked Libyan towns.

Only recently, President Reagan demanded from his Western allies implementation of harsh economic sanctions against this Middle Eastern country. Suddenly, there is a plan for economic aid to the countries of the Middle East, which you see, calls for improving the economic situation and ensuring the security of all countries in the region, without exception. What is this, a delayed repentance, sudden enlightenment, an attempt, so to speak, to atone for their sins? Undoubtedly, this is not the case. The goal remains the same: To subordinate the countries of the Middle East to do its bidding, but to do this not by resorting to military methods, but using no less effective economic weapons. As it is said, if not by the sword then by the dollar. It is known that the countries of the Middle East are facing a whole series of economic problems, primarily tied to the sharp drop in oil prices on the international market. Many of these countries owe huge amounts to their Western creditors. Egypt alone owes in excess of $30 billion. The problem of food is acute in these countries, half of which has to be imported. The United States is trying to play on these difficultiies by putting forth its plan for economic aid to the countries of the Middle East.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON U.S., LIBYA AGGRESSION

Bush Threatens New Strike

LD262101 Moscow TASS in English 2032 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] New York April 26 TASS -- U.S. Vice-President George Bush has uttered new threats to independent countries which refuse to obey the U.S. diktat.

Speaking at a convention of the National Rifle Association in New Orleans, he stated the United States would without hesitation deliver a strike against Libya again "in the fight against terrorism". It is precisely such an artificial pretext which is known to have been used by the United States to justify the bombing of the residential blocks of Tripoli and Banghazi. At the same time Bush declared for in every way increasing aid to the counter-revolutionaries that are fighting against the people of Nicaragua.

Shultz 'Hints' at Armed Acts

LD262053 Moscow TASS in English 2042 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] San Francisco April 26 TASS — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has stated in an interview with THE LOS ANGELES TIMES newspaper that at the forthcoming meeting of the leaders of major capitalist countries in Tokyo President Reagan intends to persuade his partners into applying joint economic and political sanctions against Libya. He unequivocally made it clear that Washington intended to toughen the unbridled anti-Libyan campaign launched by it. Shultz stated that the USA had lots of various means and that it should work out new ones. One of the means, as is clear from the interview, is the conduct of secret operations. Commenting on the U.S. secretary of state's new threats to Libya, the UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL (UPI) news agency points out that the United States has for several years conducted secret operations against the Libyan leadership headed by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. UPI specially noted that Shultz hinted at a possibility of new U.S. armed actions against Libya.

Threatens 'Covert Action'

LD280938 Moscow TASS in English 0919 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 28 TASS — George Shultz, U.S. secretary of state, who was interviewed by the CBS television network, said that the United States could use against Libya not only military force but also other means, among them, covert action. The head of the U.S. foreign policy department said that "covert action is something that we need to be using" and "it's certainly intended to be disruptive". In an attempt to justify Washington's aggressive policy towards Libya, Shultz went so far as to allege that the United States "gained respect" by launching the recent barbaric raid of the U.S. invasion on Tripoli and Banghazi. "What we did was quite an impressive operation", he said cynically. But when journalists indicated to him that the piratic raid had triggered mass anti-American demonstrations rather than "respect" of the United Nations, the secretary of state tried to contend the opposite.

Shultz also issued threats against other countries. He said, for instance, that "Syria and Iran are both on our terrorist list". He pointed out that at the upcoming conference of the leaders of seven major capitalist states in Tokyo President Reagan intended to press its partners for taking concrete joint action against Libya and other states, which Washington listed among those "sponsoring acts of terrorism". "The words are not the important things", Shultz said. "In the end, our actions will be the things that count".

Remarks Noted

LD251442 Moscow TASS in English 1417 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 25 TASS — The Reagan administration, having adopted a policy of state terrorism, regards the recent U.S. bandit attack on Libya as a 'demonstration lesson' to all other countries and peoples that for some or other reasons got in Washington's bad books.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, speaking to reporters in the USIA TV programme "Worldnet", again frankly warned that the United States would use "military power in the fight against terrorism" in future as well. Precisely such kind of an artificial pretext was used by the United States to justify the bombing of residential blocks of Tripoli and Banghazi. It is precisely such a label that the Washington administration with ease puts upon any country which, refusing to yield to the U.S. diktat, 'dares' pursue an independent course.

Commenting on this statement by Shultz, analysts and the press point out that it was designed to "explain" the militarist pronouncements by President Reagan in the White House on April 23. The ABC TV network emphasised in this connection that President Reagan gave rise to stormy commentaries by his statement in which he spoke of a possibility of military actions against Syria and Iran. NBC pointed out that the President's statement was so unexpected that it required explanation at a high level.

Analysts make it clear that the confusion in Washington is accounted for by the fact that Reagan publicly expressed what the administration preferred to be silent about in order to keep their interventionist plans secret. The CBS TV network emphasises in this connection that Reagan's assistants are now busy softening somewhat his pronouncements. ABC adds that the Reagan administration would not like to create the impression that Washington already has plans for military operations against Iran and Syria.

However, press reports are indicative of the opposite: NBC said that Iran and Syria had long been on the administration's 'black list'. They are listed after Libya in the category of so-called 'terrorism-supporting countries'. So, the state secretary's statement designed to "soften" the President's pronouncement in actual fact only finally dotted the I's and crossed the T's, confirming that the United States which does not conceal its internventionist ambitions, remains the main threat to universal peace and security, and to the independence of countries and peoples.

U.S. 'Arm-Twisting' for Support

LD271308 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0642 GMT 27 Apr 86

["Washington Is Twisting the Allies' Arms" -- TASS headline"]

[Text] Moscow, 27 Apr (TASS) -- In Western Europe, they are realizing more and more that the White House, while hiding behind the false pretext of fighting "terrorism," has embarked on the path of direct interference in the affairs of a sovereign state whose politics do not suit it, and is whipping up dangerous tension in the world. The paper TRUD writes about this in connection with the U.S. aggression against Libya. The other day, more fuel was added to the fire by the U.S. President himself, who said that the United States "will be ready to strike blows on Syria and Iran, if it receives exhaustive evidence of their involvement in terrorism."

Washington's arbitrariness has given rise to a wide protest campaign. Demonstrations involving many thousands have been held in all states of the continent. Many trade union centers have condemned it. Thus, at the 89th Congress of the Scottish Trade Union Council which ended on Friday, a special resolution was adopted in which the delegates held up to shame both the U.S. raid and official London's aiding and abetting in the murdering of civilians.

Intimidated by the "campaign of insubordination," Washington has resorted to a tested device: It has set about twisting the arms of its allies, TRUD continues. With calls for Atlantic solidarity and verbal threats to the few unruly ones, high-ranking emissaries from across the ocean have descended on Western Europe.

The working on the allies has yielded certain results: In many government cabinets, criticism of the White House has begun dying down, and under direct U.S. pressure, the "Common Market" has taken a number of discriminatory measures against Libya. In the UN Security Council, a resolution condemning the armed attack on Libya was blocked not only by the efforts of the United States and Britain, but also by France... [TASS ellipses]

At hand is a striving to smooth over the split that has taken shape in NATO "in the name of the ally's duty."

Washington Propaganda Scorned

PM280844 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Melor Sturua commentary: "The Smoke of Fires and the Propaganda Fog"]

[Text] The more the smoke of the fires caused by the U.S. air pirates' barbaric bombings of Tripoli and Banghazi clears, the thicker becomes the propaganda fog created by Washington in connection with this act of overt aggression, this glaring violation of international law and of generally accepted human morality. Washington's propaganda smoke screen has many layers, so to speak. It pursues a multitude of aims which have one common denominator -- to mislead world public opinion, whitewash the perpetrators of the heinous crime, and cast suspicion on those who have sided and are siding sincerely and unequivocally with the victims of the aggression, with the victims of "neoglobalism in the shape of bombs." To grope one's way through this fog which smells of putrefaction is not very pleasant, but it is necessary because the triumph of truth is one of the necessary preconditions for exposing and punishing evil. I will touch upon just some of the aspects of the "raids" currently being carried out by Washington's "propaganda aviation." People on the banks of the Potomac would like to drive a wedge between Libya and the Soviet Union which, as is known, resolutely denounced the U.S. aggression aimed at the heart of this Arab state and equally resolutely declared its solidarity with the freedom-loving Libyan people who refuse to bow.

And so a story has been concocted in Washington's cauldron of lies and slander claiming that the Soviet Union knew in advance about the planned U.S. air raid against Libya, it knew but...did not warn Libya! This claim is not just monstrous in terms of moral substance but also absurd from a practical viewpoint. And, of course, completely unfounded. It is common knowledge that the U.S. aggressors, and primarily their strike force in the Mediterranean -- the U.S. 6th Fleet -- had long been "lurking" near Libya's borders, holding endless maneuvers, watching and lying in wait, ready to deliver a missile and bombing strike at any moment, at the first signal from the White House. What kind of "advance warning" can you talk about in circumstances like these? And this is even more true of the flight path of the F-111 bombers which took off several thousand kilometers away from the target of their raid. But perhaps the spy mania in Washington has reached such a height that some people see "Soviet agents" even under the vaults of the U.S. President's Oval Office or in the National Security Council Situation Room?

In parallel, as it were, another cover-up maneuver is being staged to conceal from the U.S. public, or rather first and foremost from the U.S. public, the scale of the losses which the U.S. Air Force suffered during the piratic raid on Libya. Attempts are being made to suppress reports, which are more and more frequently and insistently getting into the press, claiming that the raid on Libyan cities was not quite as successful as the Pentagon would have it in its triumphant communiques. This applies for instance to the problem of the degree of precision with which targets were hit, the effectiveness of the destruction of military facilities, the efficiency of the "performance" as military hardware, and so forth.

"The truth will come out," a Russian proverb says. And neither the smoke of the fires in Libya, nor the propaganda fog in Washington are able to conceal the true face of the aggressors; on the contrary, they expose them even more clearly as the large-caliber gangsters and petty liars they are.

REAGAN SEEKS TO REDUCE CONGRESS INFLUENCE ON PENTAGON

LD251803 Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 25 TASS -- Follows commentary by TASS News Analyst Yevgeniy Yegorov:

President Reagan has addressed a special message to Congress on the issue of reforms in the defence field. One of the aims of these reforms, described by the President as meaningful, is to further lessen U.S. Congress control over the Defence Department, and give the latter a free hand.

The President expressed in his message discontent that too many congress committees are empowered to control various aspects of the Pentagon's activity. It is interesting to recall that a few years ago similar discontent was expressed over U.S. Congress control over the CIA. Then the number of the Congress committees keeping an eye on that espionage department was sharply reduced.

Now the U.S. Armed Forces include various special elements of the type of the "Green Berets" or "Rangers" used for clandestine subversive operations in various parts of the world. In the administration's opinion the less is known about them, the better.

There is no doubt that the immediate pretext for announcing the "reforms" have been the bandit actions of the U.S. militarists against Libya. Albeit a wave of chauvinistic sentiments swept the United States after the villainous strike against Libya, nevertheless questions could be heard in Congress whether the President violated by his uncontrolled orders on the use of armed force against Libya the military powers law [War Powers Act]. The law which somewhat restricts the President's right to conduct military operations, was adopted, for that matter, in the wake of the fiasco of the U.S. military intervention in Indochina. The Reagan administration has long wished to cancel these restrictions.

President Reagan and Pentagon chief Caspar Weinberger are exasperated that the Congress refuses to be led by them, and does not display special seal to endorse the administration's requests on military spendings under the budget for the 1986-87 fiscal year. The Congress members feel that the President has "overdone it" by demanding the astronomical sum of 311.6 billion dollars, albeit, most of the congressmen are far from being against a further buildup of the U.S. military power. The U.S. House of Representatives has rejected this sum, and the Senate Committee on Budget has reduced it down to 295 billion dollars.

And, at last, some Congress committees have angered both the Pentagon and the military-industrial complex by displaying too much interest in the "delicate" relations between the latter. A row has broken out over the machinations and financial abuses, the enormous overcharge on the military orders, and so on and so forth. But the point at issue is a huge "pie"-- orders on new weapons alone will be worth a total of 95.6 billion dollars next year. On top of that, 86.4 billion dollars are to be spent on logistics. Now they would like to stop the Congress's mouth on that issue too.

'DANGEROUS RECKLESSNESS' OF U.S. POLICY EXAMINED

LD270815 Moscow TASS in English 0720 GMT 27 Apr 86

["Washington's Recklessness -- 'PRAVDA'" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] Moscow, April 27 (TASS) -- "Even a cursory review of the U.S. Administration's actions over recent days is enough to see the dangerous recklessness of its policy of dictation-through-strength and military adventures," Boris Kotov said in "PRAVDA" today.

"They have laid bare the substance of U.S. imperialists' 'neoglobalist' doctrine, a doctrine for interference in the affairs of free nations, state-directed terrorism and attempts to take social revenge on a global scale," the commentator continued.

"Its concrete manifestations have been undeclared wars on Afghanistan, Lebanon, Nicaragua, Angola and Mozambique and direct aggression against Libya."

"The fact that as a result of its bombing of Libyan cities the United States has found itself in lonely international isolaton and drawn the anger of all honest people the world over has not cooled the hot heads overseas. The White House chief publicly hinted last week that the United States could, in a contingency, resort to striking massive military blows again -- not only at Libya but also at other countries."

"The United States last week staged yet another nuclear explosion to contribute to the baneful cause of escalating the arms race and heightening international tension," Kotov said, describing the blast as a blatant and cynical challenge to nations, which has underlined the need for imposing a moratorium, after the example of the Soviet Union, and then a full ban on all nuclear testing.

"It is only the perverted logic of militarists," the paper said, "that can produce such ludicrous 'arguments' to justify nuclear explosions as are being brought forth by Washington's staff propagandists.

"A senior State Department official claims, for example, that a comprehensive nuclear test ban will lead to an ever greater spread of nuclear weapons across the world. This is because, he alleges, U.S. allies might become concerned that without testing the U.S. nuclear arsenal has lost its effectiveness and, being scared to death by a 'Soviet military threat', they will decide to acquire nuclear bombs of their own."

COMMENTATOR ON U.S. POLICY OF BLACKMAIL, AGGRESSION

LD271657 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 27 Apr 86

[From the "International Panorama" program, presented by Spartak Beglov]

[Text] All the words of harsh accusation regarding the barbaric act of aggression against Libya that were expressed from government platforms at the session of the UN Security Council, which was convoked twice this week on the insistence of the nonaligned states, and at numerous protests demonstrations in different ends of the earth, can be summarized in the following fashion: The policy of fist-law and military escapades [avantyura] is on trial.

It was not only residential districts in Tripoli and Banghazi that suffered from U.S. bombs; deep craters gape the whole diplomatic arena, including the course of Soviet-American relations.

Evidence of this in particular, both in our country and abroad, are the telegrams arriving at our editorial office from one Indian newspaper alone. They ask this question: Do we not see in Washington's provocative demonstrations of crude force an open intention to undermine the dialogue begun in Geneva, to wreck the new planned Soviet-American summit meeting?

I think that the answer contained in the way the question is put. On one hand, if you talk about Libya, then here we have yet another attempt by Washington to settle scores with a government it finds unsuitable; on the whole, the picture is such that the United States actions form a chain of provocative acts directed at wrecking the search for an improvement of international relations, extinguishing the hopes born of the Geneva meeting. As has already been said, authoritatively in recent days by the Soviet leadership, a new meeting can take place if it leads to a real shift in disarmament. It is now up to the U.S. Administration to create such conditions. But unfortunately, affairs show that Washington's policy at the moment is going in a diametrically opposite direction. Here is a new example.

Last Thursday, President Reagan let it be understood in his answers to journalists' questions that the list of potential interventions for the U.S. military machine is not confined only to Libya. The answer to the question as to whether Syria or Iran, for example, could come under these kind of strikes was in the affirmative. The United States Secretary of State Shultz, it is true, once tried to tone down the ominous meaning of these words, to reduce all this to an ordinary slip of the tongue. But as we know from the experience of the activity of the current administration: After the threats that are supposed to inadvertently spring from the lips of the boss of the White House -- punish, teach them a lesson, avenge -- follow crude acts of aggression.

To judge by the latest so-called slip of the tongue by the President, not a single sovereign state is immune from them. If we do not achieve an end to this policy of blackmail and aggression today, tomorrow the world may be faced with new cases of U.S. arbitrary rule.

FLIGHTS BETWEEN USSR-U.S. REPORTEDLY TO RESUME

LD251319 Moscow TASS in English 1247 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 25 TASS -- Aeroflot guarantees unconditional compliance with all provisions of the agreement on resuming direct air links between the USSR and the United States.

Two-way traffic is to be started on April 29, Tuesday, when an Ilyushin-62M plane will take off from Moscow's international Sheremetyevo Airport and a Pan American airliner will leave New York city for the Soviet capital.

This information was given by Boris Panyukov, first deputy minister for civil aviation, at a press conference here today.

November this year will mark the 20th anniversary of the conclusion of an agreement on regular air links between the USSR and the United States. The flights were suspended in 1983 due to the American Administration's unilateral decision. The agreement to resume air traffic was achieved at the summit meeting in Geneva.

Soviet planes will fly to Washington and New York, and American ones, to Moscow and Leningrad. Each airline will make four flights weekly.

Aeroflot's IL-62M will fly the route (twice a week at the beginning) with a stop in the Canandian port of Gander.

Pan Am will fly Boeing-747 from New York to Frankfurt-on-Main and then, on Boeing-727, to Moscow and Leningrad.

Aeroflot re-opens its offices in New York and Washington airline, in Moscow and Leningrad. "This development cannot be assessed as other than a postive step towards the normalization of Soviet-American relations in air traffic," Panyukov poined out.

He recalled that Aeroflot planes were now making regular flights along 155 passenger and five cargo international routes. The USSR receives flights by 27 foreign companies from 29 countries.

Panyukov described the performance of the Soviet wide-bodied plane IL-86 which started flying abroad in 1981. "The comfortable airbus will make weekly flights on 19 international routes: In Europe, as well as Karachi, Hanoi, Havana, Lima and other capitals. It is planned to start flights to Bangkok via New Delhi."

Aeroflot changed to summer, that is more flight-packed, schedule from April 1. New lines, Yerevan-Berlin and Minsk-Leipzig will open in June, and Yerevan-Prague, in June.

NEW U.S. ENVOY TO AUSTRIA OFF TO 'FALSE START'

PM240920 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Own Correspondent N. Novikov "Rejoinder": "The New Ambassador's False Start"]

[Text] Vienna -- The United States has appointed Ronald Lauder, son of the owner of the major cosmetic firm, as its new ambassador to Austria. It is true that for the past 3 years, Lauder has not been working in the family cosmetic firm, but has been U.S. deputy assistant secretary of defense (European and NATO policy).

Even before presenting his credentials, Lauder, Jr., granted a long interview in Washington to the correspondent of the major Austrian paper DIE PRESSE. His tone betrayed the influence of 3 years in the U.S. Defense Department. The future ambassador interfered in the most brazen manner in the purely internal affairs of the sovereign and neutral Austrian Republic. He bluntly stated that Austria must acquire missiles "for the defense of its airspace" and he indicated where it should buy them -- the United States.

The diplomat from the Pentagon did not omit to cast aspersions on the socialist community states. R. Lauder resorted to intimidation in his efforts to persuade Austria of the need to acquire the missiles. Vienna needs missiles, he said, "to prevent the Soviet Government from safeguarding Austria as an expressway to the West."

And what about the terms of the state treaty which was signed by the four powers, including the United States? It says in black and white that Austria is not supposed to have weapons of that kind. Does Washington think that it can cancel international documents with "uncommon ease," as well as occupying Grenada, waging an undeclared war against revolutionary Nicaragua, and, what is more, perpetrating piratical acts against Libya?

The new U.S. ambassador to Austria has started out on the wrong foot. A false start...

TRADE, TRANSPORT AGREEMENTS SIGNED IN MOSCOW

OW270030 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0200 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Two documents were signed between the Soviet Union and China in Moscow on 25 April. They were a protocol signed between the Soviet Union's (Shialiminsk) Harbor and China's Tongjiang Harbor on transport of foreign trade goods, and an agreement signed between the Soviet Union's Amur River Shipping Bureau and China's Heilongjiang Shipping Bureau on cargo transport techniques, commerce, and other matters for ports on the above-mentioned rivers.

NEW RIVER ROUTES OPENED TO TRADE

PM240950 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 16, Apr 86 (Signed to Press 10 Apr 86) p 20

[Own correspondent V. Bavin dispatch: "Amur Route Linking USSR and PRC"]

[Text] Khabarovski -- New international routes have been entered in the map cases of traffic controllers of the Amur River Shipping Line. They lead to PRC ports.

The new international routes for river boatmen in the Far East were opened in accordance with a protocol for economic, trade, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and the PRC, recently signed in Beijing. River boatmen from both countries have started joint transportation of export-import freight shipments on the Amur and Sungari Rivers. The vessels will deliver soybeans from China to our country, and Far Eastern lumber from ports in the Soviet Amur region to PRC ports.

The transportation of freight shipments to China has been assigned to the crews of motor vessels "Sikhote-alin," "ST-510," and "ST-532" from the Khabarovsk and Blagoveshchensk fleet exploitation bases and other tugs and barges. By 1990 Soviet-Chinese river shipments along the Amur and the Sungari will have increased at least fivefold.

BUSINESS INFORMATION EXHIBITION OPENS IN BEIJING

PM280900 Moscow PRVADA in Russian 25 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Exhibition Opens"]

[Text] Beijing, 24 Apr -- The traveling exhibition "Business Information From the USSR" organized by the "Vneshtorgreklama" All-Union Association opened here today at the Chinese International Exhibition Center. It features more than 1,000 types of advertising materials from 20 leading Soviet foreign trade associations such as "Tekhmasheksport," "Energomasheksport," "Avtoeksport," and others.

This first traveling exhibition of Soviet advertising materials is being held in the PRC on the initiative of the Chinese International Trade Development Committee. It gives trade and economic organizations an opportunity to become better acquainted with various aspects of the activity of Soviet foreign trade associations.

Apart from Beijing, the exhibition will travel to Nanjing and Guangzhou.

REPORTS ON SOUTH KOREAN SINKING OF DPRK TRAWLER

LD251448 Moscow TASS in English 1204 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Pyongyang April 25 TASS -- In violation of all norms of international law, South Korean naval ships opened fire on and sank on April 24 DPRK's fishing vessel "Trawler-1390" of the Kosong fishing cooperative, which was on her way to the home port after ending fishing and was on the high seas east of Kosong. One crew member of the trawler was killed. This is pointed out in the protest of the DPRK's chief delegate to the military truce commission in Korea directed to the chief delegates of the American side.

The barbarous attack of the South Korean military against a peaceful fishing vessel is a pre-planned armed provocation. The militaristic intrigues of South Korea and its patron -- the United States -- against the DPRK are conducive to a further aggravation of tensions on the Korean peninsula, put up an obstacle in the way of the North-South dialoguel All responsibility for the possible consequences of the incident shall be borne by those who organised that criminal action, the protest statement emphasises.

DPRK Protests 'Barbaric Attack'

LD261241 Moscow TASS in English 1225 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Pyongyang April 26 TASS -- The barbaric attack, carried out by South Korean naval ships against a fishing boat of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the high seas on April 24, was an inadmissible armed provocation that was heightening tension in the Korean peninsula, said a statement by the CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY of Korea, distributed today.

The statement denied the South Korean side's allegations that the trawler was on an intelligence mission, and pointed out that the vessel was following its normal route on the way to its home port after completing its fishing operation.

The provocative action, the statement said, was organized by Seoul at a time when South Korea was living through an acute political crisis. The authorities were seeking to find a way out by spreading allegations about the so-called threat of attack, launching repressions against South Korea's progressive forces and kindling North-South confrontation.

The DPRK demanded that the Seoul regime strictly punish the direct organizers and participants of the action. All responsibility for the heightening of North-South tension woulkd rest with South Korea, the statement emphasised.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS ISSUES INVOLVED AT TOKYO SUMMIT

U.S. To Discuss Terrorism

OW270911 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Afonin commentary]

[Excerpts] You will now hear a commentary by Afonin concerning the upcoming Tokyo summit:

Seven advanced countries of the capitalist world will meet at an annual summit meeting in Tokyo in early May to discuss the important questions facing capitalism today. The participants in the Tokyo summit are faced with no few problems in their relations. For example, their is Japan's trade surplus with the United States, which reached $50 billion last year.

Of course, nobody believes that all these problems will be solved at the upcoming summit. More than 10 summits have been held, but key problems facing capitalism have not decreased in number. At past summits, Japan found itself in a difficult position because of its trade surplus with its trade partners.

Meanwhile, the summit talks among leaders of the seven countries, which were originally aimed at discussing economic problems, have obviously been taking on a political character of late. We can say this about the upcoming Tokyo summit as well.

The Tokyo summit is expected to discuss international terrorism and adopt a resolution regarding this issue. The United States is the major advocate of discussion of this issue at the meeting. International terrorism has recently been assuming an increasingly dangerous nature, and there is no doubt that we must fight terrorism. The Soviet Union, too, has called for such a struggle.

However, the Tokyo summit is likely to handle the question of struggle against terrorism from a totally different angle. As evident from is recent piratic attack on Libya, the United States has been following the line of practicing state terrorism. For Washington, the antiterrorist struggle only serves as an excuse for aribitrarily assuming the role of chastiser or international court judge who imposes bogus sanctions at his own discretion. It also serves as an excuse for enforcing the law of the jungle instead of international legal principles.

It seems that the United States plans to bring up the issue of antiterrorist struggle at the summit in order to force its allies to support its current policy of militarism and aggression. It is evident to everybody that overall peace and security will be threatened if any country is allowed to carry out armed aggression against other countries. What is more, in the Libyan incident, Washington's antiterrorist campaign was a thin excuse for imposing sanctions against a politician whom it does not like.

The U.S. military action against Libya failed to get even the support of most of its allies. Washington appears to be planning to change this awkward situation at the Tokyo summit. In this connection, Japan, the host country, will have an important role to play. Of course, Washington expects the Japanese Government to help rally its allies together. Japan already played a similar role in previous summits. For example, when some European allies were not very enthusiastic about the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in their countries at the 1983 Williamsburg summit, Prime Minister Nakasone supported the plan. The deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe has only accelerated the arms race and increased the danger of war. We can expect similar results if Japan supports the current U.S. policy of aggression and terrorism in the international arena.

There is also the fear in Japan that if the government supports the U.S. attack on Libya, it will greatly aggravate relations with Arab countries, a main source of crude oil, an incomparably important material for Japan's economy.

U.S. Pressure Should Be Resisted

OW251447 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Afonin commentary: "Soviet Proposal Continues to Remain in Force"]

[Text] Listeners: CPSU General Secretary Gorbachev made it clear at the congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany in Berlin on 18 April that the Soviet proposal aimed at abolishing nuclear arms and checking the arms race remains in effect. This proposal to abolish nuclear arms in stages by the end of this century was stated in General Secretary Gorbachev's 15 January statement and was later confirmed at the 27th CPSU Congress. In his commentary "Soviet proposal continues to remain in force," Radio Moscow's commentator Afonin states as follows:

As is known to all, the wide-ranging Soviet peace proposal conforming to the interests of all people has brought brighter expectations among the people for an improvement in the political situation. However, such expectations are severely tested today by the U.S. Government's militaristic and aggressive policies in international affairs as indicated by its crimes against Libya, intensified threat to Nicaragua, and stubborn continuation of its nuclear tests. It was just last Tuesday that it conducted another nuclear test.

A simple comparison of Soviet and American policies in the international arena will clarify the whole situation. It is clear to discerning people by now as to who is truly fighting for peace and who is attempting to push the people of all countries down the nuclear abysmal chasm. It can be readily imagined what would remain of human civilizaton should the USSR take actions similar to those of the United States. Fortunately, the USSR is not a country that would take such actions. By nature, such short-sighted and self-centered adventurist policies have nothing to do with socialism. The USSR and all the countries of the socialist community have acted in the past and will act in the future by clearly understanding their own responsibilities.

We will never lose our calmness just because of U.S. militaristic actions. The USSR as well as other socialist countries can be patient enough not to respond to U.S. military provocations. The Soviet peace proposals continue to remain in force. As usual, socialist countries are extending to the West not their fist but their hand. As stressed in the Warsaw Pace states' statement on U.S. piratical attacks on Libya, the current complicated situation in international relations requires all countries to take a particularly responsible approach, bring self-restraint into full play in their policies, and make positive efforts to maintain world peace.

In the near future, the capitalist countries will have a chance to attain these goals. The leaders of the seven advanced capitalist countries are scheduled to hold summit talks in Tokyo to discuss various complicated problems that they are now facing. Is it not possible for the U.S. allies to appeal to Washington and make it take more cautious and responsible actions in dealing with international affairs?

It is well known that the United States has failed to get sufficient support for its actions against Libya from any of its allies except for the Thatcher administration. President Reagan may attempt to seek such support at the Tokyo summit. However, will the participating countries yield to U.S. pressure this time for the sake of the notorious solidarity among the West just as they did at many previous summits since the beginning of the 1980's? Any solidarity cannot be used as a pretext for justifying international piratical actions or for strengthening the nuclear arms race.

It is stated in General Secretary Gorbachev's 15 January statement that the Soviet proposal is made for the whole world. In maintaining peace or in freeing mankind from th danger of nuclear wars, there are no bystanders and everyone is involved. What is important in this case is that all countries, whether big or small, socialist or capitalist, must make their contributions.

This is particularly true in Japan's case, the first country to experience atomc bombing. Japan's contribution to the worldwide struggle to prevent nuclear wars is of particular significance. The self-restraining approach of the USSR and other socialist countries serve as a gurantee that the international community's efforts for peace will not end in vain. The Soviet proposal continues to remain in force.

Moreover, fully determined to fight for peace to the end, the USSR has made a new proposal for defusing international tension. The Soviet Government issued a statemet on 23 April, on the issues of security and cooperation in the Asian-Pacific region. For example, it is stated in this statement: The elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons by the end of the current century and prevention of space militarization, as proposed by the USSR, would rid the people's of the world and, naturally, in the Asian-Pacific region, of the fear of nuclear and chemical threat, radically change the situation, elevate the security of various countries to a new level, and promote the creation of favorable conditions for the development of reciprocal cooperation.

This is the measure that we have proposed in connection with the fact that the international situation is now developing dangerously toward heightened military tension and intensified nuclear armament.

USSR, JAPAN SIGN PROTOCOL ON FISHING QUOTAS

LD261641 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 26 TASS -- Terms for mutual fisheries in the 200-mile zones of the USSR and Japan in 1986 are recorded in a protocol signed here today. It provides for equal quotas for the catch of fish by Soviet fishermen in the Japanese ones in the Soviet economic zone (150,000 tons for each side).

The protocol also regulates periods of time, areas and ways of fisheries. When these were being determined, th sides took into consideration a requirement for the rational utilisation of marine resources in the northeastern Pacific.

The signing of the protocol brought to a close the second session of the Soviet-Japanese commission for fisheries. The commission had been set in accordane with the inter-governmental agreement of December 7, 1984. The work of the session, which opened at the end of last year, drew out, as a result of which mutual fisheries were suspended in January. The accords recorded in the protocol signed today enable the fisheries of the USSR and Japan to resume fishery operations in each other's zones.

A settlement of the differences that arose at the session was promoted by a meeting between Valdimir Kamentsev, minister of fisheries of the USSR, and Tsutomu Kata, Japanese minister of farming, forestry and fisheries, who paid a working visit to Moscow at the beginning of this month. Along with mutual fisheries, cooperation between Soviet and Japanese fishermen also covers joint work for the protection, research, reproduction and rational utilization of fish stocks, including salmon ones. These matters will be discussed at a regular session of the bilateral commission for cooperation in the field of fisheries. The session is to be held in Tokyo soon.

DRA'S POLITBURO CONSIDERS KESHTMAND'S MOSCOW VISIT

LD260857 Moscow TASS in English 0832 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Kabul April 26 TASS -- The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Aghanistan (PDPA) has held a meeting here to consider the results of a visit to Moscow by Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, a member of the Political Bureau of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, BAKHTAR news agency repored.

It was stressed at the meeting that strengthening trade and economic relations with the USSR is of exceptional importance to developing the Afghan economy. High appreciation was expressed for the assistance which the Soviet Union has given and will continue giving to Afghanistan with fulfilling its first five-year plan for economic and social development. It was also pointed out that the Soviet Union's disinterested internationalist assistance to Afghanistan with protecting its national sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence is of vital significance.

The Political Bureau spoke highly of the peaceful foreign policy of the USSR and noted the complete identity of the views held by the Soviet Union and the DRA on the key problems of the times, especially the issues of defusing international tension and bridling the arms race, which has been reflected in a joint communique adopted after Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand's visit to the USSR. The Political Bureau of the PDPA Central Committee also expressed gratitude to the CPSU and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR for fraternal internationalist assistance to democratic Afghanistan.

INDIAN PUBLIC PROTESTS U.S. ATTACK ON LIBYA

LD251959 Moscow TASS in English 1857 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] New Delhi April 25 TASS -- A mass protest demonstration against the U.S. barbaric raids on sovereign Libya, sponsored by the All-Indian Organisation of Fighters for Independence, was held in front of the U.S. Embassy in New Delhi today.

The demonstrators shouted slogans "Shame to the U.S. criminal act against Libya", "American imperialism is a threat to universal peace and security" and "Down with Washington's policy of state terrorism", and sent a petition to the embassy. It said the U.S. bandit attack on Libya had revealed yet again Washington's criminal plans in regards to the developing countries and the national liberation movements in the world.

They also demanded that the U.S.A. immediately withdraw its naval forces from the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean and abandon its militaristic policy which threatens the young newly-free states.

COMMENT ON IMPORTANCE OF INDIA-PAKISTAN TALKS

BK271536 Moscow in Hindi to India 1130 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Aleksandr Malik commentary]

[Text] In the concluding phase of the Nonaligned Coordination Bureau meeting in Delhi talks were held between Pakistan Foreign Minister Yaqub Khan and Indian External Affairs Minister Bali Ram Bhagat on some bilateral and important international issues.

In this way the continuation of talks between the two countries was maintained. Such talks are essential because the overall relations between India and Pakistan have not yet been able to come out of the tense situation. Exchanges of views are also profitable for the implementation of mutual agreements. There is no alternative to the holding of talks for the solution of existing disputes. What has been achieved with the resumption of India-Pakistan talks?

According to reports in the Indian press, the Indian side did not consider the outcome of the talks very hopeful and they have even expressed some doubts. Such an attitude is rather natural. More than 2,000 persons were arrested last month for violating the Indian borders. It was learned that they were secretly sent from Pakistan to carry out terrorism in Punjab and other parts of India. At the provocation of Pakistan there were several armed clashes recently at the line of control in Jammu and Kashmir, and it was learned that its U.S. masters are inciting the Pakistani rulers to indulge in provocative activities. At U.S. insistance Pakistan refused to accept an Indian proposed agreement between the two countries not to grant permission to any third country to set up military bases on their soil. It is obvious that Islamabad's dependence is the foremost reason for its (?fears).

Pakistan's relations with India depend on those promises with which the Islamabad administration is chained and as a result of which it dances to the tune of its military collaborators. The objectives of these promises are clear and were also made obvious with the recent arrival of the ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet in Karachi. One of the facts that proves how much a matter of concern it is to grant concessions to the Pentagon was the dispatch of the U.S. aircraft carrier Enterprise, which was anchored near the Pakistani shore, to Libya where the U.S. unleashed an act of piracy on an active member of the Nonaligned Movement. The question arises: What will happen if the government in Washington, which is openly taking shelter in the use of force in international affairs, decides to punish or teach a lesson to another Asian nation after Libya? That nation will face the same consequences as Libya, and there is no guarantee that the Pakistani Administration will not play the role of Mrs Thatcher by granting the use of bases to U.S. military aircraft.

The United States has already acquired many bases in Pakistani territory. The United States is encouraged to develop a special kind of relationship with Pakistan for its supply of arms and loans. If Pakistan's developing relations with the Western nations and the neighboring states are being weighed, they will show a tilt to the side on which the members of the special relationship put their arms and loans. Whenever a sign of improvement is noticed in the relations between Pakistan and India or Afghanistan, more arms and loans are placed on the tilted side of the weighing machine.

The leaders of Washington consider the sovereignty of Pakistan a (?stamp) that can be changed. It is most probably not in the national interest of Pakistan. Such American policy is also not in the overall interest of the other nations of the Asian and Pacific region. The large-scale condemnation of the U.S. piratical attack proves this fact.

The socialist and nonaligned nations have raised their firm voice in support of acceptable international laws. The Soviet Government issued a statement on 23 April with a desire to bring an overall improvement to the situation in the Asian and Pacific region. It said that, as in other regions, relations can be developed not by pitting one nation against the other but by strengthening friendship, trust, and mutual understanding among nations on the basis of equality and open cooperation. Following this path, a door can be opened to the just solution of the border problem and other bilateral issues, and normalization of relations between India and Pakistan.

KAPITSA HOLDS TALKS WITH PHILIPPINES' AQUINO

LD281328 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1220 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, 28 Apr (TASS) -- A meeting took place today between Corazon Aquino, president of the Philippines, and Mikhail Kapitsa, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, who is here on a visit.

Consultations were also held with Philippines Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Leticia Shahani. There was a detailed exchange of views on the prospects of developing Soviet-Philippine relations and on some international issues, relating in particular to the situation in the Asia-Pacific Ocean region. The sides agreed to continue contacts.

Taking part in the conversations was USSR Ambassador to the Republic of the Philippines Vadim Shabalin.

DONG SY NGUYEN MEETS WITH ALIYEV IN MOSCOW

BK251204 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Geyadr Aliyev, first vice chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received at the Kremlin in Moscow on Thursday [24 April] Dong Sy Nguyen, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, on a visit to the Soviet Union. The two vice chairmen, based on the agreement between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union general secretary, Mikhail Gorbachev, and Communist Party of Vietnam General Secretary Le Daun, discussed issues of promoting the two countries economic cooperation.

CPSU AGRICULTURE DELEGATION VISITS LAOS

PM251151 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under general headline "Interparty Contacts"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for contacts between the CPSU and the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP], a delegation of CPSU officials headed by F.P. Senko, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee agriculture and food industry section, visited the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] 8-16 Aril. Delegation members acquainted themselves with the LPRP's activity in the leadership of agriculture and passed on the CPSU's experience in this sphere.

The delegation was received by Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, deputy prime minister, and chief of the LPDR planning committee.

BRIEFS

GOODS DELIVERY TO SRV -- A protocol has been signed in Moscow on deliveries of Soviet industrial construction machinery to Vietnam next year. The agreed volume of shipments is 60 percent higher than this year's. Vietnam is to receive 300,000 rubles' worth of agricultural machinery, machinetools and industrial plant. The Soviet Union is also to help Vietnam in setting up 275,000 acres of (?heavier) rubber-bearing plantations. [Text] [Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 25 Apr 86 LD]

CHEBRIKOV RETURNS FROM 'OFFICIAL FRIENDLY' VISIT TO HUNGARY

LD251905 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Budapest: Comrade Chebrikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the USSR KGB, was in Hungary on an official friendly visit 23-25 April, at the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic.

During his stay in Hungary, Comrade Chebrikov held talks with Kamara, minister of the interior of the Hungarian People's Republic, during which there was an exchange of views on questions of mutual interest.

Comrade Chebrikov was received by Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP. During the meeting, which took place in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, topical questions concerning the development of Soviet-Hungarian ties, the activities of the CPSU and the MSZMP and cooperation between them, were discussed.

Today Comrade Chebrikov left Budapest. At the airfield in Moscow Comrade Chebrikov was met by Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Rakhmanin, member of the CPSU Central Committee; and other officials.

[Moscow TASS in English at 1837 GMT on 25 April adds that Chebrikov departed Budapest from Ferihegy Airport, seen off by Secretary of the HSWP Central Committee Istvan Horvath, Janos Kamara, and other officials.]

MEDVEDEV, YAKOVLEV MEET HUNGARY'S BERECZ IN MOSCOW

PM280947 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

["At the Invitation of the CPSU Central Committee -- TASS headline]

[Text] From 23 to 25 April at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, Berecz, secretary of MSZMP Central Committee, was in Moscow with a group of senior workers of the MSZMP Central Committee. The Hungarian comrades were received by Comrades Medvedev and Yakovlev, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee. During the conversations, which took place in a warm, comradely atmosphere, matters relating to present day ideological work were discussed. An exchange of opinions took place on the development of links between the CPSU and the MSZMP in this sphere.

The guests also had meetings and talks at CPSU Central Committee sections, the PRAVDA Editorial Bureau, and the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting.

S. Rajnai, Hungarian ambassador to the USSR took part in the talks.

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON EEC MEETING ON TERRORISM

Talks 'Controlled From Washington'

LD251755 Moscow TASS in English 1519 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] The Hague April 25 TASS -- A meeting of home and justice ministers of the Common Market member-countries has been held in the capital of the Netherlands. On the agenda of the meeting were questions pertaining to "combatting terrorism," yet the debate was reduced actually to a coordination of actions by secret services and repressive machineries of 12 EEC member-countries with the similar U.S. departments. This activity will be pearheaded against democratic, including anti-war organizations, representaties of progressive movements, citizens from countries pursuing an active anti-imperialist policy.

The talks were held in an atmosphere of stepping up sanctions vis-a-vis sovereign Libya, and their course was almost completely controlled from Washington. Edwin Meese, U.S. attorney-general, and William Webster, FBI director, who arrived here, did not officially participate in the discussions, but were intensively lobbying the ministers.

This has been mirrored in the results of the session. Along with general commitments on strengthening ties between the police of the member-countries of the Community and the USA, the participants in the talks committed themselves to exchange broadly information with the USA on the events and persons involved in "terrorism." Thus Washington has received an opportunity to influence the activity of the police and secret services of Western Europe. By supplying information cooked up by the CIA and the FBI, the USA will have now an opportunity to direct the activity of the punitive bodies of the Common Market against the citizens of a country, which is listed as an "objectionable" one at a given moment.

Paris April 25 TASS -- The meeting of justice and home ministers of the Common Market member-countries was vigilantly watched by the Washington emissaries, the newspaper of the French Communists "L'HUMANITE" said today. That is precisely why the USA succeeded without too much effort in getting from their West European allies consent to a close coordination of the secret services' actions.

LIBYA CONDEMNS EEC DECISION TO CUT DIPLOMATS

LD251358 Moscow TASS in English 1317 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli April 25 TASS -- The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah has condemned the decision of the member countries of the European Economic Community on a cut in the diplomatic staff of the Jamahiriyah in their capitals, says the statement issued here by the People's Bureau for External Relations (Libya's Foreign Ministry), the Libyan JANA news agency said.

The document says that this anti-Libyan step was taken under the pressure of the United Libyan citizens staying abroad.

These two powers, the statement points out, are using their influence to distract general attention from the crimes comitted by the USA against Libya's peaceful citizens during the raid of the U.S. Air Force on Libyan cities. The Jamahiriyah deplores the stand of the West European nations, which upset the traditional bonds of friendship between Libya and those European states. The decision of the EEC member countries constitutes approval of the act of armed aggression perpetrated by the USA and Britain.

The Libyan Jamahiriyah, the statement says, categorically denies the unsubstantiated accusations of its involvement in acts of terrorism.

France Joins 'Discriminatory' Sanctions

LD252002 Moscow TASS in English 1913 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Paris April 25 TASS — The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs has announced that France is joining the discriminatory sanctions introduced by the EEC countries against Libya and endorsed by the foreign ministers of EEC member countries. These discriminatory measures were taken by the Common Market countries under pressure from Washington that is trying to draw the West European partners into its militaristic ventures.

Within the framework of the adopted measures, it is said in a communique published here by the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the staff of the Libyan People's Bureau and Consulate in France will be reduced, and the movement of Libyan diplomats in the country will be restricted.

The time needed by Libyan citizens to get French entry visas is also being extended.

Italian Sanctions Noted

LD261929 Moscow TASS in English 1858 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Rome April 26 TASS -- Toeing the line of the White House which seeks to draw its allies as widely as possible into the rabid anti-Libyan campaign launched by the Reagan administration, the Government of Italy has announced the adoption of discriminatory measures with regard to Libya. The measures envisage a cut in the staff of the People's Bureau (embassy) of Libya in Italy and a restriction on the Libyan diplomats' freedom of travel about the country. The Italian Foreign Ministry's statement has it that the measures have been adopted in accordance with the recent decision of the foreign ministers of twelve Common Market countries on the application of sanctions against Libya.

FRG UNABLE TO CONFIRM LIBYAN ROLE IN BOMBING

LD262007 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1455 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, 26 Apr (TASS) -- IZVESTIYA's West Berlin correspondent writes in the paper today that there is absolutely no evidence that the bomb in the West Berlin discotheque "La Belle" was the work of "Libyan terrorists." This pretext was used by Washington as a reason for the U.S. military aggression against Libya. But the U.S. authorities need the evidence. After all, the United States has been trumpeting around the world about the credible, but secret intelligence in their possession.

Washington's accusations are at least mistrusted by the majority of the population in West Berlin. Even such a reactionary paper as BERLINER MORGENPOST was rather skeptical: "Frankly speaking, all the suspicions melt away before one's eyes."

The terrorist actions of the U.S. military in Libya caused a powerful wave of indignation among the West Berlin public.

Demonstrations and meetings follow one after the other. Washington is accused of carrying out a policy of state terrorism.

"We ask you, Mr President," says a letter from railway workers at Spandau Station addressed to Reagan, "to cease the policy of blackmail and violence that is damaging the interests of peace and international security."

West Berlin is in turmoil. The commission investigating the dischotheque explosion is almost fighting to confirm the U.S. accusations against Libya and is unable to obtain evidence of Libyan citizens' participation, writes the IZVESTIYA correspondent.

ZAMYATIN REPLACES POPOV AS USSR AMBASSADOR TO UK

LD251828 Moscow TASS in English 1816 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 25 TASS -- The presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. appointed Leonid Zamyatin ambassador of the U.S.S.R. to Great Britain.

Leonid Zamyatin was born in 1922. He received higher education. Leonid Zamyatin joined the diplomatic service in 1946 and held a number of high-ranking posts on the staff of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R. and abroad.

In 1959-1960 he served as permanent representative of the U.S.S.R. at the IAEA, Austria, and in 1962-1970 -- as head of the Press Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R.

In 1970-1978 he worked as director general of TASS (news agency of the Soviet Union) at the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., and in 1978-1986 -- as head of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee.

Leonid Zamyatin is a member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

Viktor Popov was relieved of his duties as ambassador of the U.S.S.R. to Great Britain in connection with retirement on pension.

THATCHER WILLING TO SUPPORT MORE U.S. 'TERRORIST ACTS'

LD280725 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0553 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] London, 28 Apr (TASS) -- The British Conservative government is prepared to support further international terrorist acts by the Reagan administration similar to the barbaric raid against Libya. This follows from the statement British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher made in a BBC interview. Answering one of the questions, the head of the Tory cabinet stressed that she would approve the take-off of U.S. aircraft from military bases in Britain again, if President Reagan decides to bomb the capitals of Syria and Iran for the purpose of "fighting terorrism."

UK DEFENSE AIDE ON U.S. NUCLEAR ARMS ISSUE

LD241111 Moscow TASS in English 0717 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] London April 23 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Pakhomov reports:

British Defense Secretary George Younger made an attempt to "reassure" the British public, alarmed by the admission of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in Parliament that the American Armed Forces actually had the right to use at their discretion nuclear weapons stationed at U.S. military bases in Britain. Disclaiming that admission, the defense secretary argued in an interview to a BBC radio program that the use of those weapons was fully controlled by the British Government and that they could not be used without the mutual accord of the U.S. President and the British prime minister.

Younger's statement is viewed here as a Whitehall manoeuvre to defuse the political scandal caused by Margaret Thatcher's admissions. Addressing the House of Commons, she said in her comments on the recent raids of the U.S. Air Force on Libya from British territory that it was up to the United States to choose weapons to hit necessary targets. In this way the prime minister gave the USA a free hand in deciding on the use of nuclear weapons in raids mounted from the American bases in Britain, THE MORNING STAR said today about the statements of the head of government. The newspaper also added that these statements had caused a storm of outrage from political opposition and the anti-war forces. The prime minister at last admitted that the United States could use nuclear weapons from British territory even without Britain's permission, P. Johns, chairman of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, said. Margaret Thatcher's statement was strongly criticized by Labour spokesmen and by David Steel, leader of the Liberal Party. The PRESS ASSOCIATION news agency points out that George Younger's interview today will hardly satisfy many opposition parliamentarians, who believe that the government should exercise thougher control over the American military bases in Britain.

DOBRYNIN, ZAGLADIN RECEIVE CYPRUS DELEGATION

PM281123 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Apr 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Meeting at the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] A meeting took place at the CPSU Central Committee on 25 April between A.F. Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and V.V. Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section; and a delegation of the Restorative Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL) consisting of E. Papaioannou, general secretary of AKEL; K. Konstantinou, member of the AKEL Central Committee Politburo and Central Secretariat; and G. Khristodboulidhis, member of the AKEL Central Committee Politburo and Central Secretariat.

During the meeting, which took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere, an exchange of opinions took place on topical questions of the international situation and the Cyprus problem, as well as interparty relations between the CPSU and AKEL.

The participants noted their unity of views in assessing the international situation, which is characterized by the severe exacerbation of tension as a result of the U.S. imperialist circles' flagrant flouting of the people's will for peace, the further development of the arms race, the carrying out of nuclear explosions, and the pursuit of the piratical policy of "neoglobalism." The representatives of the CPSU and AKEL resolutely condemn the reckless act of U.S. state terrorism against Libya and its illegal actions in Nicaragua and Afghanistan and demand an end to all these provocative actions. The CPSU and AKEL representatives reaffirmed their parties' unchanging solidarity with the peoples of the Near and Middle East, Latin America, and South Africa who are fighting for their independence and social progress.

The CPSU and AKEL consider it a task of paramount importance to eliminate the threat of nuclear war. This goal can be achieved through radical disarmament, including nuclear disarmament, equal security for all, and the establishment of peaceful coexistence as the universal norm in relations between states. In this connection the Cypriot comrades stressed the exceptional importance of the large-scale, constructive new peace initiatives put forth by the Soviet Union in the 27th CPSU Congress documents and in statements by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The AKEL delegation reported on the Cypriot people's selfless struggle for a lasting settlement in Cyprus, which is hindered by the unceasing interference of U.S. and NATO imperialist forces in the country's internal affairs and the continuing occupation of the northern part of the island by Turkish troops. The Cypriot comrades assessed highly the Soviet proposals "On the Principles for a Cyprus Settlement and Ways of Achieving it," noting that their implementation could break the deadlock on the Cyprus problems and promote a just settlement of its international aspects.

The CPSU representatives reaffirmed the unchanging position of the Soviet Union, which is opposed to the division of the island and the elimination of the Republic of Cyprus and in favor of preserving the country's status, in accordance with the will of the people, as an independent, sovereign, federal state of territorial integrity, free from any foreign military presence and pursuing a policy of nonalignment. An important factor for settling the Cyprus problem would be representative international conference convened under UN auspices.

The two parties' delegations are convinced that the successful resolution of the Cyprus problem requires cohesion and united efforts by all democratic and patriotic forces of the Republic of Cyprus, a responsible approach by all interested states to the fulfillment of UN resolutions on Cyprus, and the maximum utilization of the good offices of the UN secretary general.

The CPSU and AKEL confirmed their parties' desire to continue to advocate the further development of all-around ties and cooperation between the USSR and the Republic of Cyprus, the strengthening of friendship between the Soviet and Cypriot peoples, and the consolidation of fraternal relations between the CPSU and AKEL.

GREEK GROUP CALLS FOR WITHDRAWAL OF U.S. BASES

LD240335 Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Athens April 23 TASS -- The Organizing Committee for National Security of Greece has issued a statement saying that the U.S. bandit attack on Libya makes it essential for Greek people to step up their campaign for the withdrawal of foreign military bases and nuclear weapons from this country.

The committee released the statement after a joint meeting of representatives of major Greek mass organizations it had arranged.

Speaking at the meeting were M. Nikolinakos, chairman of the Greek Committee for the Removal of Foreign Military Bases, and other members of anti-war organizations. They sharply condemned the U.S. attack on Libya, branding it as a gross violation of the U.N. Charter.

The meeting adopted an appeal to the Greek Government to adopt all necessary measures to put up a sturdy barrier to the United States' use of its military facilities in Greek territory for aggressive purposes.

N. EUROPE FRIENDSHIP SOCIETIES MEET USSR COUNTERPARTS

LD272342 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1117 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Report by correspondent R. Oyasaar]

[Text] Helsinki, 27 Apr (TASS) -- In Espoo, near Helsinki, the traditional yearly conference of representatives of friendship societies with the USSR from countries in northern Europe and the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries was concluded here. Discussed were the directions and concrete tasks of the forthcoming work of the societies.

In the course of the conference, the Soviet delegation informed its participants of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and also stated the USSR's readiness to continue with all the means at its disposal expanding and stepping up cooperation with all friendship societies with the USSR in the countries of northern Europe.

The conference participants expressed deep concern over the alarming situation in the world. They noted the contribution made by friendship societies to the struggle to strengthen peace and security and to establish a climate of good-neighborliness and trust among peoples.

The conference adopted a final document giving a high assessment of the Soviet Union's complex major peace initiatives aimed at preserving peace and fully eliminating nuclear and chemical weapons in stages by the end of this century. It states that the idea of creating a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe is receiving wider and wider support among the population and parliaments of the countries in the regions. Turning northern Europe into a zone free of nuclear weapons, with appropriate guarantees from the great powers, the document points out, would facilitate an easing of tension on the continent of Europe and would assist in halting the arms race.

The 1948 Soviet-Finnish Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Aid has exerted and continues to exert a stabilizing influence on the situation in Europe and promotes the maintenance of peace in the north of the continent. The conference's final document stressed that the broad cooperation between Finland and the Soviet Union is convincing evidence of the vitality of the principle of peaceful coexistence between states with differing social systems.

U.S. ISRAEL AGREE ON ATTACKING PALESTINIAN REFUGEE CAMPS

LD261121 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1047 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Beirut, 26 Apr (TASS) -- Attention is being drawn here to reports from the United States that, by agreement with Washington, Tel Aviv is preparing in the near future to strike against Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon. It follows from these reports that the Israeli General Staff is planning to carry out air raids on those civilian targets with a simultaneous attack by land forces.

Local political observers point out thast the preparation for new Israeli aggressive actions is happening at a time when the United States is whipping up tension in the Mediterranean area and endless U.S. provocations are taking place against sovereign Libya. It is no secret to anyone that the armed U.S. attack on Libya was fully approved and supported in Tel Aviv. It is symbolic that the preparation for an aggressive action by Israel is occurring in the context of an unabridled anti-Libyan campaign in the United States and against the background of statements by U.S. leaders about a possible new armed attack on Libya.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1800 GMT on 26 April adds the following:

"At the same time, voices can be heard more and more often in the United States that the organizers of the current tension in the Middle East are not only Libya, but to a greater extent Syria and Iran. In this connection it is not ruled out that strikes will be made both on Lebanon and Libya, and also on Syria and Iran."]

SYRIA'S AL-ASAD: ARABS, MOSCOW WILL OPPOSE U.S.

LD271712 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Statement given by Hafiz al-Asad, Arab Socialist Ba'th Party secretary general and president of Syria, to interviewer Farid Seyful-Mulyukov, Political Observer, in Damascus, date not given, from the "Vremya" newscast; Al-Asad in Arabic with superimposed Russian translation -- recorded]

[Text] I was interested in familiarizing myself with the 27th CPSU Congress documents which advances a very important and extensive program for eliminating weapons of mass destruction, preventing the threat of nuclear war, and creating a comprehensive system of international security.

In my opinion, the concrete proposals and ideas contained in this program are in accordance with the hopes and interests of the people. The USSR peace initiatives show that is aspiring to stop production of nuclear weapons and eliminate them completely, to achieve a curb in conventional weapons, an take a decisive step toward preventing wars in the future.

It is a matter of regret that the United States has not responded to this initiative. On the contrary, the United States has contributed to the aggravation and complication of the international situation. It has embarked on a path of escalating aggression first in in this, then in that area of the world, as has happened in Latin America and, very recently, in Libya. The United States attacked the Libyan Jamahiriyah, subjected its towns and the houses of peaceful citizens to bombing -- killing women, children, and old people under the pretext that Libya allegedly carries out terrorist acts.

Libya has declared more than once that is has nothing to do with terrorist acts carried out in several European countries. On the basis of what logic has the United States given itself the right to act to punish whole countries and peoples, undermining international principles and laws? This is terrifying logic. It is not in accordance with the spirit of our time, and we reject it. We condemn the U.S. policy of neoglobalism.

The main reasons for tension in the Middle East are Israel's expansionist aspirations, and the U.S. intention to achieve hegemony in the area. For the sake of its aggressive strategy, Washington is aiming to foist on us its own order, even to (?dictate) our way of life. We reject this. We will combat any attempt to harm us. We have no alternative to opposing the whole package of the aggressive policy of the United States and Israel. Syria and the other Arab countries are supported in this opposition by the strength of the world liberation movement, by their friends in the world, first and foremost in the Soviet Union.

Syria has always supported the well-known Soviet proposals for achieving a just settlement in the Middle East, and continues to do so. They are in accordance with the proposals of the Arab countries which were approved at the meeting of Arab leaders in Fes. The problem is, however, that the United States and Israel reject proposals, both the Soviet and the Arab ones.

I can see no other way to establish peace in our region other than the convening of an international conference on the Middle East under the aegis of the United Nations, in which the Soviet Union and the United States must take part. The presence of the USSR at such a conference is essential, for its participation would mean the existence of serious guarantees for a just and firm settlement.

Washington and Tel Aviv do not want such guarantees, and for this reason they do not want the participation of the Soviet Union at a conference on the Middle East. In this way they are driving the whole process into a dead end. It is extremely important for the Soviet Union to be a participant in the peace process in our region, and a guarantor of this process.

Syria and the Soviet Union are aspiring to strengthen their close links on the basis of the bilateral treaty of friendship and cooperation. The Soviet Union is conducting an active struggle for preserving and strengthening peace. It is playing a very important and effective role in supporting peoples fighting for their freedom, independence, and progress.

SYRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ON 'LATEST' U.S., ISRAELI 'THREATS'

LD261335 Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Beirut April 26 TASS -- The U.S. attack on Libyan Jamahiriyah is a dangerous stage in Washington's global policy, said Syria's Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'. Over the recent years that policy manifested itself in the seizure of Grenada, blockade of Nicaragua, and mining of its territorial waters, U.S. involvement in the Israeli aggression against Lebanon in 1982, he stressed in an interview to the Lebanese weekly AL-SHIRA'.

The latest threats to Syria come in line with that policy, said the foreign minister of Syria. The pressure of Washington and Tel Aviv on Arab countries is strong, but the people of Syria is fully determined to give a rebuff to aggression.

"By-gone [as received] is the time when Israel was able to hit a strike on Syria with impunity. Such a strike will now lead to a beginning of broad military confrontation in the course of which Israel will inevitably sustain big manpower and material losses. [no closing quotation mark as received]

Speaking on problems facing the Palestine resistance movement, the foreign minister of Syria declared for "restoration of unity of the Palestine Liberation Organization on the anti-Zionist and anti-imperialist basis".

COMMENTATOR DENIES USSR KNEW IN ADVANCE OF U.S. RAID

PM261609 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 27 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[A. Mozgovoy article: "Curtain of Slander: The Events in Libya and Washington's New Anti-Soviet Fabrication"]

[Text] Threats against Libya are again being heard from Washington. The U.S. aircraft carriers from whose decks attacking aircraft could take off at any moment to rain down missiles and bombs on the Jamahiriyah's cities are continuing their sinister movements in the Mediterranean.

The concepts of conscience and honor are, as we are aware, unkown to bandits. This also applies in full measures to those who are pursuing a policy of state terrorism in the international arena. It is no coincidence that those people on the banks of the Potomac have decided to back up their aircraft carrier with diplomacy with a campaign of malicious slander. The Soviet Union has been chosen as the target of this campaign. The mass media have put into circulation a false story claiming that the USSR knew in advance of the projected raid on Libya by U.S. aircraft but did nothing to prevent it. But even this is not all. Rumors are being circulated concerning an alleged "understanding" on the division of "spheres of influence" between the United States and our country. Libya it is said, proved to be in the U.S. sphere, and so Moscow calmly looked on as the residential quarters of Tripoli and Banghazi crumbled under American bombs.

Naturallly, it is difficult to imagine any greater vileness! However, one need not be particularly surprised. People who kill children and then make speeches about the "humaneness" of such actions are indeed incapable of anything else.

Our country's position in relation to the events around Libya has always been clear and firm. Numerous steps were undertaken on the part of the USSR [so storony SSSR] to prevent the aggression that was being prepared. The Soviet Union repeatedly addressed serious warnings to the U.S. Administration regarding the dangerous consequences of the continuation of the anti-Libya policy not only for the situation in the Mediterranean area but also for the entire international situation. Washington, however, failed to heed these appeals.

The barbarous raids by American aircraft on peaceful Libyan cities have aroused the anger and indignation of Soviet people. All our people have demanded an end to the piratical raids by the United States against a sovereign Arab state. The Soviet leadership has expressed a resolute protest to the U.S. Administration and has demanded that Washington immediately end its adventurist policy. A corresponding representation has also been made to the British Government, which approved the use of U.S. Air Force bases in carrying out the air raids on Libya.

The Soviet Union's moral, political, diplomatic, and military support for friendly Libya has earned the approval of the international community.

This was confirmed by the session of the UN Security Council held the other day. The United States ended up in virtual isolation. And it was only the veto by the representatives of the United States, Britain, and France that saved Washington from the adoption of a resolution condemning the American military's armed attack on Libya.

In these circumstances, the people over the ocean have indeed drawn a curtain of slander in order to cast a shadow on the USSR and to attempt to drive a wedge into Soviet-Libyan relations. But the false concoctions cannot conceal the truth -- our country's position remains immutable. To cite the assurance given by M.S. Gorbachev in his message to M. al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, the Soviet Union firmly intends to continue fulfilling the pledges it has assumed, including in the context of the further strengthening of Libya's defense capability. And in the prevailing situation this is now of particular significance for this Arab country.

AL-QADHDHAFI: NO JUSTIFICATION FOR U.S. RAID

PM272005 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "No Justification for Aggression. M. al-Qadhdhafi Interview"]

[Text] London, 27 Apr — The real reason for the barbaric raid by U.S. aircraft on Libya's peaceful cities is the undisguised hatred on the part of the present U.S. Administration for any manifestations of the national liberation movement, of the struggle for freedom and national independence in various regions of the world, the Middle East included, M. al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, stated in an interview granted to the London newspaper SUNDAY TODAY.

In order to find a justification for outright aggression against states that have embarked on the path of independent development, Washington is mounting a virulent propaganda war against such countries and regimes and is accusing them of some sort of "involvement in terrorism," as can be seen fom the example of Libya, he pointed out.

"We are most clearly and definitely opposed to terrorism and we reject such methods as the kidnapping and murder of innocent people," M. al-Qadhdhafi said. The real terrorists are those people who use the most sophisticated weapons systems to strike at peaceful inhabitants, he emphasized, noting that the roots of the violence and bloodshed in today's world lie in the existence of racism, exploitation, and colonialism.

There was absolutely no reason for the attack on Libya, and the United States has absolutely no justification, the leader of the Libyan revolution continued. In reality the United States is planning to subvert the Arab liberation movement and is exploiting the acts of kidnapping that are taking place in order "to divert attention away from the just struggle of the Palestinian people." Washington's "crusade" strategy -- of which Libya has now become a direct victim -- merely kindles conflicts and leads to the general exacerbation of international tension and military confrontation in the world, M. al-Qadhdhafi emphasized.

He condemned Great Britain for complicity in the U.S. aggression agaisnt Libya.

LIBYAN FOREIGN MINISTER SENDS LETTER TO UN

LD252010 Moscow TASS in English 1716 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] New York April 25 TASS -- Kamil Hasan al-Mansur, of Libya's General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison, has sent a letter to the U.N. Security Council.

It stresses that the aggressive policy of the United States vis-a-vis Libya is a serious threat to peace and security in the Mediterranean and all over the world. The USA is instigating murder of the leader of the revolution and head of a member state of the United Nations Organisation, crudely interferes in the homes affairs of another country, violating the norms and practices of international law, the letter says.

TASS CITES JANA ON CIA INVOLVEMENT IN LONDON BOMBING

LD251751 Moscow TASS in English 1733 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli April 25 TASS -- Commenting on reports about an explosion in a British Airways office in London the Libyan news agency JANA said that the blast had been staged by the U.S. Central Intelligence agency.

At first the Western mass media, JANA noted, tried to put the responsibility for that terrorist act on Libya. However, such accusations turned out to be totally groundless. They cannot be proved.

The explosion was staged, JANA emphasized, in order to exacerbate tensions in the southern Mediterranean and create a pretext for new provocations against sovereign Libya.

MOSCOW TV SHOWS LIBYANS INJURED IN U.S. ACTION

LD251907 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Leonid Rassadin report from Tripoli; from the "Vremya" newcast"]

[Text] The Washington administration continues to assert that the recent U.S. armed action against Libya was a purely military operation. Is this so?

I am now with a large group of foreign correspondents outside Triplli's main hospital. In here are many Libyan victims of the U.S. Air Force's pirate raid on a densely populated quarter of the Libyan capital. Hasin Bashir, aged 7, is wounded in the head; Shamiz Rajid, age 15, is wounded in the spine; Sa'id Abdallah, aged 52, with 5 children, is wounded in the spine. [video shows patients in hospital beds]

This list could be continued, yet President Reagan, who ceaselessly preaches Christian ideals, calls himseif a champion of human rights. Of what rights? The right to give the order to kill somebody, to maim somebody else, and to bring grief and suffering to people?

[Muhammad Bakri Krevi -- in Arabic with superimposed Russian translation] My name is Muhammad Bakri Krevi. I am a doctor, a traumatologist, from Tripoli's Central Hospital. I can say this for certain: What the U.S. Administration has done is a vile crime, which only barabrians could commit.

[Rassadin] Here in Libya, as in Vietnam and Grenada, as in Lebanon and Nicaragua, Washington's policy is now associated with the practice of blatant terrorism, crimes against humanity, and open genocide. [video shows further shots of hospital patients]

NICARAGUA PROTESTS RECENT U.S. STATEMENTS, ACTIONS

LD271217 Moscow TASS in English 1142 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Managua April 27 TASS -- The United States does not want peace in Central America and banks on raw military power in a bid to crush the Sandinist popular revolution, Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega has said in the Face the Nation radio and television program.

He denounced the hypocritical policies of the Reagan administration which pays lip service to the Contadora Group's peace-making efforts, while in fact setting the stage for direct armed intervention against Nicaragua.

The Pentagon, Ortega said, is fast increasing its presence in neighbouring Honduras. U.S. troops are stationed in the immediate proximity of the Nicaraguan border and giving all-round aid to "contra" gangs.

Ortega Interview Cited

LD280705 Moscow TASS in English 0651 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Mexico City April 28 TASS -- The Reagan administration is pursuing towards Nicaragua a policy of blackmail, pressure and threats, President Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua said in an interview with the Mexican newspaper "EXCELSIOR". The aim of that criminal policy, he said, is to overthrow the Nicaraguan Government elected by the people and destroy the Sandinist revolution. Washington's stand is the main obstacle to ensuring peace in Central America, the president said.

Daniel Ortega spoke highly of the activity of the "Contadora Group" for a peaceful settlement of the crisis in the region. He said that this process should continue. Nicaragua, he said, is ready to sign the draft act on establishing peace in Central America, which was prepared by the "Contadora Group", as soon as the United States gives written guarantees of renunciation of aggression against the Republic and of support for the Nicaraguan "contras". The hostile actions of the White House in Central America, the president stressed, are a crime perpetrated by U.S. imperialism against all the Latin American peoples.

Reagan Statement Formally Protested

LD280645 Moscow TASS in English 0623 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 28 TASS -- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua has handed a note of protest to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in connection with President Reagan's statement of April 23, in which he again attacked and threatened the land of Sandino.

Statements by President Reagan, the note says, are again demonstrating the intention of the administration to continue to give support to mercenary terrorists in Central America with a view to directing their attacks at Nicaragua.

The Niaraguan Embassy in the USA points out in a statement released here simultaneously that the Nicaraguan Government is categorically rejecting Washington's malicious allegations about Managua's involvement in international terrorism.

The document stresses that the White House resorts to such methods to press the House of Representatives of U.S. Congress anew for support for the President's request of 100 million dollars to finance the operations of real terrorists, the gangs of "contras."

Making charges against Nicaragua, the statement goes on to say, President Reagan never says who laid mines at Nicaraguan harbours or who prepared and spread a CIA manual on the organization of political assassinations. President Reagan never says that the gangs of "contras" supported by Washington are constantly perpetrating acts of terrorism against the civilian population of Nicaragua.

The Nicaraguan Government denounces any manifestation of terrorism. The Nicaraguan people themselves are victims of the policy of state terrorism, openly encouraged by the U.S. Administration and implemented by the CIA and the groupings of "contras" set up by the USA, the document says.

CHILEAN OPPOSITION APPEALS TO ARMED FORCES

PY190334 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2030 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] In a letter addressed to the Carabineros and the Armed Forces, the Patriotic Front Manuel Rodriguez [FPMR] has stated that the FPMR does not seek a military confrontation with the Armed Forces but rather to defend popular actions against tyranny, urging those in uniform to join the struggle for the removal of Pinochet.

The FPMR stated that, in a year called decisive by everyone, the levels of confrontation are necessarily escalating and, as the regime continues its repression, we feel it is essential to appeal to those who are involved in repression today to pull out, to desert.

Our aim is not to annihilate the Armed Forces. Our aim is to have a large portion of the Armed Forces join the people, the popular struggle, to have them foresake repression.

Another paragraph says: We seek the regime's defeat and the restoration of sovereignty to the people so they can make the ultimate decisions. The FPMR warned that to end the dictatorship entails dismantling all the repressive military and judicial structures the regime has created to perpetuate oppression.

PERUVIAN ENVOY DEPARTS MOSCOW 14 APR

PM161417 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general headline: "Official Reports"]

[Text] Rene Hooper Lopez, Peruvian ambassador to the USSR, left Moscow on 14 April.

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PENTAGON CONSIDERS BINARY WEAPONS 'INTEGRAL' IN WARFARE

LD281818 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 28 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Chernyshev:

Washington is imposing ever new deadly weapons on its NATO allies in a bid to gain military strategic superiority. This time these are binary munitions.

The NATO bloc, shaken by the differences over the Libya crisis, wrote THE TIMES of London, were in for heated debates on the question of the production and possible deployment in Europe of new binary chemical weapons.

The ambassadors of the NATO countries are to take a preliminary decision with regard to the deployment of binary weapons in Europe. The final decision is to be adopted by the defence ministers next month.

The U.S. Administration is again turning its allies into accomplices in a peace-endangering action. As with the nuclear Pershing-2 and cruise missiles, now being deployed in several Western European countries, Washington is revealing its perfidy.

Once again, it would like to turn its allies' territory into a target of a retaliatory strike in a devastating chemical war.

Binary weapons will become yet another source of threat for the densely populated countries in Western Europe.

The NATO Western European member countries know quite well that the U.S. military-strategic concepts provide for interaction between conventional, nuclear, chemical and electronic means of warfare in combat operations.

Pentagon officials frankly declared that the U.S. Administration could not rely on arms control, including control in the field of chemical weapons, and that the United States should constantly threaten the Soviet Union in this area and consider chemical war as an integral part of any conflict.

The U.S. allies know equally well that "binary death" is intended primarily for their countries. General Bernard Rogers, supreme allied commander Europe, unequivocally announced in this connection: Binary, along with nuclear weapons are planned for use at the very beginning of hostilities on the European Continent.

The governments of the NATO Western European countries which will tread in Washington's steps will also share with it all responsibility for the building of an insurmountable obstacle in the way of drafting a convention at the Geneva disarmament conference, a convention that would ensure a total destruction of chemical weapons by the turn of the century.

Only one week ago, the USSR tabled new proposals in Geneva, aimed at overcoming the existing differences and facilitating the elaboration of the convention. Washington, in reply to the constructive step, intensified preparations for the continued buildup of chemical arsenals.

The implementation of the American plans will not only negatively affect the talks on a comprehensive ban on chemical weapons.

This step will undermine the military, technical, political and psychological restrictions that are restraining the spread of chemical weapons world-wide.

The plans to produce and deploy binary chemical weapons cannot but give rise to serious concern and indignation around the world. The Soviet Union resolutely denounced the policy and practice of this kind, and repeatedly called on Washington and its allies to weigh all the negative consequences they will have for world security.

SOVIET EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE

LD290904 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Excerpts] There has been a news conference in the Soviet Embassy in Washington devoted to the new Soviet proposals on a reduction of conventional arms in Europe. The proposals were spelled out by the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in his speech in the capital of the GDR on 18 April.

Am embassy spokesman explained that together with national means to verify reductions, the Soviet Union was prepared to use on-site international inspection.

ISRAELYAN COMMENTS ON DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

LD261908 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Report from Geneva by correspondent Vladimir Dmitriyev]

[Text] The spring session of the conference on disarmament has come to an end in the Palace of Nations. Representatives of 40 member-states of the conference took part in its work. We asked Comrade Israelyan, head of the Soviet delegation to the disarmament conference, to comment on the results of the spring session.

[Begin recording] The spring session of the disarmament conference began soon after the Soviet Union offered a large-scale initiative on questions of disarmament -- I have in mind the declaration by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev on 15 January -- and it ended a week after the speech by Comrade Gorbachev in Berlin when new and important proposals by the Soviet Union were introduced concerning the reduction of conventional arms and armed forces. So, the conference session was, so to speak, framed by these two major Soviet initiatives.

At the center of attention of the conference were our proposals on questions of nuclear disarmament, the prohibiting the nuclear weapon tests, and the banning of chemical weapons. I want to talk about the important proposal which Mikhail Sergeyevich announced in Berlin -- the new proposal for the reduction of chemical weapons. We spoke of these proposals in specific form on 22 April, and were received in an exceptionally positive way because, and I say this openly, our proposals concerning the elimination of the industrial basis of chemical weapons, as far as it concerns chemical weapons, is one of the central questions of the talks. And now we have proposed such approaches, taking the positions of other states into consideration, as will, it seems to us, offer the possibility of coming to the most rapid concluding of a convention on chemicals. Well, we are gathering again soon. We hope Washington will reexamine its approach to the talks and that they will really act in the spirit of Geneva, that is, in a spirit seeking mutually acceptable solutions. [end recording]

WESTERN COUNTRIES AVOIDING SOLUTION TO ARMS RACE

LD271946 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 27 Apr 86

[From the "International Panorama" program, presented by Spartak Beglov]

[Text] Our program is being broadcast on the eve of May Day and in the International Year of Peace. Of course, this year working people are expecting governments to make as many simple and clear decisions as possible for peace and the strengthening of international security. Soviet diplomacy consistently acts in the spirit of the Year of Peace. This year got off to a good start in the form of our plan for nuclear disarmament and the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, which advanced a program for an all-embracing system of international security. Taken unawares by such a fundamental approach to international affairs. Western politicians are doing all they can to decline the solutions proposed by the Soviet Union and are putting forward all sorts of pretexts and reservations. For example, the West has begun to talk about the impossibility of parting with nuclear weapons. The pretext for the myth about the alleged overwhelming superiority of the Warsaw Pact countries in conventional weapons and armed forces, has been resurrected.

Speaking not long ago in Berlin, Comrade Gorbachev put forth a clear and simple proposal: Let us reach agreement on substantial reductions in all components for conventional weapons and armed forces both in Eastern and Western Europe and from the Atlantic to the Urals. Let us do this strictly in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security. Thus, the references to some sort of superiority would no longer obstruct the path to nuclear disarmament. Just recently, a Soviet proposal was put forth at the Geneva Disarmament Conference on the complete elimination of chemical weapons and of its industrial production base, along with strict monitoring. That means that a strike has also been made against the other conjecture alleging that nuclear disarmament is being hindered by the mythical Soviet superiority in chemical weapons. Finally, this week saw the publication of peaceful cooperation of countries in the Asian and Pacific Ocean region in the name of the quest for a reliable security system. This means that our plans in Asia are the same as those in Europe and throughout the world.

As for U.S. policy, as is obvious it is going in the diametrically opposite direction. Today it is sufficient to say just one word -- Libya -- and no other evidence is needed. The barbarous aggression against Libya is the calling card of Washington's policy.

CONVENTIONAL FORCE REDUCTION PROPOSAL 'VIABLE'

LD290402 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Interview with "military and political analyst" Konstantin Sorokin by unidentified studio announcer on Soviet proposal for conventional force reductions in Europe -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] Recently, the Soviet Union launched another arms control initiative, proposing deep reductions in conventional forces in Europe. Konstantin Sorokin is a military and political analyst. Why does this latest Soviet initiative have a specific European bearing?

[Sorokin] You see the confrontation of conventional forces in Europe has reached the highest level in the world. Three million people are under arms on each side. Besides their combat equipment is extremely sophisticated with the destructive power of some weapons approaching that of nuclear charges.

[Announcer] Ah, but what in concrete terms is the Soviet Union proposing?

[Sorokin] The USSR proposes significant cuts in all the components of the land Armies and tactical Air Forces by the European countries and by the United States, and Canada in their respective contingents in Europe. All units covered by the cuts would be disbanded and their arms either destroyed or stored on national territory. Parallel with this medium range nuclear arsenals should be curtailed. The reductions are to cover the vast area sprawling between the Atlantic and the Urals and are to be closely monitored by the national technical means of verification and by international forms of verification including on site inspection if needed.

[Announcer] And is there anything new in this Soviet move?

[Sorokin] Most of its provisions go far beyond what was suggested previously, and in many respects the initiative is a big step toward the Western position, especially in the field of verification and (?area coverage).

[Announcer] And why are tactical aviation and medium range nuclear weapons involved in the package?

[Sorokin] We are now in the era of combined service operations. Both the American airland battle concept and the NATO (FOFA) plan, that is a follow on forces attack, envisage mostly integrated actions by field troops and air forces. Their resources have become so closely interwoven that it makes little sense to cut one element while leaving the other intact so that tactical aircraft which back up army squads and the like are likewise well suited for nuclear missions and are mostly under 1,000 km in combat range.

That is our medium range. This is not covered by the INF [Intermediate-Range Nuclear Force] division of the current nuclear and space talks in Geneva, which are in any case bilateral. So I believe that the proposed approach offers the best chance to discuss these dual role grey-area systems. Then too if armored and artillery units are to be disbanded, their heavy arms, such as medium range missiles, as a rule fitted with nuclear warheads, should be dismantled. And these things are so interrelated that they are better dealt with in a single package.

[Sorokin] This strategy is two-pronged in my view. First it's designed to warn against overoptimism in the West, as Mr Weinberger did. Secondly it is designed to keep keep the media tight lipped about the Soviet initiative. The second approach is very much favored in London.

[Announcer] And how do you account for this attitude?

[Sorokin] For some months now the West has been rejecting the Soviet program of nuclear disarmament. It speaks of some kind of a Warsaw Treaty conventional superiority which can be countered only by nuclear weapons. Now the USSR has shown once again that its disarmament plan includes deep cuts in conventional forces to low and equal levels, and it has given concrete details of how it visualizes these cuts. The Western leaders are thus shown to be opposing nuclear disarmament because they simply cannot see the world without nuclear weapons, and Britain in particular is keeping so silent about the Soviet proposal because it is engaged in a conventional arms buildup to strengthen its muscles in Europe and to have a substantial power to project overseas.

[Announcer] Now you mention the NATO argument alleging a Warsaw Treaty conventional superiority.

[Sorokin] This is simply nonexistent. NATO is indeed somewhat behind in tactical aviation but this can well be put right within the framework of the recent Soviet proposals.

[Announcer] And now when they invoke Eastern hordes overwhelming a sector of Western defenses the NATO leaders presumably ignore the true political intentions of the socialist states?

[Sorokin] That's a very important point. The East has no aggressive designs whatsoever. As the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev put it in Berlin the other day, we will never take up arms against Western Europe unless we or our allies are attacked.

[Announcer] I understand sometimes there is a tendency to write off, shall I say, the Soviet offer as a propaganda ploy.

[Sorokin] I've just outlined its key aspects. I think they make it plain the Soviet proposals are not a talking shop exercise but a viable part of a comprehensive disarmament scheme.

STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE ENTERS 'CRUCIAL PHASE'

PM281530 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Apr 86 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Major General M. Viktorov: "Stockholm: The Size of the Responsibility"]

[Text] The Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe, whose latest session began on 15 April, has entered a crucial phase -- elaborating the final document. The forum participants -- 33 European states, the United States, and Canada -- have agreed on the shape of the document and have started to elaborate mutually acceptable formulations on such problems as the nonuse of force, the limitation of the scale of military exercises, the exchange of annual plans for notifiable military activity, notification of major exercises, and the invitation of observers to these exercises.

The Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states have consistently advocated that the Stockholm Conference develop the confidence-building and security measures elaborated in Helsinki in 1975 and that it make new, effective, amd militarily vital decisions making it possible to strengthen these measures and reduce the danger of military confrontation in Europe. Together with other initiatives, the socialist countries submitted a proposal on limiting the size of military exercises to 40,000-50,000 people, and amphibious and airborne forces to 7,000. They also backed the neutral and nonaligned countries' idea that no exercise in Europe should be more than five times bigger than the notifiable size and the duration of the exercise should be not more than 15 days. The suggested limits are reasonable, balanced, and perfectly acceptable to all European states, including the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries, since, on the one hand, they enable one to see the dangerous dimensions of exercises and, on the other hand, they recognize the need that certain countries and military alliances have to train their troops at the operational as well as tactical level.

It must be noted that most of the states attending the conference are in favor of measures limiting military activity in Europe. This is perfectly natural and reasonable. There is an obvious objective need for such measures.

The scale, intensity, and duration of military activity on the European Continent are tending to increase all the time.

This activity is becoming most dangerous in the NATO countries. There are more than 1,000 NATO exercises of various kinds every year in Europe and in the Atlantic. A number of them involve a vast number of servicemen and a vast quantity of combat equipment. For example, NATO's annual "Autumn Forge" maneuvers involve around 350,000 people, 15,000 tracked and wheeled vehicles, 2,000 combat aircraft, and around 400 combat and auxiliary ships. During maneuvers in Western Europe, in adjoining sea (ocean) areas, and in airspace from Norway to Turkey they rehearse scenarios for unleashing and waging war using conventional, chemical, and nuclear weapons. Even according to Western specialists, the scale of the activity clearly exceeds combat and operational training requirements, seriously worries neighboring states, and leads to the destabilization of the situation in Europe.

The point is that it is becoming increasingly difficult to distinguish maneuvers of that size both at sea and on land from the preparatory stages of the deployment of armed forces for real combat actions. The situation is aggravated by the fact that ground forces, the air force, and the navy operate in exercises with standard combat weapons and ammunition, nuclear included. In connection with these dangerous NATO actions the Warsaw Pact countries have been forces to adopt corresponding countermeasures. All this leads to an increase in distrust and tension and a higher level of military activity in general and increases the possibility of military confrontation. The danger of conflict breaking out is particularly high because of provocative actions by groups of U.S. ships and ground forces near foreign borders, when there are deliberate violations of another state's airspace and waters and as a result of an error or miscalculation.

The provocative entry by U.S. warships into the territorial waters of the USSR and Bulgaria in the Black Sea and the actual U.S. aggression against Libya are a graphic confirmation of the need to adopt effective measures against the possible unleasing of an armed conflict in the European region. This confronts Europe and above all the NATO countries with a serious choice: passivity and, even more so, connivance at or involvement in such actions threatens to throw international relations into confusion, with unpredictable consequences.

The process of limiting military activity must embrace all states, especially those in blocs. It does not undermine any country's security and it does not require any extra expenditure. On the contrary, the adoption and implementation of limitation agreements would bring all the signatory states military-political and economic benefits.

The question is clear, one would think. But what is the problem? Who is against reducing military activity in Europe? More than any other it is the United States, Britain, and France.

In their opposition to the elaboration of limitation measures these countries cite the absence of parity in conventional armaments, the special requirements of the operational training of their forces, climatic conditions, seasonal work on the territory of the bloc's European countries, and much else. The Atlantists' arguments are obviously farfetched.

Take the question of the correlation of forces. The population of the NATO countries is 620 million and of the Warsaw Pact countries, 375 million. The NATO bloc surpasses the Warsaw Pact Organization in terms of total number of armed forces personnel, in terms of the number of combat-ready divisions and in terms of antitank facilities; it has approximately the same amount of artillery and armored equipment. The Warsaw Pact countries' armed forces have a few more tactical aircraft than NATO.

Nor can one discount the fact that powerful NATO naval strike groups are always present in the Atlantic Ocean and in the seas that wash Europe. The U.S. 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean is in a state of constant combat readiness. The U.S. 2d (Atlantic) Fleet, possessing 5 aircraft carriers and more than 100 other warships, is almost totally orientated toward Europe. In Western Europe and areas adjoining it there are more than 200 major military bases which are the strong points of the North Atlantic bloc's military structure.

The NATO representatives themselves once again suggested at the Vienna talks on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe limiting the size of major military exercises to 50,000 people. In support of this proposal the Belgian representative, for example, stated: "It is in the interests of both sides to prevent over-intensive military activity from causing violations of stability in the region." The question is, what has changed since that statement was made? Why was the limitation of military activity not prevented by climatic conditions, by seasonal fieldwork, or by the requirements of operational training? In fact, the need to examine the question of adopting limitation measures has become even more urgent.

But the NATO states will not seek compromise solutions. The obstructionist position of the United States and its closest bloc allies is inhibiting the elaboration of mutually acceptable accords. This is the crux of the difficulties in Stockholm.

Limitation measures certainly must be adopted. Life itself demands it. And states are putting forward these measures not out of weakness, but out of an awareness of their lofty responsibility for European security, a desire to stabilize the situation and reduce the dangerous confrontation in Europe.

One must not play at politics in the nuclear age, M.S. Gorbachev stressed at the meeting with the working people of Tolyatti. The USSR is expecting politicians and parties, including those in the NATO countries, to recognize the new realities. And the realities are such that the limitation of the scale of military activity is an imperative demand of the times.

FORMER RADIO LIBERTY EMPLOYEE HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

Comments on 20-Year 'Nightmare'

LD281628 Moscow TASS in English 1121 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 28 TASS -- Oleg Tumanov, former acting editor-in-chief of the Russian service of Radio "Liberty" [RL], spoke at a press conference at the Press Center of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R. today. He told newsmen how after defecting to the West more than 20 years ago he had found himself in an anti-Soviet trap set up by the military intelligence service and the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States. U.S. intelligence officials arranged his employment with Radio "Liberty" where he started at the very bottom and worked his way up to an editor of the news desk of the Radio "Liberty"'s Russian service, chief of the news desk, and chief of the current affairs desk. Finally, in recent time he was performing the duties of editor-in-chief of the Radio "Liberty"'s Russian service.

Oleg Tumanov emphasised in his statement that "the RL/RFE [Radio Free Europe] are a branch of U.S. secret services, a convenient front for covert operations against the USSR and other socialist countries. The visible tip of the iceberg are the so-called propaganda activities aiming to implant such ideas in the minds of Soviet people as would serve the secret services' ends".

"The invisible activities, which are pursued by the radio station and its individual services and which remain unknown to the audiences at large, are purely in the nature of intelligence. This, incidentally, is not a secret to the West German Government. In its time the Social Democratic Government told the Americans to remove the radio stations from West German territory but afterwards no more such demands have been made. There are obviously several explanations for this and one is cooperation between the U.S. and West German intelligence services".

"Over my twenty years of work at the radio station I have seen many documents, attended the conferences of its senior officials and personally talked to representatives of U.S. secret services and can say confidently that the radio service's executive staff has invariably included U.S. intelligence officers. Let us look at how things stand today. RL director Nikolay Prokofiyevich Vaslev is a staff member of U.S. military intelligence and his assistant Nikolay Petroff is a C.I.A. staffer. These are just some of the names in the Russian service. The list can be continued."

"But I will name a whole department which works directly under the C.I.A.'s control. The address is 193 Saint-Germain Boulevard, Paris. Located there is the so-called audience research department. It is headed by C.I.A. officer Gene Parta. Similar offices in Vienna, Rome, Copenhagen, Duesseldorf, Hamburg, Salzburg and elsewhere also report to him. The department and its affiliates gather and process information on issues of interest to the C.I.A. and the defense intelligence agency and approach Soviet citizens on visits abroad with the aim of cultivating possibly and recruiting them".

"All these are in fact the C.I.A.'s foreign outposts", Oleg Tumanov said. "I do not know whether, say, the government of neutral Austria is aware of this".

"It is for more than twenty years that I lived in the West", he said. "For most of that time I worked on Radio Liberty. I lived through both the periods of tension and the periods of detente."

"But the RL's role and tasks have never changed under any circumstances. In any international weather, Radio Liberty has remained a mouthpiece of the warlike group of politicians to whom peaceful cooperation with the USSR and peaceful co-existence are more frightening than the aspen stake."

"The radio service has always been hostile to the Soviet system and especially now. It unswervingly follows the policy line which the U.S. Government has adopted of late towards the USSR. It is a policy of sharply aggravating relations between the two countries, a policy of ignoring any peace initiative coming from the Soviet leadership, a policy of heightening international tension."

"My road back home has been tortuous", Oleg Tumanov said in conclusion. "I wouldn't wish anybody to experience this kind of 20-year-long road. I am now at home and it would seem the easiest thing to say that everything I have lived through has been a nightmare dream. No, a dream it hasn't been. Everything I told you here has been a reality, a nightmarish reality. Only perhaps it is not everybody that can see this reality objectively. I could and so the road back to my homeland was for me the natural and logical one. At a difficult time, and the world is going through a difficult time now, every honest person should be with his own people. This is why I am here."

Scores 'Intelligence' Activities

LD290156 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 28 Apr 86

[USSR Foreign Ministry news conference at the Press Center on 28 April with statement by Oleg Tumanov followed by questions and answers; recorded -- from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpts] [Caption reads "At the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center." Camera shows journalists in hall, Tumanov making his statement, four men seated on the platform. They are indentified by nameplates as follows: left to right on screen; O.A. Tumanov, Yu.A. Gremitskikh, N.A. Ushakov; the nameplate for the fourth man is not legible]

[Tumanov] Esteemed comrades, ladies and gentlemen. It seems that I should begin by explaining why I am here at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center today, and not in my office at 67 [?Fockingestresse] in Munich, where the headquarters of RL and RFE are located. In November, at the end of November 1965, seaman Oleg Tumanov, born in Moscow in 1944, disappeared from a Soviet warship while it was sailing in the Mediterranean. For some time, this was probably considered an accident, but in fact it was a case of defection. At that time, the U.S. and British intelligence services were pretty quick in working on me, and as early as December 1965, a U.S. Air Force aircraft delivered me to Frankfurt-on-Main in West Germany.

I can foresee questions that will probably arise here: What was it that prompted me to run away from a Soviet warship, and why did I betray my homeland? It is difficult for me to answer this question, and I have been asked it dozens of times. If I tell you that I was about 20 years old at the time, that I wanted to take my destiny into my own hands, that there was perhaps a bit of selfishness in the act and a failure to realize the future consequences of such an action -- all of this played a part. It is not as though I was having a difficult time on the ship. My period of service was coming to an end. My mother, father, and brother were waiting for me in Moscow. So I repeat, yet again that it is most extremely difficult for me to answer the question on my reasons for running away. Well, as I said, I was hoping to take my destiny into my own hands.

Unfortunately, nothing went the way I expected and I fell into the hands of U.S intelligence. Then, following several conversations and meetings, I was invited to RL in Munich.

This was in 1966. At that time, the staff office at RL consisted mainly of former White Guards and Vlasovites, people who switched sides during the war. It was clear that with a crew like that -- and the CIA knew that perfectly well -- one could not go very far. And so in 1966, the search was stepped up for, so to speak, new blood. I had no special training, no experience whatsoever in radio work, yet all the same I was, as it were, offered a job.

Now I would like to say a few words about what RL is. At one time Senator Fulbright said -- and he was thinking of RFE too -- that these two radio stations are a relic of the Cold War, from the times of the Cold War. It is possible the senator was hoping the international climate would warm up and, in that case, these relics would probably disappear of their own accord. But as you see, both radio stations still exist magnificantly and are magnificently alive.

Both radio stations are effecively subsidiaries of the U.S. special services, a convenient front for conducting various manners of covert operations against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The visible tip of the iceberg, that is, the purely propaganda activities, is a very, very small part, because the main activity is, so to speak, directed towards extolling in the consciousness of Soviet citizens the ideas that suit the special services, that is the first point. Then there is the pure intelligence activities, that is, activities of an intelligence nature.

[Announcer] Then those participating in the news conference answered questions from journalists. Here Professor Ushakov, department head in the Institute of State and Law at the USSR Academy of Science, answers the question: Is the activity of RL in accordance with the norms of international law?

[Ushakov] It is a fact that RL attempts to disinform the Soviet population about the internal events in our country, about Soviet state foreign policy, and international affairs. It is an unbroken stream of lies and slander about the Soviet social and state system, about Soviet legality, Soviet socialist democracy [word indistinct] national differences between the peoples of the Soviet Union.

Of course, such hostile, slanderous, and subversive propaganda is utterly incompatible with international law. It is completely against the law. This arises first of all from the basic principles of international law, stated and fixed in the UN Charter, according to which, as the declaration of 1970 says -- and I quote -- No state, or group of states, has the right to interfere, directly or indirectly, for any reason at all, in the internal or external affairs of any other state. Here it is necessary to bear in mind that the activity of RL is carried out under the direct control [word indistinct] and observation of the U.S. Congress and the U.S. Administration, and is financed by the state budget. Therefore, the U.S. has direct international responsibility for the activity of this radio station.

[Question] Second Class Captain Nikitin, Observer for KRASNAYA ZVEZDA. You spoke about the links between the radio station and CIA. Are there such links with the Pentagon and what is their nature?

[Tumanov] The fact is that different services, special services, of the United States, both the CIA and military intelligence, make wide use of the research materials, let's say, at the centers of the two radio stations. They are also involved in research in the military field. People who leave the Soviet Union normally undergo debriefing by military intelligence and by the CIA. They collect material... [corrects himself] this material is collected, and returns in part to the radio station in a summarized form, and in full form -- I say that it often also contains military information, so to say -- that goes both to the Pentagon and to Langley.

It is well known that in cases, let us say of some military action, both radio stations pass under the jurisdiction of the Pentagon, since they both have a staff of translators, and all sorts of other data, which is essential for psychological and propaganda warfare.

[Announcer] The participants in the news conference answered other questions from journalists.

Further Report

LD281844 Moscow TASS in English 1820 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 28 TASS -- Oleg Tumanov, former acting editor-in-chief of the Russian-language service of Radio Liberty told a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists today that he had returned home of his own free will, that he "had not been an agent of the State Security Committee" of the USSR and "had not been kidnapped by agents of the State Security Committee."

Tumanov described Radio Liberty's links with the U.S. intelligence community which was shaping the radio programmes beamed at the Soviet Union.

He disclosed that, according to instructions Radio Liberty was receiving from Washington, any action by the Soviet Union, directed at lessening international tension, was to be described in broadcasting by Radio Liberty and Free Europe as propaganda that had nothing to do with the USSR's real policy.

That remained the main trend today, he pointed out.

On Radio Liberty's ties with international, regional and national Zionist and other reactionary organizations, Tumanov said that they were exerting considerable pressure on the shaping of programmes intended for the Soviet Union.

The Radio Liberty Russian service was maintaining through its correspondents and staff in Munich close contacts with various anti-Soviet organizations in the West, such as the Popular Labour Union which actively cooperated with the Nazis during the Second World War.

On allocations for Radio Liberty, Tumanov said that, judging by the U.S. Congress' and President's attitude to it, "There are no particular difficulties in allocating funds for the radio station."

Tumanov said that various services and military intelligence of the United States extensively used materials provided by the special research centres of Radio Liberty and Free Europe.

These centres were also engaged in research in the military sphere. Their offices were operating, for instance, in Paris and Salzburg. Information, obtained from these centres, was processed and checked by military intelligence and the CIA and then returned, in part, to the radio stations for transmission, and, in a bigger volume, to the Pentagon.

It was stressed at the press conference that several Western countries, above all the United States were conducting subversive activity against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, using radio propaganda for this purpose as well.

The American-run Radio Liberty and Free Europe stations, operating from West German territory, were the most odious of the Western radio stations that were grossly interfering in the USSR's internal affairs.

The activity and programmes of these stations were poisoning the international atmosphere, and were directed against mutual understanding and cooperation between peoples.

COMMENTARY ON UPCOMMING TOKYO SUMMIT

U.S. Manipulated Dollar

LD252322 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 25 Apr 86

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Vitaliy Sobolev]

[Text] The meeting of the seven, as they are called, in Tokyo, plans to examine many problems. The U.S. AP press agency notes that these are basically the same problems that were examined at the preceding meeting. To this day, the problems have not changed, including trade wars of various kinds between the three centers of the capitalist world: the United States, Western Europe, and Japan. Japan is trading with more success than its partners. The clash of economic interests of all these industrialized capitalist countries in the developing world is also causing contradictions.

Here is yet another example of such contradictions: According to Western news agencies' reports from the Japanese capital, the Tokyo stock exchange is gripped by fever, which has acquired almost historical character. It has been brought about by the unusually sharp reduction in the exchange rate of the U.S. dollar. It has fallen to the lowest level in the post-war period. What has caused it? What is behind such highly unusual phenomenon? My colleague, Boris Andrianov, will speak about it.

The financial panic at the Tokyo stock exchange has been intentionally created by the local branches of U.S. banks. Simultaneously they started to throw on the currency market huge dollar consignments, exceeding many times their demand. As a result, the U.S. currency has swiftly become underpriced. Such a purely financial machination has led to the fact that the exchange rate of Japanese yen in relation to the U.S. dollar has grown automatically. This is precisely what Washington was striving for.

I will certify such a conclusion with a concrete example. President Reagan this week gave an interview to news agency correspondents. In particular they asked the White House master how he assesses the change in the exchange rate of the Japanese yen and the U.S. dollar. In reply, the U.S. President said with unconcealed satisfaction that he approves the present changes in the currency system of the capitalist countries. He added that the changes that occurred are fully justified, because Japan, in his words, has had an advantage in its trade relations with the United States. Incidentally, I will recall that the United States trade deficit with Japan grew last year to almost $50 billion. The Washington administration has decided to improve its affairs in this region by inflicting a powerful financial blow to its Far Eastern partner and competitor. After all, the increase in the yen exchange rate in relation to the dollar leads inevitably to the artificial inflation of prices of Japanese products on the world markets, including the U.S. domestic market.

It is easy to understand that in such a situation the Japanese goods' ability to compete will drop sharply and this means also their sale beyond the borders of the Land of the Rising Sun.

Washington, with full care, has inflicted its financial blow on Japan several days before the meeting of the heads of states and governments of the seven largest capitalist countries, to be held in Tokyo on 4-6 May. According to the statement of the chairman of the board of directors of the U.S. Chrysler Corporation, we can now talk with the Japanese from a position of strength. In Washington, they now no longer consider it necessary to conceal the fact that at the meeting in Tokyo the United States intends to exert the gravest pressure upon its partners from the industrially developed countries. President Reagan himself has declared plainly that he will insist that the seven partners open their markets to U.S. products. In the opposite case, Reagan threatened that protectionist measures related to their exports to the United States will be strengthened.

In a word, the Americans have made up their mind to fatten up their economy at the expense of Japan and Western Europe, which are constricting the United States on world markets. Will Washington be successful in this plan? It is hardly possible to bring full light on this issue. It is clear that mutual relations between the three basic centers of today's imperialism are full of obvious and hidden contradictions and a concord of the positions of this not-at-all "holy trinity" is more and more proving to be a consequence of U.S. pressure or open diktat in the intest of, above all, the United States itself. However, it naturally leads not to the overcoming, but to sharpening of the inter-imperialist contradictions, in which new explosions of confrontation of new forms and directions are inevitable.

Atlantic 'Solidarity' Hit

LD282059 Moscow TASS in English 2026 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 28 TASS -- By TASS News Analyst Valentin Vasilets

What is more important -- Atlantic solidarity or respect for generally recognized norms of international law?

It seems that the United States' Western European allies are now confronted with the dilemma following Washington's terrorist action against Libya and its threats to act likewise in the future.

The U.S. is exerting ever greater pressure on its partners, demanding obedience. The pressure is mounting as the date of the Tokyo summit of seven major capitalist countries is approaching.

In Tokyo, President Ronald Reagan will try and compel the other summiters to agree to joint sanctions against Libya, described as "centre of international terrorism," and against other countries should the American Administration classify them as similar "centres."

It is clear that Britain's Conservative government does not have the problem. Its credo is as follows: What is good for Washington, is good for London.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, in her recent radio interview with the British Broadcasting Corp., promised to side with President Reagan in Tokyo in the struggle for approval of a comprehensive package of measures against international terrorism.

She did not rule out support for possible American strikes against the capitals of other nations, for instance, Damascus and Tehran.

Many Western European members of the NATO bloc hope that they appeased their leader by adopting a number of sanctions against Libya at the latest foreign ministers' meeting.

They won condescending approval from Vice-President George Bush who called the sanctions inspiring. But he, as well as President Reagan made it clear that they viewed them only as a beginning.

No matter what rhetoric they resort to in Western Europe, those who are prepared to follow unquestioningly the United States, will not evade responbility for complicity in at least three disgraceful acts.

Firstly, they are taking part in the campaign of shameless lies fed by the American Administration to its people and international public and to its NATO allies.

Although Washington has been stepping up an anti-Libyan campaign for several years, it has not as yet provided any evidence on Tripoli's involvement in preparing terrorist acts.

Secondly, they will join the dangerous policy of state-sponsored terrorism pursued by the American Administration. It is clear to all now that the murder of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, was one of the chief objectives of the bombing runs against Tripoli.

Members of his family, dozens of civilians were killed and wounded. Is it not terrorism?

According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, administration officials said in Washington that President Reagan at least twice authorised secret operations with a view to organizing a coup against the Al-Qadhdhafi regime.

That is why when U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said in his latest interview in THE LOS ANGELES TIMES that the United States should think of conducting covert actions in order to weaken the Al-Qadhdhafi regime, he was, putting in mildly, playing the hypocrite. They had thought of that previously, and more than once.

Thirdly, in backing the U.S. acts, the allies abet it in violating international law. The majority of U.N. member states are convinced in the total lawlessness of such acts. This is evidenced by the debate at the U.N. Security Council conducted at the initiative of the non-aligned countries.

By imposing their unwarranted sanctions against Libyan diplomatic missions, the Western European countries are in fact encouraging the course towards undermining interstate relations. It is naive to think that this will not affect their ties with other countries, above all, developing ones.

Atlantic solidarity is something one has to pay dearly, by forgoing both moral and legal norms.

Anti-Libya Sanctions Sought

LD281457 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0230 GMT 28 Apr 86

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Georgiy Alekseyev]

[Text] High-ranking representatives of the U.S. Administration are continuing to whip up an anti-Libyan campaign. By the way, the reaction of the international community to the recent U.S. bombing of Libyan towns also aroused the extreme annoyance of Washington. By merely making use of its veto power the United States avoided the adoption of the appropriate resolution in the UN Security Council condemning this bandit act.

President Reagan has again unleashed attacks on the Libyan leadership. He made a speech to employees of the Hickam air base on the Hawaiian Islands, where he made a stopover on the way to Indonesia and Japan.

Reagan nakedly [ogol'no] accused the Libyan Government of state terrorism,and stressed that Libyans had better be prepared for the consequences of such a policy their country is allegedly conducting. Observers have assessed this as an intention to repeat the barbaric act which led to the deaths of many completely innocent people.

In the next few days, the White House boss will be meeting with foreign ministers of ASEAN member-countries on the island of Bali, and it is highly probable that he will try to impose this point of view on the issue of fighting state terrorism as well. As for the meeting of the leaders of seven major capitalist states in Tokyo, where President Reagan is heading for himself, the President intends to seek from his partners the adoption of joint economic and political sanctions against Libya, as Secretary of State Shultz has said.

Western Contradictions Criticized

LD281636 Moscow TASS in English 1557 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 28 TASS -- TASS News Analyst Ivan Ablamov writes:

Preparation for the Tokyo summit conference of the seven major capitalist countries has been completed in the main. It is already apparent that the conference will be marked by the further aggravation of contradictions among the USA, West European countries and Japan. The United States would like to avoid in Tokyo the discussion of its egoistic economic policy, particularly of the problem of huge U.S. budgetary deficits that stem from the arms race and that are covered by attracting foreign capital to the USA which adversely affects the economy of the United States allies.

This is why it is now said in Washington that the United States is "in a very good form" on the eve of the Tokyo meeting. This awkward maneouvre, however, was exposed the other day by none other than former director of the Office of Management and Budget in the Reagan administration David Stockman. He said that serious economic and financial difficulties had befallen the USA, that the national debt rose by one trillion dollars within five years, that the foreign trade deficit reached the unprecedentedly high level and that there is a difficult situation in agriculture. The growth of industrial output in the past five years was insignificant and the United States economic position, in perspective, is precarious.

The United States would like to overcome its difficulties at the expense of the allies, through further manipulations with bank rates, that draw capital to the United States, by aggravating foreign trade expansion. And this, undoubtedly, will be manifested in Tokyo. On the eve of the conference, Washington "pounded the table", making it plain that it intends to speak in Tokyo from the positions of strength. From May 1, before the very conference, the United States intends to impose curbs on the import from West European countries. The United States demands that a number of provisions of the treaty on the entry of Spain and Portugal into the Common Market, the provisions that do not suit Washington, be revised. Washington decided to resort to crude pressure to widen the access of its farm produce to West European markets.

The United States is annoyed at the stiffening of competition from Western Europe and Japan in aerospace, electronic and automobile industries.

The economic, financial and technological superiority over rivals that the United States had till late sixties is now seriously challenged. And Washington intends to employ the tactic of arm-twisting at the negotiating table in an effort to regain if only some of the positions lost in competition. For this purpose the United States openly makes threats of using protectionism against allies, though it pays lip service to adherence to free trade.

No less acute are the contradictions in the financial sphere which is shown by the advance of the dollar on the Japanese yen which leads to bankruptcies of medium and small enterprises in Japan. Contradictions in the financial sphere are also shown by perpetual monetary fever in Western Europe.

Under the pretext of community of interests, the United States intends to seek accord in Tokyo. But according to Washington's tradition this will be done by means of pressure and diktat, with reliance on the U.S. economic might which cannot but cause counteraction of the United States allies.

U.S. DENIES VISAS TO SOVIET AUTO WORKERS GROUP

LD281345 Moscow TASS in English 1306 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 28 TASS -- The U.S. Department of State has denied entry visas to a tourist group of Soviet automobile workers which was going to make a two-week trip over American cities.

A TASS correspondent has been told at the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions that the stand of the U.S. authorities showed that they did not favour the development of contacts between the working people of the two countries. The stay of the group in the U.S. would coincide with the centenary of the holiday of working people's solidarity.

Nikolay Sudarikov, a fitter from a Moscow plant and a member of the group, said: "I am astonished at our group being denied a visa. The U.S. talks so often about its democracy. However, in reality the U.S. authorities impede contacts between representatives of the two countries. We, Soviet workers, would like to have a closer look at the life of our colleagues, American automobile makers".

The TASS correspondent was also told at the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions that American trade union delegations often visited the USSR. At the same time, U.S. authorities on many occasions deny visas to Soviet trade union delegations. There are no trade union functionaries in the tourist group, only factory and office workers from Soviet automobile-making plants.

State Department Denounced

LD281928 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Ruling circles of the United States have again demonstrated their reluctance to promote an expansion of Soviet-U.S. ties. This was discussed at a press conference today in Moscow. The refusal by the U.S. State Department to issue entry visas to members of a Soviet tourist group comprised of representatives of the Soviet automobile industry, is eloquent testimony to this.

Referring to the law on national security, the U.S. authorities are exercising genuine arbitrariness over the question of granting entry documents.

Their refusal to issue visas for political reasons long ago became their norm and served their cause this time also. It is significant that the trip by the Soviet tourists was planned on the eve of the May Day jubilee. Over the span of 2 weeks, the tourists were to visit five American cities, including Chicago, where the first May Day meeting, as is known, took place exactly 100 years ago. The itinerary also included meetings with workers from a number of U.S. automobile factories. Perhaps it is precisely in these facts that it is necessary to seek the reason for the stubborn reluctance of certain U.S. circles to promote the strengthening of mutual trust between the Soviet and American people.

U.S. 'ENTERPRISE' HEADING FOR MEDITERRANEAN

LD290856 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Again threatening Libya, the United States is escalating its military might in the Mediterranean where, according to reports from Washington, the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Enterprise and escort ships are on their way. The vessels are to join the 6th Fleet, led by two other aircraft carriers, America and Coral Sea, which took part in the attack against Libya.

TASS CITES PRAVDA RESPONSE TO U.S. ON PDRY EVENTS

LD261039 Moscow TASS in English 0855 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 26 TASS -- The newspaper PRAVDA under the headline "Slanderers at Work" today carries a signed article on a campaign of lies and slander, being kindled in the United States, against the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. All sorts of insinuations are splashed, one by one, on the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen from the Washington "corridors of power." Judging by their content, just as in Libya's case, the United Shates does not like that that country conducts an anti-imperialist course and, naturally, rests on cooperation with the Soviet Union.

During his recent tour of a number of Arabian Peninsula countries, U.S. Vice-President George Bush said that allegedly the Aden regime does not respect the rights and territorial integrity of its neighbors. This is nothing but a gross lie, PRAVDA notes in that connection. It is well known, and in the Arabian Peninsula better than anywhere else, that in its regional policy Democratic Yemen proceeds from the principles of peaceful coexistence and goodneighborliness.

Such pronouncements are part of the U.S. provocative actions aimed at impairing confidence in states which opted for a progressive path of development, at isolating them, at creating domestic difficulties for them, along with external ones, and, in the final account, at undermining the ruling regimes. This is directly evinced by one more pronouncement of George Bush, who declared that they in Washington feel concern over the very possibility of existence of such a regime in South Yemen (that is unsuitable to the USA).

In their fabrications, PRAVDA writes, Washington slanderers went as far as asserting that allegedly Soviet servicemen participated in armed clashes which took place in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen in January. This is nothing but poor intrigues, provocative efforts which are blatantly obvious. In conclusion PRAVDA writes: A wise Arab proverb says: "Instead of saying lies about others, better listen to the truth about oneself". And this truth is that it is exactly the United Shates which is entangling the Middle Eastern region with a network of military bases. It is not mythical Soviet pilots "acted" in South Yemen, but quite real American pilots bombed Libya, killing women and children." [single quotation mark as received]

OKINAWA PEACE RALLY APPEALS FOR NUCLEAR-FREE PACIFIC

LD290430 Moscow TASS in English 1639 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Naha (Okinawa) April 28 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Anichkin reports: The main task of all peace forces standing out for liquidating nuclear weapons and warding off the threat of a nuclear war is to set up a united international front of anti-nuclear solidarity, said today participants in a mass rally held in Naha, Okinawa Administrative Centre. It was attended by delegates of an international conference of anti-war organizations of the Asian and Pacific region, being held here, thousands of Japanese peace advocates and island residents. The appeal of the rally underlines the top priority of the struggle for banning and liquidating completely weapons of mass destruction and for preventing a nuclear war. Rally participants highly assessed the programme for the complete destruction of nuclear weapons put forth in the statement by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Speakers at the meeting denounced the policy of fanning up tension in the Pacific area pursued by the Washington administration. They demanded an end to nuclear tests in this region and a dismantling of military bases in Japan, the Philippines and other Pacific countries. The turning of the Pacific into a nuclear-free peace zone is an inseparable part of the world-wide struggle for removing the nuclear threat, rally participants underlined.

The Okinawa appeal expresses a resolute demand to abrogate the Japanese-U.S. security treaty and the agreement granting the right to the Pentagon to commandeer at its discretion the best tracks of land on Okinawa for U.S. military facilities.

After the rally its participants held a peace march in the area of the U.S. military bases.

JAPANESE BUSINESSMEN CITED ON TIES WITH USSR

PM241401 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[S. Tikhomirov report: "The Dictates of the Times"]

[Text] The 10th joint session of the Soviet-Japanese and Japanese-Soviet Committees for Economic Cooperation which was held in the Moscow International Trade Center has ended.

The immediate future will show what specific results this meeting -- the biggest meeting of recent years in which some 400 representatives of interested Soviet organizations and Japanese business circles took part -- will bring, but even now many of its participants assess the conference's work as positive. And this is very significant since the businessmen who came from Tokyo included representatives of such leading Japanese firms and companies as Mitsubishi, Kawasaki, Mitsui, Marubeni, Hitachi, Kobe Steel, and others.

"We regard the present meeting as an important strategic stage in the development of bilateral trade and economic relations in the light of the impressive targets which the 27th CPSU Congress has set the Soviet people," R. Kawai, president of the Komatsu company and head of the Japanese delegation at the conference said in an interview for PRAVDA. "During the conference we sought new forms of cooperation to match the scale of these impressive tasks. I would like to note in particular that the present level of trade and economic relations between Japan and the Soviet Union -- two major industrial powers and close neighbors to boot -- can satisfy neither us, nor, I am sure, our Soviet partners."

"This is why we are pleased that the Moscow conference marks a new start in our relations. It has shown that opportunities for the development of cooperation exist. I hope" R. Kawai said in conclusion, "that the results of our work in Moscow will give an impetus not only to the expansion and deepening of our mutual economic relations but will have a positive impact on the whole range of Soviet-Japanese relations."

And here is the view of Y. Mimula, president of Mitsubishi, one of the biggest Japanese firms:

"I note with satisfaction that the change of political climate in Soviet-Japanese relations is having a favorable effect on bilateral economic relations. This atmosphere considerably facilitates the work for us, businessmen. And we are ready for active cooperation with the Soviet Union. The fact that a change for the better has already taken place is borne out by the very course of the present conference. Incidentally, I am planning to stay on in Moscow to attend to specific business on behalf of my firm."

...By the time the rooster on the tower clock of the International Trade Center on Krasnopresnenskaya Embankment announced the session's last afternoon break, the clocks in Tokyo had "run on" 6 hours ahead. Indeed, time is inexorable. And even today it dictates the need to make changes for the better in many spheres of international life, including in trade and economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Japan.

OFFICIAL STATES PYONGYANG'S POSITION ON OLYMPICS

LD231433 Moscow TASS in English 1400 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Pyongyang, April 23 TASS -- Vice-premier of the administration council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (D.P.R.K.) Chong Chun-ki urged the governments and people of peaceful countries to support the proposal of the D.P.R.K. on the holding of the 1988 summer Olympics by the North and South of Korea.

His statement issued here today denounced the intention of the United States and South Korean authorities to intensify military preparations in the south of the Korean peninsula under the pretext of the mythical "threat of aggression from the North against the South" and under the pretext of "ensuring the security" of the games.

The statement criticized attempts of U.S. imperialism to use the forthcoming Olympics to consolidate the partition of Korea and suppress the struggle of South Koreans for democracy.

Our initiative, the statement said, aims both for ensuring the normal holding of the Olympics and creating favorable conditions for achieving peace in Korea and for its peaceful reunification. We respect the Olympic Charter and will make every effort to ensure the joint organization of the 24th Olympic Games in compliance with the lofty ideals of the Olympic movement.

SOVIET OFFICIAL DISCUSSES USSR-DPRK ECONOMIC TIES

SK140932 Moscow International Service in Korean 1130 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Some time ago, the 20th meeting of the negotiations committee of the Governments of the Soviet Union and Korea on economic, scientific and technological issues was held in Pyongyang.

A reporter of this radio station met with Comrade (Turushin), responsible secretary of the Soviet side of this committee, and requested that he talk about the work of the committee. Through the microphones of this radio station, he said the following:

[Begin recording in Russian, fading into Korean translation] Dear Korean friends: I wish, first of all, to point out the active development of relations in all domains between the Soviet Union and Korea.

I rejoice over the fact that the comprehensive fraternal relations between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the DPRK have been expanded and deepened after the visit to the Soviet Union by the DPRK party and government delegation headed by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea (WPK) Central Committee and president of the DPRK, in May 1984 and the regular meetings between the leaders of our parties and governments held in Moscow and Pyongyang.

The Soviet and Korean people continue to maintain friendly and cooperative relations. The congratulatory message of the WPK Central Committee sent to the 27th CPSU Congress pointed out that the strengthening of friendship and unity between the parties and peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union entirely corresponds not only to the revolutionary cause of the two countries but also to the common cause of socialism and global peace.

The visit to the Soviet Union by Comrade Kang Song-san, premier of the DPRK State Administration Council, in December 1985, was an epochal occasion for cooperative relations in the economic field. During the talks, a treaty between the two governments was concluded. In these talks, the heads of the governments stressed that the existing potentials and reserves should be utilized fully and reasonably in order to expand the trade and scientific and technological relations on the basis of mutual benefits and equality.

The treaty on economic and technological cooperation signed last November stipulates the assistance to be extended to the DPRK for building many new plants and the offering of loans for the (?continuous operation) of the plants.

The economic development plan of the DPRK gives priority to development of electric power which is essential to all domains of the national economy. Thus, the atomic power plant is a top-priority project among the objects of USSR-Korea cooperation. For this plant, four Soviet generating systems [palchon Kyetong] with a 440,000-kilowatt capacity will be delivered.

The essential tasks of (?designating) the construction site and carrying out the design and survey work have already begun. An agreement was made on cooperating in the construction of another power plant in Tongpyongyang, a fireproof products plant [naehwa chepum kongjang], two textile plants, two broadcasting stations, and other plants.

Our country will give assistance in increasing the capacity of the Kim Chaek iron works, one of the Republic's important metallurgical enterprises, from an annual output of 1 million tons to an annual output of 2.4 million tons, and in increasing the annual coal production in a mine near Anju to 5 million tons.

Construction of a bearings plant will begin in the near future. This plant will be designed to produce 10 million bearings of various types. Soviet organizations will also offer help to the DPRK in implementing the research work for a comprehensive earthquake and gravity survey of the continental shelf of the DPRK.

Some time ago, a treaty on the exchange and payment of commodities for 1986 to 1990 was signed between the Soviet and Korean Governments in Moscow. In accordance with this treaty, the volume of USSR-Korea trade will be drastically increased during the current 5-year economic plan period.

The kinds of commodities delivered through (?maritime) transport will also be increased.

Our country is still an important trading partner of the DPRK. The commodities delivered by the Soviet Union are of particular significance to the DPRK Government.

The Soviet Union will export crude oil and coking coal to the DPRK in accordance with the demand of the DPRK Government. It will also deliver various machines and facilities, as well as other commodities.

On the other hand, Korea is exporting magnesia clinker, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, automobile batteries, consumer goods, and fruits and vegetables that we require.

The form of commodity exchanges between the two countries has been further developed in recent years. In other words, Soviet firms send cotton, (?cotton thread), and fabric to the DPRK, and the DPRK exports clothing products as finished items after processing the material.

On the basis of Soviet technology and culture, Korea's industry is expected to cooperate, for the first time, in the production of a series of ships, maritime transport means, cargo trucks, parts of certain facilities, and machine tools and other machinery products that will be delivered to the Soviet Union. Technological assistance will be given to Korean organizations in producing these items.

Gigantic and responsible tasks have been put before relevant Soviet and Korean organizations that will take all necessary actions to promptly and correctly implement the agreements reached in the domain of trade and economic cooperation during the new 5-year economic plan period and to fulfill the agreements and contracts that have been concluded.

The 20th meeting of the negotiations committee of the Soviet and Korean Governments on economic and scientific and technological issues held in Pyongyang in late March discussed the issue of resolving these tasks. The committee pointed out that since the 19th meeting, Soviet and Korean organizations successfully carried out the work of implementing the decisions.

The No. 2 and No. 3 generating systems in the Chongjin thermal power plant and the No. 16 generating system in the Pukchang thermal power plant began operation. This enabled the plants to launch full-scale operations.

In the joint meeting, the issue of amending the implementation of the obligations of both sides with regard to trade, economic, scientific, and technological cooperation, and the issue concerning the prospects of development for the period 1986 to 1990 were discussed.

Concrete measures for realizing the agreements contained in new long-range treaties were also discussed. The committee directed great attention to the future development of science and technology between the two countries.

The work of strengthening these agreements into a more perfect form will continue. The task of broadly carrying out joint research work in a series of scientific and technological sectors in order to solve the problems arising in the national economies of the Soviet Union and the DPRK was put forth. For example, the issue of cooperating in the domains of meteorology, protection of the natural environment, and promotion of the quality of economic guidance functions will be studied. [end recording]

Comrade (Turushin) said that the recent meeting was held amid an atmosphere of friendship between the working-level personages. The meeting adopted decisions concerning the issues discussed and agreed upon. Both sides expressed the firm belief that the 20th meeting will contribute to further developing and perfecting the trade, economic, and scientific and technological relations between the two countries.

USSR BACKS DPRK'S PEACE INITIATIVES IN FAR EAST

PM161152 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Apr 86 Second Edition p 3

[V. Vinogradov article: "Important Factor of Peace"]

[Text] The DPRK working people have achieved striking successes over the years of people's power. From being a once backward, downtrodden "backwater of the world," the country has been turned into a developed agrarian-industrial state. These successes are a thorn in the side of enemies of the Korean people. For 40 years now the South Korean authorities and their bosses across the ocean have been trying to solve in their favor the "Korean question" which they themselves created, not stopping at the use of force.

The situation whereby a single people and single country are divided into North and South has continued for 4 decades. The responsibility for this lies entirely with Seoul and Washington. They give a hostile reception to any initiative aimed at normalizing the situation on the Korean peninsula.

It should be pointed out that the U.S. Administration's entire policy in the Asian and Pacific region is aimed at fueling tension and aggravating confrontation. Washington allocates a role of considerable importance to the Korean peninsula in this sinister strategy. It has turned it into its forward bridgehead by deploying in South Korea a more than 40,000-strong occupation corps equipped with both conventional and nuclear weapons. The Pentagon regularly carries out in South Korea such large-scale militarist provocations as the "Team Spirit" maneuvers. Suffice it to say that more than 200,000 American and South Korean servicemen and a large amount of combat hardware were mobilized in the last games, which have just ended.

Under these conditions the DPRK's stand is an important factor for preserving peace in the Far East. The DPRK has advanced a number of important initiatives. It has made a proposal to sign a peace treaty with South Korea to replace the existing armistice agreement, to adopt a declaration of nonaggression between North and South, for a mutual reduction of armed forces and to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone.

And at the beginning of this year Pyongyang adopted a decision to to hold large-scale maneuvers after 1 February and no exercises at all during North-South talks.

All these DPRK proposals are consonant with the Soviet Union's policy. As the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th party congress pointed out, the significance of the Asian and Pacific salient is increasing. There are many tangled knots of contradictions in that vast region, and the political situation is also unstable in individual places. It is necessary to seek solutions and ways here, and to do so without delay. It is evidently necessary to start by coordinating and then pooling efforts in the interests of a political settlement of urgent problems in order, and at the same time, on this basis to at least reduce the acuteness of military confrontation in various parts of Asia and to stabilize the situation there.

The Soviet Union consistently gives the Korean people all possible support in defending their right to independently decide their destiny and helps to strengthen foreign policy positions. Emphasizing the USSR's noble role, Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee, said: "In the past the Soviet people paid the price of blood to help our people in their struggle for the motherland's rebirth and gave us moral support and material assistance during the years of the fatherland liberation war and during the difficult period of postwar restoration and construction. Today, too, they are giving our people active support and assistance in their struggle to build socialism and for the motherland's independent peaceful reunification. Our people always remember this and are grateful for it."

People's Korea is traveling a course of peace and creation.

SOKOLOV HAILS 54TH ANNIVERSARY OF KPA FOUNDING

PM280856 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Apr 86 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Vice Marshal of the Korean People's Army [KPA] O Chin-u, DPRK minister of the People's Armed Forces, Esteemed comrade minister! On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own behalf I congratulate you and all DPRK servicemen on the 54th anniversary of the KPA's foundation.

Born in the fire of anti-imperialist struggle for its motherland's freedom and independence, the KPA mounts a vigilant guard over its people's peaceful creative labor. I express confidence that the People's Armed Forces will develop and strengthen in the interests of the struggle against the forces of imperialism and reaction, for the peaceful democratic reunification of their motherland.

I wish you, comrade minister, and the KPA personnel further successes in fulfilling the Sixth Korean Workers Party Congress decisions and in strengthening the DPRK's defense capability.

May the unbreakable fraternal friendship and combat cooperation between the USSR and DPRK Armed Forces strengthen and develop! With communist greetings, Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR defense minister.

DRA CELEBRATES 8TH ANNIVERSARY OF APRIL REVOLUTION

Karmal Interviewed on Party Tasks

LD271627 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Interview with Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, by unidentified correspondent; date and place not given]

[Text] The Afghan people are today marking the 8th anniversary of the April Revolution. Taking part in our program is Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council.

[Begin Karmal recording in Dari, fading into Russian translation] The April Revolution, which achieved victory 8 years ago, was a great event in the country's history. It rested on the will and aspirations of the broadest masses of the people. The revolution smashed the decayed system of oppression and exploitation, and opened up new horizons for the people. The party's general line is now to broaden the social base of the April Revolution. This question was discussed in detail at the last PDPA Central Committee Plenum. The main task is to bring non-party members into government and state bodies. They can be workers, peasants, representatives of the clergy, or even small traders. For instance, there are 79 representatives of non-party organizations taking part in the work of the Revolutionary Council, the supreme state body. This significantly strengthens the power of the people.

The Loya Jirga was a major event in the country's political life. Its 1,800 delegates, representing all strata of the population, gave resolute support for the party's domestic and foreign policies. No small amount has been accomplished over the past 8 years. The Afghan people are laying the foundations of a new society. The first 5-year plan in history is being successfully implemented. In agriculture the roots of feudalism have been destroyed, and land and water management reforms are being carried out. For the first time the peasant has become master of his own land. Agricultural cooperatives numbering 520 have been set up and are operating. The revolution has also brought changes to the education system. Throughout the country a mass anti-illiteracy movement is being implemented. Afghanistan is a multinational country so we place great importance on publishing literature in Pashto, Dari, Uzbek, Turkmen, and a number of other languages.

Our successes would be even more impressive if it were not for the intrigues of imperialism, which has unleashed an undeclared war against the Republic. Imperialism allocates billions of dollars for the struggle against the revolution. Even so, whatever sophisticated methods reaction might resort to, it will not succeed in stifling the power of the people. The revolution has the means to defend itself. It has on its side time-tested friends, the socialist countries, and first among them the Soviet Union. [end recording]

Soviet Withdrawal Envisaged

LD261521 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Excerpts] April 27th is a special occasion in the life of the Afghan people, who on this day 8 years ago toppled the power of the feudals and big landowners.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is building the new life in difficult conditions. Right after the April revolution an armed intervention was launched against the Republic, organized under the guidance of the United States. Gangs of bandits who are enemies of the people and are dispatched into Afghanistan have destroyed more than 2,000 schools, dozens of industrial facilities and hundreds of houses. But the revolutionary process is indomitable.

Here is how the state of affairs in Afghanistan has been described by the country's leader, Babrak Karmal: Despite the war, the first 5-year plan for social and economic development of the Republic has been worked out, says Babrak Karmal. A land and water reform is being carried out; the new political system born by the revolution is operating more and more effectively; elections are well under way to form local bodies of government from among representatives of the people. Equal rights are ensures for all citizens in Afghanistan regardless of social status, nationality, sex, or religion. The government by the people is being daily expanded.

Speaking about the situation involving Afghanistan in view of the undeclared war launched by the forces of imperialism and by reactionaries, Babrak Karmal declared that the situation can be normalized only through political negotiations. The results of the negotiations will mean the solution of the issue, for one, [as heard] of withdrawal from Afghanistan of the limited Soviet Army contingent staying there at a request of the Republic's government to defend the interests of the people, to protect the gains of the April Revolution.

Soviet Leadership Hails Anniversary

PM281446 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Apr 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, and Comrade Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers:

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and all the Soviet people cordially congratulate you, the PDPA Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council and Government of the DRA, and all the friendly Afghan people of the national holiday of the 8th anniversary of the April Revolution.

The years since the victory of the April national democratic revolution have convincingly shown that the Afghan people have chosen the historically correct path of development for themselves. Afghan society is confidently building its life on the principles of social justice, democracy, and progress. The PDPA's course aimed at involving the broad strata of the population in important nationwide tasks and at comprehensively strengthening the country's independence and sovereignty meets the fundamental interests of all Afghan working people.

The Afghan revolution's onward movement is continuing despite the undeclared war unleashed against it by the forces of imperialism and reaction and the continuing armed incursions into DRA territory.

The DRA is consistently pursuing a policy of nonalignment, friendship, and mutually beneficial cooperation with all countries. The DRA Government's constructive course aimed at achieving a political settlement of the Afghan situation so as to ensure a real end to the foreign armed interference in the DRA's internal affairs and reliably guarantee its nonresumption enjoys broad support among progressive and democratic forces.

As the 27th CPSU Congress stressed, the Soviet Union supports Afghanistan's efforts in the cause of defending its sovereignty. Soviet-Afghan cooperation is built on a firm and secure foundation: ties between our countries continue to develop successfully in all areas.

We wish the friendly Afghan people, the PDPA Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council and Government of the DRA, and you, dear comrades, further successes in the matter of achieving the April Revolution's goals.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers

DRA Responds to Greetings

PM281542 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Apr 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers: Dear Comrades! The DRA is celebrating the 8th anniversary of the April Revolution, which marked the beginning of the fundamental restructuring of the Afghan people's political and economic life on the principles of social justice and the equality of all nationalities, ethnic groups, and tribes.

On behalf of the PDPA Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council and Government of the DRA, and all the Afghan people we express cordial gratitude and profound appreciation for the warm congratulations and wishes on this date to you and through you to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the friendly Soviet people.

The historic 27th CPSU Congress decisions, aimed at accelerating Soviet society's socioeconomic progress and creating the conditions for ensuring peace throughout the world, evoked a broad and positive response among PDPA members and Afghan working people. We rejoice at the Soviet Union's successes and achievements and indissolubly link our own aspirations and hopes for a better future and progress with them.

Our country's people, like all peace-loving forces in the world, received with enthusiasm the program for the elimination of weapons of mass destruction and the concept of an all-embracing international security system approved by the 27th CPSU Congress. The proposal put forward by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev on a considerable reduction of conventional armaments and armed forces in Europe is a new manifestation of Soviet peace-loving policy.

The Afghan people are greeting their national holiday in an atmosphere of cohesion around the PDPA, which is confidently pursuing a course aimed at accelerating the fundamental transformations in all spheres of our motherland's life and at broadening the social base of the revolution -- a course which meets with a fervent response and approval from the broadest strata of the population.

Despite the difficulties caused by the continuing aggression against the DRA by international imperialism and regional reaction, we are looking to the future with optimism. The guarantee of our victory is provided by the ever-expanding bonds of friendship and cooperation between our peoples, parties, and governments and the selfless internationalist assistance and all-around support given by the Soviet Union to Afghanistan in the struggle to build the new life and defend the April Revolution's gains.

Further evidence of this friendship and solidarity between our countries and peoples is provided by the successful results of the recent official visit to the Soviet Union by the chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers.

The accords reached during the visit inspire us with firm confidence in the successful fulfillment of the plans for the DRA's socioeconomic development for the 5-year plan and the longer term.

We reaffirm the unshakability of the DRA's foriegn policy course built on the principles of the friendship of the peoples, peaceful coexistence, nonalignment, the struggle for peace and security, and the desire to achieve the peaceful settlement of the situation around Afghanistan as quickly as possible.

We wish you, dear comrades, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government, and all the fraternal Soviet people further successes in implementing the 27th CPSU Congress' plans and in the struggle to preserve and strengthen peace on our planet.

The PDPA Central Committee, DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium, and DRA Council of Ministers

DRA Ambassdor Notes Successes

LD272139 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Statement by Habib Mangal, DRA ambassador to the USSR, in Russian on the occasion of the 8th anniversary of the April Revolution; from the "Vremya" newscast -- recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades, 8 years ago the people of the DRA, under the leadership of the Popular Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], overthrew forever in a revolutionary uprising the regime of the oppressors, and embarked on a path of revolutionary transformations. As a result of the triumph of the April Revolution, political power came into the hands of the people, and guaranteed their wide participation in the running of the state. Radical changes for the benefit of the workers are taking place in the country. Hundreds of thousands of peasant families have been given land to use (?for free). The first 5-year plan of social and economic development of the country is being fulfilled successfully. The main aim of the social policy is to raise the standard of living of the people. In accordance with the new approach, the party and government and expanding the social base of the revolutionary system. Elections to local organs of power have been held for the first time. Illiteracy is being actively rooted out everywhere.

The successful development of the process of radical transformations in the life of the country is being hindered by the undeclared war unleashed by international imperialism, headed by the United States, the military regime in Pakistan, and the reactionaries of the region. In spite of all the efforts of imperialism and counterrevolution, the international prestige of the DRA is growing. International solidarity with us is growing wider. At the present time the DRA has democratic [as heard] relations with 80 countries of the world.

Afghan-Soviet friendship is unbreakable. On 22 April, the 116th anniversary of the birth of great Lenin, the initiator of Afghan-Soviet friendship [as heard], a treaty was signed on bilateral trade and economic cooperation, which will serve the further strengthening of our friendship and play an important part in the social and economic development of the DRA.

Comrade Babrak Karmal has said: For 65 years now the Soviet Union has been our first great and sincere friend, the brother of our people. We are grateful to the Soviet Union and all our friends for their solidarity and support. The DRA, as a peace-loving country, decisively supports the proposals of the Soviet Union for ensuring a stable peace, published on 15 January 1986 in the statement by Comrade Gorbachev, and which were confirmed at the 27th CPSU Congress.

The DRA Government is conducting tireless (?activity to) ensure a political settlement to the situation which has arisen around Afghanistan.

We sharply condemn the United States' bandit raid on Libya, and declare our support to the Libyan people. In conclusion I must say that the subversive activity of imperialism and counterrevolution is doomed to failure. The victory of the revolution of the Afghan people is the implacable law of history.

Thank you for your attention.

Moscow TV Shows Military Parade

LD272128 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Mikhail Leshchinskiy report from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A military parade and march-past took place in Kabul today, dedicated to the 8th anniversary of the April Revolution:

[Begin Leshchinskiy recording] In Afghanistan, a country of ancient customs and traditions, this is the newest thing: People are here welcoming the anniversary of the revolution. From earliest morning, under the not yet hot rays of the Kabul Sun, thousands and thousands of people have been gathering in this wide squre. Here are self-defense detachments; the troops have forzen into attention.

On the central rostrum are the leaders of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the Revolutionary Council of the Republic, and the National Fatherland Front. Comrade Nazar Mohammad, candidate member of the PDPA Central Committee political bureau, minister of defense of the Republic, noted that in the past year, in spite of aggression from international imperialism and regional reaction, the country has taken a new step on the path of revolutionary transformations.

Dozens of ranks of soldiers pass in front of the rostrums. Military technology moves past. The Afghans watch their Army with pride. Already this year, in the spring offensive, it has inflicted a major defeat on the counterrevolution. From battles to parade and back to battle.

The April march-past of the people of Kabul: In the columns are workers, engineers, doctors, and teachers. These professions were totally unknown in Afghanistan. The revolution is marching into its 9th year with conviction. [video shows Leshchinskiy standing on square, with self-defense detachments behind him; then passes to shots of the crowd and of the regular Army standing at attention. First shot of the rostrum, taken from one side, shows, left to right: Najibullah, Keshtmand, Nur Ahmad Nur, Ziray, unidentified person, Wantanjar, Barialay, and probably two more beyond. Film then cuts to show long short of rostrum, with four soldiers standing at the foot. Seven figures are now visible standing on it, three of them in military uniform who were not present in the first shot. Some more are hidden behind raised central part. Close up, from same angle as the first, shows 13 figures. A 14th, the military man nearest to the camera, is not visible at all. The line-up is now: unidentified military man, Najibullah, Nazar Muhammad in uniform, Keshtmand, Nur, Ziray, unidentified person, Wantanjar, Barialay, Razmjo, three unidentified persons; Nazar Mohammad seen reading speech. The parade begins with troops marching past, then armored personnel carriers. There is a fly-past of helicopters. After this civilians march past, carrying flags and banners.] [end recording]

Defense Minister Addresses Parade

LD271027 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0818 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Kabul, 27 Apr (TASS) -- Today the Afghan people triumphantly are celebrating their national festival, the 8th anniversary of the April Revolution. A military parade and a demonstration by working people took place in Kabul's central square.

On the rostrum were the leaders of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] and the DRA Government, and senior military leaders. The parade was received by Lieutenant-Colonel N. Muhammad, candidate member of the Politburo of the PDPA Central Committee and minister of defense.

The April Revolution, he said in his address, opened up the path to happiness and prosperity for the working people of Afghanistan. Over the past year, the country has achieved great successes in the cause of building a new society. Large-scale social and economic transformations are being carried out, the national economy is growing stronger, and the process of democratizing public life is going ahead at full speed.

However, N. Muhammad pointed out, our country's successes could be even greater were it not for the encroachments of international imperialism and reaction, led by the United States. Yet the enemies of the Afghan people have not managed and will not manage to achieve their aims; the DRA's valiant Armed Forces and the whole people are protecting the gains of the revolution.

Turning to questions of international politics, the DRA defense minister stated Afghanistan's full support for the peace-loving foreign policy course of the Soviet Union and the constructive Soviet initiatives directed toward restraining the arms race and the elimination of nuclear weapons.

The demonstration of many thousands marched beneath the slogans "Long live the April Revolution!", Long live peace throughout the world!", "Long live the working class and all working people of Afghanistan!" and "Down with American imperialism and reaction!" Then a sports festival was held.

Soviet Delegation Arrives in Kabul

PM280838 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Participation in Festivities"]

[Text] Kabul, 21 Apr -- A Soviet delegation arrived in the Afghan capital today to participate in the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Days which begin 22 April.

The Soviet Union is represented on this occasion by the Belorussian SSR.

The delegation, which is headed by A.A. Petrov, deputy chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers, will meet with DRA leaders and the Afghan public and take part in festivities marking the April Revolution's 8th anniversary.

The Belorussian national dance group Khoroshki will be demonstrating its art to Afghan working people and servicemen.

MANILA PAPER CITED ON FUTURE OF U.S. BASES

PM281501 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Apr 86 First Edition p 6

[Own correspondent L. - Kuznetsov report: "Will the Bases Stay?"]

[Text] Manila, 27 Apr — Will the American bases on Philippine soil remain, or not? That question could be submitted for nationwide discussion, Philippine President C. Aquino stated in a talk with foreign correspondents.

As the METRO MANILA TIMES newspaper writes, the attack on Libya made the Filipinos look at the American bases at Subic Bay and Clark Field through new eyes: Will not they, like their British "sisters," become direct participants in some future act of aggression such as the White House is so quick to perpetrate? The bombing of Libya was another argument in favor of the need to get rid of the Pentagon's "hawks' nests."

Earlier C. Aquino said that she retains the right to make the decision on the bases. The American-Philippine agreement on this question expires in 1991, but a referendum on the subject will be held, the president said, before the expiry of the treaty.

USSR, SRV SIGN 1987 EQUIPMENT SUPPLY PROTOCOL

OW281127 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] An intergovernmental protocol was signed by the Soviet Union and Vietnam in Moscow on Saturday [26 April] for 1987 Soviet supplies of technical equipment to Vietnam in support of industrial projects construction. The 1987 export volume of Soviet technical industrial equipment to Vietnam will increase 60 percent over this year. Vietnam will receive R300 million worth of farming machinery, (?major machines), and industrial equipment.

SRV STATEMENT SUPPORTS USSR FOREIGN POLICY

LD281023 Moscow TASS in English 0949 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Hanoi April 28 TASS -- In the past 40 years Asia has become a scene of the battle waged by the peace-loving and progressive forces against the forces of imperialism and reaction for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress. The victories won by the Asian nations in that battle and the consolidation of the positions of the revolutionary and peace-loving forces have led to profound changes in the situation on the continent and in the world as a whole, says a statement released by the Vietnamese Government here today.

The document points out that the Soviet Government's statement of April 23 on the situation in Asia and the Pacific was another manifestation of the consistent Soviet foreign policy of strengthening peace and promoting equal cooperation among all nations. Unlike the forces of imperialism and reaction, which are trying to put together in the region closed economic and military-political groups to worsen confrontation in Asia and the Pacific, the USSR put forward realistic and sensible proposals aimed at establishing a nuclear-free zone of peace in Asia and the Pacific.

The Vietnamese people, the statement says, are committed to the cause of peace, friendship, and cooperation among nations, primarily in Southeast Asia and the Asian-Pacific region.

They are working to make Southeast Asia a zone of peace, stability, cooperation, and development and contributing to stronger peace and broader equal cooperation in Asia and the Pacific.

The government and people of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam are welcoming and supporting the statement of the Soviet Government. It fully meets the foreign policy course of Vietnam aimed at establishing relations of friendship with all countries and at settling disputable issues through negotiations in the constructive spirit and in a situation of mutual understanding and respect for national independence and for each other's lawful interests. The people of Vietnam firmly believe that if all the peace-loving and progressive forces strengthen their solidarity and make energetic efforts and if the states of Asia and the Pacific display responsibility and goodwill, a lasting peace and equal mutually beneficial cooperation will by all means be ensured in that vast region, the document stresses.

NEW ZEALAND'S LANGE AFFIRMS ANTINUCLEAR POLICY

LD281305 Moscow TASS in English 1146 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Canberra April 28 TASS -- The Government of New Zealand will not lift its ban on calls by nuclear-armed or nuclear-powered ships at its ports, Prime Minister David Lange is reported to have told a group of journalists in Wellington. He said that New Zealand was not going to budge on the question of the presence of nuclear weapons in the territory of the country. The prime minister also said that no circumstances would make him abandon the legal formalization of an anti-nuclear policy, proclaimed by the government and approved by the people. A draft anti-nuclear bill has been submitted to parliament and is likely to be passed this summer.

The United States has more than once forcefully warned the labour government that if that bill is passed, New Zealand will automatically be expelled from the ANZUS military alliance and find itself "defenseless" in the face of the "increased Soviet threat." These threadbare myths, however, are not working: David Lange has pointed out on more than one occasion that no one threatens New Zealand. Other methods of "bringing round" the recalcitrant "ally" that have been used by Washington have also failed. (The USA threatened Wellington with trade and economic sanctions and other repressions.)

The persistence with which Washington has been trying for over a year now to make Wellington revise its anti-nuclear policy is explained by the U.S. desire to preserve by all means the ANZUS military alliance dominated by Washington. The establishment of pro-American alliances, "triangles" and "axes" is the basis of Washington's aggressive strategy in Asia and the Pacific.

SEJM COMMISSION BACKS GORBACHEV ARMS PROPOSAL

PM281436 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Apr 86 Morning Editon p 1

[TASS report: "In Support of the Soviet Initiative"]

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Apr -- At a session held in Warsaw, the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Polish Sejm voiced full support for the proposal advanced at the 11th SED Congress by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, for a considerable reduction in conventional arms and armed forces in Europe.

This initiative, as well as the Soviet Union's previous proposals relating to the reduction of nuclear arms in Europe, is aimed at curbing the arms race and creating conditions for the development of all European states and peoples under conditions of peace and security, the resolution adopted by the commission points out.

The present international situation, the document points out, has been exacerbated by the aggressive U.S. actions against Libya.

Having heard the report by M. Orzechowski, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Polish foreign minister, on the course of the work of the Stockholm Conference, as well as on a number of talks which he has had on problems of security and disarmament, the commission approved the contribution of Polish diplomacy to strenghening and developing the process begun in Helsinki.

SOVIET-ROMANIAN COOPERATION COMMISSION MEETS

PM281442 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Developing Cooperation"]

[Text] The 17th session of the Soviet-Romanian Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation was held in Moscow 22-24 April.

It discussed the coordination of the USSR and Romanian national economic plans for 1986-1990 and the development of bilateral cooperation in accordance with the accords among the two countries' party and state leaders and the decisions of the CEMA countries' economic summit conference, and the Comprehensive Program for the CEMA Countries Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000. It was pointed out that trade and economic ties between the Soviet Union and Romania are developing dynamically in the current 5-year period. The agreed volume of commodity turnover will increase approximately 70 percent compared with the last 5-year period.

The decisions and recommendations adopted are reflected in the minutes of the commission session.

The Soviet delegation was headed by A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Romanian delegation by I. Totu, deputy prime minister of the Romanian Government.

The work of the commission took place in a businesslike, comradely atmosphere.

REPORTAGE ON CYPRIOT FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Arrives in Moscow

LD281520 Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 28 TASS -- Yeoryios Iakovou, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cyprus, arrived in Moscow today for an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

At the airport he was met by Vadim Loginov, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the U.S.S.R., and other officials.

Mikhail Serifis, ambassador of the Republic of Cyprus to the U.S.S.R., was among the welcoming party.

Begins Talks With Shevardnadze

LD290932 Moscow TASS in English 0847 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 29 TASS -- Soviet-Cyprus talks began in Moscow today. They are being conducted by Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and Yeoryios Iakovou, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cyprus.

The Cyprus foreign minister arrived in Moscow Monday afternoon for an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Meets Society Activists

LD291100 Moscow TASS in English 1032 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 29 TASS -- Yeoryios Iakovou, foreign minister of Cyprus, has met with activists of the USSR-Cyprus Society at the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies.

The guests visited the Lenin mausoleum and laid a wreath. He also laid a wreath to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin wall.

Luncheon Held

LD291219 Moscow TASS in English 1128 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 29 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, gave a luncheon in honour of Yeoryios Iakovou, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cyprus, in Moscow today. Shevardnadze and Yeoryios Iakovou exchanged speeches which were listened to with attention and applauded.

The Cyprus foreign minister arrived in Moscow Monday afternoon for an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

NESTE OFFICIAL CONCLUDES MOSCOW NEGOTIATIONS

LD251826 Helsinki International Service in Finnish 1500 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] The price of Soviet crude oil will, according to our information, fall by approximately $3 a barrel.

According to the deputy managing director of Neste [state oil and gas company], Kai Hietarinta, who ended his negotiations in Moscow today, the reduction could mean another fall in the consumer prices of, for instance, gasoline by several pennia.

Yrjoe Lansipuro reports: Soviet oil costs now about one-half of what it did last December. From $28 we have come down to $13-14. Deputy Managing Director of Neste Kai Hietarinta said after the price negotiations in Moscow that the effect of the reductions is FM700-800 million a year, assuming that the price level, which comes into effect from April retroactively, will remain the same. It might, in fact, fall but not much anymore; we are now near rock-bottom figures, Hietarinta says.

Concerning the effects on consumer prices, Hietarinta says cautiously that the effect is several pennia, perhaps even 10 pennia, but this does not only depend on Neste These negotiations were made easier by the fact that the Soviet Union has returned to the world oil markets, and has the comparison [words indistinct] in view. However, this is not the spot price of oil to be delivered sometimes in the future, but the actual price of the so-called wet barrels which are sold now.

Another trade meeting also ended in Moscow today, in a way being the other side of the equation of our trade with the Soviet Union. When the price of oil goes down, and if exports are to remain at the same level, more should be imported. Finns were given a list at the Ministry of Foreign Trade of goods which the Soviet Union could increase the sale of in addition to goods already agreed upon. The total sum exceeds the target: R200 [figure as heard], in other words FM1.5 billion. Among other things, there is more than 1 million metric tons of coal which the Finns have asked for, and also raw materials for the chemical industry and intermediate products for petroleum refining. There is more natural gas on offer, but the list also contains, for instance, aircraft, which have not aroused much interest before. Concerning all these products the actual trade negotiations must still be conducted.

'ARAFAT WARNED OF ISRAELI PLANS FOR 'AGGRESSION'

JN261801 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1718 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has received the Soviet ambassador in Baghdad. The Soviet ambassador conveyed to brother leader Abu 'Ammar an important message from the Soviet leaders dealing with recent developments, including recent Israeli military moves in preparation for new aggression against the Palestinian people and the Arab nation. The Soviet leaders' message stressed the USSR's firm support for the Palestinian people's struggle under the PLO, their sole legitimate representative, and for the Arab nation.

Brother leader Abu 'Ammar expressed deep gratitude for the Soviet leadership's principled support for the Palestinian people and Arab nation against challenges to them.

PLO Representative in Iraq brother 'Azzam al-Ahmad attended the meeting.

MOSCOW TV INTERVIEWS SYRIAN PRESIDENT

LD290131 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1525 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Interview with Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, by "special correspondent" Farid Seyful-Mulyukov; date and place not given; Al-Asad speaks in Arabic with superimposed Russian translation -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Seyful-Mulyukov] Mr President, the Soviet Union has advanced a broad and comprehensive program for the stage-by-stage elimination of weapons of mass destruction, the prevention of the threat of nuclear war, and the creation of a comprehensive system of international security. How do you assess this program?

[Al-Asad] I familiarized myself with interest with the documents of the 27th CPSU Congress, which developed a very important and comprehensive program in this field. From my point of view, the specific proposals and ideas contained in the Soviet peace and disarmament program are in keeping with the aspirations and interests of all peoples. I also think that they will receive broad support from world public opinion, since the Soviet proposals are aimed at preserving peace and strengthening international security and will lead, in the final analysis, to the improvement of life of people on earth. That is why the program of the 27th CPSU Congress deserves every support and persevering efforts should be made to implement it.

The Soviet Union has advanced several peace initiatives.

The concrete plan for the total elimination of nuclear weapons proposed by the USSR, the Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions, the recent proposal of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which he advanced in the GDR, on reducing conventional arms and armed forces in Europe -- all these initiatives testify to the Soviet Union's sincere desire to curb the arms race and to take another step forward for more favorable conditions for averting wars in the future. The Soviet Union has displayed its good will and showed that it wants peace to be achieved on the planet on firm foundations and wants other power to take similar measures in response.

[Seyful-Mulyukov] The United States to all intents and purposes rejects the Soviet Union's peace initatives. Washington has taken the path of sharply aggravating the international situation, evidence of which are the continuing U.S. nuclear tests and the barbaric U.S. aggression against Libya. What do you think of this approach by the White House regarding the fate of peace and the freedom of peoples?

[Al-Asad] It is regrettable that the United States has not responded to the Soviet Union's important peace initatives. On the contrary, the United States has contributed to the aggravation and complication of the international situation. They have embarked on a path of escalating aggression first in this, then in that area of the world, as has happened in Latin America and, very recently, in relation to Libya. The United States attacked the Libyan Jamahiriyah, subjected its towns and houses of peaceful citizens to bombing, killing women, children, and old people under the pretext that Libya allegedly carries out terrorist attacks. Libya has delcared more than once that it has nothing to do with the terrorism experienced in several European countries. On the basis of what logic has the United States arrogated to itself the right to punish whole countries and peoples, changing international principles and laws? This is a terrifying logic. It is not in accordance with the spirit of our time, and we reject it.

The United States has virtually ignored the USSR's numerous peace initiativea and instead resorts to aggressive acts against a number of states in the world, particularly small states, thereby creating a serious threat to peace and the security of peoples. We will not back down in the face of threats from U.S. imperialism and will not forego our vital interests, our freedom, or our sovereignty. The United States will not achieve concessions either from Syria or from the peoples of other countries that have liberated themselves from the yoke of colonialism and have decided to take the path of independence and social progress.

[Unidentified announcer] Having denounced the U.S. doctrine of neoglobalism, President al-Asad says that the main cause of tension in the Middle East is Israel's striving for expansion and the U.S. intention to secure hegemony in the region. Cooperating with Israel in pursuit of its aggressive plans, Washington would like to impose structures and even regimes to its liking on the Arab nations. We reject this diktat. We will fight any attempt to harm us. We have no alternative to countering the whole complex of this aggressive policy.

Describing the situation in the Golan Heights which are occupied by Israel, Hafiz al-Asad notes that Israel, intentionally raising tension, wishes to intimidate Syria to the extent of unleashing aggression and shaking its will and firmness. The Syrian people, whoever, do not fear U.S.-Israeli threats and are supported by their strength and firmness, the strength of the Arab and world liberation movements, and by their friends in the world, first and foremost the Soviet Union.

[Seyful-Mulyukov] Let us touch on the situation in Lebanon now. Syria has exerted a good many efforts to end the civil war and halt the imperialist plot regarding the people of Lebanon. In your opinion, what are the factors that are preventing the restoration of peace, security, and national accord in Lebanon?

[Al-Asad] As you know, we have for many years been striving to help the Lebanese people stop the civil war. The best way is accord among the Lebanese themselves. Here too, however, Syria and Lebanon encounter U.S.-Israeli interference. At the end of last year, an agreement was reached among the warring Lebanese parties with Syrian mediation. The United States and Israel made every effort to prevent the implementation of this agreement. We told the United States directly: You Americans are trying to prevent the implementation of this document that constitutes a basis for Lebanon to proceed toward security and internal peace. Those who are trying to drag out the Lebanese crisis are the worst enemies of the Lebanese people. We are, however, optimistic. National accord must be reached in Lebanon, and we will continue our efforts in this direction.

[Seyful-Mulyukov] Mr President, you have outlined the main reasons for the complex, contradictory situation in the Middle East. As is known, the Soviet Union favors a lasting and just settlement in the region. Our proposals on the subject are well known. How do you picture the political methods for unblocking the conflict in the Middle East?

[Al-Asad] Syria has supported and continues to support the Soviet proposals on a Middle East settlement. These proposals are similar to the Arab proposals we approved at the Arab leaders' summit in Fes. The problem is, however, that the United States and Israel reject all these proposals, both the Soviet and the Arab ones. I cannot see any other means to establish peace in our region except through the convening of an international conference on a Middle East settlement under UN auspices and with obligatory participation by the USSR and the United States. Washington and Tel Aviv are torpedoing the convening of this international conference and Soviet participation in it. I think that this boycott yet again testifies to the aggressive intentions of the United States and Israel and to the fact that they do not want a just peace to be established in the Middle East. They have deliberately driven the Middle East settlement process into an impasse. It is extremely important for the Soviet Union to be an active participant in a Middle East settlement, a guarantor that a really just and lasting peace will be established in our region.

[Seyful-Mulyukov] Now let us turn to Soviet-Syrian relations: You signed the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between the Syrian Arab Republic and the Soviet Union. In your view, what role does this treaty play, how is it being implemented and what role does it play in the development and expansion of our traditional links?

[Al-Asad] Friendly relations between our countries have a tradition going back many years. The Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between Syria and the Soviet Union was concluded with the aim of strengthening these relations. It formed a firm foundation for our multifaceted cooperation in political, economic, cultural, and other fields. We in Syria, and our friends in the USSR, are striving to strengthen this cooperation and deepen our friendship. Soviet-Syrian links are distinguished by their dynamism and efficacy.

[Seyful-Mulyukov] Recently you marked the 40th anniversary of Syrian independence. The progressive and anti-imperialist course of your country has found clear direction under the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. How would you assess Syria's main achievements on this path?

[Al-Asad] Syria was one of the first countries to throw off the colonial yoke and gain national independence. Over the entire course of these 40 years, the Syrian people have put up stubborn resistance to imperialist plots and pacts. Syria was the first Arab country to set up cooperation with socialist states as early as the beginning of the fifties. Now, under the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, Syria occupies an important position in the framework of the Arab and world anti-imperialist movement. Despite the heavy burden we carry in the fight against forces of aggression and imperialism, the Syrian people have carried out profound transformations in political, economic, cultural, and other fields. We have set up a progressive national front. It includes all patriotic and progressive parties of the country. Close interaction and cooperation between all anti-imperialist detachments acquires particularly important significance when the country is faced by the threat of aggression from hostile forces, as is happening now in our region.

[Announcer] At the end of the interview, President Hafiz al-Asad once again stresses that the peoples of Syria and the Soviet Union are linked by the bonds of firm friendship. The Soviet Union is waging an active fight for the strengthening and preservation of peace. It plays a very important and effective role in supporting peoples fighting for their freedom, independence, and progress.

I want to reiterate, Hafiz al-Asad says, our devotion to the cause of deepening friendship between Syria and the Soviet Union, and wish the friendly Soviet people further progress, new successes, and prosperity.

[Seyful-Mulyukov] Thank you, Mr President.

AL-ASAD THANKS CPSU FOR JUBILEE GREETINGS

PM280918 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Apr 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee; the the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium: I sincerely thank you for the cordial congratulations which I received on the 40th anniversary of the evacuation of foreign troops from Syria. On behalf of the Syrian people, and the Ba'th Party leadership, and myself, may I take this opportunity to express profound gratitude for and a high assessment of the resolve you have shown in continuing to stand by Syria and our Arab nation in rebuffing Israeli aggression and imperialist interference as well as the support you have given to Syria's firm anti-imperialist course and our struggle for the sake of a just peace in the Middle East.

I share you confidence that the progressive development of Syrian-Soviet friendship and cooperation on the basis of the 1980 treaty will serve our peoples' interests and the cause of strengthening international security and establishing a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. I can assure you of our steadfast desire to strengthen and expand the sphere of relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries.

Please accept best wishes for your health and happiness and for the friendly Soviet people's successes and prosperity.

Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Ba'th Party and Syrian president.

SYRIAN PRIME MINISTER THANKS RYZHKOV FOR GREETINGS

PM280952 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Apr 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Gratitude for the Congratulations"]

[Text] Syrian Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm has sent a telegram to N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. It says: "I convey to Your Excellency my and the Syrian Government's sincere gratitude for the congratulations and best wishes which you kindly sent me on Syria's national holiday.

"Permit me in response to send you good wishes too."

TASS CITES JANA ON LIBYAN COMPLAINT TO EEC

LD291021 Moscow TASS in English 0942 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli April 29 TASS -- As the JANA agency said, Libya's People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison has invited the Dutch charge d'affaires to the Jamahiriyah, as a representative of the country chairing the EEC. He was told that the EEC member countries grant refuge to terrorist organisations hostile to Libya and to other progressive Arab states, and give them various aid, including financial aid, and support. This stand of the West European states is aimed at sponsoring and exporting terrorism, whatever justification may be used for it.

Characteristically, official terrorism practised by Zionist Israel towards the Arab people of Palestine does not prevent the "Common Market" member countries from maintaining with it relations of all-round cooperation.

CORRESPONDENTS DESCRIBE AL-QADHDHAFI INTERVIEW, TRIPOLI

PM281319 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[Special correspondents T. Kolesnichenko, S. Filatov report under the rubric "Echo of the Week"; "Steadfastness and Courage"]

[Excerpts] Tripoli, 27 Apr -- The Libyans will remember these days for a long time. They will also be memorable days for the journalists who came here on the first planes to land at Tripoli airport after the bombings by American aircraft.

After burying the dead, the inhabitants of Tripoli returned to the cares of the living. In the very center of the city, in the lively district of Bin 'Ashur, where American bombs were dropped, restoration work is being carried out rapidly and efficiently from morning till night. By the end of the week no craters could be seen. Carefully leveling the ground, the Libyan workers seemed to want to wipe off its face the traces of American barbarity. But halfway devastated buildings riddled by fragments still stand, dumb witnesses to the aggression. And the children, who are once again playing in the shady square, are still finding bomb fragments there.

Some districts of the capital are still cordoned off. Here they are bringing up unexploded special purpose bombs from underground and taking them away to remote districts to defuse them. All around, the ordinary life of an Arab city goes on...

The country is still on the alert. Vigilance is necessary, because threats against the Libyan people and calls for new military aggression against them are once again coming from across the ocean. The U.S. 6th Fleet is again engaging in provocative machinations off Libya's shores. The country's air defense resources, which, unexpectedly for the Americans, were able to greet the aggressor suitably and inflict appreciable damage on him, are guarding Libya's skies today too. The radio constantly carries broadcasts exposing the American military's criminal plans and calling for vigilance to be strengthened.

In this complex, difficult situation M. Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, received in his residence a group of Soviet journalists who had come to Tripoli to cover the events in the southern Mediterranean. Among them were the authors of these lines. After observing certain formalities, we entered the courtyard of the residence by car and were then invited into a small room in the building. A semicircular wooden table, a few leather armchairs, a large carpet on the floor -- that was all the furniture.

The journalists were invited to take the chairs, and then the leader of the Libyan revolution walked in. He was dressed in a blue-green suit, with high black boots on his feet. After greeting everyone, M. al-Qadhdhafi invited us to talk. Answering our questions, he spoke calmly and with dignity, periodically reinforcing his words with restrained gestures.

This interview was published in the Soviet press. It was shown several times on Libyan television. Local commentaries stress that M. al-Qadhdhafi expressed satisfaction with the Soviet Union's position, set forth in M.S. Gorbachev's statements, in which the aggressor was not only resolutely condemned, but given a serious warning.

The Soviet Union's solidarity with the Libyan people, the newspapers write, helps in the courageous resistance to the forces of imperialism, which threaten other developing countries too.

The Libyan Jamahiriyah is now in the front line of the struggle against American imperialsim, and the solidarity and sympathy of all peace-loving forces and peoples are on its side. In the past week Tripoli has received a large number of telegrams and messages from party, state, and public figures and organizations in various countries. Many delegations have come from all continents to express directly the solidarity and support of all honest people of the world for the Libyan people's heroic struggle. They were received by the country's leaders, who expressed their gratitude to those who resolutely condemned the U.S. aggression.

...From Tripoli's embankment you can easily see the clear outlines of the Soviet missile cruiser Vitse-Admiral Drozd. "We can somehow breathe more easily when we can see it there," Libyans standing on the embankment said, looking at the ship.

SOVIET SAILORS PAY RESPECTS TO LIBYAN VICTIMS

LD261458 Moscow TASS Internatinal Service in Russian 1348 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 26 Apr (TASS) -- Tass special correspondents Vladimir Bogachev and Georgiy Shelenko report:

Today, Soviet sailors from the missile cruiser Vitse-Admiral Drozd, which made a routine [delovoy] call at the port of Tripoli, paid their respects to the memory of the Libyan citizens who perished during the barbaric bombardment of 15 April.

Libyan sailors stood in line at the entrance to the Al-Hani municipal cemetery. The procession of Soviet sailors approched the memorial to the strains of a funeral march. Captian First Rank A. Kovalchuk laid wreaths on the new graves of the victims of the American raid. The national anthem of the Libyan Jamahiriyak and the anthem of the Soviet Union resounded solemny.

PRAVDA REPORTS CONCLUSION OF RAMADAN VISIT TO MOSCOW

Ryzhkov Receives

PM211512 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Apr 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Conversation in the Kremlin"]

[Text] N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received T.Y. Ramadan, member of the Revolution Command Council and first deputy prime minister of the Republic of Iraq, who is on an official visit to Moscow, in the Kremlin 19 April.

A conversation took place on questions concerning the development or USSR-Iraq relations in different spheres, which was given a new momentum as a result of the December 1985 Soviet-Iraqi summit meeting. Ways were mapped out for the improvement and strenghening of mutually advantageous economic, scientific, and technical cooperation.

During the exchange of opinions on questions of international policy, N.I. Ryzhkov stressed that the struggle to avert the nuclear danger and the struggle to effect a radical change for the better in the international situation are at the core of the Soviet Union's foreign policy strategy as determined by the 27th CPSU Congress decisions. In this connection, the USSR attaches particular significance to the implementation of the comprehensive and specific program for disarmament outlined in the 15 January 1986 statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

T.Y. Ramadan declared the Iraqi Government's support for the Soviet initiatives and efforts aimed at the total liquidation of nuclear and other mass destruction weapons and at the prevention of a new world war.

Both sides condemned the aggressive U.S. actions against the sovereign Arab state of Libya. Emphasis was placed on the imperative need for an immediate end to the U.S. aggression which poses a serious threat to peace and international security.

The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. Taking part in it were: on the Soviet side -- I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; K.F. Katushev, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; and V.P. Polyakov, chief of a USSR Foreign Ministry section; on the Iraqi side -- Subhi Yasin Khudayr, minister of industry and minerals; A.D. Shanshal, minister of state for defense; and S.A. Majid al-Faysal, Iraqi ambassador to the USSR.

Arkhipov Sees Off

PM210957 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talks Completed"]

[Text] Talks were completed 19 April between I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and T.Y. Ramadan, member of the Revolution Command Council and first deputy prime minister of the Iraqi Republic.

I.V. Arkhipov and T.Y. Ramadan expressed satisfaction at the development of the friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Iraq and confirmed their mutual desire to strengthen them in accordance with the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation.

On the same day T.Y. Ramadan left the Soviet Union. At the airport he was seen off by I.V. Arkhipov, K.F. Katushev, and other officials.

S.A. Majid al-Faysal, Iraqi ambassador to the USSR, was among the send-off party.

TASS CITES GHALI'S REMARKS ON CAIRO-MOSCOW LINKS

LD271344 Moscow TASS in English 1242 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo April 27 TASS -- Egypt seeks to advance cooperation with the USSR in efforts to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East, according to Egyptian Foreign Minister of State Butrus Ghali.

Speaking in an interview with the newspaper AL-SIYASI, he said the visit to Egypt by a Soviet parliamentary delegation and the trip to Moscow by the Egyptian economics minister indicate the level reached by relations between the two countries in different fields.

Egypt, Ghali said, is a non-aligned nation and wants to have close cooperation and friendly relations with all countries.

He said Egypt's call for convening an international conference to solve the Palestinian issue provides for the Soviet Union's active part in such a forum.

Without solving the Palestinian problem, the pivotal issue in the Middle East, on the basis of the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab lands, Ghali continued, it is impossible to achieve stability and peace in the Middle East.

Egypt, he said, stands for a just and all-embracing settlement through the restoration of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, for an international conference in the Middle East with the participation of all conflicting sides and the permanent members of the U.N. Security Council.

CHARGE D'AFFAIRES VIEWS RELATIONS WITH UAE

GF261926 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1730 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Al-Shariqah, 26 Apr (WAM) -- Mr (Rostom Sevolin), Soviet charge d'affaires to the UAE, stated that the Soviet ambassador to the UAE has been appointed by the Soviet Government and will soon be announced after the normal official steps are completed.

In statements published today in the daily AL-KHALIJ, he said that diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the UAE are of great importance because diplomatic relations mean mutual understanding between countries, becoming acquainted with the people and their civilization and culture from up close, then endeavoring to develop economic, trade, and political relations in the interest of both sides.

The Soviet diplomat explained that the work of the Soviet Embassy would be according to the basic principles of the Soviet Government in its relations with countries designed to establish peace in the world. He pointed out that peace and joint cooperation can only be achieved when governments and people understand the views of each other and prepare the necessary conditions to consolidate principles of peace.

Mr (Sevolin) pointed out that relations between the UAE and the Soviet Union did not begin with the declaration of the establishment of diplomatic relations, but began in January 1973 when exchanges were being conducted during UN sessions through the envoys of the two countries.

He added that exchanges between the two countries at the United Nations were being held which covered their views prior to raising issues before the UN sessions in order to gain support for the issues, whether the issues concerned the UAE or the Soviet Union and [word indistinct] in the same framework as the exchange of information and documents over discussed issues.

The Soviet charge d'affaires summed up his country's stance on the security of the Gulf saying it is [word indistinct] the Gulf countries initially and the responsibility to realize it lies in [words indistinct] the international imperialism and does not serve the Iraqi or Iranian people.

He stated that his country strongly supports immediate endeavors to end this war and resolve all differences between the two warring countries through peaceful negotiations.

CPSU DELEGATION ATTENDS BOLIVIAN CP CONGRESS

Arrives in La Paz

PM280844 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "CPSU Delegation Arrives"]

[Text] La Paz, 24 Apr -- A CPSU delegation headed by P.K. Luchinskiy, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and second secretary of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee, has arrived here at the invitation of the Communist Party of Bolivia [PCB] Central Committee to participate in the work of an extraordinary PCB Congress. At the capital's airport the CPSU delegation was met by Simon Reyes, first secretary of the PCB Central Committee; Oscar Salas, second secretary of the PCB Central Committee; and other leaders of the Communist Party.

Greets Bolivian Communist Party

LD262037 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1916 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, 26 Apr (TASS) -- Here is the text of the CPSU Central Committee greetings to the extraordinary congress of the Communist Party of Bolivia:

Dear comrades! The CPSU Central Committee conveys fraternal greetings to the delegates of the extraordinary congress of the Communist Party of Bolivia.

The international situation in which your congress is taking place remains tense and dangerous because of the actions of the aggressive circles of imperialism which are enhancing the arms race in all direction and are not discontinuing interference in the internal affairs of other states. The militarist face of this policy was again revealed by the refusal of the United States, despite the wishes of all mankind, to accept the Soviet Union's proposals on ending nuclear tests, and by the new nuclear explosions at the Nevada range.

By carrying out a piratical aggression against Libya, the United States has again appeared as the chief culprit for the escalation of international tension, playing in an irresponsible manner with the fate of millions of people.

Washington's imperialist policy is very obvious in Latin America, evidence of which are the continual threats against socialist Cuba, open support for the Somozist gangs aimed at impeding the people of Nicaragua from building their life as they think best, and the suffocating noose of debt thrown over the Latin American countries by transnational corporations.

No matter how great the threat of war and nuclear catastrophe is at the moment, it can be warded off by the joint efforts of all progressive, peace-loving forces of the world. Proceeding from this, the 27th CPSU Congress set out a concrete program for preserving and strengthening universal peace and formulated the foundations of a comprehensive system of international security, the creation of which would make it possible to turn the course of world events into the channel of detente and to ensure conditions for free, independent development of all countries and peoples.

The CPSU congress confirmed the party's course of devoted solidarity with the forces of social and national liberation, and for strengthening cooperation between communist and workers parties.

We wish you succesful accomplishment of the tasks which will be mapped out by the Bolivian Communist Party congress, consolidation of party ranks and expansion of its influence in the masses, rallying of all the progressive and patriotic forces in the struggle against the antipopular plans of reaction, for the country's democratic and independent development.

Long live friendship between our parties, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism!

CHILEAN MILITARY EXILES URGE RESISTANCE TO PINOCHET

PY212157 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2000 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Excerpts] The organization of Chilean military exiles has called on officers, noncommissioned officers, corporals, soldiers, and conscripts to side with the people and not lend themselves to the fratricidal adventures of General Pinochet. The document indicates that this is the decisive year to end the dictatorship and asks the Armed Forces to become aware of the grave situation affecting institutions and the entire country.

The Chilean military in exile stress that the struggle will not take its toll only from the people; the people will see to it that it is also exacted from the military. The call to the Armed Forces, says quote, our organization was born from the commitment assumed with Chile and its people at the time the oath to the flag was taken as soldiers, and it is our duty to alert the Armed Forces to the serious situation our fatherland is experiencing, unquote.

The document adds that despite all the drawbacks and violence used against them, the people have managed to resore their organization and are today in a position to take the offensive and move towrd the final objective of ousting the dictatorship as soon as possible. The experience of the Haitian and Philippine peoples, who have recently recovered their freedom, clearly shows the road to take. The document adds that there is no dictatiorial force that can impede the liberation of the people when they decide to mobilize themselves for that purpose. The degree of combativeness and social mobilization our countrymen have attained forced social sectors that were until recently loyal to the regime to withdraw their support for the dictatorship. Today, Pinochet survives thanks only to the support of the Armed Forces, the document of the military exiles asserts and points out that the Armed Forces are responsible for the poverty and terror our countrymen are suffering.

The document issued by the organization of Chilean military in exile concludes by saying: Officers, noncommissioned officers, corporals, soldiers, and conscripts: take positions by siding with the people and do not let yourself be dragged into the fratricidal adventures of Gen Pinochet. As Chileans and soldiers, we tell you that the future of the fatherland, as well as that of the Armed Forces is in your hands.

The document of the organization of Chilean military in exile ends by stating: For a sovereign and free fatherland and for an Armed Forces at the service of the people.

FBIS-SOV-86-082
Tuesday
29 April 1986
Vol III No 082 Supp 085

Supplement

Daily Report

SOVIET UNION

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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Accident Occurs at Chernobyl Nuclear Reactor

Initial TASS Report

LD281720 Moscow TASS in English 1717 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 28 TASS — An accident has occurred at the Chernobyl atomic power plant as one of the atomic reactors was damaged.

Measures are being undertaken to eliminate the consequences of the accident. Aid is being given to those affected.

A government commission has been set up.

'Vremya' Coverage

LD281744 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 28 Apr 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] From the USSR Council of Ministers:

An accident has taken place at the Chernobyl AES. One of the atomic reactors has been damaged. Measures are being taken to eliminate the consequences of the accident. Help is being given to the victims. A government commission has been set up.

First Accident in Soviet Union

LD281758 Moscow TASS in English 1755 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 28 TASS — The accident at the Chernobyl atomic power station is the first one in the Soviet Union. Similar accidents happened on several occasions in other countries.

In the United States, 2,300 accidents, breakdowns and other faults were registered in 1979 alone, according to the public organization called Critical Mass.

The major causes of the dangerous situation are the poor quality of reactors and other types of equipment, unsatisfactory control over the technical conditions of the equipment, non-observance of safety regulations and insufficient professional training of personnel.

The atomic power station North Anna-1, Virgina near Washington D.C., is topping the list of accident-prone stations.

A major accident occurred in 1979 at the atomic power station in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, where radioactive substances leaked due to a reactor breakdown.

As a result, radioactivity raised to a level dangerous to human health. In order to avoid casualties, the local authorities were compelled to evacuate thousands of residents from the area around the station and nearby regions.

A year later, eight people were doused with radioactive water as a hose became torn during maintenance work at the atomic power plant in Zion, Illinois. Overall, 40,000 litres of contaminated water poured into the atomic plant building.

Similar accidents also were registered at the atomic power station near New York City, at the atomic power plant in Aiken, South Carolina, and some others.

Moscow World Service Report

LD291127 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] A government commission has been set up to investigate what caused the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station in the Ukraine where a reactor was damaged and efforts are being made to eliminate the consequences of the accident and help the victims. The disaster was the first one at Soviet nuclear power plants in more than 30 years. The use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes is the vital necessity for humanity because of the gradual exhaustion of conventional fuels. Drastic measures are being carried out to guarantee the power reactor's reliability and safety. Nevertheless, our observer notes, as this accident and many others at nuclear power facilities at Western countries show that the application of nuclear power even for peaceful purposes can be dangerous — all the more obvious what a horrible threat nuclear weapons and their testing pose to the nations.

AFP Report

AU281746 Paris AFP in English 1744 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, April 28 (AFP) — An accident has occurred in a Soviet nuclear power station damaging a reactor, Soviet news agency TASS reported Monday, quoting official sources and referring to casualties. The accident happened at a station in Chernobyl in the Kiev area of the Ukraine, TASS said, without specifying when it took place.

Measures were being taken to deal with "the consequences of the accident" TASS said, adding "the victims are being assisted". The agency did not say whether the casualties were dead or injured. A government committee of inquiry had been set up.

Meanwhile Swedish Defence Ministry said an abnormally high rate of radioactivity had been recorded on Monday afternoon by several monitoring stations in Finland, Sweden, Denmark, and Norway. The ministry said that the rate would not be a danger to human beings although regional specialists said that the rate was ten times higher in Finland than in Sweden and Norway.

Swedish Energy Minister Birigitta Dahl said the radioactivity registered in Sweden could have been carried by "winds from the Black Sea, from a region of the Soviet Union or from another country". Any question of a nuclear test or missile test accident had been ruled out, the Swedish military observatory at Hagfors reported.

Information about accidents and disasters of any sort are rarely announced in the Soviet Union immediately after they have happened.

The first stage of the Chernobyl nuclear plant was put into service in September, 1977 and two further stages in 1980. Its total power capacity is of three million kilowatts.

An abnormal rate of radioactivity was found on the clothes of nuclear power station employees at a nuclear power plant at Forsmark north of Stockholm leading to the evacuation of 600 employees. The radioactivity rate, at a few millirems an hour, was however not thought high enough to warrant the evacuation of the population. Experts in Stockholm had at first thought that the abnormal rate in the air in several parts of Sweden came from this power station.

Sweden decided, after a referendum, to dismantle its nuclear power stations between now and the year 2010.

In Denmark, the Risoe nuclear research laboratory west of Copenhagen registered a low level of radioactive fallout Monday afternoon. Experts said the level of radioactivity — five times more than normal — was comparable to that reported in Sweden and Finland but at no time was dangerous. The laboratory spokesman added that the level suggested however that the Soviet reactor had melted.

Life 'Normal' in Kiev

AU290723 Paris AFP in English 0717 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, April 29 (AFP) — A Soviet journalist contacted by telephone in Kiev said everything was "normal" in the city, 150 kms (95 miles) south of the nuclear plant at Chernobyl, the scene of a major accident on Saturday.

The journalist on the local Communist Party daily *PRAVDA UKRAINIA* told Agence France-Presse that "everything is normal here". He refused to make any comment on the catstrophe, saying "I can't tell you anything, information is given out in Moscow."

Telephone lines with Kiev were particularly busy on Tuesday morning and it took several hours to get a line. It was not possible to obtain the slightest indication as to possible emergency or security measures being taken or advice which might have been given to the local population.

Air links between Moscow and Kiev, the third biggest city in the country, appeared to be normal, according to information received from the airport here.

Reactor Plant Produced Plutonium

AU290804 Paris AFP in English 0758 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, April 29 (AFP) — The Soviet nuclear plant which had a major accident at the weekend was chiefly producing plutonium for military purposes, a West German physicist said in an interview on a West Berlin radio.

According to Jens Scheer, professor of nuclear physics at Bremen University, the production of electricity was "only secondary". He added that the plant at Chernobyl in the Ukraine was of a type regarded as not very reliable and "experts have been fearing an accident for a long time".

Gromyko Presents 'High State Awards' to Workers

LD281537 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, gave high state awards to a group of comrades in the Kremlin today.

(Ganchev), fitters' team leader, employed by the Nikopolstroy Trust of the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, and (Chervikov), chairman of the Put Lenina Collective Farm, Kotelnich Rayon, Kirov Oblast, received Orders of Lenin and Second Gold Serp i Molot Medals.

Orders of Lenin have been given to Ilichev, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs; Lomakin, the USSR ambassador to Czechoslovakia; and Terebilov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Court.

Other state awards were also given.

Comrade Gromyko greeted the recipients on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo and on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government. He conveyed to them greetings and best wishes from Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and greeted everyone on the occasion of the coming holiday, May Day, the day of international solidarity of the working people.

Woman Sentenced for Fraud Reportedly Executed

AU241558 Paris AFP in English 1551 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, April 24 (AFP) — A woman sentenced to death for fraud two years ago in the southern city of Gelendzhik on the Black Sea coast has been executed, the weekly *LITERATURNAYA ROSSIYA* reported this week. Berta Borodkina, a 59-year-old widow nicknamed "Iron Bella" had been arrested, expelled from the Communist Party and tried for embezzling funds from her catering firm and for distributing kickbacks.

Analysts noted that executions are rarely made public in the Soviet Union and there had been no previous cases of a woman being put to death in this country for many years. Western sources estimated the number of executions in the Soviet Union at 100 a year.

From [date indistinct], the Soviet press had already highlighted a major corruption scandal in Rostov, Soviet Russia, that led to two executions and stiff jail sentences on several officials. The publicity given to the case had been seen as a sign of Soviet Mikhail [as received] Gorbachev's determination to combat corruption and speculation.

Prosecutor's Office Discusses Bank Frauds

PM221336 Moscow TRUD in Russian 17 Apr 86 p 2

[Unattributed report: "At the USSR Prosecutor's Office"]

[Text] The USSR Prosecutor's Office and its organs at the local level have checked on how legislation on safeguarding socialist property is being observed in the State Workers' Savings Bank system.

It was established that the USSR State Workers' Saving Bank Board and republic and oblast boards are still not fully ensuring the fulfillment of party and government requirements on stepping up the struggle against embezzlement and other abuses committed for personal gain.

Establishments of the State Workers' Savings Bank are guilty of serious shortcomings in the selection of cadres, including those for leadership posts, and instances of people being hired for jobs involving material responsibility who have a previous criminal record or proteges who subsequently become organizers and participants in various crimes are not isolated occurrences. The monitoring and auditing service is failing to prevent embezzlement and abuse or to detect them in time. In the Pochapintsy village savings bank, Ternopol Oblast, former inspectors Platosh and and Senkiv misappropriated deposits worth more than R150,000 over a period of 12 years. During that time higher organizations there carried out 43 audits of documents, 18 spot checks, and 17 checks on the acceptance and transmission of valuables, but not a single organization discovered any violations.

Instances where leaders and also workers in the monitoring and auditing services have connived with law-breakers or even become direct accomplices in crime are not infrequent. Adazhiy, inspector in the Dolynyany village savings bank, Chernovitsy Oblast, misappropriated money when receiving deposits over several years. Her accomplices were the chief of the central savings bank, accountants, and auditors, whom she bribed to hush up the crime. All have been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

The accounts monitoring service was not efficient enough. The methods it adopted were ineffective and do not meet modern requirements.

The low standard of accounts monitoring is shown, for example, by the fact that out of 33 cases of embezzlement of money detected in the Uzbek SSR in 1984-85, only 3 were detected by subsequent monitoring of accounts. In the Ukraine SSR during the last 5 years, less than one-fifth of all embezzlements detected in savings banks were revealed by monitoring of accounts.

The role and responsibility of the actual accountancy apparatus for safeguarding socialist property has been undermined. The chief accountants of republic and oblast savings banks to all intents and purposes failed to keep accounts, carry out analyses and monitoring, or elaborate measures to prevent the embezzlement of state resources.

Law-enforcement organs, upon detecting cases of embezzlement in savings banks, regularly inform the leaders of oblast and republic boards about the causes and conditions favoring the perpetration of crimes, but effective measures to remove them have not been taken.

The USSR Gosbank Board, together with the USSR People's Control Committee and the USSR Finance Ministry, examined on the basis of material provided by the USSR Prosecutor's Office the question of safeguarding socialist property within the State Workers' Savings Bank system. The USSR State Workers' Savings Bank Board was seriously criticized for negligence in its work. Specific measures designed to step up the struggle against embezzlement and abuse and obtain redress for damage caused to the state were outlined. The implementation of these measures was monitored. Officials guilty of shortcomings in cadre selection and placement and in the organization of accounting and the monitoring of subordinates' activity were strictly disciplined.

Lenin's Teachings Regarded as Key to Social Progress

PM251220 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Apr 86
First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Unfading Light of Great Ideas"]

[Text] Today the peoples of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries and all progressive mankind are ceremonially marking the 116th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin — a great man, thinker, and revolutionary.

The magnitude of Lenin's impact on the destinies of the world stands out more vividly now than ever before. His name has become one with the present and the future of civilization, marking the actual beginning of its communist era. The teaching and work of the founder of the Bolshevik party and of the first socialist state is rightly recognized as a major contribution to the treasure house of universal human knowledge and experience.

"The talented continuer of the work of Marx and Engels, Vladimir Ilich Lenin comprehensively developed their teaching in new historical conditions, provided the answer to the fundamental questions of the present time, equipped the workers movement with the theory of socialist revolution and socialist building, and with a scientific system of views on problems of war and peace," the CPSU Program notes.

Time has no power over Leninism. Its invincible strength lies in its ability to correctly reflect objective socioeconomic laws and to absorb everything new that leads to social progress. To adhere to Leninism means to engage in a tireless creative quest, to be able at every new historical stage to rise above customary but now obsolete notions, and to combine a bold orientation toward the future with strict realism.

This is the broad Leninist view that our party has taken of the current crucial stage in the life of the Soviet society and the present-day world as a whole, having put forward the concept of the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development at the April (1985) plenum. This concept was approved and further elaborated at the 27th CPSU Congress which is rightly described as the congress of strategic decisions. It approved the new edition of the CPSU Program, provided the answers to fundamental questions raised by life itself, and theoretically substantiated the ways of our further progress.

Transforming the energy of ideas into the energy of action — this is what is most essential, most important now. The year has started quite well in the national economy as a whole. There have been noticeable changes for the better in key industrial sectors. The volume of industrial output increased by 6.7 percent in comparison with the first quarter of last year. Labor productivity rose by 6.3 percent. In the countryside, purchases of livestock and poultry increased by 7.6 percent in comparison with last year, and of milk and eggs by 6.0 percent. The inspired, creative labor of millions during the Leninist subbotnik was a vivid manifestation of patriotism and concern for the common good. However, the Communists are not given to deluding themselves with their successes. In V.I. Lenin's words, it is necessary to advance energetically and singlemindedly to scale new heights. It is a vital necessity and the patriotic duty of every Soviet worker, and party members first and foremost, not to flag in their efforts, to fulfill the targets at their work places conscientiously, to a high standard, and with a complete understanding of their responsibility for the common cause. Only if this condition is fulfilled will we be able to achieve the very high targets set for this year and the 12th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

Following Leninist tradition, the party regards the galvanization of the human factor as a natural result of the improvement of all aspects of human activity. Concern for people's specific needs and interests and their spiritual and moral edification must be constantly in the field of vision of party, soviet, and economic organizations, trade unions, and the Komsomol. Heightened attention to social questions, science, and culture — this, according to Lenin, is the best policy and most efficient management.

Lenin regarded democratism and the living creativeness of the working people as the main strength of the development of the new system. The development of the socialist self-management of the people is assuming an even greater significance now when we are tackling most complex tasks in the sphere of production, culture, and management. And here every real step toward broader publicity, intensification of control from below, and deepening of the democratic principles in the work of state and public organizations and the development of constructive criticism and self-criticism is valuable. To utilize the democratic nature of socialism to the maximum effect relying on the initiative and creativeness of the masses remains the invariable condition of the acceleration of society's development.

The party's experience confirms with utmost clarity that little can be changed in any sphere of our life if we do not change our way of thinking, our psychological approach, if we do not revise our labor organization and the style and methods of work. And here too it is necessary to clearly see and distinguish between those who have truly begun to reorganize themselves and those who only pay lip service to the new trends while changing nothing in practice. This kind of "innovation" was described by V.I. Lenin as useless fuss, as creating a semblance of work, but which in effect poisons our institutions and our minds. The paramount duty of party organizations is strengthening the spirit of professional competence and efficiency and of a truly proprietary attitude to work everywhere and erecting a barrier against any manifestations of backwardness, sluggishness, and complacency.

The entire international activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state is imbued with fidelity to Lenin's ideas. Gradually, the Leninist principles of proletarian, socialist internationalism and of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems are being translated into practice. Today, when the threat of nuclear annihilation hangs over mankind as a result of the aggressive, adventurist imperialist policy, the need to establish a comprehensive system of international security as outlined by the 27th CPSU Congress is becoming ever more imperative. At the same time, the Soviet Union's peaceable intentions and appeals are not a sign of weakness. We will not be caught unawares, we will be able to respond to any challenge. We remember well Lenin's behest that while engaging in peaceful building we must protect the defense capability of the Soviet state, be constantly on the alert.

Destiny has assigned the Soviet people the happy task of initiating a great new cause — building a society of the working people for the working people, paving the way toward communism. Along this path we draw strength from the clear fountainhead of Leninism. Rejoicing in our successes, persistently eliminating shortcomings, realistically assessing our achievements, and thinking about the future we turn to Lenin and consult him again and again. He had, has, and will continue to have a share in all our achievements. He was, is, and will continue to be our attentive and wise mentor.

AUCCTU Resolution Details Postcongress Tasks

PM141154 [Editorial Report] Moscow *TRUD* in Russian on 8 April publishes on pages 1-2 the 4,800-word 10th AUCCTU Plenum resolution "On Trade Union's Tasks Stemming From the 27th CPSU Congress Decisions." The resolution is divided into five sections, dealing with the Soviet trade unions' tasks in the economic, social, ideological educational, organizational, and international spheres. It says in conclusion: "The plenum assures the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo that the trade unions will mount active organizational work to implement the 27th CPSU Congress decisions and will struggle still more energetically to implement the party's strategic policy of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and for new successes in communist building."

Soviet Leaders Attend Meetings, Tour Country

Yeltsin at Moscow Gorispolkom

PM281117 [Editorial Report] Moscow *MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA* in Russian 16 April publishes on page 1 a 600-word unattributed report under the headline "At the Moscow Gorispolkom" which states that "at a routine session the Moscow Gorispolkom has examined the comprehensive targeted 'Health' program for Moscow for 1986-90 aimed at improving the population's health." The report concludes:

"B.N. Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, took part in the Moscow Gorispolkom session."

Dolgikh Visits Port, Komi ASSR

LD262153 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 26 Apr 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Vladimir Ivanovich Dolgikh visited Archangelsk Oblast and Komi ASSR 23-26 April. He visited Archangel maritime port and the Kraznaya Kuznitsa ship repair works and also met with geologists. In conversations with managers, specialists, and workers, attention was drawn to the need to more energetically introduce new equipment and progressive technology as well as the intensification of production and for an increase in the effectiveness of prospecting work for oil, gas, and other mineral resources.

In Komi ASSR, Comrade Dolgikh acquainted himself with the work of several enterprises and associations of Komineft and visited the Vorkuta miners. Conversations there took note of the importance of strengthening the raw materials base, and a great deal of attention was paid to the social development of labor collectives.

In Syktyvkar he visited the Institute of Geology of the Komi branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

Meetings with party aktivs were held at the Archangel and Komi CPSU Obkoms.

Zimyanin Addresses Collegium

PM241353 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Apr 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report under general headline: "Collegium Session"]

[Text] An enlarged session of the USSR Education Ministry Collegium was held 16 April to discuss the tasks of the country's public education organs in the light of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions. Union republic education ministers and leaders of the USSR Academy of Pedagogic Sciences and of public education organs participated in the discussion of the report delivered by USSR Education Minister S.G. Shcherbakov.

The collegium outlined specific measures to propagandize, explain, and study the 27th CPSU Congress documents and materials at establishments in the education system, as well as measures to accelerate the pace of implementing the reform of secondary general educational schooling in the light of the demands of the party congress.

The collegium session was addressed by M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Azerbaijan Council of Ministers Debates Duties

GF271631 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] The Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers convened on 24 April. The meeting discussed the duties of the ministries, chief administrations, establishments, organizations, and the local people's deputies soviet executive committees related to the realization of the decisions adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress, the recommendations and assertions contained in the Political Report read at the 27th CPSU Congress, and the decisions adopted by the 31st Azerbaijan Communist Party Congress. It also discussed the realization of the state plan for economic and social development during the first quarter of 1986 and the fulfillment of the republic's budget during the same period. Gasan Seidov, member of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers, read a report.

The meeting noted that by broadening socialist competition the workers of Azerbaijan SSR have successfully fulfilled the plan for the first quarter of the year. As such, they have contributed to a more dynamic development in the republic's economic and cultural fields. The plan for the sale of industrial products has been fulfilled by 101.4 percent. Compared with the same period in 1985, the increase in industrial production has been 5 percent instead of the 4 percent stipulated by the annual plan.

The rural workers are carrying out the work related to [word indistinct] in an organized way. The overwintering of livestock progressed successfully. Construction workers performed good work. The volume of goods transported via all kinds of transportation means, the transfer of retail merchandise, and the livelihood services increased significantly. Nevertheless, there have been serious shortcomings and deficiencies in the realization of individual plans and tasks.

The Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers assigned the ministries, the chief administrations, the Nakhichevan ASSR Council of Ministers, and the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblispolkom, and the leaders of the city and rayon soviet executive committees, unions, establishments, and organizations the task of taking effective measures for removing shortcomings.

Kyamran Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the meeting. Svetlana Kasumova, Musa Mamedov, and Artur Rasi-Zade, members of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, participated in the work of the meeting.

Azerbaijan Komsomol Central Committee Holds Plenum

GF271710 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] The plenum held by the Azerbaijan SSR Komsomol Central Committee on 26 April discussed the tasks of the republic's Komsomol related to the question of realizing the decisions adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress. Comrade Alekperov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan SSR Komsomol Central Committee, read a report.

The report and the addresses made during the plenum noted that the youths in Azerbaijan are determined to actively participate in the effort made to realize the great plans concerning the question of communist construction and channel all their strength, skill, and courage toward the realization of the party's strategic line — that being the stimulation of the country's ksocial and economic development. (?Austravuskov), a responsible functionary of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee, addressed the plenum. He also presented the Challange Red Banner of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee to the Azerbaijan SSR Komsomol for permanent keeping. The republic's Komsomol organization has been worthy of the banner for its success in the realization of the 26th CPSU Congress and in the communist training of youths.

Comrades Vasiliy Konovalov, second secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, and Mamedov, chief of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department, participated in the work of the plenum.

Uzbek Supreme Soviet Presidium Holds Meeting

GF271545 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek
1600 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] In its regular meeting the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium heard reports by Deputy Marshalov [words indistinct] and Deputy Khabibullayev on the way they are fulfilling their duties as deputies. It was noted that Deputies Marshalov and Khabibullayev were actively participating in the work carried out to realize the party program and recommendations for intensifying economic development and that they are carrying out significant work for activating resources with a view to improving production results. As such, they are appearing on the scene as initiators of the socialist competition for a high work output and for the successful realization of their plans and obligations. With a view to realizing their duties as deputies, they have been holding regular talks with the members of the electorate and accounting on the activity of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet and on the work they have been performing. They have also been focusing significant attention on resolving social problems.

Regardless of this, the presidium noted that [word indistinct] and (?bureaucracy) have been observed in the discussion made on the appeals of the deputies by the soviet executive committees, ministries and administrations, and economic organs — including the Tashkent city [name indistinct] Rayispolkom, and the administration for dwellings and communal economy and the Tashkent railway sector which are both affiliated to the main administration for construction in Tashkent.

In its decision on the matter, the Presidium approved the reports presented by Deputies Marshalov and Khabibullayev. It called on the republic's ministries, administrations, state committees, and the soviet executive committees to reply to the appeals and proposals made by the deputies on time and to give them practical aid in their effort to discharge state tasks. In light of the decisions adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress, the meeting established concrete measures for the implementation of the law governing the status of the deputies and for the creation of all the possibilities required for enabling the deputies to use their authority.

The Presidium heard a report by the Chirchik city soviet executive committee on the work being carried out by the city soviet aimed at mobilizing plans for stimulating social and economic development. It also heard a report by the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Permanent Industry Commission. It noted that the city soviet was moving to upgrade social work output and resolve problems related to improving the welfare of the people. However, the situation of work carried out by the city soviet in the economic and cultural construction fields is not satisfactory.

The Presidium assigned the Chirchik city soviet and the soviet executive committee the task of heeding the decisions adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress and taking the required measures for improving guidance to the economic and cultural construction fields, creating conditions for initiative in each and every collective, and demonstrating a determined and principled stand on the question of resolving important social problems in life.

The serious deficiencies in the work carried out by the republic's local soviets aimed at realizing the laws related to the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism were also discussed. The Kara-Kalpak ASSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the oblast soviet executive committees, and the Tashkent City Soviet Executive Committee were assigned the task of quickly learning the situation of the work carried out to remove drunkenness and alcoholism and putting into effect measures designed for substantially improving this work. Various instructions were given to the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of [word indistinct], and the Ministry of Trade, as well as to the Board of the Union of Consumers' Societies and other organizations.

The Presidium also discussed other matters concerning the republic and adopted various relevant decisions.

Uzbek Trade Unions Council Focuses on Health Issues

GF271738 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek
0115 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] The meeting the Uzbek SSR Council of Trade Unions Presidium held on 25 April discussed the work carried out by the Bukhara Oblast Council of Trade Unions for realizing the decisions adopted by the CPSU Central Committee on measures concerning the removal of drunkenness and alcholism and improving the use of clubs and sports installations. The meeting noted that the oblast's Council of Trade Unions and the trade union committees were carrying out certain measures in the organizational and training fields for removing drunkenness and alcoholism, forming a state of healthiness, and consolidating the activity of cultural and educational establishments and sports installations.

It was noted, however, that there are many shortcomings in this work. Measures for limiting drunkenness and (?alcoholism) have not been included in the contracts of collectives of a number of factories in the oblast. The organization of the spare time of the workers does not comply with contemporary demands. The oblast's Council of Trade Unions and the trade unions committees have not taken the measures required for helping factories which do not have cultural and sports installations to use (?other clubs) and sports installations.

The Uzbek SSR Council of Trade Unions Presidium assigned the Bukhara Oblast Council of Trade Unions the task of removing its shortcomings and cooperating with other communal organizations for [words indistinct] and for improving the use of cultural establishments and sports installations.

Comrade Alimova, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Trade Unions, addressed the convocation.

Turkmen Supreme Soviet Discusses People's Soviets

GF271234 Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1545 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Excerpts] The Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has met and reviewed the resolutions adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium in its 31 March meeting on the tasks of the soviets of people's deputies following the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress which highly evaluated the role of the soviets of people's deputies as well as other leading political events which affect the life of our party and the Soviet people.

As has been pointed out, the documents of the 27th CPSU Congress have clearly outlined the role of the local soviets of people's deputies in realizing the innovative course of the party to accelerate social and economic development in the country, to improve the standard of living of the Soviet people, and to further deepen the democratization of our society.

According to these demands, the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has adopted a resolution in which it obliges the soviets of people's deputies in the republic to discuss, during their sessions in May this year, the tasks of the soviets which stem from the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress; to create an atmosphere of self-criticism, in light of the current demands of the party, in order to analyze [words indistinct] organizational, political, and educational work; and to devise and carry out prospective plans to fulfill the decisions of the party congress.

As clarified by the 27th CPSU Congress that the soviets are responsible for all aspects of life in their territories, it is imperative that they effectively and persistently make use of the authority vested in them to implement and to accelerate economic, social, and cultural development. The implementation of this task must be based on intensification of production, labor productivity, and the lowering of the prices of goods.

The task of the soviets of people's deputies is to introduce the achievements of science and the latest technology, to upgrade the mechanism of control over the fields of national economy, and to consolidate order and discipline.

The soviets must exert more pressure on the accounting organs [words indistinct] for absolute implementation of the allocated tasks; to devote continuous attention to improving medical, trade, cultural, and domestic services for the citizens; and to meet the needs of the citizens for schools, kindergartens, and preschool institutions.

It is of vital importance to upgrade the style, method, and the executive authority of the soviet organs and to raise the level of responsibility of their workers in order to achieve the ultimate goal.

It is important that in all organs and departments of the government an atmosphere hostile to shortcomings and a bureaucratic solution of problems is created in order to promote wide development of labor productivity and self-criticism.

The Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and its departments must concentrate efforts to solve the main problems in order to accelerate economic and social development, to strive to raise the standard of living in the republic, and to enhance the unified national economy complex in the country.

The need has been stressed to use [word indistinct] of the regular reports of the Council of Ministers and the ministries and the departments of the republic before the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and its departments; to raise the level of the leadership of the local soviets of people's deputies; and to ensure natural cooperation among the organs of people's control, trade unions, the Komsomol, and other social organizations. [Word indistinct] the prospective measures adopted by the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium to implement the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 23d Congress of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee will be submitted to the regular session of the Supreme Soviet of the republic for final approval.

Tajik Komsomol First Secretary Transferred, Replaced

LD261528 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 26 Apr

[Text] At a plenum of the Central Committee of Tajikistan's Komsomol in Dushanbe today, the tasks of the republic's Komsomol organization in implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress were discussed.

Noting the increased political and labor activity of young people, the plenum participants talked in self-critical terms about the slow restructuring of the primary Komsomol organizations at a time when work is being done in a new way. Sluggish thinking and parasitical and consumerist attitudes can still be observed among a certain section of youth. The plenum examined an organizational question.

In connection with his transfer to party work, Comrade Sultanov was released from his duties as first secretary of the Central Committee of the Tajik Komsomol. Comrade Alimov, who has been working in the apparatus of the All-Union Komsomol, was elected first secretary of the Tajik Komsomol. Comrade Makhkamov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Tajik Communist Party, took part in the plenum.

Preparations Under Way for Economic Reorganization

LD290427 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] In the USSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply, preparations have begun for transferring associations, enterprises, and organizations of a number of ministries and departments to material and technical supply on the basis of wholesale trade. Starting next year scientific and technical institutes, planning and design organizations of all ministries and departments along with their experimental production plants, the ministry of construction, road, and municipal machine building, and a number of nonproduction ministries, will be given the opportunity to order, without preliminary claims being made and using their own resources at the territorial supply organization, everything needed for the successful fulfilment of their plan tasks. This kind of method will provide for much more flexibility and mobility in production, which are so necessary for accelerating the rate of scientific and technical progress.

'System of Relations' Changed

LD281331 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0715 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, 28 Apr (TASS) — TASS observer Boris Grishchenko writes:

Preparations have begun in the USSR for transferring associations and organizations in a number of ministries and departments to a system of material and technical supply through wholesale trade. The simplicity of placing a current order comes from the fact that only the production task now serves as the basis for obtaining resources, and for the order to be met, the enterprise must have a system of asset organization [organizatsiya sredstv].

This arrangement is in accordance with the 27th CPSU Congress policy of intensifying production and perfecting the economic mechanism, a policy based on increasing the independence of enterprises and organizations with an accompanying rise in their responsibility for good final work results.

Examples from the recent past show that material and technical supply has often been a problem area in the development of production.

Deficiencies in this sphere also were exploited by those who, instead of seeking internal resources, sought to somehow justify their own errors by talking about "objective difficulties."

This departure from rigid funding changes the system of relations in the raw material market. Previously, the USSR Gossnab worked directly with almost 250,000 customers. Naturally, it was not easy to maintain order in such an extensive setup. The new system puts an end to bureaucratic pencil-pushing; instead, enterprises and supply organizations are now engaged in useful and important work. They are preparing a scientific foundation for production and material resource consumption requirements for the 2d year of the 5-year period, and devising guarantees for the unconditional satisfaction of all orders from enterprises and building sites.

Economist Views Need To Restructure Management

PM281030 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 24 Apr 86 p 3

[Article by Doctor of Economic Sciences R. Belousov: "Centralism and Independence. The 27th CPSU Congress on the Reform of the System for Managing the Economy"]

[Text] Moscow — One of the most important tasks set by the 27th party congress is to create an integrated, efficient, and flexible system of economic management, a system which will enable the potential of socialism to materialize more fully. We are not talking about partial improvements, regardless of how important they may be, but about a radical reform, a qualitative restructuring of the entire system for managing the economy. Why is it necessary?

The point is that the current system of management was established a few decades ago and clearly bears the imprint of the historical conditions and tasks of the first 5-year plan periods, the epoch when socialist building was first embarked on. The management forms, methods, and levers which were introduced at that time made it possible to implement industrialization and collectivization, to ensure the material backing for victory in the Great Patriotic War, and to swiftly restore the national economy during the postwar period. They also made it possible to withstand the rigorous economic competition with the capitalist world's leaders and to attain military-strategic parity with the United States. This must not be forgotten; but we must not ignore the fact that these forms and methods of planned management of the economy have exhausted themselves with the passage of time, even though its principles are immutable.

This fact has invariably been taken into account in the party's economic policy, and measures have been implemented to improve economic management. It is sufficient to recall the attempts to find approaches toward a new combination of sectorial and territorial management in the late fifties, the economic reform in the sixties, the quest for new approaches toward planning and incentives in the late seventies, and the economic experiments in the early eighties.

Nevertheless, and despite all their theoretical and practical value, all these measures were, for various reasons, inconsistent and partial. Therefore, they could not have produced the global effect of bringing the entire economic management system in line with the level attained in the development of productive forces. This is why the 27th CPSU Congress set the task: to implement a profound restructuring of the economic machinery, relying on the principle of democratic centralism. The meaning of this restructuring is to orient all management tiers toward intensification of social production and enhancement of labor efficiency and quality.

Here we face a complex theoretical and practical problem concerning the optimal combination of democratic centralism and the self-management of labor collectives. It is evident that the national economy cannot function without one single body determining strategic goals and coordinating the efforts to attain them. Nor can it function, however, without local initiatives in the fulfillment of plan targets. Historical experience shows that any attempt to combine central and local functions leads to the overloading of some elements and the weakening of others. The art of managing is the skill to delineate accurately, and at the same time to combine organically, the economic and organizational functions of central organs, labor collectives, and local organs of management.

The 27th CPSU Congress set the task, on the one hand, to step up the activeness of centralized leadership in the implementation of the party's economic strategy and, on the other hand, to enhance the role and independence of associations and enterprises and their interest in and responsibility for the attainment of the best end results. The basis for this ought to be provided by true financial autonomy and direct dependence of the level of collectives' incomes on the efficiency of their work.

Such an approach makes it possible to overcome the extremes which are still encountered in the treatment of democratic centralism in the management of the economy. Centralism, with the national economic plan and the state budget as its main forms, is one of socialism's fundamental advantages. It ensures a uniform approach toward the solution of problems affecting the interests of the whole people, translates into practice the relations of socialist ownership, and makes it possible to achieve comprehensive and coordinated development of sectors and regions in the country. Thus it counters the centrifugal forces of departmentalism and parochialism. Centralized control of the economy in the interests of the people, with the working people's participation, and subject to monitoring by the working people, makes it possible to bring into action some very weighty sources of economic growth. This is where centralism couples with democracy, and the new tasks objectively demand that this "coupling" becomes even tighter.

In practical terms this means that central economic departments and sectorial ministries must stop taking upon themselves the solution of numerous specific questions and must shed their operational activity. Questions concerning the entire economy and its sectors will remain within their powers, but henceforth their solutions must be sounder and better substantiated.

At the same time, the task has been set to extend the powers of collectives and local organs. For this purpose, they will be provided not only with rights but also with the necessary resources. Labor collectives must earn funds for the retooling of production, for salary increases, for housing construction, and for the solution of other social problems. Until recently, financial autonomy was targeted on the recoupment of current expenditure, in other words on ensuring simple reproduction; henceforth, the technical and social development of enterprises and associations must be self-financed. This means that their collectives become responsible for expanded reproduction.

Another key idea of the management reform is the transition to economic methods at all levels of the national economy. We are talking about restrictions on peremptorily-volitional decisions which, in practical terms, often turn into voluntarism and inflict considerable material and moral damage. Now, when management organs make decisions, they must consider thoroughly the interests of labor collectives and regions, with priority being given to the interests of the whole people.

The statement that man is the main productive force is not just empty words. One can recall that one of the reasons behind the decline of economic growth rate in the late seventies and early eighties was the fact that this period saw a weakening of the incentives for the development of the individual and that the machinery which encouraged people to work with total dedication according to their abilities was beginning to wear out and age. Leveling, in terms of labor remuneration for individual workers and of incentives for collectives, became widespread within the system of both material and moral incentives. It became customary to compensate for the losses of laggard enterprises, ministries, and regions at the expense of those which operated efficiently. This undermined financial autonomy, gave rise to parasitism, and dampened any enthusiasm for innovation and progressiveness.

The restructuring of the economic machinery presupposes the rejection of the practice of subjective distribution of incomes. When an absolute profit ceiling is set for an enterprise in advance and, in fact, regardless of end results, while any above-plan income treated as "free" surplus is transferred to the budget, the collective naturally loses all interest in seeking reserves to effect savings and increase profits. A gradual transition from financial apportionment to the taxation principle is envisaged under the new economic management conditions. Either absolute figures for mandatory payments into the budget or for deductions payable to higher-ranking organizations, or firm normatives for the proportional distribution of planned and above-plan profits will be set for enterprises in advance and for a long-term period. Collectives acquire a real interest in increasing swiftly and steadily their net income — the source of the funds for development, material incentives, social and cultural measures, and housing construction.

The application of economic methods of management is impossible without stepping up the role of goods-money relations. It is these relations that must provide a flexible coupling between production, distribution, and consumption. The most important advantage of these relations is the fact that the machinery of their operation forces every producer to boost quality and reduce expenditure, which means seeking out and swiftly implementing the achievements of science and technology, advanced experience, and innovation. The idea is simple enough: Prices are used to impose on enterprises a rigorous normative for socially necessary expenditure. If their individual costs are below this normative, they earn additional profits. If they are above it, nobody introduces any amendments, losses are not made good, and they are forced to reorganize themselves.

Another important avenue of the reform of the economic machinery is the organization of the wholesale trade in means of production. At present the turnover stage is virtually nonexistent in the process of their reproduction. The consequences are highly lamentable: Enterprises are forced to create larger reserves of material values; funds turnover is slowing down; and material and technical supplies suffer from chronic disruptions. The system of advance requisitions for materials and components hinders the introduction of new articles and extends the time taken for their assimilation.

The planned reform of management envisages that it will acquire a modern organizational structure taking into account the trends toward concentration, specialization, and production sharing. All collective labor needs an organization which ensures order and coordination in actions and gives these actions a certain direction and purposefulness. Now we are faced with the need to seek new and more efficient structures of coupling science and production, integrating related production processes, and creating territorial-production and intersectorial associations. Industry is basically switching to the two-tier system of management and the basic tiers — enterprises and associations — are being strengthened. This restructuring is not a goal in itself. Its purpose is to ensure improved quality of management and, as a result, attain high end results from the nationwide labor cooperation.

But perhaps the main avenue of the restructuring of management is its comprehensive democratization. Working people in our country have always participated in the solution of state and economic questions but mainly through their representatives on soviet, party, and trade union organs. The new approach involves the awakening of mass initiative and creativeness — the driving force which is capable of practically implementing the planned qualitative restructuring of management. It is for these purposes that labor collectives have been given the right to solve directly a broad range of questions concerning production and social development.

The need for this is evident. We all are the joint owners of the means of production. The relations of socialist ownership not only give each one of us rights but also impose a great responsibility. The essence of this responsibility is simple: Whether you want it or not, whether you understand it or not, if you are passive in management, if you allow yourself and others a couldn't-care-less and indifferent attitude toward the people's wealth, you must bear both material and moral responsibility for this.

In order to accelerate economic growth, it is necessary to set all reserves in motion. They do exist; and if everyone were to look around more carefully, they will be found. The only thing that is needed is not to tolerate losses or a slack attitude toward the work at hand. This is the main condition for efficient economic management, and without it, it is impossible to achieve a better life for each and every one.

Railway Workers Adopt New Work, Salary System

LD241710 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0815 GMT on 23 April carries a 5-minute report by special correspondents in Minsk Aleksey Zhuk and Petr Makritskiy on new systems being adopted by Belorussian railway workers. One of the correspondents explains that the Belorussian railway workers have gone over to a new system of payment by the job and doubling up of duties. In a short period of time about 12,000 workers have been freed for work in other industries.

Next, the correspondents interview Andrey Grigoryevich Andreyev, head of the Belorussian railways who explains that a 10-percent increase is expected in the volume of rail traffic over the next 5-year period. In another interview Vladimir Timofeyevich Charykov, chief of the Labor, Wages, and Industrial Safety Administration at the USSR Ministry of Railways, says that the experiment is to be implemented at a number of other railways: Oktyabrskyay, Pribaltiyskaya, Lvov, Odessa, Moldavia, Yuzhnaya, Severokavkazskaya, Alma Ata, Central Asia, and the Minsk underground. Charykov says that over 30,000 workers have been freed in the first quarter of this year. In 1986 alone, through a reduction of 45,000 workers involved in rail transportation on these lines, labor productivity over the network as a whole will rise by (?1.7) percent. Charykov considers that the introduction of this experiment will allow labor productivity on the railways to be increased by 17-20 percent by the end of the current 5-year plan, and will free over 200,000 workers for the national economy.

Briefs

Tyumen Oil Deposit Opened — Industrial exploitation of the Orekhovo-Yermakovskoye deposit has been started by Yuganskneftegaz. Tyumen oilmen have started exploitation of a new oil deposit on the left bank of the Ob. Already this year it is planned to recover more than 300,000 tons of hydrocarbons from the deposit. [Text] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1250 GMT 28 Apr 86 LD*]

Machine Tools Computer — The first section of computer-controlled machine tools is being established at the main enterprise of the Murmansk Sudoves association. These are fourth-generation machine tools. It will be possible to make both small and large components on them. The machine tools can be switched quickly from one program to another. [Summary][*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2304 GMT 7 Apr 86 LD*]

Pierre Cardin Fashions — Moscow April 8 TASS — The first license agreement between the Pierre Cardin firm and the Soviet Union was signed today here at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade. Under the agreement, the firm will design high-fashion models of men's and women's clothes and hand over forms and records required for their production in the USSR with the use of Soviet-made materials. Within five years after the signing of the agreement, the Pierre Cardin firm will be handing over annually to the Soviet side two collections of clothes, 46 models each, for autumn-winter and spring-summer seasons. The manufacture of ready-to-wear garments will be started at enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry. The agreement was signed by Pierre Cardin and Valeriy Ignatyev, general director of the foreign trade associaiton "Licensintorg". [Text] [*Moscow TASS in English 1433 GMT 8 Apr 86 LD*]

Spring Sowing Progress Throughout Nation Reviewed

PM251144 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 1

[O. Pavlov "Agricultural Review": "Springtime Reckoning"]

[Text] The week that has passed brought heavy rainfall over a large part of the country. Temperatures in Estonia and Latvia dropped so low that the ground was temporarily covered with snow. Yet farms in 12 union republics engaged in field work. It is true that sowing was not being done everywhere, but the soil was being prepared and fertilizers were being applied. Spring has actually, one way or another, come upon us earlier than in previous years, but the decision of how, when, and what should be done in the fields is entirely in the crop farmer's hands.

It has to be noted that work proceeds at a good pace provided that weather conditions permit it. Rostov Oblast machine operators, for example, have organized their work well under complex conditions. They have had to resow winter crops over quite a large area and, in addition to that, they have a large area allocated to spring crops — almost 2.6 million hectares. This includes an area of about 1 million hectares for grain and pulse crops. The oblast's farms have now sown more grain crops than in any other territory of the RSFSR. But only time will tell what the harvest yields will be. It is not always possible to make good all the damage suffered by the winter crop fields.

Unfortunately, this is not the first year that extensive resowing work has to be done in Belgorod, Voronezh, and Kursk Oblasts. This fact indicates that the standards of winter crop and perennial grass cultivation there need to be seriously examined. Nor is this the first year that we speak of poor harvest yields from grain crops in Rostov, Voronezh, and several other oblasts, which are by no means suffering from the worst natural and climatic conditions. It must be noted that considerable potential is concentrated there within agricultural science establishments. It is impossible to claim that the corps of specialists at rayon level is understaffed or that agronomists on farms are inadequately trained. Moreover, resources and efforts have been invested in the introduction of industrial technologies in winter crop fields. Yet, recently we have observed with alarm the development of the situation in these oblasts, which determine the level of the country's grain production.

Good news has started arriving now. Rain has come to the southern Ukraine following the earlier heatwave. But winter crops have been damaged even there. Of course, the southern region has a chance to make good the damage by means of crops like corn. All this, however, involves additional expenditure of labor and funds.

There is, of course, no need to paint an entirely black picture. Modern crop farmers, particularly those who have mastered the intensive technologies, are capable of managing harvest yields even under complex weather conditions. It was noted at the 27th party congress that the assimilation of intensive technologies will make it possible, in 1985 alone, to reap an additional 16 million metric tons of grains and a significant quantity of other produce.

The potential of new technological solutions in crop farming is extremely high. It is only necessary to make full use of them, to not simplify the solutions, and to rigorously observe all agrotechnical regulations and technological discipline. It is also necessary to constantly augment one's knowledge.

A certain amount of conservatism is, unfortunately, still extant in agronomical circles. On the one hand, this is understandable: Unchecked and at times, even nonsensical innovations were forced on agronomists too persistently and clumsily in the past. The cause suffered, the soil suffered, and people lost their taste for creative work. Now, however, is the time to display independence, to shoulder responsibility for bold decisions, and to wage an active struggle for innovations. This includes technology. Alas, not everything is running smoothly. For example, Kurgan Oblast's agro-industrial committee and scientists recently verified thoroughly the standard of their agronomists' knowledge of industrial technology, bearing in mind that these agronomists had undergone a far from brief training. One-third of specialists were graded as "failed." This is why harvest yields in the oblast are patchy and why there are so many shortcomings in the fields.

...Meanwhile, the front of field work is expanding. Lithuania, Belorussia, Orel, Ryazan, Tula, Vladimir, the Volga Region, Uralsk Oblast, the Far East — this is roughly the front line of springtime sowing. Siberia and north Kazakhstan have yet to embark on it. This is understandable. The best time still lies ahead. Now, it is necessary to prepare the equipment and implements as best as possible, and here and there it is still possible to improve the quality of the seeds.

Work has begun in the vegetable plantations in the south. North Osetia's farms have completed the sowing. Seeds of new, regionalized varieties of radishes, carrots, green peas, sweet peppers, cucumbers, tomatoes, and edible greens have been sown in well-tilled, fertilized soil. Introducing industrial technologies in the cultivation of vegetable crops, the farms plan to open the vegetable deliveries season somewhat earlier than usual.

The work that has to be done in the fields increases day by day. It is, however, important that springtime reckoning should not be just a matter of days or hectares, but should be primarily aimed at high end results, which would set the tone for 5-year plan period.

Progress in Current Agricultural Work Evaluated

PM281535 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Apr 86 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Arable Farmers out in the Fields"]

[Excerpt] The extensive use of advanced methods of work organization is a characteristic sign of this spring. The scale on which intensive techniques are being applied in arable farming has increased in the country as a whole. This work requires a high level of skill and responsibility. A formal attitude to advanced methods, just going through the motions, cannot be allowed. It must be ensured that these techniques universally produce a handsome increase in yields and repay the outlay with interest. Specialists of farms and agro-industrial enterprises must help arable farmers fully master the innovations and introduce zonal soil-conservation arable farming systems, since the accelerated development of crop cultivation is to be achieved to a large extent on that basis.

The tasks facing arable farmers are not easy, they demand great exertion of effort. In recent years arable farming yields have stood still in some places and there has been no increase in the crops grown. This particularly concerns many farms in Voronezh, Vladimir, and Ural oblasts. A radical improvement in the state of affairs in crop cultivation is needed if a dramatic turnaround is to be achieved. It is specially necessary to execute every agrotechnical method to a high standard and to sow high-quality seed on well-prepared soil at the best time. Party organs and kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders must inculcate in people intolerance toward shortcomings and routine and a desire to achieve the highest possible results with the least expenditure of labor and resources.

Special attention must be paid to reclaimed land. Care must be taken to ensure that irrigation and drainage systems are well prepared for the season. But this has not been considered everywhere. In Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, for example, large-scale sowing of cotton has begun, but not all the hydroengineering systems have been repaired yet. Collector and drainage lines are sometimes inoperative. Some farms are making poor use of scientifically based crop rotation. Land reclamation workers and farmers must increase the yields on improved land more quickly and seek to obtain the planned harvests. A careful attitude to water and other irrigated land resources counts for a lot here.

Spring field work is proceeding best of all where people are making skillful use of equipment. Pacesetters have long since fixed their equipment and checked it down to the last detail. Motor vehicles have been handed over to experienced machine operators working according to the collective contract method. Schedules have been drawn up, routes worked out, and care taken to ensure that units are efficiently maintained. Nevertheless, sowing work caught engineering service workers unawares in a number of places. A considerable number of tractors were still not ready for use on farms in Kostroma and Perm Oblasts and the Udmurt ASSR at the beginning of April. There are many Kirovets tractors in disrepair in the Kazakhstan virgin lands. There are frequent interruptions in the supply of spare parts to repair workers. For example, a number of farms in Georgia lack tractor parts, sprayers, and other mechanisms. Clearly, people have been paying less attention to current work in some places. The situation must be put right as quickly as possible.

During sowing time the place for specialists belonging to rayon agro-industrial associations and agro-industrial committees is in the fields and on the farms. It is important that rural workers reorganize themselves to work in the new way and develop a taste for creativity from the very outset of the harvest campaign. What management bodies must do now is not command or dictate the methods of sowing or soil cultivation but help to get things going and help the assimilation of progressive labor organization procedures and methods, financial autonomy, and the contract system. There is no place for red tape, speechifying, or an armchair style. During sowing, specialists must continue assimilating the new economic management mechanism and revealing its potential in practice.

The spring harvesting season has also reached the non-Chernozem Zone. It is a region of large potential. Substantial investments were made in the region's agro-industrial complex in the last two 5-year plans. However, they are still not yielding the required return. Many farms have low harvests. Reclaimed fields are making a poor return on investment. The task facing rural workers and their agro-industrial partners is to achieve a breakthrough and bring the production potential created there fully into operation. Life demands that grain and vegetable growing be developed more energetically and that more feed be procured for livestock. It is also necessary to pay increased attention to the non-Chernozem Zone's traditional sector — flax growing. The position there is not gratifying either. Sowing time is approaching, but there is a lack of long-stemmed flax seed in Kalinin and Pskov oblasts. No concern was shown to purchase it in good time.

Field Preparation in Non-Chernozem Zone Reported

PM251540 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Apr 86
First Edition p 1

[V. Yakovlev "Agricultural Review": "The Wide-Open Spaces of the Non-Chernozem Zone"]

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that by 21 April spring crops had been sown on 26.2 million hectares in the country. Grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) accounted for 13.1 million of them. Cotton growers and workers on beet plantations are increasing the scale of their operations: In the past week they have sown hundreds of thousands of hectares. The vegetable growers in the southernmost farms have different preoccupations: They are already tending the crops.

The busy period has also arrived for the farmers in Russia's non-Chernozem Zone. As is customary, the spring work program was opened by the detachments whose job it is to top-dress the winter crops and perennial grasses. This work is currently being done all over the region.

There is a solicitous attitude toward the fields on many farms in Tula Oblast. In the last 5-year plan they considerably increased production and purchases of grain. The farmers are placing the emphasis on intensive techniques: They provide an increase of nine and more quintals of grain per hectare compared with conventional techniques.

But stagnation in the grain sector has not yet been overcome in most rayons. Harvests are poor and the return on expenditure is poor. The state has allocated a large amount of mineral fertilizer to the non-Chernozem farms. It should provide a large quantity of extra products. But because of mismanagement and violation of agricultural techniques the opposite often happens. For example, kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Bryansk, Vladimir, and Ryazan Oblasts have increased the doses of mineral fertilizers for grain crops. But instead of increasing, yields have fallen. This was due to the excessive acidity of some fields and the careless use of the fertilizers.

In a number of places the accelerated development of the grain sector is being hampered by stagnation and by production leaders who are clinging to their grandfathers' agricultural methods. The advantages of intensive techniques in grain farming are clear for all to see. But they are slow to take root. Some people report that they are placing land under intensive cultivation, but they then use the old methods on it. Technological discipline is often violated on such fields in Kostroma and Yaroslavl Oblasts. The result is, of course, that a large quantity of products is lost. Last fall kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Mordovian and Mari ASSR's failed to meet targets for sowing winter crops by intensive techniques.

The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the non-Chernozem Zone possess a mighty technical potential. They have over 500,000 tractors alone. A vast pool of other machinery has been created. According to specialists, spring field work can be carried out at the very best times using that kind of equipment. But not everyone is managing to. Tardy preparation of units is largely to blame. At a time when speed is of the essence, some people are still being let down by "rear services." At the beginning of April a large number of tractors werestill awaiting repairs at workshops in Vologda, Ivanovo, Kirov, and some other oblasts. In Komi ASSR 14 percent of the grain drills were awaiting repairs.

There are large areas of new land in the non-Chernozem Zone. It can provide good harvests. But on many kolkhozes and sovkhozes drained land is giving a meager return. It is important now for farmers and reclamation organization personnel to make sure the improved land is in good order.

But not all people are conscientiously preparing the new arable land for the growing season. The reclamation workers of Mobile Mechanized Column-11 turned over to the "Smychka" Kolkhoz in Pskov Oblast around 700 hectares that had not been properly prepared. Consequently, the large farm, which lies near the village of Besedino, is using only one-half of its land. The drains are already partially blocked with mud, although it is less than two years since the system was introduced. The grass sown last year has rotted. The defects were there for all to see. But kolkhoz chairman V. Lukashevich and the other personnel who agreed to accept the land behaved in an unprincipled way and turned a blind eye to the poor-quality drainage and soil preparation. The reclamation workers were told to repair the damage. Although the new sowing season is just around the corner, the people responsible for the unfinished work have not put in an appearance.

Mass sowing is about to begin in the wide-open spaces of the non-Chernozem Zone. The region's farmers are joining the rest of the country on the path of acceleration.

Sowing Campaign Under Way; Good Conditions Reported

LD241359 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1500 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] The sowing campaign is under way in all union republics except Estonia. According to data we received today from the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by the beginning of the week spring crops had been sown on over 26 million hectares. Half of this area was taken up by grain crops. Widespread sowing is going ahead now along the Volga. In the last few days, sowing began in Penza and Ulyanovsk Oblasts. Farms of the south of the non-Chernozem Zone are sowing spring crops. In the last few days there was precipitation over a significant territory of the country which has replenished stores of moisture. This creates good conditions for the young shoots. In the Ukraine and North Caucasus, the sowing of millet, buckwheat, and rice has begun. Grain corn, sunflower, and sugar beet crops have already been sown over a significant area. These days the farms of the southernmost regions are beginning to sow soya, a crop that requires warmth. In the republics of Central Asia, cotton sowing is nearing completion. Feed crops have now been sown over a significantly greater area than in previous years in the country.

'Progress-26' Docks With 'Mir'-'Soyuz T-15'

LD262235 Moscow TASS in English 2230 GMT 26 Apr 86

[TASS announcement]

[Text] [no dateline as received] — The *Progress-26* spacecraft docked with the manned orbital complex *Mir — Soyuz T-15* at 01.26, Moscow time, on April 27, 1986 [2126 GMT 26 April].

The mutual search, rendezvous, tethering and docking were carried out by means of the onboard automatic equipment of the spaceships. The processes were monitored by the mission control centre in cooperation with the ground command instrumentation complex as well as by cosmonauts Kizim and Solovev. The cargo spacecraft docked with the station on the side of the service compartment.

The *Progress-26* spacecraft delivered fuel for the joint propulsion unit, food, water, complementary equipment and apparatus for the *Mir* station, as well as mail.

According to telemetric data and crew reports, the onboard systems of the manned complex *Mir — Soyuz T-15 — Progress-26* are functioning normally. The state of Leonid Kizim's and Vladimir Solovyev's health is good, and they are feeling well.

[Signed] TASS, April 27.

Crew Unloading 'Progress-26'

LD280847 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0730 GMT 28 Apr 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] The flight of the *Mir — Soyuz T-15 — Progress-26* orbital station is continuing. Today, Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev will basically be involved with the unloading of the transportation vessel. The crew will carry out a 2-hour physical training session, and will carry out geophysical experiments in line with the program for the study of the environment. According to reports from the orbit and according to telemetric data, the flight is proceeding normally. The state of health and the sense of well-being of both cosmonauts is good.

Technical Problems Discussed

LD272305 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Summary] Cosmonauts Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev have been working in orbit for over 2 months. Today they started to unlaod the latest *Progress-26* cargo craft that is moored at the *Mir* station. Our correspondent Petr Pelekhov talked to the cosmonauts during one communications session.

[Begin recording] [Pelekhov] Are you happy with the station, are there any problems?

[Cosmonaut] On the whole we are satisfied with the station, but problems and failures also crop up, as is invariably the case with complex technology. However we get over them. For example, we had a big problem with the communications system. We could not adjust it for a long time, but now, as you see, we are talking without major interruptions so this problem has been solved as well.

Transferring additional equipment to the station and checking the operating condition of the systems will end the first stage of our work at the station. It is pleasing to think we will have completed everything in the flight plan for that period. This work has been interesting and varied.

[Pelekhov] Yesterday you mentioned some difficulties in connection with Africa, you did not get a good view of something over there...

[Cosmonaut] We worked yesterday on behalf of geophysicists who want to obtain data about the distance at which a cosmonaut can discriminate colors, but in the Southern Hemisphere, in Africa, the color spectrum of their vegetation has already become limited, so to speak...and I told earth that they should pick regions for observation where the color spectrum is wider and better so that we can fulfill all tasks in the interests of geophysics.

Progress of 'Astron,' 'Vega' Projects Updated

LD251545 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 25 TASS — The astrophysical station *Astron* which was put into a high elliptic orbit of an artificial earth satellite on March 23, 1983, has been in operation for the fourth year now.

In the course of the flight, nearly 500 radio-communication sessions were held. In the course of these sessions, according to the joint programmes of scientists of the USSR, the GDR, France and Italy, diverse research of stars, galaxies, nebulae and Halley's Comet was carried out. A number of important scientific results have been achieved by ultraviolet and X-ray telescopes installed in the *Astron* station. Thus an unusually high content of superheavy elements was found in the atmospheres of some stars, a new type of star flares has been discovered, earlier unknown peculiarities of ultraviolet radiation of active galaxies have been detected, the character of the change in the velocity of outflow of matter from very hot stars has been determined.

The information on Halley's Comet received from the *Astron* station complements the measurement data from the automatic interplanetary stations *Vega-1* and *Vega-2*. According to estimates of experts, in one passage near the sun, the Halley's Comet loses nearly 400 million tons of substance from its nucleus.

Even after completion of the studies of the comet the Vega stations continue measuring the characteristics and properties of the inter-planetary environment. At present *Vega-1* is at a distance of 217 million kilometres and *Vega-2* — 198 million kilometres.

According to the data of telemetric measurements, the onboard systems and scientific instruments of the automatic stations *Vega-1*, *Vega-2* and *Astron* are functioning normally.

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Soviet Union

Vol III No 083

30 April 1986

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SOVIETS LINK CHERNOBYL ACCIDENT TO ARMS CONTROL

LD291347 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Yuriy Soiton commentary]

[Text] It has been announced in Moscow that an accident took place at the nuclear power plant in Chernobyl, the Ukraine. Here's what our commentator Yuriy Solton writes:

One of the station's nuclear reactors was damaged and a special government commission of enquiry was set up to investigate the causes of the accident. The consequences of the accident are being dealt with and aid is being given to those who were injured. The accident is the first in more than 30 years of the operation of nuclear power plants in the USSR. This fact shows that they are highly reliable but however carefully nuclear power plants may be planned to protect the people and the environment it is impossible to foresee everything. There is always a degree of risk involved in using nuclear raw materials. According to THE NEW YORK TIMES for instance, in 1985 alone the United States Administration had to close down six nuclear power plants because they threatened the safety of the population.

The consequences of a major accident at Three Mile Island, Pennsylvania, in 1979 are still felt in the United States today. That accident was caused by the criminal neglect of the plant's owners for the basic safety measures which resulted in a discharge of radioactive substances into the atmosphere and a great deal of damage to the health of local residents. Many of them are still suffering from exposure related diseases.

Accidents and leaks of radioactive substances have also taken place in Britain and other countries. All these accidents took place at nuclear power plants using the power of the atom for peaceful purposes. One can easily imagine the amount of damage that may be caused by an accident at a military factory. Nuclear factories manufacture warheads whose yields are hundreds of times greater than that of the American atom bomb that devastated Hiroshima in 1945. An accident involving a military nuclear factory or a nuclear missile on combat duty would have terrible consequences, and indeed there have been quite a few occasions when American missiles were on the brink of such an accident.

The power of the atom can bring enormous benefits and indeed it is bringing them, but the same power put into warheads is capable of wiping out all life on earth. The only way to remove that grim prospect is to abolish all nuclear weapons once and for all. The Soviet Union is proposing that this be done by the turn of the century and that is a realistic task if a responsible approach is adopted to it.

COMMITTEE VIEWS BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS CONFERENCE

LD291244 Moscow TASS in English 1215 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Geneva April 29 TASS -- The preparatory committee of the second conference to review the operation of the convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons and on their destruction is in session here. The main purpose of the conference is to discuss ways for further consolidation of the important document. The preparatory committee will determine a date for the holding of the conference and will consider some other organisational matters. Open to signature in 1972, the convention became one of the first measures of real disarmament and an important contribution to the creation of a system of international treaties and agreements which curb the arms race. More than a hundred countries are now parties to the convention.

GENERAL CLAIMS U.S. ATTEMPTING TO UNDERMINE SALT II

PM291055 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Apr 86 Second Edition p 3

[Major General Yu. Viktorov article: "SALT II: The United States Is Preparing To Undermine (the Treaty)]

[Text] Sea trials of the new (Ohio class) submarine Nevada equipped with 24 Trident-1 ICBM launchers are to begin in the United States on 20 May. In order not to exceed the limit of 1,200 launchers for MIRVed ICBM's and SLBM's permitted under the Soviet-U.S. SALT II treaty, the United States must either dismantle two of its old corresponding number of Minuteman missile launchers.

The prospect of this kind of "disarmament" in the face of "Soviet military might" has sparked off a storm of indignation in the conservative right wing of the U.S. Republican Party that has been seized by a fit of chauvinism. There has probably never been such a protracted and embittered struggle waged within the administration as the current struggle concerning the question of compliance with the provisions of the SALT II treaty. Downright hysterical appeals to write off this document as obsolete have been heard. At the same time, Pentagon officials have openly demanded that the aforementioned Poseidon submarines be retained in service.

Furthermore, C. Bennett, member of the House Armed Services Committee has proposed that the "16 Poseidon ballistic missile launchers be replaced by a minimum of 30 vertical nuclear-tipped Tomahawk cruise missile launchers." "By arming ourselves with Poseidon submarines modified as powerful cruise missile carriers," he explained his 'option' in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, "we would obtain more sea-launched nuclear warheads than we have now." The zealous advocates of a "strong America" also favor another direct violation of the SALT II treaty; they are proposing that existing Minuteman-2 missiles (with one warhead) be replaced by Minuteman-3 missiles (with 3 warheads).

Clearly, the people across the ocean intend to scrap the SALT II treaty which, though unratified, has been observed until now. They are seeking, in particular, the unconstrained deployment of sea- and ground-launched long-range cruise missiles. They would like the Pentagon to be able, in addition to completing the MX missile tests, to complete the development [razrabotka] of another new ICBM -- the Midgetman. According to the Baltimore newspaper, THE SUN, the U.S. Air Force has already concluded contracts totaling near $1.5 million for planning and design work connected with the Midgetman, while Congress has appropriated $624.6 million for the current fiscal year alone.

These and other demands to preserve and develop the U.S. "deterrent" at all costs have been given a "fitting" propaganda backing. For the umpteenth time, a frenzied ballyhoo inspired by the "hawks" has been launched in the United States to "accuse" the Soviet Union of "having violated" treaty obligations. The absurdity of these attacks has been refuted more than once and convincingly. Moreover, the provocative problem around the Soviet-U.S. agreements has provoked doubts even in the United States itself. "In all probability," THE NEW YORK TIMES, for instance, wrote recently, "it was highly irresponsible on the part of the administration to officially accuse the Soviet Union of having violated the overall quantitative limits stipulated by SALT II, while up-to-date [operativnyye] data published by the Committee of the Chiefs of Staff indicate that the Russians are quite conscientiously abiding by the required limits."

However, despite the real state of affairs, the fabrications concocted in Washington to cast doubt on the USSR's honesty continue to be widely used by the U.S. Administration with the aim of duping the public and extorting funds to launch a new round of the arms race.

And -- most important -- they are used by the White House to justify its own intentions to disregard Soviet-U.S. agreements in the future, agreements which have so far prevented the Pentagon from building up its militarist "muscles" at an "astronomical rate" as the military-industrial complex would have it.

It is well known that rather than the United States, the USSR has very serious grounds to question the compliance by the other side with accords reached in the past. Is it perhaps an indication of the Washington leadership's serious attitude toward its obligations when the United States consigns to oblivion the accords elaborated jointly with the USSR defining the aim of the new talks on nuclear and space arms, for instance? Judging by appearances, the people in the White House prefer not even to mention their recent "desire" to seek an end to the arms race on earth and to prevent the arms race from spreading to space.

Washington officialdom has long been seeking to undermine the SALT II treaty, violating, or teetering on the brink of violating, a number of its articles and provisions. The "technique" used in this kind of action has been rehearsed down to the smallest detail. First, the Pentagon's needs are identified, that is to say it is determined which treaty or which particular article is hampering it from creating and deploying new arms. Then a suitable counterpart is chosen among Soviet arms limited under a given agreement. At the next stage, false "arguments" are concocted, designed in the intention of their authors if not to pillory the "violator," then at least to cast doubt on the USSR's honesty. The assistance of the news media is enlisted. And another orgy of anti-Soviet propaganda is launched. The fact that all the arguments are pure and simple lies does not worry anyone.

The inspirers and organizers of the arms race in the United States were in dire need of arguments of this kind now when the West European NATO countries with whom Washington consulted on the stance to be taken on SALT II reacted negatively to the "evasive maneuvers" staged by the White House. They let the United States know without beating around the bush that its "halfway measures" (such as proposing to put the two Poseidon nuclear submarines into dry dock) are nothing but a clear and provocative violation of the treaty. The West Europeans reaffirmed that their governments would not be pleased by any steps taken by Washington with the aim of undermining the treaty or directly violating its provisions.

These are just some of the facts which reflect the attitude of the United States to its treaty obligations. However, having released a dirty wave of accusations against the Soviet Union, the Washington administration was put under pressure by its West European allies and sober-minded people in its own country. It then resorted to a diversionary maneuver. Hypocritical noises were made on the lines of "America must go another mile to meet the Soviet Union." Compliance with adopted treaty obligations is depicted as some kind of "favor"! In its approach to treaty obligations, the Soviet Union proceeds from the premise that they must be strictly complied with. That is, complied with by all who accepted them.

DAILY COMMENTS ON U.S. REJECTION OF TEST BAN

PM291336 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Lukin article: "The Reasons for the Explosions in Nevada"]

[Text] The nuclear explosion carried out by the United States in Nevada on 10 April sounded an alarm throughout the world. It dispelled the still glimmering hopes of hundreds of millions of people that the U.S. Administration would nevertheless respond to the Soviet Union's appeal and join its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions that was announced on 6 August 1985.

The United States carried out a new nuclear explosion the other day, and it is reported that the White House has scheduled a program of further explosions in Nevada. Washington is trying to present its entire nuclear orgy as if it were an ordinary, routine matter. But the international public correctly regards U.S. actions as a crime against humanity. The U.S. leaders have rejected the unique opportunity afforded them of taking right now the first practical step toward nuclear disarmament and the elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000.

This opportunity did not come about by itself. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have been waging a consistent struggle to achieve a general and complete ban on nuclear weapons tests. The vast majority of countries in the world are also in favor of this.

After exhausting every means for obtaining agreement from its partners at talks on this problem, the Soviet Union, as a sign of goodwill, stopped all its nuclear explosions beginning on the 40th commemoration of "Hiroshima Day" through 1 January 1986, and subsequently through 31 March this year, urging the other nuclear powers, above all the United States, to follow its example.

Both in 1985 and this year, Washington's only "response" has been nuclear explosions in Nevada. Therefore, as of 31 March, the Soviet Union has had every reason to resume its own nuclear explosions. During those 8 months, in which the other side escalated its tests, the Soviet Union showed restraint. It was, of course, impossible to forego forever its own defense and national economic interests. However, in response to the appeal by the leaders of the "Delhi Six," our country extended its moratorium until the first U.S. nuclear explosion.

The moment of truth had arrived: The whole world was awaiting the answer to whether the U.S. Administration really favored the elimination of nuclear armaments or whether its verbal assurances were just hot air and a cover for its line of continuing the race. Washington, unfortunately, did not heed the voice of reason.

The Soviet Government statement on the explosion carried out by the United States on 10 April says bluntly that Washington's irresponsible actions "conceal the intention to continue to threaten mankind with a nuclear sword and maintain mankind in dread of universal destruction, which the selfish, imperial ambitions of the U.S. military-industrial complex have again placed above the interests of mankind."

What, then, are the real motives behind this sharply negative U.S. attitude toward a nuclear test ban? The main reason is that the present administration has not abandoned its futile gamble on achieving military superiority. And nuclear weapons are allocated an important role in these plans.

According to Western press reports, the Pentagon is carrying out nearly 20 programs to create [sozdaniye] new types of nuclear war munitions. Most of them are already testing stage. These include nuclear charges for the latest MX, Trident-2, and Midgetman ICBM's and bombs for the new B-1B and Stealth bombers. It has also become known that so-called third generation nuclear weapons, in which nuclear-pumped X-ray lasers predominate, were undergoing tests as part of the "star wars" program long before the President declared his notorious SDI. In 1985, for example, almost one-fourth of the 18 nuclear tests in Nevada were used to continue the process of proving them.

A group of congressmen, in a letter to Reagan, demonstrate on the basis of actual figures that more than 95 percent of nuclear tests (784 out of 817), throughout the years these tests have been carried out, have had the aim of checking the quality of newly created [sozdannyy] charges or refining [otrabotka] fundamentally new types of nuclear weapons.

Improvement in nuclear munitions also stimulates the development [razvitiye] of the means of delivering them. In their turn, the new delivery vehicles spur on the development [razrabotka] of even more sophisticated combat charges, and so forth. A closed circuit is created out of which it is possible to break only by banning nuclear tests. Ending nuclear explosions would thus freeze any further development [razvitiye] of the technology of nuclear combat munitions and their delivery vehicles. There would also be a simultaneous halt to the quantitative buildup of nuclear charges. The remaining combat munitions would, through obsolescence, gradually lose their reliability and combat capability. There would be a powerful incentive to reduce them to the point of complete elimination.

But the most important thing is that the nuclear tests today are opening up the way for an arms race in new spheres. What is involved is the creation [sozdaniye] of weapons in the United States for "star wars" and the emergence of a qualitatively new threat to the world security. Nor does the Pentagon for the most part hide this. In addition to the testing [otrabotka] in Nevada of an X-ray laser triggered by a nuclear explosion, the Pentagon plans other tests to create [sozdaniye] nuclear microwave and accelerator weapons, kinetic energy nuclear weapons, and various other types of space-strike arms. But again this dangerous turn of events can be prevented by banning nuclear explosions.

What does Washington's stubborn refusal to resolve the problem of completely ending nuclear tests mean if not an intention on its part to continue to seek military superiority over the USSR and NATO bloc superiority over the Warsaw Pact?

To camouflage their negative approach, the U.S. leaders devise various "arguments." Unconvincing statements about the United States "lagging behind" in carrying out nuclear tests in recent years is now the most popular. The facts, however, indicate the opposite: To date, the United States has carried out more nuclear explosions than all the other nuclear powers combined. In the last 5-10 years, the United States has regularly outstripped the Soviet Union in terms of nuclear tests by one-third. And in 1985, the United States carried out 18 tests, whereas the USSR carried out only 9, and a number of them were for peaceful, national economic purposes. Thus in terms of nuclear weapons tests, the United States has not only substantially outstripped the USSR but is constantly increasing the gap in its favor. And given the incontrovertible figures, the claims about some kind of "lag" indicate that the White House would like to reserve the "right" to continue creating [sozdavat] more and more new types of nuclear weapons and whipping up the arms race. The United States and NATO also claim that the Warsaw Pact has an "advantage" over the NATO bloc in conventional arms. Therefore, it is said, NATO needs to retain its nuclear "deterrence" potential. And nuclear tests are required if its efficiency is to be maintained.

Here the U.S. and NATO leaders deliberately resort to deception in an attempt to intimidate their populations with the USSR's "superarmament." In actual fact, the balance of conventional weapons between NATO and Warsaw Pact forces is not only close to parity but is even in the West's favor. On the whole there is rough equality.

It is well known that the United States has blocked many talks in the disarmament sphere -- on nuclear and space arms, on chemical weapons, on conventional weapons, and on armed forces in central Europe -- by citing difficulties in verification [kontrol]. Washington's cheating on questions of verification [kontrol] was exposed before the whole world public during the Soviet moratorium on all nuclear explosions. The Soviet side put forth bold, constructive proposals to organize effective verification [kontrol] of the ending of nuclear tests. As the Soviet leadership has pointed out, verification [kontrol] is not a problem for us.

Above all, the USSR, the United States, and many other countries in the world possess sophisticated national technical means capable of highly reliable monitoring [proverka] of nuclear explosions.

Moreover, the United States and NATO have a geographical advantage in that they have set up a network of seismic stations around the USSR's territory. They number around 200, as opposed to the Soviet Union's approximately 20, that is to say a ratio of 10:1. Even American experts in the control [kontrol] sphere acknowledge that the system is quite capable of registering even the weakest nuclear explosion.

It is quite possible to reach agreement on international monitoring [proverka] measures and to take up the proposal of the leaders of the "Delhi Six" on creating special stations on their territory to monitor [nablyudeniye] fulfillment of an accord ending tests. The Soviet Union advocates the most strict monitoring [proverka], including on-the-spot inspection [inspektsii na meste]. Time has shown, however, that the United States does not want an end to nuclear tests or a reliable verification [kontrol] system. And the various "arguments" are merely attempts to disinform the world public. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it is ready at any time to return to the question of a joint moratorium on nuclear explosions if the United States for its part states that it will not carry out such explosions.

Our country, pursuing the peace-loving course of the 27th CPSU Congress, opens its doors to any form of talks on a general and complete ban on nuclear weapons tests and is ready for any form of accord on this vitally important question of the nuclear space age. The main thing is to achieve a practical result.

ZHOLKVER COMMENTS ON WEU TALKS IN VENICE

LD300634 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Aleksandr Zholkver commentary]

[Excerpts] A session of the council of the West European Union [WEU] opened today in Venice at the level of ministers of foreign affairs and defense. For a news commentary, our Political Observer Aleksandr Zholkver is at the microphone:

West European agencies put as item number one on the agenda a discussion of the new USSR proposal on reducing conventional weapons discussed by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev at the SED congress in Berlin. I managed to attend the congress, and I saw with my own eyes at the Press Center, where there were accredited over 400 foreign journalists, the great interest immediately raised by this initiative, which envisages a considerable reduction in all components of infantry and tactical air forces of the European states, and also of the corresponding forces of the United States and Canada stationed in Europe.

This still unabating interest is fully understandable. After all, in Europe there are two 3 million-strong groups facing each other, equipped with the very latest weapons. Incidentally, the so-called conventional weapons are becoming increasingly powerful and sophisticated, approaching in their combat characteristics, mass destruction weapons. All this naturally worries densely inhabited Europe. It is precisely for this reason that there is such active support there for all ideas intended to diminish the level of the dangerous military confrontation on the European Continent. One cannot fail, however, to mention something else. At the meeting of defense ministers of the 13 NATO West European countries, that was recently held in Madrid, the talk was, unfortunately, not about reducing, but about building up those same conventional weapons. Indeed, the present session of the WEU council plans to discuss military programs, including the participation of Western Europe in U.S. star wars plans. All this, naturally cannot but cause alarm. The situation in Europe is too complex and dangerous to welcome in words the Soviet proposals for reducing weapons, while in deeds to engage in increasing weapons.

CEMA SCIENTISTS DISCUSS DEVELOPMENT ISSUES, PROBLEMS

LD290946 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2102 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Prague, 28 Apr (TASS) -- A wide range of cooperation issues in the sphere of research in genetics, selection, and seed breeding of grain crops was discussed at a session of scientists and specialists from eight socialist countries held in Prague. Particular attention was given to resolving questions deriving from the comprehensive program of scientific and technical progress of the CEMA member-countries through the year 2000. Those participating in the session pointed out the existence of reserves which are in need of being utilized in a more purposeful manner. It was pointed out in particular that for a number of organizational and juridical reasons, insufficient work is being carried out in the Bulgarian People's Republic, GDR, USSR, and CSSR in fulfilling the working programs for cooperation in studying genetics and physiology, and in developing quality technology. Measures were adopted at the session to further interaction between the scientists and specialists of the CEMA countries in this sphere.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS CEMA COAL INDUSTRY MEETING

PM291552 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "CEMA Commission Session"]

[Text] The 63d (extraordinary) session of the CEMA Standing Commission on Cooperation in the Coal Industry Sphere was held in Moscow 23-24 April. Participating in it were delegations from the CEMA countries: Bulgaria, Hungary, the SRV, the GDR, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and the CSSR. An SFRY delegation participated in the session in accordance with an agreement between CEMA and the SFRY Government.

Fulfilling the resolution of the 40th sitting of the CEMA session, the leaders of the countries' delegations held consultations on the further development of sectorial cooperation. They discussed questions of developing direct ties in scientific, technical, and economic cooperation, including with regard to strengthening and broadening international specialization and collaboration in the production of mining equipment, introducing electronics and automation into management and production at coal enterprises, and also a number of other questions.

The commission session examined and approved measures to fulfill the targets stemming from the resolutions of the 41st (extraordinary) sitting of the CEMA session and a number of sessions of the CEMA Executive Committee. The commission took note of the unified program of scientific research, technical and planning studies and drafting of agreements on cooperation in creating experimental installations and industrial enterprises for processing coal into other types of fuel. In addition, it examined the results of implementing the community members' joint scientific and technical developments in the coal industry sphere during 1981-1985.

It was pointed out at the session that introducing into production in the CEMA countries the results of completed topics of scientific and technical cooperation ensures a package of measures aimed at further raising the technical standard of production, increasing productivity, and improving working conditions in the coal industry. A number of other questions of scientific, technical, and economic cooperation in the sphere of the CEMA countries' coal industry were also examined. During the session a protocol was signed on the SFRY's joining the agreement on multilateral cooperation in the sphere of coal machine building for underground coal extraction. The session was held in an atmosphere of businesslike cooperation, fraternal friendship, and full mutual understanding.

MOSCOW HOSTS CEMA PLANNING COOPERATION SESSION

PM211246 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "CEMA Committee Session"]

[Text] The 38th session of the CEMA Committee on Cooperation in the Sphere of Planning Activity was held in Moscow 15-16 April.

Participating in it were I. Iliev, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee; L. Berenyi, deputy chairman of the Hungarian National Planning Office; Hoang Quy, first vice chairman of the SRV State Planing Commission; H. Mueller, deputy chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission; J. Fernandez Santana, vice chairman of the Central Planning Board of the Republic of Cuba; P. Jasray, deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission; M. Gorywoda, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers and chairman of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers; S. Birlea, chairman of the Romanian State Planning Committee; N. Talyzin, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan; and S. Potac, CSSR deputy premier and chairman of the CSSR State Planning Commission.

In accordance with the agreement between CEMA and the SFRY Government, M. Sindic, general director of the Federal Social Planning Institute, participated in the work of the CEMA Committee on Cooperation in the Sphere of Planning Activity.

Ja'far Hamid Muhammad, representative of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] and PDRY deputy planning minister, participated in the committee session as an observer.

The session was chaired by N. Talyzin, the USSR's representative on the CEMA Committee on Cooperation in the Sphere of Planning Activity.

The committee examined the results of the coordination of plans for 1986-1990. It was pointed out that a new step has been taken in developing and deepening the CEMA countries' all-around cooperation and in implementing the decisions of the economic summit conference. The scale of economic ties has increased, the forms of cooperation have been enriched, and there has been an increase in the extent of the countries' cooperation in jointly solving important and complex problems if socioeconomic development.

The reciprocal deliveries of machinery, equipment, fuel, raw material goods and materials, agricultural products, and consumer goods, agreed on in the course of coordinating the plans, attest to the further improvement of cooperation, the deepening of socialist economic integration, and the efficient utilization of the advantages of the socialist division of labor.

Certain work has been done to improve the qualitative aspect of economic ties, to raise the technical standard of the products being delivered, and to accelerate scientific and technical progress in the CEMA countries.

The committee approved for submission to the CEMA session the report on the results of coordinating the CEMA countries' national economic plans for 1986-1990 and the draft concerted plan of the CEMA countries' multilateral integration measures for that period.

It was pointed out that the mobilization of the countries' own efforts and the results achieved in the course of coordinating the plans widen the potential for active interaction among the community countries' economies and create conditions for the national economy's steady development and for enhancing its efficiency in accordance with the tasks set by the fraternal countries' communist and workers' parties in the current 5-year period.

The leaders of the central planning organs agreed to continue work with a view to revealing new ways and opportunities to further expand cooperation, to develop production collaboration and specialization, and to increase mutual commodity turnover.

The countries' representatives on the committee reported that the national 5-year and annual plans reflect the obligations stemming from the agreements concluded on implementing the Comprehensive Program of the CEMA Countries Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000. Views with regard to preparing work on coordinating national economic plans for 1991-1995 were discussed.

The committee examined questions connected with the construction of the gas pipeline from Yamburg to the USSR's western border.

The committee session took place in a friendly and businesslike atmosphere.

SOCIALIST SOLIDARITY FORUM ADOPTS STATEMENT ON LIBYA

LD242109 Moscow TASS in English 1706 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 24 TASS -- A consultative conference of representatives of solidarity committees of socialist countries (Bulgaria, the GDR, Hungary, the DPRK, Cuba, Laos, Mongolia, Poland, Vietnam, Czechoslovakia, the USSR and also the People's Republic of Kampuchea) was held in Moscow today.

The participants in the conference welcomed the initiative of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organisation (AAPSO) to convene the 14th session of the AAPSO council in Moscow on May 14-17. They noted that the forthcoming meeting of representatives of the democratic public will be an important forum at which to study pressing issues of the anti-imperialist movement of solidarity in the present situation aggravated by the growing aggressiveness of United States imperialism.

They welcomed the peace initiatives of the USSR and other countries of the socialist community directed at stopping the arms race and liquidating nuclear arms, at preventing the militarisation of outer space.

Representatives of the public of socialist countries expressed alarm in connection with the increasing military activity of the United States in the Far East and the Pacific area. In this connection the participants in the conference especially emphasised the importance of the constructive proposals outlined in the April 23 statement of the Soviet Government to create an atmosphere of goodneighbourhood and friendship between countries of the Asian-Pacific region.

The conference adopted a statement which on behalf of the public in socialist countries firmly condemns the acts of barbarous aggression perpetrated by the United States against Libya.

They stated their full solidarity with the Libyan people firmly resisting Washington's [word indistinct] on its freedom and independence.

The conference sent a message of greetings to the Afghan people on the occasion of the 8th anniversary of the April Revolution. The message expresses solidarity with the Afghan people's just struggle to build a new society based on principles of social justice, democracy and progress. They condemned the hostile actions of imperialist and reactionary forces headed by the United States that are waging an undeclared war against the DRA.

BRIEFS

CEMA YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS AGREEMENT -- Moscow, 28 Apr (ADN) -- An agreement between the youth organizations of the socialist states on the contribution of the young generation to the implementation of the complex program for CEMS scientific-technological progress was signed in Moscow on Monday. On behalf of the Free German Youth [FDJ] Eberhard Aurich, first secretary of the Central Council of the FDJ, signed the document. [Excerpt] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1420 GMT 28 Apr 86 LD]

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD277206 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 27 Apr 86

["International Observers Roundtable" with Dmitriy Antonovich Volskiy, member of the NOVOYE VREMYA editorial board; Vadim Nikolayevich Nekrasov, observer of KOMMUNIST; and Viktor Nikolayevich Levin, All-Union Radio commentator]

[Text] [Levin] Hello, esteemed comrade radio-listeners! In discussing this week's most important events, I would like to remind you of the conclusion of the work of the 11th SED Congress; of the Soviet-Afghan talks that took place in Moscow, and also, incidentally, the 8th anniversary of the April Revolution in Afghanistan, which is being marked today. The Soviet Government statement on issues of guaranteeing cooperation and security in the Asia and Pacific Ocean region and the World Peace Council session, which ends its work today in the Bulgarian capital, Sofia, deserve a good deal of attention. The visit to Moscow by the Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Chnoupek, also occurred at the same time. All these events I cited lie in one category: the category of the struggle of peace-loving forces and the struggle of the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community for the consolidation of peace and for the triumph of ideals of social justice. Naturally, however, there are also events on another level which overshadow the development of the international situation and which again and again remind us that the international situation remains complex and tense. In this sense of events, one should first cite yet another nuclear blast carried out in the U.S. State of Nevada, and the continuing imperialistic and anti-Libyan campaign of threats, which are also accompanied by definite actions.

[Nekrasov] Well, I think, Viktor Nikolayevich, that these events cannot be examined in total isolation from one another. They represent a definite chain, a chain in U.S. policy that leads, so to speak, from regional conflicts to neoglobalism. This is a new philosophical doctrine which, in effect, turns out not to be a philosophical doctrine after all. It turns out to be, so to speak, some sort of instructions on state terrorism. From there, neoglobalism leads to a threat to universal peace, which we clearly see in this series of nuclear blasts that have not coincided fortuitously, of course, with the aggression against Libya.

[Levin] This is absolutely true. The juxtaposition of these two events is obviously not fortuitous because the aggression against Libya, judging by everything, should have, up to a certain point, somewhat stifled the echo of the nuclear blast. The goal, in essence, was to redirect all the anger at these U.S. acts, to transfer the conversation to the problem of international terrorism. Currently this is being heard about almost around the globe. It has already become known that at the forthcoming meeting of the big seven, Reagan, the President of the United States, wants to make this almost the main theme of conversation.

[Volskiy] Yes, they are already trying. The Americans are currently trying to ascribe to those actions that are being undertaken under the pretext of a so-called struggle against terrorism not their own proper, so to speak, American characteristics, but to make them the collective actions of the NATO countries. They are even trying to attach Japan and their other allies to the actions, that is all those forces that the United States and the Reagan administration want to unite under their hegemony on a global scale.

[Nekrasov] Well, the fact that they want to does not yet mean that they will be able to do it.

[Volskiy] Of course.

[Nekrasov] In any case, to date, in the outwardly expressed positions of Europe, that is NATO Europe, the part of Western Europe that is part of the North Atlantic camp, they seem to have made substantial concessions to Washington. But in fact, for the time being, one cannot feel any shifts in the direction of subordination to this new trend of neoglobalism.

[Volskiy] But all the same, Vadim Nikolayevich, here I think one cannot fail to see the other side as well: The fact is that certain circles in Western Europe are manifesting a good deal of acquiescence to what, to tell the truth, is very severe pressure from the United States and the Reagan administration. They are at times acting to the detriment of their own national interests. Take for example the reports about the flight of U.S. aircraft across French territory. We do not know how correct these reports are and maybe they are not quite accurate, but nevertheless they indicate the mood of certain circles.

[Nekrasov] You know, I think that to a significant extent this is blackmail that is coming from the other side of the ocean, because currently even the Paris newspaper LE MONDE has noted that the real French position is being falsified across the Atlantic. It is being falsified deliberately, by political figures as well as in the press. They are saying France secretly wanted to take part in defeating Libya. They are ascribing to it a whole series of, so to speak, pro-U.S. actions, which ostensibly do not manifest themselves on the surface. That is to say, they want to compromise the French position.

[Volskiy] By the same token, they are exerting pressure on the general position of the West European countries.

[Nekrasov] That is precisely why all this is being done.

[Volskiy] All the same, however, it appears that the ruling circles in Western Europe should adhere to some more intelligent positions in these issues of regional conflicts. All this aggression against Libya has shown that the United States could very easily draw Libya -- especially in the Mediterranean basin -- into conflicts for which they have no need at all, and which run counter to their national interests. Well, take for example what has happened in Libya. All that, after all, happened on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea, the same sea, across which the Europeans get their oil, which lies directly on their borders, which forms NATO's southern flank, where the U.S. 6th Fleet operates, where a great quantity of nuclear weapons is sited, in that zone which Churchill once called the soft underbelly of Europe. In the Mediterranean, there may occur the sort of clash of various factors that will threaten, as a result of U.S. policy, the security of Western Europe itself. Is that not true?

[Levin] Absolutely. Here another question arises. After all, the North Atlantic bloc defines as its zone of operations the European Continent and the seas adjacent to it, so to speak, but by no means does it extend its zone of operations to Africa.

[Volskiy] Although, Viktor Nikolayevich, on the contrary, the Americans have been pushing it all the time, for many years now, in that direction, and to the Middle East...

[Levin, interrupting] That is the point.

[Volskiy] ...and to the Persian Gulf, and to Africa.

[Levin] That is absolutely true, that is to say, the United States is clearly trying to give the North Atlantic bloc military-police functions that are geographically wider than those laid down in the bloc itself. This point also greatly worries the Europeans. It must be said that although, of course, the very fact that when it came time for the Security Council vote on the resolution condemning the United States for its act of aggression, the fact that not only the United States, and not only Britain -- which had participated directly in the attack on Libya, having allowed U.S. aircraft to fly there from its bases -- but also France voted against. This, of course, indicates that the United States still has opportunities to twist arms. And, of course, this places a certain responsibility on representatives of Western states.

One cannot fail to take notice to the, I would say, haste with which the West German Government set about expelling Libyan diplomats from its country. On the whole, we not quite validly say that the current FRG Government is following the U.S. adventurist course very actively. This is leading the FRG Government itself into an extremely complex situation. This week -- incidentally, once again it was this week -- the West German Bundestag debated the issue of an agreement between the FRG and the United States on the issue of West German firms taking part in the Strategic Defense Initiative, in the program of creating [sozdaniye] space-strike weapons. The opposition, already on the basis of documents, which, incidentally, the government tried to hide from the public, the opposition showed very clearly that the FRG is embarking on the sale of its own interests. And, I would like to add, Western Europe looks with different eyes on many international problems, problems of fundamental importance. Here I would like to return to the proposal, a very important proposal, which, on behalf of the Soviet Union, was set forth by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev at the 11th SED Congress. The proposal is for a significant reduction in armed forces and arms on the entire European Continent, from the Atlantic to the Urals.

[Nekrasov] To conclude the discussion on the previous subject, I would like to note that the situation in Western Europe was, in my view, very well summed up in the conversation between the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the head of the Swedish Government, Carlsson. During their talks, it was stated that there remain great opportunities for positive actions in Western Europe, but that there is not sufficient political will. What is now interesting in this situation is that many people in Western Europe see our move, which is in itself of fundamental importance -- and I shall dwell on this issue later -- they see it also as a sign from a great European power, the Soviet Union, to the other European countries, above all the West European countries. In the situation being created by the U.S. actions it is as if the Soviet Union is saying: And what about you, West Europeans? Where is your attention directed? What might you let yourselves be dragged into? It is precisely from this point of view that the impact of our proposals, of our firm, principled, flexible, and peace-loving course is being seen, as well as its impact on the European situation.

[Volskiy] At this point, Vadim Nikolayevich, it may be appropriate to also recall that it was just this week that the Soviet Union put forward a constructive initiative concerning a completely different zone -- the opposite zone, one could say, looking at the globe from above -- the Pacific Ocean region. That region is a very important one. I think that in its economic and especially in its potential economic significance, it could, at some point in the future even surpass the Atlantic basin. Naturally, everyone who is striving for a peaceful future and for cooperation, must also strive to make this cooperation extend to that very large and important zone. All the more so, the Soviet Union which is a Pacific Ocean power with, let us remember, the BAM [Baykalo-Amurskaya magistral] and all our plans concerning the Far East, Maritime Kray, Sakhalin and so on.

The United States is attempting to isolate the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries from the system that they want to create in that area -- a closed system that they call the Pacific Ocean Community. It is closed in its capitalist relations, but it has a dual objective. On the one hand, by creating this community they want to increase the opportunities for neocolonialist exploitation of the developing countries in the Pacific Ocean and Asia, and on the other, they want to transform the economic structure under creation there into a type of platform or base for stepping up military preparations and military cooperation among the countries of this zone under the hegemony and domination of the United States and the Pentagon. In other words, they want to create a sort of equivalent to NATO. They are already attempting to transform the entire zone not simply into a field of action for their separate forces, but also into a kind of fist aimed from the East at the Soviet Union and the socialist community.

[Levin] Here I would like to give an example from, admittedly, a different sphere, but which it seems to me can very clearly sum up what we are talking about. I have before me a telegram from the UPI agency containing the report of House Representative Bill Nelson, a Democrat from Florida, and a representative of the state where the John Kennedy Space Flight Center is located, who flew on the Columbia space shuttle in January of this year as an observer. This Bill Nelson has now stated that, in his view, one of the future Soviet-U.S. summit meetings should be held in space, so that, as he stated, the U.S. and Soviet leaders can look at the problems of life and politics in a new way. Nelson bases his point of view on the fact that when he looked down at the Earth from space he saw that, first, the Earth is very beautiful and second, it looks so fragile and lost in the black void of space. There is no need to persuade us of this. The entire foreign policy program of our party that was worked out by the 27th CPSU Congress proceeds from a new philosophy of international relations, from an understanding of the fragility of our planet and the need to exert maximum effort to preserve it. The U.S. Administration must be persuaded of this. It simply cannot understand this. True, it says the right things, but its actions are in diametric opposition to the conclusions reached during, for example, the Geneva meeting between the U.S. President and the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. In these conditions we are stubbornly and persistently continuing and shall continue our constructive search for solutions to international problems.

Now, I would like to recall once again that after the last nuclear explosion, which in essence blew up the unilateral Soviet moratorium, we stated: The United States is forcing us to begin testing nuclear weapons so that our country's security interests will not suffer. However, we confirm once again that we are willing at any moment to immediately cease nuclear tests on the basis of mutual accord with the United States. We are willing to immediately begin talks on the conclusion of a treaty completely banning nuclear tests.

The new initiative concerning military confrontation in Europe is also yet another constructive step organically resulting from our foreign policy strategy and I think it would be worth concentrating a little more attention on it today. Vadim Nikolayevich, you promised to speak on this subject, so it is your turn.

[Nekrasov] It is completely obvious that all the proposals contained in the speech by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee at the 11th congress in Berlin finish off and perfect the international security structure proposed as early as in Comrade Gorbachev's 15 January statement. In that statement, if you remember, it was said in general terms that conventional weapons and armed forces would also become the subject of agreed reductions. Detailed proposals have now been advanced regarding this. Admittedly, they do not contain any kind of rigid plan on how to reduce, in what quantities, and precisely how to monitor all this. They are, so to speak, reference points for negotiations.

But, in this way, the West's whole pseudo-argument proving that medium-range weapons allegedly cannot be removed from Europe because there is no guarantee that Soviet conventional armed forces would not then prevail over all of Europe, becomes obsolete. This, of course, does not correspond to reality and the figures are well known. Nonetheless, this type of propaganda goes on and on.

The new Soviet proposals that finish off the edifice of our large-scale proposals on the creation of a nonnuclear world by the 21st century -- these proposals also show that, given good will on all sides, we can as soon as possible move to the new political thinking our country is calling for. In general, it must be said that there is a lot of talk in the world just now about what should specifically constitute this political thinking. Well, I think that our side has sufficiently clearly set forth its content. It is not simply a discussion of the need to realize the new realities and the critical nature of the new era; such discussion can from time to time be heard in the West as well. It is also an indication of the need to act, to act boldly, decisively, and constructively. Meanwhile, some people in the West would like to restrict themselves to the first phrase for the time being; to talk about the need for new thinking and discuss its philosophical meaning without getting down to action, while the world situation demands action as soon as possible. Now that our proposals are on the table and have become known to world public opinion, a dissatisfied grumbling can again be heard in the West. For example, Paris' LE MONDE again states that the Soviet Union is appealing to public opinion once more. When its proposals are put on the negotiating table, the public's attitude has already taken shape. Diplomatic negotiations, they claim, are not carried on in this way. Well, one can answer this by saying that it is a Leninist tradition to appeal to the peoples. It has its origins in our Decree of Peace in 1917. However, that is not the most important point.

[Levin] The Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe are proceeding through diplomatic channels. But due to the position of the Western powers, we have been talking for 13 years and have achieved nothing. Presumably, that is precisely the course of diplomatic negotiations onto which they would like to push us: negotiations that get bogged down in details and trivialities, negotiations where they would erect every possible obstacle. Moreover, when we adopt one of their positions, they immediately renounce it. While we set the question on a different plane, and this different approach, fundamentally different approach is also vividly demonstrated in this initiative...

[Volskiy, interrupting] And it is also demonstrated in our Pacific Ocean initiative...

[Levin] ...of course...

[Volskiy, interrupting] ...as it has a completely specific, precise political objective: to hold a prospective conference of the countries of the Pacific basin or some kind of pan-Asian forum, in order to discuss security issues, also particularly of economic security.

[Nekrasov] I would say that in this case we are acting on the basis of the Helsinki precedent. That was precisely the course along which the events in Europe developed when the pan-European conference was being prepared. Experience has shown that that course is very fruitful.

[Volskiy] That is precisely why it seems to me that the new political thinking is particularly manifested -- aside from everything else, of course -- in the need for a clear, specific, and constructive objective; not just negotiations for its own sake.

[Levin] Quite so! And it is precisely we who have lately been very vividly demonstrating the constructive nature of our approach through removing those problems which, from the West's point of view, allowed them to block our peaceful initiatives. This is the primary problem of monitoring.

Let us consider the proposals for significant reductions in all elements of ground forces and tactical air forces of the European countries, as well as the corresponding forces of the United States and Canada stationed in Europe, put forward by Comrade Gorbachev. It is directly said that reliable monitoring should be ensured at every stage of that process. This may be equally a question of national technical means and of international forms of verification, including, if necessary, on-site inspection.

Let us consider the proposal on chemical weapons, put forth by the Soviet Union in Geneva at the disarmament conference. Speaking at the 11th SED Congress, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said the proposal would be here soon. Here we are: We have not kept anyone waiting. In these proposals, too, a special place is also given to questions of monitoring.

The Western powers, by the way, have always been saying that the Russians do not want monitoring. Forgive me, but we want monitoring no less than the Western powers. And we want monitoring that is no less reliable. The question is of course different: What should be monitored? That is the fundamental question today. The United States proposes that we monitor the continuation of the arms race and the continuation of nuclear explosions, while we propose monitoring cardinal reduction in armaments, monitoring the halting of nuclear tests. Our is a fundamentally different approach.

But now, different arguments are being sought. A few days ago I read a statement by a high-ranking representative of the U.S. State Department, who said that the cessation of nuclear tests under current circumstances could allegedly undermine the West's fighting efficiency and undermine West Europeans' faith in U.S. alliance obligations. But, of course, one can weave words any way one likes. What lies hidden behind those words is an entirely defined policy of striving to accumulate and improve nuclear weapons, and to conduct tests to that end.

[Nekrasov] In connection with this, it would be interesting to note the great struggle that has now started in the corridors of power in Washington regarding the observance or nonobservance of the terms of the SALT II treaty.

[Levin] The underlying cause here lies in the fact that the sea trials for Nevada, the eighth Ohio-type nuclear missile submarine, are to begin in May. That is when the United States could overstep the limit set by the SALT II treaty. The formulation itself, however, is simply quite interesting.

[Nekrasov] Yes, you know, the interesting thing is that of the Washington proponents of SALT II, back stage not up front, who do you think they are? The chiefs of staff.

[Levin] The military.

[Nekrasov] The military. The professional military who know the real situation and who understand that the SALT II treaty serves the security interests of the United States. They are experiencing pressure from the politicians who would like, using the example of SALT II and U.S. renunciation of that treaty, to predetermine the fundamental question: Would any new agreements with the Soviet Union on limiting the arms race be possible under the present administration? If one looks at the essence, that is the issue the struggle is centered on.

Should the U.S. side proceed with violating the conditions of this treaty, which they have not satisfied but undertook to observe, it would signal that Washington does not want any agreements.

At the moment they are trying to involve the U.S. allies in that struggle. Nitze has gone to Europe as a White House special envoy, Rowney is setting off for the Far East and Canada. Their mission is to survey the allies' views as they did in connection with our proposal to remove medium-range missiles from Europe. But the question is, what relation, fundamentally, do these countries bear to Soviet-U.S. bilateral negotiations on strategic weapons? They do bear a relation. Some time after the Americans back-tracked on the issue of medium-range missiles, it transpired that during that period a special alliance was formed between the Washington hawks and the right, ultra-right political circles on the Rhine. Now, too, the U.S. right-wingers are trying to involve their friends in other countries in this game in order to frustrate the possibility of further fruitful results in Soviet-U.S. dialogue on limiting and reducing armaments.

[Volskiy] It seems to me that roughly the same kind of tactics by U.S. reactionary circles can be also observed with respect to so-called regional conflicts. They also involve their allies in these conflicts, thereby hampering them in their efforts to assist in resolving these conflicts or, at least, in playing some neutral role. The dangers of this cannot fail to be felt even by those who generally count themselves among the friends of the United States.

[Levin] In connection with this, I would like to mention the FRG's position in respect to our proposal for significant reductions in armaments and armed forces in Europe. You know, it has been a long time since I heard such positive pronouncements in response to our peaceful initiatives...

[Nekrasov, interrupting] And I would add here, on a very wide front, starting with the defense minister, Woerner,...

[Levin] ...quite so,...

[Nekrasov] ...a leading Christian Democrat.

[Levin] ...while Weinberger, the U.S. defense secretary, in an extensive answer to a journalist's question -- What can you say about the latest proposals from the Soviet Union regarding the reduction of conventional forces in Europe? -- he said: This should be treated with caution. These are perfidious machinations by the Russians. They are trying to drive us out of Europe. That is, here, too, he tries in every possible way to immediately create a blind alley situation. But it seems that the force of life is asserting itself and the power, the power of attraction held by the Soviet peace initiatives is so great that we can already speak of a definite influence on the minds of not only representatives of the public at large but also of government circles in a number of West European countries. Once more we have the basis to say that the Soviet Union's Leninist foreign policy, which in the CPSU Central Committee May Day slogans is defined as a policy for strengthening peace and security of the peoples and wide international cooperation, is producing quite tangible results.

[Nekrasov] As Fidel Castro said when speaking at our congress, the situation requires of all of us, that is the socialist countries, nerves of steel, crystal-clear policies, and granite firmness.

[Levin] Good words. Our program time, comrades, has run out. Thank you for your attention. Good-bye.

IZVESTIYA WARNS OF CONSEQUENCES OF LIBYA RAID

PM291419 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Apr 86 Morning Edition pp 4-5

[Konstantin Geyvandov "Political Observer's Opinion": "Sow the Wind and Reap the Whirlwind"]

[Text] The wave of protests against the U.S. armed aggression against Libya is spreading like the outward-spreading ripples created by a stone thrown in water. The Western news media state that the governments of "moderate" Arab countries, normally, as they put it, well-disposed toward the United States, have joined the others in condemning the U.S. actions. Saudi Arabia said that the attack "goes against all international norms." Egypt stressed that it views Washington's action "with anxiety and concern." Arab League Secretary General C. Klibi believes that the U.S. aggression against Libya may make irreversible changes in U.S. relations with the Arab peoples. When you consider that the vast majority of Arab and Muslim countries are members of the Nonaligned Movement, it would be no exaggeration to say that their attitude toward the U.S. military adventure in the southern Mediterranean is expressed in concise form in the resolution by the nonaligned states Coordinating Bureau roundly condemning it as unprovoked aggression.

Many U.S. mass media organs are now saying that Washington miscalculated and did not expect such a loud protest in the "Third World" — and especially in the Arab countries — when it was planning and executing its criminal anti-Libyan action. It seems that the Washington strategists' basic mistake was to underestimate the ability of others to think and to analyze. A whole series of experts and specialists in various Arab countries have analyzed the aims of the U.S. military adventure against "Libyan terrorism" and have reached the conclusion that it was a smokescreen, the real purpose being to demonstrate U.S. armed might in the Near East in the context of U.S. and Israeli confrontation with the Arab world.

Many Americans are reaching a similar conclusion, seeing a direct link between the U.S. aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyah and fundamental Near East problems which have formed the basis of the bloody conflict in the region for some decades now. "President Reagan," the U.S. paper THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, wrote a few days after the attack, "is waging an undeclared war against Libya. Why? By attacking it, the United States has shown itself to be Isreal's active military ally in its war against the Palestinians. The U.S. military action against Libya was therefore an episode in the continuing conflict associated with Isreal's holding on to the Arab territories it has occupied since the 1967 war." Incidentally, as the American press has shown, the Isrealis supplied their senior partners with most of the intelligence data for the anti-Libyan action. This also explains why Washington is trying to turn everything upside down. Instead of joining all interested parties in eradicating and eliminating the cause of the problem, it is exploiting the consequences of the problem for its own selfish purposes. There is no doubt that the fundamental question and primary cause of the crisis in the Near East is the protracted Arab-Israeli conflict. The terrorism practiced by Israel as state policy and the terrorist acts perpetrated by some Arabs from time to time out of desperation are the result of it. But the Reagan administration, instead of contributing to an all-embracing and just Near East settlement, resorts to acts of state terrorism, thereby disrupting this process. Moreover, U.S. Near East specialist (U. Bimen) from Brown University does not rule out the possibility of an "escalation of U.S. actions in the region and their development into a full-scale war."

The U.S. Administration's hostile intentions toward the Arab and Muslim states are evidenced by a multitude of facts, including pronouncements by administration spokesmen. Most interesting of all are the statements by President Reagan himself according to which he does not rule out the possibility of a repetition of the armed aggression against Libya.

As if confirming the authenticity of these words, the U.S. Navy has left two aircraft carriers in the Mediterranean indefinitely, in case the order is given for a new strike against the Libyan Jamahiriyah. NATO is constantly carrying out military maneuvers there. Pentagon spokesmen point out that any new strike would be bigger than the one carried out in mid-April, and as a CBS radio and television company correspondent stresses, far less attention would be paid to avoiding civilian casualties.

Just as much anxiety is being caused in the Near East countries by the U.S.-Israeli allies' provocative intrigues in another part of the region — around Syria. The aforementioned (U. Bimen) recently wrote: "Syria... is the country Washington would most like to attack, but it cannot affort to do so." After the military adventure against Libya, I think that scarcely anyone would be prepared to predict what the United States can and cannot afford to do. But even if one follows (Bimen)'s premise, one should not discount Washington's Israeli henchmen who are always ready to do any dirty work for it. And it is obviously no accident that threats against Syria are issuing almost daily from Tel Aviv and the noise of saber rattling on the borders with it is growing ever louder. In light of this it is inevitably worrying to read in the Libyan paper AL-SHA'B, citing informed sources, that when preparing for the aggression against Libya the U.S. National Security Council decided to give the go-ahead for a "deterrent strike" against Syria.

The adventurist U.S. policy in the region, implemented on the basis of the doctrine of neoglobalism, poses, as we can see, a mortal threat to peace and security and is having a devasting destabilizing effect on the Middle East with essentially unpredictable consequences. One can therefore appreciate the apprehension and nervousness being felt in connection with the U.S. aggression against Libya in certain Arab countries which cooperate closely with the United States, and in military spheres in particular. According to a report in the paper AL-AHRAR, deputies from Egyptian opposition parties represented in the National Assembly (parliament) have demanded that the Egyptian Government renounce military cooperation with Washington, in particular the practice of holding joint maneuvers. They noted that the U.S. aggression against Libya had demonstrated once again that U.S. interests contradict the interests of the Arab peoples, including the Egyptians.

Judging by the Arab and Muslim world's essentially unanimous and resolute condemnation of the U.S. armed aggression against Libya, Washington is not likely to get away with its crime, certainly not in the long term. He who sows the wind should be prepared to reap the whirlwind.

MOSCOW COMMENTS ON REAGAN'S TALKS IN BALI

LD291535 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Vladimir Korolev commentary]

[Text] American President Ronald Reagan has come to Bali in the framework of his tour of the Asian Pacific region. Vladimir Korolev comments:

If you think that the master of the White House has come to that Indonesian island to admire beautiful women noted for their art of dancing, you are mistaken. Currently the place is the scene of a conference held by foreign ministers from the Association of South East Asian Nations, ASEAN, which involves six countries. According to reports, economic problems stand high on the agenda of the conference. Lately they have aggravated, generating concern among the ASEAN members.

Washington is generous with its promises of economic aid. Obviously, Reagan will also promise assistance. But, as life has shown, the United States never gives aid for nothing. The world press said in this connection that in exchange for the promises of aid, Reagan will again seek to gain from the ASEAN countries their consent to take part in the so-called Pacific community. According to Washington's plans, the proposed economic grouping will later turn into another military bloc like NATO in Europe. It's not accidental that's its already determined members, Japan and South Korea, pursue openly militaristic policies. Obviously, the idea is to use the ASEAN countries as beach-heads in the framework of the proposed bloc.

The Soviet Union opposes the plans for knocking together blocs and counter-blocs in Asia and in the Pacific. As its government said on 23 April, new blocs should only lead to greater tensions in the region.

REAGAN TAKING ANOTHER 'U.S. DOCTRINE' TO ASIA

LD290322 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1404 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, 28 Apr (TASS) — TASS Political Observer Askold Biryukov writes: By all accounts the U.S. intends to "favor" Asia with yet another U.S. doctrine. The one who intends to do this is none other than President Reagan himself during his forthcoming visit to the Indonesian island of Bali. As the Japanese SANKEI SHIMBUN reports, in "Reagan's doctrine" for Asia "new measures will be specified for collective security in the countries of the region," with special stress being laid on the "reasons and significance" for the deployment of U.S. bases in the Philippines. The paper also notes that, in accordance with this "doctrine," Japan "will be required to expand its economic aid to the countries of the region."

So, following the fiasco of the "Nixon Doctrine," Washington now intends to go ahead, in coordination with Tokyo, with efforts aimed at creating a structure in the region that would ensure that the U.S. maintains its economic and political interests and subsequently simplify attaching the countries of the region to the United States in the military-strategic sense. This conclusion is supported by all the latest pronouncements by political and military representatives of the administration and visits by Washington's emissaries to the countries of the region. From what has been said, a fairly accurate picture may be drawn of the intentions of the Washington strategists to turn the Asia-Pacific region into the same line of deployment of forward-based nuclear and other weapons as Western Europe and the Atlantic, which adjoins it, have already become. The treaties and agreements the U.S. has already concluded with Japan, South Korea, the Phillipines, Thailand, Australia, and certain other countries could already have helped to fulfill this task. These same tasks are also obviously behind the setting up of the so-called "Pacific community," dreamed up by Washington and Tokyo originally as an exclusive regional grouping, but which could later be transformed into yet another militarist bloc required to serve a policy of confrontation with the socialist countries of Asia and the interests of the U.S and Japanese monopolies, which are striving for the economic enslavement of the developing countries of the region.

Meanwhile, something quite different is expected in those countries that are suffering from unjust trade-economic ties with the United States and Japan. At the session of the permanent committee of ASEAN, which was held in Manila this month, grave dissatisfaction was voiced at a number of protectionist measures adopted by the U.S. Congress and, in the opinion of the ASEAN countries, aimed against the association's export production.

The U.S. is also evidently active in another area, that of imposing their military aid on the countries of the region, drawing these countries into military production and cooperation with military programs, which merely leads to depleting their national resources. We have not even mentioned the Pentagon's importunate efforts to expand in these countries the network of its military bases and strategic dumps, the deployment of mass destruction weapons and the means of delivering them, and the attempts to turn the countries of the region into a bridgehead of the struggle against the socialist countries and the national liberation struggle of the peoples.

It was not by chance that the MANILA TIMES notes that the U.S. attack on Libya compelled the Filipinos to look in a different light at the U.S. bases at Subic Bay and Clark Field; would they not, like their British "sisters," become direct participants in the next aggression that the White House is so close to?

The Indonesian MERDECA poses the question: Will the U.S. President bring good will with him to Bali? Reagan's latest pronouncements, the paper points out, show that the United States approaches world problems on the principle of the "Diktat of U.S. interests." Now, it writes, the most important thing for Indonesia is to be prepared to repel any pressure, whether it be promises in the field of the economy and defense, enticement to renounce its independence and active foreign policy or any forms of interference in its domestic policy.

What the paper says reflects the whole depth of the mistrust of the independent countries in the region of Washington's course, which is destructive to international relations. It may be supposed that these countries will be able to asses on merit Washington's latest "doctrine" for the Asia-Pacific region.

FORMER CIA EMPLOYEE ON U.S. ANTI-LIBYA ACTS

LD290943 Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] In an interview for the Soviet news agency TASS, the former chief of a CIA office, John Stockwell, has revealed that the American air raid on Libya had been part of a bigger operation by U.S. special services against that country. Back in 1972, he said, there was a special group set up (?at) the CIA to coordinate operations against the Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and his government. His anti-American policy was not to the liking of the United States. Since then there have been repeated attempts to overthrow Al-Qadhdhafi. John Stockwell noted that in the past the CIA had time and again staged blasts in various countries so that they could then charge this to the forces that the United States sought to discredit. As is known, Washington accused Libya of organizing an explosion in a West Berlin discotheque and used this as a reason for bombing Libyan cities.

U.S. WILLING TO SACRIFICE LATIN REGIMES FOR AIMS

LD282359 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Vyacheslav Lavrentyev report]

[Excerpts] UPI reports that in Haiti a peaceful demonstration, organized in memory of the victims of the dictatorial regime of Duvalier, was fired upon by police; eight people were killed. Vyacheslav Lavrentyev comments:

Washington intends to use exactly the same maneuver in Paraguay, as well, where the loyal friend of the United States, General Alfredo Stroessner, has been in power for 30 years. Now reports have appeared in the U.S. press that the Paraguayan dictator is preparing to go to West Germany for treatment, and will stay there, possibly, for an indeterminate period. Hints are being given in the White House that this could not have happened without pressure from President Reagan. People have also started talking about the possible withdrawal from the political scene of the Chilean dictator Pinochet. Recently, for the first time in many years, critical notes sounded from the lips of official U.S. representatives, addressed to Pinochet. What is going on? Why has the U.S. Administration suddenly substituted anger for favor regarding its puppets? It is perfectly understood in Washington that the trend in world development now is such that dictators are doomed, come what may. That is why they are trying to acquire for themselves the maximum benefit. Both Chile and Paraguay are associated with systematic violations of human rights, terror and repression in the international community; Washington, without thinking for long, puts these countries into the same category as Nicaragua and Angola, in order to have an excuse for interference in the internal affairs of those sovereign states. Both the Nicaraguan contras and the terrorists of the Angolan UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] faction are presented by Reagan as fighters for the ideals of democracy, to which Washington lends all kinds of support. And the fact that the majority of Nicaraguans and Angolans stand firmly on the side of their revolutionary governments, and that human rights are observed in those countries -- the U.S. Administration assiduously keeps silent about these facts. The events taking place in Haiti, Paraguay, and Chile show that Washington, in certain circumstances, is ready to sacrifice regimes that are in principle useful to it. But this is not done for the sake of the restoration of democracy in those countries, rather for the sake of implementing those same imperial interests, for the sake of justifying the Reagan policy of neoglobalism.

U.S. AIRBORNE DIVISION TO REHEARSE ANTI-NICARAGUA MOVES

LD272110 Moscow World Service in English 2000 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] The United States 82d Airborne Division is moving its units to Honduras for maneuvers to rehearse offensive operations against Nicaragua. The 82d Division took part in the United States invasion of the Dominican Republic in April 1965 and 18 years later in October 1983 it took part in the occupation of Grenada. In the last few days a number of representatives of the Reagan administration have come up with more threats against Nicaragua.

NEW SOVIET AMBASSADOR TAKES UP POST

HK290910 Hong Kong AFP in English 0902 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, April 29 (AFP) -- The Soviet Union's new ambassador, Oleg Troyanovsky, considered one of the Kremlin's top diplomats, arrived here Tuesday to take up his post, East European sources said.

The posting [of] a diplomat of his stature here reflects the importance the Soviet Union accords to its links with China, Western diplomats here said. Relations between the two, which had a major falling out in the early 1960's, have improved since negotiations on normalization began in 1982.

Mr Troyanovsky, 67, who arrived on a flight by China's national airline CAAC from Moscow, replaces Ilya Shcherbakov, 73, who is retiring after holding the post since 1978.

A diplomat since 1944, the new ambassador represented his country at the United Nations from 1976 to last March. He was ambassador to Tokyo from 1967 to 1976 and is an Asian specialist.

The son of the first Soviet ambassador to the United States, Mr Troyanovsky also was an interpreter for late Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev. He made several visits to China in the 1950's.

CONSULTATIONS ON AMUR WATER UTILIZATION HELD

PM281014 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Soviet-Chinese Consultations"]

[Text] Consultations took place in Khabarovsk from 21 through 24 April between delegations of experts of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and the PRC Ministry of Water Conservancy and Power Industry on questions of the comprehensive utilization of the Amur River's water resources. The consultations were held in a constructive, friendly atmosphere.

MOSCOW REPORTS OPENING OF CHINESE CULTURE EXHIBITION

LD292342 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Excerpt] An exhibition which opened at the Museum of Oriental Culture in Moscow today for the first time acquaints Soviet visitors with the national written and literary traditions of the Chinese people. About 600 exhibits are included in the present display. Editions of the last decade form the basis of the exhibition, which is called Modern Chinese Woodcuts and Art Books.

TASS CITES PRC CHIEF OF STAFF ON EVE OF U.S. VISIT

LD281746 Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing Apr 28 TASS -- On the eve of the visit to the United States, Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese Army Yang Dezhi has said in an interview to the Beijing newspaper "CHINA DAILY": "During the visit I will exchange opinions with the American (?armed forces command) on questions of mutual interest, visit military bases and some other military structures".

Yang Dezhi stressed that the relations between the armies of the two countries "meet the interests of the USA and the People's Republic of China", that there are broad prospects for the development of friendly exchanges between the armies of the two states, and that the visit is a manifestation of the "striving for new friendship".

PAPER NOTES XINHUA REPORT ON USSR ECONOMIC REFORM

PM150829 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 12 Apr 86 p 3

[TASS report: "RENMIN RIBAO Article"]

[Text] Beijing, 11 Apr -- An article by a XINHUA political observer carried by RENMIN RIBAO reports on the restructuring of the economic machinery and the management system in the Soviet Union.

It notes the topicality of the changes begun in the USSR, whose essence is a break with the former extensive methods of economic management which had a negative effect on production efficiency and the pace of scientific and technical progress and economic growth. It also emphasizes the decisive nature of the course set in the direction of improving the economic machinery and the management system as a whole.

In this connection, the author cites the words of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in the party Central Committee Political Report to the 27th CPSU Congress: "It is obvious that economic management needs constant improvement. But the present situation is such that it is impossible to limit ourselves to partial improvements — what is needed is a radical reform."

The article singles out such avenues of the restructuring of the economic machinery in the USSR as the enhancement of the activeness of centralized leadership in the attainment of the fundamental goals of economic strategy, the expansion of enterprises' independence and the introduction of real financial autonomy, the transition to economic methods of leadership at all levels of the national economy and the consequent improvement of the system of price formation, finance, and credits, ensuring the best possible combination of sectoral and territorial management of the economy, the comprehensive democratization of management, and so on.

The XINHUA political observer, quoting from the Soviet leader's statement at the congress concerning the need to abandon prevailing stereotypes in thinking and practice, describes the basic aspects of the economic experiment conducted in USSR industry, the innovations in the management of the country's agro-industrial complex, and the new forms and methods for organizing and providing incentives for agricultural workers' labor.

"It will take time and energetic efforts to restructure the economic machinery under our country's conditions with its vast and complex economy. Difficulties may arise, and we have no guarantee against miscalculations, but the main point now is to move in the chosen direction purposefully, step by step...." The RENMIN RIBAO article ends with this quotation from M.S. Gorbachev's report.

JAPANESE AMBASSADOR ADDRESSES USSR ON NATIONAL DAY

LD292350 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Address by Japanese ambassador to the USSR, Yasue Katori, on the occasion of Japan's national day; from the "Vremya" newscast; Katori remarks in Japanese with superimposed Russian translation]

[Text] Respected viewers, I am very glad that I can today, in my capacity as ambassador of Japan to the USSR, greet the whole of the Soviet people. This is a jubilee year: It is 30 years since the restoration of diplomatic relations between our two countries in 1956. A beginning to that momentous year was made by an event, so important for Japanese-Soviet relations, an official visit to Japan by the USSR minister of foreign affairs which took place after a 10-year interval. In the course of that visit the ministers of foreign affairs of the two countries discussed issues of Japanese-Soviet relations and international problems of mutual interest, and thereby restored a political dialogue between both countries. Talks were also conducted concerning the conclusion of a Japanese-Soviet peace treaty, and an accord was reached on their continuation. We believe that both countries should together set about fulfilling the main task, to conclude a peace treaty, having settled the issues which, at the time of the normalization of diplomatic relations between our countries, it had been envisaged to solve at subsequent talks.

The political dialogue between Japan and the USSR, having received such a stimulus, will be continued. This year a visit to the USSR by the minister of foreign affairs of our country, Mr Abe, is envisaged; the leaders of our two countries have been invited to visit one another; and I wish from the bottom of my heart that, by our mutual efforts, this dialogue might receive a stable development, and might bring concrete results. Our relations have developed, and are developing, progressively in many areas -- economic, trade, scientific, cultural, and others. In March this year intergovernmental consultations of the two countries were held on trade and economic issues. Apart from this it is planned to activate cultural links between both countries. To establish a deeper mutual understanding between the public of both countries in the most varied areas -- such a path may at first sight appear to be roundabout, but precisely such a road, in our opinion, will be the shortest road for the development of Japanese-Soviet relations on a long-term and stable basis.

In conclusion, on behalf of the Japanese Government and the Japanese people, I would like to wish all of you health, great happiness, and prosperity. Thank you for your attention.

JAPAN'S EXPANDED 'RIMPAC' PARTICIPATION CRITICIZED

OW260851 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Nikolayev commentary]

[Excerpts] Listeners, five Japanese missile destroyers left Sasebo port on 21 April to participate in "Rimpac-86," a large-scale military exercise called in full, the Pacific Rim Joint Exercise. In connection with reports of various news agencies, Radio Moscow commentator Nikolayev has the following:

"Rimpac," or the Pacific Rim Joint Exercise, has been held every 2 years since 1970 in the waters of the central Pacific near the Hawaiian Islands by the U.S. Navy and the navies of its allies. Japan joined the "Rimpac" military exercise for the first time in 1980. At that time, Japan dispatched 2 escort ships, 8 antisubmarine patrol aircraft, and 700 Self-Defense Forces [SDF] members to areas near the Hawaiian Islands.

What should be pointed out here is that at that time, democratic public opinion and the opposition parties in Japan immediately took the SDF's "Rimpac" participation as an outrageous violation of the peace-oriented Constitution that prohibits deployment of forces overseas.

Nevertheless, turning deaf ears to the opposition voiced by public opinion organs, the Japanese ruling clique has continued to expand Japan's participation in "Rimpac" year after year. This year, Japan will deploy a fleet of eight vessels carrying antisubmarine helicopters and P3C antisubmarine patrol aircraft to join in the "Rimpac" exercises scheduled to start in May. Moreover, Japanese submarines will join "Rimpac" for the first time this year.

The United States did not invite New Zealand to join "Rimpac-86," as New Zealand refuses to allow port calls by American vessels carrying nuclear weapons. In New Zealand's place, the British naval vessels will participate in the joint exercise for the first time. What is noteworthy is that Britain was precisely where the American fighter-bombers that recently raided Libya's peaceful cities were located and it was none other than Britain that had completely cooperated in every U.S. aggressive attempt in various areas, including the Pacific region.

The coming "Rimpac-86" is a sort of continuation of "Team Spirit," the provocative military exercise conducted in areas near the Soviet borders. In this connection, it is certainly not groundless for Japanese papers to point out that "Rimpac" has become more and more aggressive in nature year after year. For example, it was pointed out in ASAHI SHIMSUN that there was sufficient reason to believe that the exercise for seizing the Hawaiian Islands included in "Rimpac" was planned as a sham operation for attacking Soviet bases on the Kamchatka Peninsula and the Kuril Islands.

ASAHI SHIMBUN also writes that Britain's participation and Japan's expanded participation in "Rimpac" signifies another step forward along the dangerous road of turning the Japan-U.S. alliance into a military alliance for both offensive and defensive operations similar to NATO, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

In direct opposition to those countries that attempt to intensify tension in the Pacific region and always flex their muscles, the USSR has persistently maintained that efforts should be made to seek constructive solutions to the issue of security in the region. For example, it is stated in a 23 April Soviet Government statement that the implementation of confidence-building measures and a reduction in the activity of navies in the Pacific Ocean would play a major stabilizing role in the region.

The strengthening of confidence in the Pacific region and the promotion of mutual understanding among the peoples of this region should not be based on an attempt to put various countries at odds with each other nor to divide them into groups, but based on cooperation on the basis of peace, equality, and mutual benefits. This will meet the wishes of all the people in this region, including the Japanese people.

FURTHER COMMENTARY MARKS AFGHAN ANNIVERSARY

Gains on Revolution 'Irreversible'

LD260709 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2050 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, 26 Apr (TASS) -- TASS Political Observer Askold Biryukov writes:

On 27 April it will be 8 years since the victory of the April Revolution in Afghanistan, which laid the foundations for a fundamental reconstruction of the life of the Afghan people and for the construction of a new society in this ancient country based on the principles of social justice and the equality of all citizens, ethnic groups, nationalities, and tribes of the Republic.

For all of these 8 years, the Afghan people, under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan have been building a new life in the country, literally with a hoe in one hand and a rifle in the other. From the very first days of victory, it encountered the frenzied opposition and the direct aggression of the forces of imperialism and reaction, headed by the United States of America, and of the deposed exploiting classes, which formed the backbone of the counterrevolution that had settled abroad.

Despite the fact that the struggle to defend the revolutionary attainments forces the Republic to divert significant forces and resources from the carrying out of peaceful creative tasks, the cardinal changes in the political, economic, and social spheres that were mapped out by the DRA leadership are being unswervingly realized in the country. Broader and broader strata of the people are being drawn into the execution of tasks of a nationwide character, including the representatives of the tribes, the clergy, the intelligentsia, and business circles. The social basis of the revolution is being extended. Numerous facts of life in present-day Afghanistan attest that the attainments of the revolution, which serve as the basis for the development of the country on the path of progress and social justice, are irreversible. It is precisely this circumstance that arouses fits of bestial fury among the enemies of the DRA.

Particular malice is displayed toward democratic Afghanistan in official Washington. A day does not go by without them staging some sort of anti-Afghan show there, or without them coming forward with some kind of anti-Afghan act. The U.S. Administration now no longer restricts itself to the framework of "secret operations" by the CIA against Afghanistan. Armed interference in the affairs of sovereign Afghanistan, with whom, by the way, the United States of America maintains diplomatic relations, are conducted openly today, showing full contempt for the UN Charter and the elementary standards of international law.

This unending interference from outside by Washington and its allies is the sole reason that the Afghan-Pakistan talks on a political settlement have not yet led to results, despite the responsibility, flexibility, and good will being demonstrated by the Afghan leadership.

The Soviet Union shows immutable solidarity with the Afghan people, who are conducting a courageous and self-sacrificing struggle against interference by the forces of imperialism and reaction. It invariably supports the DRA in its aspiration to achieve a political settlement that would effectively stop and guarantee nonrenewal of the armed interference in its internal affairs. In the struggle for peace, justice and social progress, all democratic forces of the planet are at one with the DRA.

USSR Links With DRA Viewed

LD271240 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0230 GMT 27 Apr 86

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vladimir Pasko]

[Text] Today the Afghan people are celebrating the 8th anniversary of the April Revolution. Eight years is not a long time for a country. All the same, its present leadership has something to talk about. Socioeconomic reorganization is being consistently carried out, the national economy and culture are developing, and the process of democratizing political and public life is continuing. The achievements could be even greater if it were not for the wiles of the enemies of the revolution. Marking the date, the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA agency notes that as a result of subversive acts by dushmans, almost 2,000 schools, dozens of hospitals, and almost 1,000 peasant cooperatives have been destroyed in Afghanistan. Nevertheless, over the same period, more than 1 million people have completed courses to eliminate illiteracy, the number of hospital beds in the country has almost doubled, and the number of doctors has grown by almost 50 percent.

A most important factor in the rise of the Afghan national economy is cooperation with the USSR. Our people, said Babrak Karmal, addressing the delegates of the 27th CPSU Congress, will never forget the great, incomparable aid of the USSR. Only the homeland of Lenin is capable of establishing such relations with a developing country. A few days ago in Moscow, a treaty between the governments of the two countries was signed on the main directions for economic and trade cooperation as well as a protocol concerning cooperation questions for the 5-year period. Examining the results of the visit to the USSR by Keshtmand, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the country, the PDPA Central Committee Politburo expressed gratitude to the CPSU and the USSR Supreme Soviet presidium for their fraternal international aid. On the occasion of the national holiday the leaders of the USSR and Afghanistan exchanged telegrams of greeting.

DRA Politburo Member Interviewed

LD271644 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0918 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia, 27 Apr (TASS) — The years that have elapsed since the victory of the April Revolution in Afghanistan have been a period of a broadening and consolidation of people's power, especially at its new stage, Anahita Ratebzad, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo has stated. Every effort has been made by the party to rectify the errors that were once allowed to occur. The Afghan people have correctly understood this striving and support the domestic and foreign policy course of the Afghan leadership, she told Yuriy Tyssovskiy, a TASS correspondent, in an interview. The last few years, when many positive decisions have been adopted in the interests of the toiling sections of the DRA's population, must be regarded as particularly fruitful. The unity of the party around its Central Committee, with Babrak Karmal at its head, is getting stronger. The security of the Army has grown immeasurably despite the ferocious resistance of the revolution's enemies who are striving by every means to wreck these processes. In recent years the working masses of the Afghan people have rallied together around the party and there has been the creation and strengthening of the public organizations of trade unions, young people, women, and other groups of the populations, which have now been brought together in the Fatherland Front and are taking an active part in the construction of a new life under the PDPA's leadership. Much has been accomplished in the sphere of the nationalities policy within the framework of which Pushtus, Tajiks, Turkmens, Baluchis, and Pashais have received complete equality of rights, Anahita Ratebzad said.

Recently tribal jirgas have been held throughout the whole of Afghanistan and they have revealed the true scale of the people's cohesion around the central authorities. The jirgas expressed support for the PDPA's action program and representatives of the tribes advocated a strengthening of friendship with the great Soviet people. Of exceptional importance is the High Jirga of Border Tribes, which was held recently and which adopted a decision to prohibit the dushman bands being sent into the DRA from Pakistan from passing through the territory controlled by the Pashtun tribes. These decisions were not to the liking of the imperialist powers and this has led to the well-known events in the Khyber Pass area.

At present democratic elections are being held to choose local authority bodies. Representatives of the people including peasants, the workers, and the intelligentsia; women from all sections of the working people and all ethnic groups are being elected to these bodies.

On the war front the Afghan People's Army is inflicting more and more crushing blows on the dushman rabble. Many of the counterrevolutionaries are feeling disenchantment with the "ideals" of the Muslim extremists and are going over to the side of people's power, which is doing everything possible to involve them in useful activities for the good of the revolution.

The Reagan administration is striving by every means to step up the "undeclared war" against Afghanistan and to eliminate the achievements of people's power. It is feeding its agents among the dushman bands with handouts of millions of dollars and is providing them with the latest weaponry. However, it is evident to everyone that these attempts are doomed to failure. The DRA is striving to live in peace with its neighbors including Pakistan and Iran. As for our relations of friendship with the Soviet Union, Anahita Ratebzad said, this friendship will remain forever in the hearts of the Afghans.

PRAVDA Analyzes DRA Economy

PM291542 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[Special Correspondent V. Okulov article: "The Country's Businesslike Rhythm: 8 Years of the April Revolution in Afghanistan"]

[Excerpt] Kabul, Apr -- Spring began a month ago in Afghanistan. The new year that it began according to the Muslim calendar -- the year 1365 -- also marked the beginning of the 5-year plan -- the country's first since the April Revolution. The Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the DRA for 1986-1991 have been published in the press and submitted for discussion. This document has been discussed openly and by all the people.

The Basic Guidelines, approved by the DRA Revolutionary Council after nationwide discussion, summed up the results of the country's work in past years. Despite the complex situation caused by the undeclared war, tangible improvements have been achieved in the economy. The volume of national income exceeded the prerevolutionary level. Agricultural and forestry output increased in comparison with prerevolutionary production. Some 335,000 landless or small landowning families received allotments during the land and water reform.

Throughout these years Afghanistan's economy has been subjected to fierce attacks by the counterrevolution: Damage amounting to around $1 billion has been caused by the subversive actions of bandit formations, whose main stronghold is on Pakistani territory.

Dissatisfaction with what has been done and sharp criticism of the shortcomings hindering the revolutionary process in Afghanistan were expressed in the decisions of the Republic's Revolutionary Council adopted last fall and in the theses on the need to broaden the revolution's social base. A difficult campaign has been launched to implement them. New people -- nonparty people, representing various sections of Afghan society such as the clergy, merchants, and private businessmen -- have appeared at all levels of state leadership. Increased attention has been paid to the peasantry -- the main reserve for extending the social base of people's power.

GNP must be considerably increased by relying on internal resources and the all-around and selfless assistance of friendly states, primarily the Soviet Union. The land and water reform will be largely completed. This will lead to the formation of the new social structure of the countryside where the main figure will be the middle peasant.

The undeclared war launched against the DRA by the forces of international imperialism and reaction headed by Washington cannot halt the revolution's creative progress. In the period preceding the 8th anniversary of the victorious April Revolution reports have been coming in from enterprises in Kabul and the provinces which a few years ago would have appeared fantastic. The workers of the ("Milli Bas") transport company have been celebrating the jubilee of the revolution by taking part in voluntary work -- the above-plan repair of machine tools. Thousands of citizens have taken part in planting greenery and cleaning the streets of Kabul. Workers of the Pol-e Charkhi textile factory have resolved to do 18 hours unpaid overtime by 27 April.

Labor competition is a factor of considerable importance for achieving the goals of the 5-Year plan.

"This year," S. (Purdeli), chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, said, "competition is taking place under the slogan 'All for victory over counterrevolution.' It is oriented toward strengthening labor discipline, saving raw materials and semimanufactures, and utilizing production reserves."

Another aspect of the trade unions' activity is that of helping to improve working and living conditions and defending workers' interests, particularly at enterprises in the private sector. A private employer, S. Purdeli concluded, sometimes endeavors to bribe a trade union activist whom he needs.

Different problems beset another interlocutor of mine -- M. Lyutfi, a young-looking, energetic, and respectable enginner and owner of the Kabul Metal Factory: He cooperates and gets on well with his trade union. His only complaint is that they hold meetings in working time. And this must not affect production.

"I see good prospects for the development of industry on the basis of the idea of broadening the revolution's social base," M. Lyutfi considers. "Only it must be carried out more vigorously. I know many people who are prepared to invest their money in developing the national economy. The bureaucratic obstacles in the way of investing capital must be removed more resolutely." "This is a familiar problem," S. Mangal, chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, told me. "We are now greatly simplifying the procedure for issuing permits for the construction of private sector enterprises." The chairman of the state planning committee emphasized the role which technical and economic cooperation with the USSR plays in implementing the Republic's labor plans. Important new projects will be created in many sectors of the national economy with the USSR's assistance. Afghanistan is also being helped by other socialist countries, as well as India and certain UN organizations.

...The Afghan people are living to a businesslike rhythm. They are fully determined to overcome the difficulties created by the legacy of the past and by the intrigues of enemies and to implement the plans outlined by people's power.

ARKHIPOV HEADS DELEGATION TO SOVIET-INDIAN COMMISSION

Discusses Issues With Gandhi

LD300911 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0844 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Delhi, 30 Apr (TASS) — Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister of India, today received Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who headed the Soviet delegation at the 10th session of the Indian-Soviet Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific, and technical Cooperation, which was held here.

During a conversation, the head of the Indian Government highly evaluated the USSR's peace initiatives aimed at arms limitation and disarmament, the removal of the threat of nuclear war, and the prevention of the militarization of space. He pointed to the great significance of mutually advantageous ties between the two countries in different areas and expressed satisfaction with the results of the work of the anniversary session of the intergovernmental commission.

Ivan Arkhipov was also received by Zail Singh, president of India. In a conversation that took place in a friendly atmosphere, Z. Singh accorded high estimation to the multifaceted and firm relations of friendship and cooperation between India and the Soviet Union, which are developing successfully in all areas.

Addresses Commission

LD281646 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1133 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Delhi, 28 Apr (TASS) — Indian Foreign Minister Bali Ram Bhagat has called Indian-Soviet friendship an important factor for peace in Asia and throughout the world. Addressing the 10th anniversary session of the intergovermental Soviet-Indian Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation which opened here today, he highly appraised the multifaceted and mutally advantageous relations with the Soviet Union. Indian-Soviet friendship has stood the test of time, said the minister. He noted that cooperation with the Soviet Union is of huge significance for India in conditions of persistently unequal economic relations between the leading capitalist countries and the developing countries.

Our country firmly advocates nuclear disarmament, noted B.R. Bhagat. The Indian Government welcomed the comprehensive program for a staged nuclear disarmament put forward by the Soviet Union with the aim of totally eliminating nuclear weapons by the end of the present century, as well as the non-admissibility of the militarization of space.

In his speech the co-chairman of the commission, Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, stated that Soviet people are greatly satisfied with the high level and the multilateral nature of Soviet-Indian relations based on the sound foundation of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and India. This is an example of relations of a new type between states with differing social systems, based on principles of full equality, mutual respect, sovereignty, and noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries.

Signs Cooperation Protocol

LD292016 Moscow TASS in English 1555 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] New Delhi April 29 TASS — TASS correspondent Sergey Karmalito reports:

The 10th meeting of the inter-governmental Soviet-Indian commission for economic, scientific, and technological cooperation closed in New Delhi today. The commission reviewed the results of the development of diverse mutually beneficial contacts between the two countries in the recent period and formulated tasks for the immediate future. The protocol on the work of the commission was signed by its co-chairmen, Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and Bali Ram Bhagat, India's minister of external relations. Speaking at the signing ceremony, Bali Ram Bhagat said that the jubilee meeting had passed in the spirit of friendship, sincerity and cordiality that was characteristic of relations between the two countries. He expressed the confidence that Indian-Soviet cooperation would continue to braoden and grow stronger over the years to come.

PAKISTAN, U.S. DISCUSSING NEW ARMS AGREEMENT

LD291538 Moscow TASS in English 1429 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] New Delhi April 29 TASS — A Pakistani military delegation has visited the United States to discuss the supply of newest U.S. armaments to Islamabad as part of a new military-economic agreement between the two countries, which is worth more than four billion dollars.

UNI news agency reported that the agreement provides for supplying Pakistan in 1986-93 with up to 18 F-16 fighter-bombers in addition to 40 such nuclear-capable planes already in service with the Pakistani Air Force.

U.S. readiness to facilitate the militarization of Pakistan indicated, in the opinion of local commentators, that the Ziaul Haq regime has become increasingly useful as a vehicle for projecting U.S. interests in Southwest Asia.

In return for large deliveries of arms and dollar hand-outs Pakistan has allowed the United States to turn its territory into a staging area for escalating an undeclared war against Afghanistan and granted the Pentagon access to military bases in Baluchistan and in other parts of the country, CNS news agency said.

A grave threat to security in the region is posed also by Islamabad's persistent attempts to persuade Washington to supply it with newest electronic equipment for spying on neighbouring countries as well as nuclear technology needed by Pakistan to develop nuclear weapons of its own.

AFGHAN 'TERRORISTS' DESTROY QANDAHAR MOSQUE

LD291729 Moscow TASS in English 1635 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Kabul April 29 TASS — Afghan terrorists trained by the U.S. CIA exploded Kherka Mubarak mosque in Qandahar, Afghanistan's ancient capital. The mosque was laid down in the 18th century by the founder of the Afghan state Ahmad Shah Durrani.

Commenting on the event, member of the board of the Central Council of the National Patriotic Front of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, prominent Islamic figure Maulani Mohammad Salem Aleni told a correspondent of the NOVOSTI press agency: "The new crime cf Afghan counterrevolution caused an outbreak of indignation of the entire Afghan people. The encroachment on our sacred place, which is treasured by all followers of Prophet Muhammad must show to the whole Islamic world the essence of so-called "Mujaheddins" -- mercenaries of the United States CIA.

This is the 255th mosque blown up by counterrevolutionaries who are described in Washington as "defenders of Islam". They killed more than 250 mollahs and other Islamic dignitaries, burnt down several libraries where books sacred to all Moslems, including several hundred volumes of the Koran were consumed by the flames. Last autumn, the British "Javelin" missile fired by counterrevolutionaries destroyed the cupola of the mosque in Herat. Among the people who were praying in the mosque 14 were killed and more than 70 wounded.

Mohammad Salem Aleni pointed to the efforts of the DRA Government to protect the monuments of Islamic culture, to defend Islam, the government's care for the needs of Moslems. Hundreds of millions of Afghani is allocated every year for the repair and restoration of mosques, their heating, aid to Moslems making the pilgrimage to Mecca. Here is just one example. The Idga mosque in Kabul is one fo the most treasured mosques in Afghanistan. It is in that mosque that Emir Amanulla Khan spoke after a prayer in 1919 to proclaim Afghanistan's independence from British colonialists. In the years of the rule of the Nadir dynasty, the Idga mosque was in disuse. Grain was kept in it. The DRA Government spent over two million dollars to restore the mosque. And now, on the eve of the eighth anniversary of the April Revolution, the symbol of Afghan independence, Idga mosque is functioning again.

USSR-DRA JOINT ELECTRICITY PROJECTS REPORTED

LD261317 Moscow TASS in English 1115 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Kabul April 26 TASS -- Big contracts in power industry between the ministry of energy and public works of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the all-union foreign trade association Technopromexport have been signed here today.

The Afghan side is to be supplied with equipment and materials for building the "Mazari-Sharif -- Jarkuduk", "USSR-Kunduz" and "Holm-Puli-Humri" electric transmission lines. A contract was signed for a feasibility study for building the Sarobi-2 cascade of hydroelectric power stations and for drawing up a project of an electric transmission line crossing over the Panj River.

Cooperation between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in energetics is broadening with every passing year. The construction of the "USSR-Kunduz" and "USSR state frontier--Mazari-Sharif--Holm" electric transmission lines is to be completed this year. The commissioning of these electric transmission lines will establish mighty centres for the development of industry and agriculture of northern Afghanistan and ensure Kunduz, Shirhan, Mazari-Sharif and other towns with electricity. The construction of the Sarobi-2 cascade of hydroelectric power stations will make it possible to do away with the shortage of electric energy in the area of Kabul.

Afghanistan's biggest hydro-electric power station "Naglu", which increased electricity generation in Afghanistan by 40 per cent, and the "Puli-Hubri-2" hydro-electric power station, the main source of electric energy in the Balkh Province, were built in the previous years with the USSR's assistance.

TASS REPORTS REAGAN'S ARRIVAL IN INDONESIA

LD291710 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Jakarta, April 29 TASS -- President of the United States Ronald Reagan today arrived in the Bali island, Indonesia. He stopped over at that resort on the way to the summit conference of the seven major capitalist countries in Tokyo. During a four-day stay on Bali Ronald Reagan will hold talks with Indonesia's President Suharto and with ASEAN foreign ministers.

KAPITSA MEETS WITH AQUINO, DISCUSSES U.S. BASES

HK291417 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 29 Apr 86 pp 1, 9

[Excerpts] A high-ranking Soviet official informed President Aquino yesterday that there are many areas that the Philippines and the Soviet Union could explore to their mutual advantage. Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister M.S. Kapitsa, during a call on the president, pointed to joint economic enterprises, such as those in Singapore, and landing rights for Soviet commercial planes which, he said, would "bring in a lot of money." Kapitsa said there are many problems in the world, especially in the Southeast Asian region, that need to be discussed by President Aquino with her "counterpart" in Russia. Stressing that these discussions must be carried out on the highest levels, the Soviet official hoped that Mrs Aquino would accept the invitation of the Soviet Union to visit the country. He promised that "Leningrad would be more beautiful than Paris."

President Aquino said that to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the establishment of Philippine-Soviet diplomatic relations, she would appoint an ambassador to Moscow after consulting with her foreign minister who is now in Bali, Indonesia. The Philippines has had no chief of mission in the Soviet capital since Ambassador Luis Moreno Salcedo was transferred to the United Nations in New York about five years ago. Only a charge d'affaires, Romeo Fernandez, has been administering the Philippine Embassy in Moscow.

Kapitsa also took occasion to accused [as published] the United States of forming a new military alliance in the Pacific region that the USSR feared would eventually expand into a North Atlantic Treaty Organization-type group. He pointed out that the U.S. and Japan have indicated the creation of the new alliance that would first be called Pacific Economic Community. But eventually, he said, the organization would become an "Asian NATO" comprising the U.S., Japan, Australia, New Zealand, and the underdeveloped Southeast Asian nations. "The Soviet Union has called attention to this plan and has asked why, instead of such dubious alliances, more trade and technological relationships were not established," Kapitsa told Mrs Aquino. He stressed that instead of a military alliance envisioned by the U.S., a Pacific Conference should be called to discuss a non-nuclear zone in the area, the reduction of naval presence, and broader economic relations. "Energetic measures must be taken to reduce, to halt the slide into nuclear war," Kapitsa said. "The situation in the Pacific is especially disturbing. This lake that should be what it is called, peaceful, is instead an arena fraught with the possibility of war." Noting that the ocean is "dotted with military bases and patrolled by warships," the minister called for a ban on nuclear weapons, the reduction of conventional armies and naval presence. He said his mission here is "to begin to build a bridge between Moscow and Manila, and for that task to succeed with the necessary speed it is important that the bridge be constructed from both sides of the river." Kapitsa declared that the Soviet Union respects the independence of nations and believes in non-interference in their affairs. It also respects the choices of the people, and "the Filipino people could not have made a more excellent choice than Corazon Aquino."

PRESS COVERAGE OF GORBACHEV VISIT TO GDR

Gorbachev-Honecker Meeting

PM231503 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Apr 86 First Edition pp 1, 3

["CPSU Delegation's Meeting With SED Leaders" -- PRAVADA headline]

[Text] A meeting took place in Berlin on 22 April between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED CentralCommittee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and other leading figures in the SED. Members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo took part in the meeting.

Mikhail Gorbachev warmly congratulated the German comrades elected to the leadership of the Central Committee and emphasized that the forum of the GDR communists, which has ended, is an important milestone on the path to the construction of a developed socialist society in the republic, a worthy contribution to the strengthening of the positions of socialism in the world and to the consolidation of the friendship and cooperation between the SED and the CPSU, and between the GDR and the USSR, on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and of socialist internationalism.

Erich Honecker thanked the delegation of the CPSU, led by Mikhail Gorbachev, for their participation in the 11th SED Congress and stressed that this visit to the GDR represents a new high point in the shaping of the indestructible fraternal alliance between our parties, states, and peoples.

An exchange of views on the most important tasks in the implementation of the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress took place. It was noted with satisfaction that the congresses have demonstrated the full agreement in the SED and CPSU views and positions on fundamental questions of socialist and communist construction and on foreign policy, and the firmness of the fraternal alliance between the two parties, between the peoples of the GDR and the Soviet Union.

Both sides noted that the SED and the CPSU are solving the tasks of social development on the path to a comprehensive intensification of production and an acceleration of scientific-technological progress, in the perfecting of socialist democracy and the education of the working people in the spirit of socialist internationalism.

The participants in the meeting, noting the positive development of economic and scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and the GDR, stressed that it is necessary to expand and perfect cooperation and production specialization, especially in heavy engineering, the development of direct relations between enterprises in industry and agriculture, and between research institutions, and the organization of joint associations and firms from both states, or with the participation of third countries.

The high level of relations between the SED and the CPSU and their Central Committees was praised. These relations rest on long-standing, profound, internationalist traditions; are developing on the basis of the great teachings of Marx, Engels, and Lenin; and are characterized by full mutual trust.

In the exchange of views on topical international issues, the two sides made a common assessment of the tense situation in the world.

Serious concern was expressed at the fact that the U.S. Administration and their closest NATO allies are stubbornly continuing their line of further aggravating the arms race, extending it into space, and destroying the existing military-strategic balance.

The Soviet Union, the GDR, and the other fraternal countries counter this course, which is full of dangers for mankind, with the policy of the consolidation of peace and the recognition of the right of every people to independent development under conditions of security and noninterference. In this connection, the importance of the joint initiatives of the Warsaw Pact states on questions of disarmament, the program submitted by the Soviet Union for the elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons, and the new proposals for the reduction of military confrontation in Europe presented in Mikhail Gorbachev's speech at the 11th SED Congress, was emphasized.

The participants in the meeting are most deeply convinced that the situation on the European Continent could be changed considerably for the better if a major state such as the FRG were to really tread the path of detente and the establishment of good-neighborly relations. Unfortunately, the policy of the present FRG Government is running in the opposite direction, a fact that is attested to by its support for the U.S. plans for the militarization of space, the transformation of West German territory into a launchpad for Pershings and cruise missiles, and the encouragement of dangerous revanchist forces.

At the end of the talk, Mikhail Gorbachev, on behalf of the CPSU delegation and the Soviet Communists, wished the members of the SED and the whole people of the GDR successful fulfillment of the great tasks which the 11th congress has set.

The meeting took place in the spirit of complete unity, cordiality and friendship.

[East Berlin ADN International Service in German at 0952 GMT on 22 April includes the following list of Soviet participants in the Gorbachev-Honecker meeting:

For the CPSU, Vadim Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Vyacheslav Kochemasov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Ambassador to the GDR; and Viktor Sharapov, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and advisor to the general secretary, were also present.]

Tour of Machine-Building Plant

PM250838 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

[Special correspondents Ye. Grigoryev, V. Kabanov, and M. Podklyuchnikov dispatch: "New Goals Lie Ahead; the 11th SED Congress Has Ended"]

[Text] The top forum of the GDR Communists ended in Berlin today. For 5 days delegates discussed the results of the great and intensive work that was carried out in the past 5 years, they set new targets for the republic's progress along the path of building a developed socialist society, and they examined the problems of strengthening peace. The congress again demonstrated the unity of the party's ranks and the cohesion of the GDR working people who are rallied around their Marxist-Leninist vanguard. The congress was held under the banner of the indestructible combat alliance and fraternal friendship between the SED and the party of Lenin, between the German socialist state and the Land of Great October.

Today the CPSU delegation was cordially received by the collective of the Berlin "7 October" Machine-Building Combine.

Recently, the leading enterprise of this combine was presented with the honorary banner of the SED Central Committee for excellent results achieved in the precongress socialist competition under the motto "Honor in Labor!" A wide range of modern metal-cutting tools for the machine-building and bearing industry are manufactured here. For many years now orders from Soviet industry have accounted for a considerable proportion of the leading enterprise's production program. Its collective maintains close links with Moscow's machine builders at the Sergo Ordzhonikidze plant.

"With great interest we read in the newspapers M.S. Gorbachev's speech, which he delivered in Tolyatti," H. Neblung, the SED Central Committee party organizer at the combine and secretary of the SED organization at the combine's leading enterprise told us. "We recall the Soviet leader's words when he called on the VAZ plant collective to set the tone in car design worldwide. After all, it is possible! We in turn, will begin to supply Soviet car builders with high precision automated flowlines as of next year. We want to develop and improve cooperation with Soviet machine builders with the aim of surpassing the highest achievements in the world.

Talking to workers, engineers, and technicians at the enterprise, to young production workers and veterans, we felt that a special, festive mood reigned in the collective.

...A group of machine-building workers met M.S. Gorbachev and members of the CPSU delegation at the plant gates. They warmly welcomed the guests.

Kh. Vartsekha delegate to the 11th SED Congress and the combine's director, briefed them on the collective's efforts in implementing the task of production intensification and tackling the problem of enhancing the quality of the high-performance automated machine tools manufactured here on the basis of new technology, robotics, and micro-electronics. He also spoke about the reconstruction and modernization of equipment that is under way in the shops.

In the small-scale mechanization shop the guests were welcomed by students of the enterprise's vocational technical school who spoke Russian. They presented the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee with a file containing their first labor report and a souvenir which they had made. M.S. Gorbachev was intrigued by foreman V. Traut's workstation. Microcomputers with visual display units help the foreman efficiently control his section, make decisions, and influence the whole work process.

Much work is in store for the plant in the new 5-year plan period whose directives were approved by the congress yesterday. Machine tool production is to increase by almost 50 percent. This is to be achieved without additional manpower or material resources. For this reason paramount attention is being paid to savings measures at the plant. At No 2 shop the CPSU's envoys were shown a new gear-grinding tool for machining cylindrical cogs. It is also controlled by a computer. D. Ritzel, the leader of a group of design workers described how, with the help of microelectronics, the tool helps save materials. In the same section is the designer's work station, which is linked to a computer-design system. Other machine tools, systems, and automated lines equipped with modern computers were demonstrated.

Within the plant and its shops friendly conversations between M.S. Gorbachev and members of the labor collective were held. Reinhard Matern, a grinder, spoke with pride about the sophisticated machine tools that he helps produce. They are exported to the Soviet Union. Incidentally, at the time of the SED congress, the combine had already fulfilled 30 percent of its annual plan for deliveries of flexible automated systems to the USSR. Talking to young people, the head of the CPSU delegation noted in particular that it is necessary to treasure and develop the friendship and cooperation between our countries which took much effort and hard work to establish.

D. Wagner, a team leader, asked M.S. Gorbachev to autograph his team's book. He spoke about his visit to machine builders at the S. Ordzhonikidze plant in Moscow and about close cooperation with them. The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee expressed heartfelt wishes of further success to the team.

In one of the shops a friendship meeting was held. On behalf of the collective, Kh. Neblung, SED Central Committee party organizer greeted the guests. He gave the floor to M.S. Gorbachev. His speech was listened to with great interest and attention and was frequently interrupted with stormy applause. The head of the CPSU delegation presented the collective with a commemorative gift -- a sculpture depicting the revolutionary impulse of the first communist subbotnik. On behalf of the labor collective and to the sound of stormy applause, M.S. Gorbachev was presented with a Red Banner with the portrait of Ernst Thaelmann. The International was played.

A plenum of the SED Central Committee has been held. Erich Honecker was elected general secretary of the SED Central Committee.

The 11th SED Congress was an important event in the life of the fraternal party and all the republic's working people, German workers and peasants. It demonstrated the great international prestige of the GDR's Marxist-Leninist party. The decisions adopted by the congress open a new stage in the development of the German socialist state.

The final day of the congress proceedings coincided with an important date -- the 40th anniversary of the foundation of the SED. A ceremonial soiree devoted to this glorious jubilee and the conclusion of the 11th SED Congress was held in Berlin today.

Under the leadership of the Marxist-Leninist party a socialist state has been built and is strengthening on German soil. The 11th SED Congress opened up new prospects for this state, prospects of creative work for the good of the working people.

IZVESTIYA Report on Tour

PM241315 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "CPSU Delegation Visit"]

[Excerpt] Berlin, 21 Apr -- Berlin workers greeted warmly and cordially, as the closest of friends, M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the members of the CPSU delegation who today visited the pilot enterprise of the 7 October Machine Tool-Building Combine.

The CPSU Delegation was welcomed by G. Schabowski, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Berlin party Bezirk; the high-ranking Soviet guests were presented with flowers. Workers with red flags and banners chanted "Friendship! Freundschaft!"

H. Warzecha, general director of the combine, spoke on ways of developing the enterprise and of plans for the future. M.S. Gorbachev and the comrades accompanying him visited the enterprise's shops and were acquainted with the work of the many-thousand-strong collective. Automatic lines and machine tools are produced here, including for the bearing industry. Almost 90 percent of all machine tool equipment manufactured by the combine is exported, and more than half is exported to the Soviet Union. The combine is a reliable partner of many Soviet enterprises.

During his tour of the plant the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee showed an interest in the work of party organizations, the working and living conditions of workers and specialists, the introduction of new industrial processes, and experience in the use of electronics and automatics.

Sector chief K. Lehmann and foreman W. Kraut spoke about the electronic system in operation at the enterprise, which makes it possible to considerably facilitate inventorying in the supply department and simplify operations connected with the supply of materials to workplaces and their work load in accordance with the manufacturing time of an order. The use of this highly productive equipment, they noted, makes it possible to release 65 people for work in other production sectors and to optimize control over the course of the entire production process.

A group of young workers and vocational and technical school students greeted the leader of the Soviet delegation. They talked about their work and study and of their great interest in the life of their contemporaries in Lenin's country.

Young people must take the baton from the older generation and carry it further, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee said. This also concerns our friendship. We often say the word "friendship." But not everything has simply fallen into place. It all began with the fact that the German people suffered great losses and destruction, and the Soviet people lost 20 million people in the war. We had to walk a long road -- from confrontation to friendship -- in order to live with one another today as friends, to work together, and to communicate. To understand this we must study history. We must, he stressed, value and develop the friendship and cooperation between our countries, which we have achieved through great effort and work.

On completing his tour of the enterprise M.S. Gorbachev made an entry in the honored visitors book on behalf of the delegation: "The CPSU delegation attending the 11th SED Congress conveys to you an ardent, fraternal greeting from Communists and all Soviet people.

"The visit to your plant and our meeting with you has made an indelible impression on us. With all our heart we congratulate the collective of the combine's chief enterprise on its outstanding success in precongress competition and on its being awarded the honorary banner of the SED Central Committee.

"The many years of cooperation that have formed between your collective and the Moscow Sergo Ordzhonikidze Machine Tool-Building Plant are a good example for further developing cooperation between our countries in the spheres of the economy, science, and technology.

"We wish you more great success in your work for the good of the socialist GDR, and happiness and well-being in every family."

A mass meeting was held in one of the enterprise's shops. Addressing the meeting, worker and milling machine operator J. Lachenmayer and leader of the youth research collective T. Mitterer spoke on progress made by their collectives in fulfilling the high pledges made in honor of the 11th SED Congress and also on plans for the future. Fulfilling orders with quality, they stressed, is a point of honor for every worker. They made assurances that they will continue to work selflessly and make a worthy contribution to the cause of strengthening friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the GDR.

Warmly greeted by those present, M.S. Gorbachev addressed the meeting.

Gorbachev Departure

LD222029 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1457 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin 22 Apr (ADN) -- The CPSU Delegation to the 11th SED Congress, led by Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee General Secretary commenced the journey home on Tuesday morning.

Mikhail Gorbachev was bidden a fraternal farewell by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport, which was decorated with the GDR state flag and the red flags of the international working class. Girls and boys from the Ernst Thaelmann pioneer organization and Soviet pioneers presented the two party leaders; the wife of Mikhail Gorbachev, Raisa; and the members of the delegation with bunches of flowers. The CPSU Central Committee general secretary thanked Erich Honecker for the days in the GDR, which were rich in experiences. The two party leaders embraced at the gangway to the special Aeroflot aircraft. Mikhail Gorbachev gave a wave of greetings before he entered the aircraft.

The members and candidates of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and other leading personages were present at the farewell ceremony.

The following were present: Marshal of the Soviet Union Nikolay Ogarkov; Army General Petr Lushev, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany, Lieutenant General Nikolay Moiseyev, member of the military council and head of the Political Directorate of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany; Colonel General Vladimir Meretskov, representative of the Commander in Chief of the Joint Armed Forces of Warsaw Pact Nations in the GDR National People's Army; and other high-ranking military officers and diplomats from the Soviet Embassy.

Message to Honecker

PM240927 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Apr 86 First Edition p 3

["From On Board the Plane" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has sent a telegram from on board an aircraft to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. It says:

"Dear Comrade Honecker!

"Leaving the GDR, the CPSU delegation once again cordially thanks the SED Central Committee, Communists, and all working people of the Republic for the feelings of friendship they showed to our party and the Soviet people and for the cordial reception and hospitality accorded to us during those days in the fraternal GDR.

"The supreme forum of the Communists of the Republic, which took place in a spirit of internationalism, convincingly showed that socialism in the GDR is confidently moving forward, opening up its possibilities more and more fully in the interests of the working man.

"The results of the congress and of the friendly meetings and conversations that our delegation had, confirmed with full force that unity and cohesion between the CPSU and the SED, the Soviet Union and the GDR will continue to strengthen and deepen steadfastly, for the good of the peoples of both countries, in the interests of socialism and peace.

"We wish you from our hearts, Comrade Honecker, the Communists, and all citizens of the GDR, further accomplishments in the building of a new society, and the successful fulfillment of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress"

Message to Jaruzelski

PM241005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Apr 86 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "From on Board the Plane"]

[Text] On his way from Berlin to Moscow, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev sent a cable from his plane to First Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee Wojciech Jaruzelski.

"On the way home, flying over the Polish territory, I send cordial greetings and wishes of success in work for the good of your socialist fatherland and for peace and prosperity to you, to the PZPR Central Committee, to Communists and to the whole nation of fraternal Poland," the cable read.

Moscow Arrival

LD221225 Moscow TASS in English 1212 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 22 TASS -- A CPSU delegation headed by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev returned here from Berlin today. At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany it took part in the work of the 11th SUPG Congress.

At Vnukovo Airport the delegation was welcomed by members of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee Geydar Aliyev, Vitaliy Vorotnikov, Andrey Gromyko. [Moscow TASS in English at 1525 GMT on 22 April transmits a corrected version of this report that deletes Andrey Gromyko's name.] Lev Zaykov, Yegor Ligachev, Nikolay Ryzhkov, Mikhail Solomentsev, Viktor Chebrikov, Eduard Shevardnadze, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee Petr Demichev, Vladimir Dolgikh, Boris Yeltsin, Sergey Sokolov, Nikolay Talyzin, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee Aleksandra Biryukova, Anatoli Dobrynin, Mikhail Zimyanin, Viktor Nikonov, Georgi Razumovski, Aleksandr Yakovlev, chairman of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU Ivan Kapitonov, and other comrades.

Congress Speech Comparison

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 19 April carries in its First Edition on pages 1, 2 an unattributed report on Mikhail Gorbachev's address to the 11th SED Congress entitled "The 11th SED Congress: Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's Address." The PRAVDA report has been compared with the Moscow TASS in English version published in the 18 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 1, revealing the following variations

Page F 1, PRAVDA omits the first paragraph.

Page F 3, paragraph five, line three reads in PRAVDA: of the socialist social system and we will definitely achieve this aim. (adding "social")

Page F 6, paragraph six, line one reads in PRAVDA: usual manner to "teach a lesson" to the Arab countries, (adding quotation marks)

Page F 6, paragraph seven, line three reads in PRAVDA: with jungle law. Especially as acts of terrorism are firmly condemned by the entire international community and, moreover, are not the issue here. (changing wording)

Page F 6, last paragraph, line four reads in PRAVDA: general policy of the U.S. Administration whose militarist, aggressive (changing "Washington" to "U.S. Administration")

Page F 7, paragraph eight, line one reads in PRAVDA: where is the principle of equality and identical security? (changing "equal" to "identical")

Page F 7, paragraph nine, line six reads in PRAVDA: has given such eager support to the American (changing "a wholehearted" to "eager")

Page F 7, last paragraph, line two reads in PRAVDA: we are prepared to further develop these relations (adding "further")

Page F 7, last paragraph, line six reads in PRAVDA: relations between them as equal and sovereign states be fully brought (adding "as equal and sovereign states")

Page F 8, paragraph eight, line one reads in PRAVDA: The question arises of reliable verification [kontrol] at every stage of this process. Both national technical (changing wording)

Page F 9, paragraph seven, line one reads in PRAVDA: Long live peace!

M.S. Gorbachev's address was listened to with great attention and was frequently accompanied by prolonged applause. (adding paragraph)

Factory Speech Comparison

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 22 April carries in its First Edition on pages 1, 2 a TASS report on Gorbachev's speech to workers at the 7 October machine tool combine factory in East Berlin. The PRAVDA report, entitled "M.S. Gorbachev's Speech," has been compared to the Moscow Television Service in Russian version published in the 22 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 1, revealing the following variations:

PRAVDA begins: Berlin, 21 Apr — The cordial, friendly feelings of the GDR working class toward the CPSU and the Land of the Soviets were again demonstrated yesterday during the meeting between the CPSU delegation and the collective of the Berlin "7 October" machine-building plant. At a meeting held in one of the enterprise's shops, M.S. Gorbachev delivered a speech.

Greetings, dear comrades (adding introductory paragraph)

Page F 1, last paragraph, line three reads in PRAVDA: machine-tool engineering works. I convey to you, and through you, to the workers and all the working people of the Republic (changing wording)

Page F 2, first paragraph, last line PRAVDA omits the applause annotation and all succeeding editorial annotations for applause.

Page F 3, paragraph two, line one reads in PRAVDA: Comrades, many of you have, no doubt, been to the Soviet Union. And we invite those who have not, to come and see how our country lives. (animation among those present, applause). Judging by your reaction, we could organize a friendship train straight away. (applause). You will have an opportunity to see how warmly and fraternally Soviet people feel toward the GDR's working people.

Soviet-GDR cooperation in (changing wording and omitting a remark by an unidentified speaker in German)

Page F 3, last paragraph, line four reads in PRAVDA: History back, imperialism is increasingly openly gambling on strength and interference in the (changing wording)

Page F 5, paragraph two, line two reads in PRAVDA: avert nuclear war.

Please accept a commemorative (omitting "It is not by force of arms, but by the force of example and conviction we wish to assert our ideas. Our peoples guarantee the success of this common cause through their work; your contribution is there as well, dear comrades")

Page F 5, paragraph three, line five reads in PRAVDA: first communist subbotnik held Soviet Russia and which the great Lenin described as a great feat. This is where socialism began. Now, when I (changing wording and omitting "Everything had been destroyed and the economy had to be built in conditions of intervention and economic blockade.)

Page F 5, paragraph four, last line reads in PRAVDA: the joint struggle. (M.S. Gorbachev presents the sculpture to representatives of the enterprise.)

Thank you for the warm welcome. I wish you great accomplishments in the first state of workers and peasants on German soil.

M.S. Gorbachev's speech was listened to with great attention and was frequently interrupted with prolonged applause.

As a souvenir of the visit to the enterprise, the head of the CPSU delegation was presented, on behalf of the plant's collective, with a red banner bearing a portrait of Ernst Thaelamnn. (adding sentences)

Congratulations Comparison

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 22 April carries in its First Edition on page 2 a Gorbachev message to Erich Honecker congratulating him on his reelction. The PRAVDA report, entitled "To Comrade Erich Honecker," has been compared with the Moscow TASS in English version published in the 22 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 6, revealing the following variations:

PRAVDA omits the first paragraph.

Third paragraph, line one reads in PRAVDA: the Soviet Union cordially congratulates you upon (changing "warmly" to "cordially")

Reception Speech Comparison

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 23 April carries in its First Edition on page 3 a TASS report on Mikhail Gorbachev's speech at a reception in honor of the delegations taking part in the 11th SED Congress. The PRAVDA report, entitled "In a Cordial Atmosphere," has been compared with the Mowcow TASS in English version published in the 22 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 7, revealing the following variations:

Page F 7, PRAVDA omits the first four paragraphs and begins: Dear Comrade Honecker!

Dear comrades and friends

First of all let me (adding two paragraphs)

Page F 8, paragraph two, line two reads in PRAVDA: and, what is especially complex, a revolution (changing "important" to "complex")

Page F 8, paragraph three, line three reads in PRAVDA: of the Republic, in relying on what has (changing "replying" to "relying")

Page F 8, paragraph six, line four reads in PRAVDA: democracy are the guarantee that socialism will (changing "earnest" to "guarantee")

Page F 8, paragraph seven, line four reads in PRAVDA: graphically demonstrated. We all regard this as (adding "all")

Page F 9, paragraph three, line one reads in PRAVDA: Let me, esteemed comrades, thank cordially our German friends for their kindness and hospitality and wish (changing "dear" to "esteemed" and adding "kindness")

PRAVDA ASSESSES ISSUES, RESULTS OF SED CONGRESS

Congress Proceedings

PM281521 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

[Ye. Grigoryev, Yu. Kazmin, and M. Podklyuchnikov dispatch: "The Party's Word; PRAVDA Special Correspondents Report from Berlin"]

[Excerpts] Berlin, 18 Apr -- Specific and businesslike -- this is the way to describe the approach to the main issues of further socialist building as demonstrated at the 11th SED Congress. Today is the second day of the congress proceedings. The forum is discussing the SED Central Committee report delivered by E. Honecker yesterday.

The GDR working people's warm and cordial feelings for the Leninist CPSU and the land of Red October were vividly demonstrated today when M.S. Gorbachev, the head of the CPSU delegation, took the floor to deliver his greetings message. His speech was listened to with great attention and was frequently accompanied by applause. At that moment, those present in the hall felt particularly strongly and with great emotion how firm the cohesion between the CPSU and the SED is, and how indestructible is the unity of our countries and peoples inspired by the same noble aims.

The friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the GDR have many facets. They take the form of fruitful economic, scientific, and technical collaboration and joint solution of important national economic tasks. They are manifested in joint actions in the international arena aimed at strengthening peace and returning international relations to the channel of detente. From the party forum rostrum delegates are declaring their ardent approval for the comprehensive Soviet peace and disarmament program put forward by the 27th CPSU Congress. They angrily denounce the aggression against Libya mounted by U.S. imperialism and its dangerous actions against other freedom-loving peoples, and protest Washington's "star wars" plans.

The debate at the SED congress shows that the main issues which concern the GDR working people are the solution of tasks of peaceful creation and the struggle against the threat of war. At the supreme forum of the republic's Communists a creative quest is in progress for ways to further strengthen the socialist social system and to reliably protect the people's peacetime gains from perishing in a nuclear holocaust.

Editorial

PM281544 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Apr 86 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "United Goals, Common Tasks"]

[Text] The cause of socialism is making confident progress. Each supreme forum of the fraternal countries' Communists provide evidence of that. In these days before May the 11th Congress of the SED -- the Marxist-Leninist vanguard of the GDR's working people -- has been held in Berlin. A CPSU delegation headed by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the congress' work. The 11th SED Congress has been an important event in the life of the GDR and our entire fraternal community. The congress itself and the CPSU delegation's meetings with GDR Communists and working people were impressive manifestations of the combat alliance, sincere cordiality, and friendship between our parties, peoples, and countries. Approving the delegation's work, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo expressed satisfaction with the complete coincidence of the stances of our parties and states on all questions of socialist building and international policy. The joint desire of the Soviet Union and the GDR to further deepen fraternal cooperation in the economic, scientific, technical, spiritual, and other spheres for the sake of accelerating socialist society's development and in the interests of socialism and peace was highly assessed.

The congress was held at a time when the SED is celebrating its 40th anniversary. Its services in shaping the modern GDR have been great. In the center of Europe, in the homeland of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels the theory of scientific socialism is being successfully implemented. All this due to the fact that the SED has invariably been guided and continues to be guided by Marxist-Leninist and proletarian internationalist ideas.

The GDR's working people have approached the 11th party congress with good results. Intensive methods have made it possible to ensure stable national economic development rates. Useful experience has been acquired in uniting science and production, making rational use of material and labor resources, and extensively introducing the achievements of scientific and technical progress.

The successes of the first socialist state on German soil are obvious and weighty. However, it was noted at the congress, we must look ahead and make further progress. All of the work of the Berlin forum was imbued with this aspiration toward new heights.

The socialist world is currently going through a special and crucial period. History has made it necessary for the fraternal countries to make fuller use of the advantages of the new social structure in order to accelerate scientific, technical, economic, and social progress and to enrich the socialist way of life with new facets. The attractiveness of socialism and the strengthening of its positions in the international arena will depend on this to a decisive extent. The task of curbing the nuclear threat, placing a barrier in the way of imperialism's aggressive aspirations, and maintaining and strengthening peace is more urgent than ever. Socialism's response to the call of the time is based on party congress decisions. It is understandable that in specific manifestations this response will be multifaceted, reflecting the special features of the fraternal countries' development. But in its fundamental basis the response is unified. Since we have common goals, we have a single -- communist -- philosophy.

In the fraternal parties and the socialist countries, including the GDR, there has been a broad, positive response to the documents and decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. This reaction on the part of friends and comrades-in-arms in a common cause is confirmation of the correctness of the path chosen and an inspiring incentive.

The results of the 11th SED Congress are also in line with common causes and joint tasks. The supreme forum of GDR Communists has done great and fruitful work. The decisions it has taken open up a new stage in the building of socialism in the GDR. It has armed the republic's Communists and working people with a clear action program to accelerate socioeconomic development on the most modern scientific and technical basis. There are clear-cut prospects for further improving the people's life.

The congress geared the party and all working people to comprehensively strengthen in every possible way the indissoluble fraternal friendship and alliance with the CPSU and the USSR and with the fraternal parties and countries of the socialist community. The objective need to accelerate the resolution of the complex tasks posed by the times requires the closest cooperation among the fraternal states in the political, economic, scientific, technical, and other spheres. The cooperation must now be raised to a significantly higher level.

The stronger socialism is, the stronger peace is. But socialism too needs peace to reveal all the potential inherent in our system. The fraternal countries also have common goals and tasks in this area. In the foreign policy sphere the decisions of the 11th SED Congress define the implementation of the comprehensive program put forward by the 27th CPSU Congress for ensuring universal peace and eliminating all types of nuclear weapons by the year 2000 as a main task. The USSR's constructive new peace-loving initiatives put forward in the speech by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee at the 11th SED Congress were ardently supported by the delegates to the supreme forum of GDR Communists and by representatives from the socialist countries' fraternal parties and other foreign delegations. The initiatives gave the forum a particular resonance.

The Soviet Union and the socialist community countries will continue to act with a full realization of their responsibility for the cause of peace. The Soviet proposals aimed at eliminating nuclear weapons and curbing the arms race remain in force. The USSR also proposes reaching an agreement on a significant reduction in all components of ground forces and tactical aircraft in the European states and in the relevant U.S. and Canadian forces stationed in Europe. The fraternal countries attach great importance to saving mankind from chemical weapons.

Like the congresses of other ruling Marxist-Leninist parties, the supreme SED forum reaffirmed Communists' active resolve to constantly improve socialist society and to improve the attractiveness of the new social system as a graphic example. The fraternal parties and countries will continue to struggle selflessly shoulder to shoulder for the ideals of peace and justice and for the happiness of all working people.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS RESULTS OF 11TH SED CONGRESS

PM291525 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Socialism and Peace Are Inseparable"]

[Text] "There is only one force on earth that is truly struggling for peace — the Soviet Union... The victorious march of socialism in the Soviet Union is our strongest argument..." These are the words of Ernst Thaelmann. They were spoken over 50 years ago, when the militarist circles of German imperialism were still only paving the way for Hitler's fascism.

Some 50 years ago... And they became prophetic. The banner of socialism now flutters proudly over one-third of the globe. The progress of all modern society is rightly linked with world socialism, with the powerful international formation.

Loyalty to the behests of the leader of the German Communists was convincingly confirmed during the recent celebation of the centenary of his birth by the working people of the GDR — the first socialist German worker-peasant state. Loyalty to the behests of the revolutionaries and Communists and the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, loyalty to their friendship with the Soviet Union, was the leitmotif of all the work of the recent 11th SED Congress. It is with its purposeful activity that the establishment and development of the GDR as an independent and sovereign state, the implementation of profound socioeconomic transformations in the country, and the rapid flowering of science and culture are inextricably linked. For 5 days the supreme party forum worked in the Berlin Palace of the Republic. In a businesslike, workmanlike atmosphere the delegates carefully discussed the SED Central Committee report delivered by Comrade Erich Honecker and wholly and fully approved the political line and practical activity of the party Central Committee since the 10th congress.

The directives adopted by the congress for the 5-year plan for the development of the GDR's national economy for 1986-1990 outline a large-scale program for further boosting the Republic's economy. It defines precisely the course toward the accelerated introduction of the widespread intensification of production processes on the basis of modern achievements of science and technology and toward the further consolidation of the unity of economic and social policy.

Analyzing the work that has been done and outlining the prospects for the future, the delegates spoke with sincere interest of the beneficial influence exerted on the political atmosphere in the Republic by the historic decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. Our German friends unanimously emphasized that the presence at the 11th SED Congress of the CPSU delegation headed by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev lent powerful impetus and special meaning to the work of the party forum.

The participants in the congress listened with great attention to the speech of the CPSU Central Committee general secretary in which he stressed the need, at the present extraordinarily crucial, essentially critical stage of history, to make fuller use of the advantages of the socialist social system to accelerate scientific-technical, economic, and social progress. This task can be successfully carried out only when collaboration between our countries in all spheres of public activity has been raised to a new, higher level in accordance with the requirements of the time.

Augmenting the might of socialism and strengthening the fraternal community's unity and cohesion -- that is the paramount duty of the Communists and all working people of the socialist countries.

The attraction of socialism and the consolidation of its positions in the international arena will depend to a decisive degree on the fulfillment of this very important task.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo, having approved the work of the Soviet party delegation, has expressed satisfaction at the total coincidence of the positions of our parties and states on all questions of socialist building and international policy. It rated highly the mutual desire of the Soviet Union and the GDR to further intensify their fraternal cooperation in economic, scientific-technical, spiritual, and other spheres for the sake of accelerating the development of the socialist community, in the interests of socialism and peace.

Engaged in peaceful, constructive labor, our peoples consider it vital to do everything possible to preserve and strengthen peace and prevent a nuclear catastrophe. The final documents of the 11th SED Congress and the delegates' speeches discussing the party's foreign policy activity assessed highly the comprehensive program put forward by the 27th CPSU congress for ensuring world peace and aimed at freeing mankind from all types of nuclear weapons by the year 2000 and creating an all-embracing system of international security.

The unceasing nuclear explosions in Nevada, the provocative action against Libya, the fuelling of threats against Nicaragua, the support for the bandit groups in Angola, Afghanistan, and Cambodia, and many other similar acts of provocation cannot be viewed in isolation. This is all a manifestation of the overall course of the U.S. Administration, whose militarist orientation has been fully revealed now.

And it is therefore no accident that profound concern and grave alarm for the destiny of peace could be discerned in the speeches of the 11th congress delegates and guests and in the frank talks which the rank and file Communists and workers of Berlin had with the head of the Soviet party delegation. It was with a feeling of profound satisfaction that not only the participants in the congress but also tens of millions of television viewers who watched the direct broadcast from Berlin's Palace of the Republic welcomed the announcement of the Soviet Union's new initiatives, which open up broad opportunities for a radical reduction of conventional armaments in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals.

Detente, trust, cooperation, the inviolability of existing borders, respect for each other's legitimate interests -- these are the milestones of the path we propose which will enable Europe to strengthen peace.

"A world without wars, without weapons, is the ideal of socialism," the CPSU Program stresses. The recent congresses of the fraternal Marxist-Leninist parties call the Communists and all working people of the socialist community countries to a tireless struggle for the ideals of peace and socialism.

FURTHER ON VISIT OF CYPRIOT FOREIGN MINISTER

Meets With Gromyko

LD291912 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] A talk took place on 29 April in the Kremlin between Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Yeoryios Iakovou, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cyprus. The guest from Cyprus and those accompanying him are in the Soviet Union on an official visit.

During the conversation mutual satisfaction was expressed that the first official visit by a Cypriot minister of foreign affairs in the history of bilateral relations is proceeding successfully and that it reflects the friendly nature of ties between both states.

Comrade Gromyko stated that the Soviet Union will continue to come forward in support of the independence, unity, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus. Soviet policy is aimed against external intervention into the internal affairs of the Cypriots. The USSR desires a really just solution to the Cypriot problem within the framework of the United Nations, which would take into account the legitimate interests of both communities living on the island. To this end, in January this year the Soviet Union put forward proposals on the principles of a Cypriot settlement and ways of achieving it. The Soviet proposals found a broad positive response in the world.

Attention was paid to the fact that the whole region of the Mediterranean, North Africa, and the Near East is a place where tension is not lessening, but rather, increasing. Is there a guarantee that Washington's attack on Libya willnotbe repeated? There is no such guarantee. And that means the forces of aggression are pushing mankind toward the abyss.

Yeoryios Iakovou expressed gratitutde for the assistance that the Soviet Union is rendering to resolve the problem of Cyprus. His side assesses highly the Soviet initiative in the settlement of the Cyprus issue, stressing its importance and timelines. At the same time the problem of Cyprus is an international one, one that is impossible to resolve without an international conference. The Republic of Cyprus believes that at such a conference it would be possible to examine international aspects of the problems, which would also exert influence on the resolution of internal aspects.

Comrade Gromyko stated that the Soviet Union adheres to the same point of view. The problem of Cyprus must be resolved precisely at an international conference. The attention of the guests was drawn to the basic directions of the USSR's socioeconomic development and the foreign policy strategy of the Soviet state which was determined by the 27th CPSU Congress. Stress was laid on the importance of the concept of a nuclear-free world and the idea of creating the foundations of an all-embracing system of international security voiced by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary.

The foreign affairs minister of Cyprus conveyed to Comrade Gromyko friendly greetings and good wishes from Kiprianou, the President of Cyprus. Mutual satisfaction was expressed at the present level of traditionally friendly Soviet-Cypriot relations.

Comments on U.S. 'Aggression'

LD300532 Moscow TASS in English 1819 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 29 TASS -- Yeoryios Iakovou, minister of foreign affairs of Cyprus, paying an official visit to the Soviet Union, voiced worry over the aggravation of the situation in the Mediterranean because of the recent U.S. act of aggression against Libya. Armed aggression is not a method for the settlement of international problems, he said at a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists at the Press Centre of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR today.

There is a direct relationship between the settlement of the problem of Cyprus and increased tension in the region. The foreign minister expressed the confidence that the just settlement of the Cyprus problem would have a beneficial effect on the situation in the region as a whole.

Answering a question from a correspondent of the SANA news agency, Yeoryios Iakovou stressed that Cyprus was against the use of British military bases in the territory of the country for acts of hostility towards neighbouring states.

Report on Luncheon

LD292000 Moscow TASS in English 1838 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 29 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze gave a luncheon in honour of foreign minister of the Republic of Cyprus Yeoryios Iakovou in Moscow today. Eduard Shevardnadze and Yeoryios Iakovou exchanged speeches which were followed with attention and received with applause.

The head of the foreign policy department of Cyrpus arrived in Moscow on Monday for an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Present at the luncheon were alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Minsiter of Culture Petr Demichev, Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Yakov Ryabov, USSR ministers, other officials, as well as the persons accompanying Yeoryios Iakovou.

A conversation between USSR Minister of Foreign Trade Boris Aristov and Yeoryios Iakovou was held on the same day. Questions of the development of commercial and economic relations of the two countries were discussed.

In the evening Yeoryios Iakovou and his wife left Moscow for Tbilisi, the capital of Georgia, a Soviet Transcaucasian republic.

PRAVDA NOTES WEST EUROPEAN ATTITUDE TOWARD PEACE

PM241549 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

[Dispatch by own correspondent Yu. Kharlanov: "Europe: There Is No Other Path"]

[Text] Brussels, April -- They say that one swallow does not make a spring. The saying was thought up by people. But the swallow does not know it. Even if it is still cold the swallow is already flying to its home. And sooner or later spring begins.

This tradition is persistant, nevertheless, there is a reluctance or fear of doing something under cover of excuses like "mine is a small matter" or "it's no concern of mine." There are equivalents to these pseudo-wisdoms in every European language. And it would be a good thing if they were used only by individuals. No, this "self-abasement that goes beyond pride" is to be encountered more and more in Western Europe when talk turns to politics and the destiny of whole countries and the entire continent. A fixed stereotype has also already appeared: The destiny of mankind is resolved "only" in relationships between the two world "superpowers." The West European countries that are U.S. allies have no other way out in foreign and military policy except "solidarity" that that means subjection to instructions from Washington. True, the U.S. military adventure against Libya undertaken despite West European opinion has markedly shaken loyal sentiments, but will that be for long?

It is with a special feeling of discomfort that you follow this timid backward glance at the transatlantic power when talk turns to genuinely European problems, above all the continent's security. You can feel this right now, when the voice of reason and hope has again been heard from Moscow. It was heard when the Soviet Union supplemented its program for the gradual abolition of weapons of mass destruction by the end of the century with detailed proposals for a radical reduction in the level of military antagonism in Europe in the field of conventional armaments.

But to understand the difficult position in which Western Europe finds itself, those who, on the pretext of "Atlantic solidarity," are preaching subservience to Washington's militarist course should be reminded of the response to the Soviet nuclear disarmament program.

When, on 15 January, this program was made public, it seemed that everyone in the NATO countries welcomed it. Even the central organs of the North Atlantic bloc stated that the Soviet proposals would be studied painstakingly and comprehensively. But that was where the matter ended and the fruits of this study are so far not to be seen. On the other hand, the campaign has been unleashed with new force on the subject of how the U.S. allies allegedly have no cause to interfere in the business of nuclear arms limitation, that this problem is the exclusive concern of relations between Washington and Moscow.

At the instigation of U.S. General B. Rogers, commander in chief of the NATO forces in Europe, the propaganda of the thesis that the total elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe is not to the West European's advantage is now being propagandized from the roof-tops. Here the NATO propagandists are already beginning to make generalizations: "The European allies who used to approve the idea of abolishing medium-range missile weapons or the so-called zero option later expressed the view that the Soviet proposal entails a fundamental risk.

They are worried that the disappearance of these nuclear missiles will emphasize Soviet superiority in the sphere of conventional weapons and undermine U.S. nuclear guarantees of Western Europe's security."

Who is saying this on behalf of the 10 or so states many of which have still given no definitive answer on this problem? William (Drozdyak), THE WASHINGTON POST's Bonn correspondent. Of course, a categorical statement of this kind is one form of bringing pressure to bear on the West European public. But, alas, as the past shows, Washington's pressure, despite its use of the most insolent forms, has frequently been crowned with success here.

It is now quite hard for the (Drozdyaks) and those who stand behind them when the Soviet Union offers to engage specifically in the reduction of not only nuclear missile but also conventional armaments. The Soviet Union is suggesting reaching agreement on a substantial reduction of the European states' troops and tactical aircraft and the corresponding forces of the United States and Canada deployed in Europe. At the same time there would be a reduction in operational-tactical nuclear armaments. All Europe -- from the Atlantic to the Urals -- should become the zone of reduction. The USSR advocates reliable verification [kontrol] at all stages of the process with the aid of national means and international forms of inspection [proverka] including where necessary on-site inspection [inspektsiya].

The world welcomed with approval the new Soviet initiatives which, as AFP remarked, "have filled the last gap in the general plan, proposing a reduction of conventional armaments and armed forces in Europe. Specialists in the arms field, AFP notes, "have also appreciated the fact that despite the international crisis caused by the U.S. attack on Libya, the Soviet Union has not stopped its campaign, continuing to make new proposals to the West on disarmament issues."

However, not everyone was pleased by these proposals, which have deprived them of further grounds for alleging that the elimination fo nuclear armaments would give the Soviet Union unilateral advantages in conventional armaments. And now aid from the transatlantic ally has immediately come. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger has recommended to the West Europeans that they "treat with the utmost caution any plans of the Russians to alter the structure of forces in Europe... It is important that you realize that we must resist this."

In general, what is striking is the ease with which sovereign countries, which in other matters treat their sovereignty so scrupulously, are so obedient to diktat from the United States and NATO and take decisions which contradict their own national interests and are denounced by the public. For instance, the Belgian and FRG Governments intend to extend the period of military service as the NATO organs are demanding.

Since the Soviet Union put forward its proposals for eliminating medium-range missiles in Europe and substantially reducing conventional armaments, the most logical thing for the Netherlands Government would seem to be to take its time in pushing through parliment the bill authorizing the deployment of U.S. cruise missiles in the country. All the more so since according to the NATO schedule their introduciton is to begin in 1988. No, The Hague, under pressure from Washington and NATO, has displayed haste, even violating the Constitution and traditions. It is demanding that these important and contentious decisions be taken by parliment, not simply by a majority vote, but by a minimum of two-thirds of deputies' votes.

When you speak of all these illogicalities, your interlocutors, who are trying to justify them, as a rule make do with one argument: We are U.S. allies. But there are over 200 million Americans.

Why not be the allies of those people in the United States who assess realistically the situation and correlations of forces in the world? Why must they repeat their "zigzags," following each new U.S. Administration? Why follow the path leading to the brink of nuclear war? Why not come out with their own initiatives for preventing this catastrophe? "What do you mean?" they answer me, "one swallow does not make a spring."

Fortunately, in Western Europe and the world as a whole there are people who have not been hypnotized by this saying. I have attended an extraordinary congress of the Labor Party, the main opposition force of the Netherlands. During the congress a special ballot was held and a resolution was adopted demanding the rejection of the deployment of U.S. first-strike weapons on the Netherlands' soil.

And in Belgium, the trial at which the authorities tried to achieve the indictment of seven participants in antimissile demonstrations close to the air base in Florennes ended in a victory for the organizers of the antiwar demonstrations. A court ruling vindicating the participants in the demonstration was greeted tumultuously not only by the Belgians gathered in the hall, but also by the women taking part in antimissile demonstrations at the Greenham Common base, who had made a special trip from Britain.

In the Florennes City Park, representatives of Belgium's antiwar movements planted Japanese cherry tree shoots. "May this cherry orchard be a permanent reminder of the tragedy of Hiroshima nd Nagasaki and the need to prevent a nuclear catastrophe on earth," (I. Zekkin), a member of the peace movement Florennes, said.

"Nothing can justify any slackening of vigilance on the part of the peace movement, which has repeatedly demonstrated its force both in our country and in other West European countries," Claude Renard, vice president of the Communist Party of Belgium, notes in the NOUVELLE GAZETTE. "Genuine detente can only begin on the basis of specific measures that wil confirm the will of both sides to finally halt the arms race, which entails a mortal threat and the monstrous squandering of material resources."

"In the struggle for peace and the elimination of the nuclear threat, the contribution of every country and every people is of importance," I was told by Rene Urbani, chairman of the Communist Party of Luxembourg. "That is why the Luxembourg Communists have instructed me to submit a request to parliament. In it we demand a positive response to the program of peace, detente, and the world's transformation into a completely nuclear-free zone put forward by the USSR. And if Luxembourg, in supporting these noble aims, becomes the first swallow in the West, respect for it in the world would only increase."

The West European countries are not that weak and helpless in the international arena. Their concerns are not peripheral but at the very center of the policy of confrontation which NATO pursues where the two blocs meet. If they display the desire for resolute actions in favor of detente, it will be possible in a brief historical period to achieve a breakthrough, as the experience of the seventies has shown.

The program for reducing military antagonism in Europe was set forth by the Soviet Union. It is specific and realistic in the field of nuclear missile and conventional armaments. Headway along this path will not lessen, rather it will strengthen the security of all countries taking part.

Its fulfillment would demonstrate the reality of the peaceful alternative and would advance the solution of problems facing mankind and help reverse the process of man's slide toward nuclear catastrophe.

Of course, the implementation of this concept of security requires resolve and a persistent struggle and the breaking of traditions which have remained standing for centuries. But in the face of the threat of nuclear catastrophere there is no other path. It is time to take the first steps along this path.

...And the swallows have already arrived. They are circling over Brussels' parks. The spring, albeit a late one, has begun.

USSR PRESIDIUM APPOINTS ROMANOVSKIY ENVOY TO SPAIN

LD242131 Mosocw TASS in English 2043 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 25 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet appointed Sergey Romanovskiy USSR Ambassador to Spain.

Sergey Romanovskiy was born in 1923. He has a higher education, is a candidate of historic sciences. He took part in the Great Patriotic War. In 1947-1957, he was a young Communist League functionary. In 1957-1959 he was secretary of the Central Committee of the Lenin Young Communist League of the USSR. In 1959-1960 he was USSR deputy minister of culture. In 1962-1968 he was chairman of the State Committee of the Council of Ministers for Cultural Ties with Foreign Countries, chairman of the USSR commission for UNESCO affairs, member of the collegium of the USSR Foreign Ministry. In 1968-1975 he was USSR ambassador to Norway. In 1975-1984 he was USSR ambassador to Belgium. Since 1984 he was first deputy chairman of the copyright agency of the Soviet Union.

Yuriy Dubinin was relived of the duties of USSR ambassador to Spain in view of another assignment.

Arrives in Madrid

LD281804 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Today the new ambassador of the Soviet Union to Spain, Sergey Romanovskiy, takes up his post at the embassy in Madrid. He arrived last night from Moscow. Romanovskiy is replacing Yuriy Dubinin and is the third Soviet ambassador in Madrid since the reestablishment of Spanish-Soviet diplomatic relations in 1977.

His arrival takes place 3 weeks before the official visit by Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez to the Soviet Union. Sergey Romanovskiy said that bilateral relations are quite developed, but that they can be further developed in the cultural field. He also said that Spain as a country in the Mediterranean can play a very important role for security in that tense area of the world.

KHADDAM REITERATES REJECTION OF U.S.-ISRAELI PLANS

LD291250 Moscow TASS in English 1223 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus April 29 TASS — The Syrian Arab Republic will continue countering the U.S.-Israeli plans for a Middle East settlement on a capitulatory and separate basis, Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam of Syria said here.

The USA, Israel and their assistants, he said, wish to withdraw from the agenda a just settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict and its core — the Palestinian problem. All of their plans are being directed at establishing the rule of U.S. imperialism and its strategic partner in the Arab east.

A.H. Khaddam stressed that a lasting comprehensive peace in the region can be reached only through the withdrawal of all Israeli troops from the occupied territories and recognition of the inalienable legitimate aspirations of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination and creation of an independent state.

IRAN'S VELAYATI, RAFIQDUST VISIT TRIPOLI

LD291401 Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli April 29 TASS — An Iranian delegation has arrived in the Libyan Jamahiriyah for a visit. The delegation consists of 'Ali Akbar Velayati, Iranian minister of foreign affairs, and Mohsen Rafiqdust, minister of the Islamic Revolution Corps.

In an interview with the JANA news agency, Mr Velayati stated that the United States' barbarous aggression against the Libyan people was a gross violation of all international norms and laws. The USA and its 'strategic ally' — Israel, which accuse other countries of terrorism, are in actual fact practising it themselves with regard to various countries of the world, the minister emphasized. On behalf of his country he expressed solidarity with the people of Libya in their courageous counteraction against the imperialist aggression.

TOLKUNOV DISCUSSES IMPRESSIONS OF TUNISIA VISIT

PM281022 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Visit Ends"]

[Text] Tunis, 24 Apr — A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet headed by L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union, was in Tunisia on an official visit 16-23 April. The delegation included T.B. Guzhenko, USSR minister of the maritime fleet; A.S. Kishlar, Moldavian SSR minister of land reclamation and water resources; and A.D. Melikov, member of the USSR Soviet of the Union Public Education and Culture Commission.

At the end of the visit, giving his impressions, the leader of the delegation told a TASS correspondent: Our delegation visited Tunisia at the invitation of the Tunisian National Assembly. It was a return visit following the stay in the Soviet Union last summer of a Tunisian parliamentary delegation headed by National Assembly President M. Messadi. During our stay in this Arab country we have had friendly meetings and talks with Tunisian President H. Bourguiba, Prime Minister M. Mzali, National Assembly President M. Messadi, and other officials.

The Soviet delegation handed President H. Bourguiba a message from the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

We acquainted ourselves with the work of the National Assembly and its role in the life of the Tunisian state. In turn, our delegation passed on the Soviet Union's experience in state-building and reported on our country's socioeconomic development in light of the tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress.

During the friendly meetings with Tunisian leaders and parliamentarians, the state of parliamentary relations between the USSR and Tunisia was examined. The sides expressed the firm wish to develop them further and also to expand Soviet-Tunisian cooperation in the economic, scientific, technical, trade, cultural, and interparliamentary spheres and their desire to contribute to the cause of strengthening mutual understanding between our countries and peoples.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, L.N. Tolkunov went on, briefed the Tunisian leaders on the new Soviet peace initiatives set forth in the Political Report to the 27th CPSU Congress; the 15 January 1986 statement of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and other speeches by the Soviet leader. It explained the USSR's stance on the Middle East problem, the Palestinian question, and the situation in the Mediterranean in connection with the barbaric U.S. aggression against Libya -- an independent and sovereign state and UN member.

During the examination of international problems we noted with satisfaction that our stances are close or coincide on such key modern issues as the struggle against the threat of nuclear war and the arms race, the extension of the arms race to space, and for a radical improvement in the international atmosphere.

The Tunisian side kindly invited us to make a tour of the country and to acquaint ourselves with its socioeconomic development projects and its achievements in the sphere of culture and public education. Wherever we went, we saw the fruits of national liberation. The country is on the upturn, large-scale construction is under way everywhere. The national cadre training system has reached a high standard, and Tunisian engineers and technicians are designing, building, and managing complex modern enterprises themselves. Much attention is being paid to the development of trades. Tunisia's successes in the sphere of public education and its achievements in the sphere of health care and the preservation and enrichment of national culture are impressive.

We visited the cities of Monastir, Sousse, and Bizerte, where we met and talked to these provinces' governors and heads of national enterprises and acquainted ourselves with the life of the Tunisian population. We visited the island of Jerba, where an important tourist center is being built, and also Tunisia's national engineering college where the national cadres are molded and which has Soviet specialists on its staff. We also visited one of the biggest irrigation installations in northern Tunisia, the dam across the Jumin River, which was built with Soviet technical assistance, and the ship repair yard in Bizerte.

On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the delegation laid a wreath at the foot of the monument to Tunisian patriots who gave their lives in the struggle against foreign colonizers and for the freedom and independence of their motherland.

In conclusion, I would like to emphasize that the Tunisian people accorded us a warm and cordial welcome everywhere. The representatives of the Land of the Soviets were greeted by workers at national enterprises, builders of irrigation installations, and students at educational establishments.

We were also pleased to note that the Tunisian press and other news media which gave extensive coverage to the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation's visit emphaiszed that the visit will contribute to the strenthening of friendly relations and equitable and businesslike cooperation between the peoples of the USSR and Tunisia. We are taking home with us the pleasantest of impressions from our visit to the friendly Republic of Tunisia.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation left for home by air. It was seen off at the airport by M. Messadi, president of the Tunisian National Assembly, and other officials including V.L. Kizichenko, Soviet ambassador to Tunisia.

On 24 April the delegation returned to Moscow.

It was met at the airport by A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities, and other officials.

UAE PAPER SAYS PDRY FIGURES 'DEPORTED' TO USSR

GF270640 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0600 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Abu Khabi, 27 Apr (WAM) -- The newspaper AL-ITTIHAD has reported that two leading Yemeni Socicalist Party [YSP] figures in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] were deported to Moscow in early March. They are Muhammad 'Abdallah al-Batani, member of the YSP Central Committee and former interior minister; and Sulayman Nasir Muhammad, member of the YSP Central Committee and commander of the People's Defense Committees.

In today's issue, the paper says that the deportation of the two PDRY officials took place following consultations between Moscow and Aden and that it has been determined that they will reside in the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic following pledges not to carry out any political activity.

Al-Batani and Sulayman represented former PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad in the peaceful negotiations held under the auspices of the USSR during the 13 January events in the PDRY.

SOLOMENTSEV MEETS WITH MOZAMBICAN DELEGATION

LD252048 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] A meeting took place today between Comrade Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Party Control Committee attached to the party Central Committee, and Mozambican party delegation that has arrived in our country, led by Matsinhe, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee and secretary of the Control Commission of the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] Central Committee.

Comrade Solomentsev and Matsinhe exchanged information on the workings of control bodies of the two parties. The mutual efforts toward the further strengthening and the development of friendly cooperation between the CPSU and the Frelimo Party and the USSR and Mozambique was reiterated.

In the conversation, which took place in warm, comradely atmosphere, Comrade Ponomarev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Party Control Committee attached to the CPSU Central Committee, also took part.

NEW GABONESE ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS IN MOSCOW

PM141830 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Presentation of Credentials"]

[Text] On 8 April Emmanuel Mendum-Nze, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Gabon to the Soviet Union, presented his credentials to R.B.I. Songayla, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in the Kremlin.

After the presentation of credentials and an exchange of speeches between R.B.I. Songayla and E. Mendum-Nze a conversation took place in which T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and V.P. Loginov, USSR deputy foreign minister, took part.

PRESIDIUM GREETS SENEGAL ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

PM241355 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent President of the Republic of Senegal Abdou Diouf a telegram in which it conveys congratulations to the present and the friendly Senegalese people on the occasion of their country's national holiday -- Independence Day -- and also wishes of happiness, well-being, and progress. In an answering telegram the Senegalese president expressed ardent gratitude for the congratulations and in his turn conveyed sincere wishes or prosperity to the Soviet people.

The telegrams express confidence that the present relations of friendship and mutually profitable cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Senegal will continue to develop and grow stronger in the interests of the peoples of both countries and for the good of general peace and security.

TASS CITES ETHIOPIAN PAPER ON U.S. PROVOCATION

LD271314 Moscow TASS in English 1213 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Addis Ababa April 27 TASS -- The U.S. Administration banks on fanning up international tension, ignores efforts of peaceful countries aimed at curbing the arms race and preserving peace, writes the Ethiopian government newspaper ADDIS ZEMEN. Washington is working on the "star wars" programme which can bring about a disaster for all mankind, frequently exploiting space flights for spy purposes. Provocative actions of the present U.S. Administration at the U.N. against representatives of socialist countries is a graphic example of its imperial policy. The demand on cutting the personnel of their missions to the United Nations runs counter to the charter of the world organization, underlines the paper.

TALKS HELD IN SUDAN ON FORMING COALITION GOVERNMENT

LD251351 Moscow TASS in English 1109 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum April 25 TASS -- Political consultations and negotiations are under way in Khartoum between leaders of parties and public organizations with a view of forming a civilian government.

General elections to the Constituent Assembly are known to have been held in the Sudan on April 1-12. The Al Umma party won the greatest number of seats in the course of the elections. At a press conference held here, its leader Sadiq al-Mahdi put forward the idea of forming a coalition government on the basis of the political action programme proposed by the Al Umma party. One of its main aims, he said, is to make good the consequences of the rule of the overthrown Numayri regime.

CHAD REPORTED PREPARING FOR MILITARY OPERATION

LD261306 Moscow TASS in English 1247 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Paris April 26 TASS -- The Hissein Habre regime in Chad, supported by French and Zaire troops, is preparing a military operation against the country's northern areas, bordering on Libya, and controlled by the Transitional National Unity Government.

This is reported in a communique of the Transitional Government which has been distributed here. The document calls upon the Organization of African Unity to cut short preparations for broader foreign armed interference in to the internal conflict in Chad.

U.S., UK, CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES BEGIN JOINT EXERCISES

LD291319 Moscow TASS in English 1234 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] New York April 29 TASS — Joint naval exercises with the participation of the USA, Britain, Jamaica and six other east Caribbean nations have opened in the Caribbean. Taking part in the exercises codenamed "Ocean Venture - 86" are 10,000 servicemen of the U.S. Army, 14 U.S. ships and one ship from Britain and Jamaica each. In the course of the exercises troops will be landed in Grenada and Vieques Island in Puerto Rico.

EXERCISES MAY BE 'COVER' FOR PUNITIVE ACTION

LD291501 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0230 GMT 29 Apr 86

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Aleksandr Korshunov]

[Text] The United States backs up its threats with real actions. Exercises by U.S. troops and the U.S. Navy and also by the so-called Caribbean forces, the same ones that helped Washington to suppress the revolution in Grenada 3 years ago, have begun in the Caribbean Basin. According to official statements by U.S. military representatives, the "Ocean Venture-86" maneuvers are being carried out in order to demonstrate the U.S. ability to use its military might to defend its national interests. In the current tense situation in Central America, it cannot be ruled out that a punitive action against Nicaragua is being prepared under cover of just these exercises.

CIA-SPONSORED CONTRAS PLAN ATTACKS ON U.S. EMBASSIES

LD291403 Moscow TASS in English 1345 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Montreal April 29 TASS — The "contras" on the CIA payroll plan to launch terrorist actions against the U.S. Embassy in a number of Central American countries with a view to charging Nicaragua with these crimes and provoking reply measures against that country, the Canadian CBC radio broadcasting corporation reports. It follows from the CBC report that the plan devised by Somozists and their patrons envisages, among other things, a bomb explosion in the building of the U.S. diplomatic mission in Costa Rica and the killing of the ambassador. Similar acts of sabotage have been planned against the Presidential Palace and also the U.S. Embassy in Honduras.

Under the scenario written for them, the mercenaries intend to stage their terrorist actions in uniforms of the fighting men of the Sandinist People's Army. According to reliable information received from "contras" themselves, these actions will be enough to provoke the United States to direct intervention against Nicaragua.

FBIS-SOV-86-083
Wednesday
30 April 1986
Vol III No 083 Supp 066

Supplement

Daily Report

SOVIET UNION

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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Reportage on Chernobyl Nuclear Plant Accident

'Preliminary Data' on Accident

PM301004 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Apr 86 Second Edition p 1

["From the USSR Council of Ministers" — *KRASNAYA ZVEZDA* headline]

[Text] As has already been reported in the press, an accident has taken place at the Chernobyl nuclear power station 130 kilometers north of Kiev. A government commission headed by Boris Scherbina, a deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, is working on the spot [na meste]. It includes the heads of ministries and departments and leading scientists and specialists.

According to preliminary data, the accident took place in one of the areas of the fourth power-generating unit and resulted in destruction of part of the structural elements of the building housing the reactor, damage to the reactor, and a certain leak of radioactive substances. The three other power-generating units have been shut down; they are in order in the operational reserve. Two persons were killed during the accident.

Priority measures have been taken to eliminate the consequences of the accident. The radiation situation at the electric power station and the adjacent territory has now been stabilized [Moscow World Service in English at 1800 GMT on 29 April in a similar report uses the phrase "has now fallen off"] and the necessary medical aid is being given to those affected. The inhabitants of the nuclear power station's settlement and three nearby populated localities have been evacuated.

The state of the radiation situation at the Chernobyl nuclear power station and the adjacent territory is being monitored continuously.

'Stimulator' Damaged

GF291254 Baku International Service in Azeri 1200 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] The Soviet Government has issued a report in Moscow on the accident that has occurred in the Ukrainian SSR's Chernobyl nuclear power plant. One of the stimulators [muharrik] has been damaged. The results of the accident are being removed and those who have suffered are being helped. This is the first accident in the nuclear power plants in the Soviet Union. A government committee has been set up to investigate the causes of the accident.

Official Confirmation of Date

AU301048 Paris AFP in English 1039 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Helsinki, April 30 (AFP) — The Soviet Foreign Ministry told Finland on Wednesday that the Ukraine nuclear accident occurred Saturday, the Finnish news agency reported here. The ministry told the Finnish ambassador that no special precautions were planned to protect the local population, although radiation levels were "higher than usual".

The Foreign Ministry statement cited here was the first official confirmation of the date of the nuclear accident at the Chernobyl plant north of Kiev.

The Soviet ministry told the ambassador that radiation levels "around the place" of the accident were "higher than usual", but that "the authorities do not envisage special measures to protect the (local) population", the agency said.

Fire 'Cannot be Extinguished'

LD291443 Hamburg DPA in German 1408 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Bonn, 29 Apr (DPA) — According to information available in Bonn, the reactor core of the Soviet nuclear power plant in Chernobyl, near Kiev, has melted down for as yet unknown reasons. Such an accident is described as a super-MCA in nuclear safety terminology.

Reports say that the graphite, which has caught fire and which is needed for the process of nuclear fission, cannot be extinguished by normal means but only by starving it completely of air. As long as the fire is not under control, further chain reactions will take place with the release of radioactivity.

The research ministry pointed out that the best information about dealing with such an accident is to be found at the Juelich nuclear research plant. The ministry emphasized that currently there is no danger to the FRG.

Graphite Rods Probably Burning

AU291551 Paris AFP in English 1540 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Paris, April 29 (AFP) — The unexplained "accident" at the Soviet Chernobyl nuclear plant Monday probably ignited the graphite control rods that slow the pace of nuclear fission at the reactor's core, experts here said Tuesday. They said the rods probably caught fire under tremendous temperatures produced when part of the reactor core fused.

Jean Petit, deputy director of the Nuclear Protection and Surety Institute of the French Atomic Energy Commission, said such a fire could spread to hundreds of tons of graphite in the reactor core and last several days.

That hypothesis was supported by Soviet requests to Sweden and West Germany on Tuesday for information and expertise on the control of nuclear plant fires.

Unless contained, the destruction of the graphite rods could in principle lead to a "meltdown," the most serious nuclear plant mishap, in which temperatures rising uncontrolled eventually melt the reactor core. West German nuclear experts were quoted late Tuesday as saying a total meltdown had already occurred at the Chernobyl reactor, 150 km (90 miles) north of Kiev in the Ukraine, but those reports could not be confirmed.

Mr. Petit said the use of classic firefighting techniques to control a reactor fire could trigger unpredictable chemical reactions with results that might include an increase in radioactive material and its release into the environment.

Mr. Petit said levels of radioactivity around the plant should not go above those already recorded, but that the fire could continue the high levels over a longer period of time. He said that, given the circumstances and the type and intensity of the escaped radiation, the best thing the Soviet authorities could do would be to confine residents within a 20 km (12 mile) radius of the plant to their homes.

One aggravating factor in the Chernobyl incident is the lack of a thick reinforced concrete containment shell, a form of which is part of most of the world's nuclear plants, including most in the Soviet Union.

It was such a concrete shell that prevented the 1979 accident at the Three Mile Island nuclear plant in Pennsylvania from turning into a disaster after two-thirds of the reactor core melted down.

The concrete shell contained virtually all the radioactivity released by the meltdown, and contains it still in a sealed off concrete vault.

The Chernobyl nuclear plant has no such protection against release of radioactivity, the experts said.

'Two Reactors Exploded'

HK300250 Hong Kong AFP in English 0229 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Helsinki, April 29 (Afp) — More than 25,000 people were evacuated last weekend from the area around the damaged Soviet nuclear plant at Chernobyl, according to Finnish tourists returning here Tuesday and quoting their Soviet guide. Ritva Eloranta, interviewed on television, also quoted the group's guide as saying in Kiev on Sunday morning that "two reactors exploded 160 kms (100 miles) from here, but we are in no danger."

Western scientists believe the nuclear accident occurred on Saturday, though it was not reported by Soviet officials until Monday. Chernobyl is some 150 kms north of Kiev in the Ukraine. Mrs Eloranta said that "life appeared to be normal in Kiev Sunday morning."

A Finnish businessman who was in Kiev on Monday said on returning here that the situation there "appeared to be normal."

Reactor Damaged During Cleaning

LD291716 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1654 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, 29 Apr (TANJUG) — The TANJUG correspondent in Moscow rang up Kiev tonight. He was told that at the moment there is no fear of intensified radiation or panic in the city following the accident involving the Chernobyl nuclear plant which is about 130 kms from the Ukrainian capital city.

Well-informed domestic sources claim that the accident happened when the reactors were stopped for cleaning. When that was being done one of the reactors was damaged mechanically. Measures are being taken to halt the radiation. Safety measures have been taken, that is to say, the population has been evacuated.

Help Sought From Sweden, FRG

AU291250 Paris AFP in English 1242 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Stockholm, April 29 (AFP) — The Soviet Embassy here on Tuesday asked Swedish authorities for all their "experience and knowledge" on the control of fires in graphite type nuclear power plants, the Swedish Foreign Ministry said. The ministry spokesman said Sweden was unable to help since its four nuclear plants are of another type. He said the Soviet request was made to the Swedish Institute for Protection Against Radioactivity, and the Inspector- General for Nuclear Reactors.

A Scandinavian correspondent in Bonn reported that the Soviet Union had made a similar request of West German authorities.

FRG, French Offer Help

AU291545 Paris AFP in English 1534 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Bonn, April 29 (AFP) — The Soviet Embassy here has asked the West German energy information centre Atomforum to provide help in fighting the disaster at the Chernobyl nuclear plant in the Ukraine, near Kiev, the centre said. It was one of a number of distress calls from the Soviet Union on Tuesday. At least two West German nuclear research institutes are reported to have responded to the Soviet request.

West German experts said graphite fires of this type are rare and therefore hard to control. They said it seemed the core of the nuclear reactor had melted down, the worst possible accident which can happen in a nuclear plant.

West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl said in New Delhi, where he is on a visit, that his country was prepared to help the Soviet Union with the consequences of the accident. The West German Government has not received any official call for help from the Soviet authorities, a government source in Bonn said.

In Paris Francois Cogne, head of the Nuclear Protection and Safety Institute of the Atomic Energy Commission offered French aid in the form of advice, and files on graphite type reactors in the seven French plants.

His deputy Jean Petit said that the French offer included medical treatment for personnel at the damaged plant who may have been contaminated by radiation. France had considerable experience in the field and had treated people suffering from radiation over a number of years.

Soviet requests for help began to come in on Tuesday, the day after Moscow, in a terse and imprecise announcement, reported an accident at the plant at Chernobyl, 150 kms (90 miles) north of Kiev. Soviet authorities, normally reticent about admitting to such accidents, were believed to have been forced into doing so after a sharp rise in radioactivity levels in neighboring countries.

Thousands Reported Evacuated

AU291339 Paris AFP in English 1226 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Moscow, April 29 (AFP) — The Soviet Union Tuesday asked Western countries for help in fighting the Chernobyl disaster as it set up a security zone around the damaged nuclear plant and evacuated tens of thousands of people, Western sources said here Tuesday.

The Western sources here said the security zone around the plant in the Ukraine had a radius of 30 kilometers (19 miles), but that the nearby city of Kiev, 133 kms (83 miles) to the south and the Soviet Union's third largest, was not threatened. Inside the security zone are the village of Chernobyl and the new satellite city of Pripiat, built for the plant's staff, and which had 30,000 inhabitants in 1980.

Residents Near Accident Evacuated

LD291231 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1030 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] We now go over to Moscow for the latest Soviet news on the accident at the nuclear power plant in Chernobyl, Ukraine. A large area around the plant has been evacuated. In Kiev, population 1 million, about 10 miles from Chernobyl, life continues normally. Elisabeth Medborg reports:

Information on what exactly happened in the town of Chernobyl in northern Ukraine is still very scarce and contradictory. However, very well-informed sources told me just now that all the people in a radius of 30 km from the scene of the accident have been evacuated. The evacuation took place yesterday, according to information, and the people have been transferred to, quote: to other locations. These pieces of information coincide with other pieces of information that say a large number of trucks were seen yesterday moving northwards from Kiev, capital of the Ukraine. Also, there are no buses available for ordinary city traffic because, presumably, they are being used to evacuate the residents of Chernobyl. My sources also reported that the special government committee, which was appointed, has given its first report, according to which the situation in the area is said to be calm. On the other hand, no one knows yet how many dead or injured there are.

The information that I and other Western colleagues here in Moscow have been able to get from Kiev, which is situated only a few miles south of the disaster area, indicates that life at least there goes on as normal, even though the accident happened practically right next door to the city.

The Soviet public still does not know anything more of what has occurred than what was said last night on Soviet TV news. Generally, people here have a very poor understanding of nuclear power and the possible risks involved with it. This could be one of the reasons why panic has evidently not occurred — in any case in Kiev. This is Elisabeth Medborg in Moscow.

Deaths Reported in Chernobyl

OW291320 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Excerpt] In connection with the reported Chernobyl nuclear power plant accident, NHK Moscow correspondent Kobayashi has filed the following report:

[Begin recording] The Soviet Union, responding to queries from Sweden and other North European countries that had monitored radioactivity, made a brief announcement on the night of 28 April acknowledging that there had been an accident. However, television and radio broadcasts have since kept silent on this subject. The Atomic Energy Committee has been refusing to answer queries, while information agencies say they do not know when the next announcment will be forthcoming on this issue. Consequently, there is no overall picture of the accident available at the moment.

Located 130 km south of Chernobyl is Kiev, capital city of the Ukraine with a population of 2.5 million. The airline service between Moscow and Kiev remains normal with seven flights daily. According to reports from tourist bureau officials in Kiev, while they cannot receive foreigners because there are no vacancies in hotels, one can see no major changes at least in the daily life of the citizens.

On the other hand, however, experts say that Chernobyl is a city situated on the coast of the Kiev reservoir built by damming the Dnieper River and therefore, it is quite possible that the accident will result in water pollution. [end recording]

Meanwhile, an official of Kiev city, which is close to Chernobyl, said in a telephone conversation with the KYODO Moscow bureau on 29 April that deaths [shisha] had been reported in the accident.

Nuclear power generating accounts for 9 percent of the total electricity output in the Soviet Union. Because of the sluggish oil production, however, the Soviet Government has a plan to bring it up to 30 percent over a 15-year period. It seems to be inevitable that the Chernobyl accident will have an impact on Soviet plans to strengthen nuclear power generating programs.

Ham Operator Says Countless Dead

AU301020 Paris AFP in English 1015 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] The Hague, April 30 (AFP) — The Chernobyl nuclear accident "certainly caused hundreds of deaths, perhaps many, many more," and led to the evacuation of tens of thousands of people, a Soviet radio enthusiast in the Kiev region told a Japanese radio ham on Tuesday. The conversation, picked up on short-wave by Dutchman Annis Kofman, in the northern Dutch town of Bergen, said radiation levels are so high that rescue teams are unable to enter the disaster zone to pick up the bodies.

"Tens and tens of thousands of people and cattle" are being evacuated from the region, the Soviet man said. Water and food were also in short supply because of contamination.

Two reactors of the four-reactor plant at Chernobyl have been "totally destroyed" by a "meltdown", he said. A meltdown means that a reactor overheats through catastrophic failure of its coolant system and burns through its own foundations. Several loud explosions have been heard since the disaster occurred, he added.

"The world has no idea of the catastrophe — help us," he said.

Up to 300 Dead Reported

AU300933 Paris AFP in English 0928 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Excerpt] London, April 30 (AFP) — Up to 300 people have died in the Chernobyl disaster, and Kiev authorities have set aside part of the city to accommodate casualites, a British teacher living in the Ukraine capital was quoted here Wednesday as saying. Rhona Branson, telephoned by THE TIMES' correspondent in Moscow, said the toll was given to her by "local citizens with contacts in the energy ministry."

"I was told that fleets of buses had been seen driving north to the area on the Saturday night, to evacuate people living close to the site" of the accident, 130 kilometers (90 miles) from Kiev," she said. "In the last 24 hours, reports of the seriousness of things have started to filter through," she said.

"It is all very frightening," said Miss Branson, a 29-year-old Scotswoman who has been living in Kiev since September. "I just do not know if there are things that I should be doing now to protect my health — I hope that soon I will be getting some official information."

People Reported Calm

LD301219 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish
1030 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Almost all the questions on the nuclear power disaster in Chernobyl remain unanswered in the Soviet Union. The authorities stay silent and it seems that no preventive health measures are being taken in the affected areas in the Ukraine and Belorussia. Here is a report from Moscow by Elisabeth Hedborg:

The AP news agency today quotes a Dutch radio ham who listened to a radio conversation in the Chernobyl area. According to that report, many hundreds of people have been killed and injured in the area. The conversation was picked up late last night and it indicates that thousands of people are now fleeing south. According to this information, many of the dead cannot be traken away because of the radiation danger.

However, all the available information here in Moscow indicates that the situation in the area further away from the immediate disaster site is calm so far. I phoned Minsk, capital of the Belorussian republic, about 400 km northwest of the disaster area today. My acquaintance says that the situation in the city is calm. We know what has happened, but we are not alarmed, she said. In view of the wind direction at the time of the disaster, Minsk was the first big city that the radioactive emission passed over during the weekend. There is no alarm in Kiev either; I have been in touch with a family with close relatives in Kiev. These relatives urged their relatives here in Moscow not to be alarmed. We know that some kind of explosion has taken place, but you must not be alarmed, said the relatives in Kiev. The local population in Kiev were evidently given some kind of information before the first official bulletin was read on Monday evening.

Today, the scientific attaches of Western embassies here in Moscow have met to try to build up a picture of what happened. First and foremost, they had to note the total lack of information. Despite a number of reminders on their part, they have not learned anything from individual Soviet authorities.

One interesting fact is that there are 14 reactors of the type concerned in the USSR. Two were built in the past year; 4 of the 14 are in Chernobyl. However, there is nothing yet to indicate that the remaining 10 have been closed. It is stated that the fuel core in the disaster site consisted of 192 tons [as heard] of uranium and the critical question that nobody can answer yet is whether the base of the reactor vessel can withstand the colossal pressure it is now exposed to.

Travelers Report No Sign of Disaster

AU291143 Vienna Domestic Service in German
1010 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Austrian radio correspondent Franz Koessler report from Moscow]

[Excerpts] When the first travelers from the Ukrainian capital arrived in Moscow this morning they described an idyllic picture of the situation there. There were no indications in Kiev of a nuclear disaster. But it seems that it was a very close thing, because the nuclear power plant of Chernobyl where the accident took place is only about 50 km north of the Kiev conurbation where 3.5 million people live. If strong winds from the southeast had not blown the radioactive cloud over also densely populated Belorussia, the Baltic republics, and Poland to Scandinavia, the disaster might have taken on inconceivable dimensions.

Today's papers do not mention the incident, they did not even publish the Council of Ministers communique. The Committee for Nuclear Energy, which yesterday denied the incident for hours when urgently questioned by the Scandinavian embassies, is equally close-mouthed today. It does not have anything to add to the official statement, it affirmed. The Swedish ambassador and his Danish colleague did not receive any additional information when they personally called on the Foreign Ministry.

Finns Near Accident Report Nothing

LD290910 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish
0800 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] The radiation level in Finland caused by the accident at the Soviet nuclear power station is falling. The National Radiation Safety Center says that the highest levels were measured last night after 2100. During the night the levels have decreased steadily. According to the radiation safety center the situation is helped by the northeasterly winds which are clearing the air. The accident at the Chernobyl power plant near Kiev increased the level of radiation in the Nordic countries. The levels measured in Finland were six times higher than normal. The increase was not, however, high enough to endanger human beings.

Near the Chernobyl nuclear power plant near Kiev is the Lemminkaeinen Oy building site [Finnish construction company], where at the moment about 50 Finns are working. Lemminkaeinen told us that they have not been able to make contact with the personnel at the building site after news of the accident reached Finland. Contact was last made with the Finns yesterday at which point the Finns in the area did not report any kind of special arrangements in the town. There are also several Finnish students in Kiev. According to information received this morning, a couple of other Finnish companies may have some employees in Kiev. Because of the civil servants' strike, contact can only be made with the USSR by telex. It is possible, however, to telephone from the USSR to Finland.

Monument Unveiled Near Accident

LD300958 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Inhabitants of Yvshgorodskiy Rayon, Kiev Oblast, will today be congregating in their rayon center [Vyshgorod] for the festive unveiling of a monument to Vladimir Ilich Lenin. The bronze figure towers up on Vyshgorod's main square, which bears the name of the leader. While the monument was going up and neighboring areas were being equipped with public amenities a good many voluntary Saturday and Sunday labor days were held, which were attended by virtually all town residents, adults, and schoolchildren. Lenin Square has become a new center of ancient Vyshgorod. A house of culture and a stadium equipped with swimming pools on the banks of the Dnieper will soon be opened here. [Vyshgorod is slightly to the north of Kiev, at the southern end of the Kiev reservoir; Chernobyl is situated at the northern end of this reservoir]

Kiev-Area Bicycle Races Extended

LD301001 Moscow TASS in English 0947 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Kiev April 30 TASS — The competitions of Soviet cyclists in Kiev, which are qualifying races before the "Peace Cycle Race" that starts here on May 6, have been extended for two more days — up to May 1. Two bunch races will be run on the streets in Kiev today and tomorrow, following which Aleksandr Gusyatnikov, senior coach of the USSR national team, will determine six cyclists for his team.

Swedish Embassy Promised Answers

LD291101 Stockholm International Service in Swedish 1000 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Information on the accident in the [Soviet] nuclear powerplant is very scarce in the Soviet Union. Apart from a short announcement on TASS, which was read on television last night, the Soviet public has not been informed about the accident in Chernobyl , an official from the Swedish Embassy in Moscow told the TT news agency. The papers in Moscow have not written anything about the accident. The Swedish Embassy has asked a number of questions of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and they have been promised quote: Answers as soon as possible, unquote.

IAEA Notified of Accident

LD291653 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1512 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Vienna, April 29 (TANJUG) — The Vienna-based International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has been informed about the accident which took place at one of the Soviet nuclear plants near Kiev yesterday. IAEA press spokesman James Daglish said that in reporting the accident at the Chernobyl plant, Soviet ambassador Khlestov did not specify its kind and scope.

The Soviet Union last year signed an agreement with the IAEA placing a number of its nuclear plants under superivision by agency experts, but the agreement did not cover the Chernobyl plant.

No Details Given IAEA

AU301056 Paris AFP in English 1053 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Vienna, April 30 (AFP) — The Soviet Union has so far not given any details of the extent of Chernobyl accident, nor how it happened, to the 112-member International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), a spokesman said here Wednesday. "We would very much like to have some detailed information, but so far we have been told nothing," the IAEA spokesman said.

He noted that there was no treaty laying down that a nuclear accident must be reported to the nuclear watchdog body, even by its 112 member nations, which includes the Soviet Union. The IAEA was told about the accident Monday evening by the Soviet ambassador to Austria, Oleg Khlestov, the spokesman said "although the Soviet Union was not obliged to do so."

In September 1984 Moscow agreed to permit IAEA inspectors to examine some of its reactors for the first time to establish they were being used for peaceful purposes. However the Chernobyl reactors have so far not been inspected, the spokesman said.

IAEA Never Inspected Plant

AU291032 Paris AFP in English 1024 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Vienna, April 29 (AFP) — The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has not inspected the reactors at the accident-hit Chernobyl nuclear plant in the Soviet Union, which is not a member of the body, a spokesman said here Tuesday.

In September 1984 Moscow agreed to permit the control of a certain number of its nuclear plants and equipment to prove they were being used for peaceful purposes. The names of atomic plants and nuclear reactors which could be visited were provided in a secret list, but it is not known whether Chernobyl was on it.

IAEA inspectors went to the Soviet Union for the first time in August 1985 where they examined two reactors, one of them used for experimental purposes. None of the four Chernobyl reactors were seen, an IAEA spokesman said here, pointing out that the Soviet Union was not an IAEA member and therefore never requested a check-up of its security measures.

Walter Binner, director of the Institute for the Safety of Reactors here, said Tuesday that Chernobyl's four reactors were of a relatively rare type, but similar models were known to be at plants at Kursk, Leningrad and Smolensk.

UN Official Urges More Details

AU300858 Paris AFP in English 0848 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Geneva, April 30 (AFP) — The director of the U.N. Environmental Programme (UNEP), Mustafa Tolba, called on the Soviet Union Wednesday to provide all possible details following the Ukraine nuclear accident. He also urged nuclear power producers to make security their No. 1 priority, and to submit to regular inspection.

"Any country which accidentally spills toxics across borders... should have the responsibility" to provide information, he said here. "Unsuspecting people, many of them living in countries which have opted not to have their own nuclear plants, are now wondering if they might become the world's first radiation refugees."

Mr. Tolba added: "Whenever there is a nuclear accident anywhere, it is what we don't know that scares me. Information is always needed to assess immediate and potential damage to people's health and the environment...

"To avoid similar accidents in the future, the world nuclear power generators must make security their first priority and expose their plants to international vigilance and regular inspection as required by the non-proliferation treaty."

Chernobyl Plant Described

LD291838 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, we now have a live report from Moscow. I asked our Moscow correspondent Mihaly Hardi about yesterday's Soviet nuclear power plant accident. Have you spoken to experts in Moscow about the incident?

[Hardi] Of course, we have tried all day to get more information. What I managed to learn from experts here is that the Chernobyl power plant has four reactors, each with an output of 1,000 megawatts and of the so-called single-circuit type. This is an older model that is no longer manufactured. The principle behind this type of reactor is that the steam generated in the reactor goes directly to the turbines.

Swedish Expert Describes Reactor

LD291510 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1030 GMT 29 Apr 86

[From the "Radio Magazine" program]

[Text] The reactor in Chernobyl in the Ukraine where the accident happened is a light-water reactor using coal, said the National Institute of Radiation Protection today. The type of reactor which [word indistinct] does not exist in Sweden. Head of Information at the Institute of Radiation Protection Sven Loefveberg gives this information to reporter Elle Kaj Hoejeberg:

[Loefveberg] We know very little about the reactor. We have had only one report on the accident itself, and the fact that this reactor contains quite a lot of graphite — that is coal — and is said to be burning.

[Hoejeberg] So what kind of reactor is it?

[Loefveberg] It is a so-called light-water reactor with graphite modification. The moderator is of coal and it is used to stop neutrons. If that is what is burning, then it is undeniably a serious accident.

Earthquake Occurs in Azerbaijan; No Damage Reported

LD301107 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1050 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Baku, 30 Apr (TASS) — Today at 0208 Moscow time [2208 GMT, 27 April] an earthquake occurred in Azerbaijan. Its strength in the epicenter, located in the Caspian Sea 50 km southeast of the town of Lenkoran, was 4-5 points. In Lenkoran the earthquake was felt with a strength of up to 4 points, and in the neighboring rayon centers of Masally and Lerik 3 points. There are no casualties or damage.

Gromyko Chairs Routine Presidium Session

PM280756 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Apr 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Session"]

[Text] A routine session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chaired by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was held in the Kremlin 25 April.

The question of the fulfillment of state plan targets for the development of electricity supplies to the countryside and for ensuring electricity savings in the agricultural production of the RSFSR's non-Chernozem Zone was examined. Reports were delivered by I.N. Dmitriyev, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, and A.I. Mayorets, USSR minister of power and electrification. A coreport was heard from the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers' standing committees on the agro-industrial complex and the power industry, which was delivered by A.F. Ponomarev, chairman of the Soviet of the Union Agro-Industrial Complex Commission. The following members of the

USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium spoke at the session: L.N. Zaykov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; N.N. Slyunkov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee; and V.M. Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee.

The question of the practice of the examination of deputies' requests, proposals, and comments submitted at sessions of the Moldavian SSR Soviets was then discussed. A report was delivered on this subject by G.G. Dygay, deputy chairman of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Deputy V.K. Kiktenko delivered a report on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet deputies who have studied this practice. Taking part in the discussion of the question were S.M. Mukashev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and N.P. Otke, chairman of Magadan Oblast's Chukotka Okrugispolkom and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Resolutions, which will be published in the press, were adopted on the questions under examination.

Gromyko Addresses Moscow Awards Ceremony

LD282202 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Remarks by Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in the Kremlin on 28 April on the conferment of high state awards to a group of workers — recorded; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Among those who are receiving the awards, I would now like, first and foremost, to greet those who have been honored with the title Twice Hero of Socialist Labor. The worker (Ivan Dmitriyevich Ganchev), has been toiling as a builder for almost 40 years now. He took part in building hundreds of houses and industrial projects, and no matter where he works, everything is done on time and at the highest quality. The life path traversed by the kolkhoz worker (Aleksandr Dmitariyevich Chervikov) progressed this way too. For 30 years he has been continuously working as kolkhoz chairman. This kolkhoz is in the northern zone, where natural conditions are harsh. Nonetheless, it ranks among the best enterprises of the country's agro-industrial complex. The work of both these representatives of the working class and kolkhoz peasantry constitute a vivid example of how the struggle is to be waged for implementing the 27th CPSU Congress decisions. [Video shows Gromyko addressing recipients, reading from notes, shaking hands with recipients]

Demichev Addresses Academy of Arts Session

PM281415 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 17 Apr 86 p 2

[TASS report: "New Horizons of Culture"]

[Text] To create works worthy of the innovative deeds of the party and people, to do everything to enhance exactingness toward the ideological and artistic content of creative work, to satisfy more fully the working people's spiritual needs — that is the civic duty of people working in the sphere of our country's multinational culture. This was stated by the participants in the 42d session of the USSR Academy of Arts, held in Moscow on 16 April.

The session was opened by B.S. Ugarov, president of the USSR Academy of Arts.

A report on "The 27th CPSU Congress and the Tasks of Socialist Culture" was delivered by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture.

The CPSU Central Committee Political Report and the other documents of the congress, which was a major historical event both in our country's domestic life and in international life, he said, gave a profound analysis of the present-day situation in the world and defined the strategic tasks of Soviet society's socioeconomic, political, and spiritual development.

Today more than ever before, the speaker went on, the role of workers in culture and art and the entire spiritual culture of socialism is growing. At a new turning point, the 27th CPSU Congress defined the strategic course of economic policy — the course of accelerating our society's socioeconomic development. The activation of the human factor is a key component of the strategy of acceleration. This redefines the place and role of socialist culture in communist building and makes qualitatively different demands on it.

Culture and art must become an effective weapon for the party in the struggle to establish our society's advanced principles and to enhance the prestige of the working person, innovator, and active fighter for the implementation of party policy. The keenest attention must be directed toward forming conditions that will promote the growth of people's cultural level and the improvement of their professional capabilities and moral qualities.

The party's social policy is becoming increasingly concrete and differentiated. The work of those involved in the multinational socialist culture must also become more concrete, purposeful, and differentiated. It can also do much to help fulfill the tasks posed by the congress in improving socialist democracy and developing self-management principles in society's life. The higher a person's level of culture, the more significant is his desire to take part in the management of the affairs of society and the state and his personal contribution to social progress.

The party seeks the main task of cultural policy in opening up a broad scope for the development of people's abilities and making their life spiritually rich and multifaceted. The state of literature and art now largely determines the moral health and spiritual climate of our society. Hence, the high demands that the party makes on creative activity. Talented works are the main criterion in assessing the work of creative organizations.

Overcoming inertia and stagnation, taking life as the starting point, especially in such a dynamic, multifaceted matter as artistic creativity and amateur artistic activity and the work of clubs, theaters, libraries, and museums — all these are essential conditions for increasing the effectiveness of the work of cultural workers. In present-day conditions, when more than 155 million people in our country have higher and secondary education, the sphere of culture is called upon to provide the broad masses of working people with the latest scientific and technical information, raise people's spiritual requirements, form a sound moral climate in the labor collectives, and establish new Soviet traditions.

Great opportunities for increasing the activeness of the masses in cultural building are opened up by the decision to create a Soviet Culture Foundation, as well as by the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Measures To Improve the Utilization of Club Institutions and Sports Facilities." The task is to make the masses' movement for a high level of culture universal and nationwide. Here professionals in the arts are called upon to give substantial help. It is necessary to launch a broad movement to create subsidiaries of professional theaters and philharmonic societies and people's picture galleries in the countryside and at clubs and cultural institutes, and to increase patronage by the leading cultural institutions over the main 5-year plan construction projects.

Unfortunately, there has yet to be a radical improvement in the organization of people's leisure. Sometimes a passive attitude on the part of the workers concerned is concealed by talk about the need to strengthen the material base of culture. Yet the funds allocated for building culture and sports facilities, not infrequently, fail to be assimilated. It is necessary to make the most active use of the opportunities opened up by the holding of the All-Union Festival of People's Creativity to mark the 70th anniversary of Great October.

The speaker devoted great attention to the development of the material base of culture. In the 12th 5-Year Plan it is planned to build 511 rayon culture institutes and 5,560 clubs in rural localities. Some R4.2 billion is being allocated for these purposes. The network of parks is to be increased by 4,700 and 900 leisure centers are to be created by the year 2000. This is a large-scale program that must be carried out to a high standard, in light of present and future needs.

There must be a qualitatively new approach toward the problems of museum and library construction. A comprehensive program for developing museum work in the USSR must be elaborated. More active use should be made of all the potential, including the enthusiasm of volunteers and young people, to launch large-scale work to preserve our historical and cultural heritage.

The report expressed gratitude to artists who, following their hearts, have helped create many rural picture galleries by presenting their own works, as well as to private collectors and keepers of artistic works who have given their collections to the country's museums.

The speaker went on to stress that the creative intelligentsia strives to actively help the party in its struggle to establish a truly innovative work style and rid our society of everything that retards the acceleration of progress. Only the first steps are being taken to turn Soviet art toward new topics and new problems of life, he noted. It is necessary to create all the conditions for ensuring that the new subject matter is introduced widely into art, is expressed at a high ideological and artistic standard, moves rapidly onto the stages of theaters and concert halls, and takes a worthy place at artistic exhibitions. Major conclusions must be drawn from the criticisms voiced at the party congress and the public's reactions to ideologically immature and artistically poor works — their "mass production" is today causing serious negative social consequences.

Characterizing the development of Soviet theater, the speaker reported that recently drama and children's theater collectives have produced some 3,500 premieres annually. Compared with the 10th 5-Year Plan, theater audiences have increased by 5 million. The country's theaters have turned toward problem plays touching on the urgent issues of today. At the same time, the speaker drew attention to serious negative trends that have created the need to restructure theater affairs. It has been decided to create a USSR Theater Societies Union, which will promote the further heightening of the creative intelligentsia's activity in the mutual enrichment of national theatrical cultures.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Further Improving Concert Activity in the Country" orients us toward improving musical aesthetic education and cultural services to the working people. The creation of the All-Union Musical Society may be regarded as a powerful lever for spreading a high standard of musical culture among the masses.

P.N. Demichev then dwelt in detail on the new tasks facing the visual arts. Soviet artists, he said, have always borne high the banner of leading art, firmly followed the positions of party-mindedness and popular spirit, and defended the ideals of humanism and peace and the principles of the art of socialist realism actively both in their own creative work and in direct participation in ideological battles with ideological opponents.

At the present stage there is an active process of reapprochement of art with the people's life. Artists' work on the 5-year plan construction sites, on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and in Soviet Army and Navy units is meeting with a broad response. In defining the prospects for the development of artistic creativity, the speaker noted: The task is to comprehend more profoundly the method of socialist realism as applied to the present day, with its complex, sometimes dramatic problems. Otherwise, it is impossible to eradicate superficiality in interpreting the most important topics, poverty of ideas, and formalistic enthusiasms.

Today new yardsticks must be applied to the tasks of architecture, monumental art, and the formation of an aesthetically rich environment around man.

Activity in the sphere of exhibitions needs substantial improvement. It is necessary to reach the most remote parts of the country, actively improve the culture of Siberia, the Far East, and the North, and increase work in the non-Chernozem. Television, movies, and video are still not used enough in the propagandization of the visual arts.

Great attention was devoted to the problems of literary and artistic criticism, which should give assistance on the basis of goodwill, help improve skill, and rise to the level of lofty artistic generalizations in creative work.

The 27th CPSU Congress, P.N. Demichev said in conclusion, has armed the party and people with a clear understanding of the situation and a precise program of action for the near and remote future. Each of us, in his own sector of work, must do everything in his power to make the congress decisions a reality.

Specific ways of improving the entire sphere of culture and strengthening its influence on forming the Soviet person's active civic stance were discussed by T.T. Salakhov, A.G. Rochegov, V.M. Sidorov, Yu.K. Korolev, A.A. Mylnikov, D.A. Shmarinov, and others. The speakers stressed the need to enrich art with topical, lively content and to improve the artistic standard of works that meet the demands of the times.

The resolution adopted by the session notes that the radical restructuring now taking place in the country requires every artist to participate in a committed way in the people's deeds. The 27th CPSU Congress decisions make it incumbent on the USSR Academy of Arts to develop more actively its activity in overcoming the shortcomings that hamper the development of Soviet visual arts and architecture and to promote in every way a considerable upsurge in Soviet artistic culture.

Shcherbitskiy Attends Lenin Anniversary Meeting

AU280851 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 22 Apr 86 p 3

[RATAU report: "The Cause of Lenin Lives and Triumphs — a solemn Meeting in Kiev on the 116th Anniversary of V.I. Lenin's Birth"]

[Excerpts] On 21 April a solemn meeting of representatives of city and oblast working people and of the garrison troops was held in Kiev to commemorate the 116th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth. Front-ranking production workers, party, war, and labor veterans, scientific and cultural figures, as well as youth gathered in the Ukraine Palace of Culture.

Sitting in the Presidium were Comrades V.V. Shcherbitskiy, Yu.N. Yelchneko, Ye.V. Kachalovskiy, B.V. Kachura, A.P. Lyashko, I.A. Mozgovoy, V.A. Sologub, A.A. Titarenko, V.S. Shevchenko, V.A. Ivashko, Yu.A. Kolomiyets, V.D. Kryuchkov, V.A. Masol, S.N. Mukha, Ya.P. Pogrebnyak, along with members of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium and Kiev Gorkom and Obkom Bureaus, prominent people of the capital city, and representatives of the Soviet Armed Forces.

Yu.N. Yelchenko, member of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Kiev Gorkom, opened the solemn meeting. The state anthems of the USSR and the Ukrainian SSR resounded majestically.

V.S. Shevchenko, member of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, delivered a report at the meeting.

Azerbaijan Science Academy Holds Annual Meeting

GF221152 Baku International Service in Azeri 1200 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] The Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences has held its annual meeting in Baku. Academician Eldar Salayev, president of the Academy of Sciences, delivered the convocation's opening address. He noted that the institutes of the republic's Academy of Sciences participated in the work carried out last year for the realization of 25 all-union scientific and technical tasks. A total of 70 projects carried out by the scientists of Azerbaijan in the academy, scientific administrations in the field, and universities were included among the appreciated important scientific achievements in the Soviet Union in 1985.

The achievements of a number of the republic's scientists have been on a greater scale. The (?means) they have created for acquiring knowledge have been used in the production of scientific equipment for the study of Halley's Comet within the international Vega experiment. The progress made in science in Azerbaijan during the past 5-year plan period has increased the number of productive forces in the republic and upgraded Azerbaijan's scientific and technical potential.

Azerbaijan Commissions Meet on Educational Work

GF241237 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] The Education and Science Commission and the Youth Affairs Commission of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet have held a joint scientific meeting. The meeting discussed the work being carried out by the republic's State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education aimed at realizing the tasks derived from the main directions of the reforms being carried out in general education and vocational training schools.

Comrade Ibragimov, chairman of the Education and Science Commission, chaired the meeting. Deputy [name indistinct] briefed the convocation. This was followed by a discussion. The commissions adopted a relevant decision on the matter discussed.

Refiga Kaziyeva, secretary of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, participated in the work of the commissions.

PRAVDA Editorial Examines New Management Style

PM291429 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Apr 86
First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The New Way of Managing"]

[Text] The party has accumulated tremendous experience in implementing major scientific, technical, and socioeconomic transformations in society's life. However, what we have to do in the next three 5-year periods is far in excess of what we have already achieved in both scale and complexity. The essence of the changes in the economy, it was noted at the 27th CPSU Congress, is to shift the center of attention from quantitative indicators to quality and efficiency, from interim results to end results, from the expansion of production assets to their renewal, from the augmentation of fuel and raw material resources to their improved utilization.

Among the practical measures aimed at restructuring national economic management, the party congress put forward the task of transferring sectors of the economy to new economic management methods in the 12th 5-Year Plan and thereby orienting the efforts of all management and production components toward fully utilizing intensive factors for growth, eliminating extravagance, and accelerating scientific and technical progress.

This year enterprises and organizations of more than 100 union and republican ministries and departments are being transferred in full or in part to the new economic management conditions. In the course of preparation for this, many collectives have done considerable organizational and economic work. There has been a quest for reserves, which have been incorporated in draft plans for the 1st year and the whole 5-year plan. Plans have been drawn up for accelerating scientific and technical progress and a preferential rate of increase in new, efficient output has been mapped out. For instance, enterprises and associations of the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building will increase the output of efficient products by 23 percent. At enterprises of the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, the production of machines for continuous steel teeming will increase by 22 percent, while the output of two-section diesel freight locomotives will double. The same line, aimed at the rapid renewal of output, is mapped out in the plans of other sectors working under the new conditions. Today it is not advantageous for a collective to manufacture obsolete output: Such output is becoming less profitable compared with top-quality output.

Economic leaders have begun to be bolder in carrying out the modernization and retooling of enterprises; this includes work done using production development funds. Here a noteworthy example is set by the Ternopol Vatra association. This collective's experience shows that the renewal of equipment is the most rapid and economical method of rearming enterprises. Retooling and modernization will now be backed up more fully than before with resources of all kinds and with quotas for subcontracted work.

Improving economic management methods has a positive effect on many indicators of the activity of associations and enterprises. This is indicated by the results of industry's work in the first quarter of the year. Under the new conditions labor collectives seek an increase in output, as a rule, without increasing the numbers of the work force; reduce the outlay in financial resources, labor, and materials for every ruble of finished goods; and focus their attention on qualitative indicators.

Of course, the former economic management methods and the outmoded way of thinking are still having some effect. At a number of ministries the old approaches still prevailed when plans were being set for the 12th 5-year Plan: Demand more resources, take less of the burden of the plan. Not all sector staffs and central departments are adopting a flexible approach to restructuring the style and methods of work. The Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production, for instance, assigned plan targets to the enterprises according to the old system of indicators and was very late in releasing the economic normatives. By no means every collective is oriented toward the fuller utilization of internal reserves and its own resources in retooling production and resolving social problems.

The new way of managing means continuing to improve specific forms and methods of increasing the autonomy and responsibility of associations and enterprises in planning production and increasing its efficiency. The new economic management methods are inconceivable without the comprehensive strengthening of the discipline of output deliveries and a decisive increase in the responsibility of USSR Gossnab organs in this matter, both centrally and locally. It is time to make the transition from words to deeds in establishing direct, long-term economic ties and organizing wholesale trade in the means of production.

The standard of economic activity is determined in many respects by the efficiency of transportation. Since the beginning of this year all the tranport enterprises of the RSFSR Ministry of the River Fleet; the Belorussian, Kazakh, Georgian, and Latvian ministries of motor transport; and the Moscow City Soviet Main Administration of Motor Transport have been working in the new way. Now it is up to the railmen. In this sector they should also stop focusing on gross output indicators and ensure prompt deliveries of the entire required range of freight.

In the new 5-year plan collective forms of labor organization and incentives must be further developed. They must be extended to the bigger subunits with a view to gradually combining the development of the team contract at lower levels with full financial autonomy for every association and enterprise. Economic management methods aimed at conserving all types of resources in every way must be elaborated and introduced.

A truly antiexpenditure machinery still has to be developed and implemented. To this end we should be bolder in using economic methods of management, full financial autonomy, and the potential of credit and prices and of the commodity-money relationship; increase the role of profit in the assessment of enterprises' work; and develop socialist enterprise. It is important to continue to persistently seek new ways of increasing production efficiency and production intensification and of deepening the experiment in making things pay for themselves and developing production on the basis of the collective's own, earned resources — that is, through self-financing. Here the experience of the Volga Truck Plant and the Sumi M. Frunze association should be a school of economic management for other associations.

The constant improvement and comprehensive deepening of new economic management methods will make it possible to discover new reserves of the socialist planned economy and will be a powerful lever for accelerating the country's economic development.

Officials Comment on Far East Development Prospects

LD252123 Moscow TASS in English 1928 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 25 TASS — A further development of the mineral resources of the continental shelf near Sakhalin, Kamchatka, and in the Sea of Okhotsk could become a field of international economic cooperation, believes Aleksandr Granberg, director of the Institute of Economics and Organization of Industrial Production of the Siberian branch of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. He was addressing here today a press-conference devoted to prospects for the development of Siberia and the Far East.

In the scholar's opinion, international cooperation in developing synthetic fuel on the basis of the Kansk-Achinsk coal basin, a complex use of new kinds of raw materials could be mutually beneficial.

The same can be said about the use of the Baykal-Amur Railway, which is the shortest transport route linking areas near Lake Baykal with the Soviet Pacific coast.

Another participant in the press conference Nikolay Maslennikov, chairman of the State Planning Committee of the Russian Federation, cited as an example the development of mutually beneficial trade and economic cooperation and business ties with Japan. Wide use is made of Japanese technology in Soviet Pacific ports, in the open-strip mines of the Kansk-Achinsk basin. Contracts on a compensation basis on the working of Siberian timber are successfully implemented. Coastal trade is also developing.

The Soviet participants in the press conference told newsmen about the recent statement by the Soviet Government, stressing the need for strengthening peace in the Asian Pacific region. The drawing of Siberia and the Far East in the process of international division of labour would serve as a stabilising factor, it was stressed at a [as received] press-conference.

Maslennikov Previews Development

LD251418 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0817 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, 25 Apr (TASS) — In the next 15 years there will be a significant growth in the contribution made by Siberia and the Far East in providing the national economy of the USSR with fuel and power, mineral raw materials, and timber resources, said Nikolay Maslennikov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Planning Committee of the RSFSR. He was speaking today at a press conference in Moscow devoted to the main directions of development of production forces and the acceleration of scientific and technical progress in eastern regions envisaged by the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

Maslennikov noted that whereas 20 years ago oil recovery in West Siberia was less than 1 million metric tons and gas recovery only 400 million cubic meters, now 368 million metric tons of oil and gas condensate and over 380 billion cubic meters of gas are recovered there. In keeping with the USSR Energy Program, in the future West Siberia will become the country's main center for the recovery of these kinds of raw material. In East Siberia and on the continental shelf, the search for new oil deposits continues.

Concerning the future of coal basins in the east — the Kansk-Achinsk, Kuznetsk, South Yakutia basins — Maslennikov said that the most effective recovery methods — hydraulic and open cast — will be given priority development. It is intended to organize the integrated industrial processing of coal into solid, liquid, and gaseous types of fuel and valuable chemical raw materials.

The Ust Ilimsk timber complex will become one of the major enterprises of the timber industry of the eastern regions. Some of its facilities are being built jointly with socialist countries which are members of the CEMA.

By the end of the century, Maslennikov continued, the main growth in the production of aluminium, copper, nickel, lead, and other nonferrous metals will be concentrated in these regions. A major ferrous metallurgy base will be developed in the Far East. It will be based on major deposits of iron, manganese, and titanium. This will allow the intensive development of machine-building industries and a significant reduction in the expense of transporting metal from the center of the country.

Lowered Oil Prices Effect on Exports Examined

LD240405 Moscow World Service in English 1550 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Excerpts] In describing Soviet position on foreign economic issues, Western analysts have been stressing two factors. The first one is Soviet oil production which has been steadily decreasing since 1984. The second one is the plummeting world oil prices. Both factors have been described as unfavorable for the Soviet Union, a net oil exporter.

Since early this year, the first factor has lost its glamour as production cuts in Western Siberia, the country's main oil producing area, have been suspended. In fact production has been increased there to a daily quota of 1 million tons. A few days ago, Vasiliy Dinkov, minister of the oil industry of the USSR, was quoted as saying the Siberian oil fields had achieved success which had to be consolidated. The USSR plans to produce 625.640 million tons of oil and condensate in 1990, of which 2/3 will be extracted in Western Siberia.

But the second factor is still at work. As world oil prices have continued to tumble, the plunge has borne a certain impact on the USSR whose oil exports make a substantial share in Soviet foreign trade. And, as Mikhail Gorbachev put it in his interview with the Algerian magazine *REVOLUTION AFRICAINE*, we have certainly been affected by the situation in world markets and lower demand for Soviet exports while inflation has added to our import costs. As yet, the West's allegation to the effect that the situation is dramatic and threatening to thwart Soviet plans, seems to be a gross exaggeration if only because it ignores the fact that Soviet foreign exchange earnings make only a neglible contribution to the USSR's mammoth economy. With its GNP estimated at R1.4 trillion, the USSR's import costs amount to only 65 billion, with imports from the West, which are paid for in foreign exchange equivalent, totalling less than R20 billion a year. Imported Western equipment does not exceed 3-4 percent of the Soviet output of machinery.

Another thing about the problem is that a good deal of Soviet energy export goes to the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance market that has never been subject to convulsions.

Another fact to be taken into consideration is that the USSR abounds, along with energy carriers [as heard], in other minerals. In addition, by the time oil prices began to tumble, the USSR had had a secure financial position in the world, the fact admitted by all experts. This was what made its standing entirely different from such oil exporters as Mexico, Nigeria, Venezuela, and Indonesia, for which the price collapse meant a disaster. But there is one more difference. While most oil producers export crudes, the USSR has a powerful refining and petrochemical industry. While crudes, gasoline, and fuel oil now trade at near bottom prices, prices for diesel and jet fuel as well as natural gas have not dropped so dramatically, said (Leonard Vid), vice chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee. Our potential is sufficient for withdrawing some resources from the world market, processing them, and allocating other resources. Admittedly oil market jitters failed to have a dramatic impact on the Soviet economy. Oil prices will certainly start to climb in the future, though it would make no sense to predict when. But there is one way in which the Soviet Union can benefit from the market behavior; by using it to stimulate the restructuring of its exports. No wonder one of the major economic goals chartered by the 27th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party is to reorient our exports from raw materials to manufactured commodities.

Soviet automobiles, machine tools, watches, tractors, instruments, and energy generating equipment exported to the West indicate to the USSR's ability to manufacture competitive goods. But they are still a far cry from what the country really can export in terms of quality and quantity. It takes time to develop a country's export potential, and yet the USSR does not intend to let things proceed at a slow pace. For one thing, it will increase sharply the share of manufacturing industries, the engineering industry above all, in the overall industrial investment program. Most of the money will be spent on retooling the existing plant which is expected to pay off quicker than building new factories. In 1986 to 1990 this country will spend over R200 billion on industrial modernization, much more than in the past 10 years. For another, there will be drastic reforms in management and transformation, with more incentives to be offered to the staff. A new system of incentives has been introduced to encourage factories to produce more competitive goods for export. Factories have also been given a larger share of foreign exchange earned by their goods, which they can spend more freely than before.

And yet it would be erroneous to think that the USSR will quit the energy market. If market conditions improve, the Soviet Union will be prepared to boost its gas, electric energy, coal, and coal products exports.

Briefs

Gold Extraction Industry — A new branch of the national economy, the gold extraction industry, has been created in Kirghizia. A state commission has accepted for use the first stage of the Kirghiz gold-mining combine. This enterprise has been erected in the harsh conditions of the high mountains. A well-appointed miners' settlement has grown up alongside the industrial buildings. The first community services center in the region is already functioning, and there is a cosy cafe and a kindergarten; a school and hospital complex are under construction. The development of the social and consumer services complex is progressing rapidly. The combine will begin complete operation by the end of the year. [Text] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 1 Apr 86 LD*]

New Airport — A new airport has been handed over for use in Staryy Oskol, the miners' and metallurgists' town. Yak-40 and L-410 aircraft will leave for their first flight to Moscow. There will also be a permanent air link with Belgorod, the administrative center of the iron ore region. It is planned to open air routes to other towns in the near future. [Text] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0600 GMT 1 Apr 86 LD*]

Working Day 11 May — The USSR Council of Ministers has decided that 11 May 1986 is to be considered as a working day. The day of rest unused by workers and office workers will be added to their annual leave and will be paid on the same basis as leave days. [Text] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 25 Apr 86 LD*]

Dump Truck for Siberia — Production of new models of dump trucks has been mastered by the workers of the Kremenchug Avtokraz production association. The trucks have been specially developed for operation in the Siberian oil and gas fields. The truck is a heavy-load, all-round drive, diesel-engined vehicle. Without any halt in production the building of the enterprise's workshops is under way. Automated lines and machining centers have appeared in place of the old cumbersome machine tools. A widespread application of up-to-date welding, cold forging, and powder metallurgy methods is being made. In the 12th 5-Year Plan period the association intends to convert completely to the production of the new KRAZ models. [Summary] [*Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 7 Mar 86 LD*]

Progress of Spring Sowing Campaign Reviewed

PM291245 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 25 Apr 86 p 1

[Report by N. Osychkin: "Sowing in a Shock Manner!"]

[Text] According to Central Statistical Administration figures as of 21 April spring crops on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and at interfarm enterprises had been sown over an area of 26.2 million hectares. The workers of the agro-industrial complex, together with the entire Soviet people, are advancing to greet May Day. They are directing all their efforts toward the successful execution of the spring field work, the creation of a reliable basis for the harvest of the first year of the new 5-year plan, and the fulfillment of the targets of the Food Program. The sowing campaign has been launched in virtually all the union republics.

Despite the late spring in a number of regions, the pace of the work is somewhat faster than last year. The farms of the Ukraine, Moldavia, the North Caucasus, and Central Asia have completed the spring crop sowing. Last week there was abundant rainfall in many places there; the fields are covered in green shoots and the winter grain crops have reached their full height. At the same time, in some southern regions the spring has failed to gratify the arable farmers' needs for rain and there have been hot winds, which requires once more that the closest attention be paid to the conservation of moisture in the soil and the rational use of moisture for accumulating the maximum yield on each hectare.

The borders of the sowing campaign have advanced to the Central Chernozem, Belorussia, and the Volga Region. The fall-plowed fallow is being harrowed in the south Urals and Siberia. The unsettled weather is forcing the arable farmers to compress to the minimum the time taken over spring work and to achieve the best quality for soil preparation and sowing. That is how the collectives of the sowing complexes of Belgorod Oblast are operating. They needed just days to sow the early spring crops over the entire area. Success has been promoted by precise schedules for the use of units and by team contracts. In the RSFSR as a whole spring crops cover 8 million hectares. The Voronezh, Kursk, and Tambov oblast machine operators are launching the sowing harmoniously. The teams and links of the farms of Ulyanovsk and Penza oblasts are driving the units onto the land.

The farms of the Ukraine are sowing spring crops on the 11 millionth hectare. This year the republic has steered a course toward achieving good results in the development of arable production through the massive introduction of intensive technologies. The area covered by these technologies is in excess of 9 million hectares. This will make it possible to collect at least 6.3 million metric tons of additional grain. The sowing of late crops is now under way and the treatment of the winter crops according to their development stages has begun. The industrial enterprises have produced a number of effective attachments for the better performance of technological operations on the field. They include colters for the SES-2.1 drill for the local application of fertilizers. As a rule, first-class seeds are used for sowing.

While noting these positive phenomena in the struggle for the harvest, we cannot fail to note the fact that the leaders of some farms are being slow to restructure the style of their work, are clinging to outdated technologies, and are failing to observe the optimum work schedules. Such instances are occurring in Khmelnitskiy Oblast. The imeni Ilicha and "Peremoga" kolkhozes, Volochisskiy Rayon (the chairmen are Ye. Lisinchuk and I. Korch) have delayed the start of the sowing and are violating the requirements of agrotechnics. The Novoushitskiy Rayon "Ukraina" Kolkhoz and the Gorodokskiy Rayon "Progress" Kolkhoz have allowed spoilage on the spring fields. Examining the progress of the sowing campaign, the party obkom has pointed to these grave shortcomings. At the same time, it has failed to make adequate demands on the leaders of the oblast agro-industrial committee and rayon agro-industrial associations that are organizing work on the field poorly, are substituting fussing with the holding of sessions for vital business, and have failed to become vigorous cahampions of intensive production methods. Thus, the oblast's beet cultivation continues to rely on manual labor, which leads to the reduction of harvests and the growth of expenditure per unit of output.

In Kazakhstan the spring crops already cover over 1.3 million hectares. In the south of the republic rice and row crops are being sown while the machine operators of the virgin land oblasts are preparing the soil for the main food crop — wheat. A characteristic feature of the sowing campaign on the Belorussian fields is the mass transition of teams and links to the collective contract and financial autonomy, which will make it possible to improve the quality and accelerate the tempo of work. Thus, while formerly the Grodno Oblast Yakub Kolas Kolkhoz needed a week to prepare the soil and sow 100 hectares, it now needs only 3 days.

Now that the spring has put a premium on the time assigned to the arable farmers for laying the foundation to the harvest, it is particularly important to take advantage of every hour of fine weather and to perform all field work comprehensively. In the south of the country corn is being sown for grain. It already covers 745,000 hectares — 16 percent of the plan. Nearly 1.5 million hectares have been sown to sunflowers. Sugar beet seeds have been sown on 1.6 million hectares — 47 percent of the plan. In the Kuban, and Dnepropetrovsk and Kharkov oblasts the units have been driven from the land. Because of the rainy weather work has been somewhat delayed on the beet plantations of the Central Chernozem. The cotton sowing plan has been fulfilled 87 percent. A busy time is arriving for the flax, potato, and vegetable growers and horticulturalists. Feed crops have been sown on 4 million hectares.

The farm and agro-industrial committee leaders and party organizations are called on to punctiliously approach the observance of the technologies adopted in the spring period, to ensure that the crop structure is strictly kept to, and to ensure that the magnitude of the sown areas ensures the unconditional fulfillment of state plans for the production and procurement of output from all crops. Unfortunately, in a number of places this rule is not being considered. There are instances of the unjustified reduction of grain crop sowings, including sowings of comestible wheat. For incomprehensible reasons the area sown to buckwheat is being reduced by 150,000 hectares, particularly in the RSFSR, Kazakhstan, the Ukraine, Belorussia, and Moldavia. Yet the demand for grain from this crop is still not being met and, according to the 5-year plan targets, areas sown to buckwheat must be expanded and its yield must be increased. With a view to encouraging production, proposals have been made for using 30 percent of the harvest of buckwheat, beans, and lentils obtained over and above the level achieved for sale locally to meet local needs.

The spring sowing is a crucial stage in the work of the agro-industrial complex workers. All those involved in it must work precisely and strictly observe technological and state discipline. Yet this has not been understood everywhere. The Estonian "Estonfosforit" production association has delivered just 130 metric tons of superphosphate to the Ryazan Oblast farms — 7 percent of funded [fondovyye] deliveries. The Volkhov aluminum plan is holding up the delivery of chemical output. The farms which cultivate grain and industrial crops using intensive technologies are experiencing a shortage of precision drills, cultivators, and working parts for them.

Time does not wait. Sowing within the optimum deadlines and to an excellent standard means raising a good harvest in the initial year of the 5-year plan.

Agricultural Developments for 23-24 April Reported

LD250210 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 23-24 April. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

23 April

Sowing of cotton has been completed in Turkmenistan. In the last 5-Year Plan period the republic did not fulfill its plan for the production of fine-fiber cotton. Specialists concluded that one reason for this was late sowing. It was decided to correct that problem. (0000 GMT)

Spring sowing is coming to an end in the orchards of Moldavia. It is taking place on areas where low-yield trees or ones of the same type are being cleared. (0000 GMT)

Mass spring field work is under way in Kuybyshev Oblast. Fallow is being plowed. So far moisture has been retained on 500,000 hectares. A number of rayons have started sowing early spring crops. (0204 GMT)

Mass sowing of spring crops is under way in Tambov Oblast, in spite of unusually dry, windy days. The rates of sowing are much higher than last year, and work is now going on in the north of the area. (0204 GMT)

The sowing of crops has begun at Lithuania's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. This year the grain growers have pledged to achieve an average yield of 28-29 quintals of grain per hectare. (1800 GMT)

Rice sowing has begun in the zone of the North Crimean canal. Machine operators at farms plan to carry it out in 10-12 days. Rice grown in conditions of the Crimea gives up to 50-60 quintals per hectare. This spring all rice-sowing farms are using intensive technology methods on an overall area of almost 19,000 hectares. (2230 GMT)

24 April

Sowing of spring crops has started in Tataria. (0430 GMT)

Assembly of "Steppe" self-propelled reapers has begun at Pavlodar Lenin Tractor Works Association. The width of span of these reapers is 17 meters, virtually three times the normal width. They can cut grain crops, corn, and many grasses. The first 500 such reapers are now to be made at the Pavlodar works. (0600 GMT)

Early grain crop sowing has begun in Gorkiy Oblast; ear crops are to be sown on more than 500,000 hectares this spring. (0600 GMT)

Virtually all Saratov Oblast rayons have begun sowing barley, oats, and perennial grasses. Top-dressing of winter crops is also continuing. The crops, which cover approximately 800,000 hectares, are developing well. (0600 GMT)

Mass spring crop sowing is under way throughout Kirghizia. So far, grain, vegetable, and cucurbitaceous crops, and perennial grasses have been sown on 400,000 hectares — two-thirds of the planned area. (1330 GMT)

Mass harvesting of grasses, perko, and rape has started in Kirghiz valleys. Intermediate fodder crops now cover about 7,000 hectares of pastureland in the republic. (1330 GMT)

On 20 and 21 April, violent storms swept the maritime and adjacent upland regions of Dagestan. The vegetable growers were badly hit, with hothouses damaged on an an area of more than 2,000 hectares. Today, the inhabitants of rural areas are everywhere busy repairing the damage and restoring the fertile layer of the soil. The irrigation network is being cleared. The fields, orchards, vineyards, and market-gardens are now very much in need of water. (Moscow Television 24 Apr 86 1700 GMT)

Farms in the Mari nonchernozem zone have started to apply additional fertilizer on a large scale to winter crops and perennial grasses. Intensive technology will be used in the cultivation of a significant proportion of the grain crops this year. Aircraft are assisting the farmers. (2004 GMT)

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Soviet Union

Vol III No 084 1 May 1986

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PAPER DENOUNCES U.S. TEST BAN POSITION

PM291408 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Apr 86 Second Edition p 3

[Colonel I. Nikolayev "Pertinent Remarks": "Against the Will of the Peoples"]

[Text] The latest underground nuclear explosion, code-named "Jefferson," was carried out at the test site in the U.S. state of Nevada. Transatlantic militarists of all hues are jubilant. They relish the data about the TNT equivalent estimated at "up to 150 kilotons," the dept of the shaft, its location, and the fact that the explosion caused a seismic wave registering 5.8 on the Richter scale.

This inexcusable action by Washington caused a diametrically opposite reaction among the peace-loving public -- a reaction of anger, indignation, and... bewilderment. People on the planet are bewildered: How is it possible to disregard their vital interests so unceremoniously? It would seem that, when the Soviet Union announced and rigorously observed a moratorium on all nuclear explosions and put forth a specific program for the liquidation of nuclear weapons by the year 2000, all the U.S. Administration had to do was take a step in the direction of these sensible initiatives. Instead, however, the latest nuclear explosions are resounding. To what purpose?

Washington is in no position to give an intelligible answer to this question. After all, it is impossible to take seriously the propaganda apparatus' laughable attempts to present matters as if the United States simply cannot manage without nuclear tests. Is there any truth in the fairy tales regarding the "lagging" of the United States; the "seasonal nature of tests" in the USSR; the disparities in technologies; the excessive inaccuracy and poor sensitivity of seismological instruments; and even the inadequacy of all other means and methods of verification [kontrol], up to and including the on-site inspections [inspektsii na mestakh] proposed by the Soviet Union! The latest by Congressman E. Markey from the State Department in answer to a letter he had written to G. Shultz. This "clarification" was signed by Under Secretary of State J. Dyer. In his uncontrollable eagerness to present black as white, Dyer goes as far as to claim that the "serious doubts concerning the reliability of the U.S. nuclear deterrent" that would supposedly arise in the event of a total ban on nuclear tests would lead to "vertical" and "horizontal" proliferation of nuclear weapons. This newly-hatched "theoretician" uses the term "vertical proliferation" simply to cover up the fact of the further buildup of the U.S. nuclear arsenal. "Horizontal" is used to describe the proliferation of nuclear weapons among nonnuclear states which, Dyer threatens, "could take the path of creating [sozdaniye] their own nuclear weapons if the U.S. nuclear deterrent were to be weakened." You can only marvel on hearing such -- if one may use the expression -- "arguments." All of them have been repeatedly and convincingly exposed by authoritative scientists and specialists, including Americans.

What are we left with after discarding the verbal cover used by Washington? We are left with an undisguised inhuman and militarist essence: Nuclear tests are needed by the U.S. ruling circles to continue the buildup and improvement of the most barbaric type of mass destruction weapons -- nuclear weapons; they need nuclear explosions in order to implement the "star wars" program which is aimed at creating [sozdaniye] a qualitatively new type of weapons -- space weapons.

Evading a direct answer to the expanded program for the total liquidation of nuclear weapons by the year 2000, that was put forth by the Soviet Union, and essentially ignoring it, the White House has unambiguously made it clear that the United States will continue all planned work on the creation [sozdaniye] of the new MX and Midgetman ICBM's and the new Trident-2 submarine-based ballistic missiles.

And the Pentagon intends to fit the new missiles with new nuclear warheads, which require repeated checks beforehand, in other words practical explosion tests. This is the background to the first reason why the United States is unwilling to halt nuclear explosions.

The second reason involves the "star wars" plans. Hypnotizing itself and its allies with the imaginary attributes of the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative," the administration is pushing these plans through Congress regardless of consequences and is aiming to ensure the allies' participation in their implementation. It is well known that X-ray lasers are a significant component of this program. Given the present development of technology, the required capacity of such lasers can be ensured only by pumping them with energy from a nuclear explosion.

This is the actual background of Washington's unwillingness to abandon nuclear tests and to continue its policy of nuclear arms race.

The present U.S. Administration, more than any one of its predecessors, is fanatically committed to the idea of attaining military superiority over the USSR and is striving, come what may, to "overtake" the USSR in the nuclear weapons sphere and, furthermore, to ensure for itself a monopoly of space-strike weapons.

The President has declared: "Only after the United States has conducted tests of new and improved nuclear weapon systems will the administration be prepared to hold talks on a total nuclear test ban." And the secretary of defense added: "Our tests will continue for as long as there is reliance on nuclear weapons and until SDI has been created [sozdana]." Making a statement in connection with the State Department's "clarification," E. Markey offered a fair assessment of the U.S. Administration's activity on the nuclear policy issue. He pointed out that, between the time the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty was signed in 1968 and the time the present administration came to power, U.S. policy consisted of support for talks of the total ban of nuclear tests, which accords with the interests of U.S. national security. But now, according to Markey, "the Reagan administration has turned this policy upside down. Evidently, its internal aversion for a total ban on nuclear tests is so strong that it deems it necessary to prove that such a ban would in fact encourage the proliferation of nuclear weapons." It is hard not to agree with this sobor assessment.

The excessively zealous champions of war ought to recall the lessons of history more often. The Soviet Union will not let itself be caught unawares.

PRAVDA DERIDES U.S. POSITIONS IN GENEVA TALKS

PM291513 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[Aleksey Ivkin "Commentator's Column": "Measures of Responsibility"]

[Text] The latest session of the Conference on Disarmament in Europe -- one of the most important of the international forums which are discussing the most urgent problem of the day -- has ended work in Geneva.

The session agenda was dominated by questions for which a solution was proposed in the comprehensive program put forth by the Soviet Union for the phased elimination of nuclear and other types of mass destruction weapons, given the nonmilitarization of space. This program was set out in the 15 January statement by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. A favorable atmosphere for the successful work of the conference was also created by such Soviet steps as the introduction of a unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions and the November Soviet-U.S. summit at which the leaders of the two powers agreed in particular to accelerate the formulation of accords at the disarmament conference.

Most of the conference participants were particularly impressed by the USSR's bold and constructive position on the questions of verification [kontrol] of disarmament -- a topic on which the United States and its allies have speculated for many years, thereby deadlocking the talks.

Among the key disarmament questions the one on which agreement is closest is the question of a complete and universal chemical weapons ban. Several days before the recess, the USSR's representative at the conference laid out in detail the new Soviet proposals on chemical disarmament. These proposals make it possible to remove the hitherto existing differences and actively promote the drafting of a convention that would ensure the removal of this barbarous type of weapon from the face of the earth before the end of the century. The proposals, as is well known, devoted particular attention to the problem of scrupulous verification [kontrol]

However, the United States and some of its allies have not yet responded constructively to the Soviet proposals. Nor have the people overseas abandoned their long-nurtured plans for cranking up the race in chemical arms -- particularly binary arms -- which it is planned to site on West Europe territories. It is althogether difficult to call the position of the United States and a number of its NATO partners at the conference constructive. It is precisely for that reason that for almost 10 years now there has not been a single international law document produced within the framework of the Geneva forum aimed at strengthening international security. Recent events -- the U.S. refusal to stop nuclear tests, the cranking up of the "star wars" program, and the aggression against sovereign Libya -- also do not testify to a recognition on the part the Western powers, first and foremost the United States, of their responsibility for the fate of peace.

The people are entitled to expect that the Conference on Disarmament in Europe will operate more intensively and productively and that it will make an effective contribution to preventing nuclear war and strengthening universal peace.

PEPORT ON UK VIEW ON DISARMAMENT ISSUES

PM291520 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent A. Maslennikov dispatch: "Do Not Miss a Historic Chance; Disarmament and London's Position"]

[Text] London, April -- We will begin with a few quotations from newspapers. From THE GUARDIAN. "The Soviet Union is making efforts to break the deadlock at the Vienna talks." THE TIMES says: "The aim of the Soviet initiatives is to reduce tension in international relations." The FINANCIAL TIMES notes: "The Soviet Union is continuing its peace offensive." That is what the British newspapers are saying about the new Soviet peace proposal which was put forth 18 April in the speech by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee at the 11th SED Congress in Berlin.

It must be said that on the whole, these quotations objectively reflect the mood with which most mass media organs in Britain and ordinary people greeted the new Soviet initiative to reduce conventional arms in Europe. The initiative is a logical continuation and part and parcel of the program submitted by the Soviet Union for the complete elimination of mass destruction weapons by the end of this century that was developed at the 27th CPSU Congress in the program for the creation of a comprehensive international security system.

The new Soviet initiative -- and this is being noted by many observers here -- has cut the ground from under the feet of those who, with the help of various types of subterfuge and verbal maneuvers, have tried to avoid the substantive adoption of the program put forth by the Soviet Union and sought some kind of "incompleteness" in it, stating that the implementation of the Soviet program will "simply turn Europe into a reserve for conventional wars." They have tried to accuse the Soviet Union of allegedly "ignoring the simultaneous need for disarmament in other spheres" while proposing the plan for the elimination of nuclear weapons. It is noted here that the cards of the authors of these unscrupulous statements, among whom, unfortunately, was the head of the British Foreign Office, have been trumped.

The new Soviet proposal has been announced at a time when discussion in the West European countries, including the British Isles, about our program to create a comprehensive international security system are becoming more intense. The attention of local commentators and politicians is being increasingly focused on the aspects of the proposal which concern ways of ensuring peace and security in Europe and increasing the role and responsibility of the continent's states in the struggle for disarmament and for an improvement in the international situation as a whole.

Whatever provisos are put forth in the West, J. Connell and S. Milligan, political commentators of the conservative newspaper THE SUNDAY TIMES write, "the Soviet plan contains a number of remarkably sensible ideas, particularly from Europe's viewpoint." "If Washington," adds Acherson, Political Commentator of THE OBSERVER, "refuses to meet these proposals halfway, the Europeans' alarm about Reagan's policy will increase substantially." The British Labour Party makes a positive assessment of the Soviet program for peace and disarmament. A special statement by the party's National Executive Committee called on the British Government and other NATO countries to reply positively to the Soviet proposals and thereby "make a contribution to resolving the most vitally important and urgent task facing all of us -- ensuring nuclear disarmament and saving Europe, and subsequently the entire world, from the threat of nuclear destruction."

"I, as a British politician," D. Healey, Labour's shadow foreign secretary, said, "take great satisfaction in the fact that the Soviet proposals reflect particular concern for the interests of the European countries. I ardently welcome the fact that the first phase of disarmament envisages the complete elimination of U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles -- both ballistic and cruise -- in the European zone."

There is also seemingly no shortage in the statement ranking representatives of British ruling circles of appeals for a reduction in East-West tension, for the ending of the arms race, and even for restrictions in the weapons stockpiled by the two sides.

"Both NATO and the Warsaw Pact countries are interested in maintaining the balance of arms if they want to feel secure," Prime Minister M. Thatcher said during the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation's December 1984 visit to Britain. "There is no sense in maintaining that balance at a higher and higher level. The West is striving to ensure that it is reduced." But now British leaders have been given an opportunity to reaffirm in practice their adherence to stopping the arms race: to respond with real actions to the Soviet Union's 15 January peace program. And what has happened? Endless "consultations" with their senior transatlantic ally have started. Finally, only some 2 months after the official presentation of the Soviet disarmament proposals to the British Government, Whitehall has broken its protracted silence. Alas, the Thatcher government is essentially wholly in solidarity with the negative stance that Washington previously adopted as its response. In an attempt to somehow justify its refusal to adopt the Soviet proposals but without any cogent arguments to that end, Foreign Secretary G. Howe in a speech given to accredited foreign correspondents in London could find nothing better than to distort the content of the Soviet peace program.

Then, speaking of the USSR as none other than a potential aggressor," despite the content of the 15 January statement, he claimed that in proposing to eliminate nuclear weapons by the end of this century, the Soviet Union was "ignoring the simultaneous need for disarmament in other spheres." Mr Howe "failed to notice" the fact that our country, as was quite definitely stated in the 15 January statement, is proposing that conventional arms and armed forces be subject to agreed reductions along with the removal of mass destruction weapons from states' arsenals. Nor can London any longer "fail to notice" the new Soviet initiative of 18 April, namely the extensive plan to substantially reduce armed confrontation in Europe in terms of conventional arms.

Events happen in international life that spotlight the darkness of diplomatic stratagems the very essence of the policy of a certain bourgeois state. Such an event was the recent piratical attack on independent Libya by Washington with London's active connivance -- an attack which utterly revealed the militarist aggressive thrust of the present U.S. Administration's foreign policy course. The Conservative government has also been tainted by the shame.

The development of events around Libya demonstrated that this White House course could hardly have been carried out in such an insolent and flagrant form had not the Washington leaders been able to rely on the support of their most loyal NATO partners. In this instance it is essentially a question of an imperialist deal, the parties to which pooled efforts in an attempt to dictate their will to the peoples of the young independent states and to pursue a "position of strength" policy in relation to those states.

This neoglobalist policy, said participants in recent demonstrations in London and other British cities protesting against the anti-Libyan action, is a major source of tension in the modern world and threatens more and more complications in various parts of the world that could plunge the planet into the maelstrom of a global thermonuclear conflict.

No less cutting criticism is being made of the British Government's stance on the question of ending nuclear tests. The Thatcher government is not formally opposed to concluding a treaty on the universal prohibition of nuclear weapons tests. However, in fact this approach is hedged about with so many invented provisos, first and foremost about verification [kontrol] and the "need to continue nuclear explosions in order to develop new types of weapons," that we are talking about actual opposition to solving the question of ending all nuclear tests. As if to confirm this, M. Thatcher stated in an interview with a TIMES correspondent that, "I cannot imagine a world without nuclear weapons." "The British Government's position on a number of arms control [kontrol] issues is extremely disappointing," F. Blackaby, director of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, writes.

It is obvious, however, that the Soviet program for ridding the planet of nuclear and other types of mass destruction weapons -- a program that has now been supplemented with the proposals for decisive reductions of conventional arms and armed forces in Europe -- cannot fail to influence British attitudes. "British public opinion on the questions of ending the arms race is currently undergoing major changes," A. Benn, the well-known politician and member of the British Labour Party Executive Committee, told me. "We are taking all the recent Soviet proposals in this sphere very seriously. The British know that the Soviet Union needs peace to resolve the tasks it faces. But we need peace just as much, since we would like to rid ourselves of the ever-growing burden of the arms race." In my interlocutor's opinion, the recent events linked with Libya have sharpened still further here the realization of where the threat to peace actually stems from. "My compatriots," he continued, "see Washington, on one hand, carrying out more and more aggressive acts, while Moscow, on the other hand, is producing ideas and proposals aimed at strengthening peace and ensuring progress in disarmament." Speaking about the new Soviet proposals concerned with reducing conventional arms and armed forces in Europe, A. Benn called them highly positive. "The Soviet Union," he said, "is acting quite correctly in addressing them not just to governments but to the peoples of the European states."

"I hope that broad Bristish circles will make an equally high assessment of these proposals. And this is ultimately very important since, however the Western governments may approach the proposals, they cannot wholly ignore the opinion of their own peoples." In conclusion, here are the words of yet another Briton: "I am firmly convinced," Admiral Eberle, director of Britain's Royal Institute of International Affairs, told me in conversation, "that despite existing differences we must not end the dialogue aimed at studying each other's positions in greater depth and seeking mutually acceptable solutions in the disarmament sphere. We must not allow arms to get out of control and for development to reach the point where questions of war and peace are decided by computers. The solution of these questions must remain in the hands of politicians aware of their responsibility for the fate of their peoples." One cannot fail to agree with that.

TASS CITES PRAVDA ON NEW SOVIET INITIATIVE

LD200718 Moscow TASS in English 0704 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 20 TASS -- "The Soviet Union -- and this was reaffirmed once again by the results of this week's visit to Moscow by Prime Minister of Sweden Ingvar Carlsson -- is ready to develop in growing proportions relations with its European partners on an equal basis and to the mutual benefit in the interests of consolidating peace in the continent", PRAVDA writes today.

"When the question of Europe arises, the Soviet Union sees here one more major problem", the newspaper writes in its international review. "Mighty armed forces, equipped with conventional weapons, confront each other in the continent. These are two three-million strong groups of armed forces equipped with the most up-to-date armaments. In NATO countries they assert that allegedly Western Europe cannot give up nuclear weapons, including American, since in this case it will feel less secure in the face of the troops and conventional armaments of the Warsaw treaty countries".

The falsity of this argument is obvious. "Our country will never, under any circumstances, start military actions against Western Europe, unless we and our allies are attacked by NATO! I repeat, never!" said the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee at the Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

"The USSR reaffirms this stand, PRAVDA writes, by a new initiative. It proposes to agree on a considerable reduction of all components of ground troops and tactical aviation of the European states, and also relevant forces of the United States and Canada, stationed in Europe. Operational-technical nuclear armaments would be reduced, along with conventional armaments".

"The Soviet Union is ready to consider other constructive peace initiatives."

TASS NEWS ANALYST ON WORLDWIDE MAY DAY CELEBRATION

LD301528 Moscow TASS in English 1405 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 30 TASS -- TASS News Analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

This year's May Day -- the festival of internationalist solidarity of working people -- is a jubilee one. The fine tradition to mark this day under the slogans of unity of the working people in the struggle for vital interests, against the employers' arbitrariness, for political rights, against the war threat, and for peace originated a hundred years ago. The words 'May, Labour, and Peace' became the symbols of the festival which brings together millions of people in all countries under May Day banners.

This year's May Day is marked by the peoples of the world in an atmosphere of the growing nuclear-war danger which emanates from the forces of imperialism. The fires caused by the U.S. bombs released over the peaceful Libyan cities manifested still more vividly the entire extent of the danger. The task of checking the nuclear threat, of putting a barrier to aggressive aspirations, and of keeping and strengthening peace is now urgent as never before.

The Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, which proceed along the course of accelerating socio-economic development, consider it their paramount duty to do their best to normalise the international situation and to stop the world's slipping down to a nuclear catastrophe. The potential of socialism is a powerful obstacle in the path of the instigators of war.

The Soviet initiatives set out from the rostrum of the 27th Congress of the CPSU indicate the real way to lasting peace, to complete elimination of nuclear weapons and to an all-embracing system of international security. They are supplemented with new proposals on a reduction of conventional arms in the European Continent and on matters of security, good-neighbourliness and cooperation in the Asian-Pacific region.

The initiatives meet the hopes and aspirations of an overwhelming majority of people around the world. This will be reaffirmed by watchwords with which people will participate in May Day demonstrations and meetings wherever they live. The demonstrations will be yet another vivid illustration of the peoples' will to restrain the forces of war and sanguinary piracy.

May Day demonstrations are traditionally a review of the determination of the working class of capitalist countries to resist monopolies' opppression. The mounting vigour of workers' strikes is an indicator of the acuteness of the struggle and of growing class solidarity of its participants. Mass unemployment -- an incurable ailment -- erodes the capitalist world. More than 30 million people are out of jobs in the industrially developed Western countries alone. In these conditions the struggle for the vital rights of the working people is inseparably connected with their active resistance to militarism.

NATO EUROPEAN DEFENSE MINISTERS HOLD DISCUSSIONS

LD291011 Moscow TASS in English 0939 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Madrid April 29 TASS -- A meeting of NATO's European programming group of defence ministers' level has been held here under the watchword of a further build-up of conventional arms in NATO countries.

Set up in 1975, the group tackles matters aimed at coordinating the plans of the West European countries of NATO in the field of the production of the newest types of armaments and combat equipment.

The defence ministers discussed, in particular, a French proposal on the broadening of cooperation between West European member countires of NATO in the field of designing and manufacture of civilian and military aircraft, and matters connected with a project to create a European fighter plane by 1990 as well as a frigate, an air-to-surface cruise missile, an armoured infantry vehicle, new means of electronic warfare, anti-submarine warfare, and various newest means of communication. The participants in the meeting also discussed problems of standardizing the armaments of West European member countries of NATO.

A communique issued at the close of the group's meeting points out that the defence ministers adopted a decision to give a new impulse to European cooperation in the key sectors of the defence industry and first of all in the field of the aircraft industry.

WEU COUNCIL NOTES MOSCOW PEACE INITIATIVES

LD302144 Moscow TASS in English 1321 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Venice, April 30 TASS -- The council of the Western European Union (WEU) is in session on San Giorgio Island here. The session is being attended by the ministers of foreign affairs and defence of seven WEU member countries: the FRG, France, Britain, the Netherlands, Italy, Belgium, and Luxembourg. Matters of the international situation are under consideration at the session and efforts are being made to give a boost to the activities of this military-political alliance closely connected with NATO.

During the debate the participants in the session could not pass over in silence the Soviet Union's recent large-scale peace initiatives aimed at cardinally reducing both nuclear and conventional arms. However, following the "guidelines" which are being imposed from across the ocean, the participants in the session hurried to reject the Soviet initiatives summarily as "propaganda." Nevertheless, not all representatives of WEU countries fully share the non-constructive stand. Thus Giulio Andreotti, Italian minister of foreign affairs, admitted that the proposals "are indicative of the USSR's desire to conduct negotiations," and emphasized that they should be considered.

The West European countries' stand in connection with the U.S. aggressive actions in the Mediterranean are also under discussion at the session. Some representatives of WEU countries press for Western Europe's unreservedly joining the U.S. adventuristic course in the region right up to participation of the armed forces of these countries in new acts of aggression. Jean-Marie Caro, president of the WEU assembly, suggested that WEU countries in "special cases" conduct joint military operations in the Mediterranean and set up a special task force for these purposes within the WEU framework. Italian Defence Minister Giovanni Spadolini also advocated a more active support by Western Europe for U.S. policy.

These statements are in sharp contrast to the sentiments of the West-European public who come to realise the danger of an unqualified approval of the adventuristic actions of the Washington administration.

TASS: U.S. WAGING 'FINANCIAL WAR' ON UN

LD262256 Moscow TASS in English 2157 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] New York April 27 TASS -- The 40th session of the U.N. General Assembly will be resumed tomorrow at a request of the U.N. secretary-general. A report by the U.N. secretary-general points out that the United Nations Organisation has encountered the most serious financial crisis in its entire history. As a result of the crisis the UNO's ability to fulfil its duties under the U.N. Charter and first of all to create a firm foundation for peace and development has been endangered. Members of the international communist point out with indignation that responsibility for such a state of affairs rests with the United States which in point of fact declared a financial war on the UNO. Washington is trying to achieve political changes in the activities of the world body the positions of which on all the main problems of our times give rise to extreme exasperation on the Potomac banks.

UN DELEGATES CRITICIZE U.S. PAYMENTS POLICY

LD300701 Moscow TASS in English 0605 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] New York April 30 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshev:

The United States' power pressure tactics toward the United Nations and its arbitrary actions with regard to the financing of the biggest international organization, dictated by political considerations, have been under fire of criticism from the international community at the resumed 40th session of the General Assembly.

The financial crisis now affecting the U.N. was of a political character. It was due to the attempts to weaken and restrict the role of the entire U.N. system, and undermine the principles of sovereign equality and democracy on which they were based, Ignac Golob, Yugoslavia's representative at the U.N., said on behalf of the Group of 77.

Those bent on perpetuating their privileged postions, based on strength and superiority, were seeking to undermine the U.N.

The developing countries support the UNO because they regard it as the upholder of their independence, self-determination and development, the speaker pointed out.

Natarajan Krishnan, permanent representative of India at the United Nations, describes the U.S. actions as an attempt at undermining the UNO, at weakening its role and efficiency in the maintenance of international peace and security, in the exercise of the peoples' right to self-determination, and in the strengthening of international cooperation in all fields. Speaking on behalf of the non-aligned countries, he pointed out that the "attack" against the UNO, which was manifesting itself, in particular, in financial blackmail against the world body, was a deliberate violation of the U.N. Charter.

On behalf of the Government of Sweden, Anders Ferm, permanent representative of that country at the United Nations, condemned the U.S. unilateral steps to reduce payment to the U.N. budget. The USA chose this "regrettable and dangerous course" several years ago. It is now a question of the continuation of that course on an unprecedented scope with an obvious violation of the U.N. Charter and of the international treaty obligations which the United States took upon itself.

Washington's actions which are a challenge to the entire international community were condemned by the delegates of Poland, Cuba, Kuwait, Iraq and other countries.

The common principled approach to international affairs inevitably tells on the approach of this or that country to the U.N. activities, stated Yuriy Dubinin, permanent representative of the USSR at the United Nations. The Soviet Union invariably attaches much importance to the United Nations Organization as an important instrument of the struggle for peace and international security. In so doing it proceeds from the assumption that the responsible tasks facing the United Nations can be accomplished only with a strict observance of the U.N. Charter and the ensurance of a sound budgetary-and-administrative foundation of the organization. Any attempts at using U.N. financial difficulties for putting political pressure upon it or for paralysing the world body's activities are alien to the Soviet Union. Showing good will, the Soviet Union is ready to contribute in a constructive spirit to overcoming the U.N. financial difficulties and will take certain concrete steps in that direction.

The Soviet Union will continue to favour the enhancement of the U.N. role in strengthening peace and promoting international cooperation. The U.N. is needed for all interested in peace, disarmament and the establishment of a better world free from wars, hunger and poverty.

The U.N. is needed for countries compelled to defend themselves against outside encroachments on their national interests, on their inalienable right to build their national life on the basis of the principles of sovereignty, independence and equality of all states.

The road to a better world is unthinkable without the renunciation by all states of the use of economic and financial levers as means of political coercion, without restructuring international relations of a fair and democratic footing.

The Soviet Union, one of the founders of the U.N. and having special responsibility as a permanent member of the Security Council, has always favoured and will continue to favour the consolidation of the U.N. on the basis of observance by all nations of its Charter.

UN MISSION RESPONDS TO U.S. 'LIES' ON AFGHANISTAN

LD300538 Moscow TASS in English 0519 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] New York April 30 TASS -- The USSR's permanent mission to the United Nations has categorically rejected the crude propaganda hoaxes of the U.S. mission to the world body, which resorted to shameless lies in a bid to accuse the Soviet Union of barbaric attitude to Afghan women and children.

The United States resorted to the hoaxes in order to divert world public attention from the "dirty war" conducted by Washington for many years against the Afghan people at the hands of bandits and mercenaries, said a statement for the press, released by the Soviet mission.

The counter-revolution, initiated and masterminded by the United States, turned Afghanistan into a bleeding wound. At the same time, American senators were discussing the question of how "effective" this "aid" to the hired killers was, what additional weapons should be sent to them.

U.S. ATTITUDE TOWARD RACISM RAISED AT UN FORUM

LD011003 Moscow TASS in English 0937 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] New York May 1 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Baybakov reporting:

Delegates attending the current spring session of the United Nations Economic and Social Council here called for eliminating discrimination against people on the grounds of the color of skin and their nationality.

The session is reviewing the progress of the second decade of action to combat racism and racial discrimination. The decade was proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly in 1983.

The delegates of Argentina, Brazil, Zaire, Cuba, Yugoslavia and other countries emphasized the need for creating a climate of intolerance to racism. They called for a complete international isolation of the racist regime of South Africa and denounced the aggressive policy of Israeli Zionists and their actions violating the rights of the native population of the Arab lands illegally occupied by Israel.

Zionism, said Argentina's representative Pedro Raul Villagra Delgado, was condemned as a form of racism and racial discrimination.

Precisely the racist policy of Zionism, he said, is leading to acts of aggression and expansion in the Middle East staged by the ruling quarters of Israel, to a gross violation of the national rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

First Deputy Permanent Representative of the U.S.S.R. to the United Nations Anatoliy Safronchuk said that the rise in the activities of racist, ultra right-wing and militaristic organizations in a number of Western countries has assumed the character threatening the cause of peace. Such organizations are allowed openly to preach concepts of racial superiority, to generate the atmosphere of enmity and hatred among nations.

The Soviet representative said that the elimination of racism and racial discrimination should start first of all with a complete prohibition and elimination of all racist organizations and their propaganda. Isn't it the reason why the United States has not acceded to the international convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination -- the document under which nations undertake legal obligations to combat all manifestations of racism? -- he asked.

The Soviet Union consistently advocates the strict observance of the program of the second decade of action to combat racism and racial discrimination. The Soviet delegation supports the adoption by the Economic and Social Council of effective measures aiming for an early elimination of apartheid, racism and all forms of racial discrimination, the Soviet representative said.

REPORTAGE ON 'HUMAN CONTACTS' CONFERENCE IN BERNE

U.S. Visa Denial Criticized

LD282223 Moscow TASS in English 2137 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Berne April 28 TASS — A conference on experts on human contacts is under way here. It is held by decision of the Madrid meeting of the states, parties to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. A speech at the plenary meeting today was delivered by deputy head of the USSR's delegation V.T. Shikalov. He expressed a number of considerations that arose in connection with speeches by some delegations of NATO countries.

The head of the U.S. delegation, said the Soviet representative, was obviously carried away by criticism of the Soviet Union's stand and tried to prove what cannot be proved. Criticizing groundlessly the Soviet approach to questions of development of contacts, the U.S. representative actually expressed disagreement with one of the basic provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the document which bears the signature of the U.S. President. The interconnection between detente and development of cooperation in humanitarian fields is recorded in the preamble to a subsection in the third chapter of the Final Act, "on human contacts." It is clearly said in it that the participating states "desiring in this spirit to develop, with the continuance of detente, further efforts to achieve continuing progress in this field."

The Soviet Union's stand to that effect is ultimately clear, said the USSR's representative. It fully accords with the Final Act and all participants in the Berne conference, including the U.S. delegation, should be guided by that important provision of the Helsinki document.

His April 24 speech the head of the U.S. delegation based entirely on criticism of other states, parties to the conference. Meanwhile, stressed the Soviet representative, he said nothing about the U.S. authorities' policies and practices in the field of contacts between rank and file people. Having undertaken the obligation "to promote the development of tourism, on an individual and collective basis" and to "facilitate meetings, and also trips by delegations, group and individuals", the U.S. authorities nevertheless, in 1985 denied entry visas to a Soviet tourist group. A Soviet trade union delegation, invited to the United States by American workers to reciprocate a visit, were not granted entry visas either. The leaders of American organizations which invited Soviet workers rightfully described the actions of the U.S. authorities as being in the "cold war" spirit, as the unwillingness to heed the Helsinki accords.

Reagan Telegram Scored

LD252042 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 25 Apr 86

[V. Dmitriyev report; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A conference of experts on contacts between people, institutions, and organizations is taking place in Berne, in accordance with the decisions of the Madrid meeting of representatives of states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Addressing those those present, Pierre Aubert, chief of the Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland, emphasized the importance of multilateral European cooperation in the humanitarian sphere as being one of the factors in the development of confidence between peoples. Meanwhile, in the Buergerhaus Hotel, the so-called conference to counterbalance Helsinki was drawing to a close. It was organized by anti-Soviets and Western Zionist circles, timed to coincide with the beginning of the conference.

Reagan sent the assemblage a greeting telegram. The U.S. President's support for the provocateurs has been described here as the height of cyncism and irresponsibility, and an attempt to create an atmosphere of tension around the Berne conference. The meeting, as you see, has begun in an uneasy atmosphere. Where does the peculiarity lie in the present stage of humanitarian cooperation?

[Begin Yu. D. Kashlev, head of the USSR delegation, recording] The position of the Soviet delegation at the Berne conference is determined by our country's fundamental attitude toward the pan-European process and to humanitarian cooperation. This was clearly stated at the 27th congress by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. The scale of humanitarian cooperation has always depended, has depended directly on the international situation, on the level of detente. These last few days concentrated blows have been dealt to detente by its opponents, and already here, in Berne, during preparations for our conference, we have come up against attempts to use the noble theme of human contacts for aims far removed from what is set out in the Helsinki Final Act. Our delegation feels confident; we are working in close cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries, and we will do everything to make some sort of feasible contribution to strengthen the development of the pan-European process. [end recording]

Bolshakov Comments

PM010812 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[Vladimir Bolshakov "Commentator's Column": "Who Is Being Obstructive?"]

[Text] The forum of experts for contacts between people, at which delegations from the 35 states participating in the CSCE are represented, is continuing in Bern. The Soviet delegation arrived in Bern with the most serious intention to conduct joint work in a constructive and businesslike manner, as envisaged by the Final Act. And that is natural, since the USSR consistently advocates the development of cooperation in the humanitarian sphere among states with different social systems.

The USSR consistently fulfills the recommendations of the Final Act and the international pacts and conventions it has signed on civil rights and takes account of them in its own legislation. Neither the USSR nor the other socialist countries party to the all-European process create any artificial barriers in the way of developing those contacts. It was no accident that the Swiss press, commenting on the progress at the Bern conference, noted the considerable growth in East-West exchanges involving tourism, sports, and trade unions as well as on the basis of personal and family ties. It would seem that the task of the experts gathered in Bern is to further promote the development of this trend -- something which the delegations from the socialist and neutral countries, including the hospitable Swiss hosts, are urging the West to do.

However, a number of Western delegations are stubbornly trying to turn the discussions in Bern into some kind of propaganda show.

Certain of them continually try to teach us "humanity." At one of these slander-laden "lectures" U.S. representatives cynically spoke, for instance, on the very day that U.S. aircraft bombed and shelled Libya, killing defenseless peaceful inhabitants, including children. Nor did the U.S. participants refrain from "homilies" on the day when their country issuing a challenge to millions of people, carried out another nuclear explosion.

And the people trying to exhort "humanity" are representatives of states where unemployment, investigation and persecution of dissidents, race discrimination, and genocide against the Indians have been elevated to norms of life. Nor did Washington succeed in the sphere of developing contacts. In recent years the State Department has refused to allow thousands of people, including Nobel Prize winner Gabriel Garcia Marquez and the wife of Salvador Allende, to enter the transatlantic "home of democracy." If one pursues the line of behavior assumed by the representatives of the leading NATO powers it seems that they have come to the important Bern forum not so much for a serious dialogue with the socialist countries as for confrontation. Their attacks clearly hinder the serious and constructive work of the Bern conference.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE SESSION CLOSES

LD261512 Moscow TASS in English 1313 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Geneva April 26 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Korzhev:

The Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) of the United Nations closed its 41st session here today. The session, opened on April 15, was chaired by Stefan Murin, deputy foreign minister of Czechoslovakia.

The commission discussed questions of trade, economic and industrial cooperation on the continent, and approved programmes of work for the next year and for the period ending in 1990.

The representative of the Group of Socialist Countries, Peter Dietze (German Democratic Republic), addressing the final meeting, said that the session's results could have been far more fruitful and constructive had it not been for the negative attitude to work displayed by the delegations from the United States and some of its NATO allies.

At a time when the socialist countries arrived for the session with concrete proposals directed at invigorating the commission's activity in various spheres, the U.S.-led group of "Westerners" adopted an obstructionist stand, as it happened on several occasions in the past, directed at curtailing cooperation and creating artificial obstacles in the way of broader mutually beneficial contacts.

Delegations from the socialist countries convincingly showed during the debate that these efforts were of a political character and were running counter not only to the basic provisions of the documents of the Helsinki conference and the Madrid meeting, but also the interests of practically all European countries.

The all-round development of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between countries with different social and economic systems, speakers said, constituted the material base for strengthening peace and international security.

Delegation Member Interviewed

PM300931 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Interview with Ye. N. Makeyev, deputy head of the Soviet delegation at the 41st session of the UN Economic Commission for Europe [ECE], by correspondent V. Kuznetsov in Geneva: "United Nations; Incentives to Cooperation" -- date not given]

[Text] Geneva -- The 41st session of the UN ECE has completed its work in the capital's Palais des Nations. During the friendly meeting there was a discussion of questions of the activity of the commission, which unites 32 European countries and the United States and Canada. There was an examination of the problems of economic relations between East and West. IZVESTIYA correspondent V. Kuznetsov asked Ye. N. Makeyev, deputy head of the Soviet delegation, to describe the results of the sessions's work.

"The universal world condemnation of the bombings of Libya was also reflected at our plenary session," the Soviet representative said. "The session delegates denounced the U.S. piratical attack on peaceful Libya, stressing that such bandit actions are a violation of the UN Charter and an attempt to replace international law with the "law of the jungle," that they are fraught with the danger of serious consequences for international peace and security. In response to these statements, the U.S. delegation tried to complicate the session's work, demonstrating an unconstructive approach toward questions of economic relations with the socialist countries. These attempts, however, were rebuffed.

"As a whole, the session took place in a businesslike atmosphere. The majority of delegations advocated the intensification of the Helsinki process, the expansion of trust between states, and on this basis the consolidation of the continent's economic commonality. The Soviet delegation came to Geneva with a constructive program of cooperation in the fields of trade, industry, science and technology, the environment, and other spheres of economic activity. The Soviet Union made specific proposals in the development of cooperation in the field of energy, transport, machine building, automation, and so forth. These proposals met with a broad response and were considered during the drafting of the session's concluding documents and will become the basis for the commission's further work. "I should like to note," Ye. N. Makeyev said in conclusion, "that the session's participants paid serious attention to preparing for the forthcoming Vienna meeting of representatives of the countries taking part in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe."

LIBYA'S AL-'UBAYDI INTERVIEWED AFTER WPC SESSION

LD290944 Moscow TASS in English 0758 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia April 29 TASS -- Al-'Ubaydi, president of the Libyan peace and solidarity committee, who attended the World Peace Council (WPC) session, has stated that it has become a foreign-policy course of the Reagan administration to undermine the forces of peace, progress and socialism.

In an interview with TASS correspondent Yuriy Tyssovskiy, he pointed out that it was precisely in this context that the barbarous attack by U.S. aircraft on the peaceful cities of Libya should be regarded, and the the U.S. air raid was only a link in the chain of Washington's crimes in Grenada, in Angola, Ethiopia, and Afghanistan. Al-'Ubaydi expressed gratitude to the USSR and other socialist countries and to all progressive forces for their support for Libya in time of need. The state terrorism of the White House will not make the Libyan people abandon the chosen road and will not force them to their knees, Al-'Ubaydi emphasised.

MOSCOW CRITICIZES U.S. REPORTS OF CHERNOBYL INCIDENT

LD301343 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] As you heard in our broadcasts there was an accident at an atomic power station in the USSR at Chernobyl, 130 km north of Kiev. Parts of the structure of one of four units was destroyed and the reactor damaged, which caused some leakage of radioactive substances. Two persons died in the accident. The residents of the community next to the power station and another three communities in the area have been evacuated. Here is what Viktor Ilichev writes in this connection:

The causes of the breakdown are being are fully investivated by a special commission of leading scientists and experts led by Deputy Prime Minister Boris Scherbina. Emergency measures have been taken to eliminate the consequences of the breakdown. The other three units of the power station have been stopped. They were not damaged. The radiation situation at the power station and around it has been stabilized.

There have been reports in the press of a number of Eurpean countries that the level of radioactivity is returning to normal and gives no ground for concern. However, the propaganda machine in the West, in the first place the United States, has gone into high gear. The American mass media, as if on an order -- it is still more likely that there has been an order -- have started spreading rumors in connection with the breakdown at the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Station, the first such accident in the USSR in more than 30 years.

There is an impression that they are interested not in truthful information about the accident -- we've repeatedly heard them claiming that they are -- but in spreading falsehoods as confirmed facts. They have still another aim, to call into question the reliability of Soviet nuclear power engineering and of Soviet science and technology in general although it has stood the test of time.

This, in turn, is being done to tone down criticism in the United States itself of lax security at a great number of nuclear power stations, where radioactive leads more than once seriously affected people and the environment. Against this background the reliable performance of nuclear power stations in the USSR serves as a strong argument in favor of building more power stations.

True, exploration of the unknown is always coupled with risk, be it nuclear research or space flights -- even on board a repeatedly tested craft. Progress cannot be stopped but the question is what objectives does it serve? Does it serve peace and the progress of humanity or war and death? The upsurge of anti-Soviet propaganda in the United States still adds another aspect: The American media have been speaking and writing about the accident at the Soviet nuclear power station 100 times more than about the systematic nuclear explosions in Nevada. Even schoolchildren understand that the future of humanity today is jeopardized not by the development of nuclear power engineering but by the buildup of nuclear weapons; not by the construction of more atomic power stations but by the production of ever more nuclear warheads.

Experts say that the nuclear charges stockpiled to date can destroy life on this planet many times over. This is the reason why the Soviet Union has been calling for eliminating nuclear weapons step by step by the end of this century.

COMMENTARIES ON NUCLEAR PROBLEMS, SOLUTIONS

Sunken Waste Noted

LD301806 Moscow TASS in English 1724 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 30 TASS -- TASS correspondent Igor Ignatyev reports:

The rusting hulls of the giant nuclear submarines "Abraham Lincoln" and "Theordore Roosevelt" are moored at one of the shipyards in Seattle, Washington. Although their nuclear reactors have been shut down long ago, they retain residual radiation.

The Penatgon has long been loking for a convenient way to dispose of the useless nuclear submarines to make way for new nuclear monsters. The U.S. Defense Department chose what it calls the most "economic"way, which is to sink several dozen discarded submarines in various parts of the Pacific and the Atlantic.

The magazine "NATION" estimates that from 1946 to 1970 the Pentagon has dumped in the ocean 90,000 containers with radioactive waste. The places where most containers were dumped are hard to pinpoint now. The containers are the source of constant radiation dangerous not only to the ocean flora and fauna but also to human health.

Experts hold, however, that the nuclear reactors of the sunken submarines will pose even higher danger for the flora and fauna of the sea bottom. The residual radiation has a catastrophic effect on the environment, 100 times that of the containers. Corrosion and water pressure will combine to errode with time the metallic walls of the reactors and this will cause radioactive contamination of large areas of the ocean.

There are all indications to believe that the U.S. Defense Department pays no attention to these factors. Defending their plan, representatives of the department claim that it will help the administration same 200 million dollars.

U.S. 'Accidents' Scored

LD252021 Moscow TASS in English 1528 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 25 TASS -- TASS correspondent V. Legantsov reports:

The nuclear-powered submarine of the U.S. Navy "Nathanael Greene" of the "Poseidon" class got into a serious accident when on a patrol duty in the Irish Sea in March this year. Robert Siems, a spokesman for the Pentagon, was forced to admit that fact at a meeting with newsmen.

Answering questions, he specified that the submarine hit the ground. According to him the accident adversely affected its combat potentialities. No other essential details of the accident, which took place off the shores of Western Europe in an area of intensive shipping, were cited.

Submarines of the "Poseidon" class carry, as a rule, 16 ballistic missiles tipped with three nuclear warheads each. Characteristically, the U.S. military department remained tight-lipped for more than a month about the accident, which was fraught, as least, with a radioactive contamination of the coastal waters of a number of European nations.

The wreck of the "Nathanael Greene" submarine is far from being a single accident among the U.S. strategic nuclear force. Thus, a B-52 bomber carrying up to 30 nuclear bombs, which was prepared for a flight, burned down at the Grand Forks air base, North Dakota, in September 1980. In October that year, an FB-111 fighter-bomber fitted out with nuclear-tipped missiles got into an accident near the eastern coast of the USA. In May 1981, a jet aircraft of radar reconnaissance flew on the deck of the nuclear-powered and nuclear capable aircraft carrier "Nimitz." As a result of the explowion four aircraft were destroyed and 16 damaged.

There have been tens of such accidents, which became known to the public. In the Pentagon's cant they are named "The Broken Arrows". As observers stress the danger of an "accident" nuclear tragedy increases along with a buildup of the nuclear arsenal both in the territory of the USA and at the U.S. military bases abroad.

Cooperation Called For

LD291811 Moscow World Service in English 1710 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Commentary by Observer Igor Pavlov]

[Text] Since atomic power stations were introduced inthe late 1950's there have been a series of major or minor accidents in France, Great Britain, the United States, and other countries. According to the experts, the most frequent cause of radiation leaks is the overheating of a reactor's core. Incidentally, in all such accidents fewer people have been killed or injured than in several aircraft crashes over the same period and nobody has ever suggested that as a result all flights be terminated and people stop flying. Nor has anybody ever suggested that we stop making cars although road accidents account for the lion's share of peacetime fatalities.

Not so with nuclear power plants. They have been less lucky in the sense that many people, especially in the environmentalist movement are fearful of them, claiming that such plants are a terrible hazard. At the same time, scientists and engineers believe that the current technology can fully assure adequate safety of nuclear power plants.

Nothing can stop progress. When the space shuttle Challenger crew was killed in a tragic accident earlier this year, it was a blow to the U.S. space program but not an end to it, much the same as several deaths of Soviet cosmonauts did not stop our own space program.

Major breakdowns at nuclear power plants such as the Three Mile Island plant accident in the United States or the one at Chernobyl in the Ukraine call for a greater degree of international cooperation rather than an immediate shutdown of all such facilities. As a matter of fact, the Three Mile Island plant accident has caused more protests in the United States than has the series of underground nuclear blasts under the Nevada desert. To be sure, splitting the atom for peaceful purposes is not risk free. However, when the same is done for military purposes the risks are infinitely greater. It would be a disservice to all of us if public anger is directed against such programs as building atomic power plants where there is a green light for the further accumulation of nukes for reasons of national security as we hear from the West.

Disasters such as earthquakes happen everywhere, in the West and in the East. They defy national boundaries or political systems. They, like major accidents, are a vivid reminder that there is much work to be done together in many fields without waiting for any extraterrestrials to arrive to make us realize that after all, we all share the same boat.

REAGAN TO INTEFERE IN ASEAN TALKS IN BALI

BK301002 Moscow in Indonesian to Indonesia 1300 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] U.S President Ronald Reagan, who is on an Asia-Pacific tour, has arrived in Bali. But, listeners, please do not think that the White House chief is stopping over on the Indonesian island to enjoy Bali's scenery, famous throughout the world. An ASEAN foreign ministers meeting is taking place there.

Our observer, Vladimir Korolev, notes that the regional organization is made up by six Southeast Asian countries. Economic issues top the ministers agenda. Lately, these issues have become a source of concern among the ASEAN partners. Washington does not hesitate to promise them economic assistance. Similarly, Reagan will promise this aid. But, the facts show that the United States has never given anone something for nothing. In this regard, the world press writes that Reagan will again try to promise such aid in return for the participation of the ASEAN member countries in the so-called "Pacific community." Washington plans to turn this initially economic alliance into a future military bloc similar to NATO in Europe. Obviously, it is no accident that among its future members are Japan and South Korea, which have militaristic policies. Thus, the ASEAN countries could be used as a military springboard for the planned bloc.

The Soviet Union opposes the establishment of blocs and counterblocs in Asia and the Pacific. The Soviet Government reaffirmed on 23 April that this can only aggravate tention in the region.

REAGAN'S CHAMBER OF COMMERCE SPEECH DENOUNCED

PM300938 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Gan dispatch: "Truth Is the Victim"]

[Text] During World War I, the then Senator H. Johnson of California, a Republican, noted: "Truth is the first victim of war." A lot of water has flowed into the Potomac since then, but, applied to Washington, the statement could have been made by Johnson today. In carrying out its aggression against Libya the U.S. Administtation, which has never favored the truth, has finally bombed truth together with the houses of the peaceful Libyan citizens.

These, alas, are not idle deductions but the obvious conclusion after President R. Reagan's speech at a session of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. The President had no mercy for the truth, threatening it on even further grounds. It is well known, for instance, that the administration was unable to adduce any concrete evidence to confirm its accusations of Tripoli's complicity in "international terrorism." But what is that to the White House incumbent?! "Decent people can no longer tolerate cowardly terrorist attacks. America will never watch passively as its innocent citizens are murdered by those who would do our country harm." Not content with these lies, the President's speechwriters go even further: "By nature we prefer to solve problems peacefully. But as we reaffirmed last week no one can kill Americans and brag about it." That is yet another false reference. For Washington prefers to solve problems with its military fist. Grenada, Libya, Nicaragua, El Salvador, the dushman gangs in Afghanistan, the Pol Pot holdouts in Cambodia, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola terrorists in Angola, and the cherished killers from the so-called "Mozembique National Resistance" are confirmation of that.

So there is not a grain of truth in all these presidential declarations. The truth is elsewhere -- in the threat to inflict a new deadly strike and to punish the objectionable and the freedom-loving. Today Reagan considered it necessary to supplement this fact. In conversation with journalists he frankly stated that the United States "will be prepared to strike against Syria and Iran if it obtains exhaustive proof of their complicity in terrorism." It has been testified with extreme clarity that Washington, believing that might is right, would like to decide the destinies of all those who, for some reason, do not want to follow its practices.

Incidentally, CBS TV reported that certain administration officials admit that the head of the administration was "overdoing it." Not intoxicated by armed might, they clearly realize that the time when Washington could carve up the world as it liked has gone. CBS also noted that these officials are "striving to downplay the President's belligerent rhetoric." That is understandable. In the agenda R. Reagan has drawn up for the Tokyo conference there is virtually no room for such an urgent question as the problem of arms control.

On the contrary, it follows from Reagan's statements that at the forthcoming Tokyo conference of the heads of the leading industrially developed states he will try to "call to order" his allies who (apart from the obedient Thatcher government) dissociated themselves from the bandit U.S. attack on Libya. The Western countries, the President proclaimed, must stand "shoulder to shoulder in such battles." In short, he who has thought up a deception is not about to tell the truth.

U.S. NEOGLOBALIST DOCTRINE ASSAILED

GF281716 Baku International Service in Azeri 1200 GMT 28 Apr 86

[From the "Important Developments in the World Last Week" program]

[Text] The indignation in the world over the savage U.S. attack on Libya is subsiding. However, Washington is now threatening another independent country -- Nicaragua. This threat has been made by the head of the White House.

President Reagan addressed the members of [words indistinct] last Tuesday. Describing Nicaragua as a supporter of terrorism without any evidence -- just as he accused Libya in the past -- President Reagan openly threatened that country with military intervention. He repeated his threat during his meeting with journalists on Thursday. The head of the Washington administration said that in the event Washington acquires evidence proving Syrian and Iranian involvement in terrorism, the United States will be prepared to deal blows on those countries as well.

This is the latest manifestation of the neoglobalist doctrine that explains the U.S. interference in the internal affairs of young and independent countries that do not wish to live with Washington's instructions. However, no matter what its title may be, no doctrine can explain such an open act of violence. It is due to this that the aggressive policy the United States is pursuing against Afghanistan, Libya, Nicaragua, angola, and other regions in the world is encountering a gradually stengthening condemnation in the world.

'TOP PRIORITY' VIEWS U.S. PERCEPTIONS OF USSR

LD282046 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 27 Apr 86

["Top Priority" program, presented by Vladimir Posner, with Profs Radomir Bogdanov and Sergey Plekhanov of the United States and Canada Institute]

[Text] [Posner] In our last discussion, gentlemen, we looked at what I think we all agree is a very dangerous tendency today in the United States, the tendency to see the world in a very simplistic way, a world portrayed on American television, a world described in the READERS DIGEST, a world of good guys and bad guys where of course America is the good guy and where might means right. And we looked at some of the situations in the world today and examined the dangers therein as well as the internal danger for the United States because I believe we agreed that this kind of chauvinism that we see there in the country could be a forerunner of profound political change and of in fact the advent of fascism in what was the first democratic republic in the history of the modern world. Today (?we'd quite) like to look at the U.S. assessment of the Soviet Union in view of what we've just said, in the framework of that approach. That is to say that the decisions taken by the 27th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party concerning the development of the country and in particular the economic development -- how that is seen in the United States, what the reaction to that is, and the policies that of course are the results of these assessments.

It is my feeling that once again we have a very simplistic, brutal assessment of what the Soviet Union can and cannot do. That is what I think we should look at today. Anyone want to start?

[Bogdanov] Yeah.

[Posner] Professor Bogdanov.

[Bogdanov] I believe, Vladimir, that you touch upon a very important and if you like a crucial point in the Soviet-American foreign policy toward the Soviet Union was planned on the assumption that they are a failure, we should not deal with them, we should not try to deal with them, we should just push them a little bit on the brink.

[Posner] That is they push us?

[Bogdanov] Yes, they push us.

[Posner] Right.

[Bogdanov] Now, they were really frightened by the 27th congress, party congress, in one way. They were frightened by the perspectives of very big upsurge of our economy, that the Soviet Union might be on the move and they saw in all that, because that is, as they feel, that is the real danger for them, if the Soviet Union is on the move in the economic field. [sentence as heard] They never understood our system, how it works and it's a pity that they'd never tried to understand it, never tried. They had already made up their mind once forever, bad guys are there, bad system is there, evil empire is there, so what do you expect from them they say. They will [words indistinct] they're just trying, you know, to mislead good guys in the West by their slogans and things like that. But in any case, in any case, you have to deal with very simplistic, you know, very ignorant if you like, view of the Soviet Union, of the Soviet economy. Sometimes I'm really afraid that they listen only what they like to listen, you know.

[Posner] Yeah, I understand.

[Bogdanov] And all the other voices, reasonable voices, are just not being picked up.

[Posner] Let me interrupt you for one moment. I'd like to address a question to professor Plekhanov. My point is as follows. This country, the Soviet Union, is 68-years-old going on 69. We had our revolution in 1917. And from that 1st day, virtually, over all these years, the basic American outlook, or shall we say the mainstream outlook, the official outlook, has always been one of predicting the ultimate failure, the ultimate breakdown, the ultimate disappearance of the socialist system in this country. Now bak in 1917, 1918, 1919 one could at least say well, it was something new. There were no, quote, experts, unquote, on the Soviet Union because there had never been one before. So we can sav yes, they made a mistake then, but you know, after all, people are people, they all make mistakes. Here we are, 69-years-old, which is very little for a country, but for a human being it's not bad, and they're still saying the same thing basically, that the Soviets will not be able to do this and do that. Now how do you explain this, I don't know what you'd call it, deafness, blindness, lack of understanding, what is it?

[Plekhanov] Well, there is a market for it.

[Posner] A market?

[Plekhanov] There's a market for it, a rich market for bad predictions, for somber predictions.

[Posner] You mean it's a good commodity?

[Plekhanov] It's a good commodity. There's a lot of people who need just that kind of analysis and that's been one of the blind spots of American foreign policy. I would like to disagree with you on one point. If you look at the 68-year history of our existence there has been one period in American history, or maybe a couple of periods when more objective estimates of our potential and our capabilities were influential. I'm talking about the time of the Roosevelt administration when at least at the presidential level there was recognition that the United States was dealing with a viable system, even if different from the United States, but a viable system with which one has to deal on a more or less equal basis and one has to recognize legitimate security concerns rather than trying to push it over some kind of a brink. Unfortunately in 1945, after Roosevelt's death, the other, the traditional outlook again prevailed and the reason is very simple, that their outlook was very functional for the American policy makers. They, as they went on expansionist binge after the Second World War trying to establish a world system controlled by the United States, they needed the image of a Soviet Union that was not only bad and aggressive as they were saying but also a Soviet Union that was inherently weak and it could be pushed around, it could be pressured. That's a major point, by the way, in all anti-Soviet crusades, that it really makes sense to try to push the Soviet Union, to pressure it in the expectation that it would collapse. They have been proven wrong so many times that really one is struck by the obduracy of this viewpoint and how it continues to find its adherents. In Western Europe I think that kind of thinking is far less influential because those people at least they are more realistic, they know what the Soviet Union is all about.

[Bogdanov] And they are our neighbors, after all.

[Plekhanov] And neighbors yes. But the Americans out there in the other hemisphere are very self-centered, very little-informed about what's going on in the real world.

They continue — they can't continue to indulge in this sort of so-called analysis about the Soviet Union. I think the American newsmen and newswomen working here during the 27th congress — I don't want to issue any sort of blanket condemnation of their work,many of them tried to be objective, and so on and so forth — but, form my conversations with them, my impression was that they came here to Moscow with preconceived notions and when reality, what they heard at the congress, did not jibe with their preconceived notions, they just wiped aside reality. Very few of them really changed their perceptions. I think maybe they changed them but haven't revealed the changes, but I was disappointed by the way, by their refusal to see reality, to see the real changes that are happening in the Soviet Union and to apply yardsticks which were based on very questionable premises.

[Posner] You know, what you say there, I smile when you say it because you are being very delicate and I certainly appreciate that. I don't know whether my American colleagues who are listening to this program appreciate it. When you say they came with preconceived notions, they came to do a job and knew exactly what they were supposed to be doing, and no matter what notions they may have had afterwards they knew very well what was expected of them. And there is no way that they could have produced a picture that was different from the picture that they were supposed to produce when they — even before they came. [sentence as heard] That is the name of the game.

[Plekhanov] Well, some of them were a little beyond that, I mean...

[Posner, interrupting] I don't know, I saw the stories on television. I witnessed many of these stories. I thought that they were absolutely horrendous, I mean, I — neither more nor less.

[Plekhanov] I didn't see any television stories. I judged by the printed media.

[Posner] Well, anyway to get back to what we are talking about. You know, several years ago, I don't know if you had the opportunity, you probably did, I saw this American film about the beginning of a nuclear war and the results of it in America. It was done by ABC.

[Bogdanov and Plekhanov] Yes, yes.

[Posner] We watched it, we were invited by the ABC correspondent, the bureau chief here in Moscow, who invited a group of Soviets over to his place to look at this movie. And of course we'd read a lot about it and the fact that in the United States there'd been concern about how children would react and that families should watch it together with their family psychiatrist, to kind of soften the great shock they would get, and so on and so forth. Well, anyway, we sat there watching this picture and when it was all over the Soviets, I recall this very clearly, looked at each other and kind of smiled a sad smile and said: And that's all? Because they knew what war was, whereas this was supposed to be even worse, this was nuclear war, but for persons, for people who went through the real hell of war, that picture didn't rally impress them. Now what I'm getting to is, do you have this feeling that, somehow, in America many of the decisions that are taken are based on a world of, I don't know, comic strip heroes, a world where the good guys always win, a world where the war after all is only what you see on celluloid? A very very simple kind of world, and that this applies to the Soviet Union, as well, this whole idea of, you know, how you deal with the other side, it's part of an imagined thing because they have not gone through the actual experience of living the way Europeans have and the way we have. How do you feel about that?

[Bogdanov] I - I - I - it sounds very frightening what you say, Vladimir, really. I'm thinking of that very often and I come to very, very sad conclusions, you know.

Maybe I am too pessimistic, but after what happened to Libya I am becoming more pessimistic. You know, a silly idea -- it may be silly -- comes to my mind. Suppose we don't agree with the American conditions in Geneva, we don't agree with the star wars conditions or with something else, don't you think that this administration may send some F-111's for producing surgical strikes around Moscow or somewhere else just to make us to agree to their conditions? You are smiling, of course you are smiling, but I am quite serious. You know, with this frame of mind, when might is law, when good guys at the other end and the bad guys which, just because of the ominous designs, do not agree with the famous - with the fabulous American world, they don't like their (?cities to be shining on the hill). They will just send some F-111's from Britain (?and) from somewhere else just to teach these poor Russians a lesson. Don't smile Vladimir.

[Posner] No, I don't.

[Bogdanov] Please, for heaven's sake, because once you said that at the other end, at the American end they don't know what the war means, then the gate is open, the door is open for any, any, any experience of that, you know, sort with the Russians, with poor Russians, you know. So if you, if you -- I don't know if you will agree with me or not but what they have done to Libya it was a signal to us. It was a signal to us. That's why we had to cancel the meeting of our foreign ministers, you know. It's a clear signal to us. Behave yourself, something like that.

[Posner] Prof Bogdanov, the only reason I kind of smiled was that deep down inside I don't think that the United States would have ever risked attacking Libya if Libya was the Soviet Union. What I mean by that is, I see a certain degree of arrogance, cowardice in the American act because they know very well that Libya cannot fight back.

[Plekhanov] They pick up soft targets. They know when they can get away with it.

[Posner] It's a bully attacking, you know, a smaller guy.

[Plekhanov] A smaller guy.

[Posner] And in that sense it may be simplistic but they know very well what they're doing. What I am saying, though, is that their attitude in general and toward the Soviet Union, their understanding of it is based on these black and white images which I think is very negative and very...

[Bogdanov, interrupting] I agree with you, but what worries me really, is if you, if you are serious enough, what worries me is unpredictability of American foreign policy. You cannot predict it, I am sorry to say that, with all the consequences of that for our foreign policy, for our policy. You know, it's unpredictable, it's dangerous, that's my statement.

[Posner] Well, I think it's a statement that many people will agree with. I certainly think that you have made some very good points there.

Incidentally, we would invite comments both from those of you who agree and perhaps even more so from those of you who disagree, if you wish them to be discussed by this panel, so please write to Top Priority, Radio Moscow, Moscow the USSR. And until next time this is Vladimir Posner saying goodbye and good listening.

COMMENTARY ON WEINBERGER'S ASIA VISIT

PM281345 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Report by B. Vinogradov: "When Guns Talk...."]

[Text] As soon as U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, who is making a tour of Asian and Pacific Ocean countries, arrived in the region of the Thailand-Cambodian border, guns rang out on one of the training grounds -- artillery fire had been arranged in honor of the high-ranking guest. Soldiers fired from new U.S. weapons, while remote radar equipment, also U.S.-produced, plotted the point from where the shot was fired.

Thus, the Pentagon chief was able to personally verify on the spot the "efficiency" of modern military equipment delivered to Thailand from the United States, and he was satisfied with what he saw. But the gunfire was only a suitable overture to Weinberger's speech, in which a storm of abuse broke out addressed to Cambodia and Vietnam -- he declared that the United States will continue to "support the struggle" of militarized units of Khmer reactionaries in this region, of which surviving Pol Pot followers form the basis.

This is already the 8th year they have been waging an undeclared war against the PRK, receiving aid in the form of weapons and finance from their patrons. It is toward these people that Washington is oriented, nurturing plans of a "return to Indochina" and of increasing its presence in Southeast Asia. Making use of the so-called "Cambodian problem," the United States intends to once again turn Thailand into its strategic bridgehead, such as during the years of the aggressive war against the peoples of Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos.

This is also borne out by Weinberger's talks with the Thai leadership on forming American arms depots on the country's territory. As is well known, these arsenals are intended for operations involving U.S. gendarme "Rapid Deployment Forces" in Southeast Asia.

Needless to say, such actions by Washington stand in the way of trends toward peaceful dialogue between the Southeast Asian states and lead to further exacerbation of the situation. They are fraught with new military conflicts and represent a serious threat to peace.

But, this is evidently necessary to the U.S. Administration which, defending its own imperial interests, prefers to talk with other people in the language of guns.

U.S. DESIRES TO 'THREATEN MANKIND WITH NUCLEAR SWORD'

PM231355 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Apr 86 Second Edition p 5

[Final part of article by Candidate of Economic Sciences Yu. Katasonov under the rubric "United States -- Locomotive of Militarism": "Forces of Reaction and War Are Not Omnipotent"]

[Text] The object lesson which the Cuban patriots taught the counterrevolutionary rabble and its U.S. masters 25 years ago has done them no good. Within a little while, the U.S. ruling circles had drawn the country into the "dirty war" that lasted many years against the heroic people of Vietnam. Defeat in this war was so impressive and so painful for the United States that to this day millions of Americans are afraid of a "new Vietnam."

But today the "hawks" from the Pentagon and elsewhere are saber-rattling in various parts of the world and kindling bellicose chauvinism in their country, doing everything possible to force America to rid itself of the "Vietnam syndrome." They are again pushing the country on the path of military adventures -- this time under the flag of "neoglobalism." The undeclared war against sovereign Nicaragua, and the all-around support for the bandit formations acting against their own people in Afghanistan, Cambodia, and Angola are recent examples of U.S. imperial "neoglobalist" policy .

On 25 March, and 15 and 16 April, air attacks on Libya caused outrage throughout the world, were evidence that the present U.S. Administration is again playing with fire, pursuing a policy of aggression, provocation of regional conflicts, and brinkmanship.

A special threat is connected with the fact that U.S. imperialism, in lashing on the arms race, including the nuclear arms race, is preparing to move the arms race to space. In the chase after the specter of military superiority and despite the clearly expressed will of the world public, the United States carried out a new test on a nuclear device on 10 April, partially within the framework of the creation of "star wars" weapons systems. The provocative, arrogant nature of this irresponsible act was emphasized by the fact that it was undertaken on the eve of a notable date -- the 25th anniversary of the flight of Yuriy Gagarin, which opened the era of the peaceful development of space. It is obvious to everyone that behind the U.S. action there lies the desire to threaten mankind with the nuclear sword, to hold the world in hostage to the fear of universal annihilation. "The main aim of the present U.S. authorities," the Indian newspaper THE PATRIOT writes, "consists in intimidating the whole world with its nuclear blackmail until the whole world makes concessions and agrees to U.S. hegemony." This, the newspaper stresses, is a dangerous and senseless plan.

Yes, the danger emanating from militarism, above all U.S. militarism, has never been so terrible. But never before have the opportunities for preserving and strengthening peace and averting the threat of nuclear catastrophe been so real either. The growing potential of the forces of peace and social progress is countering the sinister alliance of manufacturers of death and imperialist state power, which represents the bulwark of extreme reaction and a constant and growing source of military danger.

The socialist community is the stronghold of these forces of peace and social progress. It is the main obstacle on the path of imperialist aggression and reaction. Under conditions where the aggressive NATO bloc continues to exist, the socialist community states consider it necessary to do everything to strengthen and improve the Warsaw Pact organization as an instrument of collective defense against the aggressive aspirations of imperialism and the joint struggle for peace.

A historic gain for socialism has been the establishment of military-strategic parity between the USSR and the United States and the Warsaw Pact organization and NATO. Ensuring parity has substantially limited the aggressive plans and opportunities of imperialism to unleash nuclear war and has had a sobering effect on their creators. The Pentagon strategists have frequently nurtured plans for attacking our country. If they have not made up their minds to implement them, it is above all because of an understanding of the inevitability of retribution and a crushing retaliatory strike.

As is well known, Soviet military doctrine is aimed at defending our motherland and allies from an outside attack. The USSR threatens no one. It has undertaken not to make a first strike with nuclear weapons. But scenarios exist for a nuclear attack on our country. And they must be considered. That is why the Soviet power's defense might is maintained at a level which rules out the military superiority of the forces of imperialism, and rules out their opportunity to take us unawares.

The combat readiness of the Soviet Army and Navy is such that they are prepared to rebuff any aggression, wherever it may come from.

The Soviet Union has frequently given convincing evidence of its ability to respond to any challenge in the arms race imposed by the United States. This also applies to the "star wars" program Washington has put into full swing. Because there is nothing in science and technology that the United States can make and the USSR cannot. "... It is time," M.S. Gorbachev said, "to stop building relations with the USSR on erroneous ideas, on illusions. One of the most dangerous of these illusions is to assess the Soviet Union's peaceful intentions and appeals as a sign of weakness. So: The arms race cannot be used to wear us down, to remove us from space, or overtake us in technology. No good will come of those attempts."

The potential of peace, intelligence, and goodwill is considerably expanded and intensified as a result of the world revolutionary process and the upsurge of mass democratic and antiwar movements. Common end goals -- peace and socialism -- are pursued by the parties making up the communist movement. In the struggle to eliminate the threat of war, the Soviet Union is also collaborating with the liberated countries of socialist orientation, with the revolutionary-democratic parties, and with the Nonaligned Movement. The resistance of the peoples of these countries to the imperialist policy of plunder and piracy is being intensified.

The working people, politicians, and parties of the capitalist countries, including the NATO countries, who possess common sense and are aware of the new realities advocate preserving peace. Notable in this respect is the appeal from the leaders of six countries -- Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania, and Sweden -- to the USSR and the United States not to carry out nuclear tests in the period before the next Soviet-U.S. summit meeting.

In contrast to the Soviet Union, the United States has arrogantly rejected this sensible proposal and carried out a nuclear explosion on 10 April. That is why the USSR Government stated that henceforth it is free from the unilateral undertaking it assumed to refrain from any nuclear explosions. Under the conditions of Washington's continuation of nuclear explosions, the Soviet state cannot forfeit its own security and the security of its allies.

"The citadel of international reaction," the new edition of the CPSU Program states, "is U.S. imperialism. It is the primary source of the threat of war." The transatlantic locomotive of militarism, with a tremendous military machine, seeking to place the military potential of its allied countries at its service, is trying to halt the course of history, to undermine the positions of socialism, and to wreak social revenge on a world scale.

But the forces of aggression and reaction are not omnipotent. It is possible to prevent war and protect mankind from catastrophe. That is the historical calling of socialism and all progressive peace-loving forces of our planet.

U.S. REPORTEDLY HAS 'SECRET PLAN' TO BLOCKADE LIBYA

LD011201 Moscow TASS in English 1121 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Cairo May 1 TASS -- As was reported by the newspaper AL-WAFD, the United States has drawn up a secret plan of a new aggression against Libya. "Incessant terrorist acts against Americans and Britons" are the pretext for it.

In accordance with that plan, the newspaper points out, the United States and its West European allies intend to impose a tough blockade of the Libyan coast, by mining all approaches to ports of that country within its continental shelf. In the Pentagon's opinion, that "bloodless operation" is bound to hit an irreparable strike on the economy of the Libyan Jamahiriyah and impel Libya to capitulation.

Now that aggression being [as received] prepared, the newspaper stresses. NATO naval exercises are being held off Italy's shores, testing mine planting by submarines and naval aviation.

INTERCEPTED LIBYAN CABLES 'DUBIOUS' STORY

LD011007 Moscow TASS in English 0935 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 1 TASS -- The explosion in the West Berlin discotheque, where one American soldier was killed, is mentioned as the direct pretext for the bombing of Libyan towns, writes the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA today.

The United States announced that it has "concrete proofs" of Libya's involvement in that terroristic action. The hullabaloo around that is continuing unabated, and even mounting. But facts are not to be found. Dubious is the story of intercepted radiograms which allegedly contained "a Libyan connection". The newspaper refers to a statement made to the STERN magazine by an expert of the FRG Federal Intelligence Service, saying that in the ciphered radiograms the "texts do not provide any evidence of Libya's connection with the bomb explosion in West Berlin."

The head of the West Berlin security agency noted that criminalists are conducting an investigation in all possible areas. Vying groups of drug traffickers and even owners of rival discotheques could have had motives for that terroristic action, the FRG press notes.

And in the United States they decided right away that it is Libya which is "responsible" and Libya alone. Why? It is because they are eager to "punish" the sovereign country which is unwilling to bow to the U.S. diktat, to "teach it a lesson" KRASNAYA ZVEZDA stresses in conclusion. And overseas they are now trying to raise a solid screen of lies and slander in order to camouflage the unseemly venture.

U.S. SR-71 'INTRUDES' INTO DPRK AIRSPACE

LD011241 Moscow TASS in English 1220 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang May 1 TASS -- As is reported by the CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY OF KOREA, an American SR-71 war plane today intruded into the airspace over the territorial waters of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, east of Kosong. In the course of such flights American pilots make reconnaisance of northern areas of the Republic, and this leads to a heightening of tension in the Korean peninsula. This also shows that the United States would not abandon its attempts to destabilise the situation in that area. 10 such violations were registered in the second half of April alone, the news agency points out.

COMMENTATORS VIEW ISSUES AT UPCOMING TOKYO SUMMIT

U.S. to Emphasize Anti-Terrorism

LD301455 Moscow TASS in English 1416 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 30 TASS -- Follows commentary by Askold Biryukov, a TASS political news analyst:

The last preparations are being completed in Tokyo for the summit meeting of the seven major capitalist states. The draft documents of the Tokyo summit have already been prepared, yet far from crossing the "T"'s and dotting the "I"'s, they rather give rise to questions to which the participants in the meeting will hardly be able to find satisfactory answers.

Washington makes it clear that in Tokyo it in the first place intends to set up a certain coalition of the imperialist states spearheaded against Libya and the other developing states objectionable to the USA under the signboard of "combatting terrorism". Japan, the host-country of the meeting, had to reckon with the will of its "senior partner" in the name of "ensuring success".

Some other participants preferred to abstain in advance from binding themselves with consent to participation in that "anti-terrorist" coalition, which, could under some circumstances, automatically draw them into possible American adventures. Yet this did not prevent the ABC television company from saying that before the USA launched a strike against Libya, the meeting was seen above all as an economic conference. Now the economic conference is turning into a meeting on terrorism.

There is no denying that terrorism deserves condemnation and should be eradicated in all of its forms -- both individual acts of terrorism, and especially, at the state level, when a great power, which is, in addition a member of the U.N. Security Council, is using methods of terrorism against another state. Without trying to predict the outcome of the debate of that issue in Tokyo, it can be said that any participation of the allies of the USA in the blocs in this kind of actions will be evaluated worldwide as their complicity in the policy of state-sponsored terrorism.

A "Draft Economic Declaration" is reported to have been prepared in Tokyo. It makes no mention of the holding in September this year of a "new round" of multilateral talks within the GATT framework, contrary to the wish of Washington and Tokyo, which are out to use that round as a cover from charges of "unfair trade policy". Meanwhile, President Reagan intends to call upon the participants in the meeting that they take measures to reduce all restrictions on trade in farm produce, in connection with which the London TIMES predicts a fresh outbreak of "trade war" between the USA and the Common Market.

In that document, Tokyo, which suffers from a sharp increase recently in the yen rate as against the dollar, declares for stabilising the capitalist world's monetary system. The Nakasone government is reported to be wishing to include in the declaration condemnation of "excessively sharp fluctuations of foreign currency rates". Yet neither the USA, nor Western Europe suffering from a deficit in trade with Japan are sympathetic with such a statement of the matter. Therefore, the Tokyo SHIMBUN draws the conclusion that the possibility of collective measures to ward off monetary fluctuations is questionable.

The current meeting will hardly provide an answer to the problems of the developing countries, which suffer from the growing debt.

The so-called "Baker plan", which is advertised by Washington as a "declaration of independence of the 'debtor countries'" and which the USA wishes to press through at the conference, is, as a matter of fact, an attempt to save the system of enrichment of imperialist powers by the exploitation of the developing countries, which is going through an acute crisis, by keeping afloat those, who have found themselves in a particularly difficult position.

Against the background of the nuclear explosions continuing in Nevada state, the implementation of the militaristic programmes forced by Washington, the creation of new types of nuclear munitions and "star wars" weapons it is hard to expect from the participants in the "seven" constructive steps also in the resolution of the most important problems of concern for the whole mankind, above all the problems of nuclear disarmament. Moreover the USA can be expected to raise in Tokyo the question of even more closely gearing its allies to participation in the "star wars" programme, which can only step up the arms race, by spreading it into outer space.

Agreement Seen as Unlikely

OW300621 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1125 GMT 29 Apr 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Eduard Mnatsakonov]

[Text] Already there has been much written and said abroad about the forthcoming 4 to 5 May scheduled meeting of the leaders of the leading countries of the West, which will take place in the Japanese capital, Tokyo. Speaking briefly, many have reached the following two conclusions: First, similar meetings of the so-called big seven, first thought of to discuss economic problems of the bourgeois world, are progressively taking on a political character; and second, imperialist contradictions of the largest countries of the West inevitably prove to be strong and meetings of the leaders of Western nations as a rule end in failure.

Regarding the forthcoming meeting, the Japanese press has already begun writing about the drafts of the final documents. Apparently, there will be three such documents. It is said that the participants will adopt a political declaration, an economic declaration, and an antiterrorist declaration.

As usual, the most painful question for the West will be discussed: the so-called trilateral cooperation among Japan, the United States, and Western Europe.

But on the eve of this meeting, a monetary and trade war once again flared up between Japan and the United States. The value of the dollar in relation to the Japanese yen has fallen even lower, which is causing serious damage to the Japanese economy. On the Tokyo currency exchange market in the past few days passions have been running high. Japanese businessmen are taking millions in losses. Meanwhile, on the other side of the ocean in the United States, indignation at the increase in Japanese imported goods, especially Japanese cars, is being heard more loudly. This is being clearly shown by many diagrams, which the foreign press now often uses. Thus, taking all into consideration, trilateral agreement is not likely to be a result.

Summit To Include 'Altercations'

LD301452 Moscow TASS in English 1410 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo April 30 TASS -- TASS correspondent Viktor Zatsepin reports: The summit of the "seven" -- the USA, Britain, France, the FRG, Italy, Japan and Canada -- to open here on May 4 will entail altercations and mutual offences.

Tokyo will have to listen for an unpteenth time to accusations of its partners of "conducting expansionist trade policy" and employing "forbidden methods" on world markets. Last year the deficit of the common market countries in their trade with Japan totalled 11 billion dollars and that of the USA -- nearly 50 billion. A public poll held by the newspaper "NIHON KEIZAI" has shown that 80 percent of West German citizens believe that Japan is a "serious economic threat" to them. The same opinion is held by over 70 per cent of U.S. citizens and 63 -- in Britain.

Tokyo has prepared for the summit a "special programme" providing for a change in the structure of the Japanese economy with a view to cutting exports and expanding home consumption. This will settle the problem at long last, claims Prime Minister Nakasone.

Such assurances by the Japanese Government, newspapers write, were also given in the past when unpleasant explanations with trading partners were in store. However, they brought about every time an increase in the deficit instead of promised reductions. According to "TOKYO SHIMBUN", the situation will not chane radically this time either. Nevertheless, the USA, burdened with a huge trade deficit, sees one of its main tasks at the summit in making its competitors contain their invasion on the U.S. market and at the same time in weakening the protectionist measures of Japan and West European countries against U.S. goods.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTRY ASSESSES TIES WITH JAPAN

LD302028 Moscow TASS in English 1350 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 30 TASS -- the tenth joint conference of the Soviet-Japanese and Japanese-Soviet committees on economic cooperation held here recently is a new step on the way towards the consolidation of the positive changes that have taken shape in Soviet-Japanese trade ane economic relations. This is the opinion of Soviet business circles, a TASS correspondent has been told at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade.

A constructive and frank exchange of views took place at the conference on a wide range of questions connected with the state and promising directions of bilateral mutually advantageous trade and economic relations.

The sides reiterated their readiness to spare no effort for deepening and expanding these relations. The agreement on trade turnover and payments between the USSR and Japan for 1986-1990 signed in Tokyo in January 1986, as well as the first intergovernmental consultations on trade and economic problems on the level of deputy ministers of the two countries held in Moscow last March promoted to a considerable extend the activization of business relations.

The present conference of representatives of business circles deemed it expedient to expand the quest for new progressive spheres and forms of bilateral cooperation, including production cooperation, modernization and restructuring of mills and factories in various industries, scientific and technological exchange.

The Soviet side suggested that negotiations be held soon on concluding an intergovernmental agreement on proneiples of economic cooperation and on the drawing up of its long-term program. It will promote a more definite determination of further prospects of developing business relations.

Touching upon the problem of the lack of balance in the bilateral trade, the sides pointed out the need for increasing the export to Japan of goods with a greater degree of manufacturing, including machines and equipment which would be on a par with world standards, as well as of high-quality semi-finished products.

The Soviet side informed the Japanese businessmen of the emergence of additional possibilities of expanding trade and economic relations in connection with the beginning of the implementation of provisions of the "guidelines for economic and social development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and for the period ending in 2000."

During the meeting of members of the Japanese delegation with Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and heads of a number of ministries and organizations the sides pointed out the important role that can and should be played by business ties in trade and economy for improving mutual understanding and trust between the USSR and Japan, provided both sides realize that there should be no place for any discrimination of limitations in those relations.

In the course of the work of the conference the Soviet side also emphasized that if both sides displayed a realistic approach and goodwill, if they acted in accordance with the principles of equality and mutual benefit, there existed all the possibilities for the successful development of bilateral business relations on a qualitatively new level, on a stable and long-term basis.

JAPAN CONDEMNED FOR DUMPING RADIOACTIVE WASTE

LD302256 Moscow TASS in English 1314 GMT 30 Apr 86

[text] Tokyo April 30 TASS -- The Japanese Government's intention to dump radioactive waste in the Pacific Ocean sparks off alarm among the South Pacific states. "To poison the ocean means to poison us, since the ocean is the sole source of the means of subsistence for the residents of the Republic of Kiribati", a representative of this small island state said in London.

A treaty on establishing a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific, which was supported by the entire progressive world public, includes, apart from "closing" this part of the world for nuclear wapons, demands for a halt to all nuclear tests in the region also another aspect - a ban on the disposal of radioactive waste there. Nuclear waste dumping poses by no means a lesser threat to the people in that part of the world.

According to figures released by KYODO TSUSHIN news agency, over half a million 200-litre containers with radioactive substance were stored in Japan a year ago. In line with capitalism's "logic", the Nakasone administration decided to get rid of them by...disposing... in foreign waters.

The Japanese Government contends that this does not harbour any hazards. But K. Tengeluk, a representative of the Republic of Palau, objected to it at the international conference for banning nuclear weapons in Tokyo. "If the Japanese Government is sure that this waste is not hazardous, let it dump it in the Tokyo Bay". This was supported by Michael Samore, former prime minister of Papua and New Guinea who said that the South Pacific states did not want Japan to turn the waters surrounding them into a nuclear disposal site.

ARKHIPOV ENDS SOVIET-INDIAN TRADE TALKS

LD301524 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] The 10th session of the Soviet-Indian Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation has ended in the Indian capital. The delegations of the two countries were headed by the commission's co-chairmen, Comrade Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and Indian Foreign Minister Bhagat. Issues concerning the present state of and prospects for cooperation in terms of the implementation of the accords signed last May during Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's official friendly visit to the USSR were discussed at the session. Satisfaction was expressed with the state of development of Soviet-Indian trade, economic, scientific, and technical relations. The parties expressed interest in implementing production cooperation on a long-term basis and agreed to prepare the corresponding long-range programs. It has been planned, in particular, to complete in the very near future the development of long-term cooperation programs for particular sectors and to start preparation of a new long-term program for economic, trade, scientific, and technical cooperation for the period up to the year 2000. A protocol on the results of the 10th session of the commission was signed.

AFGHAN ENVOY HOSTS ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION

PM301455 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Apr 86 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Embassy Reception"]

[Text] H. Mangal, DRA ambassador to the Soviet Union, held a reception 25 April on the 8th anniversary of the April Revolution in Afghanistan.

The reception was attended by V.P. Orlov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders of a number of ministries and departments, and representatives of party, soviet, and social organizations.

DRA REVOLUTIONARY GAINS HAILED ON 8TH ANNIVERSARY

PM010835 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Apr 86 Second Edition p 5

[Correspondent Major A. Oliynik dispatch: "Firm Tread"]

[Excerpts] Kabul -- Afghanistan's revolutionary people are looking confidently to the future. These days, celebrating the 8th anniversary of the victory of the April Revolution, they are particularly proud of the successes they have achieved despite the intrigues of internal and external reaction.

The past year was marked by major events in the DRA's life, attesting once more to the party's increased unity, the enhancement of its vanguard role among the broad masses, and the broadening of the social base of the April Revolution. The supreme organ of state power -- the Revolutionary Council -- incorporated an additional 79 people. More than 70 percent of those elected are nonparty people. The composition of the government has also been significantly expanded.

For the first time in the country's history free democratic elections are being held to local government organs -- the jirgas (councils). The elections are already over in the majority of districts in Kabul, Badakhshan, Nangarhar, Balkh, and other provinces and in their administrative centers. Elections will begin very soon in other parts of the country.

Significant successes have been achieved in implementing socioeconomic transformations. The measures taken by the party and the government made it possible not only to fulfill but also to overfulfill the country's economic and social development plan in 1985. Special attention was devoted to agriculture and the implementation of land and water reform. More than 10,000 families received landholdings. Great heights have also been scaled in developing the Republic's economy. Production of the 16 main types of output, including gas and cement, has increased, and there has been an increase in electricity generation. More than 10 enterprises have been constructed and commissioned. Positive changes have occurred in transport, trade,and health care. Work is being done to improve financial, tax, credit, and customs policy, taking into account the interests of the private sector, which plays an important role in the country's economy.

With the help of loyal and dependable friends the industrious people of Afghanistan would undoubtedly have been able to achieve more. But the flames of the undeclared war unleashed by counterrevolution with the active support of imperialist forces headed by the United States continue to blaze in the country. The damage done to the DRA economy is estimated at almost 36 billion afhanis. Bandits have destroyed or burned 2,000 schools, 200 hospitals and medical centers, and more than 250 mosques.

These criminal acts are the handiwork of mercenaries for U.S. dollars -- the dushmans. Washington is not stingy. Overt aggression against the DRA is financed on the false pretext of giving "aid to Afghan refugees." In the current fiscal year alone this "aid" will reach $470 million. In all, the United States has spent more than $1.2 billion on waging the undeclared war against the DRA.

The April Revolution has proved its irreversibility despite the armed provocations, the fierce propaganda campaign, and the solid financial aid for the dushmans. Thanks to the assistance of the limited contingent of Soviet forces, the combat might of the Afghan Army, which, as was pointed out at a recent PDPA Central Committee plenum, is the decisive force in achieving victory over counterrevolution, is strengthening day by day.

At the DRA Armed Forces General Staff I was told that crushing defeats were inflicted on the bandits last year in Qandahar, Laghman, Herat, and Nangarhar Provinces. In all, approximately 200 gangs, embracing more than 10,000 people, were destroyed, and tens of thousands of units of arms and ammunition and dozens of caravans bringing weapons from Pakistan were captured.

A large rally devoted to the successful completion of the Afghan Army's combat operations in the Khowst district was held in Kabul 25 April. It was emphasized at the rally that Afghan servicemen displayed mass heroism, courage, and increased military skill in the fighting, which lasted several weeks. The rally participants expressed gratitude to the servicemen of the limited contingent of Soviet forces who gave the Afghan Army assistance in routing the enemy.

...Democratic Afghanistan is developing in strenuous labor and in stubborn combat. With weapons in their hands Afghan Army servicemen and all the country's working people are defending the April Revolution's gains.

CAPTURE OF AFGHAN REBEL 'CITADELS' REPORTED

LD221546 Moscow TASS in English 1513 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Kabul April 22 TASS -- TASS correspondent Oleg Kuzmin reports:

"Jawara" means "a hole" in translation from the Pashto. There is an area of that name in Khowst district (Afghanistan's Paktia Province).

It was chosen by Afghan counter-revolutionaries to build a big base. Jawara, complete with tens of arms depots, warehouses packed with foods, fortified positions in the mountains was described by the Western patrons of counter-revolution as an "unassailable citadel of the freedom fighters."

A group of Soviet and Afghan journalists visited the "citadel" at the invitation of the command of the DRA Armed Forces when it was completely cleared of counter-revolutionaries. Jawara base served for many years chiefly for the supply of weapons and ammunition to gangs operating in Paktia, Paktika, Kabul (Panjshir District), Zabol and other provinces. Afghan counterrevolutionary chiefs entrenched themselves there and there were 12 main depots. That place is at a distance of only three kilometres from the Pakistani border, from where everything -- including weapons and building materials -- were supplied for the counter-revolutionaries.

The Afghan Army first knocked the counter-revolutionaries out of the central part of Tani District, pressed them back into the mountains and then destroyed Jawara base.

The routing of Jawara base, a TASS correspondent was told by General Abdul Gafur, who was in command of the operation, was a great event in the life of Khowst district. As it is precisely from there that counter-revolutionaries penetrated villages and killed civilians. Now the population can live a tranquil life -- the Afghan Army will no longer permit violating its tranquility and peaceful labour. The weapons captured from the bandits, he continued, show who patronizes the counterrevolution, who has a stake in kindling the undeclared war. The "Made in the USA," "Made in Britain," "Made in the FRG" and "Made in China" trade-marks can be seen at a makeshift exhibitionof trophies. "Surface-to-air" missiles, including British-made, anti-aircraft guns, machine-guns, grenade launchers, mines, rifles and submachineguns, boxes with shells and cartridges are just some of the weapons abandoned or surrendered by the counter-revolutionaries.

When the journalists were about to return to Kabul, General Gafur again approached them and said that the Afghan troops had captured a large part of another bandit base -- Ilmarkhawzai, lying at a distance of ten kilometres from Jawara. After the routing of Ilmarkhawzai base, the Afghan general said, Tani District will be completely freed from the counter-revolutionaries. The revolutionary power is supported by the people, therefore, nobody can set up bandit citadels on the Afghan soil. The example of Jawara is vivid evidence of that.

SOVIET SERVICEMEN'S RETURN FROM DRA DESCRIBED

PM281552 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 April 1986 Second Edition devotes approximately one-fourth of its page 4 to a feature entitled "Homecoming." The feature consists of a Kabul telephone dispatch by the newspaper's correspondent Major A. Oliynik, a Tashkent dispatch by its correspondent Colonel G. Ivanov, and three photographs credited to its special correspondent Major V. Khabarov.

Maj Oliynik's Kabul dispatch, entitled "'USSR, Lenin -- Thank You!'" reads as follows: "Music played by a military band resounded above the airfield's scorching concrete landing strip. Two formations marched toward each other in step with the music. One of them contained young reinforcements that had arrived to join the Limited Contingent of Soviet Troops in Afghanistan, the other -- servicemen who have been transferred to the reserve.

"The formations drew level. As if ordered, the young soldiers turned their heads to the left. They looked with admiration at their elder comrades, staring into their courageous faces, burned by the sun and the mountain 'Afghan' wind,and listening to the soft ringing of medals on their chests."

"International duty.... I have had numerous occasions to hear local inhabitants speak about our soldiers' unbending nature and their open and noble hearts.

"I am personally acquainted with many of those who have displayed military prowess on the friendly country's soil. I have heard others being praised by the peasants. This is what I learned about Sergeant Vladimir Yemelyanov from the inhabitants of a village near Rukhe. In the time that he served there he defused more than 40 mines made in the United States, Britain, or Italy and inspected dozens of kilometers of mountain roads and caravan tracks.

"On one occasion Yemelyanov, together with Afghan sappers, was covering the movement of an Afghan and a Soviet subunit in the mountains. Dushmans suddenly opened fire from an ambush position. Two Afghan comrades fell, hit by the fusillade. Yemelyanov carried the wounded away from the battlefield under fire. He gave them emergency medical treatment. This feat resulted in the sergeant being awarded the Order of the Red Star and the Afghan 'Military Prowess' medal.

"Only very recently Senior Sgt Mikhail Muzhachuk, together with Afghan brothers-in-arms, was fighting to expel dushmans from their base. The group commanded by Sr Sgt Muzbachuk, flown in by helicopter, traversed minefields and mountain obstacles and entrenched itself on a dominant hill. There was a brief rest halt after the dushmans were routed. The paratroopers, having spent several days and nights in the mountains, immediately fell asleep right on the hot rocks. Mikhail, seated in the shade of a boulder, started reading a letter he had received the previous day from his wife Olya and his daughter Yulya in his native Khmelnitskiy. That was where we met. And suddenly, an unexpected encounter at the airport. Muzhachuk was wearing the Order of the Red Star and the medal 'For Valor.'

"'Of course I want to go home, back to the native land,' Mikhail said. 'My hands are yearning for some work. But the years I have spent in Afghanistan will always be part of me. We will always remain loyal to the combat for brotherhood and friendship.'

"This was repeated almost word for word by three friends, motor riflemen wearing warrant officers' shoulder boards. My attention focused on them because they kept together all the time, marching next to each other in formation. This was no accident. The Russian, WO Andrey Alferov, the Uzbek, WO Bakhodir Abylkasimov, and the Kazakh, WO Korikban Beysenbayev, first met each other 2 years ago, while studying in the training subunit. Afterwards they went to Afghanistan together, in the same company. They soon became deputy squad commanders. Together they marched dozens of kilometers along mountain roads, slept under the same waterproof cape, and helped one another out at difficult times.

"'The paramount task for us all now is to work and study with the same lofty sense of responsibility with which we performed our international duty,' WO Alferov said. And his comrades seconded him unanimously.

"Soldiers from the group of young reinforcements listened to our conversation with interest. Lithuanian Junior Sgts Ramunas Zhagaras and Alvidas Alyakanavichus were pleased to meet their compatriot Private Gitis Tamulyavichus from Panevezhis, decorated with the medal 'For Combat Service.'

"The TU-154 aircraft slowly rolled toward the runway. Its passenger will land in Tashkent 2 hours later. Success to you, soldiers-internationalists! 'USSR, Lenin -- Thank You!', the Afghan friends say in Russian."

Col Ivanov's Tashkent dispatch is entitled "'We Will Work in a Shock and Militant Fashion'" and reads as follows: "The airfield where the aircraft from Afghanistan was due to land in a few minutes' time was joyfully anticipating the forthcoming meeting with servicemen transferred to the reserve. The mood and feelings of the welcoming parties were expressed by the prominently displayed banner: 'The motherland greets its sons, soldiers-internationalists.' Party and Soviet workers, representatives of public organizations, workers, students, war veterans, officers, military school students, young people due to be called up, and young pioneers had assembled at the airport.

"I was speaking with war veteran Mikhail Petrovich Shaturskiy. He fought the Hitlerites in Belorussia and the Caucasus, and his military prowess has been rewarded by the Orders of the Patriotic War 1st Class and of the Red Star.

"'Our young people have taken over from us and are continuing the glorious traditions of internationalism,' Mikhail Petrovich said. 'It is gratifying that the lads displayed great military skill and staunch ideological, moral, psychological, and physical tempering. Now they have to energetically carry further the baton of the military-patriotic education of youth.'

"The airliner landed and rolled to the stand. The servicemen climbed down the ramp to step on the native soil. They were joyfully welcomed by those assembled. The faces were lit by smiles and joyfully shining eyes. Young girls in bright national dress greeted the servicemen transferred to the reserve with bread and salt, like most welcome guests.

"Officers, representatives of working people and public organizations, and servicemen of the reserve addressed the festive meeting which took place right at the airport.

"'We, the frontline soldiers' grandchildren, must augment our Army's glorious traditions,' Captain Vladimir Sobko said. 'Service in Afghanistan offers much in this respect. It is important to transmit the accumulated experience to those who are going to replace us, who are preparing to serve in the Army. The servicemen of the reserve are awaited by children in adolescent's clubs and in military-technical and sports study circles. It is necessary to go to the young people....'

"Particular attention was paid to Capt Sobko's words. It is only a few months ago that he completed his service in Afghanistan. He was sent there at his own request, replacing his father, now Colonel of the Reserve Mikhail Maksimovich Subko. It has become their family tradition to serve in particularly difficult and responsible sectors. This tradition was inaugurated by Vladimir's grandfather Maksim Ilich Subko, former junior sergeant and commander of a sapper unit, awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union at the crossing of the Dnieper. He died in May 1944.

"Hero of the Soviet Union Abdusattar Ishankulov, former frontline airman, spoke.

"'The servicemen of the reserve earn fame as reliable people in any labor collective,' Ishankulov said. 'They are usually assigned the most complex and urgent work. And they never let anyone down. Mutual assistance and comradeship play quite a considerable role in this. These moral qualities are particularly strongly developed among servicemen who have spent time in Afghanistan. We know that you will become the nucleus of any labor collective. You can tackle the gigantic tasks being set before us on the labor front by the party.'

"The participants in the meeting listened with great attention to the speech by Sr Sgt Yuriy Zavotin, who had only just arrived from Afghanistan."

"'Having duly fulfilled our military duty, we will now actively join in creative labor,' he said. 'The schooling in Afghanistan will help us in the creative labor to implement the 27th CPSU Congress decisions. We will work in a shock, militant fashion.'"

The feature is completed by the following photographs: A 3-inch by 4-inch photograph showing a serviceman with an elderly woman and two young men against the tail-end of an aircraft in the background, captioned "Sr Sgt Yakub Abdurakhmanov was met at the airport by his mother Mikhri and his brothers Turdali and Sharaf"; a 3-inch by 2-inch photograph showing a serviceman being embraced by an elderly man, captioned "Father and son, Madzhit Mirzoyevich Ziyayev and his son Sr Sgt Mamasul Ziyayev"; and a 3-inch by 4-inch photograph showing a group of servicemen with an Aeroflot aircraft in the background, captioned "Back home."

DRA PROTESTS PAKISTANI 'ACTS OF AGGRESSION'

LD252033 Moscow TASS in English 1846 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] New York April 25 TASS -- Afghanistan's Permanent Mission to the U.N. has addressed a note to the U.N. secretary general, pointing to the continuing acts of aggression by Pakistan against Afghanistan.

Thus, in particular, on April 14, a Pakistani Air Force plane made a bombing raid on Berj-Kalai area, destroying several villages, killing four and injuring 50 peaceful civilians. The Government of Afghanistan demands that the Pakistani authorities put an end their provocative and inhuman actions, the note said.

Denies Own Aggression

LD291318 Moscow TASS in English 1133 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Kabul April 29 TASS -- A spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan has told the charge d'affaires ad interim of Pakistan in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan that after a thorough examination the Afghan side found groundless the allegations of Pakistan about some acts of aggression of the Afghan Armed Forces against a number of Pakistani populated localities in the border area. He demanded that the spreading of false rumours heightening tension on the border between the two countries be stopped at once.

BRIEFS

TRACTORS FOR AFGHANISTAN -- Kabul April 24 TASS -- Under two agreements signed in Kabul by representatives of Afghan and Soviet organisations, the USSR will supply Afghanistan with 200 tractors on a long-term soft credit in 1986. BAKHTAR News Agency reports that 40,000 tonnes of chemical fertilizers will be turned over gratis to the Afghan side. Cooperation between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has a salutory impact on advancing Afghanistan's agriculture, achieving self-sufficienty in foodstaffs and boosting the Republic's export potentialities. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1916 GMT 24 Apr 86 LD]

KAPITSA SAYS MARCOS PLANNED BAN ON U.S. NUCLEAR WEAPONS

HK301349 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 30 Apr 86 p 16

[By Abrino Aydinan]

[Text] While U.S. President Ronald Reagan is meeting ASEAN leaders in Bali for talks that will likely touch on Pacific cooperation, a ranking Soviet Union official yesterday called here for the Soviet version of a Pacific alliance.

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Michael Kapitsa described as a plan to put up a "mini-NATO" any Pacific Basin Community concept, which the U.S., Japan, Australia, ASEAN and other American allies support. Kapitsa referred to the existing Atlantic military alliance of the U.S. and Western Europe. Without naming the U.S., he also accused it of wanting to "turn the Pacific into an internal lake."

Kapitsa said the Soviet Union proposed last April 23 an Asian and Pacific Forum which will tackle various concerns of the countries of the region, including security. He said this would be similar to the European Conference on Security. He named a number of Soviet aligned governments, as well as India, as having already expressed support for the proposed regional organization.

Kapitsa said President Corazon C. Aquino whom he met Monday promised to study the Soviet proposal.

"The world has witnessed more than once how the screen of economic assistance and economic cooperation, the objective processes of internationalization and integration of the world economy have been used to further and substantiate imperialist plans for the establishment of military groupings, treaties on joint defense and so forth," Kapitsa said.

Kapitsa made a surprising revelation that ousted president Marcos assured the Soviet Union that the Philippines would not allow the Americans to keep nuclear weapons in their bases here.

"We have guarantees from the former government that it will not allow the Americans to have stores of nuclear weaponry at these bases," the Soviet official said.

Evidently referring to the new administration of President Aquino, Kapitsa said "we hope the government of the Philippines will look after that." The introduction of nuclear weapons into the U.S. bases "will create a new situation," he added.

BUSINESS DAY asked Kapitsa whether or not the Soviet Union was prepared to undertake an initiative to help resolve the Kampuchean conflict which is top in the ASEAN agenda. He replied that the Soviet Union was supporting an offer from the Heng Samrin regime installed by Soviet ally Vietnam for a meeting with the two noncommunist anti-Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea. The meeting would exclude the force of the former Kampuchean government overthrown by the Vietnamese.

The Soviet ambassador described Kapitsa's visit as official.

ZVESTIYA VIEWS 'PERIOD OF EXPECTATION' IN PHILIPPINES

PM291546 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent I. Kovalev dispatch: "Philippines: Awaiting Changes"]

[Text] Manila -- People from very different social strata stand side by side in a long line to enter the president's Malacanang Palace. They are all motivated by curiosity. The palace, which until last February served as the residence of President Ferdinand Marcos, has been turned into a museum.

In other districts of the capital -- in the stylish business quarters of Makati, in the narrow streets of the working class district of Tondo, in the port, and in Quezon City, where ministries, television stations, and the University of the Philippines are situated -- nothing reminds you of the stormy events of February, when, as a result of the elections and with the support of the Army command and the leaders of the Catholic Church, opposition groups headed by Corazon Aquino took power and F. Marcos was forced to leave the country.

The present situation in the Philippines may be called a period of expectation. Many people are hoping for permanent work (the country now has approximately 2 million people completely out of work), and the dream of agricultural laborers and tenant farmers is to have their own plot of land and independence from landlords.

The situation is complicated by a very acute economic crisis. The foreign debt is in excess of $26 billion. The slump in economic activity and the flow of capital out of the country continued for 3 years in succession, and there was a sharp fall in exports. Chaos reigns in the financial affairs of ministries and departments. In the first quarter of this year the state budget deficit totaled $450 million. It is no coincidence that President C. Aquino told U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger when he came to the Philippines that the chief thing the country needs now is not military but economic aid. However, as the newspaper MALAYA writes, despite all the political curtsies by the United States, Japan, and West European countries in the direction of the new Philippine Government, the country's economic troubles cannot "move to pity" international banks and multinational corporations.

During the very first days of its existence Corazon Aquino's government announced a policy of "national reconciliation." All organs of power are continuing to be purged of the old regime's henchmen, certain industrial and trade monopolies which enjoyed the Marcos family's patronage are being liquidated, and the involvement of persons close to the previous government in financial machinations is being investigated.

At the same time members of parliament, which was dissolved by one of the new president's first decrees (the majority of its deputies are from the former ruling "New Society Movement" party), were permitted to meet for a "rebel session," declare themselves the acting elected organ, and adopt a number of resolutions. The police were instructed not to use force against the supporters of F. Marcos who gathered for thousands-strong "loyalist" demonstrations in the Philippine capital. The central power is also seeking to avoid bloodshed in the province [singular as published], where it is removing governors, mayors, and other municipal figures elected from the New Society Movement party and replacing them with its own representatives. These reshuffles are meeting with strong opposition locally and also creating friction in the ruling coalition, since each of the groups that comprise it (the Philippine Democratic Party-Laban and the Unido group) is seeking to put its own people in power in the provinces and the municipalities.

Questions of relations with the insurgent movement in the province have not yet been resolved. Its leaders declare that the ending of combat operations depends on the new authorities fulfilling all their election pledges and, in particular, dismissing from the Army those persons who cooperated with Marcos. The rebels demand, in particular, the implementation of socioeconomic reforms to benefit the poorest sections of the population.

By opening a museum in the palace which served as the residence for many heads of state, the new president wants to show that she is taking a new course unconnected with the policy pursued by Marcos. However, only the specific actions of C. Aquino's government will show whether it will succeed in solving the very complex problems left over from 20 years of dictatorial rule.

AUSTRALIAN PEACE COMMITTEE ENDORSES SOVIET PROPOSAL

LD291336 Moscow TASS in English 1045 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Canberra April 29 TASS -- William Brown, first vice-president of the Australian Peace Committee, has stated that the Soviet proposals on the convocation of an all-Asian forum and the holding of a separate conference of the Pacific countries for discussing security problems can only be welcomed.

W. Brown pointed out in a TASS interview that the new initiatives could play an important part in the growing struggle for the turning of the whole of the Pacific basin into a zone of peace free from nuclear weapons.

By suggesting the holding of the forum and the conference on security problems, he continued, the Soviet leadership did a great favour to all those who stand for the preservation of peace and the expansion of international cooperation in that area.

According to W. Brown, the Soviet appeals on discussing questions connected with peaceful cooperation, together with proposals on reducing naval activity in the Pacific and on the creation of nuclear-free zones in the Asian-Pacific region will undoubtedly be supported by all the peace-minded forces of Australia.

USSR-CAMBODIA CONSTRUCTION COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED

BK250623 Moscow in Cambodian to Cambodian 1330 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] A protocol on construction cooperation between the Soviet Union and the PRK was signed in Phnom Penh.

During his meeting with the Soviet construction delegation which attended the signing of the protocol, Comrade Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, and minister of planning, highly valued the Soviet assistance in the construction of a number of economic establishments which are of great significance to the PRK.

FRG'S BUNDESTAG DEBATES SOVIET ARMS INITIATIVES

PM290909 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Yakhontov report: "Forced Bows and True Support"]

[Text] Bonn, 27 Apr -- At the request of the Green Party, a special debate was held in the FRG Bundestag to discuss the Soviet proposals on disarmament put forth by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his speech at the 11th SED Congress in Berlin. As is known, the USSR proposes that agreements be reached on a considerable reduction in all components of the ground forces and tactical aircraft of European states, as well as the corresponding forces of the United States and Canada stationed in Europe.

In the course of the special debate a number of speakers, including Foreign Minister H.-D. Genscher, came out against attempts to characterize the new Soviet initiative as a routine propaganda step. H.-D. Genscher noted that the Federal Government is looking seriously at this initiative and that everything possible must be done so as "not to miss the opportunities offered by the onset of a new phase in East-West relations."

N. Gansel, deputy for the Social Democratic Party [SPD], stated that the FRG Government is pursuing a hypocritical policy: When Soviet proposals are of a general nature, he noted, we say they are not sufficiently concrete. When the proposals are concrete, we start looking for tricks. He called on the government "not to allow the detente policy to be retarded and to take a positive step forward at last." E. Bahr, a prominent figure in the same party, stressed that M.S. Gorbachev's proposal opens up "new prospects" and is evidence of the USSR's readiness to conclude an agreement between the countries of the Warsaw Pact and NATO that would make an attack using conventional weapons impossible. A. Borgmann, deputy for the Green Party, gave a generally positive assessment of the Soviet proposals. She expressed the hope that their implementation will lead to disarmament. At the same time, Borgmann severely criticized the position of the FRG Government for following in Washington's wake.

Representatives of the ruling Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union [CDU/CSU] bloc, taking account of the fact that the majority of the FRG population regards the new Soviet proposals as positive, were unable to come out openly against them. But alongside the general, cautiously positive assessments put forth by the speakers, there were also attempts to belittle the significance of the Soviet initiative and drown the proposal, as before, in a sea of all kinds of "yes, buts..." Thus, for instance, Defense Minister M. Woerner tried to convince the deputies that the Soviet proposals are supposedly a response to a Western initiative and therefore, there is no need to speak of some kind of Western reaction. W. Wimmer, another representative of that bloc, stated that the USSR's initiative can only be commented on in detail when all the details become known.

The subsequent Bundestag session, which discussed the question of ending nuclear tests, showed in their true light the positions of many deputies from the ruling CDU/CSU bloc. Thus J. Todenhoefer, who is one of the young West German "hawks," stated that there can be no question of an end to nuclear tests and that nuclear weapons are necessary "for the defense of the FRG." Maintaining their combat readiness "requires tests."

Despite the fact that the majority of deputies who spoke in the discussion came out in favor of an immediate end to nuclear tests, the Bundestag voted to reject a resolution to this effect submitted by the SPD, and accepted the view of the ruling CDU/CSU bloc.

Yesterday's events in the Bundestag, despite the forced bows from CDU/CSU representatives in the direction of the new Soviet proposals and the grudging positive assessment of them, demonstrated that it is not this bloc, although it is in power and is the main motive force in government, that reflects the true mood of public opinion in the country. The majority of the FRG people approve the viewpoint of the parliamentary opposition parties -- the SPD and the "Greens" and many figures in the Free Domocratic Party, as well as nonparliamentary political parties and organizations -- the German Communist Party, trade unions, and the antiwar movement, which welcome the Soviet initiatives as an important step along the path to disarmament and the strengthening of peace, above all in Europe.

NUCLEAR RISKS IN UK, FRANCE STRESSED

Sellafield Accident Viewed

LD301923 Moscow TASS in English 1733 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] London April 30 TASS -- In the first three months of the current year alone there were four leaks of radioactive elements from the British Sellafield nuclear processing facility. As a result of criminal negligence of the management 16 workers received an above-normal dose of radiation.

In the past 25 years alarm signals went off on a total of 300 occasions at the facility as a warning of radiation leaks or the dumping of water containing radioactive materials into the Irish Sea. Failure to comply with safety regulations led to the discharge of a large amount of effluent into the Irish Sea in November 1983 resulting in high-level radioactive contamination.

Faced with hard facts, an official spokesman for the British Government was compelled to admit that the existing safety regulations were indeed breached during the discharge of wastes.

At that time the international organization of environmentalists "Greenpeace" asked a civil court to hold an inquiry into the causes of the accident. The opposition in Parliament demanded a debate on the problem of Sellafield. However, the Conservative government refused to discuss the matter. The point is that the facility is producing materials not only for the neees of the nuclear power industry but also for the production of nuclear warheads which, as the Conservatives believe, should not stop for a single minute.

Members of the Environment Select Committee of the House of Commons prepared a report noting that the organization of production processes at the Sellafield plant fell short of safety requirements and that the wastes discharged into the Irish Sea had fouled it to such an extent that it became the most radioactive sea on this planet.

France Disregards Safety

LD302031 Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Paris April 30 TASS -- Safety Engineering rules are not observed at many French plants producing high toxic agents, which constitute hazards to the heald and life of people. Thus, in particular, then serious violations of safety regulations have been registered at the chemical works of the "Vitco Chemical" company in the city of Saint-Peirre-Les-Elbeuf (Seine-Maritime Department).

Employers more often than not disregard the basic safety regulations in their profit drive. Thus, many warehouses, where toxic agents are stored, are built next to residential neighbourhooods. In kognac City (Bouches-du-Rhone Department) such a warehouse was built at a distance of only 200 meters from apartment houses. A pipeline runs across the central part of Toulouse, one of France's major cities, to pump phosgene from one plant to another.

Phosgene, a super-high toxic chemical preparation, was used during the First World War as a toxic agent.

As the "SCIENCE ET VIE" journal points out, the inhabitants of Isere Department were exposed to lethal danger last June, when as a result of a fire in a warehouse of the "Rhone-Poulenc" company, a leakage occurred of hundreds of tons of toxic agents used for the production of herbicides. Rivers within a radius of 150 kilometers were poisoned.

According to press reports, a total of nearly 350 mills and factories in France are a source of a danger of serious industrial accidents. Such plants are particularly numerous in Seine-Maritime, Bouches-du-Rhone, Nord, Pas-de-Calais, Haut Rhin, Bas Rhin, Isere and Gironde Departments. The possibility of preventing accidents has been checked only at 30 such factories. The testing of the safety engineering systems was entrusted to the employers themselves, who according to specialists, are inobjective, in most cases.

FURTHER ON VISIT OF CYPRIOT FOREIGN MINISTER

Reiterates Nonaligned Stand

LD300525 Moscow TASS in English 1842 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 29 TASS -- Cyprus' allegiance to the policy of nonalignment serving as a foundation for the foreign policy course of that country was reaffirmed by Yeoryios Iakovou, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cyprus, who is on an official visit in the Soviet Union. He spoke at a news conference for Soviet and foreign journalists at the Press Center of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R. today.

Cyprus is striving for goodneighborly relations with all countries and is committed to the principles of the Nonaligned Movement, the minister said.

During the talks in the Soviet Union we have arrived at the conclusion about the identity of the points of view on many international problems, Yeoryios Iakovou said.

He spoke with appreciation of the recent proposals of the U.S.S.R. on the principles of settlement in Cyprus and ways for attaining it. The proposals demanded the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the island, the termination of activities of foreign military bases and installations and formulated a concrete program for resolving the problem by means of constructive negotiations between representatives of the Greek and Turkish communities without intervention fron outside. The Soviet proposals, the minister emphasized, come in line with the position of Cyprus.

The minister supported the idea of holding an international Conference on confidence- and security-building measures in the Mediterranean region.

Talks With Shevardnadze

LD291922 Moscow TASS in English 1812 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 29 TASS -- Talks took place here today between Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and Yeoryios Iakovou, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cyprus, who is paying an official visit to the Soviet Union on the invitation of the Soviet Government.

In the course of the talks, which passed in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere that is characteristic of relations between the two countries, the sides examined the condition of and prospects for cooperation in different fields and stressed their mutual desire further to expand it on the basis of equality, mutual benefit and non-intervention in each other's internal affairs.

Having discussed the urgent problems of the world situation, the participants in the talks voiced worry over the aggravation of the international situation and stated that the USSR and the Republic of Cyprus had identical or close positions on major international issues. They noted that the priority task of our time was the limitation and ending of the arms race and the prevention of nuclear war. According to the sides' conviction, joint efforts of all the states regardless of their size or social systems and effective measures are needed to lessen tension in the world and to restore the climate of trust and cooperation among nations.

Eduard Shevardnadze informed his counterpart of the international activites of the Soviet state and drew his attention to the Soviet concept of a non-nuclear world, put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his statement on January 15, 1986, and the foundations of a comprehensive international security system, approved by the 27th CPSU Congress.

Yeoryios Iakovou spoke highly of the Soviet Union's initiatives aimed at curbing the arms race, promoting disarmament, achieving the total and complete prohibition of nuclear tests and preventing the militarisation of space.

The ministers reiterated their resolve to contribute to the continuation of the common European process initiated in Helsinki and spoke in favour of positive results at the Stockholm Conference and of the convocation of a meeting in Vienna of representatives of states participating in the European Conference on Security and Cooperation in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere.

The Soviet side noted the constructive contribution of non-aligned countries to the normalization of the international situation and the role of Cyprus in the Non-Aligned Movement and its efforts for peace, detente and cooperation.

The sides denounced the U.S. act of aggression against Libya as a factor of the escalation of international tension. In this context they stressed the timeliness and importance of the Soviet proposals on strengthening security in the Mediterranean and on establishing a zone of stable peace and cooperation in that region.

Yeoryios Iakovou informed of the situation in the Cyprus question. Having voiced profound gratitude to the Soviet Government for its support for the just struggle of the people of Cyprus, he noted the importance of the proposals put forward by the Soviet Union last January on the principles of settlement on Cyprus and ways to achieve it, which constitute a constructive basis for the collective efforts of all the interested parties towards a comprehensive and viable settlement on the island.

Eduard Shevardnadze stated that the Soviet Union was firmly and consistently standing for the independence, unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus, for its status of a non-aligned state, and for the truly lasting and fair settlement of the problem of Cyprus by peaceful political means, though negotiations, without any outside intervention and with proper respect for the lawful interests of both communities of Cyprus. The convocation of a representative U.N.-sponsored international conference on Cyprus would help resolve such aspects of the problem as the establishment of a system of effective international guarantees, the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the island and the dismantling of foreign military bases and facilities.

It was stated that the USSR and the Republic of Cyprus supported the mission of "good offices" conducted by the U.N. secretary general under a mandate from the U.N. Security Council with a view to resuming inter-communal dialogue and breaking the deadlock over settlement on Cyprus.

Both sides noted the usefulness of the talks between them for strengthening friendship and extending cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Cyprus.

Yeoryios Iakovou extended to Eduard Shevardnadze an invitation on behalf of the Government of Cyprus to pay an official visit to the Republic of Cyprus. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

On the same day Yeoryios Iakovou visited the Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath. A wreath was also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall.

Yeoryios Iakovou gave a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists.

In the afternoon Yeoryios Iakovou and wife left Moscow for Tbilisi. Yeoryios Iakovou was accompanied to Tbilisi by S.T. Astavin, the Soviet Union's ambassador to the Republic of Cyprus, and Mikhail Serifis, the ambassador of the Republic of Cyprus to the USSR.

Shevardnadze, Iakovou Speak

LD291957 Moscow TASS in English 1925 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow April 29 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the U.S.S.R., gave a luncheon in honour of Yeoryios Iakovou, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cyprus, in Moscow today. Eduard Shevardnadze and Yeoryios Iakovou exchanged speeches which were listened to with attention and met with applause.

The Cyprus foreign minister had arrived in Moscow Monday afternoon for an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

"The first official visit of the minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cyprus to the Soviet Union," Eduard Shevardnadze said, "enters a new page in the history of inter-state relations between the U.S.S.R. and Cyprus. There isn't a single episode in their history which we and -- I am sure -- you, too, would recall with regret or disappointment. On the contrary, since the moment of the founding of the independent Republic of Cyprus our relations have been filled with friendliness and cordiality and abounded in examples of mutual understanding and cooperation.

We have invariably sided with the people of Cyprus, regarded it as our duty and experienced a sincere need to support its just cause politically and morally. We, in our turn, have been inspired by the consistent line of the Government of Cyprus toward the relaxation of international tenstion, the elimination of the war threat and the inhancement of universal security.

"All this gives rise to the natural feeling of satisfaction. It has grown stronger in the course of detailed and fruitful talks we have had -- the talks distinguished by a friendly and constructive atmosphere that reflects the character of relations between our countries and proples.

"On the personal plane, it is a cause of special satisfaction to me to carry on with our direct contacts, Mr. Minister, that began in Helsinki last August.

"Today's exchange of views has convincingly reaffirmed the old truth that every good past retains its significance only when it produces good results today and promises even better results -- tomorrow. Our conversations have fully met that criterion.

"In our opinion, Soviet-Cyprus relations are on the right path, bilateral ties in all fields have a stable character not given to changes depending on the considerations of the moment. They constitute a convincing, largely a patent, [as received] example of equitable cooperation of states.

"Our cooperation of the international scene is underlined by the realization of the vital need of pooling efforts of all states for the benefit of safeguarding and strengthening peace, ending the arms race on earth and preventing it in space. Both our countries are making practical efforts to head off a nuclear holocaust fraught with the threat of destruction of civilisation on earth.

"We highly value the activities of the Republic of Cyprus in the Nonaligned Movement, its active role in upholding the right of nations to independent and unhindered development in the conditions of peace and freedom.

"The waves of the Mediterranean washing the shoreline of the beautiful land of Cyprus have given it a no small number of beautiful legends. But there have been different currents which have given the islanders real trouble and suffering, not myths. And nothing that happened in the past can compare with the tragedy that has been an unhealing wound in the heart if every Cypriot for more than ten years now. Yes, the partitioning line that cuts across Cyprus is not an old and ugly scar, but an open wound and pain from that wound is felt by Soviet people as well.

"Attempts are being made to present the tragedy of Cyprus as a consequence of domestic troubles. To maintain this is an insult to the people of Cyprus. The barbed wire cutting across your country is there as a result of the policy of imperialism which puts its self-serving interests above the national and state interests of other countries. Unity and territorial integrity of Cyprus, the destiny of its people have been sacrificed to NATO's plans and interests. By preserving the partitioning of the island NATO strategists are trying to seal the unity of their military bloc. The suffering and deprivations of Cyprus people are simply not taken into consideration in that political 'game'.

"As to the Soviet Union, we never interfered and do not interfere in the affairs of Cyprus, and we believe that no one has the right to act differently."

Consistently supporting the independence, unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus, the Soviet Government, as is knowns, last January advanced a concrete settlement plan the realization of which would make it possible, in our conviction, to work toward a truly just solution that will come in line with the interests of all Cyprus people -- the Greeks and the Turks. In the existing situation we regard that a realistic road toward it is in the convocation of a representative international conference on Cyprus within the United Nations framework.

Supporting the efforts of the United Nations and its secretary general on the Cyprus issue we stand for imparting a comprehensive and all-embracing character to the entire process of settlement, for creating a system of effective international guarantees for the Republic of Cyprus, and the respect of all for its status of a nonaligned nation.

The people of Cyprus have too many concerns of their own to have to pay also imperialism's new bills. Each explosion in the region's powder-magazines reports through complications in the island's internal life.

Spring has long come to the Mediterranean but its horizon is overcast by clouds throwing a dark shadow also on Cyprus. Super-modern vampires fly out for nighttime banditry to satiate themselves with the blood of innocent victims. Recent U.S. aggression against Libya smacks too strongly of the medieval right of force not to be countered by the collective force of law.

The Soviet Union's position is that the Mediterranean should become a zone of a stable peace and cooperation. We suggest withdrawing the Soviet and U.S. fleets from the Mediterranean and convening a conference of the Mediterranean and other interested countries.

European and world public opinion has welcomed this initiative.

It blends in with the integral concept for a lasting peace and general security and for completely delivering the earth from nuclear and other weapons of mass annihilation, which was advanced in the January 15 statement by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev and in the decisions of the 27th Congress of the CPSU. Defining the prerequisites for the materialization of the ideas of creating a comprehensive system of international security, our program proceeds from the fact that in the nuclear-space age it is impossible to solve international problems by force and that there is only one sensible way of saving mankind, and that is the way of responsible political decisions. This applies to global problems. This applies to regional conflicts. This, in our view, has the most immediate relation to the Cyprus problem.

We said during talks with you, Mr Minister, and we declare again now that the Soviet Union, resolutely standing up for the just cause of Cyprus, will press tirelessly for a political solution to the Cyprus problem.

Please convey to the courageous people of Cyprus the Soviet Union's expressions of sympathy and solidarity. I am convinced that during your forthcoming tour of our country you will see a living embodiment of these sentiments.

Yeoryios Iakovou pointed out that the talks which had ended passed in the atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding. "We have expected just this, in view of the exceptional level of relations that has been achieved by the Soviet Union and Cyprus".

"Our countries and peoples are in the vanguard of the struggle for the cause of peace since they have lived through severe trials in their history of many centuries and in the recent past, because of wars and encroachments from the outside."

After the tragic events of the Second World War and the ultimate victory over fascism and Nazism for which the peoples of Europe and particularly of the Soviet Union paid a very dear price, the countries, instead of consolidating peace by joint efforts through economic development, social justice and respect for human rights, have been drawn in the confrontation and the arms race."

"Much effort has been exerted to create the climate of detente in Europe devastated by two world wars. In the European Continent we have worked for the sake of the principles by which states should be guided in their relations and which were recorded in the Helsinki Final Act. But as far as Cyprus is concerned these principles had been grossly violated even before the Final Act was signed."

"Cyprus chose the foreign policy course of non-alignment since the moment is achieved independence, and became one of the founders of the Non-Aligned Movement", the minister said. "The ideas of the movement were for Cyprus the answer to the confrontation. The non-aligned countries have all the prerequisites in the world arena and in cooperation with neutral countries on the European Continent for playing, possibly, most significant role in confidence-building."

"Though Cyprus is too small a country to influence the will of great powers, it contributes enthusiastically to the collective effort in the struggle for disarmament and detente in the framework of the United Nations Organization and the Non-Aligned Movement, as well as at the Stockholm Conference and other forums. And it is not bitter over its own sacrifices."

"We highly appreciate the extreme significance the Soviet Government attaches to the highly important problem of disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, and we welcome the tireless efforts of your country in that question that were manifested in the recent months in the constructive proposals of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev. Consonant with them is the advancement by the president of the Republic of the well-known proposal of complete demilitarisation of Cyprus which is a clear evidence of the consistency of the Cyprus Government's line. The implementation of this proposal would radically promote the easing of tension in the Mediterranean and its turning into an area of peace and cooperation."

"Adhering to the fundamental principles of the peaceful coexistence of peoples and invariably implementing these principles in practice, the Soviet Union and Cyprus steadily consolidate their relations and find every more areas for bilateral cooperation."

"We note close cooperation between our countries in the spheres of culture, commerce, art, sports. Bilateral agreements are a characteristic feature of the development of our ties. The number of these agreements increases and the sphere of their application widens."

"We also note the existence of successful cooperation between our delegations in the United Nations Organization, in its specialised organizations and at international conferences."

"It is with particular satisfaction that we welcome the Soviet Government's proposals 'on the principles of the Cyprus settlement and the ways to achieve it'.

The implementation of these principles, will, undoubtedly promote to the maximum the resolution of important international aspects of the Cyprus problem, will make a beneficial effect on the efforts to achieve an equitable, all-embracing and viable settlement of the problem. Highly constructive is also the Soviet Union's proposal to convene a representative international conference in the United Nations framework".

"Nearly 12 years have passed since the invasion and occupation of territory of the Republic of Cyprus by Turkish troops. And now," the ministers [as received] said, "After many years of fruitless talks and concessions on our part these troops still remain in Cyprus and refugees still remain refugees".

In his recent message to the United Nations secretary general about the present stage of his "good offices" mission, the president of the Republic of Cyprus suggested as a more preferable version to convene an international conference under the United Nations auspices which would discuss the first two questions. As an alternative, the president suggested a high-level meeting under the auspices of the United Nations secretary general to discuss all the three questions.

"We urge all the states to promote the implementation of the United Nations Charter and the United Nations resolutions on Cyprus", the minister said. "On this basis we can find an equitable and viable solution of the Cyprus problem which would ensure the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and the status of a non-aligned state of the Republic of Cyprus without any outside interference whatsoever."

"We have no doubt that among these states is the Soviet Union which always supported the Republic of Cyprus at times of trial, being guided by the aforementioned principles".

Tours Soviet Georgia

LD302343 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Yeoryio Iakovou, the foreign minister of the Republic of Cyprus, today familiarized himself with the Georgian capital. The visitor had a conversation at the republic's Council of Miniters. He was told how the republic is solving the task of accelerating socioconomic development, which was set by the 27th CPSU Congress.

Expressing deep gratitude for the hospitality given him, the minister noted that the Cypriot people see the Soviet Union as their firm and consistent supporter and cherish well-founded hope for a further deepening of Cypriot-Soviet relations.

Yeorios Iakovou laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unkown Soldier in Victory Park.

SKP NATIONAL CONFERENCE OPENS IN TAMPERE

PM290919 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Among Finland's Communists"]

[Text] Tampere, 27 Apr -- A national conference of SKP [Finnish Communist Party] organizations has opened here. It is examining questions of strengthening the party's Marxist-Leninist character and its ideological, political, and organizational foundations, as well as restoring party democracy. Taking part are delegates from 765 primary party organizations, representing the majority of SKP members.

The conference delegates are to discuss fundamental questions of ensuring party unity on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, strengthening its links with the CPSU and the other fraternal parties of the international communist movement, stepping up the struggle for peace and disarmament, and working for the interests of the country's working people. Also on the agenda are questions of the election of the leadership organs of SKP party organizations, the creation of the party's own national newspaper, and the strengthening of local organizational structures.

Speaking at the opening of the conference, J. Kajanoja, former chaiman of the SKP, stated that the 27th CPSU Congress demonstrated to the whole world the possibility of progressive development and an optimistic approach to the resolution of questions of strenghtening peace and of the internal development of the socialist countries and equal cooperation among them. The 27th CPSU Congress decisions, like those of the congresses of the fraternal parties of the other socialist countries, are also important for working people in capitalist countries, J. Kajanoja stressed. He called on Finnish Communists to step up the struggle for the working people's interests and to strengthen internationalist ties with all anti-imperialist forces acting in favor of peace and social prgress.

SUPREME SOVIET, GREEK PRESIDENT EXCHANGE GREETINGS

LD301519 Moscow TASS in English 1430 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 30 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has sent a telegram to the President Khristos Sartzetakis of the Hellenic Republic, in which it conveyed to him and the Greek people congratulatins and the best of wishes on the occasion of the country's national holiday -- Independence Day.

In his reply telegram the president of Greece expressed gratitude for the congratulations to the Presidium of th USSR Supreme Soviet and on his part conveyed good wishes to the Soviet people.

The telegrams express the hope that the relations of friendship and cooperation existing between the two countries will continue developing and strengthening for the good of the two countries' peoples, in the interests of consolidating world peace and international security.

BRIEFS

SPANISH-LANGUAGE PRAVDA -- Madrid April 29 TASS -- The newspaper "PRAVDA", organ of the Central Committee of the USSR Communist Party, is available now in the Spanish language at newpaper vendors in Spain. The translated version of the USSR's major newpaper, with one of the world's largest circulations, will be published once a week. The initiative, which caused wide public interest in Spain, belongs to "Sedem", a private company researching enterprise in the field of information. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0735 GMT 29 Apr 86 LD]

SUKHIN URGES ARABS TO ESTABLISH RELATIONS WITH USSR

GF301715 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 29 Apr 86 p 25

[Interview with Valeriy Sukhin, deputy chief of the Press Department at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, by AL-ANBA' correspondent Ya'qub Shiha in Moscow -- date not given]

[Excerpts] [Ya'qub Shiha] What are your expectations on the future of the Soviet Union's relations with the Arab Gulf countries, particularly with Kuwait, in light of recent developments?

[Valeriy Sukhin] We believe that relations between the Soviet Union and the Gulf countries should be relations of cooperation and friendship. The Soviet Union has diplomatic relations with Kuwait, the UAE, and Oman. There are still a number of Arab Gulf countries that do not have diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. This is up to those countries, but in general we believe that the nonexistence of cooperation and friendship relations between the Soviet Union and some Arab countries is not normal, since the history of the Soviet Union's relations with the Arab world has proved for centuries, particularly during the past 60 years -- since the establishment of the USSR -- that the Arabs and the Soviet Union have benefitted from the friendship between them, particularly if we consider the current events in and around the Arab world. By this I mean the Zionist-imperialist march that the Arab world is being subjected to. When we see U.S. bombs falling on the heads of Lebanese and Palestinians, we should think and remember that those bombs are not a threat to the Lebanese, Palestinians, and Syrians alone, but they are also a threat to the whole Arab world. In those circumstances in particular, the relations between the Arabs and their real friends should be relations of friendship and cooperation. It is known that we would welcome the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Arab countries that have not yet established diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. But this issue requires efforts and readiness from both sides. in general, we look with optimism on the future of relations between the Soviet Union and Gulf countries.

[Shiha] What is your evaluation of the current PLO situation, and is there any new development requiring Yasir 'Arafat to visit the Soviet Union?

[Sukhin] We have already talked about the Palestinian issue. I do not think it is in our interest or in the interest of the Palestinian movement that we talk more about or concentrate on the current points of weakness. With regard to Yasir 'Arafat, the Soviet Union's doors are open to any Arab struggler from the Palestinian movement.

U.S.-ISRAELI MIDEAST DEALS 'CAPITULATORY FOR ARABS'

LD282144 Moscow TASS in English 1911 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 28 TASS -- TASS Political News Analyst Boris Shabayev writes:

After the U.S. air strikes against Tripoli and Banghazi, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz was asked if that action is conducive to peace. Yes, certainly, he said without batting any eyelid, thus causing amazement even of American journalists.

And now Tel Aviv officials declare in the same vein. In a television address, Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, deliberately using vague terms, told his compatriots about a certain "breakthrough" that allegedly had taken place in the Middle East peace settlement. According to the ASSOCIATED PRESS, he clearly hinted at the attempts to impose on Jordan a separate deal with Israel, which was the purpose of shuttle missions of U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy between certain Arab capitals and occupied Jerusalem.

What is the essence of the matters discussed by "peacemakers" on both sides of the Atlantic? To what kind of peace in the Middle East do they try to "open the way", using the expression of Shim'on Peres? They seek the kind of "peace" envisaged by the U.S.-Israeli "strategic alliance" which is fully capitulatory for Arabs. Arabs should not dare think about complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from occupied Arab lands. There is, naturally, no mention about the granting to the Arab people of Palestine of the inalienable right to self-determination and creation of its own national state. (It would not be amiss to note that the right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and statehood is envisaged by the U.N. decision.) Instead of that, Arabs are promised "certain local self-government" in the framework of the Israeli military administration. Meanwhile, the policy of state terrorism against Arabs continues.

No matter how Washington and Tel Aviv exert themselves, they fail to find supporters of such a "settlement" among participants in the Arab summit meeting in Fes which worked out in 1982 the plan of achieving an equitable and durable peace in the Middle East. But Washington and Tel Aviv, by all indications, continue having to split the ranks of Arab countries, and resort to their usual gangster methods: to force in Libya and Lebanon, to threats against Syria and South Yemen, to diplomatic demarches against some other Arab countries which supposedly might join in an anti-Arab conspiracy somewhere, sometime, deliberately ignoring the PLO, the sole authentic representative of the Palestinian people, they feverishly look for Quislings among Palestinians who would be prepared to conduct talks with the occupiers behind the back of the PLO.

In the meantime the United States Vice President George Bush declares out loud that the United States will not hesitate to deal another strike at Libya. The Israeli General Staff, on Washington's example and with Washington's approval, prepares an air raid on Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon. And the "strategic allies" sacrilegiously describe all this as the road to peace.

The genuine road to peace in the Middle East lies in an absolutely different plane -- that of political talks in the framework of a special international conference with the participation of all the parties concerned, including the PLO, with the invariable recognition of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and withdrawal of Israeli troops from Arab territories occupied in 1967. It is for this road that the Soviet Union declares consistently and its stand is largely consonant with the Arab plan adopted in Fes. There is no other road.

ARAB COMMUNIST PARTIES CONDEMN U.S. 'NEOGLOBALIST POLICY'

LD280930 Moscow TASS in English 0902 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus April 28 TASS — Communist and workers' parties of the Arab east have denounced the neoglobalist policy of the U.S. Administration in various parts of the world. Their joint statement circulated here pointed out that the bombing of Lebanon, the attack on Libya and threats against Syria and Iran were the manifestation of the policy of state terrorism pursued by the White House.

Communist and workers' parties of the Arab east urged all the national-patriotic and progressive-minded forces of the region to turn down the bandit policy of the U.S. and Israel, their subversive, terroristic actions with regard to Arab countries.

The statement expressed heartfelt support for the Libyan and Syrian peoples and demanded that the U.S. military bases be removed from the Middle East and an economic and political boycott be introduced against Washington.

The authors of the statement expressed their support for the consolidation of Arab solidarity.

The statement called the attention to a special danger coming from the militaristic preparations carried through by Washington today and from the stubborn unwillingness of the U.S. leaders to accept the peaceful proposals of the Soviet Union aimed at the curbing of the arms race, the elimination of death-carrying nuclear arsenals and the firm establishment of the principles of detente and peaceful coexistence in inter-state relations.

PRAVDA WRITER HITS U.S. 'SLANDER' AGAINST USSR, PDRY

PM291601 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[V. Peresada article: "Slanderers at Work. Provocative Intrigues Around the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY]"]

[Text] The United States has sharply stepped up its provocative intrigues against the PDRY recently. One after another, all manner of insinuations about the PDRY have poured out of Washington's "corridors of power." Judging by their content, the United States -- as in the case of Libya -- is disconcerted by the fact that this country pursues an anti-imperialist course and therefore, naturally, relies on cooperation with the Soviet Union.

Thus, U.S. Vice President G. Bush claimed during his recent tour of a number of Arabian Peninsula countries that "the Aden regime does not respect the rights and territorial integrity of its neighbors." This can only be described as a blatant lie. After all, it is well known, and nowhere better than in the Arabian Peninsula, that in its regional policy Democratic Yemen proceeds from the principles of peaceful coexistence and good-neighborliness.

At the same time, this slander is no mere happenstance. Such pronouncements are part and parcel of provocative U.S. actions aimed at undermining confidence in states that have chosen the progressive path of development, of efforts to isolate them and to create for them, in addition to external difficulties, domestic difficulties also. In the final analysis an attempt is underway to undermine these countries' ruling regimes. This is clearly borne out by another remark of the selfsame Bush who said that "Washington is alarmed at the very possibility of the existence of such a regime (i.e. a regime unacceptable to the United States -- V.P.) in South Yemen." These and similar statements reek of a new plot being hatched against the PDRY, the South Yemeni newspaper 14 OCTOBER writes. Ever since left-wing forces took over, U.S. hostility toward our country has not been secret.

Washington either inspired or backed many of the counterrevolutionary intrigues. Now, unconcealed sharp anger has been caused across the ocean by the fact that, despite the hopes of the enemies of the revolution, our people and the Yemen Socialist Party were able to overcome the complex period caused by the tragic events of January this year.

Indeed, the transatlantic strategists' hopes that this will not happen have come to nothing.

And Washington's spite is so great that it is trying at least somehow, at least by means of this selfsame slander, to exploit the past events for subversive purposes, including that of casting suspicion on the PDRY's relations with its friends, and primarily the Soviet Union. It was with this in mind that CIA Director Casey claimed recently that the January events in the PDRY were inspired by...the USSR. You are asking yourselves — Whatever for? In order, it appears, "to gain a bridgehead" in that country. And that is not all. The Washington slanderers go as far in their fabrications as to claim that Soviet servicemen took part in the armed clashes that occurred in January.

All this is nothing but pathetic intrigues whose provocative purpose is all too transparent. Baseless lies — this is how these claims were described in the statement of the official spokesman of the PDRY Foreign Ministry. "Washington is doing its utmost to discredit our country's principled relations with the Soviet Union and to weaken the PDRY's bonds of solidarity with other international progressive forces so as to facilitate the implementation of its plans for establishing a U.S. diktat in the region," the South Yemeni newspaper AL-THAWRI writes. "But these efforts are futile." A wise Arab proverb says: "Rather than lying about others, you should listen to the truth about yourself." And the truth is that it is the United States which has ensnared the Near East region in a network of military bases. The Soviet pilots said to have been "in action" in South Yemen are a myth, but the American pilots who bombed Libya killing women and children were quite real.

FURTHER DETAILS OF SOLOMENTSEV-FRELIMO TALKS

PM301140 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In a Comradely Atmosphere"]

[Text] M. S. Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, had a meeting on 25 April with a Mozambique party delegation headed by M. Matsinhe, member of the Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Party Control Committee of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party, which is visiting the USSR.

The participants in the conversation noted the great significance of the recent visit to the USSR by S. Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of Mozambique, and his meeting with M. S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

M. Matsinhe described the Mozambican people's struggle in defense of their revolutionary gains in the face of the unceasing hostile actions by South Africa and the imperialist forces behind it. He rated highly the peace-loving Leninist policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

The delegation was informed about the work begun in the Soviet Union to implement the 27th CPSU Congress' strategic course aimed at accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and strengthening peace.

M. S. Solomentsev and M. Matsinhe exchanged information about the activity of the two parties' control organs. The mutual striving to further strengthen and develop friendly cooperation between the CPSU and the Frelimo Party and between the USSR and Mozambique was confirmed.

M. A. Ponomarev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, took part in the conversation, which passed in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

BENINESE PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION'S TALKS DESCRIBED

PM290859 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "On the Stay in the USSR of a Delegation of the Revolutionary National Assembly of the People's Republic of Benin"]

[Text] A delegation of the Revolutionary National Assembly of the People's Republic of Benin headed by Joseph Deguela, member of the Benin People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo and second deputy chairman of the Revolutionary National Assembly Standing Committee, paid an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union from 16 through 23 April 1986 at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The delegation visited Moscow and the Georgian SSR and familiarized itself with the Soviet people's life and labor and their achievements in the country's sociopolitical and economic development.

During its stay in Moscow, the delegation was received by V. P. Orlov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and had meetings and talks with A. E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities, with members of standing commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers, and at the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

During the talks, information was exchanged on the activities of the two countries' supreme organs of state power and on their contribution to strengthening relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Beninese peoples. Problems of strengthening peace and international security were also discussed.

Deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet informed the Beninese parliamentarians about the main results of the 27th CPSU Congress, which approved the party's strategic policy of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and advanced a specific program of activity in the name of preserving peace and international security.

The Beninese parliamentarians spoke about the organizational structure and practical activity of Benin's Revolutionary National Assembly and about the decisions of the Second Benin People's Revolutionary Party Congress aimed at building a new society in the country.

The Soviet and Beninese parliamentarians voiced satisfaction with the development of Soviet-Beninese relations, which are based on the principles of strict observance of sovereignty and noninterference in each other's internal affairs, and confirmed their mutual desire to broaden and strengthen mutually advantageous cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of Benin in various spheres -- political, economic, and cultural.

On considering the international situation, profound concern was expressed at the serious complication of the political atmosphere in the world, for which agressive imperialist circles are responsible.

The two countries' parliamentarians resolutely condemned American imperialism's aggresive actions against Libya and evaluated them as a flagrant outrage of international law and a gross violation of the UN Charter. They expressed their solidarity with the people of Libya and demanded an immediate end to the criminal policy of state terrorism which the United States is pursuing with regard to that country and which is frought with serious complications for the cause of peace. The two countries' parliamentarians emphasized the importance of the idea formulated by the 27th CPSU Congress of creating a comprehensive international security system and activating the efforts of all states, regardless of their social system, in the interests of strengthening international peace and security and removing the threat of a nuclear catastrophe which would destroy mankind. The deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Benin Revolutionary National Assembly are convinced that all states -- large, medium, and small -- must make whatever contribution they can to removing the threat of nuclear war, and they advocated multiplying the efforts of all countries' parliaments in this direction. The Beninese delegation evaluated highly the detailed program of specific action set out in M.S. Gorbachev's statement of 15 January this year and aimed at ridding the planet of nuclear and other mass destructive weapons.

The Soviet and Beninese parliamentarians advocated further efforts to eliminate the causes of dangerously explosive situations and hotbeds of tension in various parts of the world and to create and maintain a normal political atmosphere on the African Continent -- which would be promoted to a considerable degree by declaring it a nuclear-free zone. They firmly advocate the just political settlement of conflict situations exclusively by peaceful means, while observing the right of every people to determine their own path of development.

The representatives of the two countries' parliaments voiced concern at the continuing dangerously explosive situation in southern Africa. They resolutely condemned the inhuman racist regime of the Republic of South Africa, which is the source of conflict in the region, demanded the strict observance of the UN resolutions on granting independence to Namibia, and confirmed their support for the South-West African People's Organizaiton as the sole genuine representative of the Namibian people.

The representatives of the two countries' parliaments emphasized the need for joint action with a view to overcoming the economic difficulties being experienced by African countries. They welcomed the convening of a UN General Assembly special session devoted to the critical economic situation in Africa. The Beninese delegation noted the special importance of the USSR Government memorandum "The International Economic Security of States Is an Important Condition for Improving International Economic Relations." The Beninese parliamentarians supported the Soviet proposal to convene a world congress on problems of economic security and the establishment of a new world economic order.

The Soviet parliamentarians made a high appraisal of Benin's foreign policy, its positive role in the OAU and the Nonaligned Movement, its active stance on the question of preventing a nuclear catastrophe, and its principled line in support of the national liberation movement in southern Africa.

The two countries' parliamentarians voiced satisfaction with the positive results of the official friendly visit of the Benin Revolutionary National Assembly delegation to the USSR.

NICARAGUA PROTESTS BORDER 'PROVOCATIONS' FROM HONDURAS

LD301312 Moscow TASS in English 1133 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Managua April 30 TASS -- By TASS correspodnents S. Gorbunov and A. Trushin.

The reactionary military of Honduras has undertaken fresh armed provocations on the border with Nicaragua. According to the Republic's Foreign Ministry, Honduran soldiers fired on border posts of the Sandinista People's Army in the Nicaraguan department of Chinandega on April 27 and 29. A Sandinista Army serviceman was killed in the latter attack.

The Foreign Ministry's note, out here, said that the aggressive acts were inspired by the Reagan administration which was doing its utmost to provoke an armed incident on the Nicaraguan-Honduran border and use it as a pretext for direct armed aggression against the Republic.

The Nicaraguan Defence Ministry announced that two Pirana-type military boats, sailing from the Honduran side, fired mortars and machine-guns at the Republic's coast in the region of Potosi port. CIA mercenaries repeatedly used similar American-made boats for bandit attacks on Nicaragua's coastal regions.

Ending the U.S. aggression against Nicaragua was the indispensable condition for reaching a peaceful settlement in Central America on the basis of the peace act worked out by the Contadora Group, Bayardo Arce, deputy coordinator of the executive commission of the national leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, told a press conference today.

Nicaragua's position, he said, "is that Central America should become a zone free from foreign military presence."

The Sandinista government is prepared to conclude a corresponding agreement with any state in the region.

According to reports from Tegucigalpa, 14 public organizations in Honduras issued a joint statement strongly denouncing the use of that country as a staging area for the criminal aggression against Nicaragua by the United States and its mercenaries. The presence of American troops and Somozist counter-revolutionaries on Honduran territory was a gross violation of the country's national sovereignty and was fraught with military confrontation with Nicaragua, the statement said.

The statement called on the authorities to remove American military bases from Honduran territory and withdraw all American troops and forces of CIA mercenaries from the country.

FURTHER REPORTS ON BOLIVIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

PRAVDA Cites CP's Reyes

PM291023 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Analysis of the Situation: Political Report of the PCB Central Committee"]

[Excerpts] La Paz, 27 Apr -- Simon Reyes, first secretary of the Communist Party of Bolivia (PCB) Central Committee, delivered the Political Report at the extraordinary PCB Congress which is taking place here.

Touching on the situation in Latin America, S. Reyes noted as a characteristic feature the fall of dictatorial regimes and the restoration of democratic freedoms in Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil. He also stressed that the Sandinist revolution in Nicaragua is an example of how even the people of a small country can stand firm in the struggle against the mightiest imperialist state, which seeks to overthrow a regime it does not like.

The Political Report gives a profound analysis of the domestic political situation in Bolivia and the government's so-called new economic policy, which meets the interests of imperialist circles. The PCB Central Committee first secretary pointed to the need to unite all the country's left-wing forces to oppose the onslaught of reaction and defend political and trade union freedoms and the Bolivian people's socioeconomic gains. He appealed to all Bolivia's democratic organizations and parties to form a united opposition front to thwart the plans of reactionaries.

Congress Ends

LD292228 Moscow TASS in English 1557 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] La Paz April 29 TASS -- The delegates to the Extraordinary Congress of the Communist Party of Bolivia, which closed today, approved the program theses of the party Central Committee.

The congress passed a resolution of solidarity with the peoples of Cuba, Nicaragua and El Salvador, who are courageously standing up to the aggressive intrigues of U.S. imperialism. The Bolivian Communists also denounced joint American-Bolivian manoeuvres which had begun here.

The congress was attended by delegations from the (?CPSU), the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the Workers' Party of Korea and the fraternal parties of Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Brazil, Venezuela and Panama.

Leadership Elected

LD302133 Moscow TASS in English 0800 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] La Paz April 30 TASS -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bolivia held a plenary meeting here upon the completion of the party special congress. It elected the party's guiding bodies. Simon Reyes was re-elected first secretary of the Communist Party of Bolivia Central Committee.

FBIS-SOV-86-084
Thursday
1 May 1966
Vol III No 084 Supp 086

Supplement

Daily Report

SOVIET UNION

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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Reportage on Chernobyl Accident Continues

Council of Ministers Message

PM010902 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 May 86 Second Edition p 3

["From the USSR Council of Ministers" — *KRASNAYA ZVEZDA* headline]

[Text] Work to eliminate the consequences of the accident continues at the Chernobyl atomic power station. As a result of the measures taken in the past 24 hours, the emanation of radioactive substances decreased, and the radiation levels in the area of the atomic power station and the settlement at the station lowered.

Measurements taken by specialists using control equipment show that the chain reaction of fission of nuclear fuel is not taking place, the reactor is shut down.

Work is under way to clean polluted sections of the adjoining locality. Specialized units supplied with the necessary up-to-date equipment and effective means are doing this work.

Some news agencies in the West are spreading the rumours that thousands of people, allegedly, perished during the accident at the atomic power station. It has already been reported that, in reality, two persons died. Only 197 people were hospitalized; 49 of them were discharged from the hospital after a medical examination. Enterprises, collective farms, and state farms and institutions are functioning normally.

[Moscow TASS in English at 1713 GMT on 30 April transmits a similar report adding the following paragraph:

x x x

The Council of Ministers of the Ukraine reported that according to the governmental commission the radiation situation at the Chernobyl atomic power station and in the adjoining locality is improving. The state of the air basin over the remaining territory of the Kiev region and the city of Kiev evokes no concern. The quality of the drinking water, as well as of the water in rivers and water reservoirs is in keeping with the standards. Constant observations are conducted over the status of the environment.]

Ukrainian Announcement

LD301630 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1545 GMT 30 Apr 86

["Announcement by the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers" — announcer-read]

[Text] In connection with the accident [avariya] at the Chernobyl AES, party and local soviet bodies are [words indistinct] of the environment in the city of Kiev and Kiev Oblast.

The Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers reports that according to data from the government commission the radiation situation at the power station and in the surrounding area is now improving. People living in the AES settlement and in neighboring populated areas have been evacuated to safety zones. Appropriate measures are being adopted to eliminate the consequences of the accident, and social and prophylactic measures are being carried out.

The state of the atmosphere in the rest of the oblast's territory and in the city of Kiev does not give cause for alarm. The quality of drinking water and that of water in rivers and reservoirs corresponds to the norms. The state of the environment is being constantly monitored.

Situation Updated

LD011138 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1123 GMT 1 May 86

["From the USSR Council of Ministers" — TASS heading]

[Text] Moscow, 1 May (TASS) — During 30 April, work continued at Chernobyl atomic power station in carrying out a series [kompleks] of technical measures. Radioactivity has fallen by one-third to one-half on the territory of the AES and the power station settlement.

Work is being carried out to deactivate contaminated sections adjacent to the territory of the AES.

Aid continues to be given to those who were affected, among whom 18 are in serious condition.

There are no foreign citizens among those affected.

TV Shows Photograph of Chernobyl

LD301745 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Commentator Aleksandr Galkin reports over still photograph of Chernobyl atomic power station — from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] We are now going to show you a photograph taken by one of the officials of Chernobyl atomic power station a short time after the accident. [Video shows still photograph of power station building with half of the building burnt out; the central chimney and other half of the building are intact.]

As you can see for yourself, there is no gigantic destruction or fires, as some Western agencies write. Similarly, there are not thousands of dead.

Indeed, the inhabitants in adjacent settlements have been evacuated. Although the radiation level has decreased over the past 24 hours, the norm has not yet been reached around the station. I would remind you that special units are cleansing radioactive pollution from the adjacent area and that the work of enterprises, collective farms, state farms, and institutions in the locality is proceeding normally.

An accident has happened, but to exaggerate its scale and spread ridiculous rumors, as some bourgeois mass information media are doing, is hardly the appropriate thing to do.

We shall continue to inform you about the state of affairs at Chernobyl atomic power station and about the progress of work on eliminating the consequences of the accident.

Follow-up Action Reported

LD010906 Vilnius in Lithuanian to North America 0001 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] In previous broadcasts we reported a statement by the Soviet Government that an accident had taken place at Chernobyl nuclear power station, 130 kilometers north of Kiev. Two people were killed.

According to preliminary data, because of the accident in one of the areas of the No 4 power generating unit, a part of the building housing the reactor was destroyed and radioactive substances escaped. The three other power generating units were not damaged. They have been shut down and are being kept in reserve.

A government commission is working at the site and priority measures have been taken to deal with the effects of the accident. The inhabitants of the nuclear power station's settlement and three nearby populated centers have been evacuated. Radiation at the power station and the surrounding areas has been stabilized. Victims are undergoing medical treatment.

Death Count Reiterated

LD301723 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1545 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Summary from poor reception] Concerning the accident at the AES: "Some agencies in the West are spreading rumors that thousands of people were supposedly killed during the accident at the atomic power station. As has already been reported, in fact only two people died. (?197) were (?put under observation). Of those, 49 left the hospital following checkups. The work of enterprises, collective and state farms, and establishments is going on as normal."

'Unofficial Sources' Explanation

LD010824 Hamburg DPA in German 0524 GMT 1 May 86

[Excerpt] Moscow, 1 May (DPA) — A correspondent in the ARD [West German television] studio in Moscow reports he has learned the first details of the causes of the Chernobyl nuclear power disaster from unofficial sources in Moscow. According to them, there is said to have been a sudden, so far unexplained, loss of current. This put important sets of machinery out of action.

According to his information, an emergency electricity supply was switched on immediately, but failed. The central cooling pump failed as a result of this loss of current. It was not possible to start the replacement pump and overheating took place in the reactor in a very short time. This situation led to an overconcentration of hydrogen and caused an explosion. A fire, which is apparently not yet under control, broke out because of this.

According to the same sources, there was a core meltdown in one of the fuel rods in the block of reactors. The destruction to the building of the block of reactors stemmed from the explosion, while the radioactive radiation came from the core meltdown of the fuel element.

The government commission that has been set up is said to have informed the Soviet leadership that the consequences of the accident would be brought under control in the next few days. Supplies of drinking water for Kiev are not endangered as the melted fuel element did not penetrate underground.

Estimate of Possible Damage

LD301728 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1600 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Telephone interview with Mikhail Stern of Satellitbild (Satellite Pictures) company of Kiruna by Jan Magnerud on 30 April — recorded]

[Text] [Magnerud] It is just possible that there are two [word indistinct] reactors that suffered a melted core. We have just been in touch with the company Satellitbild in Kiruna, which has been taking (?pictures) of the nuclear powerplant at Chernobyl. All day long they have been processing the satellite pictures in a computer; what they can now clearly make out is two [word indistinct] red areas inside the power plant.

[Stern] The [word indistinct] we have picked out (?show) different pictures of the — or from the same point, we have picked out different [word indistinct] and combined them so that [word indistinct] is possible. If one shows the combination in its natural colors, so to speak, one could say there is (?clear) blue smoke from the nuclear power building itself. If one then goes over to (?medium-) infra-red and (?over-) infra-red pictures, one can clearly identify the buildings and one can still see the smoke. One sees a very intense point of light, which could be interpreted as a fire right inside the plume of smoke. In addition, we have [word indistinct] pictures [words indistinct], which means one can see the source of heat. That way the resolution is somewhat poorer, but one can see (?it is said) that there are two melted cores, and if this is so, one could interpret these. We have two points of light inside the nuclear power building itself — one slightly stronger and one slightly less strong — the one that is slightly less strong could be interpreted as partially covered by the (?works) itself.

[Magnerud] Are these red points clearly distinct from each other?

[Stern] Yes.

[Magnerud] So this might mean that two reactors were affected by core melt?

[Stern] Well, we are not experts on nuclear power and we cannot interpret the pictures that way, but with the help of the information we have obtained from some people who know a bit more about nuclear power, it can be interpreted as [words indistinct]

Information on Casualties

LD301623 Paris Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Philippe Realtien has finally managed to contact the French teacher who is in Kiev. He [not further identified] has managed to gather some information by meeting energy technicians in Kiev. The technicians first talked to him about the number of victims.

This French national has just told me that there were in fact 250 victims, who were the night shift working overnight between Friday and Saturday at the Chernobyl power station where the accident took place. It seems that it was these 250 people who perished when the building where they worked collapsed.

He gave more information on the fire. The fire which spread on the night of Friday to Saturday was only put out last night, according to the information he has. Naturally, he was unable to visit the spot, the zone is completely prohibited.

People have not been evacuated, as was first believed. It seems there are 200,000 inhabitants in the disaster area and the Russians have asked them to stay in place. Thus, these people are not being evacuated. The wounded, for example, and people closest to the power station are the only ones to have been evacuated to Kiev. Some of these 200,000 people have been invited to go to the hospitals closest to Chernobyl for decontamination tests. Some of them are being washed over internally and externally at these hospitals, and the hospital authorities have problems with the water. As you know, the water comes from the Dnieper, the river on which the power station stands and which is contaminated. Apparently, this water is being used for internal and external washing; the water is then recovered and put in tanks. Apparently, this is causing problems.

Another piece of information is that the Americans have apparently also been contacted to assess the extent of the damage on the spot.

As for the town of Kiev, which is the third largest town in the USSR, for the moment everything seems normal. People are chatting and preparing for May Day; the weather is good. People are out and about, buying milk in the dairies, drinking water — apparently, tap water has not been prohibited. However, certain people have been passing the word around and are not drinking the water anymore.

As for the French people there, and the university teacher to whom I spoke on the phone, they are leaving for Moscow this evening following a request from the French Embassy, but simply as a precaution. He has been told to leave his things because he will be able to go back.

It was explained to him that the wind blew the radioactive cloud northwards and the Kiev population is not at risk. There is one small detail — he saw lines of buses coming from the Chernobyl power station. So apparently, at the moment, there is no panic on the streets of Kiev.

500 Dead Reported

AU301748 Paris AFP in English 1735 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, April 30 (AFP) — French students recently in Kiev quoted a Soviet medical source Wednesday as saying more than 500 people were killed in the Chernobyl nuclear disaster. They also quoted the source as saying that an entire section of a hospital in Kiev, 133 kilometres (83 miles) south of the plant, had been turned into a sterile zone for the treatment of children exposed to radiation.

The students, including eight at Kiev University and a group of 23 on a tour from a college in Lyons, southeastern France, also quoted Soviet sources as saying the accident occurred Friday evening.

The situation in Kiev was normal, they said, and people could be seen swimming and fishing Wednesday in the Dnieper river, which flows through Kiev after joining the Pripyat river, which runs north of the Chernobyl reactor. Sophie Guillerm, a Russian language student at Kiev University, said, however, that some Soviet teachers had "asked their students not to swim or fish in the river."

She said that on Tuesday morning, Soviet students had been told to have their internal passports (identity cards) with them. "In the event of an alert," she said, "an evacuation into the city's bomb shelters and subway stations was planned."

Kiev Prepares for May Day

LD301928 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1430 GMT on 30 April, in its "Vremya" program, carries a 2-and 1/2 minute Moscow television correspondent's report on how the city of Kiev, the capital of the Ukraine, is preparing for the celebrations marking May Day. Noting that the city is greeting the first of May with brilliant colors everywhere, she adds that the well-known Kiev chestnut trees have blossomed as if to order. She then points out the October Revolution Square and the city's main street, where the first ranks of May Day marchers and front-ranking collectives of light industry enterprises of Kiev will pass.

The correspondent then goes on to describe a 30 April visit to the Oktyabr sewing works, noting the elegant dresses made there. She also speaks about the above-plan production in other knitwear factories. The Moscow television correspondent then meets with one of the weaver's from a silk combine at the end of her working day — the weaver is also a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The weaver stresses that great attention is being given to consumer goods at the combine, and efforts are underway to improve the quality of their fabrics. The weaver then talks about her festive mood, because she feels they will be able to continue the work pace established before May Day and they will be able to meet their socialist obligations. The weaver goes on to express her wishes for peace and happiness, and congratulates everyone on the May Day holiday.

(Video shows portrait of Lenin with flowers in the foreground; chestnut trees; aerial view of square; girl carrying tulips; women walking, looking cheerful; children among tulips; interior of knitwear factory with dresses and women at work; and interview with weaver on square in front of fountain]

Construction Problems Noted

WA301640 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 18 Mar 86 p 2

[Article by Z. Gurskaya entitiled: "Partners in Debt: the Discipline of Deliveries]

[Text] Pripyat, Kievskaya Oblast — The A. Ryazanov brigade got together for a serious talk during the lunch break. There was no cause for self-reproach. They took few breaks and worked hard during the day. But the schedule for assembly of the lid was not being met. Where was the time going?

The brigade leader calculated that about two man-hours were being spent just on adjusting the lid plates, closures, and collar beams. On the larger scale of the entire construction site, a lot of time is lost due to negligence by the suppliers and irresponsibility and untimely work on the part of other concerned parties upon whom the pace of work depends for this year's start-up site: the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant imeni V.I. Lenin.

Four of the thousand-megawatt units of the AES are currently supplying the country with electric power. The fifth power unit will be next. All the working strength and knowledge of the workers is now being expended on its construction.

By a decision of a commission of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, the fifth power unit of the Chernobyl nuclear plant will be ready for use in 1986. Large amounts of capital must still be invested in the complex. This is the first task put before the collective. Moreover, the project must be completed with the lowest construction stockpile ever, according to V. Kizim, the head of the construction administration for the Chernobyl AES and a Hero of Socialist Labor, at a meeting of the town's economic party activists. Thus, even a small setback can threaten the final product.

The real path to fulfilling the assignment on schedule is an increase in personal responsibility for everyone, production and labor discipline, and quick, timely deliveries of metal products, construction materials, equipment, and instruments. If the A. Ryazanov, S. Kosyanchuk, V. Bokov, and other brigades, exemplars of selfless labor who are now working on the instrument control section — the "hot point" of the unit — must do without the pneumatic and steam pipes and cables that they need, then further progress on the unit is impossible.

The construction site is very short of scale, an additive to heavy concrete — according to a worker in the material-technical supply division, R. Schmidt. It is essential for completing the unit. Assembly work has also been interrupted due to insufficient supplies of steel, from which the reinforcement bolts for the deck on the main body are made. Pipe deliveries have ceased. Some of the suppliers are: the Nikopolskiy Yuzhno-Trubnyy Plant, Zaporozhye Steel, the Pobeda Irpensk Combine, the Staykovskiy Construction Materials Plant, and the Pridneprovskiy Reinforced Concrete Products Plant.

We are not only talking about the supply of materials and products that are currently scheduled for delivery but about supplies that have not been delivered in the past. It is because of these debts that we are now so hard pressed to meet schedules. The question of timeliness of deliveries is still at issue. Unfortunately, it is not uncommon for workers to either "sit on bare soldering" or to be surrounded by too much material. This leads to damage, breakage, and consequently, disorder that is inadmissable on any site, let alone at a nuclear power station.

The party committee at the site has made working contacts with supply plants one of the main working points this year. However, these contacts are often one-sided. Not all of the construction workers' partners are strictly following their negotiated contracts. Therefore, the A. Ryazanov brigade and other collectives must while away minutes and hours instead of wholeheartedly devoting themselves to fulfilling the assignment.

Moscow Children Warned

LD010928 Hamburg DPA in German 0906 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 1 May (DPA) — Children in Moscow schools have been told by their teachers to peel fruit and vegetables carefully before eating them. As was also heard from Soviet sources today, the girls and boys had been told that they should also tell their parents to do the same. The recommendation is explained with the remark that large quantities of rat poison had been discovered on fruits and vegetables in the fruit wholesale sector. This poison could cause illnesses.

Western observers in Moscow do not rule out the possibility that this safety measure is linked to the reactor disaster in the Ukranian town of Chernobyl.

Blackout Imposed on Western TV Satellites

LD301727 Hamburg DPA in German 1631 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, 30 Apr (DPA) — The Soviet authorities today told Western television correspondents in Moscow that from 1-4 May they cannot transmit filmed reports from Moscow to their home networks. Even correspondents who days ago booked a line to carry television reports on the Red Square May Day parade and who had been promised facilities have now been refused.

Western circles in Moscow connect the suprise Soviet decision with the Charnobyl reactor disaster. They think that the USSR may want to make it more difficult to report on the accident. One of the correspondents said the State Committee for Television and Radio (Gosteleradio) merely told him that Soviet television will have no lines available until 4 May because they will be needed by the USSR's Central Television Service.

Observers in Moscow regard the Soviet decision as unusual, since in recent years television reporters have been able to transmit their reports on the May Day celebrations without Moscow's Ostankino television center causing any problems. In the USSR 1 May has been extended by three additional working days until

4 May. [as received]

'Technical Reasons' Cited

HK010912 Hong Kong AFP in English 0907 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Moscow, May 1 (AFP) — Western TV satellite links from Moscow will be unavailable at least until next Monday, after being blacked out Wednesday, a reliable source said Thursday. Most TV correspondents suspected a Soviet wish to curtail reports following the Ukraine nuclear accident last Saturday. But the official explanation was "technical reasons."

No TV pictures have been sent by satellite from Moscow, either to the United States or Western Europe, since Wednesday. No immediate Western TV coverage was possible of Thursday's annual Soviet May Day ceremonies.

Traditional May Day Celebrations Begin in Red Square

LD010615 Moscow TASS in English 0606 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 1 TASS — The traditional demonstration on the occasion of the May Day, the day of international solidarity of the working people, marked today, began at the Red Square in Moscow.

The demonstrators warmly greeted General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev, other party leaders and statesmen.

Celebration Described

LD010725 Moscow TASS in English 0715 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 1 TASS — The May Day demonstration began at the Red Square in Moscow today.

The square is traditionally in a festive apparel, in proletarian red-letter day attributes. A glowing panel with "May Day", inscribed on it, is seen like a sheet from a calendar of history. The USSR's national flag is fluttering, framed with the flags of 15 union republics. Their emblems are on the Kremlin Wall.

From all parts of the square one can see portraits of the leaders of the proletariat — Marx, Engels, Lenin. They are framed by the main slogans of the day reaffirming the devotion of the Soviet people to the teaching of scientific communism.

These slogans run: "Forward by the Leninist course of the 27th CPSU Congress, along the lines of communist creation and peace", "Progress in science and technology is the call of time", "The social sphere should be developed at an accelerated rate", "For consolidation of peace and security of the peoples", "We shall prevent militarisation of outer space", and the word "Peace" is reiterated many times, in different languages.

The Muscovites and the guests of the capital greeted with applause the leaders of the Communist Party and statesmen.

The Kremlin chimes struck ten. Fanfares were played. Loudspeakers solemnly hailed the May Day.

"Long live the Communist Party of the Soviet Union". Thousands of voices joined in with a unanimous "Hurrah". Young Pioneers ran to the rostrum of the mausoleum. They presented to the leaders of the Communist Party and statesmen flowers and red bows.

The May Day celebrations are attended by delegations of the trade union movement from more than 100 countries, representatives of the World Federation of Trade Unions, other international organizations.

The hosts of the celebrations — thousands of the working people of Moscow are marching through the Red Square. Moscow narrates today about the first accomplishments in implementation of plans of the new five-year period.

It is exactly 100 years this day since May 1, 1886 when American workers marched in streets of Chicago with red banners to defend their rights. This holiday, which was won in struggle, which was paid for in blood, now belongs to all who are now upholding freedom, equality and fraternity.

The May Day demonstration continued for about two hours.

Television Coverage

LD010620 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 0550 GMT on 1 May begins live coverage of the May Day celebrations from Red Square. Announcers Igor Kirillov and Anna Shatilova introduce the program at 0551 GMT, standing in red square. Video shots of Red Square from various angles follow. At 0553 foreign guests are seen in the crowd, and a feature is broadcast recalling the origin of May Day as a workers' festival, including archival film of Lenin in Red Square.

The camera returns to Red Square showing more crowd scenes, and at 0559 GMT Gorbachev and Gromyko lead the Soviet leadership onto the mauseleum. Gorbachev is seen walking the length of the podium, waving to the crowds.

At 0600 GMT a float is seen in the square, followed by a long shot of the Soviet leadership. Children approach the leaders and present red ribbons; Gorbachev is seen speaking with a small child. The Soviet leaders then wave with the children among them.

In shots of the Lenin Mauseleum thus far, the following Soviet leaders are seen from right to left on screen: Gorbachev, Gromyko, Ryzhkov, Ligachev, Solomentsev, and Zaykov.

At 0605 GMT workers' floats are seen in the square, followed by an interview with a Soviet worker.

There is a shot of Soviet leaders showing from left to right: Sokolov, Gorbachev, Gromyko, and Ryzhkov. It is followed by shots of workers walking through the square carrying banners, flowers, ballons, and placards with pictures of Soviet leaders, while loudspeakers broadcast songs and May Day slogans. This is followed with a still of a leading worker against a Red Square background, while an announcer elaborates on his labor feat.

A panning shot of the leadership at 0617 GMT shows the line-up on Lenin Mauseleum from right to left on the screen as follows: Yakovlev; Demichev; Dobrynin; Zimyanin; Talyzin; Medvedev; Biryukova; Razumovskiy; Dolgikh, with an individual standing behind him; Yeltsin; Shevardnadze; Aliyev; Chebrikov; Vorotnikov; Zaykov; Solomentsev; Ligachev; Ryzhkov; Gromyko; Gorbachev; Sokolov;Akhromeyev; Kulikov; Lizichev; Maksimov; Ivanovskiy; Koldunov; Yefimov; Chernavin; Kurkotkin; Gorshkov.

At 0621 GMT the television carries shot of workers, interspersed with brief shots of leaders and a brief close-up of Gorbachev smiling and waving to the crowds.

Then interviews with leading workers are broadcast, followed by more shots of floats in Red Square. Then more workers are interviewed. Clips of Gagarin's space flight are shown, and an interview with former cosmonaut Lieutenant General Titov is broadcast recalling the importance of that event. There is an audio link-up with cosmonauts Kizim and Solovyev, during which Titov is seen as well as other shots of Red Square. A brief panning shot of Soviet military leaders is followed by various interviews with workers and foreign guests interspersed with shots of floats and banners. A banner is shown saying: Hands off Libya. It is followed by archival film of previous May Day celebrations.

The camera returns to Red Square at 0703 GMT showing a float with the slogan: No to star wars.

There is another panning shot of the leadership atop the Lenin Mausoleum at 0707 GMT showing from right to left: Yakovlev; Dobrynin; Zimyanin; Biryukova; Medvedev; Razumovskiy; Demichev; Talyzin; Kapitonov; Nikonov; Yeltsin; Shevardnadze; Aliyev; Chebrikov; Vorotnikov; Zaykov; Solomentsev; Ligachev; Ryzhkov; Dolgikh, who is standing slightly behind and between Ligachev and Ryzhkov conferring together; Gromyko; Gorbachev; Sokolov; Akhromeyev; Kulikov; Lizichev; Maksimov; Ivanovskiy; Koldunov; Yefimov; Chernavin; Kurkotkin; and Gorshkov.

At 0713 GMT interviews with various foreign guests are broadcast, followed by a brief shot of a single file of marching uniformed men. At 0726 GMT Kirillov interviews a new hero of socialist labor.

There is a brief shot of Sokolov and Gorbachev at 0724 GMT followed by a brief shot of Gorbachev, Gromyko, and Ryzhkov on the mausoleum and a long shot of the leadership waving to the crowds. Gorbachev is then seen waving to the crowds.

Young people perform calisthenics and form the pattern "CPSU." They then form the letters XXVII, which is followed by long shots of the leadership applauding.

A panning shot of the leaders on top the Lenin Mausoleum follows and the young people are seen marching from the square.

Aerial shots of the Kremlin follow at 0737 GMT.

Participants in Celebrations

LD011025 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] The inhabitants of the towns and villages of our great union of fraternal peoples, who have been taking part in festive parades, expressed their determination to devote all their efforts, experience, and knowledge to the cause of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development.

Participants in the demonstrations were warmly greeted in Leningrad by Comrade Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Party Obkom; in Kiev, by Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; in Minsk, by Comrade Slyunkov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee; in Alma-Ata, by Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan Central Committee.

Participants in the festive parades were also warmly greeted by party and local soviet leaders of the Union republics in Uzbekistan, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Moldavia, Latvia, Kirghizia, Tajikstan, Armenia, Turkmenistan, and Estonia.

Zaykov Visits Tula Oblast; Meets With People

PM011126 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 May 86 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Stay in Tula Oblast"]

[Text] L.N. Zaykov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was in Tula Oblast 28-29 April. During his stay the oblast party organization's tasks in implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress were examined.

Questions linked with sharply increasing production volume in the 12th 5-Year Plan and improving output quality and labor productivity were discussed at the party obkom with the participation of bureau members, chiefs of obkom departments, leaders of local party and soviet organs, and senior officials from a number of ministries and departments. The need to step up the attention paid to social questions was stressed. Tula Oblast must make more efficient use of its immense economic potential in order to resolutely overcome lags and scale qualitatively new heights in implementing the tasks set by the party.

At the "Azot" Production Association in Shchekino the progress of the fulfillment of the party and government resolutions aimed at protecting the environment in the vicinity of the L.N. Tolstoy "Yasnaya Polyana" museum estate was examined. The fate of this national monument is of concern to the general public.

Reports were heard from Yu. Davydov and G. Vinokurov, general directors of the "Azot" Association and "Tulachermet" Scientific Production Association respectively, and from A. Meshcheryakov, director of the Shchekino GRES. Reporting on the work done, they gave assurances that the party and government resolutions aimed at saving pearls of Russian culture for future generations would undoubtedly be fulfilled.

The main ways of accelerating scientific and technical progress, automating plants, and equipping them with electronics were discussed at the Tula Firearms Plant and the Precision Machine-Building Plant. Great attention was devoted to increasing aid to group "B" industry machine-building enterprises. The need to increase output of jacquard looms and new-generation automated hosiery machines was particularly noted. The use of this equipment will make it possible to increase output of high-quality goods and to saturate the domestic market with them.

The enterprise workers and inhabitants of Tula and other cities in the oblast with whom L.N. Zaykov met spoke of their unanimous support for the party's domestic and foreign policy and the course of the 27th CPSU Congress, and their resolve to achieve an acceleration in the country's socioeconomic development through shock work. The questions of improving discipline and unity of words and deeds were acutely posed. The oblast's working people stated their desire to step up the struggle against negligence, parasitism, and drunkenness and to overcome everything hampering rapid progress.

Problems that must be urgently resolved in order to improve the efficiency of capital construction in Tula Oblast and to comprehensively solve social problems figured prominently in the conversations. The task was set of more actively building up capacities at existing construction organizations and developing housing construction by economic means using enterprises' efforts and means. Labor collectives were also oriented toward strengthening subsidiary farms, which will make it possible to improve food supplies to machine builders, chemical workers, and miners.

During the trip around the city wreaths were laid at the Vladimir Ilich Lenin Monument and the monument to the defenders of Tula in the Great Patriotic War years.

L.N. Zaykov was accompanied by Yu.I. Litvintsev, first secretary of Tula CPSU Obkom, and N.T. Sinegubov, chairman of Tula Oblispolkom.

Address at Chemical Plant

PM010903 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Apr 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "The Masses' Living Creativity — the Decisive Force for Acceleration"]

[Text] Novomoskovsk (Tula Oblast), 29 Apr — L.N. Zaykov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, began his visit to Tula Oblast with a trip to one of the country's leading chemical enterprises — the V.I. Lenin Azot production association. He visited many production sectors, where he met with workers and specialists. In detailed conversations, questions of developing the enterprise on the basis of scientific and technical progress and ways of accelerating its modernization and the introduction of leading technologies were discussed. This will enable Azot to work more intensively and to increase the production of high quality mineral fertilizers and other output that the national economy needs at lower cost.

On 28 April L.N. Zaykov met with the working people of the Azot production association. Addressing those present, he said:

At our meeting today we are examining questions which profoundly affect the vital interests of literally every working person, every Soviet person. In essence we are continuing the discussion that began at the 27th party congress and discussing the ideas and problems that it raised in relation to the specific conditions and tasks of your oblast, city, and association.

The CPSU Central Committee attaches great significance to the organization of the development of all postcongress work. As was stressed in the Central Committee Political Report to the congress, "all our plans will remain hanging in the air if they leave people indifferent, if we do not know how to arouse the masses' labor and social activeness, their energy and initiative." To channel the creative potential of the people, of every labor collective, into the resolution of the new tasks — that is the main condition of the successful fulfillment of the congress' intentions today.

The crucial time that the country is now living through began with the Central Committee April (1985) Plenum, which elaborated the bases of the party's policy line and answered the vital questions posed by life itself. Many of these burning questions have accumulated.

It must be said that in the course of preparations for the Central Committee April Plenum, not only economic leaders but also certain theorists of the political economy of socialism expressed ideas to the effect that it is necessary to wait a while, to pull up the rearguard, to gather strength, to await a more favorable demographic situation, and only then to make a rapid spurt along the path of communist building.

As is known the party Central Committee did not support these sentiments. The decisions of the Central Committee April Plenum and the conference held in June (last year) at the CPSU Central Committee on questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress and the program documents with which the party approached its 27th congress substantiated and developed the concept of comprhensive intensification of the country's socioeconomic development and set a firm course of acceleration.

The creative, businesslike tone of the congress' work was set above all by the Central Committee Political Report delivered by M.S. Gorbachev.

Honesty and directness; the truth about our errors; sharp criticism of stagnation phenomena, inertia and bureaucracy, and ostentation and self-glorification; and the demand to resolutely and uncompromisingly eradicate negative phenomena in society's life and avoid the repetition of past mistakes — those are the characteristic features of the Political Report, features that determined the atmosphere at the party forum. That was precisely the kind of congress that our party and all the people needed during this complex, critical period. It is a response to the challenge of the times.

The center of the congress' attention and the core of all its documents was the strategic course of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development. This course permeates all the party's activity since the Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and has met with the unanimous approval and warm support of Soviet people.

The congress defined the main targets which our country must reach by the end of this century.

The main means of achieving these objectives, as was stressed at the 27th party congress, is scientific and technical progress. The task set is to carry out a profound modernization of the national economy and a renewal of the machinery part of fixed capital on the basis of the latest achievements of science and technology and to bring about a breakthrough in the vanguard avenues of scientific and technical progress and a restructuring of the economic machinery and the management system.

It is now necessary to understand clearly that we have no alternative, no option than to fulfill the congress decisions. We cannot avoid the urgent problems.

In a comparatively short time many practical steps have been taken to implement the decisions adopted. The essence of the changes is to switch our attention from quantitative indicators to quality and efficiency, from interim results to end results, from the expansion of fixed capital to its renewal, from the buildup of fuel and raw material resources to the improvement of their utilization and the rapid development of science-intensive sectors and of the production and social infrastructure. The speaker went on to dwell on the priority avenues of the concentration of material, financial, and labor resources. It is already possible, he noted, to speak of some results. Industry is largely going over to a two-tier management system. Links between science and production have strengthened.

At the present stage of development in the country's economy the role of the machine-building complex is increasing considerably and becoming a key factor. Machine building creates the machinery part of fixed production capital — the instruments of labor — and thereby determines to a decisive degree the potential for technical progress.

As you know, a special resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on the development of machine building through the year 2000 has been adopted. The task set is to renounce the philosophy of following the lead of others and to go over to the path of creating and assimilating fundamentally new machinery, the best in the world.

The wide use of electronics and the comprehensive automation of production are coming to the fore. Specific targets have been set for the elaboration and assimilation of computer technology and the development of a component base.

Particular attention must be directed toward the retooling and updating of production on the basis of the introduction of progressive manufacturing equipment, automated production complexes, rotary lines, computer technology, and so forth. In this context particular significance is attached to the accelerated development in every sector of its own machine-building base and tool-building shops oriented toward the production of high productivity, high quality tools, rigs, and adaptations.

The congress decisions assign an important role to sector science and to increasing the efficiency and output of scientific research institutes and design bureaus.

Great hopes for accelerating and increasing the efficiency of the labor of scientists, engineers, and technicians are pinned on the experiment to provide incentives for the labor of designers and technologists and to increase their responsibility for the end result. A total of 48 machine-building enterprises and organizations took part in this experiment. Quite good results were obtained. It is regrettable that given such obvious positive results in the experiment, the expansion of its application has been unjustifiably delayed. This is largely explained by the fact that certain leaders of enterprises and organizations who were for a long time brought up on different demands and have gotten out of the habit are afraid to assume responsibility and are avoiding making decisions, trying to transfer the responsibility to a higher level of leadership. Some people cannot get rid of the corrosive, harmful habit of living according to the principle "lie low, or they will dump something else on you;" they say give me a target and I will fulfill it, but it is not worth taking any risks.

The party Central Committee requires ministries, departments, and local party organs to display the maximum initiative, seek nonstandard ways of solving urgent problems, and take a reasonable risk if necessary. The principled approaches are well known and were set forth in the Central Committee Political Report to the congress. They must be interpreted in relation to every sector and every enterprise.

The days are gone when no significance was attached to how much things cost, what the quality of output was, what the price was, and how progress was secured. Unfortunately, quality and the technical and economic standard of articles are still vulnerable points in our economy.

The question of improving product quality, the speaker went on, is not only economic, but political. It is ultimately a question of more fully satisfying public requirements. The problem of quality is a task for the whole people, and can only be resolved by the efforts of the whole people.

One tried and tested way of improving product quality and reliability is the wide application of new, high-durability composite materials. Here the role and responsibility of our chemical industry is increasing, perhaps, more than ever before. L.N. Zaykov went on to speak of the reserves that the sector and the national economy as a whole possess in this respect.

In a word, he said, the tasks facing us are large-scale and very complex. In order to fulfill them it is necessary, as the congress instructions demand, to resolutely restructure the work style and increase the responsibility of every component and every leader. There is no time to waste. We must put a stop to sluggishness.

It is necessary to wage a more energetic struggle against disorderliness, take strict administratieve and party proceedings against those guilty of thwarting the fulfillment of state plans, targets, and pledges for savings and thrift, and ensure the strictest observance of contract discipline.

I would like once again to draw your attention to the great significance of the Volga Motor Vehicle Plant association's initiative, approved by the party Central Committee, on amending the control figures for the 12th 5-Year Plan. This is an example of the combination of state interests and the labor collective's interests. The acceleration of the resolution of urgent economic and social problems presupposes precisely this approach. It opens up scope for the human factor, for people's creative activeness, and gives every working person the opportunity to display his knowledge, experience, and professional skill.

Today, as M.S. Gorbachev stressed, the masses' living creativity is the decisive force for acceleration. This meaningful, militant slogan of the day must be a firm law in the activity of every labor collective.

The revolutionary, combat, and labor history of Tula and Tula Oblast is rich in events. The motherland has assessed on their merits the combat and labor feats of the people of Tula. Tula City bears the lofty title of Hero City, while the oblast has been awarded the Order of Lenin.

The party Central Committee attaches great significance to the further development of the economy and the social sphere in Tula Oblast. Large-scale, developed industry is concentrated here — machine building, chemical and petrochemical industry, ferrous metallurgy, power. The Shchekino method was born on Tula's soil and gave rise to a mighty upsurge in labor productivity in many sectors of the economy. Your workers make such remarkable things that we have every right to say that the traditions of Tula's Lefty are alive and developing today [reference to Leskov's story "Lefty" ("Levsha") in which a lefthander from Tula makes a mechanical performing flea].

However, I think you will agree that we are not here to talk about achievements and successes. They are common knowledge. In assessing what has been achieved by the tough yardstick of the 27th congress requirements. it must be said frankly that the people of Tula must work, work, and work. However, as the results of work in the first quarter of this year show, things are improving only slowly, not as the times require.

Look what happens. In terms of volumne indicators. the plan targets for the quarter were fulfilled, but the rate of industrial output growth is below the union average. The plan for output sales taking delivery contracts into account was not fulfilled by one in three enterprises. The oblast's fuel and light industry worked unsatisfactorily.

I would particularly like to draw attention to the complex situation in capital construction, which, unfortunately, is not improving, despite every effort.

Housing construction is proceeding poorly. Even the reduced targets for the first quarter were not fulfilled: Only 5 percent of the annual plan for housing was built.

Why am I focusing your attention on this? The point is that in your oblast the situation in the social sphere is highly unfavorable. A large number of people at the enterprises need to improve their housing conditions.

Substantial work lies ahead to radically improve the ecological situation. The CPSU Central Committee dealt strictly with the leadership of ministries and oblast organizations for the shortcomings which occurred in the preservation of the country's national pride and monument of world culture — the Yasnaya Polyana estate-museum [Tolstoy's one-time home]. The oblast leaders tell me that this matter has now begun to be set to rights. Efforts must not be spared. The party obkom must display much greater exactingness toward economic leaders on this question.

Order must also be imposed in agriculture. It should be transferred to intensive techniques more rapidly. This is the lever that will make it possible to more successfully resolve the food problem. Measures must be taken. The oblast agro-industrial association, which has every right to become the full master in the countryside, must operate at full strength. You are receiving and will continue to receive help. But nobody is going to impose order on your behalf. This is the direct duty of party, soviet, trade union, and economic organs.

A major role in resolving the task of comprehensive intensification of production belongs to the chemical industry. It is among the most dynamic sectors and is notable for a rapid rate of development compared with industry as a whole and a high proportion of the overall volume of industrial output.

The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government recently approved a comprehensive program for chemicalization of the national economy for the period through the year 2000. A major role in fulfilling this program is assigned to the labor collectives of Novomskovsk city, where major chemical industry enterprises are located. A leading place among them belongs to the Novomoskovsk Azot production association — one of the country's oldest centers of the chemical industry.

Unfortunately, the Azot association has recently begun to lose its leading position in the sector. Particular concern is aroused by the fact that again in 1986 it is not planned to increase the volume of industrial output. And very low rates of production development are planned for the 12th 5-Year Plan as a whole. This goes totally against the party congress' instructions on accelerating the country's socioeconomic development.

L.N. Zaykov analyzed in detail the tasks of accelerating the retooling of the association. He dwelt in detail on ways of increasing the efficiency of capital construction in Tula Oblast. This is of great significance for the successful fulfillment of socioeconomic plans for the 5-year plan. The Ministry of Industrial Construction was citicized.

We can resolve the task of acceleration, the speaker stressed, only by relying on the latest achievements of science.

But for some reason many leading achievements are not being introduced at your enterprise. I hope the Ministry for the Production of Mineral Fertilizers will finally succeed in overcoming passive attitudes to the utilization of scientific achievements in practice.

The speaker went on to talk about improving the utilization of equipment and the standard of production, linking these matters with product quality, and about the influence of the human factor on the resolution of the new tasks.

We are developing the economy not for the economy's own sake, he stressed, but in order to improve Soviet people's well-being in every way. At the same time, the tasks of social development and environmental conservation, housing construction, and questions of sanitation and living conditions are being resolved only poorly at the association. The lag in the construction of health care facilities is particularly alarming, since they are much needed, including in Novomoskovsk itself.

The state gives you great assistance. But in our country it is customary to respond to the party's concern with deeds. We await such deeds from you, L.N. Zaykov said.

It is important to organize in a businesslike way socialist competition for the fulfillment of plans for the 1st year of the current 5-year plan and to develop more widely the traditions of the Stakhanovite movement and shock labor.

Dwelling on questions of the implementation of the party's foreign policy strategy elaborated by the 27th CPSU Congress, L.N. Zaykov stressed that the priority goal is the struggle for the implementation of the three-stage program put forward in Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's 15 January statement. The Soviet Union has a clear idea of how to achieve this and a concrete program for work to preserve and establish peace.

In conclusion the speaker said:

The party Central Committee hopes and is confident that the Communists of the Tula party organization and the working people of the oblast and of Novomoskovsk city will do everything necessary to implement the course elaborated by the Leninist party's 27th congress.

In 2 days' time we will be marking the working people's festival of international solidarity — May Day — and later our own great day — Victory Day.

Please convey to your comrades and relatives good wishes for health and creative achievements for the motherland's sake.

The speakers at the meeting spoke of the collective's businesslike mood and its readiness to implement the course elaborated by the party of accelerating our society's socioeconomic development. In the struggle to achieve a major breakthrough, every working person in the country is aware of his personal responsibility, the speakers said. The masses' growing activeness and creativity are mighty factors for acceleration.

Correction to Shcherbitskiy Plenum Report

The following correction applies to the article entitled "Shcherbitskiy Reports at Ukrainian CP Plenum" published on pages R 4 through R 18 of the 22 April 1986 Soviet Union *DAILY REPORT* National Affairs Supplement.

Page R 8, right column, paragraph 6, lines 4 and 5 should read: "...must be fully accountable for the rational utilization of the enormous capital investments allocated to them..." (providing dropped phrase);

Page R 9, right column, last line on page should read: "...yield of winter wheat and corn in..." (correcting typoed word "wheat");

Page R 15, left column, paragraph 5, line 3 should read: "the results are still less than modest. Many..." (substituting "still less" for "little more");

Page R 16, right column, last paragraph, line 6 should read: "...strong and the weak aspects of work,..." (correcting typoed word "weak");

Page R 17, left column, paragraph 2, line 4 should read: "...the Ukraine (Comrade V.Ya. Serobaba) must exert..." (correcting initials "V.Ya.").

Uzbek Procuratorate Investigates False Reporting

GF211558 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0115 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] An interadministration coordination meeting was held in the Uzbek SSR procurator's office yesterday dedicated to matters related to the effort made to consolidate the struggle waged against theft and false accounting during the process of procuring and registering cotton and against the violation of state discipline in any other form. The leading officials of the republic's law-enforcement and Komsomol organs and from various ministries and administrations participated in the convocation.

The speakers who addressed the meeting confirmed that the forms and methods applied in the work carried out by state organs and establishments in all the domains were being reorganized in accordance with the demands of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 21st Uzbek Communist Party Congress.

The organs affiliated to the procurator's office have put to task a large group of bribers, thieves, and tricksters for their various crimes. However, the useless practice of false accounting and misappropriation has been continuing in certain economic establishments. For example, there were violations of law in the Bukhara, Dzhizak, and Surkhan Darya Oblasts and in the Kara-Kalpak ASSR at the time of cotton procurement and registration in 1985. Leaders of kolkhozes and sovkhozes engaged in criminal collusion with cotton procuring (?centers) and with the employees of cotton factories to present the state plan as fulfilled. These employees drew up false reports claiming that large quantities of cotton had been procured.

The meeting drew up recommendations for the ministries and administrations for the removal of negative developments in the process of cotton cultivation and recording.

Uzbek Oblasts Receive Red Banner Awards
GF201722 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek
0115 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Summary] "The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers, the Uzbek SSR Council of Trade Unions, and the Uzbek SSR Komsomol Central Committee have discussed the results of the work carried out to develop livestock breeding during the first quarter of 1986.

"The Challenge Red Banner awards of the republic's party and government were presented to the Dzhizak, Kashka Darya, and Bukhara Oblasts and to the Kara-Kalpak ASSR."

Oktyabriskiy, Papskiy, Orta-Chirchik, and Pakhtakorskiy Rayons also were presented with the Red Banner awards.

Duties of New Computer Technology Body Defined

PM301007 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Section"]

[Excerpt] New Committee

An all-union USSR State Committee for Computer Technology and Information Science has been set up by decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a "Resolution on Improving Coordination of Work in the Sphere of Computer Technology and on Improving the Efficiency of Its Use" with the aim of technically reequipping national economic sectors and accelerating scientific and technical progress based on the use of computers and automated systems.

This resolution places responsibility on the the USSR State Committee for Computer Technology and Information Science for pursuing an integrated technical policy and for coordinating and developing work in the country in the sphere of creating and using computers.

Its main tasks are as follows: to radically improve the technical standards of computer facilities and improve their use in the national economy; to draft the basic guidelines for developing computer technology and information science and ensure monitoring of the execution of party and government decisions on developing, producing, and utilizing computer technology; to ensure the comprehensive development of computer technology's production, scientific, and technical base in the country and resolve intersectorial tasks with the aim of satisfying to the utmost the national economy's computer technology needs.

The USSR State Committee for Computer Technology and Information Science is also charged with the following: the coordination and scientific and technical guidance of the drafting of targeted programs to enhance the efficiency with which computers are used in the national economy and the monitoring of their execution; the distribution and comprehensive centralized servicing of computer facilities; and the implementation and coordination of the work of training and retraining specialists in that sphere.

It was laid down that decisions by the committee on questions falling within its competence are binding for all ministries, departments, enterprises, establishments, and organizations.

A state inspectorate to oversee the quality of computer equipment will be organized within the committee with the aim of ensuring systematic monitoring of the quality of the computer equipment manufactured.

Lax Construction Standards at Rostov AES Criticized

PM241340 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 8 Apr 86 p 1

[Article by B. Gordeyev, leader of the State Committee for the Supervision of Safe Working Practices in the Atomic Power Industry inspectorate at the Rostov AES, and own correspondent L. Shamardina, under the rubric "Our Correspondents at the Construction Site": "Answer Does Not Tally"]

[Text] Volgodonsk — The slogan on the wall called for the first phase of the sealed reactor casing to be concreted over ahead of schedule. But hardly had the work begun when it had to be stopped: The USSR State Committee for the Supervision of Safe Working Practices in the Atomic Power Industry [Gosatomenergonadzor] inspectorate demanded that the shoddy workmanship that had been discovered — deviations from design plan and technological demands — be eradicated.

However, the report that the pledge had been fulfilled and concreting had begun had already been dispatched to all the authorities. The same thing was ceremonially reported at a conference to Ye. Kuzmichev, chief of the "Soyuzatomenergostroy" Association.

But why was the exceptional measure of halting work on a leading project at the construction site necessary? How could shoddy workmanship get through all the controls? Why did those empowered to stop it — the construction laboratory, the technical inspectors, or the acceptance commission — not stop it?

A. Romanishina, technical inspection leader at the Rostov AES construction administration, had tried beforehand to prevent the error. But in haste and for the sake of a "smooth" report, her indications were ignored. But to give a semblance of legitimacy to the violation, since the obstinate technical inspectorate chief, having discovered deviations, refused to accept the work of the installation workers, the document was signed by I. Shiryayev, the administration's chief engineer, instead of A. Romanishina.

Under a provision in force at the construction site, if the technical inspectors refuse to accept work carried out with violations, the chief engineer himself must personally participate in the repeat acceptance procedure, verify the execution of the work, and punish anyone at fault. But on this occasion there was no repeat acceptance procedure and the shoddy workmen were not brought to account. On the contrary, the chief engineer's signature on the dubious document was an attempt to support unsuitable work with the prestige of his position.

Prior to this, Gosatomenergonadzor inspectors had twice — in early and mid-February — warned the leadership and party committee at the administration that concreting should not be started until the defects in reinforcing certain main blocks had been eradicated. By sidestepping the "obstinate" technical inspection and by violating all quality control regulations the block acceptance document had been signed by the association's then leaders — former chief A. Trofimenko and former chief engineer A. Usov. Both have now been demoted. But the new leadership at the construction site is maintaining its former style: The warnings of the technical inspectors and the

Gosatomenergonadzor have again been ignored. Even worse, they have literally attempted to heap shoddy work upon shoddy work. The very deviations which sparked the entire matter have been discovered in the reinforcing cage of the casing itself.

So stopping work at a most important project is an extreme and exceptional measure, but a necessary one. Now that they have stopped, the construction workers, the planners, and the client have been forced willy-nilly to approach the problem with businesslike rather than short-term considerations.

But this is not just an individual question. How much more important it would be, in our view, to grasp why this was possible and why the entire multifaceted quality control system at the construction site failed to work.

The Gosatomenergonadzor inspectorate monitors by no means all nuclear installations — only the most important ones. Nevertheless, the last 6 months of last year alone more than 50 blatant violations of the plan, regulations, and production techniques of work were revealed. Sixteen leaders were materially punished for this. The extreme measure of stopping work was used six times in 6 months. And now the February accident has opened accounts for 1986...

And it is the same old story each time: Shoddy workmanship and incomplete work are discovered at the last moment, during acceptance, when rectification requires considerable expenditure, additional time, and heroic efforts. In order to avoid this various "sidestep" maneuvers are undertaken and attempts are made to change the opinion of the acceptance commission and even of the State Inspectorate.

In its report "The Habit of Deviation" published 11 April last year, *SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA* criticized the building workers at Rostov AES on this very point. Almost a year has passed since the newspaper article but there have been no notable changes for the better. Why? If the documents and certificates are to be believed there is an across-the-board quality control system at the construction site: control of equipment lists, quality control of building materials and structures; the construction laboratory, in which there are 14 officials together with experts, foremen, and section chiefs, is responsible for operational control, which makes it possible to intervene in the progress of matters until "hidden" work is revealed; acceptance control of finished structures and stages of work is assigned to the technical inspectorate; and finally control to reveal the extent and effectiveness of all the preceding types of controls is carried out by the Gosatomenergonadzor inspectorate.

There are almost too many cooks.... And yet stoppages begin at the very first stage. The equipment list administration simply does not have the skilled cadres to carry out initial control and, moreover, is not interested in doing so. Being strict on this point would mean being wholly responsible for damage to materials caused by incorrect storage at the warehouse and during transportation through the fault of Production and Technological Equipment List Administration workers themselves.

As for the construction laboratory, it had hardly started functioning at the crucial stage which the construction project had reached. The laboratory staffers have no premises, equipment, or instruments. As a result it carries out no special checks or tests of the waterproofing of water conduits, the sealing of wall panel joints, anticorrosion measures, and many other things.

Just why does the client's technical inspectorate — the management of the Rostov AES that is under construction — and the inspectorate department of the planners — the Gorkiy department of "Atomteploelektroproyekt" — not show the proper demandingness and principledness? Because they fear that the same demandingness will be applied to them.

And they have reason to be afraid. There have long been dozens of mistakes, amendments, alterations, and adjustments in blueprints during construction. Are the "offended" construction workers suddenly introducing the proper initial control of the design estimates they are receiving? And the client, if he shows the proper demandingness toward the construction workers, has himself to be wholly responsible for the provision in complete sets, safekeeping, and quality of the equipment provided for installation. For such "delicate" reasons the planner, client, and subcontractor are mutually obliging on questions of quality. And in a difficult situation the traces can be covered up...in concrete.

For alongside the signature of administration Chief Engineer I. Shiryayev on the very document permitting the concreting of the casing that had been completed with violations, there are the signatures of AES management Chief Engineer D. Renev and project Chief Engineer V. Kasatkin. A most crucial decision has been based not on verification or on additional calculations, which were simply nonexistent, but just like that — on the basis of departmental solidarity. Indeed, the client, the subcontractor, and the design institute are the "offspring" of a single ministry...

Was this not why the reply of the Ministry of Power and Electrification to *SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA*'s aforementioned critical article states: "The technical inspectorate created at the Rostov AES construction site and the control it carries out have made it possible to significantly improve the quality of the projects under construction and to streamline the control system in construction and installation subunits as a whole."

But there have been more, not less, alarming cases of project and equipment violations with the transfer to more complex and responsible work in the pressurized zone [germozona]. And as far as the "streamlining of the control system in subunits" is concerned, the real situation at the construction site does not tally with the reply.

We can only pin our hopes on the section of the ministerial reply which states: "The USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification is taking measures to strengthen the construction quality control services at nuclear power stations and plans to draw up and introduce regulations for a departmental construction quality control system defining the duties, rights, and responsibilities of subunits, services, and officials for the quality of the projects they are building..." Fine words. But they were written long ago and it is high time to get down to action.

Statistics Board Reports Spring Field Work Progress

LD301244 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1130 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration today reported on progress of spring field work. Mass sowing of spring crops is being carried out by kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Belorussia, Lithuania, the Volga area, and many areas of the RSFSR non-Chernozem Zone. Altogether spring crops occupy 41.5 million hectares nationwide. In Siberia and the Kazakh virgin lands machine operators are mulching. On fields given over to intensive technology phosphate fertilizers are being applied; the soil is immediately packed so as to avoid moisture loss. In the European part of the country — in the Ukraine Moldavia and the North Caucasus — where winter crops are already blossoming, the second top-dressing of the crops is being carried out, as well as the fight against pests, disease, and weeds. In the south of the country harvesting of rape and alfalfa has started, while in other regions sowing of feed crops is in progress.

Specialists of Rosagroprom consider that in some farms this work is behind. Sowing of pulse crops is especially slow. At present, the higher authority does not permit unjustified, incompetent interference in the affairs of managers and agronomists of kolkhozes and sovkhozes. However, it is worth remembering that each one of them is responsible for observing scientifically based agrotechnical requirements. After all, non-observance of them may lead to losses in the harvest. Here is an example: In the south of the non-Chernozem Zone the optimum time for sowing peas is already running out, but in the Tula, Orel, and Ryazan oblasts the plan has only been fulfilled by 25-30 percent. The plan for sowing pulse crops has not been fulfilled by farms of the Kuban and Daghestan. Sowing of soya is slow in Rostov Oblast and Krasnodar Kray. How will the problem of enrichment of fodder with protein be solved there?

Agricultural Developments for 25-26 April Reported

LD270039 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 25-26 April. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

25 April

The large-scale sowing of corn for grain is under way in the Stavropol Kray. The best land, seeds, and fertilizer have been assigned to the operation, which involves over 100,000 hectares. Intensive technology will be used. Seed processing employing the "incrustation" method before sowing will boost the yield. Last year a farm which tried out this method in some fields produced a yield of 124 quintals per hectare of corn. (0100 GMT)

Sowing has begun in the rice fields of Turmenistan's Tashauz Oblast. Specialized farms in the area were given more than 2,500 hectares of prepared land before sowing began. (0500 GMT)

North Ossetia farmers finished sowing sunflowers today. (1800 GMT)

Spring wheat is the main crop in the Volga Region. In Saratov Oblast alone it now occupies about 800,000 hectares. Farms in Krasnokutskiy, Engelskiy, and other rayons of the steppe Volga Region began sowing of wheat today. Local selection sorts are used here predominantly for their high yield and drought resistance qualities. (2230 GMT)

In Kostroma sowing units have begun work. Spring sowing will be carried out on 320,000 hectares. One hectare in 10 will be cultivated using intensive technology. (2230 GMT)

Planting of potatoes has been started up in south Amur Oblast. Potatoes will be cultivated according to an intensive technology on two-thirds of the total acreage in the oblast, which, incidentally, is 13,000 hectares. (2300 GMT)

26 April

Massive field work is under way in Omsk Oblast, where machine operators are conducting harrowing of the tracts of land and application of fertilizers. Perennial grasses, which are sown on 500,000 hectares, have already been top-dressed on almost 200,000 hectares, which is significantly more than in the same period last year. (0000 GMT)

Spring field work has started earlier than usual in Kokchetav Oblast of Kazakhstan. Farms of the southern rayons have commenced moisture retention. A correspondent's report informs that more than one-third of the total spring wheat fields in the oblast this spring were alotted to cultivation according to intensive technologies. (0200 GMT)

Farmers of Belorussia have started sowing spring grain crops on the second million hectares. Sowing is being conducted predominantly according to an intensive technology. (0204 GMT)

Spring sowing has begun in Kostroma Oblast. Some 320,000 hectares are to be sown with spring cereals. (0800 GMT)

The main concern of farmers in Altay, where spring work in the fields is under way, is the area being farmed intensively. This area will be the largest intensively farmed area in Siberia and should this year provide Altay with approximately 1 million metric tons of supplementary wheat. (1100 GMT)

Sowing of oats and corn for silage has started in Ivanovo Oblast. Each 10th hectare of plowed land in Kostroma Oblast is to be cultivated using industrial technology. Sowing of wheat has begun in Saratov Oblast; the area under the most valuable hard varieties has been expanded by 50,000 hectares. (Moscow Television 26 Apr 86 1430 GMT)

TASS Commentator Views Disposal of Radioactive Waste

LD301746 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 30 TASS — TASS commentator Lev Chernenko writes:

Radioactive substances are applied in science and production on an ever larger scale from one year to the next. However, radioactive waste, though small in quantity and of low intensity, has to be removed and disposed of. To this end the USSR has established the Radon scientific and production amalgamation.

Everything at Radon has been built to stand for centuries. Concrete storage blocks are to keep their contents for hundreds of years before they become safe. Radioactive decay will continue for 300 or even 500 years within but deadly radiation will be contained at Radon and never do any harm.

Strong shielding minimizes the influence of radiation on the environment and sensitive instruments are continuously monitoring the environmental condition. Pickups in the workshops and laboratories of the amalgamation are linked to a radiation safety computer and there are alarms in the corridors of buildings and at every piece of equipment. All this makes it possible to obtain information instantaneously.

Every worker in the amalgamation has a personal code. When it is fed to the computer, it prints out the radiation doses received at work. We asked the computer about A. Pryakhina and got the answer that during 20 years of employment that laboratory assistant had not been exposed in total even to an annual, harmless dose. No occupational diseases have ever been recorded at Radon.

The charts drawn up at Radon show how the character of global radioactive fallout changes along with atmospheric precipitation. The peak was recorded in the early 1960s, when atmospheric nuclear tests were still conducted. Radioactive fallout began to decreased after 1963 when the treaty prohibiting nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water had entered into force. The 1970s, the period of detente, saw a substantial drop in that figure.

Cosmonauts Complete 7th Week in Space; Rest Planned

LD301257 Moscow TASS in English 1225 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 30 TASS — Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovev are completing the seventh week of their flight in orbit.

In the past days, the crew of the manned complex was engaged in unloading the *Progress-26* unmanned freighter and conducted operations to fit out the *Mir* station with new instruments and equipment. The cosmonauts also performed geophysical experiments under the programme for exploring the earth's natural resources and the environment.

Today, the cosmonauts will continue work with the cargo craft, carry out a series of visual observations, photograph individual regions of the earth's surface using hand-held cameras, and hold two-hour physical training sessions.

On May 1, the crew will have a day of rest. A video footage of the May Day demonstration of the working people from the Red Square is planned for the cosmonauts.

According to the telemetered information and reports from orbit, the flight of the manned *Mir — Soyuz T-15 — Progress-26* comlex is proceeding normally. Leonid Kizim and Vladimir solovev are in good health.

'Mir' Station Uses Preprogrammed Operations

LD300904 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1730 GMT on 29 April carries a report by Petr Pelekhov on the continuing activities of the *Mir* station cosmonauts.

Speaking about communications sessions with the Flight Control Center, he says that as soon as the *Mir* station gets out of the range of radio visibility, information is taken from the *Salyut-7* station. The amount of information has sharply increased, all of it requiring attention and analysis. This is where the *Mir* station shows its obvious advantages over its predecessor.

For example, for the first time there is no need to carry out any kind of planned technical operation, to be forced to wait for the station to be in the zone of radio visibility at the necessary moment. The whole program is created in advance on Earth. It is transmitted to the computer complex, consisting of seven computers on board the station, so that everything is done by the computer. Much is already entrusted to the computers, because the station is being brought into permanent operating mode gradually, with thorough testing of all systems. For the first time, using the new technology, the crew has literally just executed one of the operations on orienting the station. This operation is one of so-called 'gravitational stabilization'. On the *Salyut-6* and *Salyut-7* stations this was carried out manually.

In a communications session Leonid Kizim speaks about how it felt to carry out this operation using computer technology. The digital computer complex on the *Mir* makes it possible for the crew to solve many complex tasks. Having given the digital machine the command on gravitational stabilization, it took the station out of the cosmonauts' hands into its own and continued to maintain the gravitational orientation.

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Soviet Union

Vol III No 085 2 May 1986

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Note: The last in the series of National Affairs supplements is being published on 2 May. Beginning 5 May, National Affairs materials will be included in the regular Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

NEW CHEMICAL WEAPONS PROPOSALS EXPECTED TO BOOST TALKS

LD221358 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1240 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Geneva, 22 Apr (TASS) -- The new proposals of the Soviet Union on banning chemical weapons, announced by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev in Berlin at the 11th SED Congress, were proposed in Geneva today at the disarmament conference.

These proposals allow an elimination of the differences so far existing at the talks and resolute progress forward in working out a convention that would ensure full and universal destruction of chemical weapons by the end of the present century.

The Soviet Union, as was said in the 15 January statement by M. Gorbachev, favors the speedy total elimination of chemical weapons and of the very industrial basis for their manufacture. Our country is prepared to provide an up-to-date declaration of the locations of enterprises for the production of chemical weapons and a cessation of their production; to start working out procedures for destroying the manufacturing basis; and also to begin, soon after the appropriate convention enters force, eliminating stocks of chemical weapons. And all of this would be carried out under strict supervision, including international on-site verification.

The new Soviet proposals proceed from the statement of 15 January. Their essence was set out by the USSR representative at the disarmament conference, Viktor Israelyan.

They envisage that the destruction of chemical weapon stocks be started by every state taking part in the convention no later than 6 months, and the destruction or dismantling of installations for their production no later than 1 year after the convention comes into force. Moreover, 30 days after that time, the participants will have to declare the exact location of every installation for the production of chemical weapons, including components for so-called binary weapons. This applies to any such installation, irrespective of whether they are state or privately owned.

The USSR proposals allow an effective, timely cessation of the production of chemical weapons. Every participant state, immediately the convention comes into force, will have to halt all activity at installations for the production of chemical weapons. For the period of 3 months after the convention comes into force, those taking part will be obliged to take national measures to close down installations, such as banning occupation of the buildings, cutting off and dismantling all communications serving the installation, and so on. The Soviet representative also set out specific considerations concerning the procedures for the destruction or dismantling of these objectives.

The new proposals of the USSR give special emphasis to questions of monitoring. The Soviet Union proposes the end of every functioning installation for the production of chemical weapons, including private enterprises, be ensured by means of strict monitoring, including systematic, international on-site verification. It is a question of verifying the correctness of declarations, of the application of seals by inspectors to a site that is being closed and periodic checking that these remain intact right up to the time that the destruction or dismantling of the site begins. For purposes of effective monitoring of this plan, the Soviet Union proposes there be provisions for carrying out systematic international on-site inspections and that a system for visits to sites by international inspectors be worked out that would enable them to be present at all important operations in the destruction or dismantling of the site. Final international verification would be carried out when the process of the elimination or dismantling the whole site was completed in full.

The Soviet representative also stated that the convention must provide for measures ensuring observation and implementation by every participant state, irrespective of whether one is dealing with state or private enterprises or transnational corporations; and ensuring in the first place that the use of the commercial chemical industry for the development and production of chemical weapons is not permitted.

V. Israelyan sharply criticized the U.S. plans for the production of binary chemical weapons and for the deployment of these in the countries of Western Europe. Implementation of these plans, he noted, threatens to transform the densely populated countries of Western Europe into a potential theater of destructive chemical warfare, the main victim of which would be the civilian population. As in the case of the Pershing-2 and long-range cruise missiles, the United States is clearly playing a dishonorable game, counting on deflecting a retaliatory strike from its own territory and exposing the territories in Western Europe to binary chemical weapons. This would be reflected in a most negative way on the talks currently taking place at the disarmament conference on an all-embracing ban on chemical weapons. The Soviet Union resolutely condemns plans for the production and deployment of binary chemical weapons and considers that the United States Government must realize the responsibility for the consequences of such a step.

On the same day, the Soviet delegation gave a press conference in Geneva devoted to the new steps the Soviet Union is taking at the talks on banning chemical weapons.

The USSR's proposals immediately gave rise to lively interest among the delegations at the disarmament conference. In conference circles it is considered that they will give a powerful impulse to the talks that have been dragged out excessively because of the unconstructive position of the United States and several of its allies. The delegates attach particular importance to the bold and constructive approach of the USSR to the problem of monitoring. Many stress that it refutes completely assertions that the USSR is supposedly not interested in working out effective means for verifying fulfillment of the convention on banning chemical weapons. In this connection, it is noted here that the USSR earlier favored establishing systematic international control over the limited production of the most dangerous chemicals, the so-called hypertoxic lethal chemicals, that will be permitted under the future convention. Those taking part in the talks assess the words of the Soviet Union do not differ from its practical deeds. It is now up to those who are holding back progress at the talks under various pretexts and primarily the United States to make their reply.

ZHOLKVER ENUMERATES COUNTERMEASURES TO SDI

PM011905 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 15, 21 Apr 86 p 31

[Staff Writer Nikita Zholkver article: "Taking up a Point"; first paragraph is reader's letter]

[Text] "Despite all your arguments I still believe in the Strategic Defence Initiative put forward by the U.S. President, for it is practically impossible to break through space defences. All your threats to take effective and inexpensive countermeasures, somewhat vague, incidentally, are, in my opinion, no more than a bluff. In fact, the Soviet Union has nothing to counterpose to the Strategic Defence Initiative" -- Harald Kinsel, Dortmund, Federal Republic of Germany.

Since you are an earnest supporter of the Strategic Defence Initiative I shall not waste time attempting to prove that it is based on a false premise and should be abandoned.

I shall only try to explain what countermeasures the Soviet Union would be able to take were SDI put into effect. But let me first make two observations.

Implementation of the SDI project will clearly give a further twist to the arms race. But it should be quite plain that this is not of our choosing and that it is not the Soviet Union that will go down in history as the country which initiated the militarization of outer space. Furthermore, in my view, SDI is not a constant like, for instance, the standard metre or kilogramme, which never change regardless of who uses them. President Reagan believes, perhaps sincerely, that SDI will defuse the nuclear mine that could blow up our planet. For Defence Secretary Weinberger, SDI is a kind of big stick, a means of wrecking any agreement with the Soviet Union. The American "new right" see in SDI the possibility of draining the Soviet Union of its resources and ruining it economically in the course of the arms race. The corporations engaged in arms manufacture do not care much to know what is said about SDI, for they are only interested in profit. The Pentagon strategists hope that SDI will enable them to build a space umbrella for protection against a retaliatory blow. And, lastly, your chancellor probably hopes that with the aid of SDI, the Federal Republic will be able to overcome its "nuclear inferiority complex" and gain access to new types of strategic weapon. It is not clear from your short letter what variant of SDI you would choose. But I imagine you would like a combination of the last two.

And now about countermeasures the Soviet Union is likely to take. Laser stations in orbit for military purposes can be wrecked quite easily. Since they are intended chiefly for destroying strategic ballistic missiles, they will prove virtually ineffective against specially developed small-size missiles with different basing modes and high thrust loading. The Sprint missile, adopted for service in the United States some years ago, has similar properties.

Among other possible counter-measures are satellites filled with explosives, sent into parallel orbits and blown up on ground command, or ground-based lasers. It is cheaper and simpler to produce lasers on earth than in outer space. Besides, the targets -- stations put by the enemy into orbit for military purposes -- are larger than ballistic missiles. Space platforms are fewer, and they remain in the field of vision for quite a long time. This means that the beam need not be redirected quickly, and there will be enough time to aim carefully. The beam can therefore be less powerful.

Nor is it possible to protect a space platform from a cloud of small particles moving towards it at high speed. A particle weighing 30 grams and flying at a speed of 15 kilometres per second can pierce a steel shell 15 centimetres thick.

I have mentioned only a few of the means of destroying the components of a space-based anti-missile defence. It is not even necessary to annihilate all the components: A small breach in this defence will be enough to deal the enemy a crushing blow.

The upgrading and buildup of the strategic arsenal are other possible countermeasures. They would be in violation of existing strategic arms treaties, but, I stress, in forced violation. Such measures include, firstly, an increase in the number of intercontinental ballistic missiles and dummy missiles. This will create more difficulties for the detection systems of space-based anti-missile defence, lower the effectiveness of interception and, accordingly, enhance the penetrating capability of intercontinental ballistic missiles.

Another means of maintaining the possibility of delivering a retaliatory knock-out strike is to increase the potential of weapons which it is not yet possible to intercept.

I have in mind submarine-based ballistic missiles launched on flat trajectories, or cruise missiles with different modes of basing. None of the proposed variants of the space shield guarantees the detection and interception of these weapons.

I would also like to mention countermeasures that will protect intercontinental ballistic missiles from being hit by the laser beam. One of them is changing the intensity and configuation of the missile-engine flame, for this is the source of infrared radiation by which the laser beam is guided onto the rocket body. If the intensity and configuration of the flame are altered, and that can easily be done with the aid of propellant additives, it will become virtually impossible to guide the beam onto a rocket and fix it on the rocket body. There are also various methods of protecting the rocket body from the effect of the laser beam.

All this is fact, not fiction. The source is the report, "Large-Scale Anti-Missile System and International Security," compiled by the Soviet Scientists' Committee for Peace, Against Nuclear War Threat. I can assure you, that this report was prepared by competent, authoritative people.

Soviet scientists have concluded that space-based anti-missile defence is incapable of ensuring reliable protection from a retaliatory blow. The cost of countermeasures would amount to only a fraction of that of the SDI programme. Incidentally, a similar conclusion has been drawn by Dr Bernard Feld of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and many other American scientists.

I want to end my reply as I began it. An arms race in outer space, laser stations, anti-missiles, countermeasures are not of our choosing. As for the bluff you mentioned in your letter, it is Americans who are bluffing, as in poker. They have a poor hand but they are behaving as if they held a royal flush, oblivious of the fact that it is dangerous to play for high stakes in the nuclear age.

DUBININ: NO NEED FOR FOREIGN ASSISTANCE AT CHERNOBYL

LD011728 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1638 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] New York, 1 May (TASS) -- Yuriy Dubinin, the USSR's permanent representative at the United Nations, has expressed gratitude to the chairman of the 40th session of the General Assembly and to the delegations of the session who have expressed their sympathy to the Soviet Government and people in connection with the accident at the Chernobyl atomic power station. Speaking at today's plenary sitting of the session, he informed delegates about the accident that occurred and about the measures for overcoming its consequences. Radioactivity on the territory of the AES [Atomic Emission Spectioscopy] and in the power station settlement has fallen by 1. 5-2 times, he announced. Measurements carried out by specialists using monitoring apparatus show that there is no chain fission reaction in the nuclear fuel, and that the reactor is in a smothered [zaglushennyy] state. Specialized subunits equipped with the necessary modern technology and effective means have been called in to carry out work in cleaning contaminated areas in the adjacent locality, which is now under way. Assistance is still being rendered to the victims, who do not include foreign citizens.

No appeals have come in to competent Soviet organizations from foreign citizens in the Soviet Union (in particular, specialists or tourists) in connection with the accident. The Soviet Union has enough material at its disposal, and scientific and technical capabilities [vozmozhnosti] for the work on eliminating the consequences of the accident. There is no need for the assistance of other states at the present stage.

The USSR's permanent representative at the United Nations rejected the rumor being spread by some agencies in the West that allegedly thousands of people were killed in the accident. In fact: 2 people were killed, a total of 197 people were hospitalized, 49 of whom left the hospital after tests [obsledovaniye]. The work of enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and establishments is proceeding as normal.

Yu. Dubinin reported that today he visited the UN secretary general and informed him about the state of affairs concerning the elimination of the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station.

[Moscow World Service in English at 2000 GMT on 1 May adds the following:

"The condition of the air and the quality of the drinking water in Kiev and the region are not alarming.

"After the meeting with the Soviet representative, the United Nations Secretary General Perez de Cuellar expressed satisfaction with the fact that the situation at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant was under control."]

Perez de Cuellar Informed

LD011759 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1710 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] New York, 1 May (TASS) -- After a meeting with the USSR's permanent UN representative, UN Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar expressed satisfaction with the fact that the situation at the Chernobyl atomic power station is under control.

According to his official spokesman, Perez de Cuellar noted that the Soviet Government has informed a number of European states about the accident and the steps taken to eliminate its consequences so that the governments of countries that might be affected can take the necessary measures to ensure the health of the population and protection of the environment. The UN secretary general, his spokesman also pointed out, is maintaining contact with Yuriy Dubinin, the USSR's permanent UN representative, and has expressed sympathy and readiness to provide assistance, if necessary. He is also in constant touch with Hans Blix, director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Ukrainian Envoy Updates UN

LD011424 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1403 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] New York, 1 May (TASS) — Speaking at a plenary session of the UN General Assembly 40th session, which has resumed, Gennadiy Udovenko, the permanent representative of the Ukrainian SSR at the United Nations Organization, expressed gratitude to J. Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary general, and the delegates who expressed sympathy in connection with the disaster at the Chernobyl nuclear power station. At the same time, he rejected the sensationalized reporting in the Western press, especially in the United States, of this disaster and the consequences connected with it.

Thus, for example, the Ukrainian SSR representative stated, rumors are being circulated that, as a result of the disaster, thousands of people had been killed. In actual fact, two people were killed during the disaster, 197 were sent to the hospital, 49 of whom were discharged following medical tests.

According to the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR, the speaker stressed, the radiation situation at the Chernobyl nuclear power station and in the adjacent area is improving. The state of the air basin in the remaining part of Kiev Oblast and the city of Kiev is not causing concern. The quality of drinking water and of water in rivers and reservoirs is in keeping with standards. Constant observation of the state of the environment is being implemented. Enterprises, collective and state farms, and institutions are functioning normally.

The representative of the Ukrainian SSR noted that the Soviet side had officially informed the IAEA about the accident and the measures that have been adopted.

PRAVDA WRITER PREVIEWS TOKYO MEETING OF 'BIG SEVEN'

PM011109 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[N. Bragin article: "Partners and Rivals: Before the Meeting of the 'Seven' in Tokyo"]

[Text] The latest round of talks on economic and political problems of the seven most industrially developed capitalist countries of Western Europe, North America, and Asia opens in Tokyo in a few days. The conference of heads of state and government of the United States, Britain, France, the FRG, Italy, Japan, and Canada will take place in the Japanese capital 4 through 6 May. These conferences of the "big seven" have been held annually since 1975. According to the organizers' intentions, they are supposed to help smooth over the "sharp corners" in relations among the leading countries of the capitalist world and to demonstrate "Western unity."

In practice these meetings have become an arena for frequently fierce fighting among the partners and rivals in the struggle to strengthen one country's economic positions at the expense of others. As was noted in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th party congress, relations among the three main centers of present-day imperialism -- the United States, Western Europe, and Japan -- are full of overt and concealed contradictions. "The economic, financial, and technological superiority over the closest competitors which the United States had until the late sixties," the report says, "has been severely tested. Western Europe and Japan have managed to crowd out the American boss in some respects. They are also challenging the United States in that traditional sphere of American hegemony, high technology."

In turn, the United States is responding with tough countermeasures against its partners, using in economic relations the same strong-arm tactics that form the basis of its foreign policy.

This year's meeting in Tokyo is the 12th. It will take place in a complex international situation, in conditions of the increasingly acute battle in the trade, economic, currency, and financial spheres between the United States, the West European countries, and Japan. The United States is approaching the next meeting of the "seven" burdened with an unprecedented trade deficit which amounts to $150 billion. To force its competitors to hold back at all costs the incursion of their goods onto the American markets while at the same time weakening those countries' protectionist measures against goods from the United States -- that is one of the goals Washington intends to achieve at the Tokyo meeting. Otherwise, according to leading American newspapers the United States could resort to retaliatory measures to limit access for goods from West European countries and Japan to its domestic market. "The United States," the French newspaper LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS writes, "is in the position of an executioner asking whether the condemned man would prefer to die in the electric chair of the guillotine."

The West European countries' trade balance with Japan is also extremely unfavorable. The Common Market countries' trade deficit with Japan is already in excess of $11 billion. And if Washington was recently able to secure from Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone another promise to reduce exports to the United States, Tokyo's West European partners do not have even such verbal guarantees.

It is expected that at the Tokyo meeting there will be a clash of interests between the United States and the West European countries in the sphere of currency and financial policy too. The U.S. partners are making it clear that they do not intend to submissively accept a situation where extremely high interest rates have led to an intensified influx of foreign capital investments into the United States. The American economy has gained, but production growth rates have slowed down in the other members of the "seven," and the number of unemployed has grown. On average in the West European countries more than 10 percent of the total numbers capable of work are unemployed. So, the question of unemployment is bound to feature at the Tokyo meeting.

"The developed industrial states," West Germany's WESTDEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE writes, "are seeking a way out of the financial crisis." It is expected that a clash of interests between the United States and the other members of the "seven" will take place in Tokyo on this question too. The West European partners of the United States, as well as Japan and Canada, are becoming increasingly convinced that the White House line on this question basically amounts to guaranteeing a dollar exchange rate that would meet U.S. interests above all and promote the expansion of American exports and increase the competitiveness of American goods. Otherwise, the U.S. partners will have to face American protectionism.

Washington, while twisting its allies' and partners' arms, declares their attempts to protect the domestic market against American expansion "the most negative factor in the world trade system."

The "seven" will also have to deal in Tokyo with the question of the developing countries' debt to the highly developed capitalist states. According to World Bank estimates, the total sum of the developing countries' foreign debts will exceed $1 trillion this year. These debts are the direct result of the predatory policy of monopoly capital, unequal trade, the artificially low level of raw materials prices, and the desire of transnational corportations to continue to maintain the developing countries in the position of raw materials tributaries. It would be naive to suppose that the members of the "seven" will in any way seriously change their course in relations to the developing countries' debts. Washington is publicizing the so-called "Baker plan," named for the U.S. Treasury secretary, who has called for the commercial banks to allocate an additional $20 billion for the 15 countries with the biggest debts. However, these appropriations, far from solving the debt problem, could become another link in the chain of economic fetters binding many countries.

Washington has officially announced that in Tokyo the United States will seek "closer, more effective cooperation on a wide range of not only economic, but also political issues." Among these issues, they mention the problem of East-West relations, the situation in individual regions, and so forth.

By all appearances, Washington will seek its allies' approval for its adventurist, militarist course, and in particular support for the SDI program. The United States would like to force the participants in the meeting to consent to Washington's policy of "neoglobalism," which was manifested in the bloody brigandage in Libya and other acts of U.S. state terrorism in various parts of the world. Washington does not conceal its annoyance that, except for Britain, no other West European country supported the piratical American air attack on a sovereign state and UN member -- Libya. On the basis on their own economic interests, the West European members of the "seven" and Japan refused to apply economic sanctions against that country. At the same time the United States is counting on the inconsistent position of the West European partners.

Washington, in preparing for the Tokyo meeting, makes no secret of the fact that it is relying on the class solidarity of the ruling circles of the three main centers of world imperialism in the struggle against the forces of progress, freedom, and the peoples' independence. This gamble is extremely dangerous to the future of the world. To what extent the other members of the "seven" are aware of this will be revealed by the results of the Tokyo meeting.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON WORLDWIDE MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS

PM011415 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Apr 86 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Under the Banners of May Day"]

[Text] The red flags and calico banners of May Day are fluttering over the planet. This festival of the working people's unity was born 100 years ago. Today the peoples of the world are greeting International Working People's Solidarity Day under the banner of strengthening determination to defend peace and augment successes in the struggle for Social progress.

Inspired by the historic decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, the Soviet people are marking this year's May Day with new labor achievements.

With an energy merging word and deed, they are putting into practice the party's call for the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development, the attainment of a qualitatively new condition of society, and the triumph of communist ideals. The working people of the Soviet Union are devoting their efforts and knowledge to fulfilling the Communist Party Program and are asserting and developing the innovative spirit of the 27 CPSU Congress.

The working people of the other socialist community countries are marching in one formation with Soviet people. With their selfless labor the peoples of the fraternal countries are augmenting the potential of world socialism -- a powerful influential force of the present day. It is this force that acts as a mighty barrier in the path of imperialism's aggressive aspirations. The congresses held recently -- those of the CPSU and a number of fraternal parties -- and the meetings between top state and party figures from the Warsaw Pact countries have demonstrated the unity of action of the members of the socialist community in the international arena and their determination to defend socialism's gains and safeguard world peace.

Working People's International Solidarity Day is widely marked by working people on all continents. The communist and workers parties that are now active in nearly 100 countries are a force on a truly worldwide scale, capable of firmly defending their peoples' vital interests. Communists are consistent fighters for peace and international security. For them and for all progressive mankind, the living revolutionary teaching of Marxism-Leninism is the true guide. This international teaching has withstood the test of time. It inspires the working class in the capitalist countries in their struggle against the monopolies' oppression and for their rights and democratic freedoms. On May Day the Soviet people send fraternal greetings to the communist and workers parties, declare their solidarity with the courageous fighters for social progress, and demand the liberation of those who languish in the prisons and torture chambers of imperialism and reaction.

The peoples who have thrown off colonial fetters and are defending their freedom and their states' independence in a staunch struggle against imperialism's onslaught are celebrating the holiday under the banners of May Day. The just struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America against imperialist exploitation and oppression and for an independent, progressive path of development rests on the solidarity of the socialist countries and all today's progressive forces with them. This solidarity is clearly manifested in the support for the revolutionary gains of the people of Nicaragua in the face of the aggressive intrigues of Washington and its hirelings, in the condemnation of the "undeclared wars" against Angola, Afghanistan, and other countries, and in the angry protests against the bloody piracy perpetrated by the American military in Libya and the crimes of the Israeli aggressors on Arab lands.

The May Day slogans of the CPSU Central Committee contain an appeal to the peoples of all countries to actively oppose the danger of nuclear war emanating from imperialism, to seek a total end to nuclear tests, and to prevent the militarization of space. There is now no more important task than to prevent the world from slipping toward nuclear catastrophe.

The Soviet Union has advanced the fundamentally new concept of an all-embracing system of international security and mankind's deliverance from the threat of thermonuclear catastrophe. It is set forth in M. S. Gorbachev's 15 January statement and in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the party congress. Our country has proposed solutions that would lead to a stable peace and the elimination of the threat of nuclear war. To greet the 21st century without nuclear weapons -- what more attractive prospect could there be for all mankind!

The Soviet state, while actively opposing imperialism's aggressive course in the international arena, seeks the curtailment of the arms race on earth and its prevention in space. This goal is served by the Soviet Union's concrete proposals on ending and banning nuclear explosions, creating nuclear-free zones in various parts of the world, and reducing and eliminating nuclear and chemical weapons and other means of mass destruction. These are now supplemented by the USSR's new initiative -- the proposal to reduce conventional arms on the European Continent. On the eve of May Day the Soviet Government issued a statement on ways of strengthening the security, good-neighborliness, and cooperation among the states of Asia and the Pacific.

Our country is doing everything possible to stop the nuclear train, improve the situation in the world, and ensure the political settlement of disputes and conflicts. However, U.S. and Nato imperialist circles are continuing their dangerous playing with fire, stepping up the arms race, retarding and thwarting on various pretexts the practical implementation of proposals aimed at strengthening peace both in individual regions and on the planet as a whole. The peoples are rising resolutely in the struggle against the imperialist policy of aggression and violence and for detent and the creation of reliable security on all continents.

On greeting May Day -- the festival of spring and labor -- Soviet people feel legitimate pride that the Land of the Soviets, the world's first socialist state, acts as a bulwark of peace, friendship, and cooperation among peoples.

The words of the CPSU Central Committee slogans for 1 May ring out all over the world:

Long live the Soviet Union's Leninist foreign policy -- the policy of strengthening peace and the peoples' security, of broad international cooperation!

May a world without weapons or wars triumph on the planet!

MOSCOW DAILIES PROTEST U.S. NEOGLOBALIST DOCTRINE

Far East 'Defense Initiative' Hit

PM011545 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Apr 86 First Edition p 3

[Boris Barakhta "Commentator's Column": "Disguise Will Not Help"]

[Text] The Washington administration, the Japanese newspaper MAINICHI reports, intends to put forth a plan for a so-called "regional defense initiative" in the Far East. In the opinion of Pentagon strategists, realization of this intention will help draw Japan and South Korea into "star wars" preparations and activate cooperation between U.S., Japanese, and South Korean militarists in Northeast Asia.

Recently the United States has noticeably increased its pressure on Japan to involve it in R. Reagan's so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative." This question was one of the main issues, as evidenced by the press, during Pentagon chief C. Weinberger's recent visit to Tokyo. A great deal of attention was also devoted to this subject during the last meeting between the U.S. President and Prime Minister Nakasone. A delegation of leading companies from the Land of the Rising Sun, which was familiarized with the aims and tasks of the "star wars" program across the ocean in April, was "worked on" in this direction. Washington also wants to draw into this dangerous orbit the Seoul regime, which is well-known for its desire to strengthen its military cooperation with the United States and to obtain the latest American weapons. C. Weinberger also visited Seoul, incidentally.

Analyzing the facts available, the Japanese newspaper ASAHI with total justification reaches the conclusion that the foundations are now being laid for creating the mechanism for the participation in SDI of U.S. allies in the Far East.

Optical fibers, supercomputers of the next generation, lasers, the latest communications equipment, and missile guidance systems -- this is far from a complete list of the developments by Japanese firms in which the Pentagon is showing heightened interest. As a result of official Tokyo lifting the ban on supplies of dual-purpose technology and equipment to the United States, for many years now across the ocean they have been forging weapons with the help of the Land of the Rising Sun. Thus, according to figures in THE WASHINGTON POST, 80 percent of silicon chips now used in complex U.S. military equipment are Japanese-produced. "Tomahawk" cruise missiles are equipped with them, in particular. In the event of Tokyo's official involvement in realization of the "star wars" plan, Japan could rapidly become one of its main contractors.

The Pentagon's particular interest within the framework of "star wars" preparations is also aroused by South Korea's electronic engineering, metallurgical, and chemical industry. What is more, Washington evidently supposes that participation in SDI together with Seoul under the sign of the "regional defense initiative" will make the venture to involve Tokyo in the "star wars" program more attractive to the local public, because the U.S. leading role in attempts at "regional" militarization of space will thereby be slightly disguised.

No disguise, however, can hide the obvious fact that implementation of the "regional defense initiative," like implementation of the purely American SDI, can only serve to increase international tension and provoke a new spiral in the arms race.

ASEAN 'Anti-U.S.' Feelings Noted

PM300845 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[IZVESTIYA "Press Service" report: "In an Atmosphere of Contradictions"]

[Text] Before leaving for what will be his longest overseas trip, during which he will visit Indonesia and Japan, U.S. President Reagan has stopped over in Honolulu. Reagan has liaised by telephone from his residence with former Philippines President Marcos who, as is well know, was taken by U.S. aircraft from the Philippines to Honolulu. The content of Reagan's talk with Marcos has not been revealed, but REUTER stresses that Marcos has called it "frank, friendly, cordial, and prolonged." White House spokesman Larry Speakes has stressed that Marcos is "a long-standing friend and ally of the United States." The foreign press, commenting on Reagan's talks with Marcos, notes at the same time that the U.S. President has invited President of the Philippines C. Aquino to visit the United States.

Reagan is expected to leave Honolulu Tuesday for Indonesia where he will meet on the Island of Bali with the foreign ministers of the ASEAN countries. The main aim of this meeting is to step up U.S. influence in Southeast Asia. The press notes that Reagan has a difficult task. THE NEW YORK TIMES in particular acknowledges: "The White House predicts that President Reagan's meeting with the foreign ministers of a number of ASEAN countries will, to all appearances, not be a friendly one. That is borne out by officials in the region, who assert that anti-American feelings there are now stronger than ever since the end of the Vietnam war. Reagan is to meet with the foreign ministers of Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Brunei, and the Philippines... More than anything, economic problems serve as the source of anti-American feelings. At the end of last year, the U.S. Congress approved the bill on aid to farmers, and recently the United States decided to dump U.S. rice, prices for which are subsidized, on the world market."

These actions, the newspaper continues, have undermined the positions of the traditional rice exporters and have angered many ASEAN countries. Anti-American feelings are also growing in other parts of the region.

Ethiopian 'Secret War' Rapped

PM301317 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 1

[Own correspondent A. Palladin dispatch: "The Reagan Doctrine in Action -- The CIA's African Front"]

[Text] Washington -- THE WASHINGTON POST has reported on yet another front in the Reagan administration's undeclared war against the people of developing countries.

It emerges from an article just published by the newspaper that the CIA has for 5 years in succession now, with White House approval, spent $500,000 annually on subversive activity against the Ethiopian Government. Among other things, the CIA forwards slanderous and provocative material to Addis Ababa in the diplomatic pouch, then distributes it through its agents, the newspaper writes. Moreover, the newspaper reports that in recent months "a high-ranking administration official has begun devising covert operations to train rebels." THE WASHINGTON POST stresses that CIA staffers working in Ethiopia under diplomatic or trade representative cover are also engaged in illegal activity on the territory of a sovereign state.

Nor has their ardor been cooled by the fact that 2 years ago the local authorities exposed and expelled from the country a group of "cloak and dagger" merchants, including the head of the CIA station and his deputy. Moreover, THE WASHINGTON POST believes that this activity is becoming increasingly blatant as a result of the White House's increasing belligerence.

Reagan declared the secret war against Ethiopia in 1981, THE WASHINGTON POST continues, directing the CIA to launch a struggle against the people's government through the London-based "Democratic Ethiopian People's Alliance." Since then, the paper adds, the imposters have punctually received their pieces of silver from their masters at Langley, although they still lack any support in the homeland that they have betrayed. But, on the other hand, they are honored with respect in the White House. One of them, (Yonas Deressa), was recently accorded an audience by Reagan, who promised to take up the "Ethiopian problem" in earnest as soon as he had managed to push through Congress the bill to expand the undeclared war against Nicaragua.

Nicaragua Linked to Libya

PM300944 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Apr 86 Second Edition p 5

[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Press Service article: "Another 'Clear Signal'?"]

[Text] The facts irrefutably attest that Washington intends to use the experience of the piratical raid on the Libyan Jamahiriyah for armed interference in the affairs of other independent countries pursuing a policy that for some reason does not suit the United States.

Holding forth to representatives of the ultrareactionary Heritage Foundation organization a few days ago, the head of the White House himself not only expressed frank satisfaction with the results of the banditlike attack on Libya, but also did not try to hide the fact that the United States regards the bombing of that country as a kind of "object lesson" for other states and people. According to Reagan, that raid is a "clear signal" to the whole world concerning the intentions of the U.S. leadership.

Addressing a gathering of "hawks," the U.S. President chose Nicaragua as the next target of his threats. He laid against the Sandinist government just as absurd charges of "supporting international terrorism" as official Washington had long been making against Libya before subjecting its peaceful cities to brutal bombing. However, just as in the case of Tripoli, Reagan was unable to cite a single concrete fact to corroborate his groundless charges of "terrorims" against Managua.

U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Whitehead has also expressed himself in a similar spirit recently. He declared at hearings in the House Foreign Affairs Committee that "the United States reserves the right" to undertake punitive actions like the recent attack on Libya against any other country in the future. Whitehead made it clear that the next "lesson" might be taught precisely to Nicaragua.

U.S. CRITICIZED FOR NUCLEAR ACCIDENTS

Three Mile Island Viewed

LD011229 Moscow TASS in English 1155 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Paris May 1 TASS -- According to an AFP report from Washington, the American and international public was kept in the dark for a long time about the true scale of the 1979 accident at the Three Mile Island nuclear power station in the United States and about its hazardous effects for the environment and the people.

A report prepared later by a panel of inquiry into the accident, the worst at the U.S. nuclear power stations, said that Metropolitan Edison Company which owned the station had been spreading optimistic statements for a long time in a bid to reassure the public that there was no threat to the population. The company employees falsified a big number of documents to avoid the closure of the plant.

At the time when Three Mile Island installations were still spewing radiation and dumping contaminated water into the neighboring river, AFP went on, an official spokesman for the U.S. Government maintained that the situation was under control and that there were no danger at all.

Navy 'Incidents' Recalled

PM010926 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 May 86 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Sinister Incidents"]

[Text] San Francisco, 30 Apr -- About 30 incidents [intsidenty] involving nuclear weapons occurred in the U.S. Navy on average between 1965 and 1972. The Pentagon admits that there were 381 incidents between 1965 and 1977. According to data cited in official documents, one-third of such incidents occurred on surface ships, with 10 percent of them taking place while the ships were in port.

These figures were cited at a press conference in Seal Beach (California) by (V. Grgas), member of the city's municipal authority. He emphasized that U.S. Navy ships carrying nuclear weapons pose a serious threat for the residents of port cities and demanded that such ships no longer call at Seal Beach.

Such occurrences are now so widespread that they have even been codenamed by the U.S. Navy. For example, a particularly dangerous incident is classed as "Broken Spear," a less significant one as "Bent Spear," while all others -- "capable of posing a serious threat," according to UPI -- are codenamed "Dull Sword."

Toxic Waste Dumps Cited

LD011013 Moscow TASS in English 0945 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] New York May 1 TASS -- TASS correspondent Igor Makurin reporting:

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is conducting a seven-month-old inquiry into operations of Hooker Chemical and Plastic Corp., one of the Pentagon's contractors, which has turned the town of Niagara Falls, not far from the famed falls which gave the town its name, into a toxic dump.

Last year a highly toxic chemical -- dioxin -- was discovered in one of the central streets of the town where, in keeping with tradition, thousands of American newlyweds spend their honeymoons and where hundreds of thousands of foreign tourists come.

The content of the chemical in the samples taken was found to be 200 times the maximum permissible level. Such a content constitutes a serious health hazard.

The American public demands an early publication of the inquiry findings, but the authorities have so far refused to announce even the date when the probe will be completed.

Some eight years ago the whole of America was shocked to learn that the same Hooker Chemical and Plastic Corp. had organized 20 unsanctioned toxic waste dumps inside the town. The discovery caused a major scandal and one of the town's neighborhoods was announced a national distress site.

At approximately the same time it was discovered that back in the 1940s the company had built a chemical waste escape canal that was later filled with earth. Residential buildings went up in the area as time went on.

However, with time the toxic waste time bomb went off. By the end of the 1970s the number of different allergic, skin and other diseases has grown sharply in that neighborhood. Other disorders were detected in pregnant women and in the development of children.

Studies conducted by the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare and the National Environmental Protection Agency revealed the presence of more than 80 toxic chemicals of which 11 were cancerogenic. [as received]

However, the troubles of Niagara Falls are not an exception in the United States. About 200 illegal sites where noxious subtances are dumped are discovered in the country every month. 90 percent of all toxic wastes are buried by companies in violation of the existing safety regulations.

There is no wonder therefore, as the NBC television company said, that almost one-half of all bodies of fresh water in the United States are fouled with industrial wastes which leads to a steady increase in the number of serious diseases.

ARTICLE ATTACKS PENTAGON PAMPHLET ON USSR MILITARY

PM011253 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Yu. Viktorov: "Again a Lie in Large Circulation"]

[Text] A malicious anti-Soviet campaign has been launched across the ocean, a campaign saturated in all kinds of fabrications and insults addressed to the Soviet Union. One of the links in this unseemly activity is the new (fifth) edition of the brochure "Soviet Military Power," recently published by the Pentagon.

Like the previous editions, this unscrupulous concoction from the Pentagon kitchen abounds in false allegations and conjectures regarding the Soviet Union's policies. Vile accusations of preparing to carry out preemptive nuclear strikes and launch massive nuclear offensives are hurled at our country, which has made a unilateral pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Soviet defense countermeasures are presented to the reader as the reason compelling the United States to build up its own weapons. The authors of the brochure even try to ascribe regional conflicts to the Soviet Union when, as has long been well known, it is experts from the Pentagon and the U.S. CIA who stir up such conflicts. The reader is also "informed" that the USSR is supposedly violating obligations assumed under treaties and agreements. In the end, the authors of the libel, to quote the chief of the Pentagon himself, "staggered" even themselves with the "Soviet military threat" they had invented. And what can be said of American readers after this? They are frightened? Of course. This, after all, is the aim of the Pentagon-published brochure, whose popularizer is none other than the U.S. secretary of defense.

Publicizing the brochure at press conferences and briefings, C. Weinberger has fanatically laid the blame for everything at someone else's door. In saying that the United States supposedly lags behind the USSR in military respects, C. Weinberger has evidently forgotten his own words from the report to Congress for fiscal 1987: "We now have the most effective Armed Forces the United States has ever had at its disposal in peacetime."

Balking at nothing, the authors of "Soviet Military Power" and their chief likewise gamble on discrediting Soviet peace initiatives and on presenting USSR foreign policy in a distorted light. Every possible attribute is drawn from the arsenal of U.S. propaganda so that, having depicted the Soviet Union as a "threat to international peace," chauvinist attitudes in the country can be raised.

The lie, spread over the 156 glossy pages of the brochure "Soviet Military Power," cannot fail to promot the question: Who needs this, and why? Who needs this now, when the realities of the nuclear space age demand that we rise above national egoism and tactical calculations, disputes, and discord for the sake of preserving the main benefit of peace and a safe future? Well, such forces do exist in the United States -- forces connected with military business, which personify the military-industrial complex and make billions out of the arms race. These forces look for any occasion to crush the beginnings of hope for an improvement in the international situation.

Right-wing U.S. circles have not given up their illusory hopes of gaining military superiority over the USSR. They continue to load the U.S. military-industrial conveyor belt with more and more new types of weapons. They cherish the dream of fabulous profits from the production of space-based weapons and hope to return to the situation when the United States enjoyed a monopoly on nuclear weapons. But these times have slipped irrevocably into the past. Today you will not gain security for yourself through force of arms. Security can only be ensured for everyone and only through detente, disarmament, and political solutions to international issues. And this sickens the champions of war.

In order to justify U.S. militarist aspirations and deceive the world public and the American people, in the brochure "Soviet Military Power" Washington propaganda attempts to reanimate the myth of the "Soviet military threat." It is no accident that the publication of this opus coincides with the period when the debate on financing U.S. military programs is heating up in the United States. By pressuring Congress and intimidating it with imaginary "dangers," the U.S. Defense Department is counting on once again securing a substantial sum for implementing its strategic and other military programs. Using various false arguments, Washington would like to whitewash its policy of state terrorism and so-called "neoglobalism," which has found its most brutal practical embodiment in the U.S. aggression against Libya. This policy of disregarding the interests of small states and people provokes indignation throughout the world. Under these conditions the U.S. Administration is trying its utmost to shift responsibility for the continuing arms race and for the appearance of deadlock situations in negoitations to the Soviet Union. At the same time the ground is being prepared for justifying actions tending to shake the foundations of an ultimately undermine existing Soviet-American accords. This is the real meaning of the new Pentagon brochure.

BOVIN QUESTIONS REPERCUSSIONS OF LIBYA RADIO ON SUMMIT

PM011031 [Editorial Report] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 25 April carries on page 3 under the rubric "Direct Line" and the headline "Politics Are More Complicated Than The Weather... "A 3,000-word telephone interview with "the well-known journalist and international expert Aleksandr Yevgenyevich Bovin" organized by Yu. Popov and A. Svistunov.

The date and place are not given. In the interview, Bovin briefly answers numerous readers' telephoned questions about various international issues and his own life as a journalist. In conclusion, Bovin gives his opinion of the U.S. bomb raids on Libya and comments:

"Every Soviet person is asking: How will the White House's criminal adventure affect the forthcoming summit meeting? We should obviously be in no hurry to answer. But the question must be put."

U.S. OFFICIALS VIOLATING HELSINKI FINAL ACT

LD012038 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1603 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Bern, 1 May, (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Yu. Vykhodtsev reports:

At the conference of experts on contacts between people, institutions, and organizations that is being held here fresh facts are emerging about the gross violation of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act by the U.S. authorities. While arguing bombastically about the entitlement of "ordinary" people to meetings and contacts, the Reagan administration has nevertheless refused entry visas to a further group of representatives of Soviet trade unions, which was due to visit the United States for May Day celebrations. "The supporters of human rights" in Washington have cynically stated in this connection their intention to continue this in the future by not permitting Soviet workers into the United States on the grounds that there is allegedly no freedom for the trade-union movement in the USSR.

It is noteworthy that precisely over the past few days the head of the U.S. delegation at the Bern conference has repeatedly been advocating the broadest contacts between "ordinary people." At the same time he has been speaking profusely about "violations" in this sphere in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, "forgetting" to mention the state of affairs in his own country. He also "forgot" about the fact that there is indeed in Moscow at the present time a group of American workers who arrived in the USSR under the accord on exchanges. However, as attested by facts, an exchange has not taken place, and this is by no means through the fault of the Soviet side.

Such actions by the U.S. Administration are a challenge to the work public. This is the way that the U.S. behavior is being characterized by many of those participating in the Bern conference.

CANADA REBUKED FOR 'SECRET' SDI AGREEMENTS

PM301549 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by V. Mikheyev: "Canada and SDI: Shotgun Wedding"]

[Text] "We have constant fears with respect to the United States, but the majority of Americans know little about us and take even less account of us." This opinion, with which many inhabitants of the Land of the Maple Leaf would agree, is that of (Tam Dichmen), who wrote the book "What Every American Should Know About Canada" ["Chto Kazhdyy Amerikanets Dolzhen znat o Kanade"]. The author was prompted by a desire to dispel as far as possible the rigid prejudices of some of Canada's southern neighbors, the anecdotal culmination of which to this day is the story of the American who appeared in Montreal in mid-July dressed in full ski rig. A readily understandable desire. Although the common border between the two countries is over 5,500 miles long and they are separated by neither a language barrier nor a diplomatic "vow of silence," finding a common language, more so understanding each other, is an eternal problem for them.

The seething political passions around the recent visit to Washington by Canadian Prime Minister B. Mulroney are all the more natural. The result of the talks in the White House was the extension for a further 5 years of the U.S.-Canadian agreement on North American Aerospace Defense -- NORAD. Ottawa regularly swears an oath of loyalty to military-strategic ties with its powerful suzerain. This has become an unpleasant tradition. This time the "test" of loyalty set up every 5 years took place against the background of tougher demands from the Reagan administration that Canada be turned into a junior partner in the implementation of the "star wars" program. They intend to recruit the Canadians to the campaign for shock space armaments with the aid of the existing mechanism of military cooperation -- through the NORAD Joint Command.

In 1981, a brief but fundamentally important thesis stipulating that the commitments assumed by Ottawa did not include the undertaking "to take part in active measures to ensure ABM defense" was removed from the NORAD agreement. The vague formulation put into the documents concealed the fear that the Americans would be inclined to continue to assign their northern neighbor the undemanding role of the Pentagon's testing ground. By citing the existing 1972 ABM Treaty, pro-American politicians succeeded 5 years ago in removing this point from the text of the agreement. Before B. Mulroney's trip to Washington, those opposed to vying with the United States in the military-strategic respect pointed to the "star wars" plans as a time bomb under the foundation of the bilateral Soviet-U.S. ABM Treaty and demanded that the omitted point be restored. But the leader of the Canadian Tories followed the lead of his "big brother."

Sensitive to any encroachments by the "southerners" on its sovereignty, Canada did not take well to the announcement that there is a secret list of agreements providing for the deployment of U.S. Navy nuclear depth charges, the entry of U.S. submarines carrying nuclear weapons into its ports, the possible use of the new radar warning line in the Canadian Arctic for SDI purposes, and so forth. It has emerged that the National Defense Department has not considered it necessary to provide notification of 44 (!) secret accords even for the Canadian Parliament deputies, deliberately providing them with an "abbreviated version" of the list of bilateral agreements.

Although Defense Minister E. Nielsen's efforts at justification had something in common with the election slogans and arguments of the Conservatives (claiming that participation in the "star wars" program will strengthen "special relations" with the United states, create jobs, and so forth), they fell on unfavorable ground.

Canadian public opinion is rejecting more resolutely than ever behind the scenes deals fraught with the danger of the country's involvement in Washington's confrontation course, for which there are at least two reasons.

First, since the seventies the Land of the Maple Leaf has sought an opportunity to win as much "freedom to manuever" as possible within the framework of the military-political alliance with the United States. It has been pushed onto this path by the interest of Canada's own business, which is seeking to strengthen its international positions. The genuinely independent foreign policy developed in the spirit of detente and good-neighborliness with the USSR served as a condition for this. In this policy was seen an alternative to the hard-line subordination and "bloc discipline" of the "cold war" times, in other words, unquestioning obedience to the Americans, which reduced Canada to the status of a third-rate ally whose voice was scarcely audible.

Since then, Ottawa has formed the conviction that nuclear weapons cannot be deployed on Canadian soil in peace time, there followed the decision to abolish the bases existing in the country for the nuclear-capable (Bomark-v) air defense missiles, while defense strategy should be aimed primarily at safeguarding national sovereignty.

Second, despite the persistent billing of the "star wars" program, Canadians have rightly seen in it a new twist in the spiral of the arms race. The Liberal; New Democratic; and Communist Parties and the Canadian Workers congress, which speaks for 2 million citizens; and antiwar organizations, particularly the Canadian alliance for peace, formed in November 1985; have opposed and continue to oppose vigorously connivance in the "crusade" into space.

On 7 September 1985, the broad opposition front forced B. Mulroney's cabinet to decline Washington's "invitation" to joint the program to militarize outer space. At the same time, in order to avoid an access of great-power anger, Ottawa gave its blessing to private companies to seek contracts from the Pentagon as "star wars" subcontractors. Nonetheless "no diplomatic eulogizing can soften the blow that Canada has inflicted by refusing to take part in a program so dear to President Reagan's heart," the TORONTO STAR wrote.

The Canadian public welcomed this year's Soviet peace initiatives as signals of good-will and as a specific, realistic program of action in the struggle for a world without wars and weapons. This was a mobilizing factor for the antiwar movement in Canada, which the ruling circles are increasingly having to reckon with. And this is not to the liking of the guardians of Canada's "political reliability" from Washington.

After President Reagan's revelations during talks with the Canadian premier it is becoming clear that the United States has not abandoned its plans. And the tractability displayed by Ottawa only reinforces the suspicion that the conservatives are also considering pushing SDI through by the "back door," believing that their refusal to accept it with open arms in September last year has already taken the steam out of the champions of a nuclear freeze and disarmament.

The specific plans for the "betrothal" of Canada and SDI are becoming public. The report by (DZH. Payk) from the Federation of American Scientists, discusses the tests scheduled for 1988 for a carrier-based optical aviation system designed to detect and identify targets and guide missiles to them. Individual components of this system, (Dzh. Payk) points out, together with other important elements of the ABM system like radar stations and interceptor missiles, could be deployed on Canadian territory.

If this were to happen, Canada would assume a substantial share of responsibility for the violation of military-stragetic equilibrium in the world and the transfer of the arms race into outer space.

PRAVDA REPORTS UNEN CRITICISM OF MPRP ORGANIZATIONS

PM011539 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Shpakova dispatch: "Leaders' Duty"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 29 Apr -- The Mongolian capital has a major party organization. It constitures a cohesive and efficient detachment of the MPRP, UNEN writes today. Party members are in the vanguard of socialist competition to provide a worthy greeting to the 19th MPRP Congress.

The newpaper describes in detail the successes achieved by the city's party organizations in the struggle to enhance the efficiency of social production. The last 5-year plan's targets were met ahead of schedule, 200 million tugriks-worth of industrial output was produced in excess of the plan, and output quality was markedly improved. However, UNEN also points out that existing reserves are far from being fully utilized and results could be considerably better.

Delegates at an MPRP city report and election conference held here, the newpaper writes, drew attention to serious shortcomings in the activity of a number of party organizations and fundamentally criticized outmoded forms and methods of leadership. They cited instances of a lack of discipline and erratic work on the part of some enterprises and construction sites and considerable errors in educating working people. These shortcomings, the publication says, must be removed in the very near future.

TASS CITES DPRK PAPERS ON NEVADA TESTS

PM011107 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 May 86 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Source of Tension"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Apr -- The DPRK press assesses the U.S. continuation of the nuclear tests in Nevada as an attempt to achieve military superiority over the USSR. While the Soviet Union is putting forward constructive proposals aimed at preventing the arms race in space and halting it on earth, U.S. imperialism, in activating militariat preparations, has in fact embarked on the path of undermining the Soviet-U.S. accords reached at summit level in Geneva, MINJU CHOSON notes. Under these conditions the USSR has been compelled to repeal the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions previously introduced.

Washinton's actions are generating the legitimate anger of all peace-loving peoples of the world who are demanding the abolition of nuclear weapons, NODONG SINMUN stresses. The buildup of U.S. nuclear armaments together with the piratical aggression against Libya and the intrigues against Nicaragua are evidence that U.S. imperialism is the main source of international tension.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON SOVIET-INDIAN ECONOMIC TALKS

Arkhipov, Bhagat Give Speeches

PM011303 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "An Important Landmark"]

[Text] Delhi, 28 Apr -- The 10th session of the Soviet-Indian Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation opened today in the Indian capital. The two countries' delegations are headed by commission cochairmen I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Bali Ram Bhagat, Indian foreign minister.

Opening the session, B.R. Bhagat expressed confidence that it would be an important landmark in the development of bilateral economic ties, which began more than 3 decades ago. Cooperation between India and the Soviet Union has great significance for India in view of the still unequal economic relations between leading capitalist states and developing countries, the minister noted. This cooperation has played a significant role in the Republic's economic development and has helped India to deal with its difficult economic situation in recent years. We consider the Soviet people to be our friend — a friend who has always come to our assistance when times are difficult for us.

The world today is faced with terrible danger, B.R. Bhagat went on to point out. India is firmly in favor of nuclear disarmament and the adoption of urgent measures to prevent a nuclear war. This is precisely the aim of the joint initiatives of the authors of the Delhi Declaration -- India, Greece, Sweden, Tanzania, Mexico, and Argentina. In this connection the Indian government welcomed the all-embracing program of stage-by-stage nuclear disarmament put forward by the Soviet Union with the aim of completely eliminating nuclear weapons by the end of the century and also preventing the militarization of space.

In his speech I.V. Arkhipov stated that the multifaceted nature of Soviet-Indian relations greatly pleases Soviet people. Cooperation between the USSR and India, he noted, is an example of the new type of relations between states with different social systems, based on the principles of full equality, mutual respect, sovereignty, and noninterference in one another's internal affairs.

Details on Cooperation Plans

PM011233 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 May 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under general headline "USSR-Indian Borders of Cooperation"]

[Text] Delhi, 30 Apr -- The 10th session of the intergovernmental Soviet-Indian Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation has completed its work in the Indian capital. The two countries' delegations were headed by commission co-chairmen I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and B.R. Bhagat, Indian foreign minister.

Questions connected with the state of and prospects for the further development of cooperation within the framework of implementing the agreements signed during the official friendly visit to the USSR by Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in May 1985 were the subject of discussion at the session.

The commission expressed satisfaction with the state of development in Soviet-Indian trade, economic, scientific, and technical ties, particularly in the fuel and energy industry sectors. The successful construction, with USSR assistance, of India's largest heating and power plant, the "Vindhyachal", and the metallurgical plant at Visakhapatnam; and also the completion of work to increase the output of the metallurgical combine at Bokarao to 4 million metric tons of steel per year, the geological exploration for oil, and the overhaul of oil and gas boreholes were noted. Steps taken to organize production cooperation in machine building and other industrial sectors were approved. The sides expressed interest in establishing production cooperation, and in this connection they reached agreement on preparing programs for long-term production cooperation.

It is planned to complete in the near future the drawing up of long-term sector programs for cooperation, including the spheres of ferrous metallurgy, communications, irrigation, and agriculture, and to begin preparation of a new long-term program of economic, trade, and scientific-technical cooperation for the period through 2000. An accord was reached on more extensive cooperation in building hydroelectric power installations in India, in the chemical and petrochemical industry, and in the sphere of electronics, computer equipment, and communications. The commission outlined measures to develop new forms of cooperation, including joint production and the construction of industrial and civil projects in third countries. Organizations in the two countries have been instructed to prepare proposals on further improving the structure of Soviet-Indian trade and substantially enlarging the itemized list of commodities available with the aim of contributing to the development of stable trade in the long term. The commission noted the successful development of scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries.

I.V. Arkhipov and B.R. Bhagat signed a protocol on the results of the 10th session. Addressing the signing ceremony, the Indian foreign minister stressed that the work of the commission had proceeded in the spirit of friendship, sincereity, and cordiality characteristic of relations between the two countries. He expressed confidence that in the years to come Indian-Soviet cooperation will increase and grow stronger.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS KESHTMAND DINNER SPEECH IN MOSCOW

PM011507 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report on speech delivered at 21 April Kremlin dinner by Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, under general headline: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] Comrade S.A. Keshtmand's speech

Allow me, he said, to express heartfelt gratitude to the Soviet Government, the Soviet people, and to you personally, Nikolay Ivanovich [Ryzhkov], for the hospitality and warm welcome shown our delegation in the capital of the great Soviet Union and for the frank, businesslike talks which have proceeded in a spirit of great mutual understanding and true friendship. The results of these talks and the decisions made during them have great significance for the comprehensive and fruitful development of Afghan-Soviet friendship and economic cooperation and for the realization of the socioeconomic aims proclaimed and in the process of being implemented by the PDPA.

Our visit to the Soviet Union is taking place soon after the completion of the work of the 27th CPSU Congress, which I was fortunate enough to attend as part of the PDPA delegation. The Afghan people followed the work of the congress with unflagging attention. They took the decisions of the Soviet Communists' forum very much to heart, the pivot of this forum being the Political Report of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. His report is a document of great historical importance and a clear example of a revolutionary and class-based evaluation of reality and the development of a long-term program to execute practical tasks in domestic and foreign policy.

The participation of our delegation was, as Comrade B. Karmal, our party's general secretary, said, "invaluable training in true patriotism and internationalism and in building a new society." The spirit of renewal, hope, and revolutionary enthusiasm and determination with which the historic decisions of your congress are imbued attests to the dynamism and great vital force of socialist society and to the nobility of the CPSU's aspirations.

At the 17th PDPA Central Committee plenum our party ardently approved and supported the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the great contribution of the CPSU and the Soviet state to the struggle against the nuclear danger and the arms race and for the preservation and strengthening of peace on earth.

The Afghan people enthusiastically welcomed the program to eliminate mass destruction weapons put forward in the statement by M.S. Gorbachev on 15 January 1986, and, as the first step -- the total cessation of all nuclear tests, and also the concept of an all-embracing international security system approved by the 27th CPSU Congress. A recent example of this policy is M.S. Gorbachev's proposal to considerably reduce conventional arms and armed forces in Europe. Like all peace-loving people on earth, we want the colossal wealth accumulated by mankind to be used exclusively for the purpose of improving man's life and for satisfying his material and spiritual needs, and not for the purpose of death and destruction.

Unfortunately, facts attest that the United States is not only failing to take positive steps in response to the Soviet Union's constructive proposals, but is also striving in every way possible to further increase international tension. The latest aggressive actions of the American military against independent Libya are criminal and adventurist. The Afghan people, together with all peace-loving forces on earth, decisively condemn such actions and demand an end to them.

Our delegation's visit to the Soviet Union is taking place at a time when people are celebrating the 116th anniversary of the birth of V.I. Lenin -- the great leader of the proletariat and all the world's working people. All progressive mankind is marking this important date at a time when the 27th CPSU Congress once again confirmed the correctness of the Leninist course -- a course of peace, social progress, and freedom.

The name of the great Lenin, the founder of the first socialist state in the world, is written in the history of the revolutionary movement. V.I. Lenin laid the foundations of Afghan-Soviet friendship, which has triumphantly come through all the tests of time and has today risen to the higher level of revolutionary solidarity. We will never forget the prominent role played by V.I. Lenin in formulating the theory of the revolutionary and national liberation movement, of which the April Revolution in our country is a part.

We highly value Afghan-Soviet friendship and the international aid given by the Soviet Union to the revolutionary Afghan people, whose first inspirer and organizer was the great Lenin.

In a few days it will be 8 years since the victory of the April Revolution in our country, which initiated a fundamental restructuring of the Afghan people's political and economic life and the building of a new democratic society based on the principles of social justice and equality for all of our motherland's nationalities, ethnic groups, and tribes. And for all these years Afghanistan has had to rebuff large-scale aggression unleashed by international imperialism headed by the United States, regional reaction, and the overthrown exploitative classes. The struggle for national sovereignty and independence compels us to divert considerable efforts and means from peaceful, creative work. In past years the Afghan people have suffered great human loss and material damage in the range of $1 billion.

Despite the difficult war conditions, the PDPA consistently pursues a course aimed at making important changes in the political, economic, and social spheres. The new political system engendered by the revolution is operating increasingly efficiently. Elections of people's representatives to local organs of power are gradually being held throughout the country. The ranks of mass sociopolitical organizations, and primarily those of the National Fatherland Front which unites all of Afghanistan's patriotic forces within its ranks, are growing. With every passing day the revolution's social base is expanding and further steps are being taken to democratize the state apparatus. Equal rights are granted to all of the country's citizens irrespective of their social status, nationality, sex, or religious beliefs. General elections to the supreme organs of power will soon be held and the new constitution of Afghanistan established. The broadest popular masses fervently support the revolution's aims, which is attested to by the results of the Loya Jirga and the Supreme Jirga of border tribes, which totally and fully approved our domestic and foreign policy and the policy of Afghan-Soviet friendship.

A jirga was recently held in Kabul at the request of free tribes. A jirga decision noted that tribe representatives and leaders have discussed the questions of ending Pakistan's aggression and the criminal activities of counterrevolutionary groups in regions in which tribes live and also on Afghan territory. What is more, decisions were taken on strengthening the unity of the Pashtun and Baluchi tribes and also on the Afghan nationalities in their joint struggle against imperialism and reaction.

Our party and the DRA Government conduct purposeful work to overcome the country's economic and social backwardness -- the legacy of former exploitative regimes.

Socialist states and primarily our great neighbor -- the Soviet Union -- give great, quite invaluable assistance in the implementation of our economic and social programs.

With all-around assistance from the USSR, more than 100 projects have been built in Afghanistan which play a decisive role in strengthening the country's economy. This assistance is given in virtually every sector of our economy -- in the formation and development of its energy, fuel, mining, machine building, and transport base; in light industry and the food industry, agriculture and irrigation, the construction and restoration of roads; in housing construction, the building of public health care and education establishments, and in the training of national cadres. Enterprises built and put into operation with the help of the Soviet Union provide approximately 45 percent of the state budget revenue from domestic sources and produce 75 percent of industrial products in the state sector.

The successes achieved in recent years have allowed us to switch over to the long-term planning of our economy. The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the DRA for 1986-1991 were recently worked out and approved at the 17th PDPA Central Committee plenum.

The Basic Guidelines envisage speeding up the country's economic and social development, increasing the volume of industrial and agricultural production, continuing the democratic land and water reform, improving the people's material and cultural living standards, strengthening our defense capability, and broadening the revolution's social base by strengthening the alliance between the workers and the peasantry and ensuring extensive participation by national businessmen in the country's economic development and the involvement of all patriotic forces in resolving state matters. By the end of the 5-year plan we intend to increase the total national income by 25 percent, industrial production by 38 percent, and gross agricultural output by 14-16 percent.

With economic and technical assistance from the USSR, it is planned to create more than 130 very important projects in virtually every sector of the national economy over the 5-year period. We are sure that with the fraternal assistance and support of our Soviet friends, the DRA will be able to successfully fulfill the great tasks facing us.

Being an Asian country, nonaligned and revolutionary Afghanistan has a particular interest in the problem of ensuring security in Asia.

I should like to stress in this connection that the well-known proposals of the DRA Government and the steps it has taken to reach a political settlement of the situation surrounding Afghanistan completely fit in with the Soviet Union's concept of peace on the Asian Continent. Graphic confirmation of the sincere desire of the DRA and the USSR to reach a political solution to the problem was provided by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's statement at the 27th CPSU Congress on our countries coordinating a gradual withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan "as soon as a political settlement is reached which will ensure a real end to external armed interference in the DRA's internal affairs and reliably guarantee that this interference will not be resumed."

We also have a right to expect the same responsible, realistic approach from the other side. Unfortunately, while it says it is in favor of normalizing relations with the DRA, at the same time Pakistan is stepping up interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs from its own territory, this interference being directed by the United States, its Western allies, and regional reactionaries.

But every attempt by enemies of the April Revolution to return Afghanistan to the grim past is doomed to fail. The vigilant and revolutionary Afghan people will not allow this to happen. In our struggle we can feel the loyal, reliable support of the great Soviet Union, the socialist countries, and the world revolutionary movement. Their wealth of revolutionary experience and all-round fraternal help and assistance augmented by the efforts of our party and people are a guarantee of the ultimate victory and triumph of the April Revolution's ideas.

Allow me once again to thank the Government of the Soviet Union and all Soviet people for the great international assistance they are giving revolutionary Afghanistan, which is defending its independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and a better future.

We are deeply convinced that the inviolable friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples will strengthen and develop.

We wish the fraternal people of the Land of the Soviets, the CPSU, the CPSU Central Committee, and its general secretary, Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, great success in executing the tasks of communist building in your country!

We wish you personally, Nikolay Ivanovich, and the entire Soviet Government great success in resolving the tasks of your country's economic and social development! Long live inviolable Afghan-Soviet friendship! Long live peace throughout the world!

AFGHANISTAN SUMMONS IRANIAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES

LD011419 Moscow TASS in English 1234 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Kabul May 1 TASS -- As was reported by the BAKHTAR news agency, the charge d'affaires ad interim of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Afghanistan has been summonned to the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. It was stated to him that on April 21 Iranian television transmitted a programme involving two Afghan counterrevolutionaries. They grossly attacked the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the Afghan-Pakistani negotiations in Geneva and tried to present in a false light the historical goodneighbourly relations between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the USSR.

The Government of Iran encourages activities of Afghan counterrevolutionary gangs, assists in carrying out malicious anti-Afghan propaganda campaigns and staging aggression against Afghanistan. This, as is noted in the statement, is contrary to the Afghan Government's constructive efforts aimed at ensuring compliance with the principles of peaceful coexistence and goodneighbourliness, non-interference into internal affairs of other states, and provides evidence that the Iranian authorities conduct an irresponsible and unfriendly policy towards the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan firmly denounces these hostile actions and demands an immediate end to these actions.

REPORT FROM CAPTURED 'DUSHMAN LAIR' IN DRA

PM011006 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Apr 86 Second Edition p 3

[Report by TASS correspondent O. Kuzmin "specially for KRASNAYA ZVEZDA": "Dushman Lair Destroyed"]

[Text] Kabul, 26 Apr -- Zhawar -- the area that bears this name is in Khowst district, near the border with Pakistan. Until recently there was a large Afghan gang base there, including fortified positions, fire positions, weapons, ammunition, and food dumps. Imperialist propaganda called Zhawar a "freedom-fighters' unassailable citadel." At the invitation of the DRA Armed Forces command, a group of Soviet and Afghan journalists visited the area which had already been completely cleared of bandits. We saw camouflaged antiaircraft gun positions, rows of trenches, minefields, and caves used for storing Western-made weapons delivered from Pakistan. The base used to supply marauding gangs in a number of provinces in the Republic. The wish here was to set up some kind of "free territory of Afghanistan" and form a government acceptable to the West. The base was a training center for dushmans and their leaders used to go there from Pakistan.

The captured weapons plainly show who the counterrevolutionaries' patrons are and who is fueling the undeclared war against the DRA. "Made in the USA", "Britain", "FRG", "China" -- this is the sort of thing one saw at the improvished exhibition of trophies.

"The destruction of the base," Abdul Gafur, who led the combat actions, said, "was a big event in the district's life. Now the population can have a quite life -- we will make sure their tranquillity and peaceful labor are not disturbed again." The destruction of another bandit nest -- Ilmarkhavzay -- is almost complete. With its elimination the district will be rid of dushmans.

REAGAN MEETS WITH ASEAN MEMBERS ON BALI

LD011328 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0908 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Washington, 1 May (TASS) -- President Reagan, who is on the Indonesian island of Bali, is having a meeting there today with foreign affairs ministers of member-countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), of which Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, and Brunei are members.

Great significance is attached to the meeting by official Washington, which has for a number of years been trying to achieve a regeneration of the association into a military-political group obediently following the lead of U.S. imperialist policy. In imposing a course of confrontation with their neighbours on ASEAN members, the U.S. Administration is striving to portray as the original reason for the tension in Southeast Asia the presence in Cambodia of Vietnamese volunteers who are carrying out their internationalist duty there by rendering aid and safeguarding the security of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The paper, THE WASHINGTON POST, notes that at his meeting with ASEAN member-country ministers, R. Reagan will stress "concern at the Vietnamese presence."

The aim of such a maneuver is to deflect attention from the real reasons for the continuing acute situation in the region, the peace and stability of which is threatened by the endless attempts of exterior forces to hamper the process of national rebirth in Cambodia. Using the so-called "Cambodia question," Washington would like to alienate and set against each other the countries of Indochina and ASEAN, and to "legalize" foreign interference in the international affairs of the PRK. In frightening ASEAN with a false "Vietnamese threat," Washington is particularly not concealing its calculations that the formation of a kind of "second front" in the region will enable the United States to restore its own military presence there.

U.S. PRESSURE ON ASEAN STATES SCORED

PM011447 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Apr 86 Second Edition p 3

[Candidate of Historical Sciences G. Grammatchikov article under the rubric "Imperialism -- Generator of Aggression and Adventurism": "Where ASEAN Is Being Pushed"]

[Text] The facts convincingly attest that the United States, whose military adventures in Southeast Asia suffered total failure in the recent past, is once again regarding that region as a sphere of its "vital interests." And its schemes allocate a special role to the ASEAN countries (Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Brunei). Ignoring the will of the majority of those countries, Washington is not abandoning its attempts to give their political and economic grouping the nature of a military alliance which would be obedient to the Pentagon and hold the "forward line of defense in the Pacific." For, as the recent Soviet Government statement emphasized, "Certain U.S. and Japanese political circles picture the future of the Asian and Pacific region only in the form of confrontation among various countries." It is significant that Washington also regards the ASEAN states as future members of a so-called "Pacific community" which could in the long term be transformed into an exclusive regional grouping and into yet another militarist bloc.

The United States has not yet been able to turn ASEAN into a military bloc. Confronted with the ASEAN leaders' overt reluctance to try on the military uniform made in Washington, American strategists have decided to act little by little, drawing the countries of the region into their nets one by one.

And Thailand -- a country linked to the United States by agreements in the military sphere and a country where American military bases were located in the past -- has been chosen as the chief target. Washington has spared no efforts to fan confrontation between Thailand and the countries of Indochina: It is for just this purpose that the United States openly supplies gangs of Khmer reactionaries with weapons. It is for this purpose that the Thai Army is supplied with huge quantities of very sophisticated arms. The United States is preparing to supply Bangkok with F-16 fighter-bombers, and is supplying armored carriers and artillery pieces. Two Thai F-5E fighter squadrons are being equipped with systems which increase the fire power of these aircraft and their bombing accuracy. The Thai air defense system is being modernized.

The sinister purport of these deliveries is obvious. A Thai-American agreement on "emergency military deliveries" was signed at the end of last year, permitting the Pentagon to use Thai military installations. The next step was taken during Weinberger's visit: It was decided to hold consultations on creating huge arms dumps in Thailand for the American Rapid Deployment Force. It is impossible to disagree with the opinion of those Bangkok newspapers which believe that the siting of these dumps not only poses a threat to Thailand's sovereignty and security but will also lead to the exacerbation of regional conflicts.

There has recently been a significant increase also in so-called "military aid" to all the ASEAN states. Last year the U.S. Congress allocated to military programs $180 million for the Philippines, $100 million for Thailand, $43 million for Indonesia, and $11 million for Malaysia. For comparison, we will point out that the United States appropriated just $4.8 million for all technical cooperation programs for ASEAN.

It should be borne in mind here that the United States is imposing on the ASEAN countries arms worth more than the sums allocated by the United States as "military aid." In point of fact, it is this very "aid" that is the yeast that is causing the ASEAN states' military spending to grow.

By drawing the association's member-states into the channel of militarist preparations, the United States is doing considerable harm to their economies, forcing them to divert increasingly sizable resources away from the solution of acute socioeconomic problems. Thus, Thailand's military budget has increased 200 percent in recent years and reached the impressive sum of $1.7 billion. This year military spending will amount to one-fifth of the national budget. Military appropriations are also growing rapidly in the other ASEAN countries.

Forecasts by specialists regarding the ASEAN countries' economic development are rather gloomy. A considerable slump is expected in export sectors of the economy. "Hard times," Britain's FINANCIAL TIMES writes, "lie ahead for the Southeast Asian countries." ASEAN is being involved in the arms race process simultaneously with the growth in the immediate U.S. military presence in the region. The U.S. flag flies over several bases and other military installations in the Philippines. They include two bases of special significance -- the Clark Field Air Base and the Subic Bay Naval Base, where 12 ships of the U.S. Navy and 9,000 sailors and marines are permanently stationed. "Everything is there -- from barrels for shipboard guns to cans of dog food," the weekly WALL STREET JOURNAL writes.

The Subic Bay Base has recently begun to be enlarged in accordance with a Pentagon instruction on stepping up the U.S. Navy's combat readiness in the Asia and Pacific region. Clark Field is also being modernized. Its new runway is designed for aircraft carrying nuclear weapons.

The presence of nuclear weapons at these bases represents a special danger. Some 90 percent of all the ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet which call regularly at Subic Bay have nuclear charges on board.

It has become known that the United States intends to deploy at least 200 more nuclear bombs in dumps at the base. The Philippine METRO MANILA TIMES had every reason to write: "The creation of large stocks of nuclear weapons on our country's territory means turning the archipelago into a hostage, a target in the event of a nuclear conflict." There is no doubt that it is precisely the existence of the American military bases in Southeast Asia that is the chief obstacle to the achievement of the ASEAN states' noble aim of turning the region into a nuclear-free zone.

The American military presence in the region is a subject of profound concern to the public of the ASEAN countries. "U.S. strategy," the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW writes with good reason, "makes it virtually impossible to realize the ASEAN countries' desire to create a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality in Southeast Asia." In imposing its military presence on the ASEAN countries' peoples, the United States substantiates these actions with the help of a favorite ploy — the "Soviet threat" myth. The ASEAN countries are also being intimidated with "Vietnamese expansion." Both historical facts and the true state of affairs nowadays are ignored here.

The efforts which the USSR is making in an endeavor to ease tension in the region are well known. The USSR supports the idea now being discussed of creating a nuclear-free zone in Southeast Asia. The states of Indochina pursue a constructive policy of setting up a dialogue with the ASEAN countries.

As for the U.S. militarist course, it is in flagrant contradiction with the fundamental interests of the peoples of the region.

TASS VIEWS U.S. 'MILITARIZATION' OF GUAM

LD281022 Moscow TASS in English 0958 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] New York April 28 TASS -- The U.N. Secretariat has characterised Guam Island, which is central to the U.S. war preparations in the Pacific, as an important U.S. military base in the western Pacific. It points out in a paper that 368 nuclear munitions, including artillery shells, air bombs and depth charges, have already been deployed on the island.

According to U.N. figures, the American military are controlling one-third of the territory of the island. The largest facilities are those of the U.S. Air Force and Navy. The Andersen Air Force Base, for instance, accomodates the 43rd Wing of the U.S. strategic Air Force, including B-52 nuclear-capable strategic bombers. It was announced in July 1983 that five B-52's were deployed on Guam and that nine more would be added to them. The 3rd Air Force Division operates in the Pacific to the west of the date line and also in the Far East and in Southeast Asia.

The Andersen base, according to the paper of the U.N. Secretariat, also is a satellite and submarine tracking centre.

The U.S. Navy also has major facilities on Guam, including ports, repair and servicing facilities for the U.S. 7th Fleet, communication centres, ammunition depots and oil storages.

The militarization of Guam is making very fast progress. Spending on military development projects during the last U.S. fiscal year reached $85 million and this year $86 million. The Pentagon is planned to spend more than 250 million dollars on the construction of new military facilities on Guam over the next five years.

CZECH FOREIGN MINISTER CONCLUDES MOSCOW VISIT

Luncheon Given

LD252059 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Talks continued today between Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and Chnoupek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs.

Comrade Shevardnadze held a luncheon in Comrade Chnoupek's honor. The luncheon was attended by Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, Comrade Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR ministers and other officials, officials accompanying Chnoupek, and also Zavadil, Czechoslovakia's ambassador to the USSR.

Comrades Shevardnadze and Chnoupek exchanged speeches. The luncheon took place in a cordial and comradely atmosphere. Later in the day Chnoupek laid a wreath at the Vladimir Ilich Lenin Mausoleum. A wreath was also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall.

Shevardnadze Speech

PM281404 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Friendship That Has Stood the Test of Time"]

[Text] E.A. Shevardnadze gave a luncheon in B. Chnoupek's honor. The luncheon was attended by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture; K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; USSR ministers and other officials; those accompanying B. Chnoupek; and CSSR Ambassador to the USSR M. Zavadil.

Addressing the guest, E.A. Shevardnadze said: Your official friendly visit to the Soviet Union, Comrade B. Chnoupek, is taking place during an important period in the life of our countries. The 27th CPSU Congress and the 17th CPCZ Congress have outlined impressive programs for accelerating the social and economic development of our countries. Their fulfillment will strengthen still further the positions of socialism, its prestige, and influence in the international arena.

Our talks, Comrade Chnoupek, are intended to fill with specific content the principled accords reached during M.S. Gorbachev's meetings with G. Husak and to put into day-to-day practice the foreign policy decisions of the CPSU and CPCZ congresses.

We are glad that they have confirmed the friendly nature of Soviet-Czechoslovak relations, the strengthening interaction of our countries in the international arena, and have been useful to both sides.

The complete mutual understanding and common views and assessments of all the matters under discussion are natural. After all, the fraternal alliance between the CPSU and the CPCZ, the Soviet and Czechoslovak peoples, is the life-giving source of our cooperation.

We are at one in assessing the present international situation and the causes of its deterioration.

Through the fault of American imperialism and its allies, the world has approached a dangerous line, the crossing of which would mean destruction for mankind.

Certain circles in Washington are behaving like the militarist maniacs who were caustically ridiculed by Karel Capek 50 years ago. They said that they would rather have the whole of mankind die of the White Plague than agree to disarmament and the conclusion of a treaty on peace among all peoples for all time.

Some 50 years have passed. During that period the world has been through a war of unprecedented scale and consequences. Mankind has learned a lot. But, unfortunately, there are still plenty of people who are fond of military adventures and who are prepared to trample on the peoples' freedom and independence for the sake of selfish imperialist interests.

The whole world is watching with alarm the development of the situation in the Mediterranean that has been aggravated to the utmost by American imperialism's new criminal actions. How else can one qualify the U.S. banditlike attack on Libya, a sovereign country and a member of the United Nations Organization, than mockery of international law and an act of undisguised brigandage. The Soviet Union, together with its allies, together with the overwhelming majority of states and peoples, wrathfully condemned this lawlessness and arbitrariness of the American Administration. We openly stated that Washington's reckless actions damage Soviet-American relations, and East-West relations as a whole.

In these conditions -- and we have every reason to say this, the defensive alliance of states of the Warsaw Treaty is the most important factor for preserving peace and security in Europe, and also in the whole world. The combined might of the Warsaw Treaty members is a real, insurmountable barrier to those harboring aggressive plans in respect of the states of the socialist community.

At the same time, it is the hope and support of all peace-loving countries and peoples in the struggle for independence and social progress.

Being aware of its historic responsibility for the fate of the world and socialism, for the future of the peoples on earth, the socialist community is firmly holding the initiative in the cause of averting nuclear war, achieving progress in the field of disarmament, easing international tension, and developing extensive and mutually advantageous cooperation between states with different social systems.

Real prospects of ridding Europe of the mountains of nuclear and chemical arms are opened up by the Soviet proposals contained in the 15 January statement by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The proposal for a considerable reduction of armed forces and armaments in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals, set forth recently in Mikhail Gorbachev's speech in Berlin, is a serious supplement to the program of nuclear disarmament, further developing it and making it more concrete.

It is our view that the process of reducing conventional armaments and armed forces in Europe -- that could be started with the armed forces of the two alliances, while constantly preserving the existing balance in this field, and subsequently joined by other European states -- should be carried out in combination with and with due account for our program of nuclear disarmament. In specific terms, the intention would be to reduce operational-tactical nuclear armaments deployed in the European zone, as well as conventional armaments.

The implementation of these proposals would considerably lower the level of military confrontation in Europe and strengthen peace and the security of all states on the European Continent.

Czechoslovakia's vigorous foreign policy activities, its weighty contribution to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community, to the pursuance of the coordinated course of the fraternal countries in the international arena are highly appreciated in the Soviet Union. It gives us special satisfaction to note Czechoslovakia's growing prestige in the international community, the growing support for its foreign policy initiatives, in particular for the proposal made by it jointly with the GDR to create a zone free of chemical weapons in central Europe.

Initiatives in international matters, and I want to emphasize this particularly, come into being as a result of a collective exchange of views with our allies. Here a special role belongs to the now regular meetings of the top party and state leaders of the fraternal countries. So there is a comradely and actually continuous exchange of views on how to merge the forces of socialist countries more effectively in the efforts to achieve a radical restructuring of international relations on the basis of just democratic principles and turn the idea of an all-embracing system of international security, set forth by the 27th CPSU Congress, into a reality.

We say again and again: We are not lacking in determination to work patiently, perseveringly, and persistently for an all-round development of international cooperation, for civilized relations with all countries, for the solution of the most complex problems. We say: Let not even the slightest chance be lost in achieving disarmament, strengthening the security of peoples, and ensuring the peaceful cohabitation and cooperation of states with different social systems.

The Soviet Union, together with Czechoslovakia and all the fraternal socialist countries, has done and will continue to ensure the continuation of the human race.

Chnoupek Speech

PM281420 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report on CSSR Foreign Minister B. Chnoupek speech at 25 April Moscow luncheon in his honor under the general headline: "Friendship That Has Stood the Test of Time"]

[Text] B. Chnoupek noted in his speech that the Czechoslovak people are impressed by the bold aims set by the 27th CPSU Congress, which provided clear answers to current vitally important questions. The congress documents contain a tremendous wealth of theoretical ideas and a scientifically substantiated realistic program for the dynamic development of Soviet society, and they clearly outline the prospect of accelerated advancement during the current historical period of radical change in the USSR.

The congress decisions provide an inspiring example also for our party. We have stated this with utmost emphasis at the recent 17th congress of our Communist Party, which called for a struggle for a new way of thinking and a new style in tackling pressing problems and reaffirmed our immutable foreign policy orientation whose cornerstone is the unswerving strengthening of friendship and development of cooperation with the fraternal Soviet Union.

The close collaboration between our parties, their Central Committees, and their general secretaries, Comrades Gustav Husak and M.S. Gorbachev, greatly influences the content of our relations. We take pride in the fact that they are characterized by complete trust, unity of views, and extensive cooperation in all spheres and that -- in the words of the Soviet delegation at the 17th CPCZ Congress -- they serve as an example of socialist internationalism.

We welcome all the positive elements that have emerged so clearly in our mutual relations since the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum, and not only in our relations. They include, first and foremost, the strengthening of the principle of democracy which manifests itself noticeably in the attentive approach to the experience of the fraternal parties and countries based on their history and distinctive features, and also in the passing on of the unique and in many respects universal experience of the first socialist country. All this makes for a high degree of unity and close coordination of foreign policy steps within the framework of the Warsaw Pact. We especially value the proposals put forward at our congresses for the further improvement of international socialist division of labor.

Referring to socialist Czechoslovakia's successes, the minister noted that the nationwide discussion which is under way in the country in connection with the general election is showing that the country's working people understand the demand of the time. They are not afraid of restructuring; they want to work in the new way.

I would like to emphasize once again that our party and the entire Czechoslovak people fully support the peace program of the Soviet Communists, he said. We intend to use every means at our disposal to contribute more effectively to its translation into reality, to seek to achieve peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, the establishment of the groundwork for a system of comprehensive international security, and the complete elimination of all arsenals of nuclear and chemical weapons, and primarily Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in the European zone.

Judging by appearances, the anti-Geneva syndrome which expressed the egoistic interests of the military-industrial complex is building up across the ocean. Preparations are under way to implement the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative and measures to create a European option of this program are being studied. All this is creating difficulties not just in Soviet-American relations, it is poisoning the international atmosphere as a whole. However, we believe that even at the current complex stage there is no room for pessimism. We seek to strengthen stability and trust between European states.

The minister noted further that Czechoslovakia will continue to develop friendly relations and multifaceted cooperation with the countries that have embarked on the path of independent development. He resolutely denounced the aggressive U.S. imperialist policy of neoglobalism in all its manifestations. This applies also to the barbaric U.S. attack on Libya, whose consequences go far beyond the Mediterranean. We seek a peaceful and just settlement in all seats of tension.

The luncheon was held in a cordial, comradely atmosphere.

Ligachev, Medvedev Receive

LD251851 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 25 TASS -- Yegor Ligachev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Vadim Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, have received today Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, Czechoslovak foreign minister, who is currently on an official friendly visit in the Soviet Union.

Views were exchanged on topical international issues. It was pointed out that the situation in the world remains tense and acute. The continuing nuclear explosions, the aggressive actions of the United States against Libya have further aggravated the international situation. Under those conditions the countries of the socialist community are consistently pursuing their principled and responsible foreign policy directed at ensuring a change for the better in the situation in Europe and the world.

Bohuslav Chnoupek pointed out that the Czechoslovak leadership actively supports the new Soviet initiatives, which were put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev in Berlin. The implementation of the proposals concerning a considerable cut in all components of land forces and the tactical aviation of the European states and the corresponding forces of the USA and Canada deployed in Europe, as well as the initiative in the field of a ban on chemical weapons will make it possible to lower the level of military confrontation. An important prerequisite for improving the atmosphere in Europe is the renunciation of any attempts at calling in question the fundamental of the postwar set-up and the existing borders, the overcoming of the revanchist tendencies manifesting themselves in the FRG's policy.

It was stressed in the course of the meeting that the decisions of the 27th Congress of the CPSU and the 17th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia open prospects for a deepening of all-round cooperation between the two fraternal countries, their close cooperation in the international arena. The striving was expressed to perfect further the practices of coordinating the foreign policy actions of the allied states in the name of ensuring peace and security of the peoples.

The meeting proceeded in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

Chnoupek Comments on Talks

AU291307 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Apr p 7

[CTK Moscow report on an interview given by Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, on 25 April to Czechoslovak journalists accredited in Moscow, on his 24-25 April talks with Eduard Shevardnadze, USSR minister of foreign affairs]

[Text] B. Chnoupek said that the talks conducted with Eduard Shevardnadze as well as the receptions by Yegor Ligachev and Vadim Medvedev were held in a cordial comradely atmosphere, an atmosphere that was strongly influenced by the historically important 27th CPSU Congress. Its Leninist adherence to principles, great exactingness, and philosophy of innovation also became a powerful source of inspiration for the 17th CPCZ Congress. This fact alone determined the highly constructive course and very productive results of the meetings in Moscow.

We proceeded with basic invariables, from the fact that the entire modern history of our country conclusively demonstrates that friendhsip, alliance, and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism fully correspond to the vital interests of our nations. We have always been able to rely on the Soviet Union, be it in questions of our country's security or in questions of building a developed socialist society. The treaty of alliance of 6 May 1970 provides the foundation of these ties; its conclusion has been followed by a number of bilateral contracts, agreements, and plans.

The systematic coordination between the CPCZ and the CPSU, their Central Committees, and their general secretaries, Gustav Husak and Mikhail Gorbachev, provides the guarantee for a successful future development of these ties.

As we jointly stated during the talks with Minister Shevardnadze, we regard as the main task in promoting Czechoslovak-Soviet relations the interlinking in the most efficient manner of the two countries' economies and scientific-technical potentials and the setting up of good conditions and incentives for the development of higher forms of cooperation such as production sharing, specialization, and direct ties in manufacturing and research and development. We drew attention to the growing importance of close cooperation between ideological and scientific institutions, mass information media, and trade union, youth, and other social organizations. This also applies to an area of such importance as the exchange of cultural values, an area that is utilized by the broad public, B. Chnoupek said.

Our talks confirmed our absolute unanimity of views on all problems of international life. We proceeded from the profound analysis of the current complex international situation that was carried out by the 27th CPSU Congress. We exchanged views on how to efficiently translate into practice by joint coordinated efforts the specific, comprehensive, and realistic peace program of Soviet Communists, with which our party and our people full identify. We want to make use of all means and possibilities to contribute the best we can to building the foundations of an all-embracing system of international security, in the interest of enforcing permanent peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. We described as the optimal path toward this end the important Soviet proposals of 15 January, aimed at the complete liquidation of all arsenals of nuclear and chemical weapons by the year 2000, and of 18 April, aimed at concluding an agreement on substantially limiting all segments of ground forces and tactical air forces in Europe and simultaneously reducing the number of nuclear weapons of operational-tactical designation.

We expressed concern over the policy of imperialism, be it the continuing pursuit of the project of militarizing space and the fact that the NATO path indulges in speculation about its European variant, the continuing deployment of new American intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe, or the revival of revanchism. These are all very serious signals. The nuclear age and, as we might add today, the space age, as well as a number of negative manifestations in the West and particularly in the United States, that constitute a breach of the spirit of Geneva, require a new method of political thought, however. Its outcome must be the realization that the traditional notions about the possibility of acquiring military supremacy are no longer valid.

We also exchanged views on the further development of the Helsinki process. We expressed the conviction that, with good will on the part of all Final Act signatories, it is possible to achieve positive results at all forums of negotiations -- from Stockholm to Vienna. We also discussed the situation in areas regarded as hotbeds of tension, which the most reactionary forces are fomenting from the Middle East, across the south of Africa, up to Central America. We resolutely condemned the policy of imperialism and neoglobalism in all its forms -- from the exploitation of the economic dependence of developing countries down to the policy of state terrorism. We particularly condemned the brutal U.S. attack against Libya, to which innocent people fell victim.

In concluding, I would like to stress that we preceive our talks with Eduard Shevardnadze as an important part of informal, businesslike contacts between representatives of the two fraternal countries, which at the same time constitute a manifestation of new qualities in relations among states of the socialist community in the spirit of the conclusions of the congresses of our Communist Parties, B. Chnoupek said.

Discusses Results of Visit

LD261716 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 26 Apr 86

[CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek discusses results of visit "prior to his departure" from USSR; remarks in Slovak with superimposed translation; from the "Vremya" newscast -- recorded]

[Text] We can note with satisfaction that our mutual relations have now reached a level for which it is difficult to find historical parallel. That applies to all areas, including the political, economic, and cultural spheres, as well as others. But there are still reserves; and we note that in the area of economic cooperation there is in fact a need to proceed along new paths and to seek new trends -- primarily, direct contacts between our economic units.

As for foreign policy issues, we said clearly that we fully support the initiatives of the fraternal socialist countries, primarily the plans of the Soviet Union, which are aimed at strengthening peace and disarmament and returning to the mature phase of the policy of detente. We also fully support the recent proposals which were made in Berlin.

I would like to say that on all these issues we found full understanding and full agreement. This, I would say, is already a tradition which has come about between our people and parties.

Joint Communique

PM301435 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

["Soviet-Czechoslovak Joint Communique" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] B Chnoupek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and Czechoslovak foreign minister, was in the Soviet Union 24-26 April 1986 on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Ye.K. Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and V.A. Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received B. Chnoupek and in the course of a cordial, comradely conversation briefed him on the multifaceted work that is under way in the USSR in connection with the implementation of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. In turn, B. Chnoupek reported on the results of the 17th CPCZ Congress and on progress in the implementation of its objectives.

Talks were held between E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and B. Chnoupek, during which questions of further strengthening bilateral relations and topical problems of the international situation were discussed.

The ministers expressed satisfaction with the dynamic development of relations between the USSR and the CSSR, which are based ont he unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and are developing fully in accordance with the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance of 6 May 1970. They noted the special importance of the meetings between M.S. Gorbachev and G. Husak for further deepening fraternal Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship and improving comprehensive cooperation.

The consistent and complete implementation of bilateral agreements and accords and of reciprocal commitments within the CEMA framework meets the vital interests of the fraternal peoples, promotes the further development of the two countries' cooperation, and contributes to the acceleration of the soicoeconomic development of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

The sides declared that in the present complex international situation the constant strengthening of the Warsaw Pact states' unity and cohesion on the basis of the concerted foreign policy course elaborated at the Political Consultative Committee conference in Sofia and at other meetings of the leaders of the fraternal parties and allied socialist states is of special importance for consolidating peace in Europe and throughout the world. Satisfaction was expressed with the results of the recent session of the Foreign Ministers Committee in Warsaw, which was described as an important forum for the practical coordination of the Warsaw Pact countries' foreign policy stances and actions.

It was noted during the talks that the main source of tension in the present complex international situation is the aggressive militarist policy of the United States which, relying on the support of its closest NATO allies, is escalating the arms race in an attempt to achieve military superiority so as to be able to dictate its will to other countries and peoples. Involving the U.S. allies in the Strategic Defense Initiative program and complementing it with a European variant of the "star wars" program pursues the aim of destroying the strategic equilibrium and undermining international security.

The ministers emphasized that it is necessary to take vigorous steps in order to stop the arms race that is being fueled by the United states, prevent it from spreading to space, eliminate the nuclear threat, and move on to disarmament. B. Chnoupak, on behalf of the Czechoslovak Government, expressed himself in favor of the implementation of the program for the elimination of nuclear and other mass destruction weapons by the end of this century as set forth in the 15 January 1986 statement of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and in support of the fundamental principles for the creation of a comprehensive international security system put forward at the 27th CPSU Congress.

The participants in the talks believe that the complete elimination of Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe would be an important step toward eliminating the threat of nuclear war and strengthening security in Europe and throughout the world, and that this would simultaneously resolve the question of the operational-tactical means deployed as a countermeasure to the deployment of the Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe.

Expressing the conviction that a total nuclear weapons test ban would be an effective practical step toward the elimination of these weapons, the USSR and the CSSR resolutely denounced the irresponsible policy of the U.S ruling circles which have passed up a unique opportunity to end Soviet and U.S. nuclear explosions right now and thereby create a real basis for the disarmament process.

The new Soviet proposals for the implementation, subject to appropriate verification [kontrol], of large-scale reductions in conventional arms and armed forces in Europe, including all components of the ground forces and tactical aviation of the European states and the United States and Canada deployed on the European Continent, accord with the fundamental interests of all European countries. The USSR's constructive proposals for the complete and general elimination fo chemical weapons and the industrial base for their production, put forward at the Geneva Disarmament Conference, pursue the same aim. The Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia share the view that these far-reaching new Soviet initiatives make it possible to accelerate the conclusion of an appropriate interational convention. The USSR declared its full support for the initiatives put forward by the CSSR and the GDR and also Bulgaria and Romania to create chemical weapon-free zones in central Europe and the Balkans. respectively, as an important step toward this aim.

The conviction was expressed that the implementation of the proposal of the allied socialist states to create nuclear-free zones in Europe would contribute to improving the international climate and ensure greater stability and mutual trust.

Attaching fundamental importance to the development and strengthening of the all-European process, the ministers expressed the view that substantial accords that strengthen trust and security in Europe should be sought at the Stockholm conference prior to the all-European meeting in Vienna. They noted that this meeting must be thoroughly prepared for and held in a positive tone so as to impart a strong new impetus to the continuation and development of the Helsinki spirit.

The USSR and CSSR resolutely denounced the barbarous bombings of peaceful Libyan cities by U.S. aircraft. They emphasized that this act of direct U.S. aggression against Libya -- a soveriegn state and UN member -- creates a real threat to peace not just in the southern Mediterranean but also beyond. Expressing full solidarity with the Libyan people in their efforts to rebuff the imperialist aggression, the sides demanded an end to the U.S. adventurist policy in the Mediterranean and emphasized again the vital necessity for the swiftest transformation of this region into a zone of stable peace and cooperation.

The Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia expressed concern in connection with the continuing escalation of tension in Central America. They denounced U.S. encroachments on Nicaragua's sovereignty, expressed solidarity with the heroic struggle of the Nicaraguan people, and expressed themselves in favor of a just political settlement in Central America. Here it was stressed that the main precondition for achieving such a settlement was the end of the hostile U.S. actions against Nicaragua and of U.S. interference in the affairs of Central American states.

The Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia reaffirmed their resolve to strenthen their collaboration in the foreign policy sphere with a view to forestalling a further exacerbation of the international situation and ensuring the continuation of a constructive East-West dialogue and a return to detente in world affairs.

The talks were held in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship, complete mutual understanding, and unity of views on all the questions discussed.

On behalf of the Czechoslovak Government, B. Chnoupek extended an invitation to E.A. Shevardnadze to pay an official friendly visit to the CSSR. The invitation was gratefully accepted.

Minister Departs

LD261440 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and foreign minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, left for home today. He stayed in Moscow on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

At the airport, he was seen off by member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and other officials. CSSR Ambassador to the USSR Miroslav Zavadil was among the sendoff party.

LOGINOV, HUNGARIAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER CONFER

PM011459 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Official Reports"]

[Text] Consultations in which M. Barity, Hungarian deputy foreign minister, and V.P. Loginov, USSR deputy foreign minister, took part were held at the USSR Foreign Ministry 29-30 April.

YAZKULIYEV RECEIVES HUNGARIAN JURIST DELEGATION

PM301428 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Apr 86 p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation Received"]

[Text] On 25 April B. Yazkuliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received a delegation of Hungarian jurists headed by Hungarian Supreme Court President J. Szilbereky. The delegation is in our country at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Court.

There was a friendly conversation in which V.I. Terebilov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Court, and S. Rajnai, Hungarian ambassador to the USSR, participated.

ZHITENEV-LED CPSU DELEGATION VISITS HUNGARY

PM291027 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] A delegation of CPSU party workers headed by V.A. Zhitenev, secretary of Sverdlosvk CPSU Obkom, was in Hungary 21 through 26 April under the plan for CPSU-MSZMP ties. There was an exchange of experience in the party leadership of the mass media. The delegation was received by MSZMP Central Committee Secretary J. Berecz.

GDR'S KESSLER TO VISIT 'FIRST HALF OF MAY'

LD291503 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1442 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, 29 Apr (TASS) -- At the invitation of MSU Sergey Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, Army General Heinz Kessler, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR minister of national defense, is to make an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union in the first half of May.

CEAUSESCU URGES U.S. TO JOIN TEST MORATORIUM

PM301507 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Apr 86 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Supporting Soviet Initiatives"]

[Text] Bucharest, 24 Apr -- Romania wholly supports the program put forward by the Soviet Union for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons and believes it necessary to reach agreement at the earliest opportunity on ending the siting of medium-range missiles in Europe and subsequently worldwide, N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and Romanian president, stated at the opening here today of the General Union of Trade Unions Congress.

The ending of nuclear tests as the first step in banning nuclear weapons and eliminating them everywhere is of immense importance, he stressed. We urge the United States to end nuclear tests and join the USSR's test moratorium. It is also necessary for the program for universal disarmament to envisage conventional arms and armed forces reductions.

Romania resolutely condemns the aggressive U.S. actions against independent and sovereign Libya and the bombing of Libyan cities by U.S. aircraft.

TRADE UNION FESTIVAL CONCLUDES IN POLAND

PM301526 Moscow TRUD in Russian 27 Apr 86 p 3

[Special correspondents Yu. Vasilkov and V. Yermolayev dispatch: "The Warmth of Friendly Meetings. Soviet Trade Union Festival in Poland Concluded"]

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Apr -- Today Warsaw saw off the participants in the USSR Trade Union Festival in Poland. Emissaries of Soviet working people met people from Poland's enterprise collectives and trade union aktivs all over the country during the week.

The initial results of the festival were summed up at a meeting between the leadership of the National Trade Union Accord [OPZZ] and the Soviet trade union delegation. OPZZ Deputy Chairman R. Sosnowski and AUCCTU Secretary K.Yu. Matskyavichyus primarily emphasized the great usefulness of the event that took place. During their meetings, Polish and Soviet trade union aktiv members spoke not only about achievements but also about unsolved problems, the serious tasks concerning the implementation of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions, and preparations for the forthcoming 10th PZPR Congress. The Soviet and Polish trade unions have quite a few concerns in common: participation in the process of the acceleration of their countries' economic development and in the solution of problems, like the provision of housing for working people, the organization of active leisure, and many others. Therefore, mutual ties acquire particular importance. The Soviet Trade Union Festival in Poland marked the beginning of a qualitatively new stage in cooperation. It displayed yet again the desire of the two countries' working people to develop their friendly ties.

The festival was distinguished by the fact that the conversations were of an exceptionally frank and lively nature. Both Polish and Soviet trade union aktiv members expressed the desire to continue the building tradition and to at last overcome the elements of officialdom in bilateral trade union meetings, in order to focus their attention on the specific study of experience in all spheres.

Polish journalists asked the Soviet comrades to share their impressions of today's situation within the Polish trade union movement. The head of the Soviet trade union delegation noted the gratifying fact that the positions of Polish trade unions are being consolidated and that they display a more active desire to participate in the solution of topical economic problems.

"We attach particular attention," K.Yu. Matskyavichyus said, "to the development of direct contacts at labor collective level. It is important for workers in both countries to have an opportunity to spend some time at a related plant or factory and share front-line experience directly at the workplace. A start has already been made in this type of cooperation, and it will be actively developed." Mention was made at the final meeting of the need to make socialist international competition and the cooperation of working people in border regions more active and broader in the near future. The "first swallows" have also appeared in this sphere.

Specific examples were cited by Soviet trade union delegation members I.A. Shinkevich, chairman of the Railway Transport and Transport Construction Workers Union Central Committee and member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, and V.K. Dvurechenskiy, chairman of the Kaliningrad Oblast Trade Union Council.

Meetings between representatives of the Soviet trade union press with journalists from Polish trade union publications took place within the framework of the USSR Trade Union Festival in Poland.

TASS REPORTS SED-SPD TALKS ON NUCLEAR WEAPONS-FREE ZONE

LD302231 Moscow TASS in English 1152 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin April 30 TASS -- A joint working group of the Political leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) and the faction of the Socialist Democratic Party of Germany (SPD) in the West German Bundestag has held its regular meeting here centering on the issue of setting up a zone free of battlefield nuclear weapons in central Europe, ADN news agency has reported.

The working group welcomed the Soviet proposals on mutual reduction of conventional weapons and armed forces in Europe, including all components of land forces and tactical aviation, of the European states and also of the United States and Canada stationed in Europe. These proposals were put forward in the speech made by the general secretary of the 11th SED Congress.

In conjuncture with the production of new types of binary chemical weapons planned by NATO to be begun in the United States and their possible deployment in Europe, the working group holds that this should be avoided. This step would inflict an irreparable damage on the Geneva talks on outlawing chemical weapons. Therefore, the initiative for setting up a zone free of chemical arms in Europe is exceptionally urgent today.

It was decided to hold the next meeting of the working group in Bonn on May 30. The Berlin meeting was attended by Hermann Axen, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee, and Egon Bahr, member of the Social Democratic Party of Germany Presidium, chairman of the Subcommission on Disarmament and Arms Control of the West German Bundestag.

YELTSIN-LED CPSU DELEGATION LEAVES FOR DKP CONGRESS

LD011254 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1135 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 1 May (TASS) -- A CPSU delegation left Moscow today for Hamburg to take part in the eighth German Communist Party (DKP) Congress at the invitation of the board of the German Communist Party. The delegation is led by Boris Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow gorkom.

Arrives in Hamburg

LD011312 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] A CPSU delegation has arrived in Hamburg from Moscow today at the invitation of the Board of German Communist Party to take part in the eighth Congress of the DKP. It consists of Comrade Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Moscow City Committee of the CPSU, who is heading the delegation; Comrade Golubeva, member of the CPSU Central Committee, director of the Ivanovo 'Kirov' textile works; Comrade Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee.

At the airport, the delegation was seen off by Comrade Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and officials of the CPSU Central Committee.

Congress Opens

LD020835 Moscow TASS in English 0801 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Hamburg May 2 TASS -- The 8th Congress of the German Communist Party opened in the home town of Ernst Thaelmann, leader of the German working class, here this morning. About 900 delegates from all parts of the Federal Republic of Germany are taking part in the forum.

Representatives of more than forty communist and workers' parties and national liberation movements, including a CPSU delegation headed by Boris Yeltsin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow City Committee of the CPSU, are present. The slogan of the Hamburg congress is "For new policy: world without nuclear weapons and jobs and for all."

The party chairman, Herbert Mies, delivered the report of the GCP Executive.

FURTHER ON VISIT OF CYPRIOT FOREIGN MINISTER

Attends Tbilisi May Day Event

LD011455 Moscow TASS in English 1414 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Tbilisi May 1 TASS -- Yeoryios Iakovou, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cyprus, who is staying in the Soviet Republic of Georgia, attended today the demonstration devoted to May 1st -- the day of the international solidarity of working people.

Yeoryios Iakovou and those who accompany him visited Mtskheta, the ancient capital of Georgia, where they saw architectural monuments dating back to the 5-11th centuries.

On the same day Y. Iakovou left Tbilisi for Moscow.

Ends Official Visit

LD020910 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0840 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 2 May (TASS) — Yeoryios Iakovou, foreign minister of the Republic of Cyprus, left Moscow today at the end of an official visit to the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

FINNISH OFFICIALS FAVOR ORDERING ANOTHER AES

LD011153 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0830 GMT 1 May 86

[By TASS Correspondent Nikolay Gorbunov]

[Text] Helsinki, 1 May (TASS) -- The small town on the coast of the Gulf of Finland, bearing the beautiful name Loviisa, was destined to contributed a glorious page to the history of not just its own country, but of the friendly, mutually advantageous relations between the USSR and Finland. An AES [Atomic Emission Spectroscopy] -- the first in Finland's nuclear energy industry -- was built here with cooperation between Soviet and Finnish design and construction organizations. Its first unit, with the capacity of 440 megawatts, was made operational in 1977; the second, similar one, in 1979. These yield in excess of 10 percent of the total electricity generated in the country. Moreover, the station's potential, especially that of its reactors and turbines, has made it possible to increase the station's capacity to between 460 and 465 megawatts each. [as received]

Ever since the station became operational -- it is the first station built in a capitalist country with the USSR's assistance -- public and experts alike have focused increased attention on it. And it has withstood this test of time. The most respectable scientific journals, scrupulously taking stock of all the aspects of the AES' operation, emphasize that the Loviisa AES is one of the world's best in its class.

This was emphasized by (Anders Palmgren) at a Helsinki press conference. He made this statement for numerous representatives of the Finnish press, being fully aware of all the ins and outs in this area. [as received] A. Palmgren, since the commissioning of the Loviisa AES, worked as an engineer. Subsequently he became its director and is currently the managing director of the "Perusvoima" joint-stock company, set up in order to build and subsequently operate a new AES in Finland. A. Palmgren regards further development of cooperation with the USSR in the field of nuclear energy as essential.

Sigurd Slaetis, the mayor of the town, likewise has a high opinion of the Loviisa AES. In an interview for SUOMENMAA he emphasized that following the commissioning of such a major industrial project as this, not just the town, but also the neighboring regions had gained in strength. The construction of the AES makes it possible to improve considerably the situation in the region, S. Slaetis said. And this is of great importance. I do not want to speculate on the accident that has taken place at an AES in the USSR.

Naturally, it is a serious matter and it, too, must be seriously studied. We, however, are of the view that it would be natural to order a new AES from the USSR.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA WRITER ASSESSES FRENCH DEFENSE SYSTEMS

PM011048 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Apr 86 Second Edition p 3

[V. Pustov article: "Changes Expected"]

[Text] In connection with the new correlation of political forces in France and the creation of a government of representatives of right-wing parties, questions connected with building up and improving the might of the French Armed Forces are being discussed widely inside and outside the country. The prevailing opinion among observers is that France's stance with regard to the creation and targeting of nuclear arms, the so-called "European defense community," and the NATO bloc will not undergo any substantial changes.

It is expected that questions will be decided more promptly in favor of building a nuclear-powered aircraft carrier and creating a new Hades missile with a nuclear warhead and a range of more than 300 km. The present French Government, the American weekly DEFENSE NEWS writes, advocates replacing the single-charge, silo-housed S3 missiles and obsolescent Mirage IV bombers with a medium-range mobile Mirved ballistic missile.

According to a report in the newspaper L'HUMANITE, in May French strategic aircraft will be armed with the new ASMP missile that has a nuclear charge with a yield several times greater than that of the atom bomb which the Americans dropped on Hiroshima. This missile can also be equipped with a neutron or a chemical charge.

It is believed that more substantial changes will affect conventional arms and the funding of the military program. According to press data, the government is promising to adopt a new military program and increase appropriations for military purposes, bringing them up to the level of four or more percent of the total value of the gross national product.

The 47,000-strong French rapid action force modeled on the U.S. interventionist Rapid Deployment Force is now being criticized. "The point is," the weekly DEFENSE NEWS maintains, "that France has neither the rear support nor the airlift ability to deploy and support five divisions in the event of military operations." In this connection the weekly recalls that when French troops were transferred to Chad several years ago, C-5 Galaxy and C-141 Starlifter transport aircraft of the U.S. Air Force were used to deliver heavy weapons and combat hardware there.

Observers do not rule out changes in other spheres of French military policy as well.